Polices Towards Women in Germany 1933 – 1945

1. **What were Hitler’s three key aims?**

* Encourage motherhood
* Discourage work/ professional posts for women
* Increase Germany’s birth rate

1. **What law was passed in 1933 to reduce female employment?**

* The Law for the Reduction of Employment

1. **What percentage of marriages were loan assisted by 1939?**

* 42%

1. **What action was taken in 1934 to reduce the number of women in further education?**

* 10% university entrance quota

1. **What careers were women forced out of in 1934?**

* Medicine, the Legal profession, and Civil service

1. **True or false: Hitler believed that ‘Female Emancipation’ was a Jewish scheme and Marxist in nature.**

* True

1. **What year was the Lebensborn project launched?**

* 1935

1. **What award was given to women to encourage motherhood in 1939?**

* ‘The Honour Cross of German Motherhood’ or ‘Mother’s Cross’

1. **True or false: Nazi’s banned abortion for all women except Jewish women, and those with genetic defects.**

* True

1. **What programme was established to teach young girls how to become proper ‘German women and mothers’?**

* The German League of Maidens

1. **In which year were women invited to work in factories again due to labour shortages?**

* 1936

1. **True or false: Germany’s birth rate had been increasing consistently from the 1800’s**.

* False, it had been declining

1. **What was Germany’s approximate birth rate in 1937?**

* 1.28 Million

1. **What were the three ‘K’s that women were reduced to?**

* Cooking, Children, Church

1. **Why were Nazi policies often contradictory?**

* They claimed to promote the importance of family values but encouraged the youth to place the party over the family. While they emphasized the importance of marriage, they made divorce easier, permitted ‘illegitimate’ births and advanced compulsory sterilization to those with genetic defects. Their efforts to keep women home ultimately backfired, as they needed more workers during the war effort and while further education was initially discouraged, during wartime they were encouraged to enter universities and train for professional jobs that were lacking in workers.

1. **What was the aim of the Lebensborn project?**

* To attempt to create a new, substantial, population of the Aryan race.

1. **When was agricultural labour made compulsory for all women under 25?**

* 1939

1. **In January 1943, women of what ages could be conscripted for the war effort?**

* 16 to 43

1. **Why did couples need a certificate of ‘fitness to marry’ from 1935 onwards?**

* To ensure only those who had good racial credentials would be allowed to procreate.

1. **What would happen to couples found cohabiting after their marriage had been ended from 1941?**

* They would be sent to concentration camps.