**Grundlegende Daten und Begriffe**

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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).
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| 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.
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| 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.
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|  | **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.
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|  | **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..
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|  | **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.
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| **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.
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| 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
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| 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.
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|  | **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.
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| **Nationalsozialismus – Ideologie und Politik bis 1939** |
| 9th Nov.1938 | **NovemberPogroms** | **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.
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|  | **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.
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|  | **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.
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|  | **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.
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|  | **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.
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|  | **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.
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|  | **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".
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| 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.
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| **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.
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| 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.
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|  | **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.
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|  | **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.
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