## ST IVO ACADEMY Astrea Academy Trust

## Summary

**Kev Figures** 

1907 Hitler

failed to get

into art college

several times

Adolf Hitler rose to power in Germany after becoming the leader of the National Socialist German Worker's Party, known as the Nazi party. After an attempt to take over the German government, Hitler was sent to prison and wrote *Mein Kampf*, which made him more popular. In 1933, Hitler became the chancellor of Germany and one year later, he made himself a dictator. He was able to establish his control over the people of Germany through the use of informers, the SA and the SS. As chancellor of Germany, Hitler wanted to establish a Thousand Year Reich. To achieve this, women and young children would have to be converted to Nazi ideals such as obedience, following the Fuhrer and strengthening the racial purity of Germany. This also led to the systematic persecution of minorities across Germany, particularly Jews.

Key Figures	
Adolf Hitler	Leader of the Nazi Party and of Germany. Established a dictatorship from 1934-1945.
Paul Von Hindenburg	The president of Germany until his death in 1934. Reluctant to appoint Hitler as chancellor, but ultimately caved in the belief he could control Hitler (in the end, he could not).
Heinrich Himmler	Leading member of the Nazi Party. Head of the SS and main architect of the holocaust.
Joseph Goebbels	Nazi politician and Minister of Propaganda.
Benito Mussolini	Leader of Italy since 1925, known for his fascist ideas and tyrannical dictatorship which inspired the Nazi Party.

1923 the Nazis try to

take over Germany with

the Munich Putsch but

fail. Hitler sent to prison,

wrote Mein Kampf

	<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	
}	Dictator	A leader with total power over their country. Their style of gov-
J		ernment is known as a 'dictatorship'. Usually have taken control
Ħ		of a country by force.
	Fascism	A type of government that puts the nation and one race above
,		individual people. It is a belief system usually associated with dic-
		tators like Hitler and Mussolini.
•	Nazi Party	The National Socialist German Worker's Party, a far-right political
•		party in Germany led by Adolf Hitler.
Ì	Thousand	Hitler proclaimed that the Nazi era would last for a thousand
¥	Year Reich	years by establishing generations of pure race within Germany.
_	Anti-Semitism	Hatred and persecution of the Jews. The Nazi Party started a
X		policy of systematic oppression.
	SA	Hitler's private army. Played a large role in Hitler's rise to power in
		the 1920s and 1930s.
	SS	The most powerful troops in Germany who acted as Hitler's body-
Į		guards and carried out the Final Solution.
¥	The Final	The Nazi policy of exterminating European Jews which resulted in
ш	Solution	the murder of 6 million Jews in concentration camps.
$\prod$	Concentration	Prison for political prisoners and enemies of Germany (minority
Щ	Camp	groups), who are placed there without trial.
X	Holocaust	The mass murder of 6 million Jews carried out by Hitler and the
4		Nazi party.
	Gestapo	The secret police for the Nazi regime.
9		

**Challenge**— Look at the timeline below: which event do you think was the biggest turning point in Hitler's career?

## Other Resources

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zymgwxs



1942start of deportation of

Jews to extermination camps

Reichstag Fire

April 1933 Removal of opposition

August 1934 death of Hindenburg

1938 Kristallnacht

## TIMELINE

1914-18 Hitler volunteered for the

German Army at the start of WW1.

Won medals for bravery

1921 Hitler
becomes leader
of the Nazi Party

June 1919 Germa-

ny signs the Treaty

of Versailles

1929 The Wall r Street Crash January 1933 Hitler appointed Chancellor of Germany

July 1932 Nazis

are the largest

party in the

Reichstag

March 1933 Enabling Act gives Hitler total control

June 1934 Knight of the Long Knives

1935 Nuremberg Laws

1939 start of WW2.

1945 Hitler's suicide and end of WW2