**“Serving Mein Fuhrer”**

Directions: Answer the questions in complete sentences and be prepared for a discussion afterwards. Use complete sentences!

1. Look at how sections of the text are block indented. What does this block indent signal about the change in point of view? (In other words, why are sections of text block indented?)
2. What was the Hitler Youth organization? What was this organization’s goal?
3. How did Hitler Youth leaders inspire children to join? (22)
4. Why would “parents who didn’t agree with Hitler Youth leaders’ ideas” be “powerless to change their children’s minds”? (22) Why would the Nazis want these parents to be powerless?
5. The author says that “fanfare at public gatherings delighted the German people, and Hitler’s men were masters at it” (23). What evidence does the author give that Hitler and/or the Nazis in general were masters of fanfare? (Remember that “fanfare” means a big public display. It’s something that draws a lot of attention and excitement. You can find evidence on pages 23 and 24.)
6. Why would Hitler tell Germans that Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia were being treated unfairly? (24)
7. How was Hitler able to take over Austria quietly and “without losing one life”? (24)
8. Why didn’t anyone help the Czechs when German troops invaded? (24).
9. Why did Hitler’s victories in Austria and Czechoslovakia make Hitler Youth members so proud and excited? (25)
10. Why would people be willing to overlook Hitler’s treatment of the Jews? (26) You may want to also consider the “Afterword” on page 27 to help formulate your answer.

*(You can rip off this page to help you as you read. You will not have to turn it in.)*

Discussion: You don’t have to answer these questions in writing but be prepared to talk about them.

What would motivate Germans to become Nazis and treat the Jews so cruelly? Think about the other text we read—“A Survivor Remembers”—how are the points of view of these texts different? How do the different points of view in these texts send different messages about human nature?

**Vocab**

**(21) oath**—promise

**(21) rallied (as a verb)—**organized, came together

**(22) SA, Storm Troopers—**another type of Nazi soldier

**(22) desire-** wanting something very badly

**(23) fanfare—**an exciting public display

**(23) platoon—**a group of soldiers

**(23) rallies—**public meetings to either support something or protest it

**(23) mass—**an important religious ceremony

**(24) oppression—**when is treated cruelly and unfairly by those in power

**(24) National Socialism—**Nazism

**(24) hoarse—**low, rough and scratchy sounding

**(24) reunification—**the act of being brought back to gather; joining two parts into a whole again

**(24) vast—**very large and spread out

**(24) Third Reich—** the period of time when Germany was led by Hitler and the Nazis.

**(25) superiority—**being better than something or someone else

**(26) abstract—**not concrete or physical. An abstract idea exists only in your mind; you can’t actually see it or touch it

**(26) objected—**disagreed with

**(26) bleak—**unhappy and without hope

**(26) heeded--**listen to

**(26) dire--**very serious and dangerous

**(26) spare—**to prevent someone from experiencing something really unpleasant

**(26) deny—**to say you didn’t do something or to say something isn’t true

**(26) fleeting—**lasting only a short time

**(27) harassment—**annoying and disrespectful behavior that continues over a period of time

**(27)perpetrator--** the person who commits a crime

**(27)prejudice--**an unreasonable feeling of hating or disliking someone or something.