



**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 Niemöller

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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:
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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):
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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 \_\_\_\_\_ justice 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 \_\_\_\_\_.”