

Workers policies

- **National Labour Service**- All men aged 18-25 would be given a job to plant trees, mend hedges and dig drains. This would be for 6 months.
 - **Public Work Schemes**- Built the autobahns (motorways) to link all the towns together and built new schools, hospitals and factories= **100,000 new jobs**
 - **Rearmament**- Increase the army from 100,000 to 1.4 million soldiers.
- Impact= need weapons and tanks and boats and planes= loads of jobs in factories
- Business owners given huge amounts of money to hire people to make these products.
 - To help recruit soldiers they introduced conscription to force men into these jobs.

Farmers policies

- At the start a lot of raw materials were trade into Germany but Hitler wanted the country to be **self-sufficient**.
- Hitler hires **Herman Goering** who creates a 4 year plan to take out resources from the ground and then make fake alternatives (E.g petrol was made from coal and other items)
- Hitler loves the farmers because they are the ones feeding the nation.
- Hitler reduces taxes that the farmers have to pay 😊
- Farmers could not be thrown off the land if they could not pay their rents= **a policy mainly aimed at criticising Jewish bankers as they used to refuse to lend farmers money.**
- Hitler ended sub-dividing of land so only the eldest child would now get the farm after dad's death. Any other children moved to city.
- Led to less farmers= more people in cities= less food production= higher cost of food people could not afford.

Workers polices- Getting them to work

- **Created a new Trade Union (DAF)**- Stop workers from striking, need passport to change job and promised better conditions and rights for workers.
 - 1) **Beauty of Labour**- Make work places better by improving lighting, safety equipment, new washroom and low cost food for lunch.
 - 2) **Strength through Joy**- the harder you work, the more rewards you get. Cheap leisure tickets to football matches, discounted cinema tickets, cheaper holidays and cruises if you met work targets.
- Collect tickets for the "peoples car" designed by VW. **NO ONE GOT THE VW AS THE COMPANY FOCUSED ON BUILDING WEAPONS AND VEHICLES FOR THE NAZIS.**
 - **Workers were forced to work excessively long hours**



Children's policies- WHAT HITLER WANTED

- **Schools**- Any teacher that did not join German Teachers League would be sacked= teachers the highest supporting group of workers of Hitler.
- **Schools**- Maths you would learn how to calculate the benefits of killing Jews and Disabled people, Science you would learn about the most effective chemicals, History- great war victories and Geography you would learn about countries Germany wants to invade.
- **Eugenics**- Study genetics and how to create the perfect Aryan and teachers would encourage bullying of other races.
- PE became most important subject to prepare boys for fighting and war and Girls would be technology classes for cooking and sewing.
- **NAPOLAS schools**- tall, blonde, strong boys would go to learn how to become the next leader of Germany.

Children outside of school

- **Hitler Youth (boys) and League of German Maidens (girls):** Both were compulsory youth organisations to create loyal Nazis.
- Boys were trained to be soldiers with marching, camping, military drills, and PE to prepare for war. Girls were trained to be healthy mothers, learning household skills like cooking, sewing, and childcare.
- Both groups were taught Nazi ideology, Aryan racial superiority, obedience to Hitler, and loyalty to the Party.
- Physical fitness was emphasised for boys to fight and for girls to bear strong children.
- Activities included rallies, singing, community work, and outdoor exercises to encourage discipline, teamwork, and conformity.
- Older boys were prepared for the army or SS, while older girls contributed to the community or wartime support.



Children's policies- WHAT WENT WRONG?

White Rose Group

1. Early group (1933-34) they handed out leaflets at their university to criticise the Nazis and their policies.
2. The two main people were killed and hung as a warning to potential future opposition. (**Hans and Sophie Scholl**)

Swing Movement

1. Listened to swing and jazz music which was banned.
2. They accepted Jews and Communists into their youth club.
3. They dressed in British and American styled fashion= **NOT TRADITIONAL GERMAN!!!!!!**

Edelweiss Pirates

1. Group of 14–18-year-olds who didn't like the Nazi education system.
2. Group was more middle-class teenagers who had books to read at home and thought independently.
3. They listened to jazz music (black music), listened to the BBC which was banned, hid Jews and helped them escape the country and had freer attitude towards sex.
4. They attacked the Hitler Youth on marches, and went on same camps and got drunk
5. Killed the leader of the Cologne Gestapo- 12 pirates were killed.

Women's policies

- 1920s allowed women to work and some were gaining equal pay to men.
- Less children being produced which meant the population was getting too old.

- Nazis felt women's job was to stay at home and create a family. This means they would follow the idea of **Kinder, Kuche, Kirche** (Children, Church and Kitchen)

Work= Female doctors, teachers, lawyers and judges were all sacked and replaced by men.

Fashion= Clothes that covers the body from shoulder to ankles, can't smoke, can't wear make up, can't wear trouser and can't wear heels. **And diet.**

Award= 1000 mark loan to have kids and leave job. 1 child reduces loan repayment by 25%. 4 kids wipes the loan off and get bronze medal, 6 kids get silver and 8 kids gets the motherhood cross (gold) and get watch a political meeting happen.

German Women's League= Training programme to help adult women to become better mothers.

Ill women/disabled women= Forced to be sterilised.



How did Hitler confuse women?

Lebensborn= Goes against Hitler's traditional family values. It encouraged pure Aryan men & women to go to this building and have sex and get pregnant. **8000 babies born from this.**

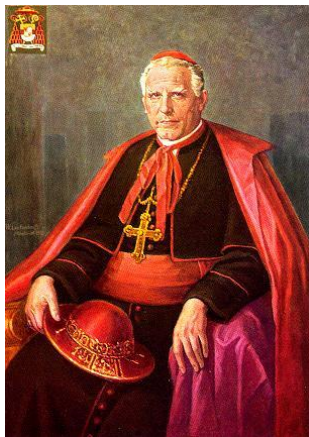
1939= men were sent to war to fight which left loads of jobs behind.

Nazis order women to go back to work and fill the jobs and help in the war effort. **Confusion= what happens to the babies, not enough support from the government and they had been brainwashed to believe they shouldn't work.**



Church policies- CATHOLICS

- In 1933 **CONCORDAT** signed which was an agreement between the Pope and Hitler.
- This promised that neither would interfere with each other=**Catholics support the passing of the Enabling Act** and Hitler would leave alone Catholic Schools and youth clubs.
- Hitler thought Catholics still listened to the Pope more than him so **Hitler closed down all Catholic churches, schools and youth clubs and removed Catholic Priest from society**. Some went to Concentration Camps, and some were killed.
- Pope sent a message to be read out in all churches informing Catholics to no longer follow the Nazi policies=**NO IMPACT AS THEY ARE SCARED OF CONSEQUENCES AND SOME LIKE NAZI POLICIES**.
- Archbishop Galen= he criticises Nazi policies on euthanasia and sterilisation. Hitler had Galen put under house arrest until the end of the war where he could not communicate to external people.



FIRST THEY CAME

First they came for the Communists
And I did not speak out
Because I was not a Communist
Then they came for the Socialists
And I did not speak out
Because I was not a Socialist
Then they came for the trade unionists
And I did not speak out
Because I was not a trade unionist
Then they came for the Jews
And I did not speak out
Because I was not a Jew
Then they came for me
And there was no one left
To speak out for me

BY PASTOR MARTIN NIEMÖLLER



Church policies- PROTESTANTS

- This group admired Hitler based on his views around Marriage and the role of genders in society and their hatred of Communists.
- This group they formed the **Reich Church** led by **Ludwig Muller**.
- Group were known as **German Christians** who followed the slogan of "**swastika on our chests, cross in our hearts**"
- Wear official Nazi uniform, they would use mein kampf as part of the services, decoration was changed to show Hitler as the new saviour, and all priests had to be Aryan (**non-Aryan priests were sacked**)
- **Opponent of the Reich Church was Martin Niemoller and creation of the Confessional Church.**
- **In every service they openly criticised the Nazis and their policies and they were more popular than the Nazis with 6000 priests compared the 4000 in the Reich Church.**
- **Hitler shuts down all the Confessional Churches, arrests 800 of the priests and send Martin Niemoller to a Concentration Camp.**



Minorities policies- Before 1939

- Hitler targeted minorities as he wanted to create the perfect race (**Aryan**)
- He wanted to clean up society from groups such as Jews, blacks disabled, gypsies, homosexuals, Communists, slavs and Indians.
- Hitler introduces the **Nuremberg Laws** which limits the daily life of Jews.

1. Jewish shops from 1934 had to have the star of David, soldiers stood on the door to encourage Germans not to go in= **JEWS LOSE MONEY!!**
2. Jews were banned from marrying non-Jews and their German citizenship was taken away from them.
3. By 1938 Jewish children were expelled from schools and were banned from having a personal education in separate Jewish schools.
4. High end jobs removed Jews such as politicians, lawyers, judges and teachers.

Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass) – Jew killed German diplomat in Paris.

SS were ordered to attack Jewish homes, synagogues and business. All the glass was smashed through and some synagogues set on fire.

Jews forced to clean the glass because its their mess.

100 Jews were killed and 20,000 Jews sent to CC.



Jewish RESISTANCE

- Some Jews when being rounded up fled to the forests and formed resistance groups. They attacked German soldiers and blew up railway lines that the Germans were using.
- Warsaw Ghetto uprising, 1943. Jews smuggled weapons in to the ghetto to prepare for a fight back. Secret propaganda alerted the Jews to what would happen. This lasted 43 days before the Germans regained control, arrested and executed all those involved and burned down the ghetto.
- Treblinka camp, 1943. One prisoner managed to get in to the weapons stored, handed out guns and grenades. The camp was set on fire and 150 prisoners managed to escape, killing 15 guards. The escapees were soon captured and the Nazis took revenge by killing another 550 prisoners.

Minorities policies after 1939

- Ghettos created to house Jews in certain areas of towns/cities. After this, they would be sent to Labour Camps (**Concentration Camps**)
- Final solution is considered where they are thinking about how to deal with the Jewish problem in society.
- The first is **Einsatzgruppen**= Jews are ordered to a town centre, drop the belongings off and then marched to a big ditch and shot. Biggest is Babi Yar where 33,771 killed in one day and in total this killed 1.1 million Jews.
- SECOND thing agreed was the creation of **SIX Death Camps**.
- These contained gas chambers and large crematoriums where they forced the Jews to do the work. Biggest Camps was Auschwitz which killed 1.3 million on its own and the aim was to completely wipe out the Jewish population of Europe.
- Thousands helped with this process: **railway workers, office clears, telephone operators, policemen and soldiers**. Companies competed for the contracts to **design the gas** to be used in the chambers and **newspapers celebrated** the fact that Jews were to be exterminated in local camps.

Concentration Camps

- **Leadership and Organization:** Run under Heinrich Himmler, head of the SS, with military precision. Camps like Dachau and Auschwitz held political opponents, Jews, Romani people, and other “undesirables.”
- **Conditions:** Harsh forced labour, starvation, disease, executions. Brutal treatment created terror among prisoners.
- **Fear Tactics / Control:** The threat of being sent to a concentration camp made citizens comply with Nazi rules. Families feared losing loved ones, discouraging dissent and encouraging obedience.
- **Psychological Impact:** Fear of the camps reinforced Nazi authority and ensured that even the appearance of disobedience could have deadly consequences.



The SS (Schutzstaffel)

- **Origins and Role:** Initially Hitler’s personal bodyguard, the SS expanded into a paramilitary organization enforcing Nazi ideology.
- **Control of Camps and Enforcement:** Managed concentration and labour camps, targeting Jews, political opponents, Roma, and others.
- **Fear Tactics / Control:** The SS’s presence in both urban and rural areas, combined with harsh punishment in camps, discouraged resistance. The threat of being sent to an SS-run camp acted as a constant deterrent.
- **Psychological Impact:** Indoctrinated SS officers enforced terror efficiently. Ordinary citizens understood the SS represented the ultimate consequence of disobedience, keeping society in line through fear.

The Gestapo (Secret State Police)

- **Function:** The secret police monitored the population for opposition to the Nazi regime.
- **Methods:** Surveillance, informants, infiltration of communities, and arbitrary arrests.
- **Fear Tactics / Control:** Citizens lived in constant anxiety knowing the Gestapo could appear at any moment. Reporting by neighbours, co-workers, or even family ensured self-censorship.
- **Psychological Impact:** The unpredictability of Gestapo actions created a culture of paranoia where fear alone maintained loyalty and obedience.

Police and the Courts

- **Integration into Nazi Control:** Police and courts were absorbed into the Nazi surveillance and punishment system.
- **Methods:** Spying on citizens, phone tapping, opening mail, show trials, and harsh punishment.
- **Fear Tactics / Control:** Citizens were encouraged, including children, to report “anti-Nazi” behaviour. Social pressure and fear of legal reprisal kept people aligned with Nazi ideology.
- **Psychological Impact:** Fear of punishment combined with societal pressure created widespread compliance without the need for constant direct supervision.

Type	Control / Censorship	Purpose / Effect	Key Terms / Notes
Newspapers	Only pro-Nazi stories allowed; anti-Jewish propaganda common. Newspapers that disobeyed Goebbels' instructions were shut down. Goebbels controlled all major press.	Spread Nazi ideology, glorified Hitler, demonised Jews and political opponents, and shaped public perception of events.	Cult of Personality – Hitler portrayed as Germany's saviour and strong leader. Newspapers were a key tool in building his heroic image.
Books, Theatre, Music	Goebbels created a banned books list. Books praising race, war, or Nazi ideology were encouraged. Jazz, modern music, and modernist plays banned. Radio and theatre performances monitored. Cabaret and nightclubs closed.	Promoted German nationalism, racial purity, and obedience. Suppressed criticism, Western cultural influence, and intellectual dissent.	Degenerate Art – modernist, abstract, or foreign art banned; replaced with heroic, idealised images of Germans. Music and theatre used to indoctrinate citizens from a young age.
1936 Olympics	Anti-Jewish propaganda removed temporarily; a Jewish athlete included to appear inclusive. Advanced German technology and infrastructure highlighted, including new stadiums and photo-finish systems.	Showed Nazi Germany as organised, technologically advanced, and dominant in sport. Boosted German pride and international reputation.	Cult of Personality – Hitler presented as the leader of a strong, superior nation. Olympics used to mask persecution and showcase propaganda for foreign visitors.
Mass Rallies	Held regularly in large arenas built for 500,000 people. Included speeches, choreographed parades, choirs, bands, fireworks, and air shows.	Created a sense of unity, loyalty, and awe. Citizens emotionally engaged, reinforcing obedience and belief in Hitler's leadership.	Cult of Personality – Rallies glorified Hitler, linked him to national strength, and demonstrated Nazi organisation and power.
Films and Art	All film scripts approved by Goebbels. Films promoted heroic German soldiers, idealised German families, and anti-Semitic themes. Newsreels before films highlighted Nazi achievements. Art had to depict traditional German ideals; modernist or abstract art banned.	Reinforced Nazi ideology visually and emotionally, glorified the regime, and indoctrinated viewers. Cinema was a powerful tool for shaping opinion.	Cult of Personality – Hitler depicted as heroic and wise. Degenerate Art – banned; only heroic, idealised, traditional art allowed to support ideology.
Architecture	Large public buildings, rally arenas, and monuments designed to reflect power, order, and permanence. Architects encouraged to build monumental structures emphasising symmetry and strength.	Created a lasting image of Nazi power. Public spaces reinforced discipline and collective unity. Architecture also served propaganda by impressing citizens and visitors alike.	Monumental architecture symbolised strength, order, and the permanence of the Nazi regime. Part of Cult of Personality imagery.

Cult of Personality: Hitler was portrayed as Germany's saviour, heroic, infallible, and central to German success. Propaganda in every medium reinforced this image.
Degenerate Art: Modernist, abstract, or "un-German" art banned. Only art showing idealised Germans, heroic deeds, or traditional scenes allowed. Galleries displayed these messages as cultural propaganda.
Change in Architecture: Nazi architecture emphasised grandeur, permanence, and power. Stadiums, arenas, and monuments showcased order, unity, and national pride.

Going Well at the Start

- **Early Military Success:** By 1940, Hitler had attacked and defeated six European countries. These victories were widely publicised on the radio and in newspapers, portraying Germany as powerful and unstoppable.
- **Propaganda and Public Belief:** The German people were influenced by Nazi propaganda, believing that the victories would make Germany wealthy and dominant in Europe.
- **Rationing Introduced:** By November 1939, rationing focused on food and clothing to ensure supplies for soldiers. The population generally accepted it as part of supporting the war effort.
- **Total War Preparation:** In 1942, Albert Speer became Armaments Minister and reorganised the country for Total War, focusing on weapons production, food supply, and shutting down industries that did not contribute to the war.
- **Civilian Cooperation:** Citizens accepted restrictions, such as rationing of hot water to two days per week, seeing it as their duty to support Germany's war effort.
- **Labour Mobilisation:** Women were drafted into factories, businesses unrelated to the war were closed, and 7 million foreign workers from occupied countries were brought in to maintain production.



Problems That Came Later (after 1941)

- **Invasion of the USSR:** In 1941, Hitler invaded the Soviet Union. The harsh Russian winter caused German guns and tanks to freeze, and soldiers' clothing was inadequate for the cold.
- **Battle of Stalingrad:** The campaign ended in disaster: 80,000 German soldiers were killed and 90,000 surrendered. This marked a turning point in the war, showing that German defeat was possible.
- **Inevitable Defeat:** By 1944, German defeat was unavoidable as the Allies advanced from both east and west.
- **Bombing of Germany:** From 1942, Allied bombing (Britain and America) destroyed water, electricity, and transport systems in major cities. Thousands of civilians were killed or injured, and many fled to seek safety.
- **Destruction and Fear:** Bombings caused flooding, gas explosions, and unexploded bombs. The sight of bodies in the ruins of cities lowered morale and created constant fear.
- **Worsening Shortages:** Citizens faced extreme shortages of basic goods: one egg per week, scarce soap and toilet paper, and in some cases, people resorted to using stewed pine needles instead of soap.
- **Civilian Defence Measures:** Three massive flak towers were built in Berlin after 1940, each accommodating up to 10,000 civilians to protect from air raids.
- **Declining Support for Nazis:** As bombings, cold winters, military defeats, and shortages worsened, public support for the Nazi regime began to weaken.