

Adolf Hitler Becomes Chancellor of Germany in 1933

On January 30, 1933, Adolf Hitler was offered the chancellorship of Germany. Find each letter in the graph and then write the letter on the line provided. Follow the directions for finding each letter. For example, if the directions say Across 4, Down 3, (A4-D3), follow the Down row 3 over to Across column 4 and find the letter *e*. In the instructions, we will use A for Across and D for Down.

Complete the decoding exercise to learn more about Adolf Hitler becoming chancellor of Germany in 1933.

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	j	d	i	w	z
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	x	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

While still serving in the _____ after World War I, _____
A2-D5 A5-D4 A5-D3 A4-D2 A2-D5 A2-D1 A3-D3 A2-D2 A3-D5

_____ joined the German _____,
A3-D4 A3-D1 A1-D4 A2-D2 A4-D3 A5-D4 A4-D1 A3-D3 A5-D4 A1-D3 A4-D3 A5-D4 A5-D5

Party in 1919. In 1920, while he was part of the propaganda _____ for the
A1-D2 A3-D2 A3-D1 A1-D4

party, he left the army so he could further improve his place in the _____.
A5-D2 A2-D5 A5-D4 A1-D4 A4-D2

That year the party was _____ the *National-sozialistische*
A5-D4 A4-D3 A3-D2 A2-D5 A5-D3 A4-D3 A2-D1

Deutsche Arbeiterpartei or _____ Party. Many former servicemen who did not
A3-D2 A2-D5 A5-D1 A3-D1

want to return to _____ life also joined the party. He was
A4-D4 A3-D1 A2-D4 A3-D1 A2-D2 A3-D1 A2-D5 A3-D2

very good at _____ and raising funds for the party.
A5-D2 A1-D2 A4-D5 A2-D2 A3-D1 A4-D4 A3-D1 A1-D4 A4-D2

Some leaders didn't agree with his _____, but they gave
A2-D5 A5-D3 A4-D5 A3-D1 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
Down	1	j	d	i	w	z
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	x	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

him a great deal of _____ because of the way he was
A2-D2 A2-D5 A1-D4 A3-D1 A1-D4 A1-D2 A2-D1 A4-D3

_____ them. By 1921, he had become
A4-D5 A4-D3 A3-D2 A4-D3 A3-D5 A3-D1 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D2 A1-D5

_____ of the party.
A2-D2 A4-D3 A2-D5 A2-D1 A4-D3 A5-D4

His _____ and personality drew crowds to him,
A5-D2 A5-D4 A3-D3 A5-D2 A2-D5 A1-D5 A2-D5 A3-D2 A2-D1 A2-D5

many of whom became famous leaders of the party. _____ believed
A3-D4 A3-D1 A1-D4 A2-D2 A4-D3 A5-D4

Nazism had two great enemies—_____ and the
A5-D3 A2-D5 A5-D4 A2-D3 A3-D1 A5-D5 A5-D3

_____ people. Hitler used the people's _____ and
A1-D1 A4-D3 A4-D1 A3-D1 A5-D5 A3-D4 A3-D5 A4-D3 A2-D5 A5-D4

other problems in German _____ to continue his rise in
A5-D5 A3-D3 A4-D4 A3-D1 A4-D3 A1-D4 A4-D2

power. In 1932, he insisted that the only _____ he would take was
A3-D3 A3-D5 A3-D5 A3-D1 A4-D4 A4-D3

the office of _____, even though the Nazi
A4-D4 A3-D4 A2-D5 A3-D2 A4-D4 A4-D3 A2-D2 A2-D2 A3-D3 A5-D4

Party did not have enough votes at that time for him to _____ it. On
A4-D1 A3-D1 A3-D2

January 30, 1933, he was offered the chancellorship of _____
A1-D5 A4-D3 A5-D4 A5-D3 A2-D5 A3-D2 A4-D2

by _____, son of
A3-D3 A5-D5 A1-D3 A2-D5 A5-D4 A3-D4 A3-D1 A3-D2 A2-D1 A4-D3 A3-D2 A4-D5 A1-D2 A5-D4 A1-D5

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
Down	1	j	d	i	w	z
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	x	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

the _____ of Germany. Hitler was able to get
A5-D2 A5-D4 A4-D3 A5-D5 A3-D1 A2-D1 A4-D3 A3-D2 A1-D4

President Hindenburg's _____ for a new election. On
A4-D4 A3-D3 A3-D2 A5-D5 A4-D3 A3-D2 A1-D4

February 27, 1933, there was a fire at the _____.
A5-D4 A4-D3 A3-D1 A4-D4 A3-D4 A5-D5 A1-D4 A2-D5 A1-D5

This fire gave the government an excuse to _____ all guaranteed
A2-D5 A3-D2 A3-D2 A1-D2 A2-D2

freedoms and to bring about more _____, especially by
A2-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A2-D2 A4-D3 A3-D2 A4-D4 A4-D3

Nazi _____. On
A5-D5 A1-D4 A3-D3 A5-D4 A5-D3 A1-D4 A5-D4 A3-D3 A3-D3 A5-D2 A4-D3 A5-D4 A5-D5

March 5, 1933, a new election took place. The _____ did not win a
A3-D2 A2-D5 A5-D1 A3-D1 A5-D5

_____, but in combination with other parties at a meeting
A5-D3 A2-D5 A1-D1 A3-D3 A5-D4 A3-D1 A1-D4 A4-D2

of the Reichstag on March 23, 1933, the _____ Act was
A4-D3 A3-D2 A2-D5 A4-D5 A2-D2 A3-D1 A3-D2 A1-D5

passed. It gave Hitler full _____ and the right to ignore the
A5-D2 A3-D3 A4-D1 A4-D3 A5-D4

_____. Less than three months
A4-D4 A3-D3 A3-D2 A5-D5 A1-D4 A3-D1 A1-D4 A1-D2 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

after this, all _____ - _____ parties and organizations no longer
A3-D2 A3-D3 A3-D2 A3-D2 A2-D5 A5-D1 A3-D1

_____.
A4-D3 A2-D3 A3-D1 A5-D5 A1-D4 A4-D3 A2-D1

When did Germany become a republic?	Before Germany became a republic, what type of government did it have?
What name was given to the German republic? Why?	
Who was the first president of the republic?	Who was the second president of the republic?
When Hitler was appointed chancellor on January 30, 1933, who were the only other two members of the Nazi Party who held offices in the Cabinet?	

What was the Reichstag?

Who was Hitler's propaganda minister at the time of the Reichstag fire?

Who was convicted of treason in the trial concerning the Reichstag fire?

Hitler's dictatorship began the day after the Reichstag fire. What decree was put into action? What did it do?

What was the Enabling Act passed by the Reichstag on March 23, 1933?

What organization was put into place on April 26, 1933, by Hermann Göring?

Who was working at the same time as Göring to reorganize the police in Bavaria and other German states? What position did this person hold with the Nazi paramilitary corps? What was the abbreviation signifying the Nazi paramilitary corps?

When did Hitler, as chancellor, and his government begin an assault against the Jewish population of Germany?

What were the three steps taken against the Jewish people in April 1933 concerning Jewish businesses, civil service work, and schools?

What happened on May 10, 1933, in approximately thirty German cities that was meant to cleanse Germany of "un-Germanic" writings?

The Olympic Games in 1936

In 1936, the tenth Olympic Games were held in Berlin, Germany. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct word from the word box to learn more about the Olympic Games of 1936.

In 1936, the tenth modern Olympic Games were _____ to be held in Berlin, Germany. The decision to hold the Olympics in _____ was made at least two years before the _____ Party had taken control of Germany. Because of the fear of an extensive _____, the International Olympic _____ put pressure on Germany to agree that _____ athletes would be included on their team if they _____. Germany did not want to agree to this but gave in when the _____ Olympic Committee threatened to _____ the games if an agreement was not reached. Germany also agreed they would not _____ Nazi beliefs and teachings at the Olympic Games. Of course, the German _____ of the time did not follow through on their _____. They only had one German team member, _____ Helene _____, who was of

Jewish _____, and _____, speeches, and banners

promoting Nazi beliefs were _____. In spite of this, forty-nine

_____ attended.

There were many _____ at the Berlin Games. It was the first time results

were shared via _____, zeppelins took _____

recordings of the games to other cities in _____, games were televised

by closed _____ television to certain theaters in Berlin, and the torch

_____ was introduced. Basketball and _____ were

also Olympic events for the first time. Adolf _____ intended to use the

1936 Olympic Games in Berlin to show the _____ of the

_____ race. African American athlete Jesse _____

dashed that intention by winning four gold _____ in track and field and,

in doing so, set a new Olympic _____ and a new world record. Another

blow to the _____ of showing Aryan superiority was the new
 _____ record set by _____ Sohn Kee-Chung when
 he won the gold medal in the _____. He was competing at the
 time under the _____ name of Son Kitei.

marathon	Committee	intention	countries
boycott	Owens	promote	canoeing
circuit	abundant	scheduled	medals
promises	world	telex	Nazi
Aryan	Berlin	Hitler	pamphlets
newsreel	government	Jewish	Japanese
record	Europe	descent	qualified
fencer	relay	cancel	superiority
firsts	International	Korean	Mayer

What was the name of the sports complex where the 1936 Olympics were held?

How large was the sports complex?

Give a short summary of telex, including what it is and how it works. Is it still in use today?

Give a short description of zeppelins.

Give a short description of closed circuit television.

Who was the German organizer of the 1936 Olympic Games who introduced the torch relay?

When and where was Jesse Owens born?

On May 25, 1935, Jesse Owens competed in a Western Conference track and field meet at the University of Michigan. He equaled one world record on that day and broke three others. What record did he tie? What were the three world records he broke?

When competing in the 1936 Berlin Olympics, what four gold medals did Jesse Owens win?

What were the Olympic and world records Jesse Owens broke at the Olympics?

What was the feeling of the public in Germany concerning Jesse Owens?

The president of the International Olympic Committee became angry when Hitler only congratulated a few German and Finnish winners before leaving the Olympic Games on the first day since there were no other German competitors in the final event of the day. Hitler was told to congratulate every winner or not to congratulate any at all. What did Hitler decide to do by the second day of the Games?

What were some of the activities Jesse Owens was involved in after retiring from competing in track and field events?

What award was Jesse Owens given in 1976?

What award was Jesse Owens given posthumously in 1990?

Why did Korean athlete Sohn Kee-Chung compete under a Japanese name in the 1936 Olympics?

How did Sohn Kee-Chung quietly take a stand when he signed the Olympic roster in 1936?

What was the record time for finishing the marathon set by Sohn Kee-Chung in the 1936 Olympics?

In what way did Sohn Kee-Chung represent South Korea in the 1948 Olympics?

How did Sohn Kee-Chung participate in the 1988 Olympic Games in South Korea?

The *Hindenburg* Catches Fire and is Destroyed in 1937

In 1937, the airship *Hindenburg* was destroyed by a fire. Follow the directions for finding each letter. For example, if the directions say Across 4, Down 3, (A4-D3), follow the Down row 3 over to Across column 4 and find the letter e. In the instructions, we will use A for Across and D for Down.

Complete the decoding exercise to learn more about the *Hindenburg* and its destruction in 1937.

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	j	d	i	w	z
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

_____ were airships made with a rigid
A5-D1 A4-D3 A5-D2 A5-D2 A4-D3 A2-D2 A3-D1 A3-D2 A5-D5

_____ formed by a specially covered _____
A5-D5 A3-D4 A2-D5 A5-D2 A4-D3 A3-D3 A1-D2 A1-D4 A4-D3 A5-D4

_____ with _____ cells inside. They were
A3-D5 A5-D4 A2-D5 A5-D3 A4-D3 A4-D1 A3-D3 A5-D4 A1-D3 A1-D5 A2-D5 A5-D5

used by Germany during World War I for long-range _____
A4-D5 A3-D3 A5-D3 A4-D5 A3-D1 A3-D2 A1-D5

_____. Many people thought zeppelins would be very
A3-D5 A2-D2 A3-D1 A1-D5 A3-D4 A1-D4 A5-D5

important in the future of _____. Two of the most famous
A2-D5 A2-D4 A3-D1 A2-D5 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

zeppelins created were the _____
A1-D5 A5-D4 A2-D5 A3-D5 A5-D1 A4-D3 A5-D2 A5-D2 A4-D3 A2-D2 A3-D1 A3-D2

and the _____. The *Graf Zeppelin* made the first
A3-D4 A3-D1 A3-D2 A2-D1 A4-D3 A3-D2 A4-D5 A1-D2 A5-D4 A1-D5

zeppelin _____ that carried passengers across the
A3-D5 A2-D2 A3-D1 A1-D5 A3-D4 A1-D4

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	j	d	i	w	z
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

_____ The *Hindenburg* was
 A2-D5 A1-D4 A2-D2 A2-D5 A3-D2 A1-D4 A3-D1 A4-D4 A3-D3 A4-D4 A4-D3 A2-D5 A3-D2
 first used in 1936. It flew above the _____ at the 1936 Olympics
 A5-D5 A1-D4 A2-D5 A2-D1 A3-D1 A1-D2 A5-D3
 in _____, Germany. It was the largest rigid airship ever built. It had
 A4-D5 A4-D3 A5-D4 A2-D2 A3-D1 A3-D2
 four _____ that powered
 A2-D1 A3-D1 A4-D3 A5-D5 A4-D3 A2-D2 A4-D3 A3-D2 A1-D5 A3-D1 A3-D2 A4-D3 A5-D5
 _____ which gave it its speed. In ten
 A5-D2 A5-D4 A3-D3 A5-D2 A4-D3 A2-D2 A2-D2 A4-D3 A5-D4 A5-D5
 scheduled _____ trips across the Atlantic Ocean in 1936, it carried 1,002
 A5-D4 A3-D3 A1-D2 A3-D2 A2-D1
 _____ total.
 A5-D2 A2-D5 A5-D5 A5-D5 A4-D3 A3-D2 A1-D5 A4-D3 A5-D4 A5-D5
 On May 6, 1937, the *Hindenburg* was landing at Lakehurst, _____ Jersey, to
 A3-D2 A4-D3 A4-D1
 allow the 97 people on _____ to leave the ship. During the landing, it is
 A4-D5 A3-D3 A2-D5 A5-D4 A2-D1
 thought that _____
 A2-D5 A1-D4 A5-D3 A3-D3 A5-D5 A5-D2 A3-D4 A4-D3 A5-D4 A3-D1 A4-D4
 _____ may have discharged and,
 A4-D3 A2-D2 A4-D3 A4-D4 A1-D4 A5-D4 A3-D1 A4-D4 A3-D1 A1-D4 A4-D2
 combined with a _____ leak from the
 A3-D4 A4-D2 A2-D1 A5-D4 A3-D3 A1-D5 A4-D3 A3-D2 A1-D5 A2-D5 A5-D5

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	j	d	i	w	z
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

ship, started a fire. The *Hindenburg* was designed to use _____, a
A3-D4 A4-D3 A2-D2 A3-D1 A1-D2 A5-D3

_____ gas, but because of export
A3-D2 A3-D3 A3-D2 A3-D5 A2-D2 A2-D5 A5-D3 A5-D3 A2-D5 A4-D5 A2-D2 A4-D3

restrictions against Nazi Germany, hydrogen, a _____ flammable
A3-D4 A3-D1 A1-D5 A3-D4 A2-D2 A4-D2

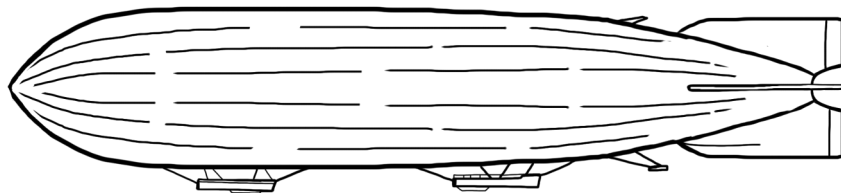
gas, had been used instead. The destruction and _____
A2-D1 A3-D1 A5-D5 A2-D5 A5-D5 A1-D4 A4-D3 A5-D4

were _____. Some have suggested
A4-D4 A2-D5 A1-D4 A2-D5 A5-D5 A1-D4 A5-D4 A3-D3 A5-D2 A3-D4 A3-D1 A4-D4

the fire was _____, but we will likely never know for sure.
A5-D5 A2-D5 A4-D5 A3-D3 A1-D4 A2-D5 A1-D5 A4-D3

The _____ of the *Hindenburg* was the end
A2-D1 A4-D3 A5-D5 A1-D4 A5-D4 A1-D2 A4-D4 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

of _____ air travel aboard rigid airships.
A4-D4 A3-D3 A5-D3 A5-D3 A4-D3 A5-D4 A4-D4 A3-D1 A2-D5 A2-D2



Who designed the first zeppelin airship?	When did the first zeppelin airship make its first flight?
How large was the first zeppelin airship?	What size motors powered the two propellers on the first zeppelin airship?
About how fast did the first zeppelin airship travel?	When was London first bombed by zeppelin airships in World War I?
When was the <i>Graf Zeppelin</i> completed?	When was the <i>Graf Zeppelin</i> decommissioned?

How many flights had the <i>Graf Zeppelin</i> made by the time it was decommissioned? How many of those flights were ocean crossings?	About how many total miles had the <i>Graf Zeppelin</i> traveled by the time it was decommissioned?
How large was the <i>Hindenburg</i> ?	What was the size of each of the engines used on the <i>Hindenburg</i> ?
What was the top speed of the <i>Hindenburg</i> ?	What was the cruising speed of the <i>Hindenburg</i> ?
How many people were killed in the <i>Hindenburg</i> fire?	When were the zeppelin airship works destroyed? By whom?

Kristallnacht or Night of Broken Glass in Germany in 1938

In 1938, planned violence against the Jewish population resulted in the Night of Broken Glass. Follow the directions for finding each letter. For example, if the directions say Across 4, Down 3, (A4-D3), follow the Down row 3 over to Across column 4 and find the letter e. In the instructions, we will use A for Across and D for Down.

Complete the decoding exercise to learn more about *Kristallnacht* or Night of Broken Glass in Germany in 1938.

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	j	d	i	w	z
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	x	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

On November 7, 1938, in _____, _____, a
A5-D2 A2-D5 A5-D4 A3-D1 A5-D5 A3-D5 A5-D4 A2-D5 A3-D2 A4-D4 A4-D3

German _____, Ernst vom Rath, was shot by a
A2-D1 A3-D1 A5-D2 A2-D2 A3-D3 A5-D3 A2-D5 A1-D4

_____ - _____ student, Herschel
A5-D2 A3-D3 A2-D2 A3-D1 A5-D5 A3-D4 A1-D1 A4-D3 A4-D1 A3-D1 A5-D5 A3-D4

Grynspan. News of the killing of the diplomat reached _____,
A5-D3 A1-D2 A3-D2 A3-D1 A4-D4 A3-D4

Germany, on November 9, 1938, where _____ Hitler was at the time.
A2-D5 A2-D1 A3-D3 A2-D2 A3-D5

After speaking with _____,
A3-D4 A3-D1 A1-D4 A2-D2 A4-D3 A5-D4 A1-D1 A3-D3 A5-D5 A4-D3 A5-D2 A3-D4

_____ urged _____
A1-D5 A3-D3 A4-D3 A4-D5 A4-D5 A4-D3 A2-D2 A5-D5 A2-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A2-D2 A4-D3 A3-D2 A1-D4

_____ against the Jewish people
A5-D4 A4-D3 A1-D4 A2-D5 A2-D2 A3-D1 A2-D5 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

throughout _____, which, at the time, included
A1-D5 A4-D3 A5-D4 A5-D3 A2-D5 A3-D2 A4-D2

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	j	d	i	w	z
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	x	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

_____. Just before midnight on November 9, 1938, the head
A2-D5 A1-D2 A5-D5 A1-D4 A5-D4 A3-D1 A2-D5

of the _____,
A1-D5 A4-D3 A5-D5 A1-D4 A2-D5 A5-D2 A3-D3 A3-D4 A4-D3 A3-D1 A3-D2 A5-D4 A3-D1 A4-D4 A3-D4

_____, sent word to all _____ telling them
A5-D3 A1-D2 A2-D2 A2-D2 A4-D3 A5-D4 A5-D2 A3-D3 A2-D2 A3-D1 A4-D4 A4-D3

that actions against the _____ people and their synagogues would
A1-D1 A4-D3 A4-D1 A3-D1 A5-D5 A3-D4

be taking place soon and they were not to _____.
A3-D1 A3-D2 A1-D4 A4-D3 A5-D4 A3-D5 A4-D3 A5-D4 A4-D3

Police were ordered to arrest the _____ instead. Fire
A2-D4 A3-D1 A4-D4 A1-D4 A3-D1 A5-D3 A5-D5

companies were ordered to let _____ burn
A5-D5 A4-D2 A3-D2 A2-D5 A1-D5 A3-D3 A1-D5 A1-D2 A4-D3 A5-D5

and only interfere if the fires posed a threat to _____ properties that
A2-D5 A5-D4 A4-D2 A2-D5 A3-D2

were nearby. Over the days and nights of the _____ violence, more than 1,000
A5-D3 A3-D3 A4-D5

synagogues were burned or damaged. Many _____
A1-D1 A4-D3 A4-D1 A3-D1 A5-D5 A3-D4

_____ were killed. Jewish properties, such as
A4-D4 A3-D1 A1-D4 A3-D1 A5-D1 A4-D3 A3-D2 A5-D5

homes, schools, _____, and cemeteries were
A3-D4 A3-D3 A5-D5 A5-D2 A3-D1 A1-D4 A2-D5 A2-D2 A5-D5

_____. About 30,000 Jewish men and _____
A2-D1 A2-D5 A5-D3 A2-D5 A1-D5 A4-D3 A2-D1 A4-D5 A3-D3 A4-D2 A5-D5

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	j	d	i	w	z
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	x	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

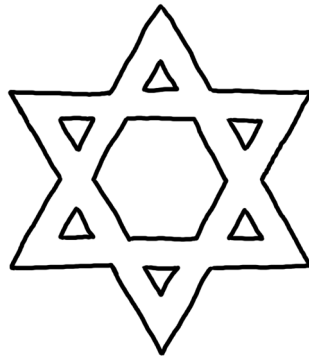
between the ages of 16 and 60 were _____.
A2-D5 A5-D4 A5-D4 A4-D3 A5-D5 A1-D4 A4-D3 A2-D1

_____ camps had to be
A4-D4 A3-D3 A3-D2 A4-D4 A4-D3 A3-D2 A1-D4 A5-D4 A2-D5 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

_____ to make room for the new
A4-D3 A2-D3 A5-D2 A2-D5 A3-D2 A2-D1 A4-D3 A2-D1

_____. Jewish citizens were forced to clean up
A5-D2 A5-D4 A3-D1 A5-D5 A3-D3 A3-D2 A4-D3 A5-D4 A5-D5

the _____ from the mob violence.
A5-D4 A1-D2 A4-D5 A4-D5 A2-D2 A4-D3



The Russian term used describe the mob violence during the Night of Broken Glass was *pogroms*. Where did the term come from? What did it mean?

How long did the violence that started after midnight on November 9, 1938, last?

What position did Joseph Goebbels hold at the time?

About how many Jewish businesses had their windows broken during the rioting?

What did the name "Kristallnacht," or "Crystal Night," or "Night of Broken Glass" symbolize?

What concentration camps had to be expanded to make room for the new Jewish prisoners after the victims were arrested?

Field Marshal Hermann Göring met with Nazi officials to determine the impact the mob violence had on the German economy. The Nazi government fined the Jewish community one billion Reichsmarks. How much was that in dollars in 1938?

German Jews were forbidden to collect insurance for the damage done by the mob violence. Soon, new restrictions to Jewish freedoms were added. They were not allowed to attend theaters or German schools and had to travel in separate parts of trains. What were some of the restrictions that had already been placed on German Jewish citizens before the Night of Broken Glass?

World War II Begins in 1939

The year 1939 brought about a terrible upheaval of war that would impact the world in ways never before imagined. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct word from the word box on the next page to learn more about the beginning of World War II in 1939.

In the early part of 1939, Adolf Hitler decided to plan an _____ of

_____. Poland _____ an invasion and secured

_____ of _____ from

_____ and Britain in the event of an invasion. Hitler wanted to be certain

that the _____ would not defend Poland, so

_____ talks were held on August 23-24, 1939.

The talks led to the signing in _____ of the German-Soviet

_____ Pact. This agreement _____ that Germany and

the Soviet Union would not _____ each other and would divide the

country of Poland between them, with _____ going to Germany and two-

thirds going to the Soviet Union.

Hitler _____ his armies to invade Poland beginning on August 26, 1939.

However, when he heard Britain had _____ to support Poland, he waited a few more days to begin the attack. He decided he would not allow the other powers of _____ to stop his plan, and he moved forward to attack Poland on September 1, 1939. As a result, Britain and France declared war on _____ on September 3, 1939. World War II had officially begun. Before Germany attacked Poland, Hitler gave orders to _____ of the German Police _____ to form the Einsatzgruppen or "_____ groups." They were to work as mobile _____ units, finding, arresting, and killing anyone they thought was an enemy of the German _____ and could pose a threat to the upcoming German invasion. _____ of these deployment groups were formed and placed under the command of SS _____.

It took Germany all of _____ to subdue most of Poland. The

_____ continued in some areas into October and even into _____ . By the time it was over, Germany and the Soviet Union, who had also invaded Poland, changed their _____. Germany took a larger _____ of Poland than originally agreed upon. By December 1939, the mobile killing units, with the aid of others working with them, had _____ 7,000 Jewish Poles and 43,000 other Poles.

Germany	secret	one-third	anticipated
military	Heinrich	Soviet	portion
Reinhard	pledged	September	stated
Nonaggression	agreement	invasion	killing
state	France	Seven	Heydrich
murdered	attack	Europe	support
Poland	General	winter	diplomatic
Union	struggle	Moscow	Chief
deployment	promises	Himmler	ordered

What was the *MS St. Louis*, or *Motorschiff St. Louis*?

When did the *MS St. Louis* leave Hamburg, Germany, to go to Havana, Cuba?

Who were the passengers on board the *MS St. Louis*?

Why were the passengers not allowed to land in Cuba?

What were the passengers told when they tried to land in Florida?

What happened when the *MS St. Louis* tried to land in Canada?

Where did the *MS St. Louis* go after this?

What countries finally accepted the passengers?

What was determined to have happened to the passengers during World War II?

What was it about the boundaries of Poland that made the armored warfare Germany was using very effective?

What was the belief of the Polish leaders concerning the German air force that took Poland by surprise when Germany attacked?

Who was the commander in chief of the Polish forces?

About how many troops did Germany use in their attack on Poland?

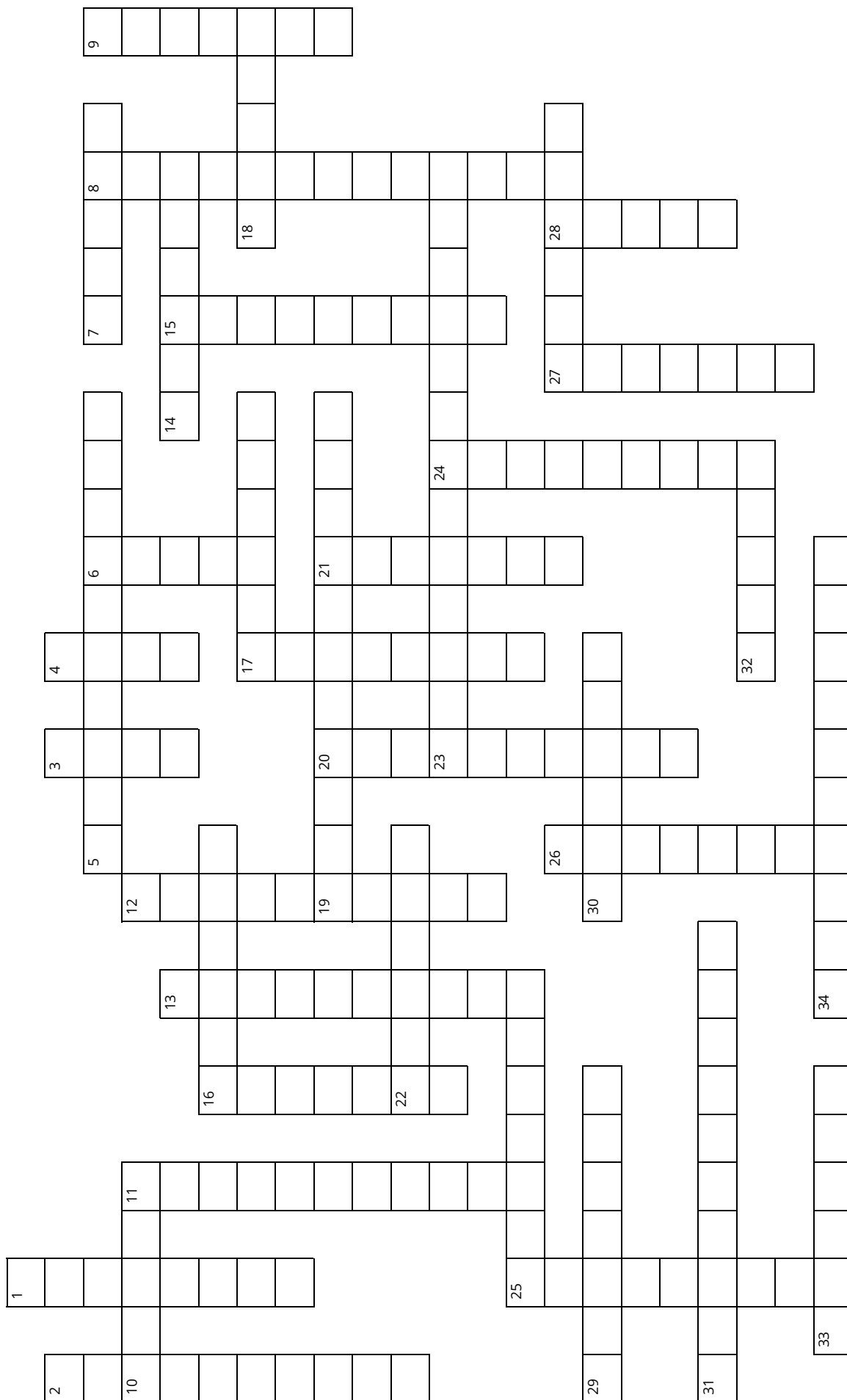
Who was the commander in chief of the German forces?

What happened on September 17, 1939, concerning Poland and the Soviet Union?

What happened to the Polish government on September 18, 1939?

Crossword

Using the clues on the next page, complete the crossword puzzle.



Across

5. unit Hitler was a part of in 1920
7. the _____ relay was introduced at the 1936 Olympic Games
10. city in France where a German diplomat was killed just before Night of Broken Glass occurred
14. city where the Olympic Games were held in 1936
16. name given to the German republic before the Nazi takeover
17. gas *Hindenburg* was designed to use
18. name of the sports complex where the 1936 Olympic Games were held: _____ Sports Field
19. government act giving Hitler the right to ignore the constitution (2 words)
22. name for broken remains after building is destroyed
23. another name for Night of Broken Glass
25. sport Helene Mayer took part in at the 1936 Olympics
27. city in Cuba where *MS St. Louis* went
29. enemies of Nazism according to Hitler: _____ and Jewish people
30. country invaded by Germany on September 1, 1939
31. Jewish places of worship
32. first president of the Weimar Republic: Friedrich _____
33. commander in chief of Polish forces when Germany invaded Poland: Marshal _____ Rydz-Śmigły
34. athlete who won four gold medals in track and field at the 1936 Olympics (2 words)

Down

1. gas *Hindenburg* was using when it caught fire
2. Einsatzgruppen were "_____ groups" or mobile killing units
3. Korean who set a world record for the marathon in the 1936 Olympics: _____ Kee-Chung
4. new name of political party Hitler belonged to
6. word meaning to legally cancel or make invalid
8. camps where many prisoners were held in Germany
9. commander in chief of German forces when Germany invaded Poland: General _____ von Brauchitsch
11. country who divided conquered Poland with Germany (2 words)
12. only office Hitler would accept in the government
13. largest zeppelin ever built
15. German parliament building in Berlin
16. political party joined by Hitler in 1919: German _____ Party
17. head of the Gestapo at the time of Night of the Broken Glass: _____ Müller
20. sport involving a ball and hoop first in the Olympics in 1936
21. police force Hermann Göring put into place on April 26, 1933
24. place in New Jersey where the *Hindenburg* caught fire
25. _____, Graf von Zeppelin designed the first zeppelin
26. Hitler's propaganda minister at the time of the Reichstag fire: Joseph _____
27. city in Germany where *MS St. Louis* left from
28. Hitler wanted to show the superiority of the _____ race at the Olympics

Answer Key

1933

While still serving in the army after World War I, Adolf Hitler joined the German Workers' Party in 1919. In 1920, while he was part of the propaganda unit for the party, he left the army so he could further improve his place in the party. That year the party was renamed the *National-sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei* or Nazi Party. Many former servicemen who did not want to return to civilian life also joined the party. He was very good at publicity and raising funds for the party. Some leaders didn't agree with his ambition, but they gave him a great deal of latitude because of the way he was benefiting them. By 1921, he had become leader of the party.

His propaganda and personality drew crowds to him, many of whom became famous leaders of the party. Hitler believed Nazism had two great enemies—Marxism and the Jewish people. Hitler used the people's fear and other problems in German society to continue his rise in power. In 1932, he insisted that the only office he would take was the office of chancellor, even though the Nazi Party did not have enough votes at that time for him to win it. On January 30, 1933, he was offered the chancellorship of Germany by Oskar Hindenburg, son of the President of Germany. Hitler was able to get President Hindenburg's consent for a new election. On February 27, 1933, there was a fire at the Reichstag. This fire gave the government an excuse to annul all guaranteed freedoms and to bring about more violence, especially by Nazi storm troopers. On March 5, 1933, a new election took place. The Nazis did not win a majority, but in combination with other parties at a meeting of the Reichstag on March 23, 1933, the Enabling Act was passed. It gave Hitler full power and the right to ignore the constitution. Less than three months after this, all non-Nazi parties and organizations no longer existed.

1936

In 1936, the tenth modern Olympic Games were scheduled to be held in Berlin, Germany. The decision to hold the Olympics in Berlin was made at least two years before the Nazi Party had taken control of Germany. Because of the fear of an extensive boycott, the International Olympic Committee put pressure on Germany to agree that Jewish athletes would be included on their team if they qualified. Germany did not want to agree to this but gave in when the International Olympic Committee threatened to cancel the games if an agreement was not reached. Germany also agreed they would not promote Nazi beliefs and teachings at the Olympic Games. Of course, the German government of the time did not follow through on their promises. They only had one German team member, fencer Helene Mayer, who was of Jewish descent, and pamphlets, speeches, and banners promoting Nazi beliefs were abundant. In spite of this, forty-nine countries attended.

There were many firsts at the Berlin Games. It was the first time results were shared via telex, zeppelins took newsreel recordings of the games to other cities in Europe, games were televised by closed circuit television to certain theaters in Berlin, and the torch relay was introduced. Basketball and canoeing were also Olympic events for the first time. Adolf Hitler intended to use the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin to show the superiority of the

1936 (continued)

Aryan race. African American athlete Jesse Owens dashed that intention by winning four gold medals in track and field and, in doing so, set a new Olympic record and a new world record. Another blow to the intention of showing Aryan superiority was the new world record set by Korean Sohn Kee-Chung when he won the gold medal in the marathon. He was competing at the time under the Japanese name of Son Kitei.

1937

Zeppelins were airships made with a rigid shape formed by a specially covered outer framework with gas cells inside. They were used by Germany during World War I for long-range bombing flights. Many people thought zeppelins would be very important in the future of aviation. Two of the most famous zeppelins created were the Graf Zeppelin and the Hindenburg. The Graf Zeppelin made the first zeppelin flight that carried passengers across the Atlantic Ocean. The Hindenburg was first used in 1936. It flew above the stadium at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, Germany. It was the largest rigid airship ever built. It had four diesel engines that powered propellers which gave it its speed. In ten scheduled round trips across the Atlantic Ocean in 1936, it carried 1,002 passengers total.

On May 6, 1937, the Hindenburg was landing at Lakehurst, New Jersey, to allow the 97 people on board to leave the ship. During the landing, it is thought that atmospheric electricity may have discharged and, combined with a hydrogen gas leak from the ship, started a fire. The Hindenburg was designed to use helium, a nonflammable gas, but because of export restrictions against Nazi Germany, hydrogen, a highly flammable gas, had been used instead. The destruction and disaster were catastrophic. Some have suggested the fire was sabotage, but we will likely never know for sure. The destruction of the Hindenburg was the end of commercial air travel aboard rigid airships.

1938

On November 7, 1938, in Paris, France, a German diplomat, Ernst vom Rath, was shot by a Polish-Jewish student, Herschel Grynszpan. News of the killing of the diplomat reached Munich, Germany, on November 9, 1938, where Adolf Hitler was at the time. After speaking with Hitler, Joseph Goebbels urged violent retaliation against the Jewish people throughout Germany, which, at the time, included Austria. Just before midnight on November 9, 1938, the head of the Gestapo, Heinrich Müller, sent word to all police telling them that actions against the Jewish people and their synagogues would be taking place soon and they were not to interfere. Police were ordered to arrest the victims instead. Fire companies were ordered to let synagogues burn and only interfere if the fires posed a threat to Aryan properties that were nearby. Over the days and nights of the mob violence, more than 1,000 synagogues were burned or damaged. Many Jewish citizens were killed. Jewish properties, such as homes, schools, hospitals, and cemeteries were damaged. About 30,000 Jewish men and boys between the ages of 16 and 60 were arrested. Concentration camps had to be expanded to make room for the new prisoners. Jewish citizens were forced to clean up the rubble from the mob violence.

1939

In the early part of 1939, Adolf Hitler decided to plan an invasion of Poland. Poland anticipated an invasion and secured promises of military support from France and Britain in the event of an invasion. Hitler wanted to be certain that the Soviet Union would not defend Poland, so secret diplomatic talks were held on August 23-24, 1939. The talks led to the signing in Moscow of the German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact. This agreement stated that Germany and the Soviet Union would not attack each other and would divide the country of Poland between them, with one-third going to Germany and two-thirds going to the Soviet Union.

Hitler ordered his armies to invade Poland beginning on August 26, 1939. However, when he heard Britain had pledged to support Poland, he waited a few more days to begin the attack. He decided he would not allow the other powers of Europe to stop his plan, and he moved forward to attack Poland on September 1, 1939. As a result, Britain and France declared war on Germany on September 3, 1939. World War II had officially begun. Before Germany attacked Poland, Hitler gave orders to Chief of the German Police Heinrich Himmler to form the Einsatzgruppen or "deployment groups." They were to work as mobile killing units, finding, arresting, and killing anyone they thought was an enemy of the German state and could pose a threat to the upcoming German invasion. Seven of these deployment groups were formed and placed under the command of SS General Reinhard Heydrich.

It took Germany all of September to subdue most of Poland. The struggle continued in some areas into October and even into winter. By the time it was over, Germany and the Soviet Union, who had also invaded Poland, changed their agreement. Germany took a larger portion of Poland than originally agreed upon. By December 1939, the mobile killing units, with the aid of others working with them, had murdered 7,000 Jewish Poles and 43,000 other Poles.

Crossword

										¹ h y d r o g e n																			
² d e										a																			
¹⁰ p l o y m e n t																				¹¹ s o v i e t u n i o n c i s m									
										¹² c h a n c e										¹³ h i n d e n b u r g									
										¹⁶ w o r k e										¹⁷ h e									
										¹⁹ e l l o r										²⁰ b a s									
										²² r s										²³ k e t b									
										²⁵ f e r d i										²⁶ g o e b b e l									
										²⁹ m a x i s m										³⁰ p o l l									
										³¹ s y a g o g u e s										³² e b e r t									
										³³ e d w a r d										³⁴ j e s s e o w e n s									
										³ s o p h n										⁴ n a z i									
										⁵ p r										⁶ a g n d a									
										⁷ t o r										⁸ c o n c e n t r a t i o n a									
										¹⁴ b e										¹⁵ r e i c h s t a g									
										¹⁸ r										²⁷ h a m b u r g									
										²⁸ a r y a n										²⁹ w a l t h e r									

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