

**Best practices for making and using notes?**

* Write them down, do not just type them up.
* Do not try to record verbatim.
* Review the content by first attempting to answer the essential question defining the lecture, and then make yourself aware of what you do not remember, questions that you have.
* Review notes for related lectures.
* Create a timeline of events to develop awareness of sequence of events and their significance to the lecture goals.

**Essential Questions to Ponder; you should be able to write responses to each of these questions upon completing the recorded lectures and any relevant reading assignments:**

1. What motivated the perpetrators?
2. Were they “ordinary” men?
3. How did group dynamics influence perpetrator behavior?

**Refresh your memory on Dr. Stallbaumer’s lecture thesis from Part 1**:

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**Looting from the Social Sciences** – Be able to explain what each of these theories are and how they might contribute to understanding perpetrator behavior:

Herbert Kelmen and V. Lee Hamilton – “socialized to commit evil”

Claudia Koonz – the “Nazi Conscience”

Omer Bartov – “ideological soldiers”

Egon Freitag, “We were never mercenaries, but – to use the hackneyed phrase – defenders of the Fatherland. There are certainly among our ranks those who fight for the idea of National Socialism, and others who fight for the Fatherland, that spot on the map for which risking one’s life remains self-evident. We lie together in the tent.” (Omer Bartov, *Hitler’s Army*, 28 August 1941, p. 34)

Peter Fritzsche – “Ordinary” Soldiers

Fred Katz – “beguiling of evil,” Careerism, Role Fulfillment

**Film Clip Notes:**

* Adolf Buchner
* Petras Zelionka
* Reinhard Heydrich
* Heinrich Himmler
* Richard Böch