

Name _____

Date _____

What They Believed

Examples of Nazi Doctrine

Indoctrination and Propaganda

"Our state never releases the human being from the cradle to the grave. We start with the child of three years: as soon as he begins to think, he is already given a little flag to carry." — *Adolph Hitler*

"For this food, my Führer (leader), my thanks I render." "Führer, my Führer, my faith and my light, Heil my Führer." (Child's prayers)

"All sports organizations must get instruction in politics and party philosophy. Nonpolitical sport, so-called neutral sport, is unthinkable." — *Strength Through Joy Movement*

"A definite factor in getting a lie believed is the size of the lie. The broad mass of the people, in the simplicity of their hearts, more easily fall victim to a big lie than to a small one." — *Adolph Hitler*

Individual and State

"The more freedom of opinion that is conceded to an individual, the more it can harm the interests of an entire people." — *Josef Goebbels, Propaganda Chief*

"There are no personal liberties of the individual which fall outside of the realm of the state and which must be respected by the state...there can no longer be any question of a private sphere free of state influence...." — *Nazi legal commentator*

The Leader and the Led

"There can only be one concept of law: namely the one laid down by the Führer...The law and the will of the Führer are one." — *Herman Goering, leader of the Luftwaffe (German Air Force)*

"Only what Adolf Hitler, our Führer, allows, or does not allow, is our conscience."
— *Dr. Robert Ley, Labor Chief*

Belonging...Hitler Youth

"A violently active, dominating, brutal youth — that is what I am after. Youth must be indifferent to pain....I will have no intellectual training. Knowledge is ruin to my young men." — *Adolf Hitler*

"All youngsters were expected to belong to the Hitler Youth. The failure of any boy to join was regarded as a violation of civic responsibility. Its activities, which took precedence over formal education, included arts and crafts, model planes, journalism and music. The routine filled the entire week. Every free hour was monopolized. Parents dared not object to this kind of conformity. Youngsters, living more and more with their comrades, were gradually weaned from their families."
— *Encyclopedia of the Third Reich*

Name _____ Date _____

Significant Events in Germany: 1933-1945

1933

- Jan. 30 Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany.
- Feb. 28 Hitler uses extra powers given him by President Hindenburg to weaken political opposition.
- Mar. 21 Special courts established for the prosecution of political enemies.
- Mar. 24 Reichstag (Parliament) abandons its role and empowers Hitler to enact laws on its behalf.
- Apr. 1 National boycott of Jewish stores, businesses and professional people.
- Apr. 26 Creation of the Gestapo, the Secret Police.
- May 2-17 Labor unions dissolved. Books burned. Strikes prohibited.
- Nov. 12 Reichstag elections: 93% of the vote cast for the Nazis.

1934

- Aug. 19 89-93% of Germans vote to give Hitler additional powers.

1935

- Sept. 15 Nuremberg Laws deprive Jews of German citizenship; marriage or sex between Jews and other Germans declared illegal.

1936

- Oct. 25 Alliances formed with Italy and Japan.
- Dec. 1 Law passed making the Hitler Youth a State Agency.

1938

- Summer One million people, including Alfons Heck, participate in this last Nuremberg Rally.
- Nov. 9-15 Kristallnacht — Synagogues and Jewish stores destroyed. Jews fined heavily for damages to their property. Jews expelled from German schools.

- Dec. 3 Jews no longer allowed to own their own businesses.
- Dec. 6 Nonaggression pact signed by Germany and France.

1939

- Aug. 23 Soviet-German nonaggression pact signed
- Sept. 1 Germany invades Poland, beginning World War II.
- Sept. 23 German Jews forbidden to own radios.

1940

- German Jews begin to be taken into "protective custody," that is, deported to concentration camps; they may not have telephones.

1941

- Beginning of the "Final Solution," the decision to murder all Jews in Nazi-occupied countries. Jews in Germany may

no longer leave their homes without police permission; they may no longer use public telephones.

1942

- Jews forbidden to use public transportation to visit barber shops, buy meat, eggs or milk. Jews still in concentration camps in Germany are transferred to Auschwitz, a death camp.

1943

- Feb. 2 Soviet army recaptures Stalingrad from Germans.

1944

- June 6 D-Day — Allies land in France.

1945

- Apr. 30 Hitler commits suicide.
- May 8 END OF WORLD WAR II. Collapse of the Third Reich.

1946

- Nuremberg Trials.

