

## Candidate 3 evidence

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27.	<p>In 1933, Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany and set about dismantling democracy. The Nazis were the biggest party in the Reichstag with 196 seats, although this was not enough to form a majority government. Nevertheless, Hitler exploited various opportunities to take supreme power in Germany, establishing himself as Führer and marked the democratic years of the Weimar were over. There were many reasons why the Nazis were able to stay in power including <del>assassination attempts</del> the Treaty of Versailles, economic difficulties, the establishment of a totalitarian state, fear and state terror, the use of propaganda, and Nazi social policies. It can be argued that</p>

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	<p>Although the Nazis' social policies were important, the main reason why the Nazis were able to stay in power was due to fear and state terror as it coerced people into absolute <sup>obedience</sup> <del>obedience</del> to Nazi authority.</p>
	<p>The Nazis stayed in power partly due to their establishment of a totalitarian state. The Reichstag Fire in February 1933 enabled Hitler to secure both the <del>Enabling Act</del> <sup>Article 48</sup> - which suspended all constitutional civil rights - and the <del>Enabling Act</del>, which allowed Hitler to rule without Parliament. This was important as it gave Hitler the power he needed to pass laws to remove all political parties and organisations opposed to him, thereby allowing him</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	Indeed, this was "a significant move on the road to dictatorship" (Hilting)	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>to take full control in Germany. However, even with the SPD banned or 'missing', the Nazis were still unable to win a majority vote in 1933 showing there was still large opposition towards the Nazis that they would need to fight against. Therefore, the crushing of the opposition through the establishment of a one-party state was clearly not enough for the Nazis to stay in power.</p>	
	<p>Terror and state terrorism was another reason why the Nazis were able to stay in power between 1933 and 1939.</p>	
	<p>The SS was the state's internal security service and it ran concentration camps where those who opposed Nazi ideology were sent to be re-educated. The Gestapo was the state's secret police.</p>	

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who used torture to gain confessions from people. The roles of the SS and Gestapo was important as their brutal acts of oppression created a system of fear which the Nazis used to control people and coerce them into accepting and obeying Nazi rule. However, the fact that 160,000 Germans acted as informants suggests that there was a willingness to co-operate with the state.

As propaganda minister, ~~Joseph~~ Joseph Goebbels took control of all aspects of the media in Germany. Newspapers were censored and used to spread Nazi government news, and radio became a key tool for

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	<p>*3 Indeed, the use of propaganda was argued to be "central cog in the Nazi machine." (Wittke)</p> <p>indoctrination and was used to broadcast Hitler's key speeches. The use of <del>propaganda</del> propaganda was important as it could not be avoided living in Nazi Germany which helped to spread Nazis' beliefs and persuade people into supporting the regime.<sup>*3</sup> However, it could be argued that fear and state terror was more important than the use of propaganda as the system of fear in place would have stifled people's true opinions and therefore it would be too simplistic to believe that propaganda alone was enough <del>to</del> for the Nazis' maintenance of power.</p> <p>One of the Nazis' social policy was to indoctrinate the young. <del>which was</del></p>

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	<p>The Nazis set up youth organisations such as the Hitler Youth to prepare boys for military service and the League of German Maidens to prepare girls for motherhood.</p> <p>On the one hand, it is traditionally viewed that many of these young people were willing participants. However, on the other hand, many had in fact joined opposition groups such as the Edelweiss Pirates and the White Rose, and by December 1936, the Nazis had to take the step of making participation compulsory.</p> <p>Therefore, it is clear that the Nazis' social policies were not as popular as they were often portrayed and could not have won over the youth in Germany and thus, it would be exaggerative to</p>

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Argue that the Nazis stayed in power solely due to the popularity of their social policies.

Much of Hitler's popularity rested on his achievements in foreign policy which <sup>included the</sup> ~~the~~ remilitarisation of the Rhineland in 1936, the Anschluss with Austria in 1938 and the takeover of Sudeetenland from ~~the~~ Czechoslovakia. Hitler's dynamic foreign policy was important as it showed Hitler to be reversing the humilitation of the Treaty of Versailles which was hugely popular amongst the German people who hated the Diktat and therefore, this increased support for the Nazi regime. However, ~~not~~ not everyone in Germany supported Hitler's foreign policy as many

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thought he was in fact leading Germany into another war what - the fact that the Nazis published propaganda after the invasion of Sudetenland claiming "we thank our leader" shows that they had to convince the German people that they were thankful.

In conclusion, although the Nazis' social policies were important, it would be the extent to which ~~their~~ <sup>its</sup> popularity was the reason why the Nazis stayed in power is ~~largely~~ very limited. Indeed, the most important reason why the Nazis stayed in power was due to fear and state terror through the use of the SS and Gestapo as this coerced the German people into staying quiet.

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crucial to obey Nazi rule. The second most important reason was the use of propaganda as people were bombarded with Nazi messages which it gained loyalty of the German people. Nevertheless, fear and state terror was more important as people would do anything to avoid being sent to a concentration camp and so were prepared to go along with the Nazis even if they opposed their ideology.