

**Chapter 1 : Life under the Nazis - who was better and worse off. - GCSE History - Marked by calendrierdel**

*Life was obviously tremendously better for the army under the Nazis, as now they were a priority and were more important and so the government paid more attention to the army, building them up and training them.*

After the invasion of the Soviet Union in June, the French communist party, hitherto under orders from the Comintern to remain passive against the German occupiers, began to mount actions against them. Moulin was eventually captured, and died under brutal torture by the Gestapo, possibly by Klaus Barbie himself. The most important anti-partisan action was the Battle of Vercors. The most infamous one Oradour-sur-Glane massacre. Others assisted in the escape of downed US or British airmen who eventually found their way back to Britain, often through Spain. By the eve of the liberation, numerous factions of nationalists, anarchists, communists, socialists and others, counting between, and up to, combatants, were actively fighting the occupation forces. Supported by the Special Operations Executive and the Office of Strategic Services that air-dropped weapons and supplies, as well as infiltrating agents like Nancy Wake who provided tactical advice and specialist skills like radio operation and demolition, they systematically sabotaged railway lines, destroyed bridges, cut German supply lines, and provided general intelligence to the allied forces. German anti-partisan operations claimed around 13,000 French victims, including 4,000 to 5,000 innocent civilians. Military deaths were 92,000. Some 58,000 were killed in action from to fighting in the Free French forces. Civilian casualties amounted to around 60,000, by aerial bombing, 60,000 in the resistance, and 30,000 murdered by German occupation forces. Prisoners of war and deportee totals were around 1.5 million. Of this, around 400,000 died in captivity. An estimated 40,000 were prisoners of war, 60,000 racial deportees, 60,000 political prisoners and 40,000 died as slave labourers. This does not include the 1,000,000 prisoners of war, nor the 60,000 French workers in Germany or the departments of Alsace-Lorraine. They are explained by several factors: One of the conditions of the armistice was to pay the costs of the strong occupying German army, which amounted to 20 million Reichsmark per day. The artificial exchange rate of the German currency against the French franc was consequently established as 1 RM to 20 FF. The cutting off of international trade and the Allied blockade, restricting imports into the country. The extreme shortage of petrol and diesel fuel. France had no indigenous oil production and all imports had stopped. Labour shortages, particularly in the countryside, due to the large number of French prisoners of war held in Germany, and the Service du travail obligatoire. Rationing tickets for the French population July Ersatz, or makeshift substitutes, took the place of many products that were in short supply; wood gas generators on trucks and automobiles burned charcoal or wood pellets as a substitute to gasoline, and wooden soles for shoes were used instead of leather. Soap was rare and made in some households from fats and caustic soda. Coffee was replaced by toasted barley mixed with chicory, and sugar with saccharin. The Germans seized about 80 percent of the French food production, which caused severe disruption to the household economy of the French people. Faced with these difficulties in everyday life, the government answered by rationing, and creating food charts and tickets which were to be exchanged for bread, meat, butter and cooking oil. The rationing system was stringent but badly mismanaged, leading to malnourishment, black markets, and hostility to state management of the food supply. The official ration provided starvation level diets of 1,000 or fewer calories a day, supplemented by home gardens and, especially, black market purchases. The queues lengthened in front of shops. In the absence of meat and other foods including potatoes, people ate unusual vegetables, such as Swedish turnip and Jerusalem artichoke. Food shortages were most acute in the large cities. In the more remote country villages, however, clandestine slaughtering, vegetable gardens and the availability of milk products permitted better survival. Some people benefited from the black market, where food was sold without tickets at very high prices. Farmers diverted especially meat to the black market, which meant that much less for the open market. Counterfeit food tickets were also in circulation. Direct buying from farmers in the countryside and barter against cigarettes were also frequent practices during this period. These activities were strictly forbidden, however, and thus carried out at the risk of confiscation and fines. During the day, numerous regulations, censorship and propaganda made the occupation increasingly unbearable. At night, inhabitants had to abide a curfew and it was forbidden to go out during the night without an Ausweis. They had to close their shutters or windows and turn off any light, to

prevent Allied aircraft using city lights for navigation. The experience of the Occupation was a deeply psychologically disorienting one for the French as what was once familiar and safe suddenly become strange and threatening. The scenes look not just unreal, but almost deliberately surreal, as if the unexpected conjunction of German and French, French and German, was the result of a Dada prank and not the sober record of history. This shock is merely a distant echo of what the French underwent in For example, the 26 May bombing hit railway targets in and around five cities in south-eastern France, causing over 2, civilian deaths. Propaganda was present in education to train the young people with the ideas of the new Vichy regime. However, there was no resumption in ideology as in other occupied countries, for example in Poland , where the teaching elite was liquidated. Teachers were not imprisoned and the programs were not modified overall. In the private Catholic sector, many school directors hid Jewish children thus saving their life and provided education for them until the Liberation. The curfew in Paris was not upheld as strictly as in other cities. Reinhardt was even invited to play for the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht. Oppression[ edit ] During the German occupation, a forced labour policy, called Service du Travail Obligatoire "Obligatory work service, STO" , consisted of the requisition and transfer of hundreds of thousands of French workers to Germany against their will, for the German war effort. In addition to work camps for factories, agriculture, and railroads, forced labour was used for V-1 launch sites and other military facilities targeted by the Allies in Operation Crossbow. Beginning in , many refused to be drafted to factories and farms in Germany by the STO, going underground to avoid imprisonment and subsequent deportation to Germany. There were German reprisals against civilians in occupied countries; in France, the Nazis built an execution chamber in the cellars of the former Ministry of Aviation building in Paris. Approximately 49 concentration camps were in use in France during the occupation, the largest of them at Drancy. While horrific, the mortality rate was lower than in other occupied countries e. Execution chamber inspected by a Parisian policeman and members of the FFI after the liberation. German road signs in occupied Paris. The Feldgendarmarie was responsible for military traffic. German soldiers and captured communists , July Aftermath[ edit ] The Liberation of France was the result of the Allied operations Overlord and Dragoon in the summer of Most of France was liberated by September Some of the heavily fortified French Atlantic coast submarine bases remained stay-behind "fortresses" until the German capitulation in May The Free French exile government declared the re-establishment of a provisional French Republic , ensuring continuity with the defunct Third Republic. Thanks to Lend-Lease , it was well equipped and well supplied despite the economic disruption brought by the occupation, and it grew from , men in the summer of to more than 1. The French 2nd Armored Division , tip of the spear of the Free French forces that had participated in the Normandy Campaign and had liberated Paris on 25 August , went on to liberate Strasbourg on 23 November , thus fulfilling the Oath of Kufra made by General Leclerc almost four years earlier. The unit under his command, barely above company -size when it had captured the Italian fort, had grown into a full-strength armoured division.

**Chapter 2 : German military administration in occupied France during World War II - Wikipedia**

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Even in his early years as Nazi Party leader, when leading the nation was a distant dream, Hitler placed great emphasis on the importance of children. Unlike other political leaders, Hitler did not disregard young people or underestimate their political value. His vision of an enduring Third Reich was based not just on the loyalty and obedience of adults, but also of their offspring. Hitler wanted the National Socialist movement to appeal to all levels of society, including the young. He also wanted to provide children in Nazi Germany with a sense of purpose, achievement and community, something that was conspicuously absent during his own listless childhood. In Hitler wrote of Nazi policy: In my castles of the Teutonic Order, a new youth will grow up, before which the world will tremble. I want a brutal, domineering, fearless and cruel youth. Youth must be all that. It must bear pain. There must be nothing weak and gentle about it. The free, splendid beast of prey must once again flash from its eyesâ€That is how I will eradicate thousands of years of human domesticationâ€That is how I will create the New Order. The NSDAP government used the state education system to disseminate Nazi ideology, enhance loyalty to Hitler and prepare millions of German boys for military service. During the mids the Nazis established a party-controlled education system. Teachers of Jewish origin, liberal or socialist political beliefs were bullied and frog-marched out of the profession. Non-Nazi teachers were pressured to join the Nationalsozialistischer Lehrerbund or face losing their jobs. As the Nazis infiltrated schools they shaped the curriculum to convey their own values and political beliefs. Perhaps the most important subject in this process was history. Pro-Nazi histories were filled with tales of Germanic heroes and warriors, political leaders and military conquests, reinforcing the myth of Aryan supremacy. Physical education and sport were also priorities in Nazi schools. Other academic subjects, such as mathematics and the sciences, were neglected in contrast. It would become the incubator that maintained the political system by replenishing the ranks of the dominant party and preventing mass opposition. When the war began, the importance of the Hitler Youth as the cradle of an aggressive army became apparent to military leaders. Much better known were groups like the Hitler Jugend Hitler Youth , a party-run organisation that was to some degree inspired by the British scouting movement. The Nazi movement had contained a handful of youth groups since , organised at local levels by individuals from the Sturmabteilung SA. By the Hitler Youth contained more than 25, boys between the ages of 14 and It served as an important feeder group for the SA, while some members of the Hitler Youth occasionally participated in SA-led protests and street violence. The Nazi leader appointed Baldur von Schirach as Reichsjugendfuhrer German youth leader and tasked him with expanding and organising the group on a national level. As German schools were infiltrated by Nazi propaganda in the mids, they were also used to promote and expand the Hitler Youth. Many schools became feeder groups for the Hitler Youth, with children pressured into joining. The Nazi government also funnelled children into the Hitler Youth by banning alternative or rival groups, such as the Boy Scouts and various Catholic youth leagues. The membership of these banned groups was often acquired and swallowed up by the Hitler Youth. By the end of the leadership of the Hitler Jugend claimed it had as many as five million members or 64 percent of all German adolescent boys. In the time it became a de facto paramilitary group for boys aged , a means of preparing them for entry into the armed forces. The Hitler Youth had uniforms, ranks and insignia, not unlike those of the SA. Its organisational structure was also similar: Most units of the Hitler Youth met once through the week and again on weekends, under the guidance of adult party members. They engaged in a range of physical activities and skills training, including sports and games, hiking, orienteering and map-reading, knot-tying and bushcraft. Weekends and school holidays were an opportunity for units to camp or bivouac, or attend larger regional rallies. These physical activities were accompanied and underpinned by racial and ideological teachings. Thy name makes the enemy tremble. Thy will alone is law upon the earth. Let us hear daily thy voice; order us by thy leadership. For we will obey to the end and even with our lives. Protect and preserve my life for long. You saved Germany in time of need. I thank you for my

daily bread. Be with me for a long time, do not leave me, Fuhrer. My Fuhrer, my faith, my light, Hail to my Fuhrer! Pimpf was the most junior branch, membership being open to boys between the ages of six and ten. Pimpf boys completed community service, physical activities and outdoor skills such as camping. And like their comrades in the Hitler Youth, members of Pimpf were also subjected to lessons about Nazi values and political views. At age ten Pimpf members could join the Jungvolk, the precursor group to the Hitler Youth. There was significant emphasis on the importance of German mothers, both as racial progenitors and the nurturers of Aryan children. Girls in the BDM completed activities like sports and callisthenics, intended to enhance fitness, strength and beauty. There were also classes on grooming, hair and make-up, needlework, German traditions and, of course, Nazi ideology and values. Adolf Hitler placed great value in German children. After taking power the Nazis began infiltrating schools and education, removing Jews, socialists and others from the teaching profession and revising the curriculum to include Nazi ideology and values. Nazi youth policy also revolved around several party-run youth groups, such as the Hitler Youth for boys aged 10-18. Nazi youth groups combined paramilitary style training and skills with National Socialist teachings and indoctrination, such as worship of Hitler and the significance of racial purity. These groups also circulated Nazi ideology and reinforced traditional conceptions about the roles of women. Content on this page may not be republished or distributed without permission. For more information please refer to our Terms of Use. To reference this page, use the following citation:

**Chapter 3 : Here's What Life Under the Nazis Was Like for Queer People**

*Holocaust and took pictures of daily life in a Polish ghetto for Jewish people during World War II. The passage also describes Esther Brunstein's experience in the same ghetto in Lodz.*

Burns March 15, While German citizens of the capital city saluted and waved swastika flags, some Czechs let out heartwrenching sobs while others displayed anger as they were horrified, overcome with powerlessness and hopelessness. Czechs hurled snowballs at the vehicles and refused to give lost Germans directions. Numerous Czechs gathered in Wenceslas Square, where they sang the national anthem. That day Hitler made his first and last visit to Prague. The next morning he signed a declaration that officially created the Nazi Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. Czech government and Nazi control Germans in the country were automatically citizens of the Third Reich while Czechs had their own government, though the Nazis took over the ministries of defense, foreign affairs, communications and customs. Clearly, the Third Reich was in control. Slovakia became independent, supported by Nazi Germany, with Catholic priest Jozef Tiso as leader of a population that was 85 percent Slovak. Signs asserted that shops were Aryan; black-outs and rationing were the norm. People were trapped; no one could leave the Protectorate without a visa. Huge swastika-ridden flags hung from buildings as SS guards, ominously dressed in black, surveyed the streets. German officers and soldiers rode in cars decorated with swastikas. Hitler Youth parades were a common sight. Secondary schools received pro-Nazi textbooks. Many people were executed; the relatives of the deceased had to cover the costs of the execution and the posters announcing it. The press, film and artists against the regime The press became propaganda for the Reich with books, music " such as jazz " and dramas also banned, but Czech films, cheerful comedies that served as a popular form of escape, were permitted as long as they were not nationalistic and had German subtitles. Political jokes were forbidden as was listening to a foreign radio station. Official radio broadcasts consisted of war news and concerts. There were illegal magazines in existence, too. Many Czech artists emigrated. By , most museums and all theatres were closed. Empty shops, overcrowded trams and bad health At the beginning of World War II, Prague shops were well-stocked with goods purchased before the war. Yet by stores were empty with signs proclaiming they were closed for the victory of the Reich. Nazi law forced people to drive on the right. By the end of , private cars were banned. Most traveled on bicycle or took dirty and crowded trams that often broke down. The tram stops were announced in both Czech and German. By February of , people found themselves working 64 hours per week and sometimes as many as 10 hours on Sundays. A lot of women opted to get pregnant so they would not have to toil in factories during the war. Infectious diseases were also no strangers to the period. For leisure time, though, healthy people played sports such as ice hockey and went swimming. Horse-racing was popular, too. Czech resistance and Jan Opletal Czechs took an active stance against the regime. There was an illegal Communist movement in the country, but many democrats also defied the Third Reich. One key event exhibiting resistance came October 28, , on the anniversary of the Czechoslovak independence day. Czechs boycotted newspapers infused with Nazi ideology and refused to ride trams because the stops were announced in both Czech and German. Medical student Jan Opletal, shot during the demonstration, died November The permitted funeral procession on November 15 was broken up by the Czech police. On November 17 nine student leaders were executed without trial. To punish the Czechs, Frank closed all Czech universities. The assassination of Heydrich and its aftermath High-ranking official Reinhard Heydrich was the only leading Nazi assassinated during the war. Heydrich died on June 4. On July 3, , the , Czechs gathered on Wenceslas Square were humiliated, forced to pledge their loyalty to the Reich and to give the Nazi salute. Only a little over 14, survived the war. In September of , Jews were forced to wear the yellow star. While the Germans destroyed synagogues and Jewish graveyards throughout the Sudetenland, they spared Prague the same fate because they planned to set up a Central Jewish Museum there with property they had stolen from Jews who were deposited in overcrowded freight cars and sent to concentration camps. In Slovakia a paragraph long Jewish Codex limited the rights of Jews, proclaimed they must wear a yellow star, forbid intermarriage and declared that Jewish property be repossessed by Aryans. Slovak Jews were expelled and gassed at

concentration camps. Almost 80 percent of the Slovak pre-war population died during the war. Air raids Prague was for the most part preserved as there were only a few air raids. Another raid in March sent over people to their death. The partisan movement in Slovakia The partisan movement came to life both in Slovakia and in the Protectorate. The Slovak uprising took place in the fall of During that spring the resistance group escaped into the mountains, and many died. Germans executed partisans and in September of that year, they obtained control of Slovakia, taking away its independence. The Prague Uprising and the end of the war At the beginning of , Praguers rebelled when Hitler threatened to annihilate the capital city. Tram conductors would no longer accept German currency or announce stops in German. Czech flags fluttered from windows. When Germans still did not give up, Czechs set up about 1, barricades. Czech resistance fighters hanged Germans from lampposts and burned their bodies. Patton was ordered to stop at Pilsen as the Soviets arrived to free Prague on May 9, setting the country on a different, though just as bleak and dismal, path that triggered 40 years of Communist terror.

## Chapter 4 : Nazi Germany - Wikipedia

*Life in Nazi Germany: Germany is called Nazi Germany when talking about the era of Nazi government and Hitler's rule in Germany. Germany was a different country in the rule of Nazi government because there were the rules of Hitler implemented to change the structure of a government totally.*

Visit Website Did you know? From to , free copies were given to every newlywed German couple. Through the s, Hitler gave speech after speech in which he stated that unemployment, rampant inflation, hunger and economic stagnation in postwar Germany would continue until there was a total revolution in German life. Most problems could be solved, he explained, if communists and Jews were driven from the nation. His fiery speeches swelled the ranks of the Nazi Party, especially among young, economically disadvantaged Germans. After his release from prison, he set about rebuilding the Nazi Party and attempting to gain power through the election process. Hitler and the Nazis Come to Power: The Nazis capitalized on the situation by criticizing the ruling government and began to win elections. In January , Hitler was appointed German chancellor and his Nazi government soon came to control every aspect of German life. Under Nazi rule, all other political parties were banned. In , the Nazis opened their first concentration camp, in Dachau , Germany, to house political prisoners. Dachau evolved into a death camp where countless thousands of Jews died from malnutrition, disease and overwork or were executed. Although the Treaty of Versailles was explicitly based on the principle of the self-determination of peoples, he pointed out that it had separated Germans from Germans by creating such new postwar states as Austria and Czechoslovakia, where many Germans lived. From the mid- to late s, Hitler undermined the postwar international order step by step. He withdrew Germany from the League of Nations in , rebuilt German armed forces beyond what was permitted by the Treaty of Versailles, reoccupied the German Rhineland in , annexed Austria in and invaded Czechoslovakia in Fight to Dominate Europe: At the beginning of the war, Hitler and his Nazi Party were fighting to dominate Europe; five years later they were fighting to exist. By late , Jews were banned from most public places in Germany. In the invasion and occupation of Poland, German troops shot thousands of Polish Jews, confined many to ghettos where they starved to death and began sending others to death camps in various parts of Poland, where they were either killed immediately or forced into slave labor. In , when Germany invaded the Soviet Union, Nazi death squads machine-gunned tens of thousands of Jews in the western regions of Soviet Russia. In and , Jews in the western occupied countries including France and Belgium were deported by the thousands to the death camps mushrooming across Europe. In Poland, huge death camps such as Auschwitz began operating with ruthless efficiency. The murder of Jews in German-occupied lands stopped only in last months of the war, as the German armies were retreating toward Berlin. By the time Hitler committed suicide in April , some 6 million Jews had died. Denazification After the war, the Allies occupied Germany, outlawed the Nazi Party and worked to purge its influence from every aspect of German life. Although Hitler killed himself before he could be brought to justice, a number of Nazi officials were convicted of war crimes in the Nuremberg trials, which took place in Nuremberg, Germany, from to

**Chapter 5 : Life During the Nazi Occupation – Prague Blog**

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Tubach drew on his own experience, as well as interviews and archives. Born in San Francisco in 1928, Tubach was three when his German-born parents opted to go home to the new Reich. He stayed until 1945, when he reclaimed American citizenship and returned to California. From *Opposite Sides of the Holocaust*, I realized most people have no sense of everyday German life then. At a German conference, some older members met privately to discuss their experiences between 1933 and 1945. It was difficult for us; the stories were fresh and raw. I realized there was no collective memory to contextualize our individual stories and create a public arena. What did you discover? They were quite honest. Some were Nazis from the beginning. Some families were deeply split. I wanted to capture how Germans actually were as I grew up. That is difficult, and not exact, but very suggestive and more accurate than assuming the Nazi Party spoke for them all. How did Nazi-staged reality help suppress dissent early on? People wanted to believe in it because it was so comforting. Meanwhile the violence that had filled German cities from the end of World War I ceased—or seemed to. So people found it easier to believe because on the surface, things seemed calmer. Violence had to be kept out of sight of most Germans. Public executions were no longer announced, by order of Himmler. Every-thing was to be kept as quiet as possible to allow the Nazis to consolidate power and win over the German people. By improving the national economy? Besides big projects like the autobahns, every town had collection boxes for the poor, painted in bright red, about 10 inches high, a tangible presence in everyday life. Everyone, even poor people, gave, knowing someone poorer than they were would get it. That created incredible solidarity: Our natural fascination with sports. Very powerful, and the Nazis knew very well how to use it. You went to school and got your grades, but there was another reward system at work: It forced you to assess yourself. My grades were OK, I was rather slight and not too strong, so I realized the thing for me was long distance running, because I had ambition and tenacity. The better you did, the more you moved up. The Olympics made this even more important to us. The big German cigarette makers made coupons of German Olympic stars, which we collected. They were gods to us, just as Riefenstahl represented them in the film *Olympia*. How else did they mold your behavior? I was 13 when I was picked, one of five out of 50 kids in my school, to attend a Nazi development camp for the Future Little Elite. One kid brought a condom. He blew it up to make it a balloon. We opened the window and threw it out. A Nazi youth leader found it. He knew our room was where it came from. He lined us up and grilled each of us really hard. But we showed solidarity; we did not reveal who did it. They really liked that. They wanted us to show solidarity about this rogue act. They just congratulated us on sticking together and dismissed us. How effective were these techniques? Many people today think all Germans then were like Muslim extremists in madrasahs now: Family, school, and church: It varied with individual experience. But in school there was, for the most part, not much difference from the Weimar Republic and earlier. That was largely pursued indirectly by some Nazi teachers. They wanted us to read about Germanic myths. Most of us read what students had always read. What about the Hitler Youth? We had to belong, and there were meetings twice a week, but what the leaders said was emotional and inconsistent. Family was more important for most of us. If the family was anti-Nazi, odds were the child would be. People from a religious family usually had a kind of protective coating: You say *Kristallnacht*—the attacks on Jewish businesses and homes in late 1938—changed everything. It ended the summer of our innocence. For young Germans, the 1930s were just wonderful. The red flags with swastikas, the zeppelin Hitler sent to fly all over Germany, the Austrians wanting to become part of it—to us, it was just like sunlight and peace and eating again. Things were moving up! Of course, Jews were being eliminated from the professions; the Nuremberg Laws prohibited intermarriage between Jews and non-Jews. But until all the Jewish shops were attacked, the violence was off camera. *Kristallnacht* suddenly brought it right next door. The Jewish shoemaker for my village no longer was there. What happened when the war started? Hitler had the people behind him through the French campaign. With only Britain left, many felt we would make peace. The

moment Hitler invaded the Soviet Union, a change was palpable. The huge apprehension about attacking this mass of Slavic and Asiatic humanity mixed with Communistsâ€™ for the first time appeared a phrase you heard more as the war progressed: Germans remembered the doughboys of World War I decided victory. They had extensive connections with America. They knew its power and potential. And the Gestapo tracked these changes in attitudes. Hitler never trusted the German people. There was extensive surveillance, down to the city blockâ€™ a party member watched and reported any deviance. People were executed for making a bad joke about Hitler. How could Germans not have known about the death camps? When mass extermination started in , the Jews were gone from Germany. When the Allies began seriously bombing Germany, Germans forgot about the Jews altogether. If it had, it would have been very dangerous, probably fatal, to say it.

### Chapter 6 : Conversation: Growing Up in Nazi Germany | HistoryNet

*A Esther Brunstein's life B Henryk's photographs of life in a Polish ghetto during the Holocaust C how to take photographs in a Polish ghetto during the Holocaust.*

The latter, adopted by Nazi propaganda as Drittes Reich, was first used in a book by Arthur Moeller van den Bruck. It was a republic with a semi-presidential system. During its tenure, it faced numerous problems, including hyperinflation, political extremism including violence from both left- and right-wing paramilitaries, contentious relationships with the Allied victors of World War I, and a series of failed attempts at coalition government by divided political parties. They promised to strengthen the economy and provide jobs. This event is known as the Machtergreifung "seizure of power". Marinus van der Lubbe, a Dutch communist, was found guilty of starting the blaze. Hitler proclaimed that the arson marked the start of a communist uprising. The Reichstag Fire Decree, imposed on 28 February, rescinded most civil liberties, including rights of assembly and freedom of the press. The decree also allowed the police to detain people indefinitely without charges or a court order. The legislation was accompanied by a propaganda campaign that led to public support for the measure. Violent suppression of communists by the SA was undertaken nationwide and 4, members of the Communist Party of Germany were arrested. The remaining major political parties followed suit: The founding of new parties was also made illegal, and all remaining political parties which had not already been dissolved were banned. Prussia was already under federal administration when Hitler came to power, providing a model for the process. In the months following the seizure of power in January, the Hitler cabinet used the terms of the Reichstag Fire Decree and later the Enabling Act to initiate the process of Gleichschaltung "co-ordination", which brought all aspects of life under party control. These Commissars had the power to appoint and remove local governments, state parliaments, officials, and judges. In this way Germany became a de facto unitary state, with all state governments controlled by the central government under the NSDAP. The day after, SA stormtroopers demolished union offices around the country; all trade unions were forced to dissolve and their leaders were arrested. Germany was still in a dire economic situation, as six million people were unemployed and the balance of trade deficit was daunting. The new law provide an altered loyalty oath for servicemen so that they affirmed loyalty to Hitler personally rather than the office of supreme commander or the state. They were deluged with propaganda orchestrated by Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda Joseph Goebbels, who promised peace and plenty for all in a united, Marxist-free country without the constraints of the Versailles Treaty. Eventually the Nazis declared the Jews as undesirable to remain among German citizens and society. Poland suggested to France that the two nations engage in a preventive war against Germany in March. On 17 May, Hitler gave a speech before the Reichstag outlining his desire for world peace, while at the same time accepting an offer from American President Franklin D. Roosevelt for military disarmament, provided the other nations of Europe did the same. The German Condor Legion included a range of aircraft and their crews, as well as a tank contingent. The aircraft of the Legion destroyed the city of Guernica in

### Chapter 7 : Family Life in Nazi Germany - History Learning Site

*Nazis also modified the law to make it easier to kidnap queer men, making it illegal to kiss, touch or even write about affection. Life for the Nazis' queer victims was brutal, and their deaths were worse.*

### Chapter 8 : Effect\_on\_Germans

*Hitler and Hitlerism: Germany Under the Nazis The FÄ¼hrer's early goals included physical education, a return to rural life, health care for all -- and foreboding plans for the Jews. Nicolas.*

### Chapter 9 : Children in Nazi Germany

## DOWNLOAD PDF LIFE UNDER THE NAZIS

*Lifelike living under the Nazis in the s, Germany and the Khmer Rouge in s Cambodia was painful depressing psychotic. Explanation: The voters of the s Federal Republic of Germany and s Kingdom of Cambodia handled unmerciful dictators and corrupt, deliberately cruel governments.*