

Year 9: Cycle 1: History - 100% sheet

Section 1 – 1933/34		Section 2 – Reichstag Fire	
President Hindenburg	The Head of State of Germany. Hindenburg reluctantly agreed to Hitler becoming Chancellor on January 30 th 1933. He gave the job to Hitler as the Nazis were the largest party in 1933.	Date of the Reichstag Fire	27 th February 1933
NSDAP	National Socialist German Workers’ Party (Nazi Party) which Hitler led.	The Reichstag Fire was started by...	Marinus Van Der Lubbe
Reichstag	The German Parliament based in Berlin.	Why?	Van Der Lubbe claimed he was acting alone, in protest against the condition of the working class in Germany.
		Details	The NSDAP blamed the fire on the Communist Party (KPD). Hitler then approached Hindenburg to ask him to pass an emergency law called the Reichstag Fire Decree. This law banned the Communist Party.
Section 3 – Reichstag Fire Decree		Section 4 – General Election	
Date	28 th February 1933 – the day after the fire.	Date of the General Election	5 th March 1933.
Why?	Passed by Hindenburg using his powers as President. Hitler and the Nazis used the Reichstag Fire to accuse Communists of attacking Germany. Nazis passed the Reichstag Fire Decree to ban Communists from the election.	Result	NSDAP wins 45% of the vote - still not a majority. NSDAP join with the Nationalist Party (DNVP), who had 7% of the vote, which gets them above 50% (a majority).
Result	Communists banned from the election on March 5 th 1933. This helped the Nazis as it removed one of their major opponents.	This meant that...	The NSDAP were now in a more powerful position as they no longer had to rely on other parties to pass their own laws.
Section 5 – Enabling Act		Section 6 – Local Governments	
Date of the Enabling Act	23 rd March 1933.	Change of Law	The Nazis introduced the Law for the Reconstruction of the State in January 1934.
The vote	To make the Enabling Act law the Nazis had to get it voted in through the Reichstag. They used intimidation and persuasion to get Reichstag deputies to vote for it	Länder	The name for local government across Germany that could make their own local laws before 1934.
Reichstag Deputies	Reichstag Deputies voted the Enabling Act in, even though it would mean they no longer had a job. 444 Reichstag deputies voted for the Enabling Act, 94 voted against.	Gaue	The NSDAP replaced local governments across Germany with <i>Gaue</i> - local government that could be controlled by them. A <i>Gauleiter</i> was put in charge of each region who was controlled by the Nazis.
Result	The Enabling Act gave Hitler the power to pass any law he wanted without having to ask the Reichstag to vote for it. This is the moment he became a dictator.	Details	Once the NSDAP had control of local governments it meant that any law passed in Berlin would apply to all parts of Germany.
Section 7 – Trade Unions		Section 8 – Act to Ban New Parties	
Trade Union	An organised association of workers designed to protect their rights in the workplace. Trade Unions are usually left wing politically.	Date of the Act to Ban New Parties	14 th July 1933.

Left Wing	People on the political left wing normally want more power for poorer people.	Social Democrats	10 th May - Nazis claimed that the Social Democrats had been stealing money, Took their offices and savings. Banned the Social Democrats. 3000 SD members were arrested.
The DAF	The Nazis knew that if they banned Trade Unions a lot of workers would be annoyed. Instead, they replaced them with their own version, the DAF (German Workers' Front).	Other parties	When other parties saw how the Social Democrats had been treated, they closed themselves down out of fear of being arrested.
DAF aims	The Nazis wanted workers to think they would protect their rights, but the DAF was really about getting people to do more work.	One Party State	Now that all other parties were banned Germany was now a One-Party State, a country with only one political party.
Section 9 – Ernst Röhm and the SA		Section 10 – Night of the Long Knives	
Ernst Röhm	Leader of the SA and one of Hitler's most trusted people while he was rising to power.	Date	30 th June 1934.
SA	Sturmabteilung (Storm Detachment) or 'Brown Shirts'. Original paramilitary group of the NSDAP. Gave protection to the NSDAP and intimidated other parties as the Nazis rose to power.	Why?	Hitler had identified Ernst Röhm and the SA as a potential internal opponent. Ernst Röhm wanted to take control of the army and move the NSDAP to the left.
Membership of the SA	3 million members. Many SA members had previously been soldiers and were becoming increasingly difficult to control. Hitler thought they would be a problem for the Nazis.	Ernst Röhm	Ernst Röhm had criticised Hitler in public. He was arrested by the SS and put in prison. Here he was ordered to shoot himself, he refused so the Nazis murdered him.
Section 11 – Impact of Night of Long Knives		Section 12 – The Hitler Oath	
SA	SA leadership was killed, and the threat of the SA was removed.	Hitler's Political Supremacy	After the Night of the Long Knives, Hitler had no more opponents to deal with.
Heinrich Himmler	Himmler became one of the most powerful men in Germany.	The Army	General Blomberg, head of the Army, gave Hitler a public vote of thanks on 1 st July 1934.
SS	After the Night of the Long Knives the SS became the Nazis' official security service.	The Hitler Oath	After the Night of the Long Knives the Army promised to protect Hitler personally rather than Germany.
The Army	The Army gave its loyalty to Hitler as he stopped them from falling into Ernst Röhm's hands.	Opponents	There were now no more credible threats to Hitler either outside or inside of the Nazi Party.
Section 13 – Act Concerning the Head of State			
1st August 1934	Date of the Act Concerning Head of State was passed in the Reichstag.		
President Dies	President Hindenburg died on 2 nd August 1934. He was 86 years old and had been suffering with lung cancer.		
Act Concerning the Head of State	The Act said the, the moment Hindenburg dies, Germany will no longer have a President. Instead, the role will be replaced with a new job, 'Führer.'		
'Führer'	When Hindenburg died Hitler automatically becomes 'Führer' because of the Act Concerning the Head of State. 'Führer' means 'Leader.'		