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| The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929–32. The growth of unemployment – its causes and impact. The failure of successive Weimar governments to deal with unemployment from 1929 to January 1933. The growth of support for the Communist Party. Reasons for the growth in support for the Nazi Party, including the appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA. | | | | | | | | |
| How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932–33. Political developments in 1932. The roles of Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen and von Schleicher. The part played by Hindenburg and von Papen in Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933. | | | | | | | | |
| Key topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933–39 | | | | | | | | |
| The creation of a dictatorship, 1933–34. The Reichstag Fire. The Enabling Act and the banning of other parties and trade unions. The threat from Röhm and the SA, the Night of the Long Knives and the death of von Hindenburg. Hitler becomes Führer, the army and oath of allegiance. | | | | | | | | |
| The police state. The role of the Gestapo, the SS, the SD and concentration camps. Nazi control of the legal system, judges and law courts. Nazi policies towards the Catholic and Protestant Churches, including the Reich Church and the Concordat. | | | | | | | | |
| Controlling and influencing attitudes. Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda: censorship, Nazi use of media, rallies and sport, including the Berlin Olympics of 1936. Nazi control of culture and the arts, including art, architecture, literature and film. | | | | | | | | |
| Opposition, resistance and conformity. The extent of support for the Nazi regime. Opposition from the Churches, including the role of Pastor Niemöller. Opposition from the young, including the Swing Youth and the Edelweiss Pirates. | | | | | | | | |
| Key topic 4: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–39 | | | | | | | | |
| Nazi views on women and the family. Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance | | | | | | | | |
| Nazi aims and policies towards the young. The Hitler Youth and the League of German Maidens. Nazi control of the young through education, including the curriculum and teachers. | | | | | | | | |
| Nazi policies to reduce unemployment, including labour service, autobahns, rearmament and invisible unemployment. Changes in the standard of living, especially of German workers. The Labour Front, Strength Through Joy, Beauty of Labour | | | | | | | | |
| Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities: Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals and those with disabilities. The persecution of the Jews, including the boycott of Jewish shops and businesses (1933), the Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht. | | | | | | | | |

