

Auf geht's! Cultural Targets

Unit 12: Erinnerungen

This handout covers the pertinent cultural information present in Unit 12 of *Auf geht's!*. Complete the following exercises in order to help you prepare for an exam on this unit. All information is available in the Interactive.

A. Der 2. Weltkrieg.

1. What is *die Machtergreifung*, and what are some reasons why it was possible?

2. After the *NSDAP* came to power, why was there a *Wirtschaftsaufstieg*?

3. What were the *Autobahnen* called when they were first constructed?

4. The _____ in 1939 is when Hitler invaded Poland.

5. What was the '*Butter statt Kanonen*' campaign? Was it successful?

6. Explain the approach of *totaler Krieg* as developed by the National Socialists.

7. During the *Bombennächte* in 1944, many city-dwellers spent their nights in _____.

8. What was *die Flucht* in 1945?

B. Nachkriegszeit.

1. When did WWII officially end? _____

2. What was *der Zusammenbruch* in Germany?

3. Where were most German POWs sent after the war? _____

4. What were *die Hamsterfahrten*?

5. Why was the process of *Entnazifizierung* nearly impossible in Germany?

6. Tensions between The Soviets and the Allied Powers (US, France, Britain) led to both the _____

between communist and democratic nations, and the division of Germany into East and West.

B. Nachkriegszeit. (cont.)

7. The military alliance of the West was _____, and the _____ was the military organization of the East.

C. Definitionen. Briefly describe each of the terms below.

1. *Nazi*: _____

2. *die NSDAP*: _____

3. *die Luftwaffe*: _____

4. *KZ*: _____

5. *die Wehrmacht*: _____

D. Die deutsche Geschichte.

1. What does the term *Vergangenheitsbewältigung* mean for Germans?

2. How have Austrians historically viewed their relationship to National Socialism?

3. What was the focus in Germany in the years following the war?

4. Explain what began happening in Germany in the 1960's.

5. What is the *Historikerstreit*?

6. Why did the 1990's see more discussion of German atrocities in WWII?

7. Why would the word *Verbrechen* be used when talking about the Nazi regime?

E. Überwindung.

1. What is meant by the *Singularität* of the Holocaust?

2. After WWII, people tried to bring Nazis to justice. The _____ were held in Nuremberg, and Nazis who were not executed were sent to _____ in Berlin.

3. What is the term used for compensation for crimes Germany committed during WWII? _____

4. How can Germany and other nations who have committed crimes against humanity take steps to prevent history from repeating itself?

5. Issues such as *Vergangenheitsbewältigung* are important, yet it is imperative not to confront people with them too much. How do most Americans feel about revisiting the genocide of Native Americans and the enslavement of African-Americans?

6. The two films made about Hitler's last days are _____ and _____.

7. Where is the *Holocaust Mahnmal* located, and to whom is it dedicated?

F. Die Deutsche Demokratische Republik.

1. What was *die Stasi*?

2. Many Germans acted as informants for the East German government. What happened after the *Wiedervereinigung*?

3. What are some of the things people were guaranteed under the system of *soziale Sicherheit*?

4. What were some downsides of this system?

5. What do some Germans who grew up in the DDR sometimes miss about it?

F. Die Deutsche Demokratische Republik. (cont.)

6. In a *Planwirtschaft*, the model of government in the former DDR, which of these is not a characteristic?
- a. The government sets the price of all goods for the entire country.
 - b. The government controls how goods are produced.
 - c. Manufacturers determine how many goods are produced.
 - d. Advertising is not necessary as there is no competition between companies.
 - e. There aren't a lot of different brands of the same product.