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What was the purpose of the Nazi "Strength Through Joy" programme?	To improve workers' leisure time and promote loyalty to the Nazi regime by offering holidays, cultural events, and activities.
What was the main goal of Nazi economic policy?	To reduce unemployment and prepare Germany for war by focusing on rearmament and public works projects like the autobahns.
How did the Nazis control education in Germany?	They rewrote curricula to emphasise Nazi ideology, militarism, and racial superiority, and teachers were required to join the Nazi Teachers' League.
What was the role of women according to Nazi ideology?	To focus on the "3 Ks" – Kinder (children), Küche (kitchen), and Kirche (church) – and support the family and nation by bearing children.

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What was the Hitler Youth?

A Nazi organisation for young people designed to indoctrinate them with Nazi beliefs and prepare boys for military service and girls for motherhood.

What was the purpose of Nazi propaganda?

To control information, spread Nazi ideology, promote Hitler as a saviour, and suppress dissent using media like newspapers, films, and rallies.

How did the Nazis treat trade unions?

They banned trade unions and replaced them with the German Labour Front (DAF) to control workers and prevent strikes.

What was the role of the Gestapo?

The Gestapo was the Nazi secret police, responsible for identifying and eliminating opposition to the regime through surveillance and arrests.

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What were the Nuremberg Laws?

Laws introduced in 1935 that stripped Jews of German citizenship and banned marriage or relationships between Jews and non-Jews.

What was Kristallnacht?

The "Night of Broken Glass" in November 1938, when Jewish homes, synagogues, and businesses were attacked in a Nazi-led pogrom.

How did the Nazis deal with political opposition?

They banned political parties, arrested opponents, and used the SS and Gestapo to suppress dissent through fear and violence.

What was the purpose of the Nazi concentration camps?

Initially, camps were used to imprison political opponents; later, they became sites for forced labour and the mass extermination of Jews and others.

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What was the "People's Radio" (Volksempfänger)?

A cheap radio designed to spread Nazi propaganda to as many Germans as possible by limiting access to foreign broadcasts.

What was the "Edelweiss Pirates" group?

A youth group that resisted Nazi control by refusing to join the Hitler Youth and spreading anti-Nazi messages.

What role did Joseph Goebbels play in Nazi Germany?

He was the Minister of Propaganda, responsible for controlling media, spreading Nazi ideology, and organising events like rallies.

What was the Nazi policy of "Autarky"?

A policy aimed at making Germany economically self-sufficient to prepare for war and reduce reliance on foreign imports.

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How did the Nazis use rallies to control the German population?

Mass rallies, like those in Nuremberg, were used to showcase Nazi power, create unity, and inspire loyalty to Hitler.

What was the role of the SS under Nazi rule?

The SS (Schutzstaffel) was responsible for enforcing Nazi policies, running concentration camps, and maintaining internal security.

How did the Nazis use censorship?

They controlled newspapers, books, music, and films to ensure only Nazi-approved messages were spread, banning opposing views.

What was the Nazi plan for the Jewish population in Germany?

The Nazis aimed to systematically persecute, isolate, and ultimately exterminate Jews as part of their anti-Semitic policies.

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What resistance movements existed in Nazi Germany?

Groups like the White Rose and individuals like Claus von Stauffenberg resisted the Nazis through protests, sabotage, and assassination attempts.

What were the effects of Nazi policies on German workers?

Unemployment fell due to public works and rearmament, but workers lost rights, wages were controlled, and strikes were banned.