

WEIMAR and HITLER'S GERMANY

Political Divisions and Disorder, 1919-1923

Group	Aims	Additional Information
Communists	To improve workers conditions To install a government based on soldiers and workers councils, or soviets	
Socialists	To improve workers conditions Keep Germany a democratic republic Uphold the freedoms guaranteed by the Weimar constitution	Socialists were split between moderates and extremists. The extremists sympathised with the communists and were prepared to use revolutionary methods to achieve social and political change
Centre	Keep a democratic form of government, not necessarily a republic Cooperate with Allies to return Germany to international favour Negotiate with the Allies to alter the worst features of the Treaty of Versailles, e.g. reparations, armament Avoid aggression	
Nationalists	Govern in the interest of landowners and industrialists Return to an authoritarian, non-democratic form of government Overturn Treaty of Versailles: rearm and regain lost territory Unite the German speaking people into a Greater Germany	
National-Socialists	See Nazi Programme	Although the National-Socialists started out with some Socialist aims, Hitler quickly dropped them
Army	See Nationalists Restore the influences of the army on the government of Germany	The army was supposed to be politically neutral, but its senior officers held strong Nationalist views. They: Tried to recruit very patriotic Germans Tried to find ways to rearm in secret Supported activities of the Free Corps
Free Corps	See Nationalists Destroy Communism Replace the democratic Republic with an authoritarian form of Government	The Free Corps was a volunteer organisation consisting of ex-soldiers recently returned from the war. They were embittered by Germany's surrender and hostile to Communism The organisation was given money by arms manufactures whose profits depended on Germany being aggressive and well-armed

Political Weaknesses of the Weimar

1. Germans were not used to a democratic, parliamentary form of government
2. There was a wide range of political opinion in Germany. People would find it hard to compromise.
3. The proportion representation system meant no one party was likely to have an overall majority. This might lead to weak government
4. Army officers and judges were strongly sympathetic to military nationalists. This encouraged disorder and weakened the Government.
5. The governments of the different states might have opposite political opinions to: each other and the central government

6. Instead of abolishing private armies, the Government relied on the Free Corps to put down Communist uprisings. This encouraged Nationalist-inspired disorder.

Political Disorder

Threats from the Left	Threats from the Right	1919
Spartacists uprising (January) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spartacus League and other Left Wing groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Form German Communist Party (30/12/18) ➤ Decided on an armed revolution • Uprising in Berlin was crushed by Ebert's government using Free Crop members 		1920
Communists Riots (March) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communists led riots and strikes in Berlin • Government uses Free Corps to suppress them 		
Ruhr rising (21 March) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German army suppresses Communist-recruited workers who rise up against Kapp's supporters • To restore order, Free Corps shot over 2000 workers 	Kapp Putsch (13 March) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free Corps, led by Kapp, take over Berlin aiming to restore the Kaiser • The German army stays neutral, but civil servants refuse Kapp's orders • Workers call a general strike in support of the Government. Kapp flees 	1923
	Assassinations: (1920-22) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right wing extremists carry out a series of political murders against republican politicians 	
	Munich Putsch (Nov) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure of Hitler's attempt to launch Government take-over from Bavaria • Hitler imprisoned for five years, released after nine months 	

Economic Crisis, 1923 and the Stresemann Years, 1923-29

Economic Crisis, 1919-23

Reparations and Invasion of the Ruhr

- Germany ordered to pay £6,600 million in reparations but fails
- France and Belgium send troops into the Ruhr Valley to seize goods as a kind of payment
- German Government orders workers not to take orders from French troops and refuses to make payments

Hyperinflation

- German government had no money so they printed more
- Prices rose and the value of the money decreased
- Workers were being paid twice a day so that they could buy things before prices rose too high
- Worst hit were: people who had savings and people living on a fixed income

The impact of the crisis

The Stresemann Years, 1923-29

Gustav Stresemann belonged to the German People's Party. He was a respected politician whose aims were to restore:

- Prosperity and stability at home
- Germany's position in Europe

He was prepared to cooperate with the Allies to achieve this

Germany and the World

Stresemann started to restore Germany's status with:

1. Locarno Treaties (1925): Germany signed these as equals with the other European powers
2. Germany's admission to the League of Nations (1926)
3. The Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)

The Results of Stresemann's policies

- Hyperinflation hurt the middle class most. They:
 - Lost confidence in the Weimar republic and the idea of a democratic government
 - Feared the return of inflation
 - Became more ready to listen to extremists
- Although Stresemann succeeded with the Ruhr crisis, many agreed with Hitler when he said that Stresemann:
 - Should have driven French out of Ruhr
 - Should have refused reparations
 - Was betraying Germany by working with Allies

1. The Mark became a stable currency
2. Unemployment fell
3. Living standards improved
4. Extremist parties became less popular

Underlying Weaknesses

1. Germany's prosperity relied on American loans. It would not last if they were recalled
2. Many of those people who opposed the Weimar Republic before the Stresemann years still remained hostile
3. Although they received little support the Nationalists were still active. They attacked Stresemann for agreeing to the Young Plan
4. In 1929, the Great Depression exposed the fragility of Germany

Hitler and the Nazi Party, 1920-28

Adolf Hitler: early career

1. Born into an Austrian, middle class family.
2. Left school without qualifications. Worked in Vienna as a painter, selling postcard on the street
3. Moved to Munich, 1914, joined German army.
4. 1914-18, message carrier in the trenches. Won six medals including Iron Cross, First Class and achieved the rank of Corporal
5. Became army spy in Munich checking on extremist political organisations.
6. Joined the small German Workers' Party and became its leader
7. 1920, renamed the party the National Socialist German Workers' Party and left the army

The Nazi Party

ORGANISATION:

1. 1921, Hitler named chairman and absolute leader.
2. Party emblem: the swastika
3. The SA (stormtroopers) commanded by Ernst Rohm
 - Protected Nazi meetings
 - Broke up rival meetings
4. Based in Bavaria where right wing views were popular. Began to build up branches outside Bavaria
5. Membership rose from 50 in 191 to over 50,000 in 1923 as a result of:
 - Hitler's skills as an orator
 - Party newspaper founded to spread its views
 - The attraction of the Nazi programme

THE NAZI PROGRAMME

Demand	Appealed to
1. Union of all Germans into a Greater Germany	Nationalists
2. Abolition of Treaties of Versailles and St Germain	Nationalists, ex-soldiers and many other Germans who detested the treaties
3. Only the people of the German race were allowed German citizenship. Jews were excluded	Nationalists and many people looking to place blame for Germany's troubles

4. The state to take over some private businesses	Socialists
5. Workers in big industries to share profits	Socialists and workers
6. Generous State help for people in their old age	Pensioners affected by inflation
7. State help to create a strong and healthy middle class	Middle class and business people
8. Replace the Republican parliamentary system of government with an autocratic system to create a strong central government	Nationalists

Timeline:

- 1920:
 - German Workers' Party becomes the National Socialist German Workers (Nazi) Party
 - Hitler issues a 25 point programme describing the parties aims
- 1921:
 - Hitler becomes chairman and absolute leader of the Party
 - SA created as a private army to deal with opponents
- 1923:
 - Failure of the Munich Putsch
 - Party membership about 50,000
- 1924:
 - Hitler in prison for nine months
 - Writes 'Mein Kampf'
- 1925:
 - Hitler re-found the Nazi party
 - SS created to be Hitler's personal bodyguard
 - Party branches set up nationally
- 1926:
 - Publication of 'Mein Kampf'
- 1927:
 - Party membership about 40,000
- 1928:
 - Party membership over 108,000

The Munich Putsch, 1923:

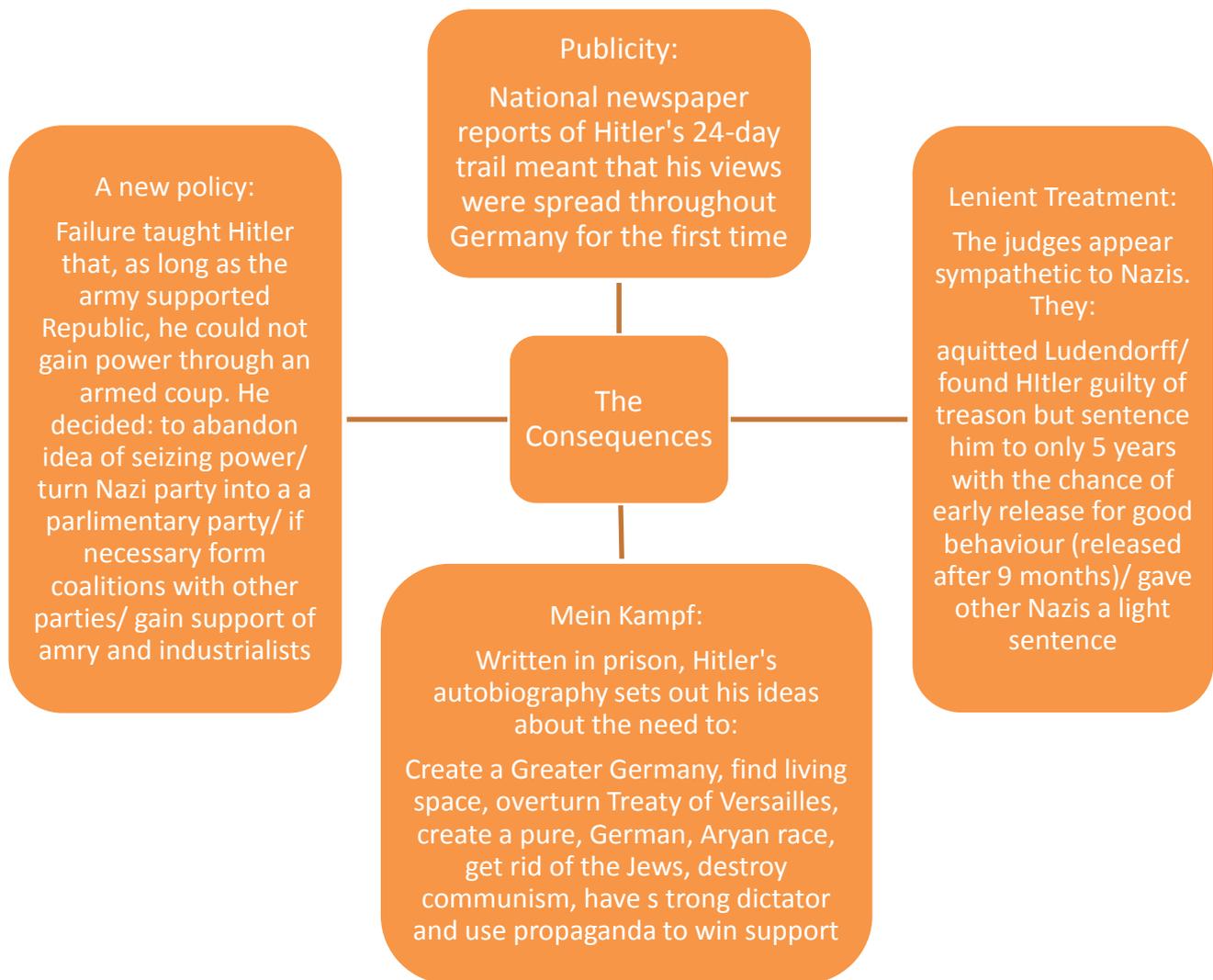
Reasons for:

1. 1923 anti-government feelings were high because of:
 - Anger at Stresemann's decision to end the Ruhr resistance
 - High prices and food shortages
2. Hitler believed:
 - The Nazis were strong enough to lead a take-over of the Weimar government. He planned to march on Berlin at the head of 15,000 men
 - The Bavarian leader, Ritter von Kahr, would support him. In fact, von Kahr wanted to declare Bavaria independent of the Weimar Republic and refused to help. Hitler, therefore, decided to force him to declare his support.
3. Hitler had the support of the war hero, General Ludendorff

What happened?:

8 November: Hitler interrupts a meeting in a Munich beerhall to force von Kahr and two other Bavarian leaders to promise their support. Rohm and the SA take control of Government officers and the military headquarters

9 November: Bavarian leaders go back on their promise and call in the army. Armed police disperse 2000 SA marching to rescue Rohm. Hitler and Ludendorff arrested.



The Growth of the Nazi Party, 1924-28:

The Party Relaunches:

1. In 1925 Hitler was allowed to re-found the Nazi Party which had been banned. In 1927 he was allowed to make public speeches again
2. He was confirmed as the Party's supreme leader
3. He began to play down the Party's Socialist ideas

Organisation:

1. In 1925 Hitler created the SS, a group of personal bodyguards swearing loyalty to him alone. In 1929 Heinrich Himmler became their commander.
2. In 1926 Joseph Goebbels was appointed to build up the Party in Berlin
3. Party branches were set up all over Germany
4. Nazi organisations were set up such as the Hitler Youth and the Nazi Teacher's League
5. In 1927 Party membership was around 40,000

Elections:

1. Germany's revival under Stresemann meant that only a small minority of people were interested in the Nazis
2. In 1924 the Party won 14 seats in the Reichstag, in 1928 it won 12

Hitler's rise to power, 1929-33

The Impact of the Great Depression:

Collapse of Businesses

- Wall street crash in America meant that:
 - American banks demanded repayments on loans given to German businesses and stopped giving them out
 - American demands for German goods fell causing many businesses to either go bankrupt, close down or lay off workers

Unemployment

- The numbers of jobless people rose:
 - Mid 1929: just under 1 million
 - Early 1930: 3 million
 - Early 1932: 6 million

Lower Wages

- Those still in work suffered from lower wages and short-time work

Distress

- Millions became hungry
- Thousands of families could not afford rent and were thrown out of their homes

Support for extremists:

- Many Germans:
 - Blamed the government for the distress
 - Became frightened that inflation would return
 - Lost confidence in the republic and democracy
 - Turned to extremist parties



Long Term factors that led to Hitler's rise to power:

Political Problems of Weimar Republic:

- Weak constitutions:
 - Through article 48, the president of the Weimar republic had the right to suspend the parliament in times of emergencies
 - Hitler later used the fundamental weaknesses of the constitution to establish a right-wing dictatorship in conjunction with the Reichstag fire
 - Proportional representation system led to weak coalition governments which undermined credibility of the Weimar republic. The coalition were a mix of parties and failed to reach any agreements
- Legacy of the Treaty of Versailles:
 - The new Weimar republic had to take on defeat of WWI and humiliation of Treaty of Versailles (TOV) as it was set up right after the war
 - Right-wing and Nationalists in Germany resented the fact that Weimar government accepted the TOV and forced Germany to end the war in 1918
 - They felt that the republic had 'stabbed them in the back'

Economic Weakness of the Weimar Republic:

- First economic crisis began in early 1920s
- Germany was exhausted after WWI and the TOV deprived Germany of many of their natural resources e.g. Germany lost 75% of its iron resources, when Belgian and French troops occupied the Rhineland- Germany's industrial centre
- War reparations payments
- In response to economic troubles, government began to print more money which resulted in hyperinflation
- Economic situation improved when the Rentenmark was introduced and when Germany began to receive loans from US in the Dawes Plan
- However economy was dependent on foreign loans, contributing to widespread resentment
- In 1923 the economy had only reached 23% of pre-war levels
- The weak economy led to support for radical parties such as Nazis

Nazi exploitation of the 'stab in the back myth'

- Right-wing and Nationalists believed that Germany's loss in WWI was not because of military defeat but because of being stabbed in the back by Socialists, Catholics and Jews because of revolution in 1918
- Hitler exploits this and uses it in his election campaigns to gain support

Mid-Term Factors:

Impact of Great Depression:

- In 1928, flow of foreign capital dried up as US economy went into depression
- By 1929, German banks were forced to close
- 1932 unemployment reached 6 million
- Coalition government at the time was deeply divided and failed to agree on plan of action
- Beginning of 1930, welfare expenditure was cut to cope with falling tax revenue
- Brüning, president at the time established workschemes to counter high unemployment but it was too little too late
- As a result the public was deeply discontented with handling of depression and looked to more radical parties

Hitler's use of effective propaganda:

- Hitler used propaganda to increase his support
- In charge of propaganda was: Joseph Goebbels
- The Nazi party put in a lot of effort into educating its members on giving an effective speech to ensure quality campaigns
- Nazis also used new technologies such as radio and cinema to attract support

Immediate Causes:

Political plotting on the 'backstairs': Hitler appointed Chancellor

- Chancellor von Schleicher replaced von Papen in 1932 as von Papen had lost support of the people
- Von Schleicher introduced land reforms which worried conservative Hindenburg
- Hitler was appointed chancellor by Hindenburg in Jan. 1933 to get rid of von Schleicher and to try and bring the Nazis into government to stabilise German politics

- Hindenburg and his conservatives believed they could control Hitler- WRONG!
- Hitler called an election in March
- SA began attacks on political enemies, social democrats and communists
- SA closed down their publications, raided offices, attacked their meetings and beat up their members
- Hitler promised army that he would stop military clause of TOV to stop military intervention and win their support

Reichstag Fires:

- Feb, 1933 alleged that a young Dutch communist Van der Lubbe set fire to the Reichstag building
- Hitler took advantage of this and played it a communist revolt
- An emergency law was passed and allowed the chancellor to set up parliament
- This law formed the basis of police power in Germany and set up a totalitarian state
- Hitler now had control of the Weimar Republic

The Enabling Act:

- The elections held in March saw Nazis and their allies gain 52% of votes and a majority in the Reichstag
- Hitler passed an emergency law called the "Enabling Act"
- To gain support for this law SA surrounded parliament and threatened politicians not to vote against it
- Hitler succeeded and the law was passed, allowing Hitler to pass any law without approval of the parliament or President
- It formed the legal basis of the Nazi dictatorship
- Nazis could close down opposition parties and arrest political opponents
- By 1934 Hitler was sole dictator

HISTOGRAPHY:

G.Ritter: 'the Weimar Republic collapsed in 1933 due to its inability to win the confidence of the general public. The popular resentment towards the Weimar Republic was a major factor in helping Hitler seize power in 1933.'

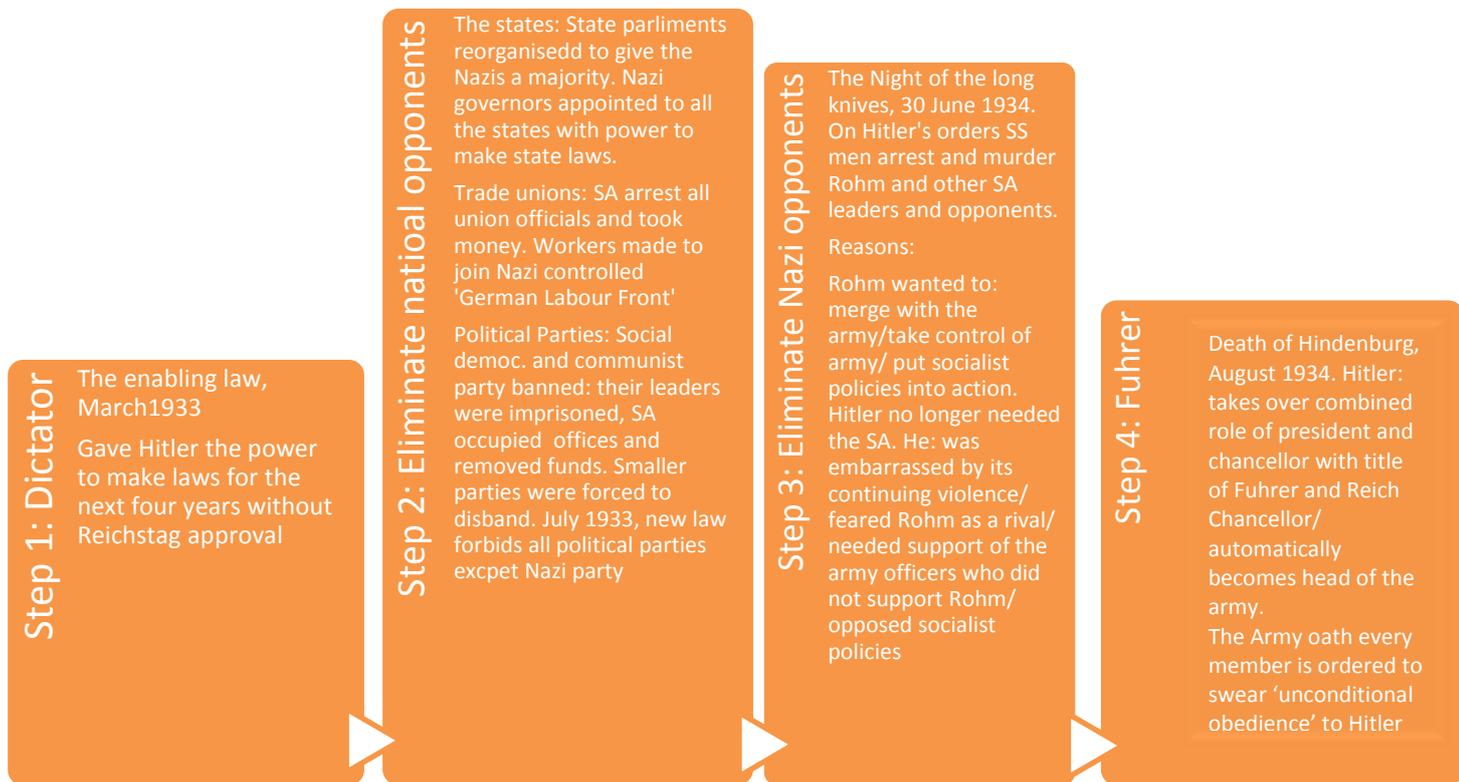
I. Kershaw: 'chance, luck and tragic miscalculations were a major factor in bringing Hitler to power and causing the downfall of the Weimar republic. There was nothing inevitable about Hitler's triumph in 1933.'

E.Anderson: 'A major factor contributing to the collapse of the Weimar republic was the shrewdness of the political leaders of the Nazi party. The government believed that they could control Hitler in his new position as chancellor. However they were wrong and Hitler managed to outmanoeuvre the government and establish a single party state due to his position as chancellor'

All factors leading to Hitler's rise to power are interrelated. The political weakness of the Weimar republic created the foundations for Hitler's rise to power (RTP). However the success of Hitler's RTP does also have to do with the fact that the Nazi ideology was appealing to the German people and was unique. Hitler also took advantage of the GD and the 'stab in the back' myth which helped him gain power and support.

The Nazi regime 1: the end of democracy 1933-1934; methods of control

From democracy to dictatorship:



Methods of Control:

The Nazi party was organised to keep an eye on every German citizen:

1. The country was divided into 48 districts coinciding with its Provinces. A district leader was in charge of each one
2. Within each district the chain of command then passed to Area Leaders, Local Group Leaders, Cell Leaders and finally Block Leaders
3. Block Leaders were in charge of the smallest unit of all, the block, which was a block of flats or group of houses
4. The job of the 400,000 Block Leaders was to keep an eye on and listen to gossip about the people in their block as well as report anything suspicious to their Party superiors who then told the police

The SS

- An elite group of committed Nazis numbering around 200,000 in 1935
- Most belonged to the General SS
- Specialist SS units:
 - Looked after Germany's internal security
 - Guarded concentration camps
 - Hunted down Nazi enemies
- In 1936, Hitler placed both the Gestapo and all Germany's regular police forces under the control of the SS chief, Heinrich Himmler

The Gestapo:

- The secret state police
- Used to suppress hostility to the Nazi rule at home and occupied territories

Concentration Camp:

- Run by SS to detain 'enemies' of the Nazis
- First permanent camp was Dachau, 1933. Six were in operation by 1939
- Main categories of prisoner:
 - Jews
 - 'Politicals', e.g. communists
 - Priests
 - Work-shy, people who had turned down two job offers
 - Anti-socials, e.g. tramps, homosexuals, prostitutes
 - Confirmed criminals

Propaganda:

The Press:

- Non-Nazi newspapers and magazines were shut down
- Goebbles told editors what they could print

Films:

- Cinema was popular, over 100 Germans made films each year
- All film plots were shown to Goebbles before production
- Political films were made with love stories and thrillers given a pro-Nazi slant

Rallies and Campaigns:

- Annual mass rally at Nuremberg
- 1936 Olympics in Berlin used as a propaganda opportunity. Spectacular parades held on other special occasions
- Local rallies, marches and fundraising campaigns led by SA and Hitler Youth

Books, Theatre, Art and Music:

- Many writers, artists and composers persuaded/forced to create books and works praising Hitler
- Books written by Jews, Communists and anti-Nazi uni professors and journalists were banned. Many destroyed in public book burnings during 1933
- Jazz music banned because it was originated by black people
- Modern art was declared 'degenerate' and museums were forced to get rid of it

Radio:

- All radio stations were placed under control of Nazis
- Cheap mass-produced radios were sold to ensure that all cafes and factories had one
- Loudspeakers were placed on the streets
- Broadcasts includes Hitler's speeches and pro-Nazi stories and plays

Nazi Regime 2: education and young people; religion; opposition to Nazi rule

Education and young people

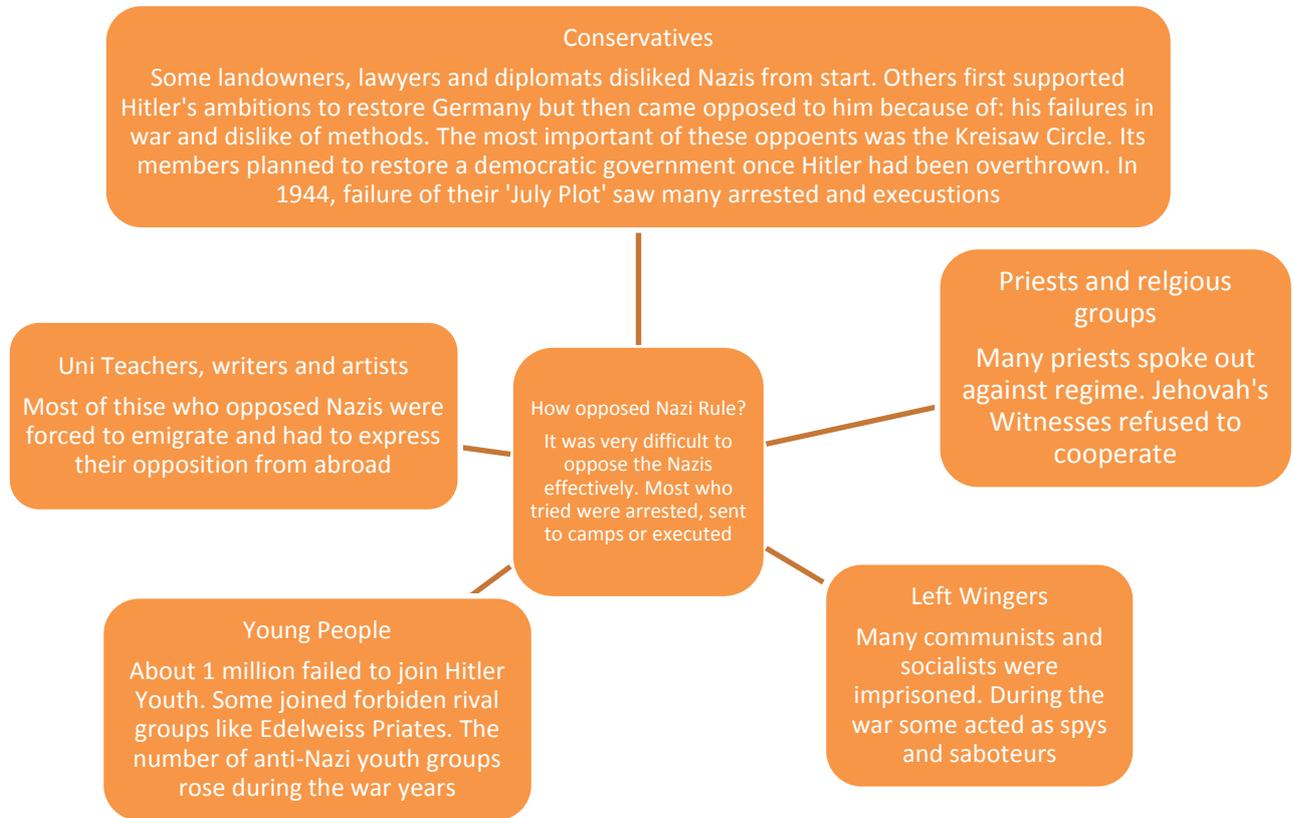
- Schools:
 - Teachers had to swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler and join the Nazi Teachers League
 - Textbooks were re-written to fit Nazi beliefs on history and racial purity
 - PE classes were increased and religious education was abandoned
- The Hitler Youth Movement:
 - 1936, membership of the Hitler Youth movement made compulsory
 - Other youth organisations were banned
 - Membership then rose from 2 million in 1933 to over 7 million by 1939
 - Aims: teach Nazi ideas and emphasis on the importance of group rather than individual
- School Leavers:
 - Expected to work. Technical and vocational training available for the majority who left school at 16
 - About 15% went to higher education. Under Nazis, number of girls in uni fell
 - Overall the education standards dropped
- Teenage Rebels:
 - Although Nazis wanted a disciplined population, juvenile crime, smoking and drinking increased
 - About 1 million did not join Hitler Youth and some defied authority and formed their own movements like: Edelweiss Pirates

Religion:

- Nazi Attitudes:
 - The Nazi Party claimed to approve of Christianity and to offer freedom of religious beliefs
 - However they attacked the Christian Churches and suppressed all religious sects
- The Catholic Church:
 - 1933, Hitler signed a Concordat with the Pope agreeing to allow the Catholic Church to run its churches, schools and newspapers. In return bishops took the oath of loyalty to Hitler
 - 1937, the Pope issued a Papal letter condemning Hitler and the Nazis because of: the closure of many churches and organisations, their racist ideas and persecution of the Jews
 - Catholic priests were arrested and sent to concentration camps
 - Majority of Catholic accepted Hitler's regime

- The Protestant Church:
 - German Protestants were divided between over 20 different church groups
 - 1933, Hitler attempted to gain control by setting up single 'Reich' Church with Nazi bishop
 - The Reich Church was anti-Christian and promoted Nazi values
 - Over ¾ of Protestants pastors formed a rival 'Confessional Church' and opposed persecution of Jews
 - Many were sent to concentration camps

Opposition to Nazi rule:



The Nazi Regime 3: economic policy; work and leisure; women

Economic Policy:

- EMPLOYMENT:
 - After the 1933 election Hitler's first priority was to provide work for the over 6 million unemployed
 - By 1939 those out of numbered only 100,000
- The National Labour Service:
 - A scheme provided young men with manual labour jobs
 - From 1935, compulsory for six months for all men aged 18-25
 - Workers lived in camps, wore uniforms, received very low pay and did military drills as well as work
- Conscription and Rearmament:
 - From 1935, all men aged 18-25 were compelled to do two years of military service
 - Hitler's rearmament programme created more jobs in the armaments industry
- Rearmament and Self-Sufficiency:
 - Hitler aimed to rearm; but Germany could not afford the high costs
 - 1936, appointed Hermann Goering to supervise Four Year Plan to develop economy
 - In order to reduced spending on imports Goering planned to make Germany self-sufficient in: raw materials; rubber, oil and steel as well as food
 - Many artificial substitute goods were produced e.g. rubber and oil from coal, coffee from acorns
 - The plan only had limited success. Germany still needed substantial imports
- New Jobs:
 - The 'Self-Sufficiency' Programme provided new jobs in new industries
- Public Work:
 - Unemployed men were used to build Government-funded roads, motorways, houses, hospitals, schools and military barracks

- Jews and women:
 - Many Jews and married women were driven out of their jobs, which became available for other people (neither group was registered as unemployed)

Work and Leisure:

- Working Conditions:
 - Trade Unions were banned, 1933 and replaced with German Labour Front
 - Workers needed permission to move jobs, the government arranged all new jobs, the right to bargain for higher wages was abolished and strikes were made illegal
 - Limits on working hours were scrapped. Many Germans worked long hours
 - Many jobs were poorly paid, but better than the dole
 - Many jobs involved hard manual labour and poor living conditions

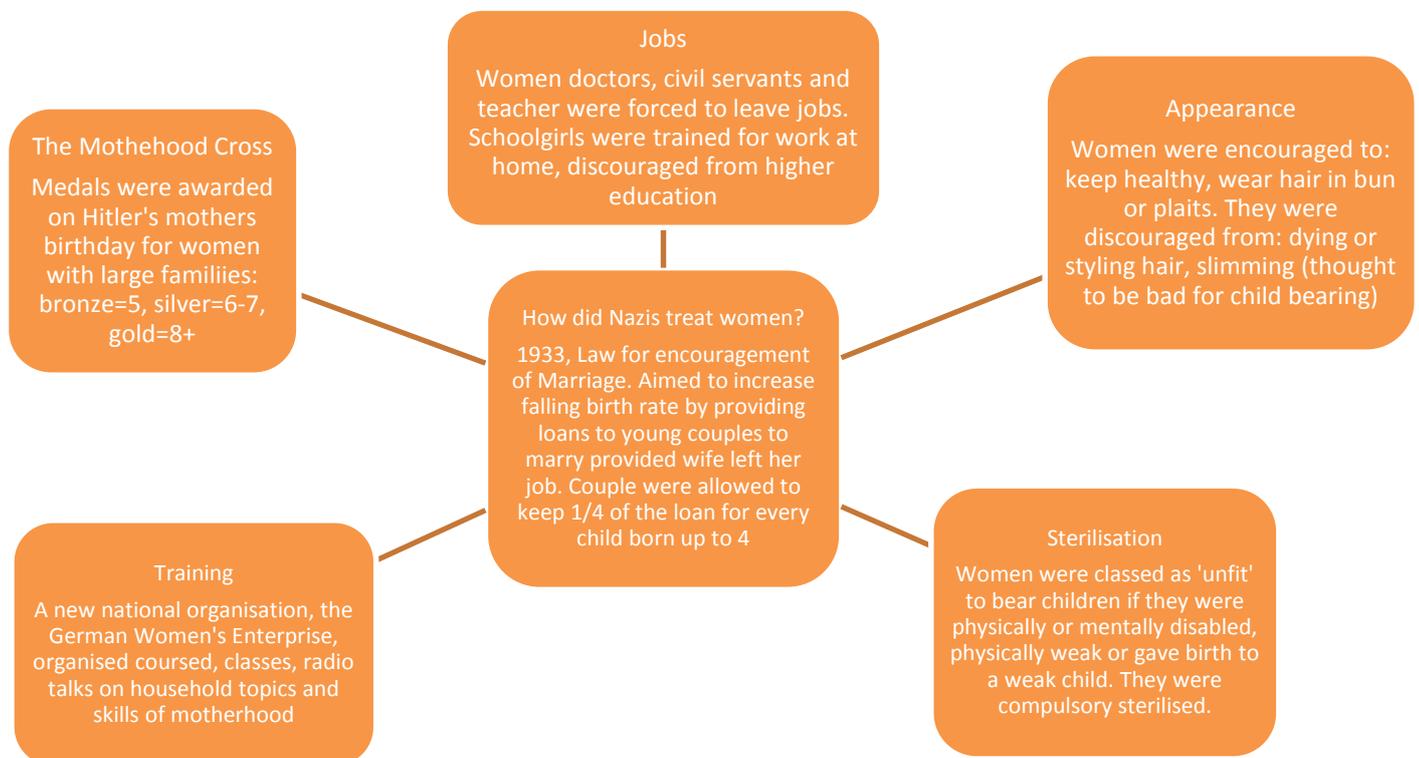
Women:

The Position of German Women in 1920s

- Women over 20 had right to vote
- Many worked in the professions, especially law, civil service, medicine and teaching
- Those employed in civil service had same wage as men

The Nazi Attitude

- Women were inferior to men
- Their job was to raise children and run the household



The Nazi Regime 4: racist beliefs; the persecution of minority groups and Jews Racialist ideas and citizenship

Nazi Beliefs

Citizenship

Only people who were of German race had right to be citizens. Jews in particular were denied rights of citizenship

Racism

Aryan Race: blonde hair, blue eyes. Believed they were the master race and all others were inferior. Near the bottom of the hierarchy was black people and then 'non-people' such as Jews and gypsies. It was Nazis duty to keep German race pure by: only having children with Aryans and restricting what other races could do. They believed it was their destiny to conquer land of inferior nations such as slavs and use this land for resources and living space

The Persecution of minority groups:

- 'Undesirables': The Nazis persecuted minority groups in Germany who refused to conform or were believed to threaten German 'purity'
- Undesirable included:
 - Homosexuals- sent to concentration camps
 - Gypsies- sent to concentration camps where many died and those living in countries invaded by Germany during the war were rounded up and killed
 - The mentally ill- many were sent to concentration camps
- The Euthanasia Programme:
 - Euthanasia- 'quiet and easy death'
 - 1939, Hitler used a programme under this name to kill the mentally and physically disabled who according to Nazis led worthless lives and were an expense to the State
 - Over 5,000 children were killed by starvation or lethal injection
 - Over 71,000 adults were killed by injections or gassing
 - Programme stopped in 1941 in the face of protests by Catholic Church

The Persecution of the Jews:

- Propaganda:
 - Hitler blamed Jews for:
 - Germany's defeat in 1918
 - The inflation of 1923
 - The economic collapse of 1929-1932
 - In schools children were taught in lessons to hate Jews and textbooks put across anti-semitic ideas
 - Nazi controlled newspapers and magazines barraged adults with anti-semitic articles and cartoons
- Emigration:
 - Between 1933 and 1939 about ½ Jewish population emigrated mainly to Palestine, US and UK
 - About 250,000, mainly poorest remained in Germany

The Attack on Rights and Freedoms, 1933-39

1933	Hitler orders boycott of Jewish shops and businesses. SA paint <i>Jude</i> (Jew) on windows and persuaded people not to enter Law to exclude Jews from government jobs Thousands of Jewish civil servants, lawyers and uni teachers sacked
1934	Local council ban Jews from public spaces such as parks, playing field and pools
1935	The 'Nuremberg Laws' passed, 15 Sept.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The Reich Law on Citizenship</i>: only those of German blood can be German citizens; depriving German Jews of citizenship and government office 2. <i>Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour</i>: forbids marriage or sexual relations between Jews and Germans
1936-7	Professional activities of Jews banned or restricted- includes vets, dentists, accountants, surveyors, teachers and nurses
1938	<p>Qualification of Jewish doctors cancelled</p> <p>Jew with non-Jewish first name must add and use the name 'Israel' for males or 'Sarah' for girls</p> <p>Crystal Night (9 Nov.). Following the murder by a Jew of a German diplomat in Paris, SA start a three-day campaign to destroy Jewish shops, homes and synagogues throughout Germany. About 90 killed and 20,000 arrested and put into camps</p> <p>Jewish children are excluded from schools and universities</p>
1939	<p>Jews no longer allowed to run shops or businesses</p> <p>Jews forbidden to own radios and to buy cakes or chocolate</p>

The Nazi Regime 5: The impact of war; the Final Solution

The impact of WWII

