Unit 6. Interwar Period (1918-1939): Totalitarianisms. Fascism

4. Nazism

1. Which problems did the Weimar Republic have to face? (Choose the correct options)

- There were left-wing revolutionary movements that advocated for a revolution, similar to Italian' March of Rome.
- The Treaty of Paris was considered humiliating, because it imposed economic war reparations, the loss of German territories and the reduction of the army.
- The extreme right-wing tried several coups, as the coup in Munich by the Nazis.
- The Treaty of Versailles was considered humiliating, because it imposed economic war reparations, the loss of German territories and the reduction of the army.
- There were left-wing revolutionary movements that advocated for a revolution, similar to Lenin's revolution.
- The Crash of 1929 caused an economic crisis and a currency devaluation in an industrialised country that had no economic problems in the 1930s
- The Wall Street Crash worsen the economic crisis that Germany was already undergoing due to the consequences of the WW1.
- Unemployment, high inflation and devaluation of the mark caused working classes fell into poverty

2. Match the words with the definitions

NSDAP	▣	▣ Nazi's emblem
Sturmabteilung (SA)	▣	▣ National Socialist Workers Party of Germany
Reichstag	▣	▣ Parliament during Weimar Republic
Swastika	▣	▣ The autobiography of Adolf Hitler, containing his political programme.
Aryan Race	▣	▣ a Caucasian of non-Jewish descent, especially of the Nordic type
Schutzstaffel (SS)	▣	▣ Discrimination and violent attitude towers the Jews
Reich	▣	▣ Empire or German state during Nazi dictatorship
Antisemitism	▣	▣ A political militia of the Nazi party, organized about 1923 characterised by its violence and terrorism up to 1934, when it was purged.
Mein Kampf	▣	▣ an elite military unit of the Nazi party and a special police force

3. Choose some principles of Nazi party.

- Anticommunism
- Antisemitism
- Antifeminism
- Anti-socialism
- Autocratic
- Totalitarian
- Racism
- Anticapitalism
- Anti-authoritarianism
- Antidemocratic
- Autarkical

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. Hitler's rise to power (Drag and Drop)

In Munich, Hitler and the SA stormed a public meeting and announced that the national revolution had begun and declared the formation of a new government.

Nazi squads stared a fire in the Reichstag, blamed the communists,and Hitler demanded full powers.

The Nazi Party obtained 102 seats (out of 577) on the Reichstag

The Wall Street Clash

The Nazi Party obtained 12 seats (out of 491) on the Reichstag

Hitler was imprisoned and wrote the *Mein Kampf*

President Hindenburg appointed Hitler as chancellor.

Hindenburg died and Hitler declared himself Führer and Chancellor of the Third Reich

Hitler joined the Nazi Party and the 25-point-programme of the party was laid out.

Adolf Hitler fought in the First World War

The Nazi Party obtained 288 seats (out of 647) on the Reichstag and Hitler became Chancellor, appointed by President Hindenburg.

1914-1918	
1920	
1923	
1924	
1928	
1929	
1930	
1932	
January 1933	
February 1933	
1934	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. Nazi's Regime (Drag and Drop)

Individual freedoms and rights were abolished, political parties and trade unions were banned, public administration was purged and the secret police Gestapo was created.

Jews were forced to wear a Jewish identity badge.

Night of Long Knifes, in which the leaders of the SA were killed.

Concentration camps were created to imprison socialists, communists, democrats and Jews.

Night of Broken Glass (KristallNacht), in which many Jew were killed and their shoops or houses burned or destroyed. Many Jews were sent to concentration camps.

Nuremberg Laws were enacted and banned marriages between Jews and people of German blood and excluded Jews from German citizenship.

1933	
1934	
1934	
1935	
November 1938	
1938	

LIVEWORKSHEETS