

1918

1945

- photographer behind Hitler ⇒ Hitler's perspective on his followers
- public audience
- audience in stadium; in the centre, various orderly rows of people in different uniforms who are saluting Adolf Hitler. The audience on the seats form the words: Wir gehören dir.
- Hitler is about to make a speech, some guests are sitting behind him.

Analysis

- orderly, militaristic atmosphere; people form groups, units Hitler alone as the focal point:
- representing Gleichschaltung/Führerprinzip
- no individuals recognizable
- faceless units, conveying the message “We belong to you” literally and in appearance
- typical propaganda picture

Impressions

- everything under control
- “ein Führer, ein Volk”
- unity
- power
- strength
- Purpose could be to convince Germany and other nations of the invincibility of Hitler and his National Socialists in order to prevent disagreement or doubts.
- reliability: convincing impression of Nazi/Hitler's power
- purpose: propaganda

Evaluation

Hier würde sich eine offene Klassendiskussion über Wirkung und historischen Bezug anbieten.

Nach der Analyse des vorliegenden Bildes (p. 15) und der Einordnung in den historischen Kontext wären unterschiedliche Vorgehensweisen denkbar. Beispielsweise könnte das System der Hitlerpropaganda anhand weiterer, ähnlicher Propagandafotos näher untersucht werden.

Eine weitere Möglichkeit wäre, kontrastierende Fotos oder Bilder zu analysieren, um die verschiedenen Perspektiven bzw. realen Folgen der Naziideologie zu verdeutlichen.

Anti-Semitism and the Holocaust

Erläuterungen zu den Arbeitsaufträgen (p. 18)

1. How did Viktor Klemperer perceive Germany from 1933 on (M3)?

Viktor Klemperer is frightened and shocked at Germany's increasing aggression towards the Jewish population. He cannot understand how the Germans could forget the positive Jewish influence on Germany's development so quickly and rigorously. He is disappointed and desperate.

2. How does a foreign spectator (M4) judge the incidents of the Pogrom night? Compare with M3 and discuss the development of Jewish persecution.

Samuel Honaker describes the peak of the persecution against the Jews during the “horror of midnight arrest”. He is shocked by the actions taken and feels disgusted that something like this can happen, especially since he comes from an “enlightened country”. Here he differentiates between his country and Germany and dissociates himself from it.

3. Research on Anne Frank: who was she, what happened to her and her family? Why is her diary so famous? Describe the atmosphere she creates in M8. What insights do you get into her life and how does it represent Jewish life during the Nazi regime?

4. Analyze the map (M6). Describe the persecution of Jews in Europe.

M6 Persecution in Europe, p. 18

5. Look at the photographs M1, M2, M5, M7: To what extent do they represent the persecution of Jews? Examine the development of discrimination.

Increasing brutality first towards property, then towards the people themselves.

(siehe eventuell Zusatzmaterial: “Important bills against Jews”)

Resistance in Nazi Germany

Erläuterungen zu den Arbeitsaufträgen (p.20)

1. Read M2: What was the aim of the “White Rose”? Who did they want to reach? Analyse the language and comment on the effect it has on the reader.

Aims:

- uncensored information
- criticism against government
- encouraging other people to inform themselves and express criticism

Style:

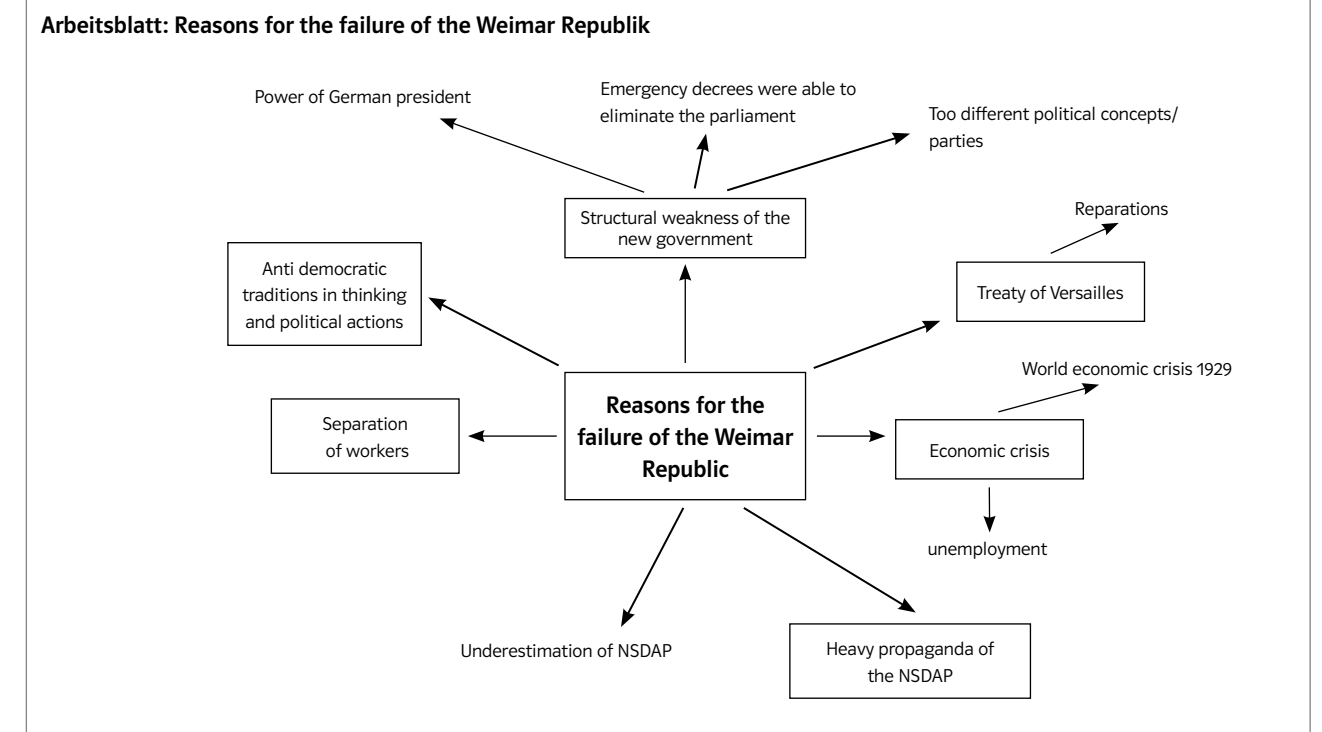
- emotional
- appealing
- awakening

2. Analyse M4: What were the aims the officers wanted to achieve?

What is meant by “the historic task”?

- Assassination of Adolf Hitler
- Removal of all Nazi people in key positions
- Assumption of these positions
- Maintenance of discipline within the Wehrmacht
- Rescue of Germany from disaster

Zusatzmaterial: The Weimar Republik



Zusatzmaterial: Anti-Semitism and the Holocaust

1. Important bills against Jews, extracts

1933

- First concentration camps in Dachau and Oranienburg

1st April

- Boycott of Jewish shops, doctors and lawyers.

7th April

- Jews no longer allowed to be state officials

22nd August

- Jews banned from public swimming-pools

1935

10th September

- Announcement of racial segregation in schools

15th September

- „Nürnberger Rassengesetze”:
- Jews divested of German citizenship
- no marriages between Jews and Germans amongst many other bills

17th October

- Jewish cinema owners have to sell their properties to Germans

1936

21st December

- prohibition of all Jewish events and meetings

1938

23rd July

- introduction of a “Kennkarte” to be identifiable as Jew

17th August

- Jewish women have to add “Sara” to their name, Jewish men “Israel”

5th October

- Jewish people have to add a “J” to their passports, it becomes difficult even to obtain one

9th November

- Pogromnacht, destruction of Jewish property, Jewish communities have to pay to rebuild houses
- Jewish children are excluded from German schools

1939

15th March

- emigration of Jews is to be hindered
- Jews are only allowed to go out until 8/9 p.m.

1st September

1940

30th April

- first guarded ghetto in Lodz
- Jews may only go to shops from 4 to 5 p.m.
- no telephone connection for Jews

4th July

19th July

1941

3rd September

- first attempt to gas people in Auschwitz
- first mass killings of more than 30000 Jews near Kiev

29/30th September

23rd October

- prohibition of emigration during war

1942

June

- beginning of mass extermination in Auschwitz