

**Q 1. Give 3 problems for Germany
at the end of WW1?**

Answer 1

- Armed forces demoralised – (German sailor's mutiny at Kiel)
- Starvation (Germany surrounded by enemies so no food can get in)
- Kaiser Wilhelm II has fled – so no stable leader for the country – Communist invading from Russia in east attempting to make Germany Communist

**Q2. List 6 terms of the
Versailles (2 Territory, 2
military, 2 economic)**

Answer 2

1. Territory: No Union (Anschluss) between Germany & Austria; All overseas colonies to be given to Allied powers.
2. Army no to exceed 100,000 troops; No Navy or Airforce
3. Reparations fixed at £6.6bn, German Rhineland demilitarised

Q 3. Why did the people of Germany hate the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?

Answer 3

They felt it was unfair because it was a 'dictat' or a dictated peace where they had no say

The terms and conditions were too harsh, especially £6.6bn which would keep Germany in debt until 1984

100,000 troops was not enough to stop the Communists who were now invading Germany and trying to take power

**Q 4. What was the
Weimar Republic?**

Answer 4

A republic is where you have no monarchy (like Kaiser Wilhelm II) but instead you have a president to lead your country.

Weimar was a 'safe place' where Ebert and other politicians could meet because Berlin was being attacked by Communists.

**Q 5. Why was a Republic
discussed and formed at
Weimar?**

Answer 5

- At the end of WW1, German troops (Freikorps) clashed with Russian Communists (Spartacists), especially in Berlin – where the Reichstag was unsafe.
- Weimar was chosen as a safe-place to form a new Government, as the Kaiser had fled to Holland.
- Frederick Ebert, leader of the German Social Democrat Party (SPD was by far the biggest party in Germany) was elected as the new leader of the new German Republic – now known as the ‘Weimar Republic’.

**Q 6. Why did the people of
Germany hate the Weimar
Republic?**

Answer 6

- Because Ebert accepted the terms of the Versailles Treaty
- The left-wing Communists hated it because they wanted control of the Government
- The right-wing Nationalists hated it because they wanted control of the Government

Q 7. What was the structure of the Weimar Constitution?

Answer 7

- Reichstag – Upper-House – elected every 4 years – proportional representation
- Reichsrat – Lower House – made up of members from local regions
- President – elected every 7 years and chooses the Chancellor – can also change laws under Article 48
- Everyone over the age of 20 can vote – including women

**Q8. Who were the
Communists and why were
they in Germany?**

Answer 8

- The first Communist Party was formed in Russia in 1917 – when Tsar and his family were overthrown
- The Communists believed in equality and that everyone should have ‘land, peace and bread’
- When the Kaiser fled Germany, the Communists flooded into Berlin and other German cities to take control of the Country and form a new Communist Government

Q 9. Who were the Freikorps and what did they feel at the end of WW1 when they saw Germany in such a bad way?

Answer 9

- The Freikorps were soldiers that returned from the trenches of WW1 – many with weapons
- They were right-wing - nationalists who wanted ‘Germany for the Germans’
- They returned to see their families starving and Communists trying to take control
- They felt betrayed by the ‘November Criminals’ or officers who had signed the Armistice

Q 10. Describe the Rhur region?

Answer 10

The Rhur region was very industrial with many mines, factories and also iron and steel-works.

Economically, Germany depended on the Rhur region to export coal, steel and iron.

**Q 11. Why did France occupy
the Rhur region in 1923?**

Answer 11

- France and Belgium occupied the Rhur region in 1923, because Germany had faltered in paying reparations, so they decided to take resources such as coal, iron and steel reserves

Q 12. Why did hyper-inflation happen in Germany in 1923?

Answer 12

- When the French & Belgium troops arrived in the Ruhr, they took away coal, iron and steel – so the German workers went on strike.
- The French & Belgium troops invaded the Rhur and tried to physically force the workers back into the factories.
- There was no money being made from the coal, steel and iron products in the Rhur and no wages for workers; so Ebert printed more money – causing inflation and the costs of basic goods such as bread to spiral out of control.

**Q 13. How did Hitler and the
Nazi Party feel about the Rhur
Crisis?**

Answer 13

- Hitler and the Nazi Party protested to Ebert and said he was a fool for agreeing to reparations.
- 100,000 German troops could not defend the German workers in the Ruhr region
- They encouraged workers to fight-back and sabotage factories and mines with fire and flooding and smash up railway tracks

**Q 14. Name 3 political parties
in Germany between 1918-
1923?**

Answer 14

1. German Communist Party (CPD)
2. National Socialist German Workers Party (Nazis)
3. Social Democratic Party (SPD)

**Q 15. Describe the
Spartacist Revolt**

Answer 15

- Karl Leibnecht & Rosa Luxembourg organised all the different German Communists into the 'Spartacist League'.
- The Spartacists led an attack on Berlin in 1920, when there was a general strike.
- Ebert called upon the Friekorps to stop the German Communists from taking over Berlin and there were street battles in which the Friekorps defeated the Spartacists and murdered Leibnecht and Luxembourg.

Q 16. Describe the Kapp Putsch

Answer 16

- Right-wing groups led by Dr Wolfgang Kapp and mostly Freikorps rebel because of cuts to 100,000 German troops as agreed at Versailles
- Stormed Berlin and tried to take control of Reichstag
- Berlin workers go on a general strike – so no gas, electricity, fuel, food or transport
- Ebert asks German army to fire-upon Freikorps – they refuse
- Fails after just 4 days
- Kapp flees to Sweden

**Q 17. Describe the
Munich Beer Hall Putsch**

Answer 17

- Hitler heard that Von Kahr was holding a meeting of German Right wing groups in a Munich beer hall – but hadn't invited him and the Nazi
- Hitler stormed the beer hall, shot 2 bullets in the air and declared a "revolution had begun"
- Ludendorff (a WW1 war hero) supported Hitler but arrived late
- Ludendorff allowed some of the men to go – they went straight to the police
- Hitler went on a march across Munich – with 600 SA troops – they failed to defeat the army barracks and police
- A police barricade stopped Hitler and the march – but the police opened fire and killed 16 SA – 4 Munich police died
- Hitler was arrested and put on trial for treason

Q 18. Describe 4 effects of the Munich Beer Hall Putsch on Hitler.

Answer 18

1. Hitler used the trial to voice his hatred of Versailles, Weimar Republic, Ebert and the Rhur Crisis
2. Hitler appeared on the front page of every German newspaper for 7 days – great media
3. Though accused of treason – Hitler was sentenced to 9 months in Landsberg Prison, but only completed 9 months in a nice prison cell
4. Whilst in Landsberg Prison, Hitler worked with his Deputy Rudolf Hess to write his autobiography 'Mein Kampf' meaning 'my struggle' – this sold millions of copies
5. HITLER LEARNED TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS BY “LEGAL MEANS”

**Q 19. What dates were the
Stresemann Era?**

Answer 19

1924 -1929

These were known as the “Golden Years of the Weimar Republic”

**Q 20. How did Stresemann
change the German currency to
repair hyper-inflation?**

Answer 20

- There were billions of old marks in circulation, these had to be destroyed because people believed if hyperinflation ended, then these would be valuable – so they would be rich
- A new RENTENMARK was introduced as a temporary banknote to replace the German Mark
- 18 months later, Stresemann introduced the REICHSMARK which was backed-up by gold bullion in the German central Reichbank

Q 21. Describe 3 features of the Dawes Plan.

Answer 21

1. USA gave immediate loans of £40 million in August 1924, to help get German industry going again
2. More affordable reparation payments were negotiated – when these started France & Belgium agreed to leave the Ruhr
3. The German Reichbank was re-structured to sort the German economy

**22. Describe 3 features of the
Young Plan.**

Answer 22

1. The US banker Owen Young worked with the Allies (Britain & France) to reduce reparation payments from 1929
2. Reparations were reduced from £6.6bn to £1.85bn
3. The length of time given to Germany to complete reparations was 59 years – meaning they would end in 1988

Q 23. Why was the League of Nations important to Germany?

Answer 23

- The League of Nations was peace-keeping organisation of countries that met to work together – especially to avoid war.
- In 1926 Germany was allowed to join the League of Nations – so was considered as “the Good-Boy of Europe”!

Q 24. What was the Locarno Pact of 1925 and the Kellogg-Briand pact of 1928?

Answer 24

- The Locarno Pact of 1925 was a pact signed between Germany and France where they agreed never to change the borders between their countries
- From the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928, Germany was one of 60 countries which signed this pact (or agreement) where all countries in the pact agreed never to go to war against each other

Q 25. Who was the founder of the German Worker's Party?

Answer 25

Anton Drexler – a retired railway engineer, who became a far-right wing politician, both nationalistic and very anti-Semitic – forming the German Workers party in 1919

**Q 26. List 3 points from Hitler's
25 point Plan.**

Answer 26

Highlights from the 25 Point Programme (1920)

- *Union of all Germans into a greater Germany*
- *Annul (cancel) the Treaty of Versailles*
- *Demand more land*
- *Jews have no right of citizenship*
- *Large industries must share their profits*
- *Improve old age pensions*
- *Property can be confiscated without compensation if it is for the good of the nation*
- *Freedom of religion as long as it does not endanger the position of the state. Jewish religion is opposed.*
- *All immigration of non-Germans to stop immediately.*
- *Strong central government*

**Q 27. What did Hitler change
the name of the German
Workers Party to?**

Answer 27

National Socialist German Worker's Party

(nicknamed the “Nazi Party” for short)

Q 28. Name 4 other Nazi Leaders and their roles.

Answer 28

1. Rudolf Hess – Deputy to Hitler
2. Ernst Rohm – leader of the SA
3. Herman Goering – leader of the Luftwaffe Air Ministry
4. Joseph Goebbels – Leader of Propaganda
5. Heinrich Himmler – Leader of SS

Q 29. Who were the SA and what was their nickname? Describe a typical Storm-trooper.

Answer 29

SA stands for “Sturmabteilung” – German for ‘Storm trooper’ – nicknamed the “Brown-shirts” because of the colour of their uniform

Description: “Often, young, unemployed, extreme right wing German, wanted a small wage and power of a uniform. Sometimes ex-Freikorps – all rather brutal, violent, ill-disciplined and often drunk”

Q 30. Who was the commanding officer of the SA and how many men did he build them up to by 1933?

Answer 30

Ernst Rohm and he built up the SA to
400,000 men

Q 31. Who were the SS, who led them and what was their nickname and role in Nazi Germany?

Answer 31

The SS were the “Schutzstaffel” or Hitler’s personal bodyguards – they wore black uniforms so their nickname was the “Black-shirts”.

Description: The SS were specially selected, most being over 6ft 2ins tall, having blond hair and blue eyes – typical Aryans.

They swore an “oath of Allegiance” to do anything asked of them – no matter how brutal.

Many ran the “death head” units in Nazi Concentration Camps

**Q 32. Who was the leading
commander of the SS?**

Answer 32

They were led by Heinrich Himmler, a former chicken farmer, who was known to be brutal and sadistic.

Q 33. Name 3 Nazi Party beliefs?

Answer 33

1. Führerprinzip: (The Fuhrer Principle): When Hitler ended the Weimar Republic he merged the roles of President & Chancellor together to form one TOTAL leader
2. Aryan Race: Hitler believed that Blond haired – blue-eyed people were Gods chosen ones
3. Lebensraum: (Living Space for the Aryans). Hitler believed that only the Aryan race should inhabit the earth and that they must take over the ‘east’ – which was Poland and Russia!

**Q 34. Who were the
“Herrenvolk”?**

Answer 34

The “Herrenfolk” were also known as Hitler’s ‘master-race’ or chosen people – the Aryan race

Q 35. Who was Joseph Goebbels and what was his main role in the Nazi Party?

Answer 35

Dr Joseph Goebbels was the Nazi Minister for Propaganda. His Ministry controlled and censored all media, cinema, radio, advertising, etc.

If anyone spoke out in any way against the Nazis they were arrested and thrown into concentration camps.

**Q 36. When and what was the
Wall Street Crash?**

Answer 36

- When the Wall Street stock market crashed in October 1929, the world economy was plunged into the Great Depression. By the winter of 1932, America was in the depths of the greatest economic depression in its history.
- The immediate effects of the Wall Street Crash. Unemployed men lining up to register for work in Berlin 1929.

**Q 37. How did the Wall Street
Crash effect Germany?**

Answer 37

- The USA Government called in all loans from the Young Plan and other debts – which had to be paid immediately – Germany struggled to pay.
- By 1932 unemployment in Germany reached more than six million. Despite the partial recovery from 1924 to 1929, the Wall Street Crash plunged Germany back into crisis.

Q 38. Why did the Nazi Party become attractive to German voters at this time?

Who voted for the Nazis – name 5 groups?

Answer 38

1. The Unemployed who felt they needed a stronger more independent right-wing Government
2. The Communists were becoming popular so – anti Communists
3. Goebbels' propaganda campaign for Nazi votes was brilliant and powerful – he gained support from Alfred Hugenberg who owned most German newspapers
4. Leading industrial businesses like Thyssen and Krupp made big payments to the Nazi Party – they feared trade union power and the Communists
5. Hitler himself was a brilliant speaker – who made massive promises to sort out Stresemann's "Weimar mess"! Right wing voters

39. How did Hitler become Chancellor?

Answer 39

1. Brüning had been Chancellor since 1930, but was hated by the Reichstag because he was elected by President Hindenburg – by 1932 he was removed because he failed to sort the economy
2. Brüning was replaced by Franz von Papen (elected by Hindenburg) and he called for new elections
3. Papen could not secure a majority vote and Kurt von Schleicher became Chancellor in 1932. In the election Hitler came second because Schleicher joined other parties against the Nazis
4. By January 1933, Hitler had come to power by the vote or by 'legal means'!

Q 40. Describe what the German Reichstag was and its role in German politics.

Answer 40

The German Reichstag was the political building for Germany based in Berlin.

It housed the upper 'Reichstag' politician and the lower house 'Reichsrat' politicians.

It was a place which Germans saw as their law and justice - many loved the old building as a symbol of German historic pride

Answer 41

41. Describe the key events of the Reichstag Fire.

Answer 41

- On 27th February 1933, the German Reichstag building was set on fire, just one week before the final elections
- A young Dutch Communist named Marinus van der Lubbe was arrested at the scene, accused of starting the fire on behalf of the Communist Party
- Van der Lubbe was put on trial and sentenced to death – executed by beheading
- Because van der Lubbe was a Communist, the communists were blamed for starting the fire and attacking Germany.
- Hitler immediately introduced the ‘Decree for the Protection of German People and State’ – which allowed the Nazis to arrest and imprison anyone suspected of plotting against the Government

Q 42. When and what was the 'Enabling Act' and how did it give the Nazis total power in Germany by 1933?

Answer 42

The Enabling Act became German law on March 24th, 1933

The Enabling Act gave Hitler and the Nazi party total 'legal' power and control over all German law for 4 years with no opposition

The Enabling Act was passed because Hitler used the SA to intimidate other Reichstag members who turned up to vote against it – by now all Communist Party Members were imprisoned and all other political parties were banned, as were Trade Unions

**Q 43. Describe the key events
of the 'Night of the Long
Knives'**

Answer 43

- By 1934 the SA numbered 3 million men, the SS was only 52,000 and the German Army was 100,000
- Ernst Rohm, as leader of the SA could easily overthrow Hitler and become leader of the Nazi Party
- Hitler resented Rohm as a homosexual, who the media had previously attacked for wild parties, affecting the reputation of the Nazis
- Himmler, suggested to Hitler that Rohm would try to overthrow him – so he should be murdered – then the SA could be overtaken by real Army generals and trained for war
- On June 30th, 1934, Rohm and other leaders of the SA were murdered, along with von Schleicher and many old rivals of Hitler and the Nazi Party

Q 44. How did Hitler benefit from death of President Hindenburg?

Answer 44

- President Paul Hindenberg died in August 1934
- Hitler, then decided to finish off the Weimar Constitution by merging the role of Chancellor with that of President.
- He then called himself the 'Fuhrer', which means single leader

**Q 45. Who were the Gestapo
and what did they do?**

Answer 45

The Gestapo were the Nazi 'secret police', set up in 1933 by Goering, but in 1936 it came under the control of Himmler and the SS.

The Gestapo made the Nazi 'State' possible, because they were so feared, having arrested and imprisoned 160,000 Germans by 1939.

They were extremely brutal and used torture as a typical method to find out information from suspects

Q 46. What were concentration camps and why were they needed after 1933?

**Describe a typical 'Death Camp' –
Describe a typical workers camp?**

Answer 46

- From the Enabling Act in March 1933, the Nazis set-up a new form of prison known as a concentration camp – mainly to contain / imprison Communists
- Many of these camps became workers camps, where inmates were worked hard on low calories, resulting in death
- In their attempt to eliminate the Jews, Death Camps were designed for gassing and burning Jews.
- These camps were controlled by the Gestapo 'Death Head' Units

**Q 47. How did Hitler
control the law?**

Answer 47

- The Nazis controlled the Reichstag which made law for German Courts to follow.
- All Judges had to join the National Socialist League for the Maintenance of German Law
- In 1933, the German Lawyers Front was set-up
- From 1936, all German Judges had to wear a swastika and eagle on their robes
- All courts had to have swastika flags and a statue or painting of Hitler
- In 1934, a new People's court was established to try suspects of treason – they were biased towards Hitler and the Nazi Party

Q 48. How did the Nazis deal with the Church and who resisted Hitler within the Church?

Answer 48

- Hitler signed the 'concordat' with Pope Pius XI, which agreed that the Pope would stay out of Nazi politics if he left Catholics alone
- However, Priests were harassed, Catholic monasteries and schools were closed-down
- Protestants – some 'German Christians' admired Hitler and established the 'Reich Church' under Ludwig Muller
- Pastor Martin Niemoller opposed Hitler by setting up the 'Pastor's Emergency League', which challenged Nazi beliefs – landing Niemoller in a concentration camp until after the war

**49. How did the Nazi use
censorship?**

Answer 49

Goebbels as Nazi Minister for Propaganda was brilliant – he took control and censored

- All newspapers, magazines and publications
- Literature – All books had to be approved by Nazis – all books by Jews and against Nazis were burned

**50. How the Nazi control
propaganda?**

Answer 50

- Rallies & Parades impressed many Germans - with SA, SS and Hitler Youth – most famous being the Nuremberg Rallies
- Radio- mass produced cheap radio so everyone could hear Hitler's speeches
- Film – all cinemas broadcast pro-Nazi Propaganda films
- Posters – Hundreds of Nazi Posters appeared all over Germany – pure propaganda showing every area of Nazi influence on German people and their lives, ie Hitler Youth, Autobahns, Holidays, women, 'Strength Through Joy', etc

Q 51. How did Hitler use the Berlin Olympic Games of 1936 to showcase the Nazi Party?

Answer 51

- Hitler encouraged very competitive sport at School and in Hitler Youth Movements
- 1936 Olympics staged in Berlin – new stadium was built for 110,000 people – the largest in the world
- Anti-Semitic signs were removed so visitors got a positive image of Germany
- Media presence was very high to show German successes – films directed by Leni Riefenstahl the finest German film maker – for propaganda
- Germany won more medals than anyone else, 33 Gold, 26 Silver and 30 Bronze
- Despite this – Jessie Owens a black American won 4 Gold Medals and broke 11 world records – showing that Nazi Aryan Supremacy was a myth – Hitler refused to award his medals or shake Jesse Owen's hand

**Q 52. How did Hitler control
School's?**

Answer 52

- Textbooks were re-written to fit the Nazi view of History, racial purity and had to be approved
- Teachers – had to swear an Oath of Loyalty to Hitler and join the ‘Nazi Teacher’s League’
- Lessons – began with a “Heil Hitler” salute. Maths looked at stats for war. Geography considered invasion routes, Science – how to poison Jews, etc and History – how Germany really won WW1 but was ‘stabbed in back’ by weak German Generals
- Curriculum – Boys emphasis on military (PE) – girls on domestic roles as mothers did needlework, cooking. New subjects include ‘eugenics’ (race studies)

53. What was the Hitler Jugend?

**Give 3 examples of activities
they did?**

Answer 53

The Hitler Jugend was the Hitler Youth Movement

- Little Fellows (Pimfe) aged 6-10 (Sport, hiking, camping)
- German Young People (Deutsches Jungfolk) aged 10-13 (Military Preparation)
- Hitler Youth (Hitlerjugend) aged 14-18 (training for the military)

54. Who were the Hitler Maidens and give 3 examples of what they did?

Answer 54

- Young Girls' League (Jungmadelbund) age 10-14 (Sport & camping)
- League of German Maidens (Bund Deutscher Madel) age 14-18 (Lessons for motherhood, a compulsory year working on the land, domestic Science, physical exercise, parades & marches)
- Faith & Beauty (Glaube und Schonheit) age 18-21 (continued training for marriage and life as a housewife. Classes on clothes making, raising children and healthy cooking)

Q 55. Who were the 'Eidleweis Pirates', the 'Youth Swing group' and the 'White Rose group'?

Answer 55

These were all Youth Groups who hated the Nazis and rejected the Hitler Youth movements

- ‘Eidleweis Pirates’, listened to forbidden music like swing and Jazz, attacked Hitler Youth, called themselves Navajos – later a serious threat to Nazi security
- ‘Youth Swing group’ listened to forbidden music like swing and Jazz – boys grew hair long – girls wear make-up – liked black people and Jews
- ‘White Rose group’ – led by Sophie & Hans Scholl, they led secret protests by dropping ant-Nazi leaflets across universities and cities. They were caught by the Nazis and executed by beheading

56. Describe 3 ways in which the Nazi Party controlled the lives of women?

Answer 56

Under the Weimar Republic women had made great progress with the vote, fashion, careers, social life and independence. Under the Nazis things changed drastically for women who had to give up these things and focus on the 3 K's!

Kinder = Children - women were expected to rear many children for the Third Reich

Kuche = Kitchen – women were expected to be domesticated in the home, cooking, baking and cleaning for their families

Kirche = Church – all women were expected to join the Nazi Reich Protestant Church and take their children to regular services to honour Hitler and God.

57. Describe 4 ways in which Hitler solved unemployment between the years 1933-39.

Answer 57

1. The Reich Labour Service – compulsory for all men aged 18-25 to serve for 6 months on labour programs building roads, dams, buildings, etc
2. Invisible employment – as Jews and women were removed from the workplace – they were replaced by men
3. Job Creation Schemes – by 1938, over 37bn marks were spent on 3000 km of new roads and dams
4. Rearmament – conscription was introduced in 1935 (against Versailles Treaty) – billions was spent on tanks, aircraft and ships to build up the armed forces

**Q 58. How did Hitler and the
Nazi Party raise the standard of
living between 1933-1939?**

Answer 58

- “Strength Through Joy” program – improved leisure time in return for hard work – holidays, theatre visits, concerts, museum tours, etc
- ‘Beauty of labour’ – organised the building of canteens and better lighting in the workplace, swimming pools and sports facilities for workers
- Volkswagen Scheme – gave workers the chance to pay 5 marks a week to help fund a new car (which most workers never received!)

**59. When and what was
'Kristallnacht'?**

Answer 59

- “Kristallnacht, 9 November 1938” was the “Night of Broken Glass”.
- Jewish shops, 7500 businesses and even homes were smashed and looted; synagogues were gutted by fire and 100 Jews died from the attacks
- The Jews were not allowed to claim from their insurance companies and were forced to clear up the mess in the aftermath

**60. When and what were the
Nuremberg Laws?**

Answer 60

The Nazis held massive rallies – the biggest being the annual rally at Nuremberg

On 15th September, 1935 passed 2 new racial laws at their annual Nuremberg rally

1. The Reich Citizenship Law – stated that only those with pure German blood could be German citizens. Posters showing family trees were posted in all public places
2. The Law for the Protection of German Blood & Honour – forbade marriage or sexual relations between Jews and German citizens. Germans with Jewish partners were told to divorce

**Q 61. In which ways were Jews
persecuted?**

Answer 61

- Jewish children were segregated then removed from education in 1938 – anti-Jewish children’s books and stories targeted the Jews as ugly paedophiles
- The Boycott of Jewish Shops from April 1933, meant many Jews lost their jobs and businesses
- 1935 Nuremberg Laws
- From 1936 – all Jews were removed from medical teaching, accountancy and other professions
- 1938 – Jewish had to carry identity cards and register their possessions – “Kristallnacht”

Q 62. List 5 groups and minorities who were persecuted in Germany other than Jews?

Answer 62

1. People with disabilities – had to be compulsory sterilised
2. Homosexual people – men were arrested and sent to concentration camps
3. The Gypsies – had to register with German authorities and were forbidden to marry German citizens
4. Mentally ill – these people were often secretly murdered by gas or lethal injection in the Euthanasia campaign
5. Prisoners – were sent to concentration camps and worked or starved to death