



# History



## Year 11 Knowledge Organisers



# MEDIEVAL MEDICINE

## Knowledge organiser

Topic 1

The church and religious beliefs had great influence over medicine during the Middle Ages. This led to a continuation of ideas about cause, prevention and treatment of disease and illness.

Key Dates

### EVENTS IN THE MIDDLE AGES

**400 BC:** Hippocrates develops his Theory of the Four Humours, and creates the Hippocratic Oath.

**130-210 AD:** Galen develops Hippocrates ideas and creates his Theory of Opposites.

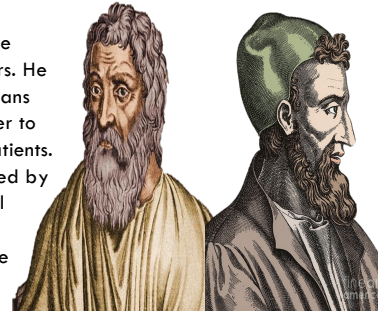
**1250:** Our course begins at this point, focussing on the later medieval period.

**1348:** The Black Death sweeps through Europe and enters Britain. It killed around 60% of the population.

### ANCIENT MEDICAL IDEAS

#### HIPPOCRATES

Hippocrates developed the Theory of the Four Humours. He also stated that all physicians should swear an oath never to intentionally harm their patients. These ideas were supported by the Church in the Medieval period, as they followed similar ideas to those in the Bible.



#### GALEN

Galen built on the ideas of Hippocrates, but instead developed the Theory of Opposites. This became a method of treating disease.

He said that whichever humour is out of balance, to use the opposite to rebalance them. This also fit in with the ideas of the Bible.

### IDEAS ABOUT THE CAUSE OF DISEASE

#### FOUR HUMOURS

The theory of the Four Humours said that the body was made up of four elements – blood, phlegm, black bile and yellow bile – which must be balanced in the body. If these humours were not balanced, then you would become sick.

#### ASTROLOGY

The alignment of the stars and planets also had influence over diseases. Physicians would use the star charts, when a patient was born, and when they fell to diagnose them. The church began to support this idea after the Black Death, as they argued that God himself would control the position of the stars and planets.

#### RELIGION

The lack of education meant that most people had to learn from the church. The church taught them that disease was a punishment from God for this who had committed a sin, or a test of faith from the Devil. Because people were taught that God controlled every aspect of the world, it was easy to believe that he sent illness too.

#### MIASMA

A miasma is a bad smell containing harmful fumes. Both Hippocrates and Galen had written about Miasma, which they said came from rotting bodies, swamps and sewage.

### TREATMENT OF DISEASE

#### FOUR HUMOURS

Galen's Theory of Opposites is used to treat an imbalance in the humours. Cold/phlegm = have hot or spicy food. Also, physicians encouraged the use of leeches and cupping to remove the bad blood and purging using herbs to draw out yellow bile.

#### HERBAL REMEDIES

Wise women have homemade remedies that did work for example honey for infections or mint for the stomach.

#### RELIGIOUS

People would pray for God to cure them of their illnesses. If God was the one causing it then only he could cure it. An example of this is the Flagellants during the Black Death in 1348

#### SURGERY

Barber surgeons used trepanning to remove demons from skulls, basic antiseptic like wine, experienced in times but high chance of death due to the dirty tools. They had limited anatomical knowledge.

### THE BLACK DEATH 1348

Causes of the Black Death were thought to be supernatural – either as a result of alignment of the planets or as a punishment for God – or a cause of miasma.

**Treatments** included prayer, strong smelling herbs and herbal remedies. To begin with, physicians tried purging but this made the patients worse.



**Prevention** was better than treatment: once you caught the Black Death, it was very likely that you would die. People tried to avoid catching it by avoiding the infected.

**Town authorities** and other local governments tried quarantining people but there was no widespread attempt to control the spread. The government did not feel it was their place to get involved.

### CARE AND HOSPITALS

### PREVENTION OF DISEASE

#### RELIGION

Most people thought ONLY God could prevent disease, so they focussed on prayer, fasting, pilgrimages to religious sites or shrines. During the Black Death, flagellants publicly whipped themselves to avoid getting sick by punishing their sins.

#### LIFESTYLE

Hygiene and diet advice was provided by physicians in a set of instructions called the Regimen Sanitatis. Keeping clean by bathing was important. What you ate was believed to affect the humours in the body. Eating too much was discouraged, and many people would regularly purge themselves to avoid digestive problems.

#### PURIFYING THE AIR

People purified the air by carrying sweet herbs (such as lavender) or a bunch of flowers. There was some action from local government, who tried to tackle the miasma by keeping towns clean. For example, they tried to make sure no rotting animals were left lying around.

#### PHYSICIANS

Trained by church at university, no anatomical knowledge as dissection was banned. Took observations and diagnosed. They were trained at university where they read the works of Hippocrates and Galen.

#### APOTHECARIES

These were chemists who made herbal remedies. They often learned these from their families as they were passed down from person to person. They never had any formal training unlike the physicians.

#### WISE WOMEN

These were local women with medical skills such as midwifery and making remedies. They were the first port of call for the poorer people as they could not afford physicians or the treatments at apothecaries.

#### HOSPITALS

The first hospital called St Bartholomew's opened in 1123 and over 500 hospitals by 1400. They offered 'care not cure' and thought God would treat them. They turned away any with diseases.

# RENAISSANCE MEDICINE

## Knowledge organiser Topic 2

Renaissance means 're-birth', it was a period when old ideas were questioned and new ideas were discovered. However, this led to very little change

Key Dates

### EVENTS IN THE RENAISSANCE

- 1476:** The Printing Press is first introduced in England, meaning things can be printed in a much faster way.
- 1500:** The start of the Renaissance period.
- 1543:** Vesalius writes his book 'On the Fabric of the Human Body' and revolutionises dissection and the human anatomy.
- 1628:** William Harvey discovers the heart acts as a pump and circulates blood around the body through veins and arteries.
- 1660:** The Royal Society receives the Royal Charter from King Charles II, showing an interest in science and technology.
- 1665:** The Great Plague hits London, causing 68,596 people in London alone.
- 1676:** Thomas Sydenham published 'Observationes Medicae', which shows all the diseases and their treatments, including Scarlett Fever

### WHY WERE NEW IDEAS SHARED MORE EASILY?

#### PRINTING PRESS

The printing press enabled medical information to spread further and more quickly and contributed to the eventual decline of the influence of the church. New physicians were able to publish books that criticised Galen.

#### THE ROYAL SOCIETY

Founded in London in 1660 to discuss new ideas in astronomy, medicine and science. Made it possible for scientists and physicians to study one another's works.

### PREVENTION, TREATMENT AND CARE

#### CONTINUITY

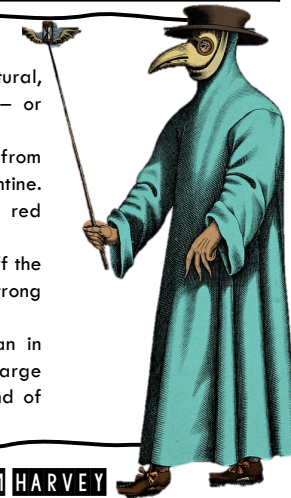
- Bloodletting, purging and sweating
- Herbal remedies
- The practise of Regimen Sanitatis
- The removal of bad air
- Treatment of the sick by apothecaries and surgeons for those who could not afford a physician
- Women cared for the sick who did not go to hospitals

#### CHANGE

- People started to believe in transference
- People began to look for chemical cures for disease rather than relying on herbs and bloodletting
- Ideas that the weather conditions were the cause of disease became more popular and so people would relocate to avoid a disease
- Hospitals began to treat people with wounds and curable diseases such as fevers
- Hospitals that specialised in one particular disease were now in this period. These became known as pest houses.

### THE GREAT PLAGUE 1665

- Causes of the Great Plague were thought to be supernatural, either to do with the planets as a punishment from God – or Miasma.
- Most people now recognised that the plague was spread from person to person, and so there was an effort to enforce quarantine. People would be locked into their homes for 6 weeks with a red cross painted on their door.
- Prevention methods included creating a strong smell to ward off the bad smells, this could be done using a pomander or strong perfumes.
- The local government in London took a lot more action than in previous outbreaks. They closed down theatres, banned large funerals and weddings, and collected dead bodies at the end of each day.



### IDEAS ABOUT THE CAUSE OF DISEASE

#### FOUR HUMOURS

Although many physicians were now challenging the Four Humours, most ordinary people still believed in it. Therefore, most physicians stuck to the idea even though they were beginning to doubt it. Patients were paying physicians to treat them, not experiment on them.

#### ASTROLOGY

Though not as popular as before, people still believed that astrology influenced disease. Some blamed the 1665 plague on an unusual alignment between Saturn and Jupiter between October and November 1664.

#### RELIGIOUS EXPLANATIONS

Most people now recognised that God did not send diseases, although in desperate times of epidemic (the Great Plague) they still turned to religious explanations. Humanism was on the rise – this was a way of thinking that broke away from religious or supernatural explanations, and believed that humans could make up their own minds about the world.

#### MIASMA

Most people still believed in Miasma and that it caused disease. A miasma could be caused by rotting food, decaying corpses, excrement or any other smelly, dirty place.

### ANDREAS VESALIUS



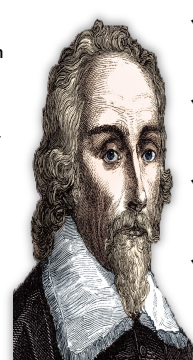
- ✓ Studied anatomy, became a professor of surgery and anatomy at Padua. He was allowed to do dissections.
- ✓ Did his own dissections and wrote books on his observations using accurate diagrams.
- ✓ He pointed out Galens mistakes. Vesalius said there were no hole in the septum of the heart and they the jaw bone is made of two bones.
- ✓ He encouraged doctors to dissect and look for themselves.

### THOMAS SYDENHAM



- ✓ He was nicknamed the English Hippocrates because he believed in careful observation of the human body.
- ✓ He moved ideas away from Galen, as he encouraged doctors to look for themselves.
- ✓ He wrote a book called 'Observationes Medicae' where he wrote down all the diseases, their symptoms and treatments.
- ✓ He discovered new diseases doing this such as Scarlett Fever.

### WILLIAM HARVEY



- ✓ He discovered that blood circulated around the body. Instead of being made in the liver.
- ✓ He proved the heart acted as a pump, propelling blood around the body.
- ✓ Harvey's work had little impact at first, because it couldn't be used to improve medical treatments.
- ✓ Harvey inspired other scientists to carry out further experiments, building on his discoveries about blood and circulation.

# INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE

## Knowledge organiser Topic 3

Key Dates



### EVENTS IN THE INDUSTRIAL PERIOD

- 1700:** The Industrial Medicine period begins, this coincides with the industrial revolution in England.
- 1796:** Jenner develops the Smallpox Vaccine.
- 1847:** James Simpson discovers chloroform as an anaesthetic and tests it on women in childbirth.
- 1854:** John Snow discovers the link between the 1854 cholera outbreak and the Broad Street Pump.
- 1854:** Florence Nightingale treats wounded soldiers in the Crimean War.
- 1859:** Nightingale publishes her Notes on Nurses.
- 1860:** Florence Nightingales School for Nurses opens.
- 1861:** Pasteur discovers Germ Theory
- 1866:** Joseph Lister begins to use carbolic acid as an antiseptic in surgery
- 1875:** The Second Public Health Act
- 1881:** Pasteur develops a vaccination for anthrax
- 1882:** Robert Koch discovers bacteria causes tuberculosis
- 1895:** William Rontgen discovers x-rays

### FIGHTING CHOLERA

- ✓ Cholera first appeared in Britain in 1831
- ✓ There were four major epidemics in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and they particularly affected the poor people living in cities.
- ✓ John Snow thought that cholera was spread by water, not by a miasma.
- ✓ During the 1854 epidemic, he mapped the cholera fatalities around Golden Square in Soho. The evidence suggested that the outbreak was connected to the Broad street pump.
- ✓ He presented his findings to the government. However, they did not take action straight away.
- ✓ By 1858, the government were ready to take action to provide clean water for the population.

From 1700, the church began to lose its influence over disease and illness as there was a focus on scientific explanations. This period saw the growth of cities, which brought threatening diseases such as small pox.

### PUBLIC HEALTH

Before the 1800s, the government had a laissez-faire (leave alone) attitude towards public health. They felt it was not their responsibility. In 1842, Edwin Chadwick published his Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Classes. It shows the poor people in cities had a much lower life expectancy. Chadwick suggested that local governments should be responsible for public health.

#### 1848 PUBLIC HEALTH

- Created as a response to Chadwick's report.
- National board of health set up
- Local councils encouraged to raise taxes to pay for new public health improvements
- Councils were allowed to appoint medical officers to oversee public health
- IT WAS NOT COMPULSORY.

#### 1875 PUBLIC HEALTH

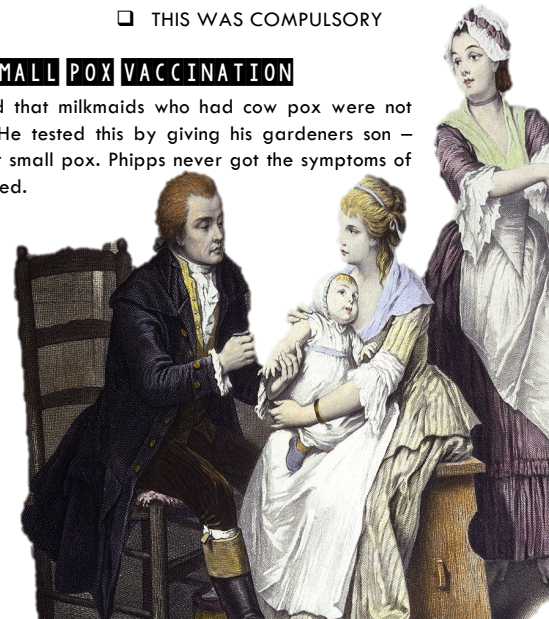
- Created because of cholera and germ theory
- Provide clean water
- Dispose of sewage safely – not in the river!
- Build public toilets
- Employ a public health officer to monitor disease
- THIS WAS COMPULSORY

### EDWARD JENNER'S SMALL POX VACCINATION

Jenner was a country doctor. He heard that milkmaids who had cow pox were not getting smallpox and so investigated. He tested this by giving his gardeners son – James Phipps – cow pox, and then later small pox. Phipps never got the symptoms of small pox and so Jenner realised it worked.

### REACTIONS TO THE VACCINE

- ✓ Jenner could not scientifically explain how his vaccination works, especially as Germ Theory was still 100 years from being created.
- ✓ Inoculators were afraid of losing money so did not want to use the new vaccinations
- ✓ Many were worried about the side effects – they worried about giving themselves a disease that comes from cows.
- ✓ Some members of the church believed that vaccinations were not natural.



### IDEAS ABOUT THE CAUSE OF DISEASE

#### SPONTANEOUS GENERATION

This was a new theory that developed in the early 1700s, which said that microbes were created by decaying matter (e.g. rotting animals or food). It seemed logical because scientists were able to see microbes. In actual fact microbes are the cause of decay, not created by it.

#### THE GERM THEORY

In 1861, Louis Pasteur came up with the Germ Theory and proved that bacteria in the air caused decay (rotting), this proved Spontaneous Generation wrong. At first, Germ Theory was not believed and many rejected the theory. In the 1870s, the Germ Theory was developed by Robert Koch, who's experiments (growing and dying bacteria) proved that specific bacteria caused disease. This was a huge breakthrough, and became the basis for identifying bacterial disease we use today. The Germ Theory took over 30 years to be accepted.

### SURGERY AND HOSPITALS

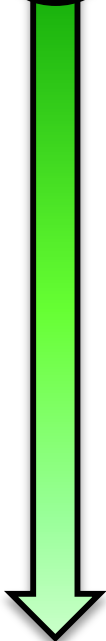
<b>FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE</b>	Trained as a nurse, helped in Crimean war in 1854. She made changes to the cleanliness of the ward making the death rate fall from 40% to 2%. In 1860 she set up a school for nurses.
<b>JAMES SIMPSON</b>	The development of anaesthetics such as chloroform, which was discovered by Simpson in 1847, greatly improved the success rate of surgery. This however led to the Black Period in Surgery.
<b>JOSEPH LISTER</b>	He developed the first antiseptics using carbolic acid, which he discovered after reading Germ Theory and looking at its use in sewers in Carlisle. This reduced infection and ended the black period in surgery.

# MODERN MEDICINE

## Knowledge organiser

Topic 4

Key Dates



### EVENTS IN THE MODERN PERIOD

- 1901:** Karl Landsteiner discovers blood groups.
- 1906:** first magic bullet is created by Paul Ehrlich (Salvarsan 606)
- 1906-14:** Liberal Government pass series of laws focused on individual health.
- 1928:** Alexander Fleming accidentally discovered penicillin bacteria.
- 1932:** second magic bullet created by Gerhard Domagk (prontosil)
- 1938:** Florey and Chain develop penicillin research into a working drug.
- 1941:** US companies mass produce penicillin
- 1942:** Beveridge Report is written producing a blueprint for the welfare state.
- 1948:** The National Health Service is founded
- 1953:** DNA discovered by Crick and Watson
- 1986:** the Human Genome Project to map DNA begins
- 2007:** Smoking ban introduced in public places in the UK
- 2010:** First human face transplant successfully carried out in Spain.

The twentieth century saw great changes in diagnosis, treatment and prevention as a result of advancing science and technology. After accepting its responsibility for public health, the government adopted a major role in providing medical care.

### DIAGNOSING DISEASE

The biggest change in the 20<sup>th</sup> century was that treatment was now based on medical testing, using science and technology.



#### BLOOD TESTS

From the 1930s, used to test for conditions such as anaemia or deficiencies.



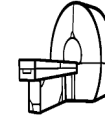
#### X-RAYS

From 1890 they were used to spot broken bones and shrapnel.



#### BIOPSY

A sample of human tissue can be used to identify diseases e.g. cancer



#### CT SCANS

Advanced X-rays which can be used to diagnose some cancers



#### ULTRASOUNDS

Using sound waves to look at children in women or kidney stones

### THE FORMATION OF THE NHS

The NHS was launched by the government in 1948. Its aim was to provide medical care to everybody that was free at the point of contact, and would be paid for through a National Insurance Tax that everyone would pay. It was overseen by the Minister of Health: Aneurin Bevan, and was inspired by a 1942 report by William Beveridge. The NHS took over existing hospitals and surgeries, but the government could not afford to update them initially. Therefore, in the short term access to medical care improved but the care itself did not. The government made changes in the 1960s, including building more hospitals across the country, and introducing a GPs charter in 1966, which improved standards of care.



### IDEAS ABOUT THE CAUSE OF DISEASE

#### GENETICS AND DNA

DNA identified by Watson and Crick in 1953 showed that some diseases could be passed down family lines. This could be a pre-disposition to specific illnesses such as heart disease or diabetes, or genetic conditions such as cerebral palsy. This allowed doctors the chance to identify what caused some diseases.

#### THE GERM THEORY

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#### LIFESTYLE FACTORS

Work was done to identify the risk certain lifestyles had on your health. Eating habits, not enough sleep and stress were all noted as potential causes for illnesses throughout your life. This could also be linked to smoking and taking drugs causing more severe diseases.

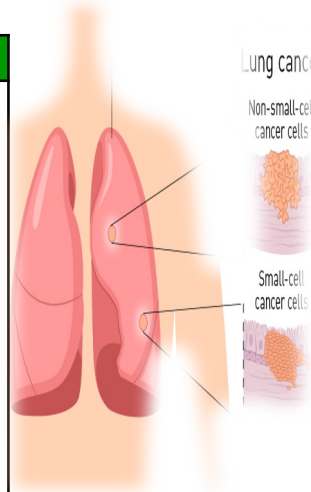
### TREATMENTS OF DISEASE

#### ANTIBIOTICS

An antibiotic is a treatment that kills or limits the growth of bacteria in the body. The first antibiotic was penicillin. Penicillin is different to magic bullets in that it is created using microorganisms, not chemicals. British doctor Alexander Fleming discovered Penicillin by chance in 1928. In 1940, Howard Florey and Ernst Chain found that Penicillin seemed to kill bacteria in infected mice.

#### CHANGE

Magic bullets were chemical cures which attacked disease causing microbes, while leaving the body unharmed. Paul Ehrlich developed the first magic bullet in 1909. He tested hundreds of arsenic compounds, and on the 606<sup>th</sup> attempt found one which cured syphilis. This became known as Salvarsan 606. In 1932, Gerhard Domagk discovered that Prontosil cured blood poisoning in mice.



### FIGHTING LUNG CANCER

- ✓ Lung cancer became a much more common disease in the 1900s.
- ✓ In the 1950s, the government found a link between smoking and lung cancer.
- ✓ There is no known treatment for lung cancer other than chemotherapy and radiotherapy, so the government have focussed on prevention instead.
- ✓ The ban on tobacco advertising began with a ban on cigarette television advertising in 1965.
- ✓ Over time, the rules governing how and where cigarettes could be advertised were extended, until the government banned cigarette advertising in 2005.



# WESTERN FRONT

## Knowledge organiser

Topic 5

Key Dates

### KEY BATTLES IN WWI

**September 1914:** WWI begins.

**Oct-Nov:** First Battle of Ypres – The British stopped the Germans from capturing the port of Calais

**Apr-May 1915:** Second Battle of Ypres – A German attack using Chlorine gas for the first time.

**July-Nov 1916:** Battle of the Somme – Major attack led French and British to move German troops from Verdun.

**Apr-May 1916:** Battle of Arras – large scale allied attack. Very high casualties.

**July-Nov 1917:** Third battle of Ypres – aim to capture Passchendaele ridge near Ypres. The ground turned to mud.

**Nov-Dec 1917:** Battle of Cambrai – first use of a large number of tanks by the British. 40,000 British casualties

**SPRING 1918:** The German Spring Offensive – Large scale German attack to bring the war to an end before the Americans arrive.

**11 Nov 1918:** Germany surrendered and the war ended.

### FANY

First Aid Nursing Yeomanry. Founded in 1907, helped the wounded as ambulance drivers and nurses. They supports the Queen Alexandra's nurses trained in Nightingale's image.

### RAMC

Royal Army Medical Corps. This organisation organised and provided medical care. It consisted of all ranks from doctors to ambulance drivers and stretcher bearers.

### WEAPONS OF WAR

**RIFLES-** Loaded from a cartridge creating rapid fire. Pointed bullets which drove deeper into the body.

**MACHINE GUNS** – Could fire 500 rounds in a minute. Pierced organs and fractured bones.

**ARTILLERY-** continuous bombardments which could last weeks and months. Caused 1/2 of all casualties.

**SHRAPNEL** – exploded mid-air. Caused maximum damage, injured arms and legs. 58% of all wounds.

**MUSTARD GAS-** odourless gas, worked in 12 hours. Caused blisters & could burn the skin through clothing.

**PHOSGENE GAS-** faster acting than Chlorine but with similar effects. Could kill a person within 2 hours.

The First World War was a turning point in modern medicine. With the new weaponry being designed to produce maximum casualty rates, medicine had to keep up with the constant medical challenges they faced.

### INJURIES, WOUNDS AND TREATMENT

**MOBILE X-RAY UNITS**  
6 mobile vans were used throughout the British sector of the Western Front to identify bullets and shrapnel.

**BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS**  
Blood loss was a major problem and so transfusions were used at base hospitals. They used a syringe and tube to transfer blood from patient to donor. Sodium citrate was later added to blood so it could be stored.

**THOMAS SPLINT**  
in 1914 men with a thigh wound had a small chance of survival. In 1915 the Thomas Splint was invented which kept the leg stable while being transported, meaning the survival rate increased to 80%

**BRAIN SURGERY**  
injuries to the brain were almost always fatal. New techniques such as magnets to draw out shrapnel, local anaesthetic to avoid brain swelling and specialist brain hospitals were set up to cope with this injury.

**PLASTIC SURGERY**  
Harold Giles pioneered plastic surgery in WWI. he set up Queens Hospital in Kent in 1917, using skin grafts and jaw splints, wiring and metal replacements to restructure facial injuries

**GAS GANGRENE**  
Infections caused by Gas Gangrene and no aseptic surgery led to amputation to stop the spread of the infection. The Carrel Dakin method was introduced which sterilised a wound before closing it to remove the infection and prevent amputation.

### THE EVACUATION ROUTE

**STRETCHER BEARERS**  
These would advance on No Mans Land at night to collect the dead or the wounded, Each battalion had 6 stretcher bearers and it took four men to carry a stretcher.

**REGIMENTAL AID POST**  
These gave immediate first aid. Aimed to get as many men as possible back to the fighting. Could not deal with serious injuries – these patients would move onto the next stage. These were usually located near to the frontline, in communication trenches or abandoned buildings.

**FIELD AMBULANCE & DRESSING STATION**  
Field ambulance was a large medical unit with medical officers and support staff. Dressing station was where emergency treatment was given to the wounded.

**CASUALTY CLEARING STATION**  
These often dealt with critical injuries. Set up in buildings such as factories and schools. Often near a railway line. Had x-ray machines and wards with beds.

**BASE HOSPITALS**  
Located near the coast so wounded men could be shipped back to Britain. They divided patients up into different wards according to their wounds. This allowed doctors to experiment and specialise in a specific injury.

### ILLNESSES ON THE WESTERN FRONT



**TRENCH FOOT**  
Caused by waterlogged trenches. Prevented by changing socks regularly and keeping feet dry. Rubbing whale oil into feet.



**TRENCH FEVER**  
Caused by body lice. Prevented by disinfecting clothes with a repellent gel and setting up 'delousing stations' behind the lines.



**SHELL-SHOCK**  
Caused by the stressful conditions of war. This was not well understood and so patients were told to rest or given shock treatment.

# MEDICINE & WESTERN FRONT

## Glossary

**AMPUTATION** the removal of a limb by surgery.

**ANAESTHETICS** A drug or drugs given to produce unconsciousness before and during surgery.

**ANATOMY** The science of understanding the structure and make-up of the body.

**ANTHRAX** An infectious disease mostly affecting animals but occasionally people

**ANTIBIOTIC** A drug made from bacteria that kill other bacteria and so cure an infection or illness.

**ANTIBODIES** A substance produced in the body to counter infections.

**ANTISEPTICS** Chemicals used to destroy bacteria and prevent infection.

**APOTHECARY** A pharmacist or chemist in the medieval period

**ASEPTIC SURGERY** Surgery where microbes are prevented from getting into a wound in the first place, as opposed to being killed off with an antiseptic.

**ASTROLOGY** The study of planets and how they might influence the lives of the people.

**BACTERIA** A tiny living organism, too small to be seen by the naked eye, which causes disease.

**BARBER SURGEON** Barbers with sharp knives, so as well as giving people hair cuts, they also carried out medical procedures such as blood-letting.

**BIOCHEMISTRY** The study of the chemical processes that occur in living things.

**BLEEDING** The treatment of opening a vein or applying leeches to draw blood from the patient. Also means the loss of blood caused by damage to the vessels.

**BLOOD TRANSFUSION** Blood taken from a healthy person and given to another.

**CHEMOTHERAPY** Treatment of a disease such as cancer but the use of chemicals.

**CHLOROFORM** A liquid whose vapour acts as an anaesthetic.

**DISSECTION** The cutting up and examination of the body.

**DNA** Deoxyribonucleic acid, the molecule that genes are made of.

**DYSENTERY** very severe diarrhoea

**EPIDEMIC** A widespread outbreak of disease.

**FOUR HUMOURS** The ancient Greeks believed the body contained four humours of liquids – blood, black bile, yellow bile and phlegm.

**FLAGELLANT** People who whipped themselves to show God they repented their sins and wanted mercy. They hoped to avoid getting sick.

**GAS GANGRENE** the infection of dead tissue, causing a foul smelling gas.

**GENE** Part of a cell that determines how our bodies work. Genes are passed from parents to children.

**GENE THERAPY** Medical treatment using normal genes to replace defective ones.

**GERM** A micro-organism that causes disease.

**GERM THEORY** The theory that germs cause disease.

**HERBAL REMEDY** A medicine made up from a mixture of plants.

**IMMUNE SYSTEM** The body's defence system against infections

**IMMUNOTHERAPY** A method of treating disease by stimulating the bodies immune system to work more effectively

**INFECTIO** The formation of disease causing germs or micro-organisms.

**INNOCULATION** Putting a low dose of a disease into the body to help it fight against a more serious attack of the disease.

**LEECHES** Blood-sucking worms used to drain the blood from a wound.

**LIGATURE** A thread used to tie a blood vessel during an operation

**IMMUNOTHERAPY** A method of treating disease by stimulating the bodies immune system to work more effectively

**MIASMA** Smells from decomposing material were believed to cause disease

**MICROBE** A living organism that is too small to see without a microscope. Microbes include bacteria.

**PASSIVE SMOKING** The involuntary inhaling of smoke.

**PENANCE** A punishment inflicted on yourself to show that you are sorry for your sins.

**PENICILLIN** The first antibiotic drug produced from a mould to treat infections

**PHYSICIAN** A doctor of medicine who has trained at university

**PHYSIOLOGY** the study of how the body works

**PLAGUE** A serious infectious disease spread to humans by fleas from rats and mice.

**PNEUMONIA** The inflammation of the lungs due to an infection

**POLIO** A contagious illness that can cause paralysis and death

**PUBLIC HEALTH** refers to the well-being of the whole community

**PUS** A pale yellow or green fluid found in the body

**QUARANTINED** Separated from the rest of the local population because of illness.

**RADIOTHERAPY** Treatment of a disease, such as cancer, by the use of radium

**REMEDY** A drug or treatment that cures or controls the symptoms of disease.

**SCARLET FEVER** An infectious disease mostly affecting children

**SCROFULA** Tuberculosis of a gland in the neck. It was believed the touch of the king could cure you

**SEPTICAEMIA** blood poisoning caused by the spread of bacteria from an infected area.

**SMALLPOX** A dangerous disease causing fever that was a major cause of death until it was beaten by vaccination

**SUPERSTITION** An unreasonable belief based on ignorance and sometimes fear

**SYPHILIS** A sexually transmitted disease that was common from the late fifteenth century until the introduction of penicillin

**TRANSFUSION** The transfer of blood from one person to another

**TRANSFERENCE** Belief that an illness or disease could be transferred to something else.

**VACCINATION** The injection into the body of killed or weakened organisms to give the body resistance against the disease

**VIRUS** A tiny micro-organism, smaller than bacteria, responsible for infections such as colds, flu, polio and chicken pox

**VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS** Hospitals supported by charitable donations.

**WISE WOMAN** A woman believed to be skilled in magic or local customs.

# WEIMAR GERMANY

## Knowledge organiser

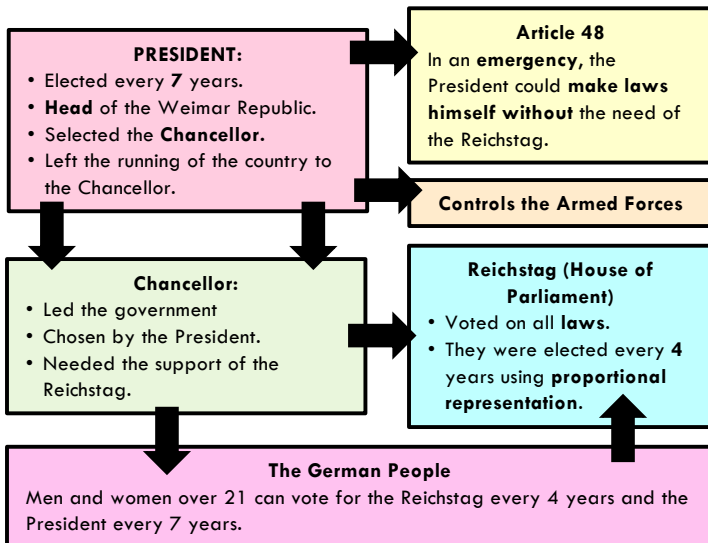
Topic 1

Key Dates

### KEY EVENTS

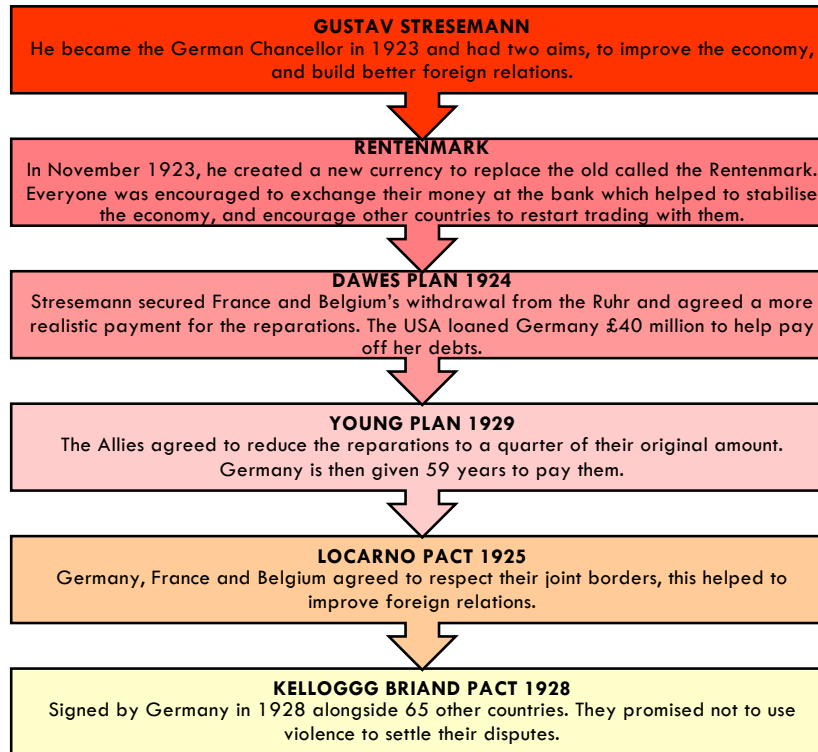
- 1918 November:** World War One ended. The Kaiser abdicated and Germany became a republic.
- 1919 January:** The Spartacist Uprising led by the Communists in Germany against the newly formed Weimar Republic.
- 1919 June:** The Treaty of Versailles is signed, leading many Germans to resent the government.
- 1919 August:** The Weimar Constitution is approved.
- 1920 March:** The Kapp Putsch starts, aiming to put Wolfgang Kapp, a right wing nationalist, in power.
- 1923 January:** The French occupation of the Ruhr begins, leading to hyperinflation across Germany.
- 1924:** The Dawes Plan
- 1925:** The Locarno Pact
- 1926:** Germany joins the League of Nations
- 1928:** Kellogg Briand Pact is signed
- 1929:** Young Plan agreed

### WEIMAR CONSTITUTION



The Weimar Republic faced challenges to its early years from 1919-1924. It experienced a period of recovery in the years 1924-29, during which there were important changes in society.

### RECOVERY OF THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC, 1923-29



### CHALLENGES TO THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC

#### TREATY OF VERSAILLES

The terms of the treaty were severe. Article 238 said they had to take the blame for the war, their army was limited and they had to pay back £6.6 million in reparations. The German People felt as though they had been stabbed in the back.

#### SPARTACIST UPRISING

This was an uprising from the extreme Left, who wanted a Communist revolution and to get rid of the Weimar Government. Led by Liebknecht and Luxemburg, they tried to take over Berlin by taking key buildings and newspapers. It failed as the Freikorps suppressed the rebellion.

#### KAPP PUTSCH

Rebellion from the right. It was led by Wolfgang Kapp and the Freikorps. They wanted to create a right wing government. The Freikorps marched to Berlin to overthrow the Weimar government but the German workers opposed this. Berlin was paralysed and Kapp gave up.

#### INVASION OF THE RUHR

By 1923, Germany could not pay the reparations to France. France and Belgium decided to take Germany's resources instead so they occupied the Ruhr, the richest part of Germany. It gave them access to Germany's iron and coal reserves. The German workers strike in protest.

#### HYPERINFLATION

Germany tried to solve her debt problems by printing more money, but this plunged the economy into hyperinflation. This is when the value of money decreases so drastically, and the value of goods increases. By 1923 even basic necessities were hard to get hold of. The German people were struggling.

### WEIMAR CULTURE AND SOCIETY

#### WOMEN

- Now enjoyed equal rights in voting, marriage and work
- Enjoyed social freedom (fashion, smoking and drinking)
- Only 36% worked and wages were less than men
- 3000 female doctors by 1930 and 112 elected to the Reichstag

#### STANDARD OF LIVING

- Wages increased by 10%
- Working hours dropped
- New housing – 2 million were built
  - 60% less homelessness
- Benefits for unemployment, war veterans and single mothers at 60 marks a week

#### CULTURE

- Germany becomes the culture capital
- There was no censorship under the Weimar government
- Freedom of speech was encouraged
- New architecture – Bauhaus- and art – modernism – were introduced
- Golden age of German cinema.

# RISE TO POWER

## Knowledge organiser

Topic 2

Key Dates

### KEY EVENTS

**September 1919:** Hitler joins the DAP – a right wing political group

**February 1920:** The DAP is renamed the NSDAP, the National Socialist German Workers Party.

**February 1920:** The Nazis published their 25 point programme outlining their road to a stronger Germany

**July 1921:** Hitler becomes the leader of the NSDAP

**November 1921:** The SA are set up

**November 1923:** The Munich Putsch is organised, but it fails.

**February 1924:** Hitler is imprisoned for his role in the Putsch but only serves 10 months

**December 1924:** Hitler releases Mein Kampf

**May 1928:** The Nazis get 12 seats in the general election

**October 1929:** Wall Street Crash leads to the Great Depression

**September 1930:** Unemployment reaches 3 million, the Nazis get 106 seats in the election.

**April 1932:** Hitler comes runner up in the Presidential election. With 13.4 million votes

**July 1932:** Unemployment reaches 6 million, the Nazis get 230 seats in the Reichstag

**January 1933:** Hitler is appointed Chancellor of Germany

In 1919–20, the Nazi Party was set up and in the Munich Putsch of 1923, Hitler unsuccessfully tried to seize power by force. There was limited backing for the Nazis during the years 1924–28. The Wall Street Crash and depression of 1929 helped the party gain support. Political developments in 1932 led to Hitler becoming chancellor in 1933.

### EARLY STAGES OF THE NAZI PARTY

- Hitler began his political career in the German Workers Party in January 1919. The German Workers Party began to rely on him to get new party members. In 1920, the party was rebranded as the National Socialist German Workers Party
- In February 1920, the Nazi Party promoted its policies in the 25 point programme: the Treaty of Versailles should be abolished. All German speakers should be united. Only people with German Blood can be classed as citizens. Jews are not allowed to be German
- In 1921, Hitler founded his own party militia called the SA (the storm troopers). They carried out violent anti-Semitic attacks and intimidated rival political groups.



#### GOEBBELS

- He was made head of Nazi propaganda
- He believed in appealing to the people's feelings in order to get them to support the party
- He oversaw huge propaganda campaigns with posters, leaflets, radio and organised rallies.

#### ROLES IN THE NSDAP

- Hitler kept control of his own party using 'stormtroopers' or SA led by Ernst Rohm
- They were ex soldiers who were paid by the Nazis
- They controlled crowds at meetings and removed opposition
- They made the NSDAP look strong and official

#### THE SA



### SUPPORT FOR THE NAZIS IN THE 1920S

Under Stresemann, Germany had a better international status and had a stronger economy. Both of these factors limited the support for Hitler and the NSDAP as people realised they did not need extreme solutions to their problems. In 1925, Paul Von Hindenburg became the president. He was an ex WW1 war hero and general. Having him in charge further boosted the support for the Weimar Republic and cut support for parties trying to get rid of it, such as the NSDAP. In 1929, America plunged into severe economic depression with the Wall Street Crash, and dragged Germany down with it. This then meant that people turned back to the NSDAP as the Weimar government did not act quickly enough.

### HITLER BECOMES CHANCELLOR

#### JANUARY 1932

There are 6 million unemployed. Hitler uses the depression to promise better things, and people are desperate for a solution so they look to his more extreme ideas.

#### APRIL 1932

Hitler stands against Hindenburg for presidency. He loses, as Hindenburg is still a highly respected army veteran with a good reputation in the job.

#### JULY 1932

The Nazis were the largest part in the Reichstag with 230 seats. They do not have a majority but can operate with more power.

#### NOVEMBER 1932

The Nazis lose seats in this election, but they still remain the largest party in the Reichstag. This is a loss for Hitler however.

#### JANUARY 1933

Hitler is offered the Chancellorship in January 1933. Von Papen was made Vice Chancellor. Von Papen argued that they could control Hitler and use him as a puppet to get what they wanted out of the government. They were very wrong. Hitler therefore became Chancellor with the aid of political alliances which would eventually backfire on those within the deal.

### THE MUNICH PUTSCH

#### HITLER TRIED TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT IN THE MUNICH PUTSCH

- In November 1923, the Nazis marched on Munich.
- Hitler's soldiers occupied a beer hall in the Bavarian city of Munich where local government leaders were meeting.
- He announced that the revolution had begun

#### WHAT HAPPENED DURING THE MUNICH PUTSCH?

- The next day Hitler marched into Munich supported by his Storm Troopers (SA)
- The news of the revolt had leaked to the police, who were waiting for them.
- The police fired on the rebels and the revolt collapsed.

#### HITLER WAS IMPRISONED AND WROTE MEIN KAMPF

- He wrote a book in prison called Mein Kampf (my struggle) describing his beliefs and ambitions
- The Nazi party was banned, but it was removed in January 1925.
- Hitler became supreme leader and changed tactics from violence to politics.

#### HITLER CHANGES TACTICS IN 1926

- Hitler has a conference with the Nazi Leaders in Bamberg.
- At the conference, he makes it clear that the party would only follow his agenda.
- The party was however not very popular during the 1920s, as there was relative security within Germany thanks to Stresemann.

# NAZI CONTROL

## Knowledge organiser

Topic 3

Key Dates

### KEY EVENTS

**February 1933:** Reichstag Fire. Parliament burns down and Hindenburg passes the Reichstag fire decree.

**March 1933:** the Reichstag passes the Enabling Act – Hitler can now pass any law without the permission of the government

**May 1933:** Hitler bans trade unions. These are to be replaced by the German labour front.

**June 1933:** Concordat signed with the Pope. Rome would not oppose Nazis if the Catholic church was left alone.

**July 1933:** Hitler bans all the political parties apart from the Nazis.

**June 1924:** Night of the Long Knives – Hitler eliminates threat from the SA.

**August 1934:** Hindenburg dies. Hitler combines rules of President and chancellor and takes the title of Fuhrer (leader) of Germany

**August 1934:** German army swears allegiance to Hitler

**August 1936:** Berlin Olympics begins

**1938:** Over the course of the year, Hitler removes 16 army generals from their positions.

From January 1933 to August 1934, the Nazis secured control of all aspects of the German state. Hitler then consolidated his dictatorship through setting up a police state and using propaganda and censorship.

### CONTROLLING RELIGION

#### CATHOLICS

In July 1933, an agreement was signed between the Pope and the Nazi government. Hitler promised to not interfere with the Catholic Church if the church agreed to stay out of German politics. The Catholic Church was now banned from speaking out against the Nazi party, but Hitler soon broke his side of the deal.



#### PROTESTANTS

The Protestant Church was reorganised and fell under Nazi control. In 1936 all Protestant Churches were merged to form the Reich Church. The Reich Church 'Nazified' Christianity. The Reich Church replaced the symbol of a cross with the Nazi Swastika, and the Bible was replaced by Mein Kampf. Only Nazis could give sermons and the Church suspended non-Aryan ministers.

### CREATION OF A DICTATORSHIP

#### REICHSTAG FIRE AND ELECTION

On 27<sup>th</sup> March the Reichstag building was set on fire. A Dutch communist Van Der Lubbe, was caught red handed in the burning building. Days later in the election 44% of the population voted for the Nazis, who won 288 seats in the Reichstag – still not an overall majority.

#### THE ENABLING ACT

With the communist deputies banned and the SA intimidating all the remaining non-Nazi deputies, the Reichstag voted by the required two thirds majority to give Hitler the right to make laws without the Reichstag's approval for four years.

#### NAZIS IN GOVERNMENT

Hitler then put all officials in charge of the civil service, courts and education. Anyone else in these positions were removed.

#### TRADE UNIONS

Any trade unions were banned. Instead, German workers were now expected to join the new German Labour Front (DAF)

#### POLITICAL PARTIES

All other political parties were banned, only the Nazi party were allowed to exist.

#### NIGHT OF THE LONG KNIVES

Many members of the SA, including its leader Ernst Rohm, were demanding that the Nazi party carry out its socialist agenda and that the SA take over the army. Hitler could not afford to annoy businessmen or the army, so the SS (Hitler's personal bodyguards) murdered 400 members of the SA, including Rohm.

#### HITLER BECOMES FUHRER

When Hindenburg died, Hitler declared himself jointly president, chancellor and head of the army. Members of the armed forces had to swear a personal oath of allegiance not to Germany, but the Hitler.

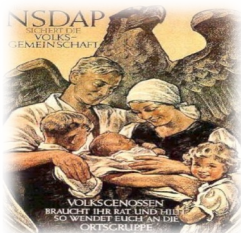
### THE NAZI POLICE STATE

- ❑ The SS replaced the SA, and were put in charge of all police and security services .
- ❑ The SD were the security force for the Nazi Party to monitor its opponents. They kept details of everyone it suspected of opposing the Nazi Party or the German government at home or abroad.
- ❑ The Gestapo was Hitler's non-uniformed secret police force. Their job was to identify anyone who criticised or opposed the Nazi government.
- ❑ The Gestapo were officially given permission to use torture when questioning suspects or gaining confessions.

### CONTROLLING THE PEOPLE

#### PROPAGANDA

The aim was to control the way the people thought. Propaganda means spreading information that influences how people think and behave. Joseph Goebbels was in overall charge of the Nazi propaganda machine.



#### ARTISTIC WORKS

Goebbels founded the Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda in 1933. It had departments for music, theatre, film and literature and the radio. All artists, writers, journalists and musicians had to register.



#### CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS

All newspapers were controlled by the government and could only print stories favourable to the Nazi regime.



#### CONTROL OF THE RADIO

People's radios were sold very cheaply so that most Germans could afford. All radio output was controlled by Goebbels' ministry through the Reich Broadcasting Corporation.



#### MASS RALLIES

These public displays of support from Nazism involved music, speeches and demonstrations of German strength. The biggest one was held each year in August in Nuremberg



#### USE OF SPORTS EVENTS

Berlin hosted the Olympics in 1936, which the Nazis used as an opportunity to showcase the success of the regime and to demonstrate the superiority of the Aryan race.



# LIFE IN GERMANY

## Knowledge organiser

Topic 4

Key Dates

### KEY EVENTS

**1935:** The Nuremberg Laws are put into place, limiting the rights of Jewish people in Germany

**1935:** Lebensborn was implemented, meaning German women could 'donate' their bodies to reproduce with Aryan SS men.

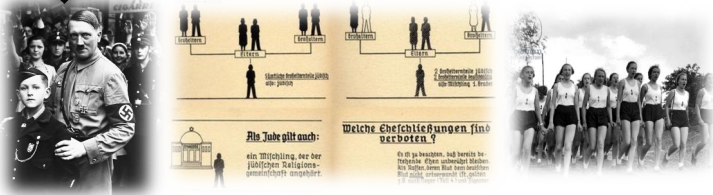
**1936:** The Reich Church was created, replacing the Protestant church with Nazi memorabilia.

**1937:** Attendance at the Hitler youth became compulsory, meaning that they were being prepared for their Nazi futures

**1938:** Kristalnacht begun, with the Nazi's attacking Jewish homes and places of work.

**November 1938:** 20,000 Jewish people were sent to Concentration camps

**1939:** WW2 begins as Germany invades Poland



### NUREMBERG LAWS

#### 1. The Reich Law on Citizenship:

- ❑ Only those of German blood could be a German citizen.
- ❑ Jews lost the rights of citizens such as the vote and holding a German passport.

#### 2. The Reich Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour

- ❑ Jews were no longer allowed to marry or have a sexual relationship with a German citizen.
- ❑ Jews banned from joining the German armed forces.



The lives of German citizens were drastically by Nazi policies. Policies were introduced for the youth, women and men. There was also the introduction of racial policies against minority groups such as gypsies, Jews, Slavs, homosexuals and people with disabilities.

### CONTROLLING THE GERMAN PEOPLE

#### THE YOUTH

- ❑ Youth movements helped produce committed Nazis. Hitler knew that loyalty from young people was essential if the Nazis were to remain strong.
- ❑ Youth movements were a way of teaching children Nazi ideas
- ❑ **Hitler youth was for boys** aged 14 and over. It became compulsory in 1936. they wore military uniforms and took part in military exercises.
- ❑ **The League of German Maidens** were for girls, and they were trained in domestic skills such as sewing and cooking
- ❑ Education across Germany was nazified, with all teachers joining the Nazi Teachers Association. The curriculum was altered to reflect the ideas that Aryan's were the better race and antisemitism was prominent.

#### WOMEN

- ❑ The Nazis had clear ideas of what they wanted from women. They were expected to stay at home, look after the family and produce children in order to secure the future of the Aryan race.
- ❑ Hitler wanted a high birth rate, so he introduced laws that encouraged marriage, such as giving couples loans of 1000 marks.
- ❑ Women were also given awards called the Maiden's Cross when they had large numbers of children, and could opt to have a baby outside of marriage with an Aryan SS guard.
- ❑ Measures were also introduced to stop women working, such as providing them with financial incentives to not work.
- ❑ They were also expected to wear plain clothes with their hair in plaits.

### KRISTALNACHT

- ❑ Nazi officers were told to attack Jewish homes and **synagogues** but do it undercover and not in their Nazi uniform. This would make it look as if the German public had started the violence, not the Nazis.
- ❑ Instructions were sent to local Nazis to arrest as many Jews as the prisons would take.

#### 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> November

- ❑ Gangs smashed and burned Jewish property and attacked Jews all over Germany. Some Germans were horrified by the attacks, others were pleased and joined in.
- ❑ **Official Nazi figures** listed 814 shops, 171 homes and 191 synagogues destroyed. The official figures state that 100 Jews were killed.

#### The consequence for the Jews

- ❑ Goebbels **blamed the Jews** for starting the trouble who were **fined 1 billion** marks.
- ❑ By 12<sup>th</sup> November **20,000 Jews** had been rounded up and sent to **concentration camps**.

### PERSECUTION OF MINORITIES

#### GYPSIES

They were sterilised so they could not have any children, and by 1939 35,000 were sent to concentration camps.

#### HOMOSEXUALS

They lost their civil rights, and were sterilised so they could not have children. 15,000 died in concentration camps.

#### DISABLED

350,000 were sterilised and 200,000 were euthanised – killed so that the state would not have to look after them.

### IMPROVEMENT IN LIFESTYLES

#### PUBLIC SERVICES

Hitler began a huge programme of public works, which included building hospitals, schools and public buildings such as the 1936 Olympic stadium. The construction of the Autobahns created work for 80,000 men.

#### REARMAMENT

Rearmament was responsible for the bulk of economic growth between 1933 and 1938. Rearmament started almost as soon as Hitler came to power but was announced publicly. This created millions of jobs for German workers.

#### NATIONAL LABOUR SERVICE

The introduction of the National Labour Service (NLS) meant all young men spent six months in the NLS and were then conscripted into the army. They were no longer counted in the unemployment figures.

#### INVISIBLE EMPLOYMENT

Although Germany claimed to have full employment by 1939, many groups of people were not included in the statistics, including the 1.4 million men in the army, Jews who were sacked from their jobs, women who were encouraged to leave their jobs to start families.

#### THE LABOUR FRONT

This was a Nazi organisation that replaced Trades Unions, which were banned. It set wages and nearly always followed the wishes of employers, rather than employees.

#### LABOUR SCHEMES

Strength Through Joy gave workers rewards for their work – evening classes, theatre trips, picnics and even very cheap or free holidays. Beauty of Labour helped Germans see that work was good, and to improve working conditions.

# WEIMAR NAZI GERMANY

## Glossary

**ANSCHLUSS** the annexation of Austria by Germany

**ANTI-SEMITISM** Hatred and persecution of the Jews

**ARMISTICE** The ending of hostilities in a war

**ARYAN** Nazi term for a non-Jewish German, someone of supposedly 'pure' German stock

**CAPITALISM** An economic system in which the production and distribution of goods depend on private investment.

**CENSORSHIP** Controlling what is produced and suppressing anything against the state.

**CENTRE PARTY (ZP)** A Catholic party occupying the middle ground in political views.

**CIVIL RIGHTS** Basic rights of citizens such as the right to vote, equal treatment under the law etc.

**COALITION GOVERNMENT** A government of two or more political parties.

**COMMUNIST PARTY (KPD)** The German Communist Party, following the ideas of Karl Marx

**CONCENTRATION CAMP** Prison for political prisoners and enemies of the state who are placed there without trial.

**CONCORDAT** An agreement between the Pope and a government concerning the legal status of the Roman Catholic Church within that government's territory.

**CONSCRIPTION** compulsory military service for a certain period of time.

**CONSTITUTION** The basic principles according to which a country is governed

**DAP** The German Workers party

**DDP** German Democratic Party, a left wing liberal party founded in 1918

**DNVP** The German National People's Party, the nationalist right-wing party supported by business people and landowners.

**DOLCHSTOSS** 'Stab in the back' theory

**ENABLING ACT** The law that gave Hitler the power to rule for four years without consulting the Reichstag.

**EUTHANSIA** bringing death to relieve suffering. The Nazis interpret this as killing anyone who was 'substandard'

**FEDERAL STRUCTURE** System in which power is divided between a central and regional government.

**FREIKORPS** Private armies set up by senior German army officers at the end of the First World War. Mainly comprised of ex-soldiers.

**FUHRERPRINZIP** the idea that the Nazi Party and Germany should have one leader, obeyed by all.

**GERMAN LABOUR FRONT (DAF)** Organisation set up by the Nazis to control German workers.

**GESTAPO** Official secret police of the Nazi regime

**GHETTO** A densely populated area of a city inhabited by the Jews

**GLEICHSCHALTUNG** Bringing people into an identical way of thinking and behaving

**GREAT DEPRESSION** Slump in the economy in the 1930s which led to high unemployment.

**GYPSY** A race of people found across Europe who generally travel across the continent rather than living in one place

**HEIL HITLER** Form of salute to Hitler

**HITLER YOUTH** Organisation set up for the young in Germany to convert them to the Nazis

**HYPERINFLATION** Extremely high inflation, where the value of money plummets and it becomes almost worthless

**INDOCTRINATION** Converting people to your ideas using education and propaganda

**INFORMANT** Person who gives information to the authorities about other people.

**KAISER** The German emperor

**LANDER** Regional states of Germany

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS** The international body established after WW1 in order to maintain peace.

**LEFT WING** Group of politicians and parties which favour socialism

**MANIFESTO** A public declaration of a political party's policies.

**NATIONAL SOCIALIST** Member of the NSDAP

**NATIONALISE** To change from private ownership to state ownership

**NAZI TEACHERS LEAGUE** Organisation set up to control teachers and what they taught

**NOVEMBER CRIMINALS** Name given to the German politicians who accepted the armistice which ended the war.

**PASSIVE RESISTANCE** Opposition to a government, invading power, without using violence.

**PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION** The number of votes won in an election, determined the number of seats in the Reichstag.

**PUTSCH** Attempted takeover of the government.

**REICH** In German, this has many meanings – state, kingdom, empire. When used by the Nazis it tended to mean an empire of Germany.

**REICHSTAG** German government

**REPARATIONS** War damages (money) to be paid by Germany

**REPUBLIC** A state in which the government is carried out by the people or their elected representatives.

**SA** The Parliamentary 'storm troopers' of the Nazi party.

**SD** 'Security Service' the intelligence agency of the Nazis.

**SOCIALISTS** Those who believe in state ownership

**SS** Originally the Nazi paramilitary organisation that acted as Hitler's bodyguard, they became the most powerful troops of the Third Reich and carried out the Final Solution.

**SWASTIKA** Emblem of the Nazi Party; a cross with the arms bent at right angles

**THIRD REICH** Nazi name for Germany. Means 'Third Empire'

**TRADE UNIONS** Organisations set up to protect and improve the rights of workers

**TREASON** A crime against the state

**VOLKISCH** In Germany it began to mean being linked to extreme German nationalism

**WALL STREET CRASH** 29<sup>th</sup> October 1929, when more than 16 million shares were traded in panic selling.

**WEIMAR REPUBLIC** The republic that existed in Germany from 1919-1933