

HIST 220 Midterm Study Guide

Spring 2018

SHORT ANSWER TERMS (20 points)

- 14 f 13
- “Anti-Semites’ Petition”
- Anti-Semitism in Fraternities
- “Asocials”
- Beer Hall Putsch
- Bishop Galen
- Civil Service Law
- Dachau
- Enabling Act
- German hyperinflation
- German Workers’ Party
- “Harzburg Front”
- Hitler’s presidential run (1932)
- Houston Stewart Chamberlain
- Kapp Putsch
- Karl Lueger
- Killing the handicapped
- *Kristallnacht*
- Law Against the Overcrowding of Colleges
- Law for the Prevention of Hereditary Diseases
- Marinus van der Lubbe
- *Mein Kampf*
- *Mischlinge*
- Myths about Hitler
- Nazi boycott of Jewish businesses
- Nazi Euthanasia program
- Nuremberg Laws
- Paul von Hindenburg
- Persecution of Jehovah’s Witnesses
- Pope Innocent III
- Reich Flight Tax
- Reichstag Fire
- Robert Ritter
- Spartacus Uprising
- “Stab in the Back” legend
- T-4 Program
- Theodor Herzl

ESSAY [You will have to choose one of two options on the Midterm Exam] (30 points)

1. Doris Bergen has argued that there was a shift in how the National Socialists approached the issue of antisemitism. While initially ‘revolutionary’ and militant, Nazi antisemitism eventually became ‘routine’ in Germany. In what ways is this shift evident? How were the ‘revolutionary’ and ‘routinized’ forms of antisemitism made manifest in the actions and legislation of the Third Reich?
2. The Weimar Republic maintained a democratic and constitutional system of government. How, then, was it possible for Adolf Hitler to consolidate and centralize his political power after (legally) being appointed Chancellor in January 1933?
3. What happened during the *Kristallnacht*? How did Germans react to it? Why were the Nazis concerned with the public’s reaction at all?