

<b>Course title:</b>	<b>Seduction and Terror: Hitler's Germany</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>	Dr. Robert G. Waite
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<b>Track:</b>	B-Track
<b>Language of instruction:</b>	English
<b>Contact hours:</b>	72 (6 per day)
<b>ECTS credits:</b>	7
<b>Prerequisites:</b>	Students should be able to speak and read English at the upper intermediate level (B2) or higher.

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### Course description

The 'Thousand Year Reich' promised by Hitler when he became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933 lasted but 12 years. During this time, Hitler and his Nazi Party came to dominate the continent, terrorized vast numbers of Germans and Europeans, launched a devastating war, dominated and laid waste to much of Europe, and orchestrated the murder of more than five million Jews. Despite the terror and vast destruction, Hitler and the Nazi Party gained and retained the active support and involvement of most Germans. How was this possible? What roles did seduction and terror, consent and coercion, play?

This class focuses on Hitler's Germany, and it begins with the 19<sup>th</sup> century background. Central to this session will be a discussion of the broad political currents, the agitators and petty demagogues who fueled the dissatisfaction and spread it widely. We will also examine the popular literature that Hitler and many of his supporters read and absorbed.

Crucial to understanding the lure of Hitler and the Nazi Party was Germany's experience in the First World War, a conflict that decimated a generation and destroyed Europe as it was known. In its wake it left a shattered, humiliated, and deeply torn Germany. In this climate of uncertainty and despair, Hitler and the Nazi Party grew from a small group on the fringe of radical politics in Munich into a national force. This development is of central importance to this session. Those traits of Hitler crucial to his success, particularly his charisma, will be defined and analyzed within the broader political context of Weimar political and cultural life.

In late January 1933, Hitler gained the long desired but elusive goal: he became chancellor of Germany, the leader of a coalition government. The political intrigues leading to his appointment will be discussed. Much attention will be paid in this session to how Hitler, his cabinet, and supporters were able to consolidate the control over the state and society within a matter of months. This came at the cost of political liberties, through the growing use of terror, oppression, and intimidation. Yet, Hitler gained supporters as he seemingly offered economic stability and a new unity to the German people. How did the regime solidify its control over society and over political life? Was it seduction or terror, consent or coercion?

A key element of Hitler's rule was the concentration camp system, what came to be a vast network of prisons, centers of oppression and death. How this developed from the hundreds of small concentration camps set up in Berlin and across Germany shortly after Hitler's

takeover of power in 1933 to the well-organized and highly centralized system by 1939 will be the focus of this session. During the war, the concentration camp system spread across Germany and occupied Europe.

Hitler's ambitions, the conquest of 'living space' in Eastern Europe, the ruthless exploitation of these territories, and the annihilation of the Jews, motivated his foreign ambitions and led directly to World War II, the most destructive conflict in human history. We will also discuss the measures taken against the handicapped, homosexuals, Sinti and Roma within Germany and in the occupied territories.

In Germany and in occupied Europe opposition and resistance emerged and challenged Nazi rule. Opponents were motivated by a variety of reasons, some personal, some political. These too will be discussed as well as the regime's ruthless efforts to eradicate all opposition.

Lastly, the class will examine the end of the war, the so-called 'zero hour', the destruction and collapse of Nazi Germany. Soon, the reckoning with the Nazi past through investigations and criminal prosecutions, and the widespread non-reckoning among the German public, began. Only since the late 1960s has Germany looked openly and critically at its Nazi past and only then began establishing a series of memorials and monuments, a number of which we will be visiting.

We will be visiting local museums, historical sites and locations that reveal the operations of Nazi rule. These visits to sites in and near Berlin are a key element of the class and the experience of studying here. Please note that field trips are subject to change depending on the availability of appointments and speakers; on field trip days, class hours may be adjusted.

### **Student profile**

We welcome students from all disciplines who are interested in gaining an insight into the operations and dynamics of Nazi rule in Germany and its attempt to annihilate the Jews and to dominate the continent.

### **Prerequisites**

Interest and curiosity.

### **Required language skills**

The language of instruction is English. Language proficiency on an advanced Intermediate level (Mittelstufe II) is a prerequisite for participation. For orientation purposes, you can assess your language skills here (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR):

<https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=090000168045bb52>

### **Course Requirements**

Attendance in class, the careful reading of the assigned course materials, participation in the field trips, the discussion of the material in class, the completion of two short research papers (3-5 pages), and the final examination. Guidelines for the papers as well as suggested topics will be provided during the first session.

### **Grading**

Class participation: 20%  
Two short papers: 40%  
Final exam: 40%

**Reading**

A course reader will also be provided at the first meeting of the class. This includes excerpts from recent monographs on Nazi Germany, a selection of articles offering the newest research and insights, excerpts from original documents (in translation), and a weekly schedule of the readings. Another handout, a series of questions distributed then, will serve as a guide through the assigned texts.

**Course schedule**

Date	Program*
Tuesday, June 07, 2022	<p><b>Session 1</b> Introduction. Germany before Hitler: the rise of political anti-Semitism, the Volkisch ideology, and a new style of politics</p> <p><b>Session 2</b> World War I, Hitler, and German society, 1914-1918: from peacetime to war to revolution to democracy, a society torn apart</p> <p><b>Session 3</b> Field trip: German Historical Museum</p>
Friday, June 10, 2022	<p><b>Session 1</b> Aftermath of war: revolution and political violence - Hitler and the emergence of the Nazi Party, 1918-1924</p> <p><b>Session 2</b> The Weimar Republic: politics, economics, culture, and social change</p> <p><b>Session 3</b> Field trip: Topography of Terror</p>
Tuesday, June 14, 2022	<p><b>Session 1</b> The rise of Hitler and the Nazi Party, 1924-1933. Hitler becomes Chancellor and the Nazis take power</p> <p><b>Session 2</b> The Nazi seizure of power: securing authority, crippling civil liberties, and combating political opponents and dissidents</p> <p><b>Session 3</b> Field trip: Pape Street Memorial Site – an early concentration camp in Berlin</p>
Friday, June 17, 2022	<p><b>Session 1</b> Hitler and the Nazi Party in power: remaking society and combating the economic crisis</p> <p><b>Session 2</b> Hitler and the Nazi Party in power: reshaping political life</p> <p><b>Session 3</b> Film: Triumph of the Will (1935)</p>

<p>Tuesday, June 21, 2022</p>	<p><b>Session 1</b> The “people’s community”: constructing a new national unity. The ‘people’s products’ and mass consumption</p> <p><b>Session 2</b> Anti-Semitism as state policy, 1933-1938: exclusion, discrimination, and violence against Jews</p> <p><b>Session 3</b> Field trip: House of the Wannsee Conference</p> <p><b>1<sup>st</sup> paper due (3-5 pages)</b></p>
<p>Friday, June 24, 2022</p>	<p><b>Session 1</b> Mid-term discussion/review session. Mobilizing society: Hitler’s “people’s community”: insiders and outsiders</p> <p><b>Session 2</b> Mobilizing society: women and youth</p> <p><b>Session 3</b> Field trip: Forced Labor Documentation Center Schöneweide</p>
<p>Tuesday, June 28, 2022</p>	<p><b>Session 1 to Session 3</b> The Nazi concentration camp system, 1933-1945. Field trip - Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp Memorial Center</p>
<p>Friday, July 01, 2022</p>	<p><b>Session 1</b> Hitler’s ambitions abroad. Foreign policy and the outbreak of war in Europe, spring 1933 to September 1939</p> <p><b>Session 2</b> War and German society. Conquest, propaganda, and popular support, 1939-1942</p> <p><b>Session 3</b> Field trip: German-Russian Museum Karlshorst</p>
<p>Tuesday, July 05, 2022</p>	<p><b>Session 1</b> The Nazi regime at war. Barbarossa: the eastern front, 1941-1944</p> <p><b>Session 2</b> Nazi occupation policies: western Europe and eastern Europe contrasted</p> <p><b>Session 3</b> Field trip: Soviet War Memorial Treptower Park</p> <p><b>2<sup>nd</sup> paper due (3-5 pages)</b></p>
<p>Friday, July 08, 2022</p>	<p><b>Session 1</b> War and German society, 1943-1945: propaganda, despair, destruction, and desperation</p> <p><b>Session 2</b> Opposition and resistance to Nazi hegemony</p>

	<p><b>Session 3</b> Field trip: German Resistance Memorial Center</p>
Tuesday, July 12, 2022	<p><b>Session 1</b> Holocaust: background and beginnings of state sanctioned terror against Jews; the initial wave of killings</p> <p><b>Session 2</b> Holocaust: the death camps and industrialized mass murder</p> <p><b>Session 3</b> Field trip - Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe</p>
Friday, July 15, 2022	<p><b>Sessions 1-2</b> 9-9:30: 'Zero Hour': defeat and collapse. Reckoning 10-12:30: final examination</p>

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