**Student Outline: Destroying Democracy From Within (1933-1938)**

1. In the November 1932 elections the Nazis received ______(%) of the vote.

2. Hitler was named Chancellor of a right-wing coalition government on ____________, __________.

3. Hitler’s greatest fear is that he could be dismissed by President ____________________________.

4. Hitler’s greatest unifier of the many conservatives was fear of the ____________.

5. The Reichstag Fire Decree of February 1933 allowed Hitler to use article _______ to suspend the Reichstag and suspend ________________ ____________ for all Germans.

6. In March 5, 1933 election, the Nazi Party had _________ % of the vote.

7. Concentration camps (KL) emerged from below as camps for “__________________ ________________” prisoners.

8. On March 24, 1933, the _______________ Act gave Hitler power to rule as dictator during the declared “state of emergency.” It was the ________________ Center Party that swayed the vote in Hitler’s favor.

9. Franz Schlegelberger became the State Secretary in the German Ministry of ___________________. He believed that the courts role was to maintain ________________ ______. He based his rulings on the principle of the ________________ order. He endorsed the Enabling Act because the government, in his view, could act with ________________, ________________, and ________________.

10. One week after the failed April 1, 1933 Boycott, the Nazis passed the “Law for the Restoration of the Professional ________________ ________________.” The April 11 supplement attempted to legally define “non-Aryan” as someone with a non-Aryan ________________ or ____________________.

11. After the state of Bavaria investigated deaths in Dachau, Himmler replaced Commandant Wäckerle with Theodore ____________ who would build Dachau into a ‘model” camp.

12. Hermann Göring created the “Bureau of Research” to spy on SS chief ________________. It would soon become the dreaded ________________.

13. On June 30, 1934 Hitler decided to murder SA chief ________________ to position himself better with conservatives.

14. Justice Franz Schlegelberger ruled that Hitler’s actions in the Röhm purge (“Night of the Long Knives”) was an absolutely justifiable and legitimate response to the Röhm “threat” and for the first time accepts the idea of ________________ justice that sanctioned the killings.

15. As a result of the “Night of the Long Knives” Himmler was given charge of the ________________ by Göring and Göring is named Hitler’s ________________.