**Section 6: The impact of war, 1939-45**

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| **Chapter 21** | **Chapter 22** | **Chapter 23** | **Chapter 24** |
| * May 1939 6.4 million married women in employment and women made up 37.7% of industrial labour force * food rationing system issued in Aug 1939 * no serious food shortages from 1939-41 * 3rd Sep 1939 – Decree on the Conversion of the whole German economy onto a war footing but Oct regime relented * Jan 1940-June 1941 – Hitler made 9 major speeches * June 1941 – Germany invade USSR * Dec 1941 – Red army launch counter attack * SD report in Jan 1942 was that ‘faith in the Fuhrer is unshakeable’ * March 1942 – RAF carried out major bombing on Lubeck * Feb 1943 – Goebbels announced Germany engaged in total war * March and July 1943 – 43 German cities attacked – Hamburg bombed 7 times between 25th July and 3rd Aug * D-Day landing in Normand in June 1944 * use of V1 and V2 missile in 1944-45 temporarily raised spirits * End of Aug 1944 – Paris liberated – SD report that people have lost all faith in the Fuhrer * Early 1945 – Allies had entered Germany * Jan 1945 – 3.5 million Germans fled home to escape fighting – 500,000 – 1 million died on these marches * 9th May 1945 – Germany conceded unconditional surrender to Allies * 1945 – 60% of labour force compromised of women | * 3rd Sep 1939 – Decree for Conversion of the Whole German economy onto a War footing * proportion of labour force in armaments production increased from 21% to 55% between Sep 1939 to Jan 1941 * by Dec 1941 – 4 million foreign workers employed in Germany * 1942-1945 – 28 million workers from Eastern Europe transported to Germany * 13th Jan 1943 – Decree for the Comprehensive Deployment of Men and Women for Reich Defence Tasks – men aged 16-65 and women aged 17-45 had to work * 1941-1943 – German aircraft production increased by 200% whilst task production increased by 250% * gains in production achieved by Albert spear in 1943/44 * by 1944 – 7 million foreign workers in Germany and another 7 million in occupied territories doing work for Germans – estimated that foreign labour made up ¼ of the German labour force * Jan 1945 – bombing had resulted in 35% fewer tanks, 31% fewer aircrafts and 42% fewer lorries | * 5-6 million Jews systematically murdered * 20th Jan 1942 – Wannsee Conference * more than ½ of all Jews to die in Holocaust were exterminated between Feb 1942-Feb 1943 * death camps in operation from 1942 to 1945 * 1/5 of Holocaust victims died in Auschwitz * Chelmno – 1st killing centre in Dec 1941 – 145,000 died there * Majdanek – 200,000 died there – 60% of them Jews * Belzec – more than ½ million Jews killed there with thousands of gypsies * Sobibor – 250,000 victims died there mostly Jews ad Soviet POW – Oct 1943 a Jewish revolt led to escape of 800 prisoners * Treblinka – 1 million murdered there * about 10,000 Jewish partisans active in Lithuania in early 1942 * Warsaw ghetto in 1943 – larger uprising * about 250,000-400,000 died on death marches | * Edelweiss Pirates – weren’t politically hostile – 1944, cologne groups became linked to underground groups that helped army deserters, escaped prisoners of war forced labourers an prisoners from concentration camps – 7th Dec 1942, Gestapo broke up 28 groups – leaders handed in Nov 1944 * Swing youth – motivated to have a good time * White Rose group – police movement led by Hans and Sophia Scholl at Munich university – influenced by Bishop Galen – 1942-43 issued 6 pamphlets – eventually caught and executed * Catholic Churches – Bishop Galen spoke out and condemned T4 programmed that killed 270,000 mentally and physically disabled people – those who distributed his sermons were persecuted – 3 Catholic priests executed – Archbishop Frings of Cologne condemned killing of POW * Protestant Church – Bonhoeffer called for resistance to treatment of Jews – banned from public speaking from 1940 – arrested by Gestapo in 1943 and executed in 1945 * Communist – had 89 underground cells in Berlin but only 22 by the end of 1943 * Kreisau Circle – held 3 meetings in 1942-43 before group broken up by Gestapo in April 1943– leader was von Moltke and had other aristocrat, lawyers, SPD politicians and churchmen including Bonhoeffer * March 1943 – 1st assassination attempt failed * 1943 – conspiracy joined by von Stauffenberg * Plans made for military coup – Operation Valkyrie if assassination worked * July 1944 – 2nd assassination attempt failed – 7000 people arrested and 5746 executed |