Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1819-1939 PART TWO: Hitler's rise to power 1919-33

1919 1920 Hitler joins the Hitler sets German up the Nazi

Party

Workers'

Party

1921 Hitler introduces the SA

1923 The Munich Putsch

1925 Mein Kampf published

1926 Bamberg Conference

1928 Nazis win 12 seats in the Reichstag

1929 Death of Streseman n& Wall Street Crash

1932 July Nazis win 1930 230 seats Nazis win in the 107 seats Reichstag, in the

Reichstag

Papen

becomes

Chancellor

Jan 1933 Hitler becomes Chancellor

Key Words	Definitions	From a GCSE textbook, B.
Aryan	Nazi term for a non-Jewish German, someone of supposedly 'pure' German stock	Walsh, published in 1996
Capitalism	An economic system in which the production and distribution of goods depend of private investment	The Nazis won increased support after 1929 due to
Centre Party (ZP)	A Catholic party occupying the political middle ground	Hitler. He was their
Communist Party	The German Communist Party, following the ideas of Karl Marx	greatest campaigning asset. He was a powerful
(DAP)	The German Workers' Party: precursor to the Nazi party	speaker and was years
Freikorps	Private armies set up by German army officers at the end of the First World War. Mainly comprised ex-soldiers.	ahead of his time as a communicator. He
Fuhrerprinzip	The leadership principle; the idea that the Nazi Party and Germany should have one leader, obeyed by all	travelled by plane on a
Great Depression	Slump in the economy in the 1930s which led to high unemployment	hectic tour of rallies all over Germany. He
Indoctrinating	Converting people to your ideas using education and propaganda	appeared as a dynamic
Manifesto	A public declaration of a political party's policies	man of the moment, the leader of a modern party
Reichswehr	German army and navy	with modern ideas. At the
SA (Sturmabteilung)	The paramilitary 'storm troopers' of the Nazi Party	same time, he was able to appear to be the man of
Scapegoat	A person or a group made to take the blame for others	the people, someone who
Social Democratic Party (SPD)	Main left-wing party, supported mainly by the working class	knew and understood the people and their problems.
Socialist	Those who believe in state ownership	Nazi support rocketed.
Trade Union	Organisations set up to protect and improve the rights of workers	
Wall Street Crash	29 October 1929, when more than 16 million shares were traded in panic selling, triggering further sales and leading to a world economic crisis	

What do I need to know?

Hitler was born in Austria in 1889. When he was sixteen he went to Vienna to become an artist but this did not work out. From 1908 – 1913 he was out on the streets and this is when his hatred of the Jews starter:

- 1. Antisemitism was widespread in Vienna Hitler was envious of the wealthy Jews and blamed them for his own problems.

In 1914 Hitler joined the German army. He found it hard to accept the Armistice, believing that Germany would have won the war if they had not have been betrayed by politicians.

Hitler came across the German Workers Party (DAP) which was renamed the National Socialist German Workers' Party

(NSDAP or Nazi Party in 1920.

Hitler's

early

career

The early

growth of

the Nazi

Party

The

Munich

Putsch

Unemplo-

yment and

its impact

Growth in

the Nazis

Political

developme

nts in 1932

support for

Hitler was good at public speaking and in February 1920 he was put in charge of recruitment and propaganda. By 1921 he was strong enough to take over the leadership of the party. • The political meetings generated much violence. Protection squads were used to protect Nazi speakers. These

- developed into the Sturmabteilung (SA) in 1921. It attracted many ex-soldiers, especially from the Freikorps. By 1922 the Nazi Party had 6000 members, rising to 500,000 two years later.
- The Nazi Party drew up a Twenty-Five Point Programme, this was their political manifesto.

Hitler made his first attempt to overthrow the Weimar government in November 1923. This was known as the Munich Putsch. Reasons for the Munich Putsch → Reparations, resentment of the Weimar government, 'stab in the back', Hitler was influenced by Mussolini, Hyperinflation.

workers and were forced to close. By 1932 over 6 million people were unemployed. The Weimar Republic failed to deal with

1. Hitler: Hitler used Weimar's weaknesses to strengthen his party. He also provided people with a scapegoat – blaming

Consequences → Hitler was put in prison. The putsch had failed due to lack of support. But Hitler did use his trial to publicise his views and he spent his time in prison writing Mein Kampf.

The lean The Nazi Party survived in secret until the ban was lifted in 1924. years

increased support was due to several reasons:

In October 1929, The Wall Street Crash led to US loans being recalled and as a result, many German businesses sacked

unemployment and lost support. In the September 1930 elections, the Nazi Party won 107 seats and by July 1932 it was the largest party with 230 seats. This

- the Jew's for Germany's problems.
- The SA: By 1931 the SA numbered 600,000 and was used to intimidate any opposition.
- Goebbels: Josef Goebbels was the master of propaganda and used every possible method to get the Nazi message

across.

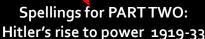
The Weimar government was further weakened in 1932. • Franz von Papen, a friend of President Hindenburg was appointed Chancellor, but he only had 86 supporters in the

- Reichstag. • July 1932 The Nazi's won 230 seats and became the largest party in the Reichstag.
- On 31st January 1933 Hindenburg invited Hitler to become Chancellor.

Hewitt, J. McCabe and A. Mendum, published in 1999 The Depression was the main reason for increased support for

From Modern World History by T.

the Nazis. The government was taken by surprise at the speed and extent of the Depression. It also had very few answers as how to deal with it. The Depression brought out all the weaknesses of the Weimar Republic, which seemed to be incapable of doing anything to end it. It is not surprisingly that the German people began to listen to parties promising to do something. In particular, they



began to look to and support .h.

Nazis.

Spellings for this part of the unit have been set for you to practise and learn. You will have a test in lesson time at some point during this part of the unit and a test online.

11. Putsch

12. Hindenburg

13. Propaganda

14. Nationalism

16. paramilitary

17. reorganisation

15. Socialism

1. Hitler

- 2. dictatorship 3. depression
- 4. Fuhrer
- 5. Lebensraum

10. Munich

- 6.Stormtroopers 7. Brownshirts
- 8. intimidation
- 9. programme
- 18. Aryan 19. Mein Kampf 20/ Chancellor