

### EDELWEISS PIRATES

Collection of different groups who were all united against Nazi youth groups. They would have names like Roving Dudes and

They were mostly left wing groups and some were connected to the KPD (Communist party)

They would have alternative gatherings to camp and sing anti

Some would play a more active type of resistance by beating up Hitler Youth, writing anti Nazi graffiti on walls or helping allied air men escape.

There were estimated to be over 2,000 members in these groups. The gestapo had many of these under observation In 1944, 12 were executed in Cologne.

Conservative groups were well connected and resourced but were also regularly under suspicion. Many had lost faith in Hitler or had been put off by Nazi policies. Towards 1943 groups such as the KREISAU CIRCLE began to meet. This was a diverse group of people who began to think about an alternative Germany after Nazism based on social democracy and freedom. It was heavily influenced by Christianity. The problem with this group was that it could not work out how to rid Germany of Hitler to begin! Many were implicated in the 1944 July bomb plot including VON MOLTKE one of its key leaders.

### **SWING TYPES**

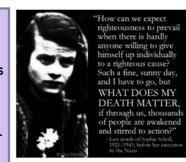
These were more rebellious types of young people who were determined not to 'conform' to the ideas the Nazis had for them in terms of fashion and music.

They would grow their hair long, smoke and listen to Jazz music (swing) which was banned due to its African American origins. Many had the greeting Heil Benny in tribute to Benny Goodman, an American musician. They tended to be wealthier and middle class. They weren't executed but some were jailed

and beat up as an example to others.

### WHITE ROSE

This was a student group formed in Munich by brother and sister Hans and Sophie Scholl. It was started following Hans experiences in Poland and his disgust at the treatment of locals there as well as Bishop Galen's denunciation of euthanasia. The group handed out lots of anti Nazi leaflets around Munich university denouncing national socialism as a depravity. They were caught, tortured and guillotined in 1943.





# Young people

## **Conservatives**

Important personalities like ULRICH VON HASSELL, the ex ambassador to Rome and Carl Cordeler , the Mayor of Leipzig expressed opposition to Hitler and the Nazis



# **Opposition 6** to the Nazis

# **Military**





CATHOLIC CHURCH



the natural opposition to Hitler

but the effectiveness of Hitlers

terror programme had quickly

rendered them virtually

the gestapo

powerless by March 1933!

Many were locked up as part

of the Decree powers and the

rest were actively infiltrated by



## The left wing - Communists and Socialists should have been

Church

the Red orchestra and it successfully infiltrated parts of the government.

Communist 'cells' operated in up to 89 factories in Berlin alone. However, acts of sabotage were very rare and many groups confined themselves to printing anti Nazi leaflets The Catholic Church has faced huge criticism for seeming to be only interested in protecting its own interests and not those of the Jews. However, the Catholic Church did a number of things to oppose the Nazis

Bishop Von Galen bravely stood up to the Nazis for their T4 euthanasia policy and received so much support that the programme was halted - at least temporarily on Hitler's orders. He was later arrested for a potential role in the 1944 bomb plot but survived the war. He was nicknamed the Lion of Munster for his actions

The church also successfully protected many Jews in the Vatican under the orders of the Pope.

The Protestant church was never a centralised church and so harder to create the one Reich church that the Nazis wished for.

Many Protestant dissidents formed their own. CONFESSIONAL CHURCH. This opposed the Nazi ideas. It was led by pastor NIEMOLLER. He survived the war very narrowly despite being ordered to be killed. Pastor BONHOEFFER was not so lucky. He too was in the Confessional church and was executed as the war drew to a close

Up to 400 pastors were arrested and many imprisoned or executed.

### VON STAUFFENBERG AND THE JULY BOMB PLOT

The military were one of the first to actively oppose Hitler and they also came closest to killing him. They had an ambivalent relationship with Hitler. Some despised the policies he followed and how they brought Germany to war. Others felt Hitler was highly skilled as a leader. However by 1944 the opposition was mounting. The allied invasion on D-Day led many to question Hitler's wisdom.some wanted to make peace with the western allies and join forces against the USSR

COUNT VON STAUFFENBERG was a decorated war veteran and someone who came to the conclusion that Hitler was leading Germany to disaster.

In July 1944, he overcame his religious objections and planted a bomb in Hitler's. Wolfs lair. It went off and killed several people but miraculously Hitler survived. The bomb plot was so widespread that the gestapo executed almost 5,000 German suspects! Hitler ordered that the plotters be hanged with piano wire and the executions filmed for



On top of all this there was actual Grumbling or passive resistance. Many Germans made fun of Hitler or created anti Nazi jokes-'this could have been punishable by death

There were som successful exceptions

- The church successfully campaigned to have the crucifix brought back to German classrooms when they were removed.
  - many Germans smoked as this had been frowned upon by ...



One left wing spy network was called

or just staying alive!

