


Grundlegende Daten und Begriffe ⁱ

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 Soweit möglich werden Grundlegende Daten in die Definitionen der Grundlegenden Begriffe integriert. Grundlegende Begriffe werden <i>kursiv</i> hervorgehoben.			
Imperialismus und Erster Weltkrieg			
periods	terms and concepts		description
1914 – 1918	First World War	Erster Weltkrieg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The period in German history from 1919 to 1933 - The first parliamentary democracy in Germany.

1923	Year of Crisis	Krisenjahr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After the crisis year of 1923, the Weimar Republic entered a time of relative stability - The <i>global economic crisis</i> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - While the "<i>Nuremberg Laws</i>" tried to legalize anti-semitic discrimination, the November pogroms marked <i>the first step towards the extermination of the Jews</i>. - About 800 Jews were killed and 1,400 synagogues were burned down.
	National Socialism	National- sozialismus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 "<i>Volks-gemeinschaft</i>" with a dictatorial "<i>Führer</i>" as leader.
	Anti-Semitism	Antisemitismus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describes a racially exaggerated community of Germans - Only those who accepted National Socialism could belong to the "<i>Volks-gemeinschaft</i>". - Meant exclusion and oppression for many people.
	Enabling Act	Ermächtigungs- gesetz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	Münchener Abkommen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 Vernichtungslager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.