

How were gay people persecuted by the Nazis?

How were the Roma people of Europe treated by the Nazis?

Why did the Nazis persecute disabled people and people with hereditary diseases?

What was Kinder Euthanasie?

What was the Einsatzgruppen?

What was 'the Final Solution'?

What happened in the extermination camps?

What was the impact of the Second World War on morale in Germany?

- The Roma did not fit into Nazi ideals about family life.
- Many were sterilised because they were believed to have impure blood.
- Between 250,000 and 500,000 were killed in the camps.

- It was argued that gay people were genetically inferior because they didn't fit the ideal Aryan stereotype or model family.
- Between 1933 and 1945 an estimated 100,000 were arrested and 50,000 sent to prison.
- Between 5,000 and 15,000 gay Germans were sent to the concentration camps where an unknown number perished.

- It was also known as the T4 project.
- Children with hereditary diseases were killed.
- Many were sent to special schools and killed in secret.
- Their parents were told they had died naturally or accidentally.

- It cost the state money to look after these groups - Hitler wanted to spend this elsewhere.
- Hitler thought that disabilities would be passed on to children, making Germany weak.
- Hitler received a letter from a father asking for permission to kill his disabled son - this inspired the Nazis.

- It was agreed in 1942 at the Wannsee Conference.
- Plans were made for Jews to be killed in extermination camps as shooting squads were too slow and bullets were needed for the war.

It was an extermination group sent into Nazi occupied areas (e.g. Poland) to round up and kill Jewish people.

- At first the war went well and new territories were conquered quickly which kept morale high.
- As the war went on and became more difficult (e.g. the bombing of Dresden in 1944) people turned against it.
- In 1943 three million women were conscripted into work - this was highly unpopular.

- Jews were rounded up and put in ghettos before being moved to extermination camps.
- Healthy men were put to work in the camps whilst women, children, the elderly and unwell were sent immediately to be gassed.

Why did the Nazis hate communists?

What happened at the Berlin Olympics in 1936?

How was the Church 'Nazified'?

How did some young people oppose the Nazi regime?

What opposition to the Nazis came from the Church?

What happened in the July Bomb Plot?

Who was Cardinal Galen?

What was the Concordat?

- Hitler viewed it as an opportunity to show off Nazi Germany's new technology and stadiums.
- Germans won more medals than anyone else.
- Black athlete Jessie Owens won more than any individual, challenging Nazi racial theories.

- They feared a Russian-style revolution.
- Their political ideas were opposites (left wing vs. right wing).
- Hitler said he would destroy communism in *Mein Kampf*.

- The Swing Group dressed in American fashions and listened to jazz.
- The Edelweiss Pirates and the Navajos gangs attacked the Hitler Youth.
- The White Rose group was led by Hans and Sophie Scholl. They distributed allied propaganda at Munich University and were hanged for their crimes.

- The Church was powerful and most Germans were Protestants so the Nazis had to be careful.
- Some 'traditional values' e.g. marriage were similar to the Nazis.
- Swastikas were placed on alters.
- All Protestants had to be members of the 'German Christians'.

- It was organised by Beck and Goerdeler who had been officers in the army.
- They planned to assassinate Hitler.
- Staffenburg left a bag with a bomb in it in Hitler's office. When it exploded it killed four people, but Hitler only suffered minor injuries.
- Beck, Goerdeler and Staffenburg were executed, along with nearly 5,000 others suspected of being part of the plot.

- Bonhoeffer and Niemoller set up the 'Confessional Church' to rival the 'German Christians'.
- Both were sent to concentration camps as punishment.

In July 1933 the Vatican signed an agreement with the Nazis that they would leave each other alone. Priests would take an oath of loyalty to the German Reich, and the Nazi's guaranteed the rights of the Catholic Church in Germany.

- In 1941 he publically campaigned against the T4 euthanasia project.
- Hitler feared Galen would become a martyr if they killed him, so they arrested and killed his supporters instead.