

**in**

M.Tebbutt

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<b>REVISION HISTORY</b>
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# Chapter 1

## in

### 1.1 main

The Road To World War

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Welcome to The Road To World War by Mark Tebbutt. Please feel free to browse through this GCSE History revision aid on "Hitler`s Germany".

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The assign script ('Click Me!')

Document notes

The end of World War One  
Five Treaties  
A new leader and a new problem  
Economic collapse  
The invasion of the Ruhr  
Hitler  
The NSDAP  
The Putsch  
The loss in value of the German Mark  
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Women in Nazi Germany  
The Nazi Organisations  
The Failiure of the League of Nations  
Seven Steps to War  
Appeasement  
Opposition to Hitler  
Anti-Semitism

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## 1.2 assign

There is a script with an icon telling you "Click Me!" in the distribution. It is for access to the Images through the Guide using my program "View". Please feel free to edit it to suit your needs (PD libraries and other distributors in particular).

## 1.3 notes

Reading only one subject will not benefit you. It is necessary to see "the picture as a whole" before you can fully understand the situations in which Germany was put into.

NOTE: This publication is by no means "comprehensive". It is necessary to study many sources (e.g- books, etc.) before coming to any conclusions or writing about the subject. This is especially true of GSCE when writing essays or revising, etc.

Put your resources to good use and read about as many different viewpoints as possible before drawing your own conclusions. Also, check the reliability of your sources (are they primary or secondary? - If you don't know what this means then ask your History teacher). DETERMINING THE RELIABILITY OF SOURCES IS A VERY IMPORTANT PART OF HISTORY.

As I said, this document is by no means comprehensive, and in the present version it does not cover the entire topic for GCSE\*, just the early parts. In later revisions (if I do any - register to help ensure this) I should cover the whole topic (eventually).

\*Version 2 note: LOADS more stuff added in this version!

## 1.4 eww1

The end of World War One

On the 9th November 1918 the Kaiser (the German King) fled to Holland and Germany was pronounced a Republic. Two days later, the ceasefire or Armistice was signed. The German Parliament, the Reichstag, which had been in existence for many years but had never had a say in German law, was left with the job of running the defeated country. This new German government began its rule in a small town called Weimar, because the violence in Berlin was too much for the Parliament to meet safely. This was because the government agreed to end the war, this was very unpopular because

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many Germans thought their army was winning (part of the Kaiser's media censorship). In fact, most Germans were not aware their army was in full retreat.

Many Generals of the German Army later lied to the people, not wanting to lose their high position in society, as many Generals had run the government during the war. General Hindenburg (later President) and General Ludendorff (whom later supported the Nazi Munich Beer Hall Putsch) blamed the Republican government for "stabbing the German in the back".

## 1.5 treaties

### Five Treaties

The treaty of Versailles was not the only treaty after WWI. Four others were drawn up, and they together altered the map of Europe. These treaties created new countries, and changed old ones.

In Eastern Europe, the Austro-Hungarian empire was split into two small republics of Austria and Hungary, which were mere shadows of their former greatness, and the new countries of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia was a greatly enlarged Serbia.

A new Poland was created from Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia, the same countries that had swallowed the ancient kingdom of Poland over a hundred years before. The new Poland had a corridor (the "Polish Corridor") to the sea.

In the North East, four new states now existed, which had been part of the vast Russian Empire: Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

All these changes were to stop the spread of Nationalism. Incidentally, all victorious countries gained in territory.

## 1.6 nwnp

### A new leader and a new problem

Frederick Ebert became the first leader of the new government. He was a socialist and a member of the Socialist Democratic Party (SPD). He had the support of many Army Generals who were afraid of a Communist revolution. Russia had gone Communist in 1917 (Lenin forced Russia out of the war), and it was feared the new Communist Party (KPD) formed in Germany in December 1918 would try to overthrow the government.

Meanwhile, on the Allies side, Woodrow Wilson of the USA, Lloyd George of Britain, Clemenceau of France and Orlando of Italy pondered what to do with Germany in the Palace of Versailles, near Paris. Wilson, the United States President, had earlier set out 14 points outlining a fair treaty for Germany to accept. Many Germans expected the treaty to be based upon these points. They were to be proved wrong.

Many people blamed the Republican government for their losses, believing the government was responsible for their defeat. In January 1919, a Communist group called the Spartacists tried to take over Berlin. Ebert was forced to call upon the

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Freikorps, bands of ex-soldiers with their weapons still with them, to crush the Communists. Berlin became a battle ground.

In June Germany was forced to sign the humiliating treaty of Versailles. Premier Clemenceau had fought for revenge against Germany, as much of the war had been fought in France, his people shared his view. Prime Minister Lloyd George of Britain was looking for a fair treaty, the people of Britain, like those of France, were after revenge. Wilson shared Lloyd George's view. Orlando was just bargaining for territory for Italy's dwindling industrial power. Clemenceau had got what he wanted, and the treaty was extremely harsh, angering Germany, one of many seeds for future war.

The treaty was so harsh because of the sheer cost and social impact on Germany. Clause 231 was the war guilt clause, which said that Germany had to admit to starting the war, of course this was not true, and angered the German people. This clause had a purpose, it was to make Germany pay reparations (damages for the war) of a massive 6,600 million pounds sterling. 25,000 square miles of land (13% of Germany) was shared between various countries, containing 5 million Germans. All colonies were lost. Germany also lost most of her military power, the Army was reduced to only 100,000 men, with no conscription (forced joining of the armed forces) allowed. Only 6 small ships in the Navy, with no submarines. Also, the Airforce was to be disbanded. Germany was angry. Many Germans who signed the treaty were either committed suicide or were assassinated.

In 1920, a group of resentful Nationalists, led by the Freikorps leader Wolfgang Kapp, took control of Berlin. The Army stood by and refused to help the government. However, the Kapp putsch failed because the Weimar government called for a general strike. This brought Berlin to a standstill and forced Kapp to surrender.

[Click here to see the territory taken from Germany](#)

[Click here for an explanation of political wings](#)

## 1.7 ec

### Economic collapse

During its first four years the Weimar Republic was in deep economic trouble. Most Germans blamed the high cost of reparations, in fact between 1921 and 1923 hardly any reparations were paid. The real cause was the failure of the German government to tax the rich heavily enough. Between 1919 and 1923 the government spent four times more than it collected in taxes. As a result it was unable to balance its budget and keep up its reparation payments. To solve the shortage of money the government simply printed more and more money. The result was hyperinflation.

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## 1.8 ir

The invasion of the Ruhr

During its economic troubles, Germany had problems paying her reparations. To force Germany to pay France invaded and occupied the Ruhr, the industrial heart of Germany, in 1923. In reply to this the German workers went on strike. Industrial production stopped and there was consequently little to buy in the shops, forcing prices up and inflation got worse. Money became worthless.

## 1.9 hitler

Hitler

Adolf Hitler was born on April the 20th, 1889 in the small town of Braunau-am Inn, Austria. His parents were Alois and Klara Hitler. His father, Alois was a customs official and was well respected in the community. However, Adolf did not get on with his father too well and they soon drifted apart.

Alois Hitler was an old man, and Alois was his third wife. Adolf was their fourth child, however, all Klara's previous children had died. As all her children had died, she wanted to smother Adolf with her love, and she ended up spoiling him.

Adolf Hitler failed in academic subjects in school, a situation that contributed to his interests in the arts. He was a bright pupil, but was too dreamy to bother trying. Dr. Huemer, one of Hitler's teachers, later remembered what he was like:

"I can recall the gaunt, pale-faced youth pretty well, he had definite talent, though in a narrow field. But he lacked self-discipline, being notoriously cantankerous, wilful, arrogant and irascible. He had obvious difficulty in fitting in at school. Moreover, he was lazy; otherwise, with his gifts, he would have done very much better."

When Hitler was thirteen, in 1903, his father died. This came as a great relief to Adolf, as this marked his freedom of thought. He could now at least try and realise his dream.

In 1907, his mother died. As he was so close to his mother, her death struck him emotionally. At the age of 18 he received an allowance from the money and pension left by his parents. From this time to 1913 he lived in Vienna, trying to gain entry to the Academy of Arts, but he lived in the city, after failing the entrance exam, making a living from odd jobs.

In May 1913, Hitler moved to Munich in Germany. During the following year the First World War began and war fever grew. Crowds of people gathered and cheered at the news that war had been declared. Among them was Adolf Hitler.

He joined an infantry regiment in 1914. This was the 16th Reserve Bavarian Infantry Regiment. Army life brought him comradeship and discipline, both of which he needed. He was a Corporal runner in the trenches, and was wounded twice, winning both the Iron Cross first class and second class. He was wounded in 1916 and gassed in 1918. In fact, as the war closed, Hitler was in hospital recovering from the effects of the gas (which he encountered in 1918) on his eyes.

The Armistice brought him a feeling of humiliation. Like many other ex-servicemen Hitler felt the army had been let down by the government. In

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his view the army had not been defeated but "stabbed in the back". The Treaty of Versailles hurt Hitler even more, he believed the terms of the treaty were unacceptable. He also thought that the government which accepted the terms had betrayed Germany.

After the war until April 1920, Hitler remained on the Army reserve and became a political agent and lecturer, making the sure new recruits had the 'correct', or Nationalist, ideas. In September 1919 he joined the NSDAP or Nazi party, as member number 7. By 1921 Hitler had become its leader. The badge they adopted was the swastika.

After the Munich Beer Hall Putsch, Hitler served 9 months of a 5 year sentence of imprisonment. He let his party fall while in prison, to make sure no one could take over his position as party leader. From 1925 to 1929 he made great efforts to revive its strength. He spoke to Karl Ludecke about the methods he intended to employ:

"Instead of working to achieve power by an armed coup, we shall have to hold our noses and enter the Reichstag against the Catholic and Marxist deputies. If outvoting them takes longer than out-shooting them, at least the result will be guaranteed by their own constitution...Sooner or later we shall have a majority - and after that - Germany."

While in prison he lived a comfortable life, dictating his book "Mein Kampf" or "My Struggle", in which he outlined his ideas for a future glorious Germany. He also told the story of his life, and how his father suppressed his artistic ideas. "Mein Kampf" became a best seller, making Hitler a millionaire before he even entered the Reichstag.

When the NSDAP finally entered the Reichstag, for a long time they could not win any election. People only vote for extremist parties when life is bad, between 1924 and 1929, Germany was in a period of prosperity. In 1928 the Nazis received only 2.6% of the vote.

Their main support came from middle-class people (e.g. shopkeepers, skilled workers, teachers and civil servants). Their savings had been made worthless by the inflation of 1923. Hitler also targeted the working class with the socialist parts of the 25 point programme. In 1928 he began to target farmers who had been hit hard by falling prices. Some businessmen supported him because he promised to get rid of Communism and Trade Unions. Despite this, until 1929, the Nazis remained a minor party.

What Hitler did well during this period was to make the party look bigger than it actually was. He used rallies, marches, meetings, speeches, flags and symbols, etc. to attract attention. His stormtroopers (SA) were used to provoke violence with other parties. The Weimar Republic failed to tackle this problem of violence in Germany. That was a mistake...

They should have banned the Freikorps (bands of ex-servicemen looking for revenge) and the private armies, but there were too many right-wing sympathisers in the government, army and police.

Finally, German prosperity was on bad foundations. American loans financed German industry, and if they were withdrawn German industry would collapse, and along with it the only reason people had for supporting the government. The fateful event took place in October 1929, the Wall Street crash was to prove a godsend for Hitler.

## 1.10 nsdap

### THE N.S.D.A.P: POLICIES AND VOTES CAST

The NSDAP was the party that Adolf Hitler joined and gradually took

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control of. This parties policies were interesting, with both Nationalist and Socialist properties. Hitler probably saw the advantage of policies appealing to the middle and working classes to gain power easily. However, when he took power, he conveniently "forgot" all his Socialist policies.

Here are some of the 25 points of the party taken from the 1925 party programme.

1. We demand the union of all Germans...to form a great Germany.
2. We demand the abolition of the Treaty of Versailles.
3. We demand land and territory for the nourishment of our people and for the settling our surplus population.
4. None but members of the nation may be members of the state. None but those of German blood...may be members of the nation. No Jew, therefore, may be a member of the nation.
6. The right of voting is to be enjoyed by citizens of the State alone...all official appointments...shall be granted to citizens of the State alone.
8. All further non-German immigration must be prevented.
11. We demand the abolition of incomes unearned by work. [This means no money lending, etc.]
14. We demand that there shall be profit sharing in the great industries. [This means all profits shall be shared between workers.]
15. We demand a generous development of provision for old age. [This means pensions in Germany - for the first time ever.]
18. We demand a ruthless war against all whose activities injure the common interest. Common criminals against the nation - money lenders, profiteers, etc - must be punished with death.
19. We demand the education of specially gifted children of poor parents at the expense of the State.
25. That all these points may be realised, we demand the creation of a strong central government in the Reich.

The following of the above were anti-Jewish: 4, 6, 8, 11 & 18.

These appeal to Nationalists: 1, 2, 6, 8, 18 & 25

These appeal to the working class: 3, 11, 14, 15, 18 & 19.

Here are Nazi election results, 1924-28:

	% votes cast	Nazi seats	Total seats in Reichstag
May 1924	6.5	32	472
Dec 1924	3.0	14	493
May 1928	2.6	12	491

Nazi support was stronger in 1924 because of mass unemployment. Things had got better in Germany by 1928, so Nazi support plummeted very quickly. Before 1929, no one gave mention to the NSDAP (The National Socialist Democratic Worker Party).

[Click here](#) to see the relationship between unemployment in Germany and Nazi/Communist (extreme party) votes.

## 1.11 putsch

THE PUTSCH

The Munich Putsch on 19th of November, 1923, was a dismal failure. Hitler believed that, like Mussolini in Italy, he could just march on the government buildings and they would surrender. The Italian government surrendered to Mussolini, the Germans did not to Hitler. Things were bad in Germany, and Hitler thought it would be easy to take power.

On this occasion, the army refused to help Hitler. His 3,000 SA supporters were stopped by a handful of Police, and 16 Nazis died. Hitler was arrested and put on trial in 1924.

Instead of apologising, Hitler turned the trial into a giant publicity stunt, and became a national figure. In his speeches at the trial he attacked the Weimar government, and the only time the right-wing sympathising Judge intervened was to stop people standing up and applauding. The Court sentenced him to the minimum sentence for treason, just five years in Landsberg prison. Here he enjoyed a comfortable life, and dictated his biography, *Mein Kampf*, to his secretary - Rudolf Hess. In this he explained his beliefs:-

- 1) Germany must conquer new land in Eastern Europe to provide Lebensraum (living space) for its people. This would be done by defeating the Communist USSR.
- 2) Revenge against France would be needed for the Treaty of Versailles.
- 3) Communism would have to be destroyed.
- 4) The Jews were the enemies of Germany.
- 5) All German-speaking people in Europe should be united in one country and ruled by one strong leader.

Hitler had now also learned that he could not gain power by the use of force. He decided to win power through elections - but between 1924 and 1929 this proved difficult because Germany underwent a period of prosperity. In 1928 the Nazis received only 2.6% of the vote.

This support mainly came from the middle classes such as shopkeepers, teachers and civil servants. Their savings had become worthless by the inflation of 1923. Hitler also targetted the working classes with the Socialist parts of the 25 point programme. In 1928 he looked towards Farmers who had been hit by falling prices, and businessmen who were interested in Hitler's promises to get rid of Communism and Trade Unions. Despite all this effort, the Nazis remained a minority party until 1929.

What Hitler did well during this period was to organise the party to make it look bigger than it actually was. He used Rallies, Marches, Speeches, Flags, Symbols and the like to attract attention - all to great effect. His Stormtroopers (the SA) were used to provoke violence with other parties - something which the Weimar government failed to tackle. Unfortunately there were too many right-wing sympathisers in the government, Police and army.

## 1.12 mark

How the German Mark lost its value

After 1914, because of hyper inflation caused by the Weimar Republic's huge overspending and reparation payment, the German Mark became worthless. Here are some figures to give you an idea of how much of a problem this was.

Date	£1=? Marks
July 1914	20

Jan 1919	35
Jan 1920	256
Jan 1921	256
Jan 1922	764
Jan 1923	71,888
July 1923	1,413,648
Sept 1923	3,954,408,000
Oct 1923	1,010,408,000,000
Nov 1923	1,680,800,000,000,000

The price of one egg (in Marks)

Date	Price
1914	0.09
July 1921	1.60
July 1922	7.00
July 1923	5,000
Sept 1923	4,000,000
Nov 1923	320,000,000,000

## 1.13 hitlerinpower

Hitler comes to power

Germany's prosperity had bad foundations. American loans financed German industry, and if they were withdrawn then the economy would collapse - along with the only reason the German people had for supporting the Weimar Republic. The fateful event took place in October 1929 - the Wall Street Crash was to prove a godsend for Hitler.

Mass unemployment soon followed, and Germany was once more plunged into the poverty and frustration on the early 20s. As unemployment rose, so did extremist party votes - as is characteristic of voting patterns (if a country is in a bad situation then extremist parties will make wild promises and people will vote for them in desperation). By 1932, the Nazis were the largest party in the Reichstag.

The Communist KPD also benefited from mass unemployment - but did not gain as much as the NSDAP. Each promised work and bread to the people and fought running street battles with each other, causing chaos and "proving" to the German people that they were strong and vigorous. The Weimar government buckled under the strain of massive economic problems and civil unrest, forcing President Hindenburg to let his Chancellor rule by emergency decree from 1930 onwards. Now, the question was not whether to have a dictatorship in Germany, but who should be the dictator...

Hitler was made Chancellor on January 30th 1933 as unemployment peaked at 6 million. The traditionally right-wing sympathising German people (from the Kaiser) preferred a man who promised to make Germany strong - and thought they could control Hitler. However, they underestimated his political skill and ability to lie, cheat and be even more ruthless than they were.

[Click here for a diagram](#)

## 1.14 power

The legal dictatorship

- \* People blamed the Weimar Republic for Germany's defeat in the war and for the inflation of 1923
- \* Two rival parties - the SPD and KPD - competed for Working Class votes. They would not work together against the Nazis.
- \* Hitler promised to reduce unemployment.
- \* Leading politicians in the Reichstag gave Hitler power to remove their opponents, and then believed they could get rid of him. They were wrong.
- \* No party could get a majority in the Reichstag so the real power belonged to the President.
- \* Powerful Germans like President Hindenburg (a former General) disliked the Weimar Republic so did not defend it.

## 1.15 legalrev

The Legal revolution

Hitler immediately called for another election in March 1933 after he gained power, then banned Communist meetings and pushed the Nazi message across the radio. 50,000 extra Police were recruited - mostly from the SA to break up Left-wing meetings.

Six days before the election, the Reichstag building went up in flames - Hitler blamed the fire on a Communist plot. Here was the excuse he needed to persuade President Hindenburg to sign an emergency law, under which Communist and Socialist opponents would be jailed without trial and opposition presses were smashed. A fair election was now impossible.

In the election the Nazis won 44% of the vote. Though not a majority it was enough to convince the new Reichstag to pass the Enabling Act. This gave Hitler the power to pass any law he wanted. By July 1933 Germany was a one-party state.

## 1.16 c,f&d

Communism, Fascism and Democracies

Democracies are when parties are voted into power by a secret and free election. This ensures no discrimination for sex or colour denotes a person's right to vote, and that a person's vote is not released.

A Communist or Facist dictatorship is when a single person or party takes power in a restricted and/or non-secret election, or with no election at all. Fascist dictatorships have racism and social classes, Communist dictatorships have no social classes and no ownership of property.

[Click here for a diagram](#)

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## 1.17 enablingact

### The Enabling Act

As the MPs of the Reichstag entered the building to vote on Chancellor Hitler's proposed Enabling Act, they were greeted by the chanting of SA and SS members who lined the outside of the Reichstag itself and all corridors within. The intimidated politicians voted for the Act, knowing that if they voted against they would end up in a Concentration camp. Despite this threat, 94 still voted against.

Hitler was now dictator of Germany, and set about bringing every moment of a German citizen's life under his control.

## 1.18 longknives

### The Night of the Long Knives

By 1934 Hitler appeared to be securely in power. All opposing political parties had been banned and Trade Unions abolished. The media was under total Nazi control.

However, the army and big business still distrusted Hitler. Much of the NSDAP's programme was Socialist and the leader of the SA, Ernst Roehm, favoured a continuation of the Nazi revolution. He also wanted the SA, now numbering nearly 3 million, to become a people's army - replacing the regular army. Hitler also wanted Hindenburg's powers, whose health was failing, once he was dead.

It seems like Hitler did a deal with the army. On the night of June 30th 1934, the SA leadership and other opponents of Hitler were rounded up and executed by the SS. The SS were rewarded with ceremonial daggers - hence the name of the event. Hitler had made himself more acceptable to the army and big business and in August he was allowed to take the dead President's powers. His new title was Führer, or leader.

## 1.19 indoctrination

### Indoctrination

Dr Rust, the Nazi education minister, once said "The purpose of education is to create Nazis". This implies that indoctrination was used in German schools under Nazi rule. This was indeed the case. After 1933, school timetables were changed to suit Nazi requirements.

The new curriculum included Singing, Race Study, Ideology and Eugenics. Singing would probably use Nazi party songs, Race Study would glorify the Aryan race, Ideology would study Nazi ideas and Eugenics would be a Science lesson on "breeding" pure Aryan Germans.

Indoctrination using Nazi ideas was even used in maths lessons. "A Sturmkampfflieger on take-off carried twelve dozen bombs, each weighing ten Kilos. The aircraft makes for Warsaw, the centre on international Jewry..."

As you can see, to get to any mathematics whatsoever you had to wade through the politics. All lessons were like this - even Children's stories were "adapted" to suit Nazi ideology.

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## 1.20 women

### A Woman's Role in Nazi Germany

When the Nazis took power they began to change Germany's Society. Secretly, Adolf Hitler was preparing Germany for war – and no-one knew it. His aim of enlarging Germany's armed forces required thousands of men to be recruited, but the birth rate was falling. To build his army, Hitler first had to increase the birth rate dramatically.

To achieve this Hitler had to take women from the workplace and make them housewives. He began passing laws to place women at home. In 1933 women were forced out of careers in medicine and Civil Service, and in 1936 women lawyers were forced to resign. Hitler encouraged people to believe his family values, which were made for simple "baby production".

"Woman is at all times the helper of man and thus his truest friend; while the man is at all times the protector of his wife and her best friend."

The propaganda came from all sources, including Dr Goebbels, the "poison dwarf", and the Nazi Women's leader, Frau Gertrud Scholtzklank. Posters encouraged women to enjoy looking after their children, and a medal (the Mutterkreuz or Mother Cross) was awarded to women who had many children. Tax incentives were also available to encourage people to have children.

German men soon began looking for pure Aryan women who were good Germans. This effectively forced German women to adapt. People soon made jokes about Hitler and his encouragement but inability to be a role model (he had no wife or children). Hitler's propaganda soon achieved its purpose, and there was a population explosion before the war.

## 1.21 organisations

### Nazi Organisations

During their lifetime, a German would be expected to join various Nazi organisations. From the ages of 6 to 14 they would join the people's school, and between 10 and 14 would attend either the "Young Folk" for boys or "Young Maidens" for girls. After leaving this, they would join either the "League of German Maidens" or the "Hitler Youth" until they were 18.

After this men would join the work or army services until 21 – Women followed a similar path into Work Service. Women then joined the "Mothers and Housewives" organisation.

Men took a more complex route, being in the Armed Forces Reserves until 35, then lower again until they were 45 – finally serving in the "Home Defence Force".

All these organisations covered a lifetime in Nazi Germany.

## 1.22 league

### The Failure of the League of Nations

The League of Nations was an organisation set up after the First World War after a suggestion by the US government. The USA itself did not join, however – if they did it would have been far less likely that the League

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would have failed because the USA's economic and military might. The League was supposed to function like the United Nations today, but failed to do so – primarily because of its lack of armed forces.

In 1931 Japan invaded Manchuria in the Pacific. The League said Japan was wrong, and told them to withdraw. Japan resigned from the League. In 1933 the Geneva disarmament conference broke up because of the League's poor performance – Germany resigned from the League at the same time. In 1935 Italy invaded the small third-world country of Abyssinia and the League stopped all trade with Italy. This was ignored by Mussolini and the League was finally shown to be a failure.

## 1.23 steps

### Seven Steps to War

Here are the seven steps in rough detail:-

- 1) Germany underwent rearmament between 1934 and 1935. This was ignored by foreign countries as it was seen as Germany's internal affairs and also Germany's right after the harsh Treaty of Versailles.
- 2) Hitler reintroduced conscription in Germany in 1935. Again, this was ignored by other countries.
- 3) The Rhineland was reoccupied by German forces in 1936. This was not particularly threatening to anyone and the area was retaken without a single shot being fired by either side.
- 4) Germany was united with Austria in the forbidden Anschluss from the Treaty of Versailles. Yet again no country was particularly bothered about this because the Austrians voted democratically for the unification. [March 1938]
- 5) The Sudetenland was given to Germany as an act of appeasement by Britain and France to prevent war. The area contained 3 million Germans ("all Germans under one government...") but Czechoslovakia was now defenceless as all fortifications were in the Sudetenland. [October 1938]
- 6) The rest of Czechoslovakia was quickly overrun by German forces in March 1939. This caused a political stir as Czechoslovakia was not only a democracy, but an ally to Britain and France.
- 7) The final act that sparked war in Europe was the joint invasion of Poland by Germany and the USSR (united by a non-aggression pact) on the 1st of September 1939. War was declared shortly after.

## 1.24 appeasement

### Why Appeasement?

In 1938, the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, and his government wished to avoid war at all costs. There were many good reasons

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for this, as shall be explained.

In Italy, Germany and Russia, the powerful dictators Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin had taken power – and were looking to expand their empires. This was especially true of Germany, which was in the process of reversing the harsh Treaty of Versailles.

Hitler had already begun to rearm Germany – causing the failure of the League of Nations Disarmament conference in the process. He had also introduced conscription. Both of these were against the Treaty of Versailles, but no other country bothered as these were Germany's internal affairs.

The British Empire stretched around the globe, and it required a vast amount of defending. This was the first reason for the government's reluctance to fight another war – the enormous financing it would require. As well as this, the depression was just ending in Britain, meaning money was still in very short supply.

Internal pressures also affected their decisions. The people did not want war, especially the young. The Great war was still in recent memory, and Hitler's demands seemed reasonable to them anyway. Labour said the money would be better spent on the poor. Fear also played a part in the government's actions. The Spanish Civil war had shown that an island was no longer safe from attack – the bomber had been invented.

After the invasion of Czechoslovakia, it was realised that war was inevitable. Chamberlain sustained his programme of appeasement while Britain rearmed. This was the only achievement of appeasement – giving time for the drastic improvement of the Royal Air Force, Army and Navy.

## 1.25 opposition

### Opposition to Hitler and the Terror

It is very difficult to oppose a modern dictatorship, where the Police forces act solely for the leader and ignore basic issues of human rights and legality. Heinrich Himmler controlled all law and order in Germany by 1936. His title was Reichsführer SS and Chief of the German Police. He controlled:-

- a) The ordinary Police – they stood by while SA men assaulted opposers of Nazism
- b) The SS (blackshirts) – armed Police who ran the concentration camps and formed part of the army.
- c) The Gestapo – or secret state Police. The most feared who ran networks of informers on every street and in every business.

The main weapon of these forces was "protective custody". Opponents were simply arrested and sent to Concentration camps without trial. In 1937 new powers of "preventative detention" were acquired. Since some people always caused trouble, why not lock them up?

These trouble-makers included beggars, gypsies, prostitutes, "grumblers", alcoholics, hooligans, homosexuals and "mental cases". So were those who refused to work. Also, between 1933 and 1939, 534 people were executed for "Political Oppression" – presumably strong opposition to the Nazis. There were 162,734 people who were enemies of the Nazis in "protective custody" by 1939.

Each prisoner had a coloured cloth triangle sown into their uniform to identify what they were being held for. Here is a list:-

Political=Red

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Jehova's witness=Blue  
 Anti-Socials=Black  
 Criminals=Green  
 Homosexuals=Pink  
 Jews=Yellow Star of David

## 1.26 antisemitism

### Anti-Semitism

Anti-Semitism is the hatred of Jews. This was already buried deep within German culture, but was vastly exaggerated by Hitler's propaganda and Indoctrination. Jews were blamed by leading Nazis for Germany's past failiures and provided Germans with someone to conveniently blame for their troubles. They were easy to persecute because:-

- 1) Some Jewish people wore special clothes. This made them easy to pick out in a community
- 2) In some cities Jews lived in large groups that seemed like seperate communities to neighbouring Germans
- 3) Jews were often very successful in business, attracting strong jealousy from Germans
- 4) Their minority group was an easy target for persecution
- 5) They had a different religion to most Germans which was threatening or frightening enough for most to persecute them

The Jewish people were blamed by the Nazis for:-

- 1) Making Germany lose the First World War
- 2) Causing the hyper-inflation in the 1920s
- 3) Causing unemployment in the 1930s
- 4) Supporting the Communists - and for being Capitalists

Does point 4 make sense to anyone else? Hitler told different stories depending on which social class he talked to. Unfortunately, it seems like either no-one in Germany realised this or were too frightened of the increasingly powerful Gestapo to point it out to anyone.

During Hitler's reign as Führer, Jews were subject to a number of degrading events and laws. Some are listed below:-

1 April 1933	First official boycott of Jewish shops
7 April 1933	Jews excluded from government jobs
15 September 1935	Nuremburg Laws - Jews no longer citizens and cannot vote, also marriage between Jews and Germans banned
1936/37	Professional activity of Jews severely restricted or prohibited (vets, doctors, etc)
8 November 1938	"Kristallnacht" - or Crystal Night - destruction of Jewish property and over 30,000 sent to Concentration camps
21 February 1939	Jews to hand over all Gold and jewels
1 September 1939	Curfew on Jews (8pm)
23 September 1939	Jewish radios confiscated

## 1.27 shareware

Please show your appreciation for the use of this product by paying the Shareware fee. In version 1, this was only £2 sterling. I will just take the time now to point out that NO ONE has bothered to pay the registration fee at the time of writing and I am appalled at how the Amiga Community treats Shareware authors. Then again, version 1 wasn't that useful - but this is so I expect at least SOME support this time!

The fee has now risen to £3 - not much to put your mind at rest, eh? All you have to do is fill in the supplied registration form and include either cash or a cheque (my Bank isn't too good...)

So, here's a quick checklist and my address:-

- Registration form either printed out or written out
- £3 Sterling cash (3 £1 coins will cost less to send) OR a cheque made payable to "Mark Tebbutt"

Mark Tebbutt  
12 Grenville Avenue  
Rhuddlan  
Denbighshire  
North Wales  
UK  
LL18 5PN

If you like, you can also send the following:-

- Extra money ;)
- Ideas for other versions
- Information on sources of COPYRIGHT-FREE sounds and pictures of things like the Nuremburg Rallies, etc (then TRTWW can become "multimedia" and PC and Mac owners will be able to get lost in more silly jargon they invented)

## 1.28 distribution

This product can be distributed by any PD library and can be included on compilation disks/CDs if so desired. This is, however, under the condition that the distribution is not altered in any way apart from for archiving/compression purposes.

I would be pleased to hear from anyone who puts my work in their PD library or on a compilation, but this is NOT necessary. Thanks for listening...

## 1.29 thanks

Many thanks to Mr Corkhill (my history teacher), Amiga Format and CU Amiga for encouraging my computing interest, Commodore for my A1200, and Mark Traynor for Beta Testing.

```
    ///
   ///
  ///
 \\ /// ONLY AMIGA MAKES IT POSSIBLE!
```

### 1.30 author

I'm a 16 year-old A1200 user with the following set up: A1200, Viper II 28MHZ accelerator with 8Meg Fast RAM, 250Meg Hard Disk, Dual speed CD-ROM, second floppy drive, M1438S monitor and Citizen ABC printer. I use it as much as possible and would never change it to a PeeCee!

## 1.31 copyrights

The Road To World War version 2 is © 1997 M.Tebbutt

### 1.32 disclaimer

No responsibility or liability will be accepted for any damage that may appear to have resulted from use of this product. All use is at your own risk. The product is provided "as is" without any warranty implied or otherwise to the fitness or accuracy of the software and documentation. The documentation is believed to be correct but the author reserves the right to update this product without notice.

In everyday terms that means that if absolutely ANYTHING goes wrong as a result of using The Road To World War than I'm not responsible for it - so that's your warning. What could go wrong reading an AmigaGuide document, though I don't know!

### 1.33 shocker

# Weird Distribution of TRTWW v1 Shocker!

The Road To World War was originally a cover CD contribution to Amiga Format and appeared on their CD number 5. Some months later, I was astounded to see a review of my work CU Amiga's April 1997 issue! Incredibly, it had come off AF's CD into Classic Amiga PD's library (based in Manchester - or so it says in CU) and found its merry way into CU's offices. This is AMAZING! Thanks to CU for the 5 minute fame and nice 83% rating, AF for the original distribution and Classic Amiga PD for being the middle-men (or women). Just goes to show how good the Amiga community can be (except when it comes to registering - see Shareware).

Time to plug other stuff I've written - try them!

PrintServer version 1.0

Written in Blitz Basic 2.1, this is the answer to all your printing needs.

Not a "print enhancement" package that'll set you back £50 - but very useful.  
Features include:-

- 1) Speed enhancements (not on all systems)
- 2) Applications freed from printing MUCH quicker
- 3) Caching of documents
- 4) Printer can be "greener" as it doesn't wait for the CPU - also vice versa.

Full GadTools interface with ToolTypes and AmigaGuide® documentation.  
Requires Workbench 2.0 and Commodore's WB program "CMD". Shareware.

#### BlitzMark

Very small and quick Benchmark program written in Blitz 2.1 so you can compare your system speed to my own. Freeware.

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