

# THE NEW DEAL & WWII



NAME \_\_\_\_\_

PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_



## FDR's New Deal

US History

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Do Now:

"In 1932, Franklin D. Roosevelt promised Americans a 'New Deal' to put them back to work. Roosevelt easily defeated Hoover in a landslide election.

### FDR's Philosophy:

- Believed the President's task was to find a way back to prosperity
- Marked an end to the view that government and the economy should be separated
- Permanently increased the size and power of the federal government, making it primarily responsible for managing the national economy

### FDR's Style:

- Assembled a group of very talented people, known as the 'Brain Trust'
- In radio addresses known as 'fireside chats,' he explained his policies in simple conversational terms to restore public confidence

### The First Lady [Eleanor Roosevelt]:

- Political activist, advocated women's rights, peace causes, and social causes
- Greatest contribution → helped create the United Nations and helped write its Declaration of Human Rights

### New Deal Legislation:

- Federal Emergency Relief Act (1933) → funded state and local governments to provide emergency relief; hired millions on 'make-work' projects
- Public Works Administration (1933) → created federal jobs by building public projects
- Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) (1933) → gave jobs to young men, such as planting trees and cleaning up forests
- Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) (1935) → created jobs by hiring artists, writers, and musicians

Bank Holidays: Closed all the nation's banks → each bank was permitted to reopen only after government inspectors found the bank financially sound

Priming the Pump: Believed in pouring money into the economy to get it working again → by putting government money into consumers' hands, consumers would spend more, increasing the demand for products

### National Recovery Administration (N.R.A.):

- Asked businesses to voluntarily follow codes which set standard prices, production limits, and minimum wages → found unconstitutional by Supreme Court → federal government had no power to interfere with business within a state

### Agricultural Adjustment Acts:

- Government paid farmers to plant less in hope of increasing crop prices → Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional
- But second A.A.A. → succeeded in raising farm prices → government bought farm surpluses and stored them in warehouses until prices went up

~ The Key to Understanding U.S. History and Government

- 1- What did Franklin Delano Roosevelt promise Americans?

- 2- What did FDR believe about the government?

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- 3- Describe the "Brain Trust" and its purpose.

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- 4- What were FDR's fireside chats?

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- 5- Who was Eleanor Roosevelt and how did she impact world history?

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- 6- What was the Federal Emergency Relief Act and what was its purpose?

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- 7- What was the Public Works Administration and what was its purpose?

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- 8- What was the Civilian Conservation Corps and what was its purpose?

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- 9- What was the Works Progress Administration and what was its purpose?

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- 10- Why did FDR believe that bank holidays were necessary?

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- 11- Explain "priming the pump."

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- 12- What was the National Recovery Administration and why did the Supreme Court rule it unconstitutional?

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- 13- How did the second Agricultural Adjustment Act differ from the first?

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- 14- Why was the first Agricultural Adjustment Act declared unconstitutional but not the second Agricultural Adjustment Act?

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- 15- Were FDR's actions consistent with laissez-faire capitalism?

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- 16- Why were FDR's actions inconsistent with laissez-faire capitalism?

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- 17- How did the federal government's power increase during the New Deal?

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- 18- Roosevelt feared that the Supreme Court might declare other New Deal legislation unconstitutional. In 1937, he proposed to add six new justices to the Supreme Court, to give him control over the Court. FDR's plan for court-packing was condemned by the public and rejected by Congress. Why?

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- 19- The New Deal helped decrease unemployment but full employment was only reached with the outbreak of World War II. Why?

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- 20- Roosevelt successfully ran for his fourth term as President in 1944. One year later, Roosevelt died. The 22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment was ratified in 1951, limiting Presidents to two elected terms. Why?

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**Analyze the chart:**

**More New Deal**

**Reform Legislation:**

**Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (1933):**

- Insured bank deposits so that people would not lose their savings in the event of a bank failure

**Tennessee Valley Authority (1933):**

- Built 21 government-owned dams along the Tennessee River, controlling floods and producing electricity

**National Labor Relations Act (1935):**

- Often called the Wagner Act, gave workers the right to form unions, to bargain collectively, and to submit grievances to a National Labor Relations Board

**Social Security Act (1935):**

- Provided workers with unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and insurance if they died early
- Workers and their employers paid new taxes to fund these benefits

**New Deal Legislation Favorable to Labor:**

**Norris-LaGuardia Act (1932):**

- Prohibited the use of injunctions against peaceful strikes

**National Industrial Recovery Act (1933):**

- Guaranteed workers the right to form unions
- Employers could not refuse to hire union members
- Declared unconstitutional in 1935, but was replaced by the Wagner Act

**Wagner Act (1935):**

- Stimulated the unionization of American workers by protecting the right of unions to bargain collectively with their employers
- Union membership grew rapidly with this new law

**The Taft-Hartley Act:**

- Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947
- Union officials were required to file financial reports
- Unions had to notify their employers of any strike and had to agree to a 'cooling-off' period during which the government encouraged the union and employer to submit their dispute to an arbitrator

**~ The Key to Understanding U.S. History and Government**

1- What was the purpose of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation?

2- What was the Tennessee Valley Authority?

3- What was the Wagner Act?

4- What was the Norris-LaGuardia Act?

5- What was the Taft-Hartley Act?

1. A major result of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal was
  - (1) a decline in the Federal deficit
  - (2) an expansion of the power of the Federal Government
  - (3) a change in the voting rights of women
  - (4) a reinstitution of the gold standard for United States currency
2. A major effect of the National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act, 1935) was that labor unions
  - (1) were soon controlled by large corporations
  - (2) experienced increasing difficulty in gaining new members
  - (3) obtained the right to bargain collectively
  - (4) lost the right to strike
3. Section 202. (a) Every qualified individual shall be entitled to receive... on the date he attains the age of sixty-five...and ending on the date of his death, an old-age benefit..." A major purpose of this section of Federal legislation was to
  - (1) guarantee an annual income to experienced employees
  - (2) assure adequate medical care for the elderly
  - (3) reward workers for their support of the union movement
  - (4) provide economic assistance to retired workers
4. Deficit spending by the Federal Government as a means of reviving the economy is based on the idea that
  - (1) purchasing power will increase and economic growth will be stimulated
  - (2) only the National Government can operate businesses efficiently
  - (3) the National Government should turn its revenue over to the states
  - (4) lower interest rates will encourage investment
5. Which New Deal reforms most directly targeted the basic problem of the victims of the Dust Bowl?
  - (1) guaranteeing workers the right to organize and bargain collectively
  - (2) regulating the sale of stocks and bonds
  - (3) providing farmers low-cost loans and parity payments
  - (4) raising individual and corporate income tax rates
6. The power of labor unions increased during the New Deal mainly because
  - (1) a new spirit of cooperation existed between employers and government
  - (2) a shortage of skilled and unskilled laborers developed
  - (3) management changed its attitude toward organized labor
  - (4) Federal legislation guaranteed labor's right to organize and bargain collectively

**Schechter Poultry v. U.S. (1935)**

“The Supreme Court case that invalidated as unconstitutional a provision of the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) that authorized the President to approve ‘codes of fair competition’ for the poultry industry and other industries. These codes regulated schedules of minimum wages, prices, maximum work hours, collective bargaining, and other rules that would be binding upon entire industries...the Court struck down this piece of President Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal legislation. First, the Court characterized this activity as intrastate transactions with effects that were only indirect in the sphere of interstate commerce. Thus, Congress had overstepped its bounds by regulating local commercial activity. Second, by giving the Agency for Industrial Recovery a broad mandate to ensure ‘fair competition,’ Congress had effectively delegated legislative power to the Executive. This Congress could not do. The Court found an absence of standards and procedures in the statute to guide the President in deciding which regulations to impose upon various industries.” ~ cornell.edu

An immediate result of the Supreme Court decision in *Schechter Poultry Corporation v. United States* (1935) and *United States v. Butler* (1936) was that

- (1) some aspects of the New Deal were declared unconstitutional
- (2) State governments took over relief agencies
- (3) Congress was forced to abandon efforts to improve the economy
- (4) the constitutional authority of the President was greatly expanded

**Analyze the following images:**



**What is the meaning of the political cartoon?**



What is the meaning of the political cartoon?

WHAT THE PRESIDENT IS AFTER



What is the meaning of the political cartoon?



### Activity 3: Multiple-Choice

1. A major reason for creating the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) in 1933 was to

- (1) build and manage a turnpike in the valley
- (2) provide health care benefits for southerners
- (3) encourage African Americans to settle in the valley
- (4) improve economic conditions in a poor rural region

2. During President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) were created as a way to

- (1) provide jobs to those who were unemployed
- (2) raise revenue for relief and recovery programs
- (3) limit risks associated with savings and investments
- (4) implement the new income tax amendment

3. Much of the domestic legislation of the New Deal period was based on the idea that the federal government should

- (1) favor big business over labor and farming
- (2) assume some responsibility for the welfare of people
- (3) own and operate the major industries of the country
- (4) require local communities to be responsible for social welfare programs

4. Which action by President Franklin D. Roosevelt challenged the principle of checks and balances?

- (1) frequently vetoing New Deal legislation
- (2) trying to increase the number of justices on the Supreme Court
- (3) taking over the Senate's treaty ratification power
- (4) desegregating defense industries

5. Which statement best illustrates a basic idea of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal?

- (1) Communism provides the only real solution to economic problems.
- (2) Unemployed workers should rely on the states rather than on the federal government for help.
- (3) The United States reached its economic peak in the 1920s and is now a declining industrial power.
- (4) The economy sometimes needs public money to encourage business activity.

6. New Deal programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) were primarily intended to help

- (1) farmers
- (2) homeowners
- (3) businesses
- (4) unemployed workers

7. How did the power of government change during the Civil War and the Great Depression?

- (1) Presidential powers were expanded.
- (2) Congress exerted greater leadership.
- (3) The Supreme Court expanded civil liberties.
- (4) Power shifted from the federal government to the states.

8. The National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act) of 1935 strengthened labor unions because it legalized

- (1) collective bargaining
- (2) blacklisting
- (3) the open shop
- (4) the sit-down strike

9. The Supreme Court declared some New Deal laws unconstitutional because these laws

- (1) overextended the power of the federal government
- (2) forced the federal government into heavy debt
- (3) ignored the rights of minority groups and women
- (4) failed to solve the problems for which they were intended

### Activity 5: Cartoon Analysis



#### Questions:

Who is the quarterback?

What is the role of a quarterback in football?

What does the quarterback want?

How many justices are on the United States Supreme Court?

What power does the Supreme Court have?

Define judicial review.

What had the Supreme Court declared about several New Deal programs?

Why did Roosevelt want to increase the number of justices on the Supreme Court?

Why did Congress ultimately prevent Roosevelt's "court-packing" scheme? What principle in American government did it violate?

## The Causes of World War II

US History

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Do Now:**

### The Rise of Fascism in Europe:

- New political parties like the Italian Fascists and the German National Socialists (Nazis) took advantage of feelings of intense nationalism and racism in Europe
- The spread of the Great Depression in the early 1930s brought the Nazi leader Adolf Hitler to power in Germany
- Nazi aggression was the underlying cause behind the outbreak of WWII

### The Failure of the League of Nations:

- The League of Nations proved powerless against the Fascist dictators
- The idea of collective security – that peaceful nations would band together to stop aggressors – failed when major countries [U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.] failed to join.

### Appeasement:

- In 1938, Hitler annexed Austria and then demanded the Sudetenland, a part of Czechoslovakia
- At the Munich Conference, British and French leaders agreed to give Hitler a part of Czechoslovakia in order to avoid war
- This policy of giving in to the demands of an aggressor is known as appeasement

### Germany Invades Poland:

- In 1939, Hitler invaded Poland
- Hitler signed a treaty with the Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin, in which the two agreed to divide Poland; Britain and France declared war.

### The Neutrality Acts:

- As tensions rose in Europe, Congress passed a series of acts to keep U.S. out of war
- The Neutrality Acts prohibited Americans from traveling on ships of nations at war or from selling arms to countries at war.
- Americans could sell non-military goods, but only on a “cash-and carry” basis.

### The Quarantine Speech:

- When Japan invaded China in 1937, he gave his Quarantine Speech.
- He said that peaceful nations had to act together to quarantine aggressive nations.

### The Lend-Lease Act, 1941:

- By the end of 1940, Britain stood alone against Nazi aggression.
- Roosevelt proposed the Lend-Lease Act to sell, lease, or lend war materials to “any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States.”

### The Atlantic Charter:

- In 1941, Roosevelt told Americans he hoped to establish a world based on “Four Freedoms”: freedom of speech, religion, from want and from fear.
- Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill aboard a warship in the Atlantic discussed their common objectives for a postwar world.
- They signed the Atlantic Charter, laying the foundation for the United Nations.

~ Adapted from The Key to Understanding U.S. History and Government

1- What did Fascist leaders in Europe take advantage of?

- 2- Identify key characteristics of Fascism.

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- 3- Identify significant fascist leaders.

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- 4- What was the most significant cause of World War II?

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- 5- What was the League of Nations?

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- 6- Define collective security.

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- 7- Why did the League of Nations fail to prevent World War II?

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- 8- Identify acts of Nazi aggression before the start of World War II.

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- 9- Define appeasement.

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- 10- What happened at the Munich Conference?

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- 11- What event triggered the start of World War II in Europe?

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- 12- Who was Joseph Stalin and how did he initially help Adolf Hitler?

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- 13- What were the Neutrality Acts?

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- 14- Why did Americans want to avoid involvement in a European conflict?

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- 15- What did the Japanese military do in 1937?

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- 16- What was President Roosevelt's response to this Japanese action?

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- 17- Explain the Lend-Lease Act.

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- 18- What was the Atlantic Charter?

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- 19- Who was Winston Churchill?

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- 20- When Japan occupied Southern Indochina in 1941, Roosevelt reacted by freezing Japanese assets in the United States and cutting off all trade with Japan. Roosevelt offered to resume trade only if Japan withdrew from China and Indochina. Why did this American trade embargo with Japan infuriated Japanese leaders?

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- 21- Japanese leaders then decided to attack Indonesia to obtain oil for their war effort. Realizing that such a move would bring America into the war, Japanese military leaders decided to attack the U.S. first. What happened on the morning of December 7, 1941?

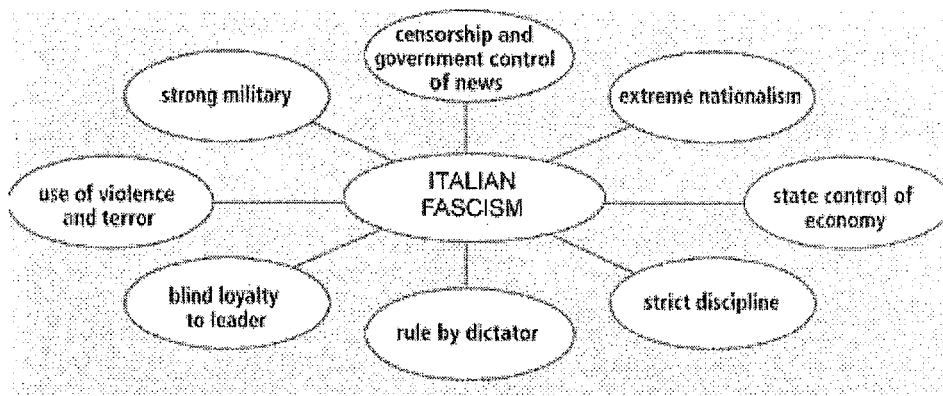
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1. In the early 1940's, the "destroyers-for-military-bases deal" with Great Britain and the Lend-Lease Act were evidence that the United States
  - (1) recognized that its policy of neutrality conflicted with its self-interest
  - (2) followed its policy of neutrality more strictly as World War II progressed in Europe
  - (3) believed that the Allied policy of appeasement would succeed
  - (4) wanted to honor the military commitments it had made just after World War I
2. The Lend-Lease Act and the Destroyers-for-Bases deal were adopted prior to World War II primarily because these actions would
  - (1) help Allied nations without the United States entering the war
  - (2) stop the spread of communism
  - (3) convince the American people that war was necessary
  - (4) create jobs to end the Great Depression
3. Which action best illustrates the policy of isolationism followed by the United States before it entered World War II?
  - (1) signing of a collective security pact with Latin American nations
  - (2) passage of neutrality legislation forbidding arms sales to warring nations
  - (3) embargo on the sale of gasoline and steel to Japan
  - (4) President Franklin D. Roosevelt's exchange of American destroyers for British naval and air bases

4. "The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible."

This quotation supports a foreign policy of

- (1) imperialism
  - (2) appeasement
  - (3) neutrality
  - (4) economic sanctions
5. In the 1930's, the United States attempted to avoid a repetition of the events leading up to United States involvement in World War I by
    - (1) establishing the Good Neighbor policy with Latin American nations
    - (2) forgiving the foreign debts incurred during World War I
    - (3) officially recognizing the existence of the Soviet Union
    - (4) passing a series of neutrality laws
  6. The United States became involved in World War II primarily because
    - (1) Germany refused to pay its debts from World War I
    - (2) European democracies supported United States policies toward Germany and Japan
    - (3) President Franklin D. Roosevelt did not enforce the Neutrality Acts
    - (4) Germany and Japan achieved important military successes in Europe and Asia



**Primary Source: Pearl Harbor Speech** [~pbs.org]

***FDR's famous request for Congress to declare war following the Japanese attacks of December 7th – the "day that will live in infamy."***

***December 8, 1941***

**Yesterday, Dec. 7, 1941 – a date which will live in infamy – the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.**

**The United States was at peace with that nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with the government and its emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific.**

**Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in Oahu, the Japanese ambassador to the United States and his colleagues delivered to the Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. While this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or armed attack.**

**It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time, the Japanese government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.**

**The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. Very many American lives have been lost. In addition, American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu.**

**Yesterday, the Japanese government also launched an attack against Malaya.**

**Last night, Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong.**

**Last night, Japanese forces attacked Guam.**

**Last night, Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands.**

**Last night, the Japanese attacked Wake Island.**

**This morning, the Japanese attacked Midway Island.**

**Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation.**

**As commander in chief of the Army and Navy, I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense.**

Always will we remember the character of the onslaught against us.

No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory.

I believe I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost, but will make very certain that this form of treachery shall never endanger us again.

Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory and our interests are in grave danger.


With confidence in our armed forces – with the unbending determination of our people – we will gain the inevitable triumph – so help us God.

I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, Dec. 7, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese empire.

**Questions:**

- 1- Identify the facts of Japanese aggression that President Roosevelt presents:
- 2- Identify statements that encourage Americans to support the President's request to Congress to declare war:
- 3- If you were listening to this speech, would you support the President's request to Congress to declare war? Explain your answer.

**Analyze the following images:**



Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.

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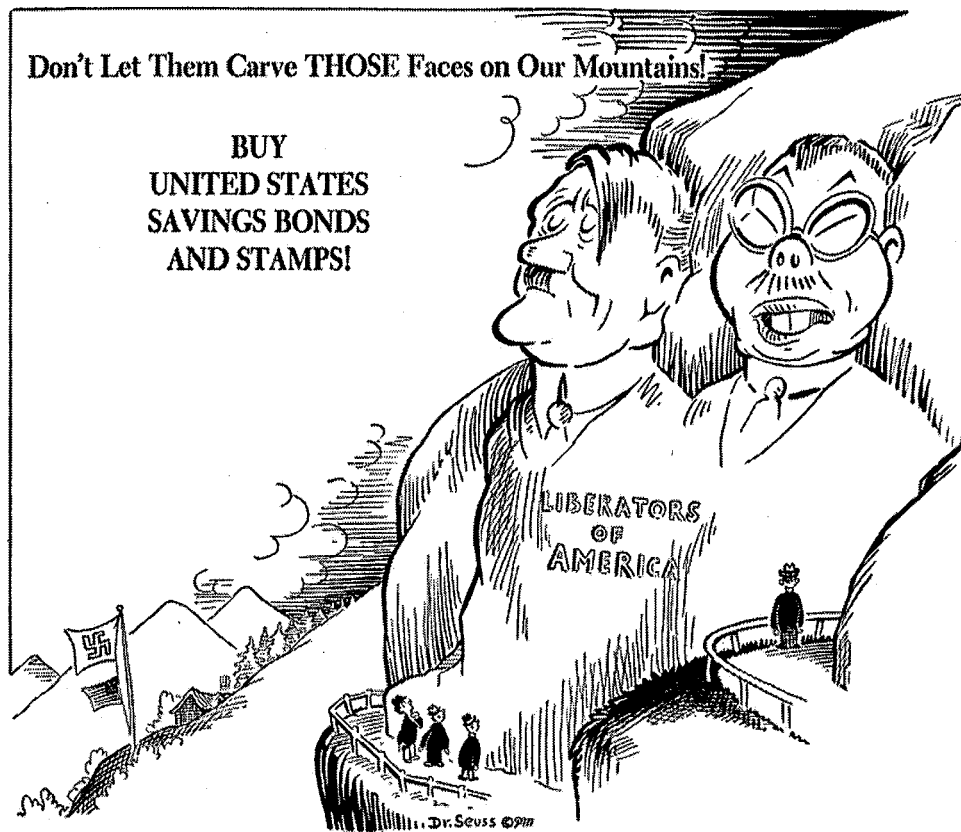
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Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.

Identify evidence of racism in the political cartoon.



Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.

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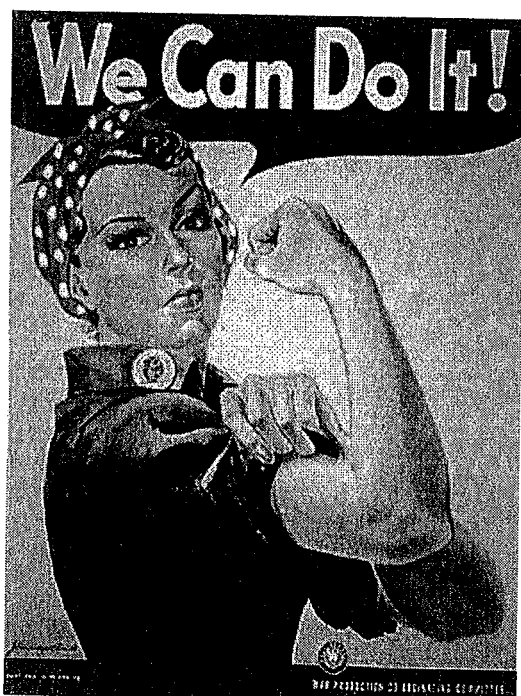
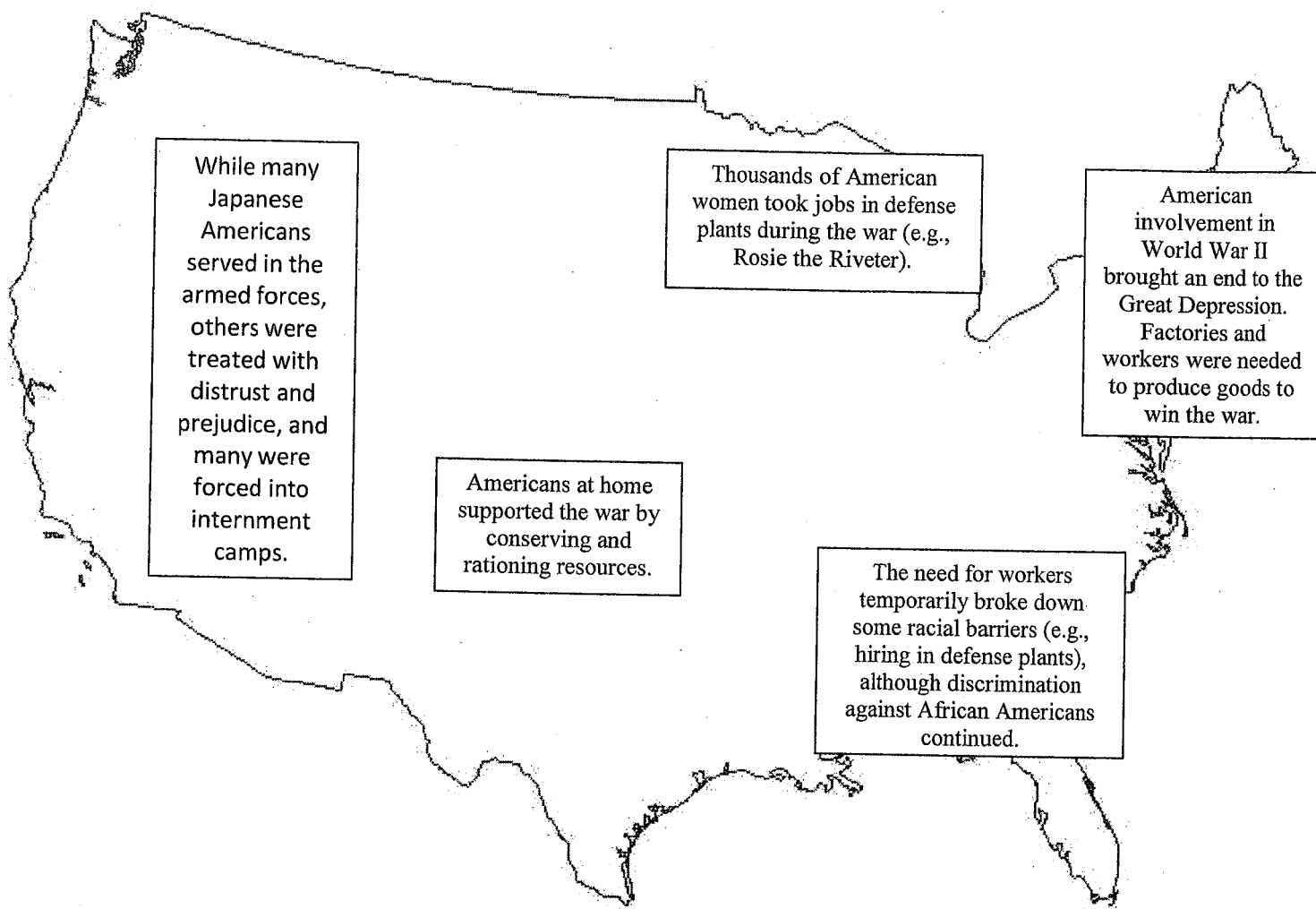


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## Life on American's Homefront



This is an image of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Directions:** On the lines below, write a radio commercial urging young American women to join the work force in order to help the war effort. Be sure to include (a) the type of business (b) why they should work there and (c) how working there will benefit America.

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## World War II Open Book/Notes Quiz

### 1. Causes of World War II

## ■ Key Allied Powers and Axis Powers and Their Leaders

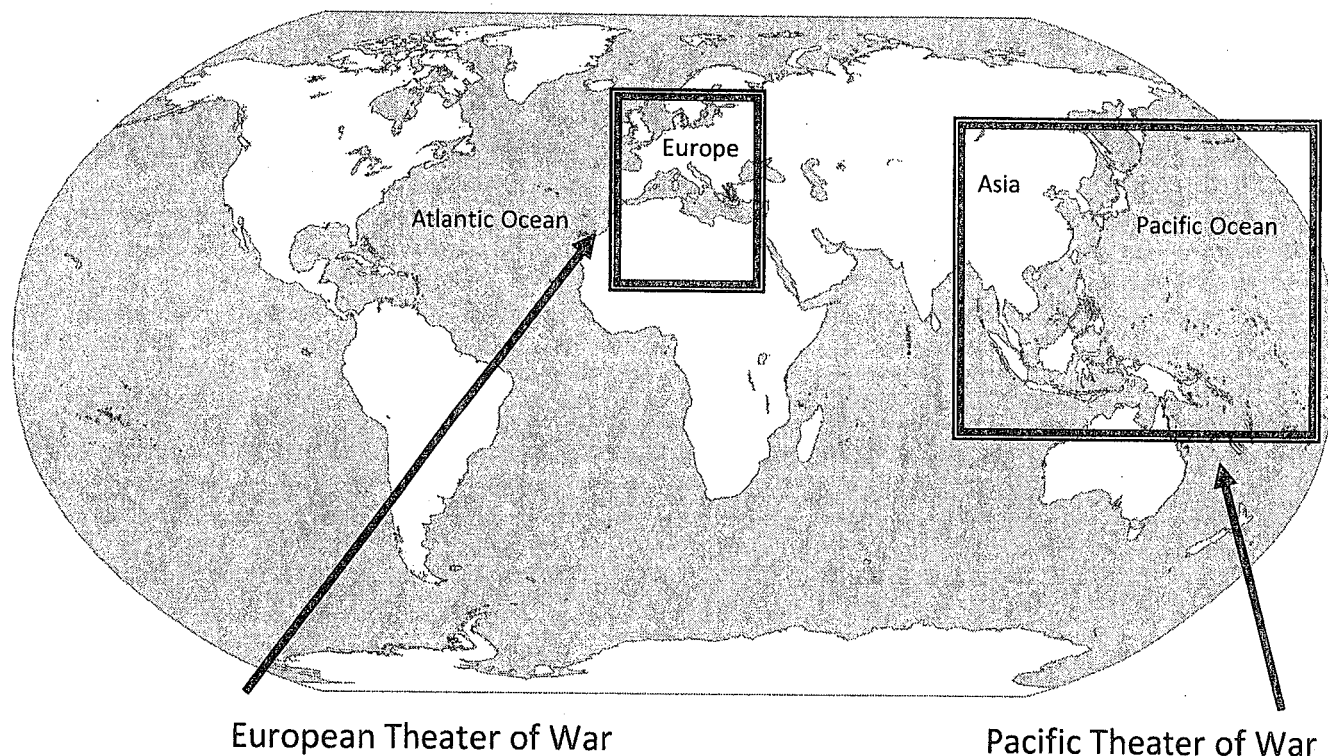
Allies	Leaders
Great Britain	Winston Churchill, prime minister
France	Charles de Gaulle, leader of French not under German control
Soviet Union	Joseph Stalin, communist dictator
United States	Franklin D. Roosevelt, President

Axis Powers	Leaders
Germany	Adolf Hitler, Nazi dictator
Italy	Benito Mussolini, fascist dictator
Japan	Hideki Tojo, army general and prime minister; Hirohito, emperor

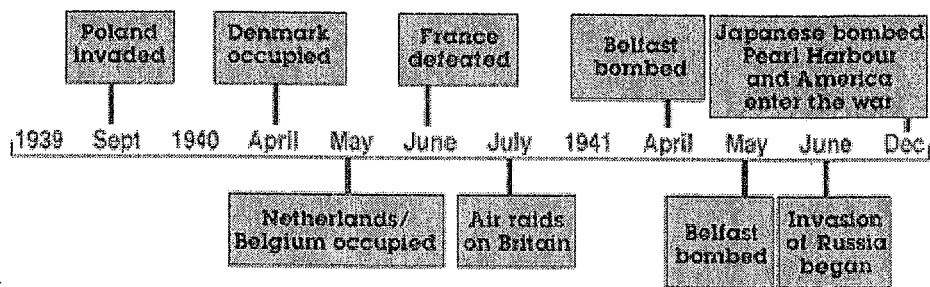


## World War II

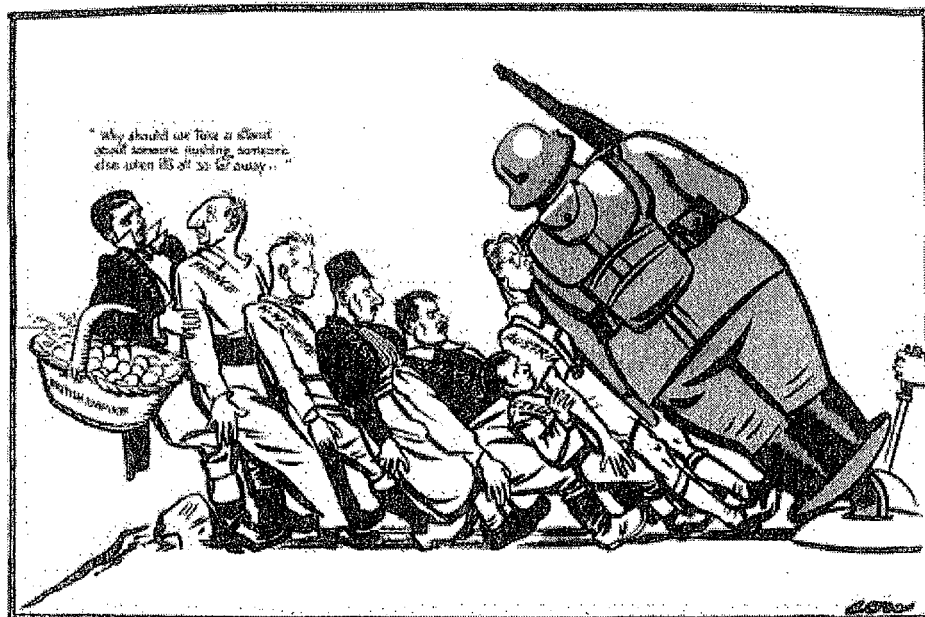
World War II essentially stopped the world between 1939 and 1945. To this day, WWII remains the most geographically widespread military conflict the modern world has ever seen. Although the fighting reached across many parts of the world, most countries involved shared a united effort under the Allied leadership of Great Britain, France, Soviet Union and the United States. These countries were the major contributors to the **Allied Powers** aimed at ending the aggression of the **Axis Powers** composed of Germany, Italy and Japan. (Italy will defect to the Allied side later in 1943 when their fascist dictator Benito Mussolini is captured by Italian partisans – Mussolini will be assassinated in April 1945 by these partisans). Despite the fact that Germany and Japan were technically allies, they had vastly different motives and objectives. Therefore, most studies of WWII cover the conflicts with Germany and Japan separately, dividing the war into the European Theater and Pacific Theater of operations.



	<b>European Theater</b>	<b>Pacific Theater</b>
Main "Enemy" to the Allied Powers	Germany	Japan
Leaders	Adolf Hitler	Hideki Tojo (Prime Minister) Emperor Hirohito (Emperor)
Why they were an enemy to the United States?	Holocaust	Imperialism of Asia and Attack of American military at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
End Result	Hitler died and Germany surrendered on May 8, 1945. Germany divided into 2 countries (East Germany and West Germany) and the capital city of Berlin was divided into 4 military each controlled by 1 of the four main Allied countries.	Japan sign official surrender on September 2, 1945. Emperor Hirohito is allowed to stay in power as it was deemed that Prime Minister Tojo was responsible for Japan's war efforts.



David Low's accurate depiction of the results of appeasement: Using the "spineless leaders of democracy" as stepping stones, a nose-thumbing Hitler marches towards his ultimate goal. (Source: Lachen, p. 280.)



INCREASING PRESSURE.



Adapted from [bbc.co.uk](http://bbc.co.uk)

**“The Holocaust was the Nazis' assault on the Jews between 1933 and 1945. It culminated in what the Nazis called the 'Final Solution of the Jewish Question in Europe', in which six million Jews were murdered.”**

**1- What was the Holocaust?**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**“The ideas and emotions that lay behind the Holocaust were not new, nor were they uniquely German. The Nazis were the heirs of a centuries-old tradition of Jew-hatred, rooted in religious rivalry and found in all European countries... Anti-Semitism, the new racist version of the old Jew-hatred, viewed the Jews as not simply a religious group but as members of a 'Semitic race', which strove to dominate its 'Aryan' rivals... Anti-Semitism proved a convenient glue for conspiracy theories - since Jews were involved in all sorts of ventures and political movements, they could be accused of manipulating all of them behind the scenes. Thus Jews were held responsible for Communism and capitalism, liberalism, socialism, moral decline, revolutions, wars, plagues and economic crises. As the Jews had once been demonized in the medieval times, the new anti-Semites (including many Christians) found new, secular ways of demonizing them.”**

**2- Define Anti-Semitism.**

**3- What were the Jews blamed for?**

**“Soon after they took power, the Nazis began their persecutions with a barrage of anti-Jewish laws, including the infamous Nuremberg Laws (1935), which defined Jews according to 'racial' criteria and stripped them of citizenship. Not yet securely in power, however, the Nazis at first refrained from major acts of violence... On the night of 9-10 November 1938, Nazi Propaganda Minister Dr Josef Goebbels organised the violent outburst known as *Kristallnacht* ('Crystal Night', the night of broken glass). While the police stood by, Nazi stormtroopers in civilian clothes burned down synagogues and broke into Jewish homes throughout Germany and Austria, terrorising and beating men, women and children. Ninety-one Jews were murdered and over 20,000 men were arrested and taken to concentration camps. Afterwards the Jewish community was fined one billion Reichsmarks to pay for the damage.”**

**4- What were the Nuremberg Laws?**

**5- What happened during *Kristallnacht*?**

“Organized killing began with the outbreak of war in September 1939, but the first victims were not Jews. The Nazis set about killing people with physical and mental disabilities, whom they regarded as a burden on the state and a threat to the nation's 'racial hygiene'. About 170,000 people were eventually killed under this so-called Euthanasia programme, which also pioneered techniques and employed many of the people later used to kill Jews.”

6- Why did the Nazis kill people with physical and mental disabilities?

“When the Nazis occupied western Poland in 1939, two-thirds of Polish Jews - Europe's largest Jewish community - fell into their hands. The Polish Jews were rounded up and placed in ghettos, where it is estimated that 500,000 people died of starvation and disease. Nazi policy at this point was aimed at forced emigration and isolation of the Jews rather than mass murder, but large numbers were to die through attrition.”

7- What happened to Polish Jews?

“With the invasion of the Soviet Union on June 22 1941, the Nazis launched a crusade against 'Judaeo-Bolshevism', the supposed Jewish-Communist conspiracy. Behind the front lines, four police battalions called *Einsatzgruppen* (operations groups) moved from town to town in the newly occupied Soviet territories, rounding up Jewish men and suspected Soviet collaborators and shooting them. In subsequent sweeps, making heavy use of local volunteers, the *Einsatzgruppen* targeted Jewish women and children as well. In total, the *Einsatzgruppen* murdered some two million people, almost all Jews.”

8- What did the Einsatzgruppen do?

“While these massacres were happening, the Nazis elsewhere were laying plans for an overall 'solution to the Jewish question'. Death camp operations began in December 1941 at Semlin in Serbia and Chelmno in Poland, where people were killed by exhaust fumes in specially modified vans, which were then driven to nearby sites where the bodies were plundered and burnt. 250,000 Jews were killed this way at Chelmno and 15,000 at Semlin.”

9- What happened at Semlin in Serbia and Chelmno in Poland?

“More camps opened in the spring and summer of 1942, when the Nazis began systematically clearing the ghettos in Poland and rounding up Jews in western Europe for 'deportation to the East'. The killing of the Polish Jews, code-named 'Project Reinhardt', was carried out in three camps: Treblinka, near Warsaw (850,000 victims); Belzec, in south-eastern Poland (650,000 victims); and Sobibor, in east-central Poland (250,000 victims). Some Jews from Western Europe were sometimes taken to these camps as well, but most were killed at the biggest and most advanced of the death camps, Auschwitz.”

10- What was Project Reinhardt?

“Originally a concentration camp for Polish political prisoners, Auschwitz was greatly expanded in 1941 with the addition of a much larger camp at nearby Birkenau. In all, Auschwitz-Birkenau and its sub-camps held 400,000 registered prisoners including 205,000 Jews, 137,000 Poles, 21,000 Gypsies, 12,000 Soviet POWs and 25,000 others (including a few British POWs). In this largest and worst of all the Nazi concentration camps, 210,000 prisoners died of starvation and abuse.”

**Statistics from the Holocaust (Adapted from historyplace.com)**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Initial Jewish Population</b>	<b>Estimated % Killed</b>	<b>Estimated Killed</b>	<b>Number of Survivors</b>
<b>POLAND</b>	<b>3,300,000</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>
<b>USSR</b>	<b>3,020,000</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>1,920,000</b>
<b>HUNGARY</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>596,000</b>	<b>204,000</b>
<b>GERMANY</b>	<b>566,000</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>366,000</b>
<b>FRANCE</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>77,320</b>	<b>272,680</b>
<b>ROMANIA</b>	<b>342,000</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>287,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	<b>185,000</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>

**1- What nation had the greatest percentage of its Jewish population murdered?**

**2- What nations had the same percentage of its Jewish population murdered?**

**Adapted holocausthistory.net**

**“While the 'final solution' meant that all Jews were victims, not all victims were Jews. A wide range of victim groups suffered under the Nazis, and millions were killed. These included anyone who did not fit in with the Nazis' idea of 'racial' superiority, or was opposed to them. Communists, Soviet prisoners of War, Jehovah's Witnesses, Poles (particularly intellectuals), members of the resistance, the Roma and Sinti peoples (gypsies) and Homosexuals were all interned in concentration camps, where slave labor, brutal conditions and the violence of the guards meant that life expectancy would rarely be more than a few months.”**

**1- Who were the victims of the Nazis?**



## Nazi Propaganda from calvin.edu



1- Which historical figure did the Nazis represent as the man with the beard pointing over the cliff?

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2- What did this historical figure believe?

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3- Who are the people running over the cliff?

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4- What is the meaning of this Nazi cartoon?

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1- At the top of this Nazi cartoon, a man is taking over a farm. Who is this man?

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2- However, according to this Nazi cartoon, what do the Nazis do when they come to power?

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3- What is the purpose of this Nazi propaganda? What is the meaning of such propaganda?

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This was issued after regulations were introduced requiring all Jews still in Germany to wear a visible yellow star. The caption says: "He who wears this symbol is an enemy of our people."

- 1- Why were Jews required to wear visible yellow stars?

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### Nazi Propaganda:

"There is no crime in which the Jew is not involved. Just as was once the case in Germany, well over half of all those engaged in financial crimes, cases of fraud, bankruptcy, corruption, and stock speculation are Jews.

Where Jews do not want to appear as important men themselves, they have bought leading personalities in public life to do the Jews' work for them.

Jews earn money from war, and therefore have an interest in a long war, though hardly a Jew bears a weapon himself, or earns his living by his own hands. Just as was once the case in Germany, Jews let others fight and work for them. The Jews incited this war as a final attempt to maintain their power in the world and to defeat all those who saw through them. This war will end with an anti-Semitic world revolution, and with the destruction of Jewry in the world, which is the prerequisite to a lasting peace. The key thought is this: Everything is the fault of the Jews!"

- 1- What did the Nazis claim about the Jews?

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- 2- What was the message the Nazis were trying to spread about the Jews?

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- 3- Why was it important to Nazi leaders to spread their views?

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- 4- How did this passage of Nazi propaganda increase anti-Semitic attitudes in Germany?

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- 5- Why was propaganda so important to the Nazis?

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Adapted from schoolhistory.co.uk

**“The Nazis were racists. They believed that some ‘races’ were better than others. Racism is a type of hatred. Hatred can easily lead to violence. When the Nazis gained power in 1933 their racist beliefs were well known but few people expected them to use violence against the people they ruled.**

**Before WWII broke out, however, the first steps towards the Holocaust had been taken.**

**Source A: Letter from Hitler to Josef Hell, 1922**

**‘If I am ever in power the destruction of the Jews will be my first and most important job. As soon as I have the power I shall have gallows after gallows erected. Then Jews will be hanged one after another and will stay hanging until they stink.’**

**Source B: The Berlin Olympics 1936**

**The Nazis used the games as an opportunity to put the Third Reich on show. But when Jesse Owens, a black American athlete, won 4 gold medals, Hitler refused to congratulate him.**

**Hitler blamed the Jews for all the misfortunes that had befallen Germany:**

- The loss of the First World War was the result of a Jewish conspiracy**
- The Treaty of Versailles was also a Jewish conspiracy designed to bring Germany to her knees**
- The hyperinflation of 1923 was the result of an international Jewish attempt to destroy Germany**

**‘Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor’, September 1935**

**THE NUREMBERG LAWS 1935**

- 1. Only a person of German or similar blood is a citizen of the Reich (Germany). A Jew is not a citizen of the Reich. He has no vote. He may not hold public office.**
- 2. Marriage between Jews and citizens of German blood is forbidden.**
- 3. Sexual relations outside marriage between Jews and German citizens are forbidden.**
- 4. Jews are forbidden to display the national flag or the national colors.**

**Questions:**

**1- What did Hitler blame the Jews for?**

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**2- What were the Nuremberg Laws?**

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**3- How did the Nuremberg Laws change life for German Jews?**

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**4- Why do you think a number of years pass between the Nazis’ rise to power and the Nazis’ Final Solution?**

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