

Germany Topic 3 Keywords

1. Reichstag	The German Parliament building in Berlin, where Germany's parliament met.
2. Reichstag Fire	A fire that destroyed the Reichstag building in February 1933, which the Nazis blamed on Communists, using it as an excuse to crack down on political opponents.
3. Communist	A person who supports communism, a political system aiming for a classless society where all property is owned by the community.
4. Marinus van der Lubbe	A Dutch Communist accused of setting the Reichstag Fire; his trial was used by the Nazis to justify repressing Communist opponents.
5. Emergency powers	Special powers granted to a leader or government in times of crisis, allowing them to bypass usual laws to maintain control.
6. Article 48	A clause in the Weimar Constitution that allowed the President to rule by decree in an emergency, without needing parliament's approval.
7. March 1933 election	An election in Germany held after the Reichstag Fire, which gave the Nazis more power in the Reichstag but not a full majority.
8. Enabling Act	A law passed in 1933 giving Hitler the power to make laws without Reichstag approval, effectively making him a dictator.
9. The Night of the Long Knives	A purge in June 1934 where Hitler ordered the killing of many SA leaders, including Ernst Röhm, to secure his power and gain the army's support.
10. Ernst Rohm	Leader of the SA (Stormtroopers).
11. Gestapo	The secret police of Nazi Germany, responsible for identifying and arresting opponents to the regime.
12. The SS	Hitler's elite paramilitary force, initially formed as his personal bodyguard and later responsible for enforcing Nazi policies, including running concentration camps.
13. The SD	The intelligence agency of the SS, responsible for spying on and eliminating enemies of the Nazi state.
14. Concentration camps	Prison camps used by the Nazis to imprison and punish those they deemed undesirable, including political opponents, Jews, and other minority groups.
15. Death camps	Nazi camps specifically designed for the mass extermination of Jews and other groups as part of the Holocaust.
16. Informers	People who reported to the Gestapo or Nazi authorities about anyone suspected of opposing the regime.
17. Coup d'état	A sudden overthrow of a government, often by force, to bring about a new leadership.
18. Open/ active resistance	Direct actions taken by individuals or groups to openly oppose and disrupt the Nazi regime.
19. Passive resistance	Subtle or indirect ways of resisting Nazi policies, such as refusing to salute or following Nazi rules in a minimal way.
20. Concordat	An agreement between Hitler and the Catholic Church in 1933, promising not to interfere in each other's affairs.

21. Reich Church	A Nazi-led Protestant church aiming to unify Protestant churches under Nazi beliefs and values.
22. German Faith Movement	A Nazi-influenced religious movement that sought to replace Christianity with beliefs more in line with Nazi ideology.
23. Confessional Church	A Protestant church that resisted Nazi interference and maintained traditional Christian beliefs in opposition to the Reich Church.
24. Nazi Euthanasia Programme	A policy where the Nazis systematically killed people they deemed "unworthy of life," including those with disabilities, as part of their racial and ideological goals.
25. 1936 Berlin Olympics	The Olympic Games held in Berlin, which the Nazis used as a propaganda tool to showcase their supposed strength and unity to the world.
26. Jesse Owens	An African-American athlete who won four gold medals at the 1936 Berlin Olympics, defying Nazi ideas of racial superiority.
27. 1944 Bomb Plot	A failed assassination attempt on Hitler by German army officers, aiming to remove him from power and end the war.
28. Swing Youth	A youth group in Nazi Germany that embraced American and British music and culture, resisting Nazi ideals by enjoying "non-German" entertainment.
29. White Rose Group	A student-led resistance group in Nazi Germany that produced anti-Nazi leaflets and called for active opposition to Hitler's regime.
30. Edelweiss Pirates	A youth group that resisted Nazi control and opposed the Hitler Youth by rejecting Nazi ideology and sometimes helping people persecuted by the Nazis.