

GCSE HISTORY – Living under Nazi Rule – 2. Propaganda and Terror

7. Key Terms	
Propaganda	Propaganda is the action of persuading a person to believe an idea or ideology through posters/radio/speeches etc.
Terror	Frightening people into cooperating.

8. SS	
Heinrich Himmler	Head of the SS and Chief of German Police
Black uniforms	The SS wore black uniforms
Powers	The SS had the power to imprison people , search houses and confiscate property .

9. Gestapo	
What?	The Gestapo would arrest and interrogate people to get information out of them.
Feared	The Gestapo were deeply feared as they were brutal in their interrogation.

10. SD	
Reinhard Heydrich	Head of the SD was Reinhard Heydrich .
What?	The SD were the secret service . They would investigate potential dangers to the Nazis and pass this information to the Gestapo .
The Police	Ordinary police continued with their duties but Nazis were placed in leadership positions.
Judges and courts	Judges swore an oath of loyalty to the Nazis. This made a fair trial very unlikely.
Concentration Camps	The Nazis set up over 70 camps in 1933. They were used to control political opponents and remove them from society.

11. Goebbels and propaganda	
Joseph Goebbels	Head of Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda .
Aim	To spread the Nazi message and crush opposing views .
Newspapers	Der Sturmer was the official Nazi newspaper . The Editors Law meant that Goebbels controlled what could and could not be printed.
Radio	All radio stations were brought under the control of the Nazis.
People's Receiver	The Nazis sold the People's Receiver very cheaply to spread their message.
Rallies	Large gatherings to emphasise and celebrate the strength of the Nazi movement.
Film	The Nazis used film to spread their message such as ' Triumph of the Will '.
Posters	Posters were put up around towns in Germany to convey clear Nazi messages and ideals .

12. Opposition to the Nazis	
Left-wing opposition	The Social Democrats and the Communists opposed each other, and so could not combine to threaten the Nazis.

The Churches	Religious groups were the largest non-Nazi group in Germany. Hitler tried to control the Catholic churches.
Cardinal Galen	He very publicly opposed the Nazis with his church sermons , however he was too high profile to arrest .
Concordat	In 1933, this was an agreement between the Nazis and the Catholic church to leave each other alone.
Paul Schneider	First priest to be murdered by the Nazis in 1939. He opposed their racial policies and banned Nazis from his church services.

13. Youth Groups	
Young Communists	They were banned but continued to meet in secret . They disguised their meetings as hikes in the countryside.
Christians	In 1933, there were 2.5m Christian youth organisations . They were banned as Nazis only wanted children to be part of the Hitler Youth. Many continued to meet in secret .
Swing Kids	Swing Kids came together to listen to jazz and to dance . This music was associated with America and so the Nazis opposed it. They wore American style clothing which was against all Nazi ideals .
Edelweiss Pirates	Formed in 1938 , they organised camps and sang anti-Nazi songs in the countryside . Some printed slogans onto walls.
Nationwide resistance	There was no nationwide youth resistance to the Nazis. It happened in small groups.