Student Outline:

 Discrimination & Law in Nazi Germany (1933-1938)

"First they came for the Communists, but I was not a Communist so I did not speak out. Then they came for the Socialists and Trade Unionists, but I was neither, so I did not speak out. Then they came for the Jews, but I was not a Jew so I did not speak out. And when they came for me, there was no one left to speak out for me."

- Pastor Martin Niemoller

1. The President of Germany was given emergency powers to rule under _____________ of the constitution.

2. In July 1932, the Nazi Party had _________ % of the vote.

3. Two Nazis joined the cabinet when Hitler was named Chancellor. Wilhelm _______________ was placed in charge of the Ministry of the _______________ and Hermann _________________ was appointed Commissioner for __________________________.

4. In power, Hitler moved carefully both inside and outside the legal framework. His acts were _________________________ not _________________________.

5. Fearing a Communist threat and also fearing a violent reaction if he outlawed the Communist Party, Hitler decided to treat them like ___________________________ in order to 'win over' Germans..

6. Because of the Reichstag Fire (February 27, 1933) Hitler was able to pass the “Decree for the _______________ of ______________ and State” which suspended _______________ ________________.

7. Schutzhaft:

8. Name three groups/categories of people arrested after the Reichstag Fire Decree:

9. Name two reasons why the police went along with the Nazis relatively easily:
   - 
   - 

10. Name 2 new powers the Nazis gave the police:
    - 
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11. 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.
12. 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 ____________________.

13. 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. *Gleichschaltung*:

14. From January 30 to May 1, 1933 ______________________ joined the Nazi Party.

15. On July 14, 1933 the Nazi Party was declared the only legal party and the Law for the Prevention of ______________________ was passed.

16. Name two groups/people who wanted Hitler to deal with Ernst Röhm, head of the Brownshirts (SA):
   
   -

   -

17. Justice Franz Schlegeberger 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 ______________________ justic that sanctioned the killings.

18. Paragraph _______ of the German legal code was the legal basis for persecution of homosexuals.

19. Nazi Germany – Anti-Jewish Legislative themes
   - Finding a legal definition
   - No mixing of races
   - Deprivation of income
   - Taking of property
   - Restrictions on accommodation
   - Restrictions on movement
   - Branding (September 1941 in Germany)

20. Percentage of the German population that was Jewish in 1933: ________________

21. The Nuremberg Laws of September 1935 included the Riech ______________________ Law and the Law for the ______________________ of German ____________________ and ____________________.

22. T4 Program: Murder of “__________ not worth ________________.”