

Key concepts	Key words
<p>Dictatorship: A country or government in which absolute power is exercised by an individual.</p> <p>Nationalism: A political outlook in which all policies are organised to make the nation stronger and more independent.</p> <p>Socialism: A political outlook which stresses that a country's land, industries and wealth should all belong to the workers of that country.</p> <p>Totalitarianism: Power in the hands of one leader</p>	<p>Censorship: Involves banning information or ideas. It sometimes involves banning the vehicles for delivering ideas, such as newspapers, pictures, radio or film. Therefore, it controls attitudes by forbidding certain information or opinions.</p> <p>Chancellor: The Head of the German Government.</p> <p>Concentration Camps: New prisons set up to house those that spoke out against Hitler. They were run by the SA and the SS</p> <p>Enabling Act: An act that was passed to allow Hitler to make laws for four years without the support of the Reichstag</p> <p>Gestapo: This was the Nazis' secret police force. Its job was to monitor the German population for signs of opposition or resistance to Nazi rule. It was greatly helped by ordinary German people informing on their fellow citizens.</p> <p>Propaganda: A way of controlling the public attitudes. Propaganda uses things like newspapers, posters, radio and film, to put ideas into people's minds and therefore shape attitudes.</p> <p>Sturmabteilung (SA): better known as the Brownshirts or Storm Troopers. The SA got their nickname from the colour of the shirts they wore. From 1921 to 1933 the SA disrupted the meetings of Adolf Hitler's political opponents as well as defended the halls where Hitler was making a speech in public.</p> <p>Schutzstaffel (SS): Led by Heinrich Himmler, the SS was the most important of these organisations and oversaw the others. Initially set up as Hitler's personal bodyguard service, the SS was fanatically loyal to the Führer. It later set up concentration camps where 'enemies of the state' were sent.</p>

Key people

<p>Joseph Stalin: Communist leader of the USSR during WW2. After this conflict he became committed to taking both political and ideological control of eastern European states, believing this to be integral to creating a buffer between the democratic West. This quest for domination is seen as one of the predominant factors in starting the Cold War.</p>	<p>General Franco: El Caudillo ("The Leader"), general and leader of the Nationalist forces that overthrew the Spanish democratic republic in the Spanish Civil War (1936–39); thereafter he was the head of the government of Spain until 1973 and head of state until his death in 1975.</p>	<p>Benito Mussolini: Il Duce (Italian: "The Leader"), Italian prime minister (1922–43) and the first of 20th-century Europe's fascist dictators.</p>	<p>Adolf Hitler: Der Führer (German: "The Leader"), leader of the Nazi Party (from 1920/21) and chancellor and Führer of Germany (1933–45). He was chancellor from January 30, 1933, and, after President Paul von Hindenburg's death, assumed the twin titles of Führer and chancellor (August 2, 1934).</p>
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Key events

1919 Hitler joins the German Worker's Party	1933 February Reichstag Fire
1920 Hitler sets up the Nazi Party	1933 March Nazis win 288 seats
1921 Hitler introduces the SA	1933 March Enabling Act passed
1923 The Munich Putsch	1933 July Nazis become the only legal party in Germany
1925 Mein Kampf published	1934 June Night of the Long Knives
1926 Bamberg Conference	1934 August President Hindenburg dies
1928 Nazis win 12 seats in Reichstag	1934 August Hitler combines the post of Chancellor and President and becomes Fuhrer
1929 Death of Stresemann and Wall Street Crash	1934 August German army swears allegiance to Hitler
1930 Nazis win 107 seats in Reichstag	1938 Over the course of the year, Hitler removes 16 army generals from their positions
1932 July Nazis win 230 seats in Reichstag	
1932 November Nazis win 196 seats in Reichstag	
1933 January Hitler becomes Chancellor	