**Grundlegende Daten und Begriffe**



Stand: 19.07.2021

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|  | Soweit möglich werden Grundlegende Daten in die Definitionen der Grundlegenden Begriffe integriert. Grundlegende Begriffe werden *kursiv* hervorgehoben. | | | |
| **Imperialismus und Erster Weltkrieg** | | | | |
| **periods** | | **terms and concepts** | | **description** |
| 1914 –  1918 | | **First**  **World War** | **Erster**  **Weltkrieg** | * Almost 10 million soldiers and 1 million civilians died due to the use of industrialised weapons technology. * Main opponents were the Central Powers Germany and Austria-Hungary as well as the allies Great Britain, France, Russia (until 1917) and the USA (since 1917). |
| 1917 | | **The USA’s entry into the war and the Russian Revolution** | **Kriegseintritt**  **der USA und Russische Revolution** | * The US entered World War I. * Russia left the war after the communist revolution. * The rise of the USA to the leading power of western liberalism began. * The first communist state emerged as a counter-model. |
| 1918 | | **German Revolution** | **November-revolution** | * Due to strikes because of the poor supply situation and the refusal of many soldiers to continue fighting in the face of defeat, a political revolution ensued. * Kaiser Wilhelm II fled to the Netherlands. * On November 9, 1918 the first German Republic was proclaimed. |
|  | | **Imperialism** | **Imperialismus** | * The expansion mostly by European countries into areas in Asia and Africa in the 19th century * Imperialism went hand in hand with racist discrimination against the local population. * Most of the colonial states did not acquire their independence until the middle of the 20th century. |
|  | | **Communism** | **Kommunismus** | * A political worldview developed by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels at the time of industrialisation. * Because of the social problems, communists demanded a revolution by the labouring class, leading to the socialisation of means of production like factories, banks, agriculture etc.. |
|  | | **Treaty of Versailles** | **Vertrag von Versailles** | * The Allies dictated the Treaty of Versailles to the new republic. * Germany had to pay enormous reparations and lost large areas of land. * The Allies insisted on Germany's war guilt, which caused great outrage in the country. |
| **Weimarer Republik – die erste deutsche Demokratie** | | | | |
| 1919 –  1933 | | **The Weimar Republic** | **Die Weimarer Republik** | * The period in German history from 1919 to 1933 * The first parliamentary democracy in Germany. |
| 1923 | | **Year of Crisis** | **Krisenjahr** | * Social misery and political instability led to the rise of radicals on the left and the right, who bitterly fought against the republic. * In 1923 the occupation of the Ruhr, hyperinflation and the Hitler coup took place |
| 1929 | | **Global Economic Crisis** | **Weltwirtschafts- krise** | * After the crisis year of 1923, the Weimar Republic entered a time of relative stability * The *global economic crisis* of 1929 ended these “golden years”. * It also led to the end of the Weimar Republic and the rise of the NSDAP. |
|  | | **The Weimar Constitution** | **Weimarer Verfassung** | * Basis of the first German democracy * Modern state with human rights, separation of powers, social state, etc.. * Radical forces used the weaknesses of this constitution to destroy this republic. |
| **Nationalsozialismus – Ideologie und Politik bis 1939** | | | | |
| 9th Nov.  1938 | | **November Pogroms** | **November-pogrome** | * While the *"Nuremberg Laws"* tried to legalize anti-semitic discrimination, the November pogroms marked *the first step towards the* extermination of the Jews. * About 800 Jews were killed and 1,400 synagogues were burned down. |
|  | | **National Socialism** | **National-sozialismus** | * The anti-democratic ideology of the NSDAP party led by Hitler * Based on racism, anti-semitism, aggressive nationalism and the idea of a superior German *"Volks-gemeinschaft"* with a dictatorial *"Führer"* as leader. |
|  | | **Anti-Semitism** | **Antisemitismus** | * Refers to the discrimination and persecution of Jews for religious, economic or, as in National Socialism, racial reasons * About 6 million Jews were murdered in concentration and extermination camps such as Auschwitz. |
|  | | **Ethnic community** | **Volks-gemeinschaft** | * Describes a racially exaggerated community of Germans * Only those who accepted National Socialism could belong to the *"Volksgemeinschaft".* * Meant exclusion and oppression for many people. |
|  | | **Enabling**  **Act** | **Ermächtigungs-gesetz** | * Law that authorised Hitler to enact laws without the Reichstag and Reichsrat * Intimidated by the SA, all parties except the SPD voted for this self-disempowerment of parliament. |
|  | | **Enforced Conformity** | **Gleichschaltung** | * After Hitler became Chancellor on January 30, 1933, he immediately began to forcibly coordinate the state, politics, society and the media. * He reorganised them by force in accordance with the ideological and political goals of National Socialism. |
|  | | **Nuremberg Laws** | **Nürnberger Gesetze** | * Legalised discrimination against Jews in 1935 * From then on, only "Reich Germans" had all civil rights. * Jews lost the right to vote and were no longer allowed to hold public office. * Relationships between Jews and non-Jews became "racial defilement". |
| 1938 | | **The Munich Agreement** | **Münchner Abkommen** | * Regarded as the ultimate failure of the British appeasement policy * By giving in to Hitler's aggressive foreign policy demands against Czechoslovakia in Munich, the British tried to prevent a war – in the end unsuccessfully. |
| **Nationalsozialismus, Zweiter Weltkrieg und Holocaust – Schuld, Widerstand und Verantwortung** | | | | |
| 1939–1945 | | **The Second World War** | **Zweiter Weltkrieg** | * Began with the German invasion of Poland * 60 million people died in the war, of whom about 60% were civilians. * In Europe, the war ended with the unconditional surrender of Germany on 8/9 May 1945. |
| 20th July 1944 | | **Assassination attempt on Hitler** | **Attentat**  **auf**  **Hitler** | * A group of senior officers around Graf von Stauffenberg, together with some civilians, attempted to assassinate Hitler in order to end the war. * Although the bombing failed and the plotters were executed, it remains an important symbol of resistance. |
|  | | **Holocaust or Shoa** | **Holocaust bzw. Shoa** | * The genocide of more than 6 million European Jews during the National Socialist era * Including the concentration and extermination camps built for this purpose. * Especially among Jews, the term Shoa is also used for Holocaust. |
|  | | **Concentration and**  **extermination camps** | **Konzentrations- und Vernichtungs-lager** | * In concentration camps, the National Socialists imprisoned, tortured and murdered Jews, Slavs, homosexuals, prisoners of war, communists, Sinti and Roma, Jehovah's Witnesses etc.. * Extermination camps such as Auschwitz-Birkenau were regarded as the the most efficient way of killing hundreds of thousands of Jews. |