

## Year 9: The Rise of the Nazis - To what extent did the death of Hindenburg cause the Nazi dictatorship?

Term	Definition
1. The Nazi Party	The Nazis were an extreme Political Party, set up by Anton Draxler after WWI. The Party was joined by Adolf Hitler, who quickly became its leader and turned them into an extreme right wing party.
2. The Reichstag Fire	In 1933 the Reichstag burnt down. It was blamed on Marinus Van Der Lubbe, a Dutch Communist). However, due to Van Der Lubbe's mental disabilities it is unlikely he was actually involved.
3. The Enabling Act	Following the Reichstag Fire the Nazis were able to use article 48 of the Weimar constitution. This allowed them to ban all other political parties, ban trade unions and abolish the Lander.
4. The Night of Long Knives	The Nazis rounded up hundreds of real (and perceived) opponents and killed them. This included Ernst Rohm and Franz Von Papen.
5. The death of Hindenburg	President Hindenburg's death, in 1934, took away the last democratic wheel in Germany capable of stopping Hitler. After his death Hitler declared himself both Chancellor and President.
6. Friedrich Von Groszheim	Von Groszheim was a homosexual man, living in Nazi Germany. He was imprisoned by the Nazis in concentration camps and castrated.
7. Helene Lebel	Lebel was a lady, from Austria, who had schizophrenia. When the Nazis took control of Austria, Lebel was forcibly euthanised and her parents told she had died from 'acute schizophrenic excitement'.
8. Antisemitism	As Hitler and the Nazis continued to take control of the Germany, a number of racist laws were introduced. These laws specifically targeted Germany's Jewish population.
9. The Boycott of the Jews	Hitler and the Nazis ordered Germans to avoid all Jewish owned businesses. This event happened in 1933, before Hitler became the Fuhrer.
10. Nuremberg Laws	In 1935 a series of laws were introduced that made the life of Jewish residents. Jewish people were banned from marrying non-Jewish people and from singing the national anthem.
11. Kristallnacht	The Night of Broken Glass was ordered in 1938, after the death of a Nazi official in France, at the hands of a Jewish person. The event gets its name from the amount of broken glass from Jewish property smashed.
12. Perpetrator	A perpetrator is someone who takes active participation in an event. For example, Nazi soldiers who attacked Jewish people, when clearing the ghettos, were perpetrators.
13. Bystander	A bystander is someone who stands by as something happens, without acting. For example, in Nazi Germany someone who saw a Jewish person attacked but did nothing, is a bystander.