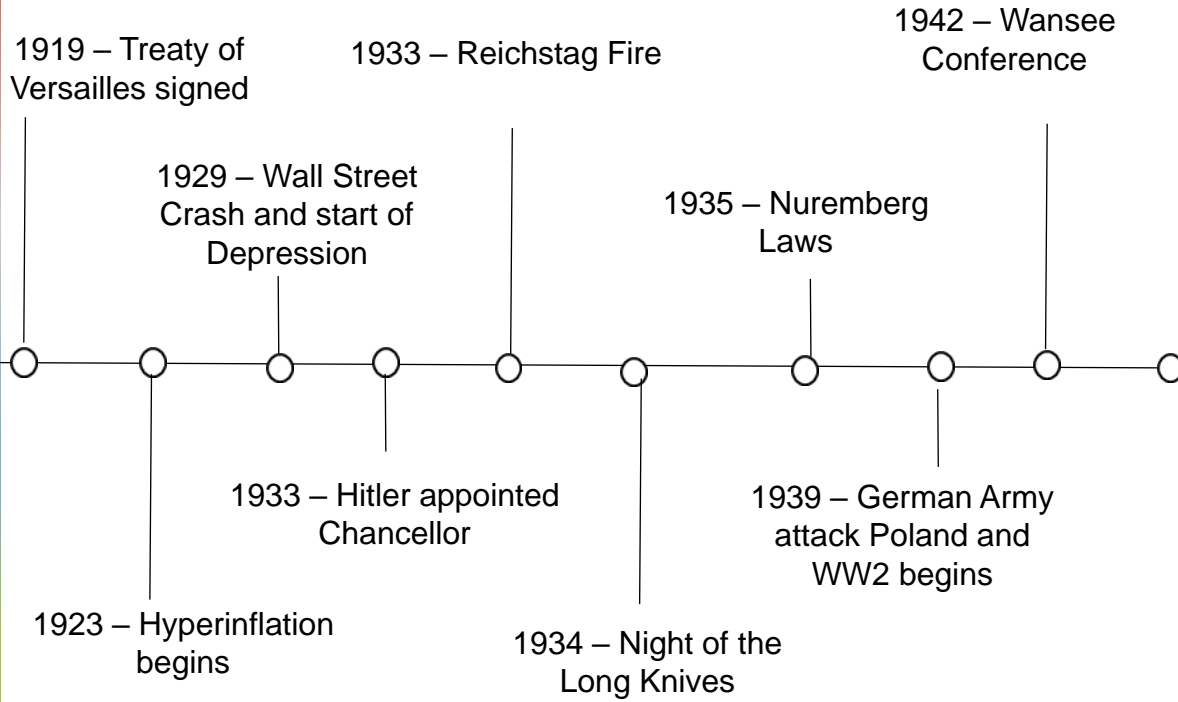




Timeline of Key Events



<u>Key Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Dictatorship	A form of Government in which absolute power is concentrated in one person
Totalitarian	A form of Government that attempts to assert total control over the lives of its citizens
Regime	A form of Government or ordered way of doing things
Reparations	Compensation for war damage paid for by a defeated state
Propaganda	Information used to promote a political cause or point of view
Anti-Semitism	Hostility or prejudice against Jewish people
Holocaust	The murder of approximately six million Jewish men, women and children by Nazi Germany and its collaborators during the second World War
Concentration camp	A place in which large numbers of people are deliberately imprisoned
Prejudice	A preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience
Discrimination	The unjust treatment especially on the grounds of race, age, sex or disability

Key Individuals



President Hindenburg



Adolf Hitler



Joseph Goebbels



Hermann Goering

What have historians said about this topic?

- Richard J Evans states that 'Nazi Propaganda skillfully targeted specific groups in the German electorate', therefore able to gain power
- John Toland on why Adolf Hitler took power: 'In `1930, he was offering something new to Germans – unity'
- Of the Kristallnacht, Steve Waugh argues that 'the Nazi-controlled press presented it as a reaction of ordinary Germans against Jews. Most Germans did not believe this, but hardly anyone protested for fear of arrest and death'

