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UPDATED TO 2020-22 SYLLABUS

CAIE IGCSE

HISTORY (0470)

SUMMARIZED NOTES ON THE DEPTH STUDY - GERMANY SYLLABUS

1. The German republic 1918 – 1929, Was the Weimar republic doomed from the start?

1.1. Effects of World War I in Germany.

- **Physical Effects**
 - Farming was disrupted as many farm workers were drafted into the army
 - By 1918, Germany was producing only 50% of the milk, and 60% of the butter and meat, which had been produced before the war
 - Germany faced starvation and harsh winters due to the allied naval blockade preventing any resources from entering German
 - As a result, an estimated 750,000 Germans died due to disease and famine.
- **Psychological effects**
 - Germany's status as a proud and ambitious state was ruined and made Germans bitter and angry
 - As a result, they started looking for someone to blame for their loss in the war
 - A society that had been famous for its unity now became famous for its squabbling and internal conflict
- **Political effects**
 - The political problems faced before the war became worse by its end
 - The Reichstag had been a symbol of a place where the ordinary could make the biggest of influences in Germany, however it began to become weak
 - This was because the Kaiser Wilhelm II made Germany a military dictatorship and imprisoned opposition leader
 - This led to attempted armed revolution and overthrowing of the Kaiser.

1.2. Was there really a revolution in Germany in 1918?

- **Stage 1: Getting rid of the Kaiser**
 - The Kaiser's position at the end of the war became very weak and soon enough, soldiers began to mutiny.
 - The Social Democrat party (The leading party of the Reichstag) sent an ultimatum to the Kaiser to abdicate or else there will be a revolution
 - On 9 November 1918, the Kaiser abdicated and the leader of the Social Democrats, Friedrich Ebert,

announced the setting up of the German Republic and he became the Chancellor

- The Next day the Kaiser fled into exile in Holland and the next day on 11 November, an armistice was signed between the allies and Germany.
- **Stage 2: Who would control Germany?**
 - After the Social Democrats took over, Germany was extremely unstable, demobilized German soldiers began joining armed demonstrations and violence on the streets.
 - The new government faced threats from Left – Wing Revolutionaries, known as the Spartacists and lead by Rosa Luxemburg, and Right – Wing Revolutionaries like the Freikorps led by Wolfgang Kapp.
- **The Spartacist Rising: January 1919**
 - The Spartacists were a group of communists who wanted a real socialist revolution just like in Russia the previous year and did not trust Ebert as they thought he won't look after the interests of the working class.
 - The Spartacist rising was an attempted revolution to overthrow Ebert's Government in Berlin while the government was still in turmoil.
 - On the night of 5 January, they captured the headquarters of the German Newspaper and Telegraph Bureau
 - However, the whole uprising was badly prepared or planned, partly because their leader Rosa Luxemburg was murdered, and did not get any support from other left - wing groups and had no hope of success.
 - Ebert sent members of the Friekorps to settle the issue and within 5 days, the Spartacists headquarters was captured and 5 days after that, the movement was crushed, 100 Spartacists were killed compared to 13 Friekorps.
 - Over the next 4 months, the Friekorps helped Ebert crush many left – wing revolutionaries, and put Ebert's government at the top (Or so he thought)
- **The Kapp Putsch: March 1920**
 - The Friekorps (Volunteer corps) were an armed group formed of Unemployed Ex – soldiers with extreme Right – Wing views who helped Ebert keep control of Germany; their leader was Wolfgang Kapp.
 - In the months leading to this, due to the Treaty of Versailles, many army personnel were left unemployed and thus in droves started joining the Friekorps, which grew in number and power.
 - The Mistake Ebert had made was that by allocating the Friekorps to put down the attempted revolutions, he had indirectly given them power of the country
 - When Ebert realized this, he ordered the Friekorps to be limited to just 100,000 men.
 - Thus, Kapp marched into the streets of Berlin in March 1920 and declared the establishment of a new national government
 - As the army supported them, Ebert was forced to temporarily flee to Dresden and appealed to the

workers to strike and shut down the economy. This general strike was so successful that Kapp's Putsch collapsed within a few days.

1.3. Why did the Germans hate the Treaty of Versailles so much?

- What kind of Treaty were the Germans expectation
 - When the first world war was over, the Germans knew they would have to pay the price for the damages caused by it
 - However, by the recent changes in situation inside Germany and the proclamation of the "14 Points" by Woodrow Wilson made them hope for a less harsh treaty
- Why did they hope for the treaty to be not harsh on them
 - The Kaiser had gone; Germany had a new Democratic government
 - The new republic needed support from the already weakened one
 - Germany was not to blame for the war as all countries were equally responsible
- What kind of Treaty did they get
 - War Guilt: Article 231 stated that Germany was blamed for starting the war, this term was the most hated upon as war to the Germans was a one of self-defence
 - Reparations: The allies claimed a reparations fee of 6600 million British Pounds in annual instalments
 - Military restrictions: The French desire for security meaning that the German armed forces had to be drastically reduced.
 - The air Force was disbanded
 - The army was limited to 100,000 soldiers
 - The Navy was limited to only 15,000 sailors, 6 Battleships and no Submarines
 - The Rhineland would be demilitarized
 - Territorial Losses: Germany lost 13% of its land, containing 6 million people.
 - Alsace and Lorraine to France
 - West Prussia and the Polish corridor to Poland
 - Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium
 - Northern Schleswig to Denmark
 - Part of Upper Silesia to Poland
 - Danzig to be administered by the League of Nations
 - Memel to Lithuania
 - Saarland to be administered by the League of Nations and after 15 years, a plebiscite was to be held to determine its future
- How did Germans react to the Treaty?
 - At first the government did not want to sign the treaty, but the allies warned that if they didn't, war would resume, which would be suicidal for Germany.
 - After it was signed, it weakened the new government, many stated that if revolutionaries did not demand

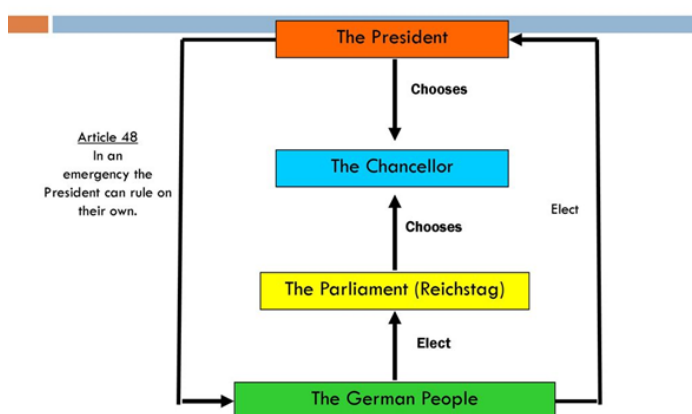
peace, the army would have fought and won the war.

- They called the treaty 'A Stab in the Back' by politicians and the treaty became a symbol of Germany's humiliation.

2. What were the achievements of the Weimar period?

2.1. What was the Weimar Constitution?

Weimar constitution 1918



- **Strengths:**
 - All Germans had equal rights, including the right to vote
 - Proportional representation made sure that political parties were allocated seats in the Parliament in proportion to the number of votes they got. This was fair.
 - A strong president was necessary to keep control over the government and to protect the country in a crisis.
 - Each state had its own traditions. It was right they should keep some control over their affairs.
- **Weaknesses**
 - In 1919, the Republic had many enemies. It was not sensible to give equal rights to those who wished to destroy it
 - Proportional representation encouraged lots of small parties which each got a small number of MPs. No one could get a majority, so governments had to be coalitions. There could never be a strong government
 - The president had too much power. It was possible he could turn himself into a dictator.
 - The states could be hostile to the national government, and even try to overthrow it.

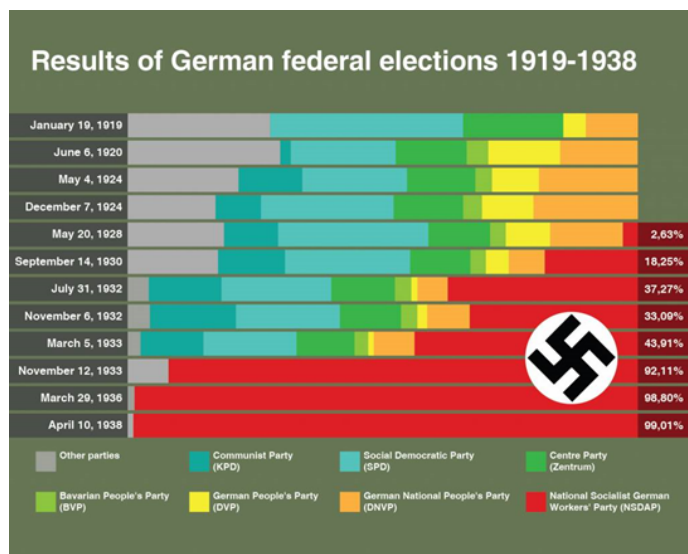
2.2. How did the Weimar Republic survive the crises of 1923?

- **Crisis 1: The occupation of the Ruhr**
 - Germany could not keep up with the reparations payments and the French were determined to make Germany pay
 - In January 1923, French and Belgian troops marched into Germany's Ruhr area, which contained raw materials. This was legal under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles
 - The German workers adopted passive resistance and refused to work.
 - But now, Germany was also suffering from that as they couldn't get the regular output from the Ruhr.
 - In September 1923, Gustav Stresemann the Chancellor of Germany ended the policy and gave raw materials to France
- **Crisis 2: Inflation**
 - When the government didn't have enough money to pay off the debt, it started printing more money
 - This made the prices skyrocket, and as a result Germany entered a period of Hyperinflation.
 - The Hyperinflation inflicted great costs to people of all class and society backgrounds
 - Old people living on fixed pensions, or people who lived on their saving, found that these were now worthless
 - Workers, if they had a job, were protected to some extent, because they were simply paid higher and higher wages. Even unemployment benefits increased weekly.
 - Those who had debts, or had taken out loans, benefitted. They could pay the money back at a fraction of the real cost.
 - The rich, who had not just money but land, possessions, and foreign currency, were also protected
 - Many rich businessmen were able to take advantage of the situation by taking over smaller companies which were going bankrupt. In the end, though, inflation was so rapid that normal business and trade was impossible, which caused much unemployment.
 - In October, the government scrapped the old, worthless money, and introduced a new, temporary currency, the Rentenmark. By limiting the amount of the currency in circulation the value of German money was stabilised, and in the next year a new permanent currency, the Reichsmark, was brought in.
- **Crisis 3: The Munich (Beer Hall) Putsch**
 - After Stresemann called off passive resistance, many right – wing extremists criticized the decision and began plotting a putsch against the Reich Government.
 - On 8 – 9 November, Adolf Hitler's Nazi Party launched an attempted revolution in Munich, the capital city of Bavaria.
 - It was easily crushed by the army and the police.
 - To keep support of the right wing, the government gave orders that left – wing state governments in

Saxony and Thuringia should be disposed, allowing the government to act on the right – wing groups there easily.

2.3. How did the Weimar Republic recover from 1924 to 1929?

- **Foreign Policy**
 - Stresemann was responsible for a series of foreign policy successes.
 - In 1925, Germany signed the Locarno treaties with Britain, France and Italy which guaranteed Germany's frontiers with France.
 - In 1926, Germany was allowed to join the League of Nations as permanent member.
 - These changes help strengthen ties with neighbouring countries and help improve relations
- **Local Politics**
 - During the Weimar republic, no party single handily ever got the majority, not even the Social Democrats until the Nazi Party.
 - Due to this, coalitions were formed. However, when these coalitions don't work well, they break up resulting in multiple elections taking place
 - In total, 25 governments over the 14 years of the Weimar government
 - Many politicians complained of Stresemann's foreign policy as he was acting in favour of following the Treaty of Versailles when many Germans wanted to completely abolish it.
 - However, the political situation began to recover as much more stable governments were elected, and in 1928, the Social Democrats joined a coalition themselves.



- **The Economy**
 - During the Hyperinflation crisis, Germany took loans from the USA via the Dawes plan, a total of 800 million Marks to help solve the crisis, which helped and slowly the German economy improved.

- In 1928, Industrial production surpassed the pre – WWI production levels.
- However, the economy still had its weaknesses
 - It became dependant on American loans which could be withdrawn anytime
 - The Unemployment in the country was still a problem
 - The Government was spending too much on Welfare benefits, making employers complain
 - Some industries had still not recovered such as the agriculture industry in which farmers earned half of the average national wages
 - There were extremes of wealth and poverty in Germany

2.4. What was the “Golden Age” of German Culture?

- **Background**
 - During a time of Turmoil, German culture came to be some of the most innovative and exciting art and culture in Europe.
 - The strict Pre-war censorship was removed, and Germans made significant developments in many areas of the arts.
- **Painting**
 - Weimar artists tried to show everyday life and wanted to be understood by the ordinary people
 - It was called ‘Neue Sachlichkeit’ or ‘New Objectivity’ and portrayed society in an objective way.
- **Cinema**
 - German directors such as Fritz Lang were producing some of the most modern films at the time.
 - Women also played glamorous roles and became popular film stars
- **Architecture**
 - Many architects took a welcoming attitude to vehicles and machines, and used simplicity in their designs
 - One of them was a group called Bauhaus, who designed anything from buildings to cigarette kiosks, and were largely successful.

3. Hitler’s rise to power: How was Hitler able to become Chancellor in 1933?

3.1. How did Hitler become leader of the Nazi’s?

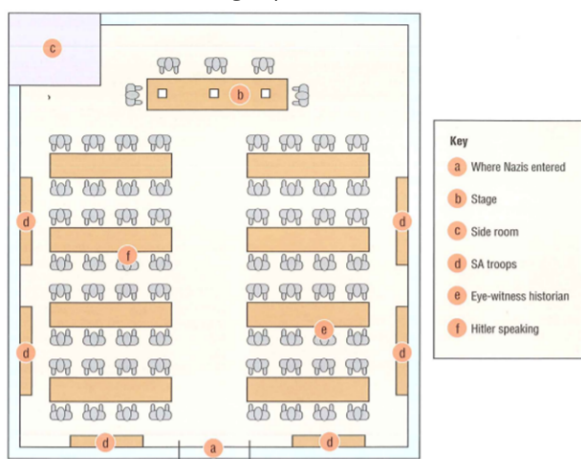
- **Hitler and the First World War**
 - When the First World War broke out, Hitler was in Munich and immediately enlisted for the army.

- During the war he won the Iron Cross for his bravery and was given the job of countering enemy propaganda in German trenches due to his good speaking skills
- In 1928 he was badly gassed and was in hospital when Germany announced they signed the armistice and it left him extremely bitter.
- He blamed the loss of Germany on Jews and Communists
- Once recovered, he became an informant for the German army
- **Hitler Joins the Nazi’s**
 - In September 1919, he was sent to observe a meeting of a right-wing extremist party called the “German Workers’ Party”.
 - Hitler found to have agreed with many of their ideas and joined the Party.
- **Hitler and the Development of the Nazi’s**
 - In 1920, the Party was renamed to the National Socialist German Workers’ Party (Nazis)
 - They made their intentions and what they stand for very clear and made no secret of it, some of them were:
 - Destroy Marxism
 - Remove Jews from all positions of leadership in Germany
 - No non – Germans to be newspaper editors
 - Challenge terror or violence with your own terror or violence
 - Educate gifted children at the state’s expense
 - Increase old – age pensions
 - Strong central government
 - Nationalise important industries
 - Conquer Lebensraum (Living Space)
 - Rearm Germany
 - Abolish the Treaty of Versailles
 - Destroy the Weimar Republic
 - Hitler set up the party’s own private army called the Stormtroopers or SA, and were made of former members of Friekorps, Former members of the Army, and members of the Party.
 - They were formed to protect speakers at Nazi meetings from intimidation by left – wing opponents.
 - However, in practice they started the violence themselves by breaking up opposition meetings.
 - In 1922, he became the leader of the party
- **Hitler and his Henchmen**
 - *Josef Goebbels*
 - Was a son of an office worker and was not able to fight in WWI due to a crippled foot, but was very intelligent, well educated, and a good public speaker
 - He joined the party in 1922 and became editor of the Nazi Newspaper “*Volkische Freiheit*”
 - *Hermann Goering*
 - Came from a middle-class background and fought in the air force during WW1 an won the highest medal for bravery under fire

- Joined the party in 1922 and a year later became Second in charge for the SA
- **Rudolf Hess**
 - Was a pilot and soldier during WW1 and a soft, sensitive, and humourless man.
 - He was at first Hitler's private secretary and was later responsible matters of party administration
- **Heinrich Himmler**
 - Fought briefly in WW1 and was an agriculture student. He was frail, timid, and clumsy while being very hard working and precise
 - He joined the party in 1923 and became Gauleiter (Regional party chief) for various regions and later became commander of the SS
- **Ernst Rohm**
 - Was a captain during WW1 and joined the Freikorps in crushing the Spartacists and was a founding member of the Nazi Party
 - In 1921 he became leader of the SA

3.2. The Munich Putsch: Success or Failure?

- **Why did Hitler attempt a Putsch?**
 - Hitler thought Stresemann's policies were making Germany look weaker.
 - He thought the German army could be persuaded to abandon the government and support them
 - He thought that since the Bavarian government was right - winged, they would also support Hitler in overthrowing the government
- **8 November 1923: The Beer Hall**
 - On November 8, the Bavarian Prime Minister was addressing a meeting at a beer hall in Munich
 - Then Hitler and 600 SA troops barged into it and stood on a metal chair and spoke while the Prime minister was held at gunpoint in another room



- Once done, He let Kahr and the others go and then headed for Munich
- **9 November 1923: The March on Munich**
 - After Kahr was released, he delivered the news to Berlin, and they ordered the army to crush the putsch

- On the morning of 9 November, Hitler and 3000 Nazi's marched into the city centre and found the Army and Police waiting for them
- Then, shots were fired, and Hitler ran as he was injured while Ludendorff was captured.
- Hitler was arrested two days later
- **February 1924: The trial**
 - In February 1924, the leaders of the putsch were put to trial on the charge of Treason, however the right - wing judges treated him leniently and sentenced him only 5 Years in Jail.
 - His prison was in a castle, and he wrote the famous book Mein Kampf there and served just 9 months of the sentence and could meet anyone during the time.
 - The Nazi party was also banned and were forbidden from taking part in the Reichstag elections.

3.3. How did the Nazi's change their tactics between 1924 and 1929?

- **Reorganising the party**
 - While Hitler was in jail, the Nazi's took another name and took part in two Reichstag elections and got 32 and then 14 seats.
 - Two weeks after Hitler's release, the ban on the party was lifted and Hitler reorganised the party making them more effective in elections
- **Winning over the Working class**
 - The Nazi's began targeting the working class and ran many public meetings and tried to win their support
 - They also increased their anti - Jewish propaganda to win the working and middle class
- **Increased Membership**
 - The membership for the Nazi party increased steadily but in terms of seats in the Reichstag, they were doing terribly as they won only 12 seats in the 1928 elections
- **Winning over the Middle Class**
 - In 1928, the Nazi's changed policy again when they decided to focus their propaganda and movement to the Middle class.
 - They consisted mainly of farmers and small businessmen
- **Public Meetings**
 - The Nazi's became the only party in Germany to run evening classes for their members to train in public speaking
 - The Nazi's began a very large movement of focusing on the issues that people though were important which gained them support

3.4. How did the Great Depression help the Nazi's?

- What was life like in the depression?

- The depression affected different people in different ways and caused unemployment to skyrocket again. Some of the people that were affected were:
- *Businessmen*
 - Many saw their businesses close down
 - Those that survived had a huge fall in incomes causing them to lay off their workers En Masse and the government raised taxes worsening this
- *Young People*
 - 60% of new university graduates could not get a job and thus were left unemployed
- *Farmers*
 - Farmers had not done in the 1920's and prices had been falling since 1925 and during the depression, farmer fell further into debt
- *Factory Workers*
 - 40% of all factory workers by 1932 were unemployed and the government moreover cut unemployment benefits to save money.
 - This caused even more unemployment
- **Why did the Depression weaken the Weimar government?**
 - *Unpopular economic politics*
 - For half a century, Germany was judged based off its economic success, however the Weimar government could not tackle the economic problems of Germany, thus making it look humiliating
 - An example is of the policies in 1923 and the policies during the depression such as raising taxes, cut wages, reduced unemployment benefits, none of which helped Germany
 - *Presidential rule*
 - During the depression, article 48 was invoked, giving the president special emergency powers, and thus making him part dictator
 - This gained the disapproval of the Reichstag and made it look weak. Moreover, the president was an 84-year-old war leader who was controlled by business and army leader and was out of his prime.
 - *The Rise of extremism*
 - Due to the rise in unpopular policies and efforts, many viewed the Weimar government as ineffective and unable to do anything.
 - This persuaded them to follow extremist groups which claimed to have the power to solve all their problems.
 - Extremism increased and so did political violence and caused many deaths in the 1932 elections
- **How did these problems help the Nazi's?**
 - The unpopularity caused by the Weimar republic help increase support for the Nazi's
 - Thus, as unemployment increased, support for the Nazi's increased and thus election by election they did better and until they became the biggest party in the Reichstag.

	Left wing						Right wing		Unemployment figures
	Communist Party	Social Democrats	Democratic Party	Centre Party	Conservatives	Nationalists	Nazis		
1928	54	153	25	61	45	73	12 (2.6%)	1,391,000	
1930	77	143	20	65	30	41	107 (18.3%)	3,076,000	
Jul 1932	89	133	4	75	7	37	230 (37.3%)	5,603,000	
Nov 1932	100	121	2	70	11	52	196 (33.1%)		
1933	81	120	5	73	2	52	285 (43.9%)	4,804,000	

- The Nazis success was unlike any other party and there were many reasons
 - The party had great formal organisation
 - Their portrayed strong propaganda to the people that were moved the most
 - They gained the support of the industrialists
 - They made great use of technologies such as radio
 - They gave great promises to voters, some of which they fulfilled
 - Hitler himself being a unique individual and a major player to their success
 - The weakness of their opposition made them even more popular

3.5. How was Hitler invited to become chancellor?

- **Reichstag elections: July 1932**
 - In this election, the Nazi's won 230 Seats, their best result yet and became the largest party, thus Hitler demanded to be appointed chancellor
 - Hindenburg instead appointed Franz von Papen and he hoped to create a new right-wing coalition with the Nazi's which was refused, leading to another election
- **Reichstag elections: November 1932**
 - This was a bad election for the Nazi's as they lost 34 seats from before and lost 33.1% of the vote
 - However, von Papen and Hitler privately agreed that Hitler will become chancellor and von Papen will remain in cabinet, and somehow convinced Hindenburg to allow this.

4. How did Hitler consolidate his power in 1933 and 1934?

4.1. How did Hitler take advantage of the Reichstag Fire?

- **The Reichstag Fire**
 - On the night of 27 February 1933, The Reichstag was set on fire and inside the burning building was Dutch communist Van Der Lubbe who was arrested.
 - Hitler used this as evidence as communist plots to overthrow the Government and that night 4000 Communist leaders were arrested.

- The next day, Hitler persuaded President Hindenburg to pass an emergency decree to give Hitler special powers
- **Hitler takes Advantage**
 - The emergency decree suspended all the articles which guaranteed personal liberty, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly.
 - The Police were given Emergency Powers to search Houses, confiscate property and detain people indefinitely without trial.
 - They could also ban meetings, close newspaper, round up political opponents and send anyone to concentration camps.
 - The Emergency decree formed the base of future Nazi rule and gave Hitler the legal right to act at his own will.
- **Theories for the Reichstag fire**
 - *Van Der Lubbe was acting alone and started the fire.*
 - He was acting alone and was not part of a Communist Plot
 - Throughout his trial he claimed this was the case.
 - This was accepted at the trial, and he was found guilty and was executed
 - *Van Der Lubbe was acting as part of a communist plot,*
 - The Nazi's claimed they found incendiary devices at the homes of many Communists, along with plans for which public buildings would be targeted.
 - *The Nazi's started the fire themselves*
 - This could have been part of their terror tactics, somehow used Van Der Lubbe to blame the Communists
 - There was direct, secret access from Goering's headquarters to the Reichstag Building and his own SA chief claimed to have started the fire.

4.2. Why was the Enabling act so Important?




- **Nazi Terror Tactics**
 - The Nazi terror tactics had drastically increased in the days following the Reichstag Fire with thousands of political opponents arrested.
 - This made sure that only Nazi's were allowed to campaign for the upcoming election.
 - Some of the other terror tactics used were as follows:
 - Workers were no longer allowed to join trade unions
 - Enemies of the Nazi's, especially Communists, could be executed
 - The SA and the Gestapo could search and ransack the homes of suspected opponents
 - Many opponents were driven into exile
 - The Nazi's intimidated voters by watching over them as they crossed their ballot papers

- **Getting the Majority in the Reichstag**
 - *March 1933 election*
 - In this election, the Nazi's got their best result ever, 288 seats, but still were unable to get the majority.
 - Now Hitler wanted an "Enabling Law" which will make him a dictator, but without 2/3 of the Reichstag voting yes, this was not possible.
 - *Ban the Communists*
 - The first step to achieving this was to Ban the Communists from the Reichstag.
 - This was relatively easy under emergency powers but that still didn't give him the 2/3 majority
 - *Intimidate the Social Democrats*
 - After the Nazi's the Social Democrats remained the second largest party in the Reichstag.
 - Hitler needed to make sure to intimidate the Social Democrats to pass the law
 - He increased terror tactics, and began threatening many social democrats if they voted against the Enabling act
 - *The Enabling Act*
 - On 23 March 1933, the newly elected Reichstag members met in the Kroll Opera House in Berlin.
 - Hitler brought the Enabling act to voting and just as he wanted, the Social Democrats gave in to the Pressure
 - The Enabling act was passed by 444 votes to 94
 - The Enabling law gave Hitler the ability to pass laws without consulting the Reichstag, effectively making him a Dictator

4.3. The SA or the Army?

- **By Mid-1934 a power struggle had developed in the Nazi Leadership. It was a choice between the SA and the Army**
- **The SA:**
 - Throughout the rise of the Nazi's, Hitler depended on the SA to put his policies into action
 - By 1934, the SA were an enormous organisation with over 2 million Members
 - However, with the SA being so large they were a potential rival to Hitler, especially their Leader Ernst Rohm.
 - Hitler also didn't agree with some of the Policies Rohm wanted to implement
- **The Army:**
 - The army was much smaller, only of 100,000 men due to restrictions by the Treaty of Versailles
 - They wanted new and improved weapons such as Tanks and were very suspicious of Rohm.
 - Many army chiefs were also suspicious of Hitler due to his plans to fight France but mainly agreed on him for re-arming Germany.

<p>Supporting the SA</p> <p>Reasons for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Röhm was an old friend of Hitler. The SA had fought for Hitler in the 1923 Munich Putsch and in later fights against the Communists. They were committed Nazis. The SA had grown to over 2,500,000 men – it was much larger than the army if it came to a fight. <p>Reasons against:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The SA was beginning to get out of hand. It was interfering in the running of the country and the law courts. It disapproved of some of the Nazi leaders. If Hitler used the SA to control the army, then he would have to go along with their other demands. Hitler did not agree with many of the SA's anti-capitalist policies and working-class aims. 	<p>Supporting the army</p> <p>Reasons for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The army was well trained, organised and disciplined. It was the only organisation which had the power to remove Hitler. It had the support of big business and conservatives. An efficient army was needed for Hitler to retake the land lost in the Treaty of Versailles. <p>Reasons against:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The army was small – it had only 100,000 men. How loyal the army would be to Hitler was unknown. Some of the generals disliked Hitler and the Nazis.
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The Night of the Long Knives

- On 30 June 1934, Hitler called a meeting of SA leaders at the Hansel Bauer Hotel in Wiessee, Bavaria.
- Hitler arrives with the SS and Rohm and the Main leaders were all shot dead
- Hitler also takes the opportunity to settle some personal scores against opposition party leaders, Journalists who had published negative articles about him, and many more, killing a total of 200 people or more.
- The Army, now satisfied that they wouldn't be replaced, pledged total allegiance to Hitler.
- Hitler's Power was now obsolete, with opposition eliminated and the Army on his side, Hitler officially was the dictator of Germany.

5. What were the Nazi's trying to achieve and did they try to achieve it?

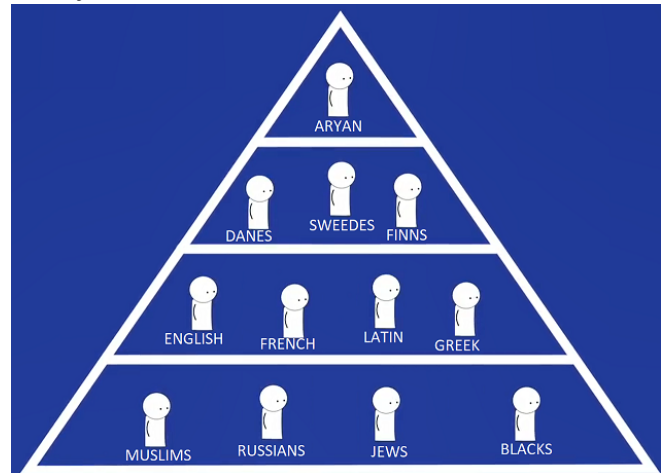
5.1. What kind of Germany did the Nazi's want to create?

- Aim 1: A strong Germany:**
 - The Nazi's believed many of the problems had been caused by the weak leadership of the Weimar Government
 - Hitler wanted a strong Germany that would make them a strong Government, a strong military power, and a strong thriving economy.
 - This would help him overturn the Treaty of Versailles, Invade France and restore prosperity of the German people
- How would they achieve it?**
 - For this to occur, Germany needed a strong, forceful, and decisive leader and Hitler was just the man
 - Within days of him being appointed chancellor, He met with many of his army leaders to tell them his plans of re-arming Germany
 - He wanted German Industries as powerful as they had been before the First world war and so funded

infrastructure projects like the Autobahn and reduced unemployment numbers by privatising state industries.

Aim 2: A Radical Germany:

- Hitler believed in a "Racial Pyramid" where one race will be superior to the rest and believed the purest of which were "Aryans" and worst were Jews.
- He believed that Germany's past problems had been created since Germany was not run by racially pure Aryans.



How would they create it?

- Hitler wanted to get rid of racial minorities such as the Jews, by removing them from positions of power and isolating them from pure Aryans.
- Hitler also wanted German women to breed as many pure Aryan children as their highest duty and be prevented from marrying men of other races.
- They didn't want women to work as all their focus should be going towards breeding and looking after families

Aim 3: The Volk

- The Nazi's wanted to create a volk or "The People's community" where the contributions to Germany were more important than their own lives. In turn he wanted to create a fully patriotic community
- In the volk, individual liberties such as the freedom of thought and speech would be less valuable than the loyalty to the German people, to Hitler and to Germany.

How would they create it?

- To do this, other claims of people's loyalty had to be removed
- Organisations such as churches, political parties, which will divert people's attention away from serving the Volk would have to be dissolved or taken over by the Nazi's.
- There would be no room for freedom of speech, and even everyday conversations would have to be controlled.

5.2. How would the Nazi's run Germany?

- 1. A Dictatorship

- Nazi's did not believe in democracy as they thought the Weimar democracy was a disaster for Germany.
- They thought Germany needed a dictator who knew what was best for Germany in the people's interests
- **2. A One – Party State**
 - The Nazi Party would be the only Political Party. Every state, every committee, every organisation, every club would be led by members of the party
- **3. Economic success**
 - They would make sure that the German People had jobs and food.
 - They would also provide other commodities such as cars, holidays, and entertainment for loyal Germans.
- **4. A police state**
 - If there was opposition, the SS and the Police would have the absolute power to arrest, punish and if necessary to execute the enemies of the state who did not follow the dictator or submit his demands for loyalty.
 - The Gestapo (secret police) would also help in to monitor enemies and suspected opposition
- **5. A propaganda state**
 - Nazi's believed that if they controlled what people heard, saw, and read then they would win their Hearts and minds.
 - At the helm of affairs for propaganda was Josef Goebbels, who believed that propaganda was more important than ever now that the Nazi's were in power

5.3. Why was the SS so important and how else did Hitler control opponents?

- **The SS**
 - The SS, originally had exclusively been private bodyguards for Hitler and other top Nazi leaders and the SS stands for *Schutz-Staffel meaning* "Protection Squad" containing only 500 men
 - When Himmler took over, he builds the SS in 4 years to a 50,000 strong pure, elite Aryan 'Supermen' with rigorous physical standards the world has ever seen and them being fiercely loyal to Hitler
 - In 1934, they helped Hitler crush the SA in the Night of the Long Knives and made the SS into a separate organisation, wearing Black uniforms instead of brown
 - The role of the SS also changed to terrorising and intimidating Germans into obedience, and were given unlimited power to search houses, arrest people without trial and were given responsibility of handling the Concentration Camps
- **Concentration Camps**
 - The first concentration camps were temporary prisons in abandoned factories in the countryside
 - Opponents of the regime were taken there for questioning, torture, hard labour and 're-education' in the early days of the Nazi regime

- By 1939, they had built a massive business using prisoners as slaves for hard laborious jobs for the Nazi regime.
- Later, they were turned into mass genocide camps, but earlier on they were not death camps yet.
- **The Gestapo**
 - The Gestapo was originally the Prussian secret police under Goering but became the state secret police under the command of Himmler.
 - They tapped telephones, intercepted mail and spied on suspected opponents with a network of informants across Germany.
 - The Gestapo were the ones that were most feared by ordinary Germans as they could strike anywhere, anytime even if so someone whispered opposition about Hitler.
- **The Police, the Courts and the Prisons**
 - When the Nazis came to power, they did not get rid of the existing system but rather took control of it.
 - The Police were under the command of the SS and the Courts having taken an oath of loyalty to Hitler.
 - The Number of crimes punishable by death rose from 3 in 1933 to 46 in 1943 which included 'crimes' such as listening to foreign radio stations or publishing anti-government leaflets.
- **Informers**
 - The Nazi party kept a strong network of informers in the form of "Block Wardens" where wardens would visit blocks of homes weekly and to check on them and collecting donations
 - These Wardens wrote reports on their 'Political reliability' and determined if they get a job, and report on any person who showed signs of independent thinking

6. How Effectively did the Nazi's control Germany from 1933 to 1939?

6.1. How much opposition was there from the public?

- **Attempted coups d'état: *Hardly any***
 - Throughout the first 10 years of Nazi rule, there were no attempted coups
 - It was only near the end of the war that plots against Hitler gathered support
- **Underground Resistance and open opposition: *Not a lot***
 - Throughout the regime, working class groups and students from universities produced anti – government leaflets, such as the White Rose group
 - There were sabotage of factories, railways, and army depots, and some Germans acted as spies passing on industrial and military secrets to other countries

- Within churches, leaders openly criticized the Nazi government, but many preferred underground oppositions to avoid facing Nazi Terror tactics
- **Passive Resistance and non – cooperation: quite common**
 - Many people refused to give the “Heil Hitler” salute while others refused to contribute to Nazi funds
 - Members of banned parties met in secret throughout the 1930’s with the risk of execution.
 - 1936 alone, the Gestapo broke 1000 reported meetings of underground Socialist Groups.
- **Private Grumbling: Very Widespread**
 - Germans greatly resented many aspects of the Nazi regime such as their terror tactics and their intrusion into private lives.
 - People began seeing the wardens with great suspicion and attended Nazi meetings because their jobs depended on it, making their support for the Nazi’s much of a pretence.

6.2. Why didn't private grumbling become open opposition?

- **Germans were afraid**
 - The SS and Gestapo could destroy people’s lives if they crossed the line
 - The Nazi’s wanted to control people’s hearts and minds and so if their grumbles were kept private, there wouldn’t be much problem but if they became open opposition then the police state was there to deal with it.
- **People did not know what was going on**
 - Censorship and propaganda stopped people receiving reliable information and some of the extremes of Nazi policy were kept secret.
 - Those who did suspect had learnt not to ask questions for fear of their own lives
- **Quibbles were minor**
 - Even those who were dissatisfied with the Nazi’s often had very minor criticisms as they prioritised minor issues over larger policies
- **“We did vote for them, after all!”**
 - Because the Nazi’s had achieved electoral success, most Germans saw the Nazi’s as having the legal authority to do what they wanted.
- **The Opposition was divided**
 - Left wing groups such as the Communists and the Social Democrats became natural enemies of Nazism and were both banned in 1933
 - However, these groups did not trust each other and thus did not unite and coordinate resistance against the Nazi’s and each decided to resist in different ways
- **People were pleased with the Nazi’s**
 - Many German people were genuinely pleased with what the Nazi’s were doing. Even if they did not agree with something the Nazi’s did they would tolerate it for the sake of the stability and prosperity they believed the Nazi’s were creating

- **The Nazi’s did drop unpopular policies**
 - The Nazi’s did drop some moderate their extreme policies if they seemed to be alienating ordinary Germans.
 - After the 1938 Kristallnacht incident, widespread condemnation was produced amongst ordinary Germans that made all measures against Jews a secret from 1940.

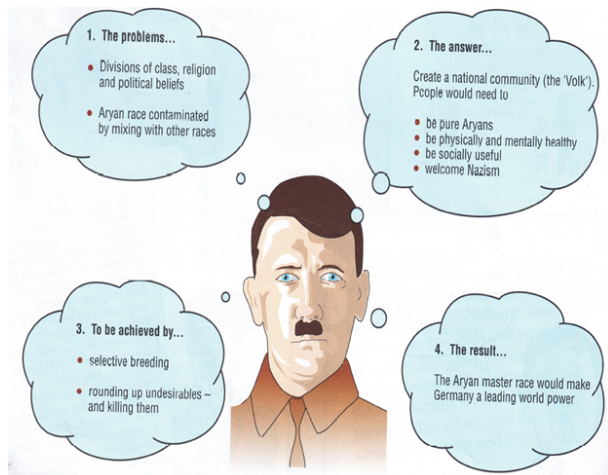
6.3. Why didn't the Nazi's destroy the churches?

- **Why didn't they destroy them?**
 - Many church members had voted for Hitler, majority being protestant and protestant church pastors were among the most popular and successful Nazi election speakers
 - The Nazi’s and churches had common ground on several issues such as the importance of family life and the Church supported the Nazi emphasis on the Military
 - The church was often the local power base for the Nazi’s and if they could build on it, they would be stronger still.
- **Why had they wanted to destroy them?**
 - In 1933, nearly all Germans were Christians and 2/3 were protestants, which had more members than the Nazi Party
 - Church meetings could be used to spread anti – Nazi ideas
 - Religious beliefs were powerful ones and those who believed in God were less likely to worship Hitler.
 - The church taught its people clear rules of Behaviour and Attitude, some of which conflicted with what the Nazi’s wanted
- **What did Hitler do in the end?**
 - Hitler in the end chose not to provoke a conflict with the churches and stated that “Christianity was the unshakable foundation of the moral life of our people”
 - In June 1933, Hitler signed a deal with the churches where he promised that the Catholics carry on their religious work and catholic schools and youth would be left alone
 - In return, the pope promised the Churches would stay out of politics, and would unite all Protestant churches under one Reich church under a Pro – Nazi bishop

6.4. Why did the Nazi's persecute many groups in Germany?

- **The Master and Inferior race**
 - Hitler believed in the form of Social Darwinism where the fittest and the strongest survived and the weak and vulnerable died.

- Hitler believed the Aryan race were the strongest and were superior due to their intelligence and capacity to work and serve the country.
- The problem was, more than a million of these Aryans were killed in WW1 and thus creating a shortage of these men.



- This made Hitler encourage all healthy men to breed healthy Aryan children.
- **The Ideal German – Social Features**
- The ideal German were ‘socially useful’ where they had a job and contributed to the Volk.
- Anyone else was ‘a burden to the community’, which included work - shy, the unhealthy, the disabled and mentally handicapped, tramps and beggars, alcoholics, prostitutes, homosexuals and juvenile delinquents.
- They were seen as expensive as the cost for caring for them was increasing as the numbers grew.

6.5. How did the Nazi's deal with 'burdens of the community'?

- **Step 1: Propaganda**
 - A Propaganda campaign was started which tried to stir up resentment against the people who were burdens on the community
- **Step 2: The Sterilisation Law**
 - Sterilisation Law was where the idea of preventing ‘undesirables’ from having children was put forward in 1933
 - It allowed the Nazi's to sterilise people with certain illnesses such as ‘Simple - mindedness’ and ‘Chronic Alcoholism’
 - Between 1934 and 1945, between 320,000 and 350,000 men and women were sterilised.
- **Step 3: The Concentration Camps**
 - By 1936, Sterilised men and women were being sent to concentration camps which included Beggars, Alcoholics, prostitutes, homosexuals, and juvenile delinquents
- **Step 4: The Euthanasia campaign**
 - The Euthanasia campaign was a secret programme where from 1939, Nazi's secretly began to

exterminate Mentally ill using Carbon monoxide gas in gas chambers

- Some 72,000 people were killed until 1941 when it was stopped.

6.6. How did Nazi persecution of the Jews lead to Kristallnacht?

- **How did the Nazi's treat the Jews from 1933 to 1939?**
 - From the beginning, the Nazi's have always campaigned against the Jews, however many thought that they wouldn't act on their Anti - Jewish policy, with even some Jews voting for the Party.
 - In the first days of Nazi power, Hitler called for a boycott of Jewish businesses and their newspaper Der Sturmer continued to pour Anti - Jewish propaganda.
 - In September 1933, the Nuremberg laws were passed where Jews were made ‘subjects’ rather than citizens and lost many rights.
 - During the 1936 Berlin Olympics, Anti - Jewish signs were taken down to keep a steady international image and even allowed a Jew to play for Germany
 - From September 1937 to October 1938, Jews faced mass persecution and loss of property and jobs
- **What happened on Kristallnacht?**
 - On 9 - 10 November 1938, the Nazi's conducted a massive Pogrom against the Jews in which Jewish homes, businesses, Synagogues were destroyed completely with 91 Jews killed and 30,000 sent to concentration camps
 - The excuse they presented was the Assassination of Ernst von Rath, a German diplomat in Paris by a Jew.

6.7. What problems did the Nazi's face in spreading propaganda

- **Newspapers**
 - Germany had no real newspaper in 1933 but had 4700 local newspapers., some of which were owned by Jewish publishing firms.
 - All the political parties had newspapers making the circulation of Nazi newspapers small
- **Radio**
 - Hitler and Goebbels believed the spoken word was more effective than the written word, making radio very important.
 - The problem was much of the radio was local with states like Prussia and Bavaria having their own radio.
 - Goebbels, the propaganda minister, wanted to make sure people listened to an all-Reich Radio Company at an affordable price
- **Films**
 - Films had a boom in the Weimar era when they were made at a high standard which were very entertaining
 - The Nazi's would thus have a problem to make people watch political films if people were used to these

entertainment films

- **Festivals and Celebrations**
 - Goebbels had successfully used marches, rallies, and festivals to attract people in the battle to win power.
 - Now, they had to be taken into a new role, to keep people loyal and feel important and part of the new Germany
- **Culture**
 - The Nazis were very critical of the culture as they thought it undermined what they saw as traditional German values
 - But controlling what artists and writers' thought was very difficult, making it a difficult task

6.8. How did Goebbels solve these problems?

- **Newspapers**
 - Goebbels took over most of the publishers and put controls over what journalists could write and set up a press agency to tell newspaper what the news should be
 - Anti - Nazi newspapers were closed and by 1944, there were only 1000 daily newspapers, and most were controlled by the Nazi's.
 - Newspapers were put up in public display boxes, and some newspapers threatened people who cancelled their subscription.
- **Films**
 - The cinema was popular, so Goebbels encouraged new films, and during the Third Reich well over 1000 films were produced.
 - Propaganda films were the majority and admission to the cinema's was only allowed at the beginning of the entire program, so people had to watch newsreels also which carried Pro - Nazi messages
- **Festivals and Culture**
 - People were encouraged to celebrate a new list of important days where people were expected to attend parades and speeches and hand out flags
 - One of the most anticipated was the Nuremburg rallies which was the highlight of the year with thousands of people watching parades and displays and listening to speeches
- **Radio**
 - Goebbels had won the power struggle for the control of the radio and formed the Reich Radio Company which controlled all local radio stations.
 - Millions of very cheap radios called "the people's receivers" were made, which couldn't pick up foreign broadcasts.
 - By 1939, nearly 70% of the population had a radio, for those who did not, 6000 loudspeaker pillars were erected in public squares all over Germany where Nazi propaganda could be heard
- **Culture**

- Goebbels set up the Reich Chamber of Culture where musicians, writers and actors had to be members of the Chamber
- Goebbels could stop any musician, actor, writer, or artist from working by ending his or her membership of the Chamber of Culture and those who were thought to be unsuitable were Banned
- Goebbels kept strict guidelines for what was acceptable and heavily restricted existing books and films. The Nazi's burned all books they believed were un-German and undesirable

7. What was it like to live in Nazi Germany from 1933 to 1939?

7.1. Was everyone better off under the Nazis?

- **Small Businesses**
 - The Nazi's found many supporters among small businessmen such as shopkeepers and self - employed craftsmen and had promised them much.
 - However, they were facing heavy competition from larger department stores, so the Nazi's passed a law to ban new department stores and stop existing ones from growing
- **Farmers**
 - According to the Nazi's, farmers were one of the most important groups in Germany, and that they had a crucial role to play in feeding the Aryan population
 - Farm debts were written off and all farmers benefitted from an increase in food prices
 - But the above privileges could only come if they reached a certain quota of production. This was made even more difficult as there was a shortage of labourers as workers left to work in town for better paid wages
- **Big Businesses**
 - Large firms benefitted from the massive rearmaments programme and the destruction of trade unions, which made the value of German economy rise bringing big profits
 - The Government took control of prices, wages, profits, and imports, and decided who should receive scarce raw materials. They also made German industry produce what they wanted
- **Unskilled workers**
 - This group had been hit the hardest during the Great Depression and formed the bulk of the unemployed.
 - Nazi's put them immediately to work on government programmes, but at sometimes lower wages than the unemployment benefits they got from the Government

- For many it was a lifeline as they were able to feed and clothe their families adequately once more.

7.2. What was life like in the Hitler Youth?

- Hitler wanted to turn the young into loyal Nazi's by controlling their 3 greatest influencers: Families, schools, and youth movements
- After 1933, young people were encouraged to join the Hitler youth and most other political youth organisations were shut and by 1936, it was compulsory to join the Hitler youth
- There were separate organisations within the Hitler youth, Girls were encouraged to join the League of German Maidens, a separate organisation for girls

7.3. Were children indoctrinated at school?

- **Nazi curriculum**
 - **Physical education** was given 15% of school time, with some sports such as boxing being compulsory, and pupils had to pass an examination with unsatisfactory performances could lead to expulsion
 - **History** was concentrated on the rise of the Nazi Party, the injustices of the Treaty of Versailles and the evils of Communism and the Jews
 - **Biology** explained Nazi ideas on race and population control. Pupils were taught how to measure their skulls and to classify racial types; also, that Aryans were superior and should not marry inferiors
 - **German language** taught pupils to be conscious of their national identity by reading about German heroes of the Hitler Youth and First World War
 - **Geography** taught about the lands which were once part of Germany and the need for more living space for Germans
 - **Religious Studies** became less important and by 1937, pupils could drop the subject
 - **Domestic sciences and eugenics** were a separate curriculum only for girls which taught how to produce perfect offspring by selecting ideal qualities in the parents
- **Leadership schools**
 - 'Napolas' (National Political Institute of Education) was an organisation controlled by the SS for the best of Germany's boys and girls for leadership such as future chiefs, political leaders and army.
 - Future political leaders were provided a military style education in 'Adolf Hitler Schools' where pupils belonged to a platoon or squad rather than classes

7.4. What did the Nazi's want from German women?

- **1933: The Nazi's need mothers**
 - The Nazi's believed women and men had different roles to play in society, where a man's role was that of a worker or soldier and a woman was in home, having children and caring for her family
 - The Nazi's were very worried by the decline in the birth rate as there were only 1 million births in 1933 compared to 2 million in 1900, leading to families getting smaller
 - So, a massive propaganda campaign was launched to promote motherhood and large families
 - The government offered special loans to new brides who agreed not to take a job, and were encouraged to stop smoking, stop slimming and do sport to improve women's fertility
- **...but not just any kind of mothers, Nazi's wanted mothers who:**
 - **Did not go to work** to increase time spent at home. So, the Nazis began to get rid of women from jobs and in total, 15% of teachers, doctors and civil servants who were women were sacked
 - **Look like the ideal way**, which was blonde, heavy –hipped, and athletic, in a full skirt, wearing flat heels and no make – up
 - **Cooked like the ideal way**, which was always using up leftovers, and once a month on a Sunday they had to prepare a one dish meal
 - **Dressed like the ideal way**, which was always using home produced substitutes for imported wool, cotton, and silk
 - **Brought up their children the ideal way**, which was as loyal Nazi's encouraging them to worship the Fuhrer and join the Hitler youth
- **1937: ... but we also need women workers!**
 - Germany was rearming and men were joining the army, leading to more women needed for work
 - So they abolished the marriage loans and introduced a compulsory 'Duty year' for all women entering the labour market
 - This usually meant helping on a farm or in a family but for no pay, which many women did not like due to their low wages and poor working conditions
- **... but don't stop having children**
 - Even with the need for workers, the Nazi's didn't give up on their other aim which was to for women to produce more children
 - 1938 they changed the divorce law where divorce was only possible if a husband or wife could not have children, even when the husband infected the wife to make infertile
 - The Nazi's also set up the *Lebensborn* programme where specially chosen unmarried women could 'donate a baby to Fuhrer' by becoming pregnant by SS men
- **What was life like for women in Nazi Germany?**
 - The 1930's were for some very pressuring times as they had to bear children, take care of their family

according to Nazi standards and work a living in factories

- But for many, the 1930's were good times, women employment skyrocketed despite Nazi propaganda and firms also preferred women for their lower pay.

8. What was the impact of the Second World War on Germany?

8.1. What was life like on the home front?

- **1939 – 41: the war goes well for Germany**
 - When the Germans were preparing for war, rationing was introduced and received 7 ration cards for 7 different food items, but because of rationing, 2/5 Germans ate much better before the war
 - Clothes rationing was introduced in November 1939 with a complicated points system. However, many new shoes or winter coats were impossible to buy
 - Hot water was allowed only 2 days a week and soap were rationed too. As a result, some began making homemade soap from stewed pine needles
 - Tobacco played an important role, since it was so hard to find, it became a kind of substitute for money, and many would trade items for tobacco.
 - As the first year of war went well for Germany by conquering new lands, food as well as huge stocks of luxury goods such as dresses and perfumes were imported but most went to high-ranking Nazi's
- **1941 – 43: The tide turns against Germany**
 - When in June 1941, Hitler gave the order to invade the Soviet Union, he was hoping for a quick victory but was soon bogged down into a 4-year bloodbath and tore the heart out of the Wehrmacht
 - New Hospital trains brought thousands of wounded German's homes from the war in the Soviet Union which started to put a burden on hospitals
 - To keep morale high, various propaganda campaigns were launched which urged people to work harder and save fuel
- **1943 – 44: Total War**
 - By 1943, it was getting clear the war was not going in Germany's favour and thus, the Government began preparing for total war with every part of German society contributing to the war effort in every way possible
 - Anything that did not contribute to the war effort were eliminated such as sport, Magazines and non – essential businesses. Hair dyeing and perming were banned and soon clothes rationing was suspended and civilian clothes manufacture was ended

- Propaganda continued as Goebbels continued to roll out propaganda promoting the war effort
- But with most German men in the army, there was a severe shortage of workers, leading to more women being drafted into the workforce. Soon, Jews, political prisoners and POWs were forced to work in factories for the Germans
- **1944 – 45: Failure and defeat**
 - By July 1944, Allied forces were pushing the Germans back and into Germany too. Goebbels was appointed Reich Trustee for one final effort to win the war.
 - He ordered all non – German servants and workers to go into armament factories
 - To save fuel, railway and postal services were closed
 - All theatres, opera houses, music halls, places of entertainment were closed
 - The Volkssturm (home guard) was formed to defend major cities
 - In early 1945, extreme air raids began as allied bombers wreaked havoc on German cities, disrupting their industrial supply, leading to mass civilian casualty.
 - The Nazi's could not cope with destruction on this scale and government plans were in chaos. Ration cards were not honoured anymore, and people relied on the black market for food and others.
 - In May 1945, Hitler, Goebbels, and other Nazi leaders committed suicide in an underground bunker in Berlin, ending the war and the Nazi regime.

8.2. Did the war increase opposition to the Nazi's?

- **Origins**
 - Nazi youth at first were directed at preparing young Germans for war, but during the war their youth policy was harmed badly
 - Members got fed up with being policed and so began forming groups or gangs of their own
- **Edelweiss Pirates**
 - They were a symbol of opposition adopted by many working-class youths
 - At weekends they would go on hikes, meet other groups, camp, sing, talk and hope to beat up Hitler youth patrols
 - Some of them got involved in direct opposition to the Nazis, who sheltered army deserters, concentration camp escapees, and attacked Nazi officials
- **"Operation Valkyrie"**
 - The most serious attempt made against Hitler was within his own ranks of the army, by a man named Count von Stauffenberg who planned to assassinate Hitler
 - He planned operation Valkyrie where he would plant 2 bombs in a briefcase to kill Hitler and seize control of Berlin using the army.

- At first, von Stauffenberg was summoned to many of Hitler's conferences, but all were cancelled as Hitler for winter holidays
- On 20 July 1944, he got the perfect opportunity, he went to a meeting in a forest in East Germany with Hitler and brought 2 briefcases of bombs to a wooden room
- He placed the bomb near Hitler around a wooden table, but a certain Colonel Brandt moves the briefcase away to another spot when von Stauffenberg left
- At 12:42, the bomb explodes, but Hitler is still alive due to the bomb being placed further away from Hitler, but 4 people are killed in the explosion
- Von Stauffenberg left for Berlin to try and seize Berlin but when he arrived very little had been done to put Operation Valkyrie into effect as troops were not mobilised and the radio, newspaper was not seized
- Soon, he was arrested along with his leading plotters and executed along with around 5000 other opponents of Hitler.

8.3. So what happened to the Nazi's and Germany after World War 2?

- **Yalta Conference**
 - Prior to Germany's surrender, the Allies met at Yalta in Ukraine to decide what to do next with Germany, with 3 major leaders attending it, Stalin, Franklin D Roosevelt, and Winston Churchill
 - They agreed to split Germany into 4 and Germany would lose land from the east
 - Top Nazi's were to be hunted and captured to be in the Nuremberg Trials
- **Potsdam Conference**
 - Although the Potsdam conference had many issues unresolved, many regarding Germany were settled swiftly and from early on
 - The Nazi Party was to be banned and Germany would go under de - Nazification.
 - However, there was major disagreement as to how will the Germans repay. Stalin suggested exploiting German industry and taking its output as repayment and cripple Germany while Truman wanted to build Germany and not repeat the mistake of the Treaty of Versailles.

CAIE IGCSE History (0470)

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