



Nazi Control of Germany – Questions and Answers

These questions and answers are taken from the [Nazi Control of Germany](#) podcast at www.mrallsophistory.com. Scan the QR code or visit <https://goo.gl/w0oWyo> to listen.



You might find it useful to cover the answers and then write them in as you listen to the podcast.

What did the Nazis do to many of their opponents after the Reichstag Fire?	Rounded them up and put them in concentration camps
When did the Nazis take control of the police and law courts?	Early 1933
Why did the Nazis seek to control the police and the courts?	The outcome would always favour the Nazis over their opponents
When was the SS founded?	1925
What was the SS originally set up to be?	Hitler’s personal bodyguard
Which event effectively destroyed the power of the SA?	The Night of the Long Knives, 29-30 June 1934
Who was the leader of the SS by the time the Nazis came to power?	Heinrich Himmler
Which SS unit was in charge of the concentration camps?	Death’s Head
At least how many people did the SS courts send to concentration camps?	200,000



Who led the Gestapo?	Reinhard Heydrich
What was the role of the Gestapo?	Secret police – identify possible enemies of Nazism
What was the effect of the Nazi police state on most people?	People conformed out of fear
What did the Nazis introduce to help farmers?	The Reich Entailed Farm Law and the Reich Food Estate
Why did some farm workers move to the cities?	To work in factories that offered higher wages
Which Nazi programme improved industrial working conditions?	Beauty of Labour
Which Nazi programme provided leisure activities for workers?	Strength Through Joy (KDF)
Why did many middle class people support the Nazis?	The had removed worries about Communim
How did the big businesses benefit from the Nazis?	Big contracts for government rearmament projects
When did the Nazis ban trade unions?	May 1933 (they replaced them with the Nazi-run DAF)
How did the Nazis create jobs?	Huge government spending e.g. on public works projects such as the autobahns
What was Goebbels' official title?	Propaganda Minister and the Reich Minister for Popular Enlightenment



How did the Nazis ensure everyone in Germany could access radio broadcasts?	Subsidised the cost of radios
What proportion of German newspapers were closed down under the Nazis?	2/3
When was the Reich Chamber of Culture established?	September 1933
How did the Chamber of Culture reduce the need for censorship?	Everyone who worked in the mass media had to be a member, and Goebbels had to approve potential members
What are two examples of Nazi propaganda films?	<i>The Triumph of the Will</i> and <i>The Eternal Jew</i>
In which year did Berlin host the Olympic Games?	1936
What was the ratio of Gestapo agents to citizens in Wurtzburg?	28 agents for 1 million Germans