

Teacher Overview Objectives:

b) post-Great Depression and Domination of Hitler + Nazi Propaganda

NYS Social Studies Framework Alignment:

Key Idea	Conceptual Understanding	Content Specification	Objectives
10.5 UNRESOLVED GLOBAL CONFLICT (1914–1945): World War I and World War II led to geopolitical changes, human and environmental devastation, and attempts to bring stability and peace. (Standards: 2, 3, 4, 5; Themes: TCC, GEO, GOV, CIV, TECH, EXCH)	10.5d Nationalism and ideology played a significant role in shaping the period between the world wars.	Students will investigate the causes of the Great Depression and its influence on the rise of totalitarian dictators and determine the common characteristics of these dictators. Students will examine the role of nationalism and the development of the National Socialist state under Hitler in Germany.	1. Describe how the end of World War I impacted Germany 2. Describe how Hitler gain, consolidated and maintained power in Germany before the Great Depression. 3. Describe the impact the Great Depression had on the rise of totalitarian dictators. 4. Describe how Hitler gain, consolidated and maintained power in Germany after the Great Depression.

4

How did Hitler gain, consolidate and maintain power in Germany after the Great Depression?

Objectives: Describe how Hitler gained, consolidated and maintained power in Germany after the Great Depression.

1930-1933: The Rise of the Nazi Party and Hitler Becomes Chancellor of Germany



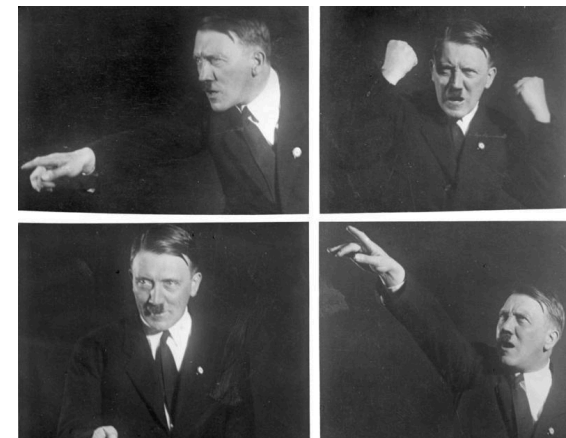
Hitler salutes Nazis in Weimar – 1930

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Hitler in a NSDAP meeting – 1930

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Hitler poses for the camera, 1930

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Directions: Read the excerpt and examine the graphic. Respond to the question.

In the early 1930s, the mood in Germany was depressing and hopeless. Unemployment rose from 4 million to 6 million in 1931 and inflation continued. The worldwide economic depression hit many countries hard, however, Germany was not only suffering from economic problem, the country was also suffering from the loss of confidence due to being defeated in World War I. The Germans lacked confidence in democracy and the Weimar Republic which they came to believe was too weak to pull the country out of these troubles. The economic problems and the German loss of faith in the Weimar Republic's democracy provided the perfect opportunity for Adolf Hitler and his Nazi party to gain power. Hitler was an excellent speaker and often gave speeches that targeted those Germans who were desperate for change such as the unemployed, young people, and members of the lower middle class. In his speeches, he promised a better life..

According to the graphic and the text above, what events allowed Hitler and the Nazi party to rise to power?



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*,
Prentice Hall (adapted)

Propaganda is the spreading of ideas to promote a cause or damage an opposing cause. It is a specific type of message aimed at trying to influence people's opinions or behaviors actively.

Directions: Read the excerpt below. Respond to the questions.

Context: Below is an excerpt from Hitler's *Mein Kampf*.

The task of propaganda is to attract followers; the task of organization to win members. A follower of a movement is one who declares himself in agreement with its aims; a member is one who fights for it. [...] Propaganda tries to force a **doctrine** [a set of beliefs taught by a religious or political organization] upon an entire people [...] Propaganda works on the community in the sense of an idea and it makes it ripe for the time of the victory of this idea [...] The first task of propaganda is the winning of people for the future organization [...] The second task of propaganda is the destruction of the existing condition and the permeation of this condition with the new doctrine, while the second task of the organization must be the fight for power, so that by it it will achieve the final success of the doctrine.

Source: https://archive.org/stream/meinkampf035176mbp/meinkampf035176mbp_djvu.txt

According to Hitler, what is the purpose or “task” of propaganda?



Hitler speaks of presidential election – April 4, 1932

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Supporters of Hitler's National Socialist Party campaigning in front of a polling place in Berlin

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1932 Presidential Campaign Posters

Directions: Examine the 1932 campaign posters below. Respond to the questions.



1932 campaign poster reads: "We will take the fate of the nation into our hands! Hitler will be Reich President!"

[Image](#) is courtesy of bytwerk.com

Who is he targeting?

Why is he targeting them?

What is the message?

What does he want people viewing this poster to do?



1932 campaign poster reads: "Workers of the Mind, of the Fist, Vote for the Front Soldier / HITLER!"

[Image](#) is courtesy of The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Who is he targeting?

Why is he targeting them?

What is the message?

What does he want people viewing this poster to do?



1932 campaign poster reads: : "We Women Are Voting Slate 2 National Socialists"

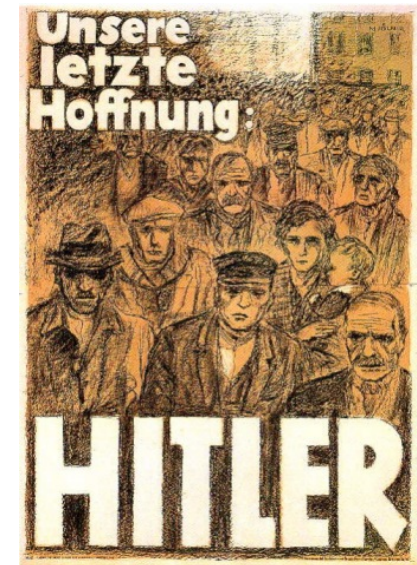
[Image](#) is courtesy of The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Who is he targeting?

Why is he targeting them?

What is the message?

What does he want people viewing this poster to do?



1932 campaign poster reads: "Our Last Hope—Hitler"

[Image](#) is courtesy of The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Who is he targeting?

Why is he targeting them?

What is the message?

What does he want people viewing this poster to do?

In the July 1932 elections, the Nazis won 33 percent of the votes, more than any other party. In the Reichstag (German parliament) elections of November 1932, the Nazis lost almost two million votes from the previous elections of July. Because Hitler did not think that they would gain a majority in democratic elections, he agreed to a coalition with conservatives. After months of negotiations, the president of Germany, Paul von Hindenburg, decided to appoint Hitler as the chancellor of Germany.

How did Hitler become the chancellor of Germany?

Why is it significant that Hitler gained power this way?

1933-1945: The Nazi Party Controls Germany



Paul von Hindenburg and Adolf Hitler on the Day of Potsdam, 21 March 1933

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As soon as Hitler became chancellor on January 30, 1933, he immediately ended democracy and created a totalitarian state. He sought to stamp out opposition and worked tirelessly to establish total control of Germany. In the March 1933 federal elections, the Nazi party did not obtain the absolute majority of votes for control of the parliament. To gain absolute power, Hitler passed the **Enabling Act** which made Hitler dictator of Germany. This act left the Reichstag or parliament powerless. In a few short months, the Nazis banned all other parties and dissolved the parliament. The parliament was replaced by a parliament with only Nazi party representatives.

After Hitler was appointed as Chancellor, how did he gain even more control over Germany?

By mid-1933, Germany had become a **totalitarian** state. Nazi Germany, or the Third Reich, refers to Germany in the years of 1933 to 1945, when it was governed by the dictatorship of the Nazi Party, with Adolf Hitler as chancellor and, from 1934, as head of state called the Führer (Leader). Hitler and the Nazi party sought to create a “total state” where his German Aryan racial state would dominate the world. **The new government installed a totalitarian dictatorship through a series of strategies to gain, consolidate and maintain power over Germany.**

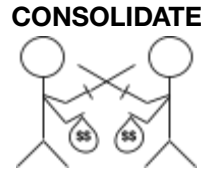
Directions: After examining documents on Nazi totalitarian control below, fill in the chart below. For each method of control listed, identify if it helped the Hitler and the Nazis gain, consolidate, and/or maintain power in Germany. Then, explain why you think so.

How did Hitler **GAIN** power in Germany?



Gaining power is the process of getting it and expanding it.

How did Hitler **CONSOLIDATE** power in Germany?



Consolidating power is the process of taking control from other people who also have power.

How did Hitler **MAINTAIN** power in Germany?



Maintaining power is the process of keeping one's power.

Method of Control	Gain, Consolidate, and/or Maintain Power? Circle all that apply.	Explanation Explain why the method of control described made is possible for Hitler and the Nazi Party to gain, consolidate, and/or maintain power in Germany.
1. Hitler's Youth and Indoctrination of Youth	GAIN	
	CONSOLIDATE	
	MAINTAIN	
2. Mass Demonstrations, Rallies and Spectacles	GAIN	
	CONSOLIDATE	
	MAINTAIN	

3. Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht	GAIN	
	CONSOLIDATE	
	MAINTAIN	
4. SS and Secret Police	GAIN	
	CONSOLIDATE	
	MAINTAIN	
5. Propaganda	GAIN	
	CONSOLIDATE	
	MAINTAIN	
6. Rearmament & New Alliances	GAIN	
	CONSOLIDATE	
	MAINTAIN	

1. Hitler Youth and Indoctrination



Hitler Youth performing the Nazi salute at a rally in Berlin, 1933

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Hitler Youth at rifle practice, circa 1943

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Poster: "Youth Serves the Leader: All 10-Year-Olds into the [Hitler Youth]"

[Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Germany](#) license.

Directions: Examine the images and read the excerpts. Respond to the questions.

1. What was the purpose of Hitler's Youth?

2. How did Hitler's Youth indoctrinate the youth?

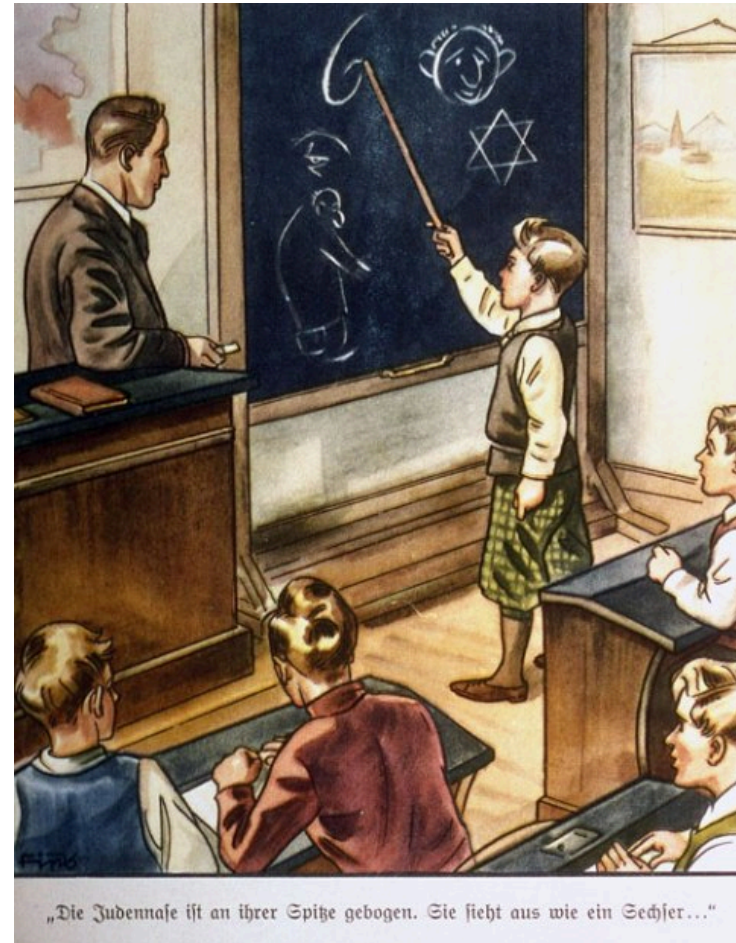
3. Why was it important for Hitler to target youth?

4. Some forms of indoctrinating young people included textbooks and children's books. Why would the Nazi party choose textbooks and children's books to spread Nazi beliefs?



[Image](#) is courtesy of The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

A Hitler Youth poses for a photograph in the Rhineland city of Bruehl, 1934. In 1939, membership in Nazi youth groups became mandatory for all boys and girls between the ages of ten and eighteen.



Page from *Der Giftpilz* (The Poisonous Mushroom). This photograph shows a page from one of several antisemitic children's books published by Julius Streicher's Der Stürmer-Verlag, used for indoctrinating youth. The text reads, "The Jewish nose is crooked at its tip. It looks like the number 6."

[Image](#) is courtesy of The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Page from *The Poisonous Mushroom*. This photograph shows a page from one of several anti-semitic children's books published by Julius Streicher's Der Stürmer-Verlag. The text reads, "The Jewish nose is crooked at its tip. It looks like the number 6."

2. Mass Demonstrations, Rallies and Spectacles

The Nuremberg Rally was the annual rally of the Nazi Party in Germany held from 1933 to 1938. These large Nazi propaganda events were held at the Nazi party rally grounds in Nuremberg. These rallies were intended to symbolize the solidarity between the German people, reinforce party enthusiasm and to showcase the power of Nazi party to the rest of Germany and the world. Often, they used these rallies to showcase their growing number of participants. The rallies included speeches by the Führer (Hitler) that were often the occasion for the announcement of new Nazi laws such as in 1935 when the Nuremberg laws were announced. There were great displays of Nazi symbolism such as flags, banners, goose-step marches, human swastika formations, and fireworks displays.



Watch 03:00-07:00 and 00:34-00:38 of *Triumph of the Will* <https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x6uajey> and respond to the questions below.

Triumph of the Will is a 1935 German propaganda by Leni Riefenstahl. It tells the story of the 1934 Nazi Party Congress in Nuremberg attended by more than 700,000 Nazi supporters. The film includes excerpts from speeches given by Nazi leaders with rally footage. Hitler commissioned the film to be made.

Observations	Inferences	Questions



Berlin, Nazi rally in Lustgarten

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Nazi rally in the Lustgarten

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Berlin, Lustgarten, HJ parade

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Nazi rally, 1937.

[Image](#) is courtesy of time magazine



Crowds cheering Adolf Hitler's campaign to unite Austria and Germany, 1938.

[Image](#) is courtesy of time magazine



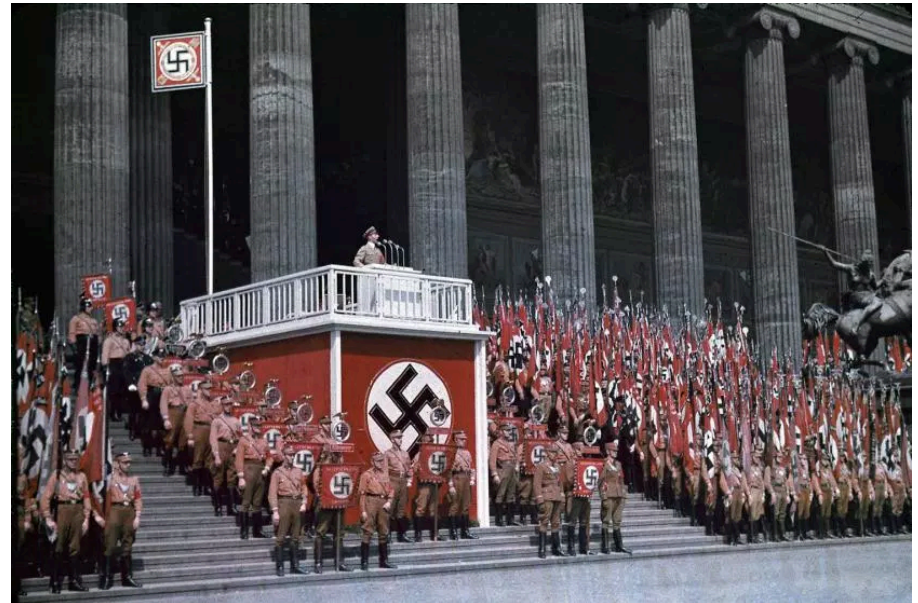
Reich Party Congress, Nuremberg, Germany, 1938.
[Image](#) is courtesy of time magazine



League of German Girls dancing during the 1938 Reich Party Congress, Nuremberg, Germany.
[Image](#) is courtesy of time magazine

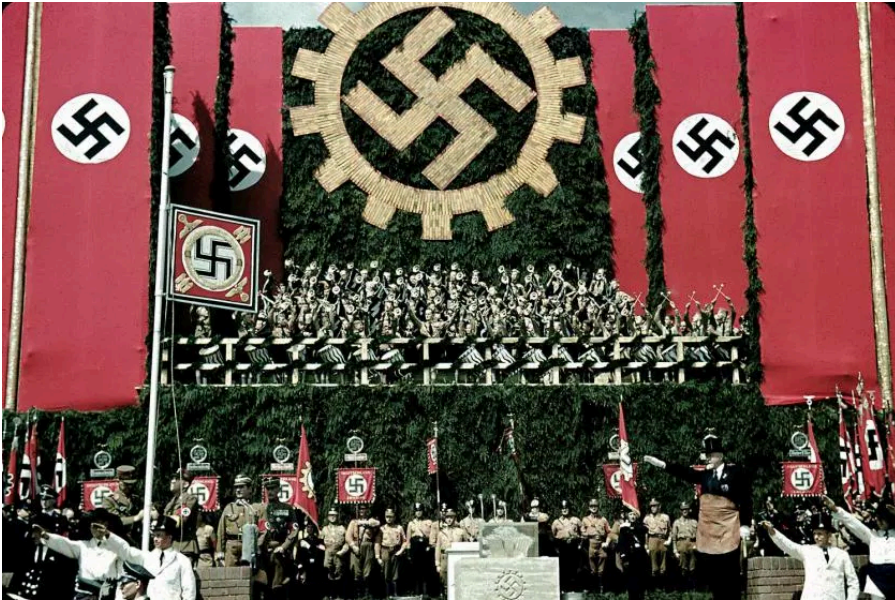


Adolf Hitler salutes troops of the Condor Legion



Reich Minister of Propaganda Joseph Goebbels speaking at the Lustgarten in Berlin,

[Image](#) is courtesy of time magazine



Volkswagen Works cornerstone ceremony, near Wolfsburg, 1938.
[Image](#) is courtesy of time magazine

1938.

[Image](#) is courtesy of time magazine



Adolf Hitler salutes troops of the Condor Legion
[Image](#) is courtesy of time magazine

3. Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht



1935 chart shows racial classifications under the Nuremberg Laws: German, Mischlinge, and Jew

Image is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is in the public domain

Chart to describe Nuremberg Laws, 1935. The "Nuremberg Laws" established a pseudo-scientific basis for racial identification. Only people with four German grandparents (four white circles in top row left) were of "German blood". A Jew was defined as someone who descended from three or four Jewish grandparents (black circles in top row right). In the middle stood people of "mixed blood" of the "first or second degree."

Directions: Examine the images and read the excerpts. Respond to the questions.

1. What was the purpose of the Nuremberg laws?

2. What impact did the Nuremberg laws have on Jewish people in Germany?



Beginning in 1941, Jews were required by law to self-identify by wearing a yellow badge on their clothing.

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The yellow badge

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How were Jewish people treated in Nazi Germany?

In 1933, persecution of the Jews became active Nazi policy, but at first laws were not as rigorously obeyed and were not as devastating as in later years.

On April 1, 1933, Jewish doctors, shops, lawyers and stores were boycotted. Only six days later, the Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service was passed, banning Jews from being employed in government. From then on, Jews were forced to work at more menial positions.

In 1935 and 1936, persecution of the Jews increased.. In May 1935, Jews were forbidden to join the Wehrmacht (Armed Forces), and that year, anti-Jewish propaganda appeared in Nazi German shops and restaurants.

The Nuremberg Racial Purity Laws were passed around the time of the great Nazi rallies at Nuremberg. On September 15, 1935, the "Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour" was passed, preventing marriage between any Jew and non-Jew. At the same time, the Reich Citizenship Law was passed and was reinforced in November by a decree stating that all Jews, even quarter- and half-Jews, were no longer citizens (Reichsbürger) of their own country (their official status became Reichsangehöriger, "subject of the state"). This meant that they had no basic civil rights, such as the right to vote. (Keep in mind that at this time the right to vote for the non-Jewish Germans only meant the obligation to vote for the Nazi party.) This removal of basic citizens' rights preceded harsher laws to be passed in the future against Jews.

In 1936, Jews were banned from all professional jobs, effectively preventing them from exerting any influence in education, politics, higher education and industry.

Source: http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Jews_in_Germany

The Nazis coordinated an attack on Jewish people and their property in Germany and German-controlled lands as a part of Hitler's anti-Semitic policy. On November 7, 1938, Herschel Grynszpan, a 17-year old German Jew enraged by his family's expulsion from Germany, walked into the German Embassy in Paris and fired five shots at a junior diplomat, Ernst vom Rath. Two days later, the diplomat died and Germany was in the grip of skillfully orchestrated anti-Jewish violence.

Kristallnacht was a **pogrom** [= a mob action targeting any specific ethnic or religious group] in Nazi Germany on November 9–10, 1938. On a single night, 91 Jews were murdered, and 25,000–30,000 were arrested and deported to **concentration camps**. In the early hours of November 10, an orgy of coordinated destruction broke out in cities, towns and villages throughout the Third Reich. The consequences of this violence were disastrous for the Jews living under the Third Reich. In a single night, Kristallnacht saw the destruction of more than 1,000 Synagogues, and the ransacking of tens of thousands of Jewish businesses and homes. It marked the beginning of the systematic eradication of a people in Germany who could trace their ancestry to Roman times, and served as a prelude to the Holocaust that was to follow.

Source: <http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Kristallnacht>

Directions: Examine the images and read the excerpt above. Respond to the questions.

1. What was Kristallnacht? What impact did Kristallnacht have on Jewish people in Germany?



Polish Jews expelled from Germany in late October 1938

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Kristallnacht, shop damage

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4. The SS and Secret Police



1938 - Secret Police

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An important tool of Nazi terror and control was the **Protective Squad (Schutzstaffel)**, or SS. The SS began as a special guard for Hitler and other important Nazi party leaders. In 1934, the SS became the private army of the Nazi party. The secret police used cruel methods throughout Germany to identify, arrest and murder political opponents. They sought to eliminate all opposition. They would sometimes go door to door looking for Hitler's enemies or anyone who'd ever spoken against Hitler. Camps were set up all over Germany in abandoned warehouses where political opponents were held and persecuted.

Directions: Examine the images and read the excerpt above. Respond to the questions.

1. What was the SS and Gestapo?

2. What techniques did the SS and Gestapo use to maintain control in Germany?

3. Who were the SS and Gestapo protecting? Who were the SS and Gestapo targeting?

What does this political cartoon reveal about the SS and Gestapo in Nazi Germany?



Source: Eric Godal, January 10, 1943 (adapted)

5. Propaganda

Nazi propagandists drew upon the successful techniques and strategies used by the Allies, Socialists, Communists, and Italian Fascists to advance their political campaigns, win public support, and to wage war. Once in power, the Nazis eliminated the "marketplace of ideas" through terror and media manipulation and mobilized propaganda as a weapon to unite the German people around a "leader" and to facilitate aggression, mass murder, and genocide.

Source: <http://www.ushmm.org/propaganda/resources/>



Image is courtesy of The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

German children read an anti-Jewish propaganda book titled DER GIFTPILZ ("The Poisonous Mushroom"). The girl on the left holds a companion volume, the translated title of which is "Trust No Fox." Germany, ca. 1938.



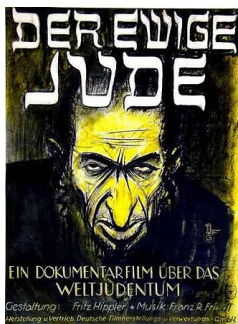
Image is courtesy of The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Illustration from a German anti-semitic children's book titled "Trust No Fox in the Green Meadow and No Jew on his Oath". The headlines depicted in the image say "Jews are our misfortune" and "How the Jew cheats." Germany, 1936.



Image is courtesy of The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Nazi propaganda photo depicts friendship between an "Aryan" and a black woman. The caption states: "The result! A loss of racial pride." Germany, prewar.



Poster for The Eternal Jew (1940), an anti-semitic German Nazi propaganda film

Image is courtesy of wikimedia commons

The Nazis believed in propaganda as a vital tool in achieving their goals. Adolf Hitler, Germany's Führer, was impressed by the power of Allied propaganda during World War I and believed that it had been a primary cause of the collapse of morale and revolts in the German home front and Navy in 1918.

Along with posters, the Nazis produced a number of films and books to spread their beliefs. Most propaganda in Germany was produced by the Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda. Joseph Goebbels was placed in charge of this ministry shortly after Hitler took power in 1933. All journalists, writers, and artists were required to register with one of the Ministry's subordinate chambers for the press, fine arts, music, theater, film, literature, or radio. Hitler met frequently with Goebbels to discuss the news. Goebbels would then meet with senior Ministry officials and pass down the official Party line on world events. Broadcasters and journalists required prior approval before their works were disseminated.

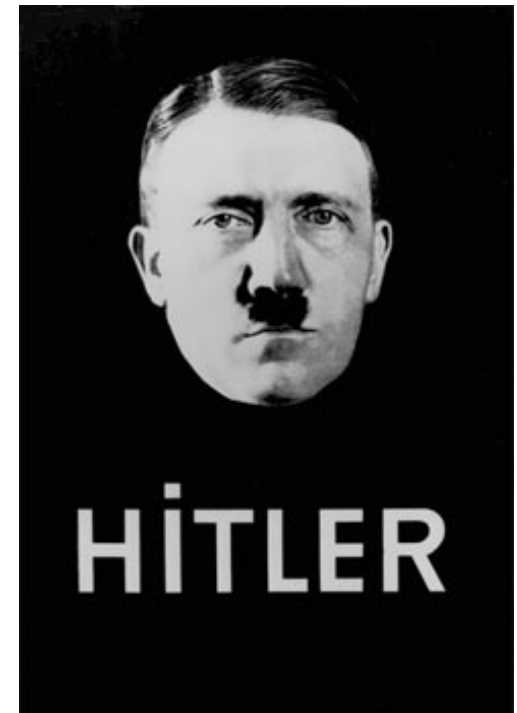
Source: <http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Propaganda>



'The seed of peace, not dragon's teeth' **cartoon of Hitler,**
from the magazine Kladderadatsch, 22 March 1936
[Image](#) is courtesy of the bbc



'One People, One Nation, One Leader!' **poster of Hitler,**
1938
[Image](#) is courtesy of the bbc



A **1932 election Hitler poster**
[Image](#) is courtesy of the bbc

Directions: Examine the images and read the excerpts. Respond to the questions.

1. What forms of media did Hitler and the Nazi party used to propagandize?
2. What was the purpose of propaganda in Nazi Germany?
3. Who benefited from Nazi propaganda? Who was hurt by Nazi propaganda? Explain.
4. Why were broadcasters and journalists required to receive prior approval before their works were disseminated?

6. Rearmament and New Alliances



The Heinkel He 111, one of the technologically advanced aircraft that were designed and produced illegally in the 1930s as part of the clandestine German rearmament [image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Germany](#) license.

In March 1935, Hitler repudiated [rejected] the Treaty of Versailles by reintroducing conscription [mandatory enlistment into the military] in Germany. He set about building a massive military machine, including a new navy (the Kriegsmarine) and an air force (the Luftwaffe). The enlistment of vast numbers of men and women in the new military seemed to solve unemployment problems but seriously distorted the economy. For the first time in a generation, Germany's armed forces were as strong as those of her neighbor, France.

In March 1936, Hitler again violated the Treaty of Versailles by reoccupying the demilitarized zone in the Rhineland. When Britain and France did nothing, he grew bolder. In fact, Hitler claimed that if one of those countries actually tried to stop him, he would have been defeated easily and the outbreak of war in Europe would probably have been prevented. In July 1936, the Spanish Civil War began when the military, led by General Francisco Franco, rebelled against the elected Popular Front government of Spain. Hitler sent troops to support Franco, and Spain served as a testing ground for Germany's new armed forces and their methods, including the bombing of undefended towns such as Guernica, which was destroyed by the Luftwaffe in April 1937 and served as the inspiration for Pablo Picasso's famous eponymous painting.

An axis was declared between Germany and Italy by Galeazzo Ciano, foreign minister of Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini, on October 25, 1936. This alliance was later expanded to include Japan, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria. They were collectively known as the **Axis Powers**.

Source: http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Adolf_Hitler

Directions: Examine the images and read the excerpt above. Respond to the questions.

1. Why did Hitler choose to rearm in 1935?
2. How did rearmament impact Germany's power in comparison to other European nations?
3. What new alliances did Hitler form? Why?



Regents Multiple Choice Check for Understanding

1. What was a major reason for Adolf Hitler's rise to power? (1) provisions of the Treaty of Versailles (2) Germany's military support of Poland and France (3) strong German economy (4) refusal by the League of Nations to admit Germany as a member	5. The major impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany was that the treaty led to (1) an era of peace and international good will in Germany (2) a stable Germany that was both democratic and strong (3) an increase in Germany's desire to regain its power and prestige (4) a leadership position for Germany in the League of Nations
2. After World War I, the rise of Benito Mussolini in Italy and the rise of Adolf Hitler in Germany are most closely associated with (1) the development of fascism (2) the desire for containment (3) an emphasis on democratic traditions (4) a return to conservative religious practices	6. What was a key cause for the rise of fascism in nations such as Italy and Germany? (1) collectivization (2) economic hardship (3) genocide (4) secret treaties
3. Which political leader gained power as a result of the failing economy of the Weimar Republic? (1) Adolf Hitler (2) Francisco Franco (3) Benito Mussolini (4) Charles de Gaulle	" . . . The key-stone of the Fascist doctrine is its conception of the State, of its essence, its functions, and its aims. For Fascism the State is absolute, individuals and groups relative. Individuals and groups are admissible in so far as they come within the State. Instead of directing the game and guiding the material and moral progress of the community, the liberal State restricts its activities to recording results. The Fascist State is wide awake and has a will of its own. For this reason it can be described as ethical' . . . " — Benito Mussolini, <i>Fascism: Doctrine and Institutions</i>, Howard Fertig, 1932 7. Which statement expresses the main idea of the passage? (1) The people have a right to overthrow ineffective governments. (2) The state is more important than the individuals within it. (3) The state gets its authority from the power of individuals. (4) The establishment of an empire will cause division and chaos.
4. During the 1930s, the Nazi (National Socialist) Party received support from the German people because it promised to (1) abide by the Versailles Treaty (2) improve economic conditions in Germany (3) promote policies that ensured ethnic equality (4) utilize international organizations to solve problems	8. During the 1930s and 1940s, Nazis in Germany and Fascists in Italy promoted policies that emphasized (1) national and racial supremacy (2) worldwide Communist revolutions (3) international peacekeeping efforts (4) economic cooperation in Europe

