

The Bigger Picture:

- **Key Topic One- The Weimar Republic 1918- 29**
- **Key Topic Two- Hitler and the Nazi Party 1918-33**
- **Key Topic Three- The Nazi Dictatorship 1933-39**
- **Key Topic Four- Nazi Domestic Policies 1933-39**

Task:

Use the information on the power point to recap and test your learning.

Use the information to create your own revision material

The Bigger Picture:

Germany 1918-39

- The Weimar Republic 1918-33
- **Hitler and the Nazi Party 1919-33**
 - **The Early Years of the Nazi Party**
 - The Munich Putsch
 - Nazis in the Wilderness
 - The Wall Street Crash
 - How did Hitler become Chancellor
- The Nazi Dictatorship 1933-39
- Nazi Domestic Policies 1933-39

The Nazis – The Early Years

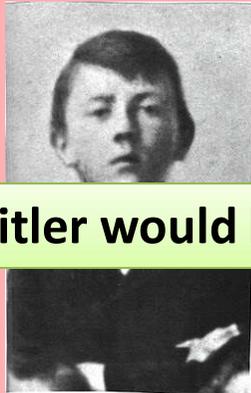
Background of Adolf Hitler

1889 – Hitler is born



Badly treat by his father, who dies in 1903.

In 1907 his mother also dies of breast cancer and he is very angry



Dreams of being an artist and goes to Vienna.

Rejected by the art school – blames Jews, lives rough and attends political meetings.

Goes to Munich in 1912. Joins the army and fights during WWI, 1914-8.



Promoted to corporal, awarded medal for bravery.



How do you think Hitler would have felt about the Treaty of Versailles?

The Nazis – The Early Years

1919-1920

- 1919 – works for army as spy and spies on the German Workers Party
- Joins the party as its 55th member, makes speeches and adds to popularity
- **1920 – helps to write their political programme, and changes the name to Nationalist Socialist German Worker's Party (Nazis)**
- **Boosts campaign** – his own look, flag (**swastika** stands for 'higher self'), meets influential people

The Nazis – The Early Years

1921-22

- **1921** – With help from some of the supporters along with Ernst, **Hitler threatens Anton Drexler (leader of the Nazi Party)**
- Hitler makes Drexler hand over his position as leader to him
- He sets up his own private army called the SA
- **1922** – Party grows in popularity and in **1922 has 20,000 members**

The Nazis – The Early Years

Aims (25 Point Programme)

- The **abolition of the Treaty of Versailles**
- **Union of Austria and Germany**
- **Jews to be excluded from 'true' German citizens**
- **Strong central government**
- **Generous provision for old age pensioners**
- **Large businesses and industries to be nationalised**

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The Munich Putsch

Who?

- **Hitler and General Ludendorff**
- **Over 3,000 supporters including the SA (made up of the Freikorps)**

What?

- **Nov 8th – burst into a speech by Gustav von Kahr (PM of Bavaria) to force him to support the Putsch**
- **Hitler expected his help to overthrow the Weimar Government**
- **They pretended to agree, but told the Nazis they needed to leave to ‘see their wives’ and informed the police**
- **Nov 9th – Hitler and 3000 Nazis marched into Munich but they were soon stopped by the already informed police**
- **16 Nazis were injured/killed and Hitler is shot and arrested soon after**

The Munich Putsch

Why?

- Show the strength of the SA – give them something important to do
- Believed in one leader (not a democracy)
- Weimar Republic in crisis
- Nazi party stronger than ever with 55,000 members
- Hoped to copy the Italian Revolution led by Mussolini

The Munich Putsch

Effects

- **Nazi party defeated – 16 injured/killed**
- **Hitler and Ludendorff arrested**
- **Hitler jailed sentenced to 5 years, served 9 months**
 - **Time to reflect and reorganise**
 - **Plan to come to power legally**
 - **Public platform**
 - **Mein Kampf**

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'The Wilderness Years' 1924-29

- **Hitler re-launched the Nazi party on 27th Feb 1925 at Burgerbrau Keller, the scene of the failed Munich Putsch.**
- **4000 people came to hear him speak and the hall was so full that a 1000 others had to be turned away.**
- **Following this, Hitler began changing many aspects of the organisation of the Nazi Party, in a bid to make it more efficient and ensure their rise.**



'The Wilderness Years' 1924-29

- Political position
- Hitler created his own personal body guards called the **SS who were loyal and fanatical followers**
- Hitler **merged like-minded political parties** into the Nazi party
- He was a **excellent orator**, and many people loved to watch his speeches

'The Wilderness Years'

- Finance
- Hitler **gained the support of rich Industrialists and Businessmen** which helped to fund the Nazi regime
- **Hitler was able to do this by threatening that the communists would take over Germany – if that happened the rich people would lose their businesses**

'The Wilderness Years'

- Tactics
- After the failed Munich Putsch, Hitler realised he had to **come to power by democratic means rather than force**
- He believed that would help him appeal to the German people
- He believed in: racial purity; a strong army; one Fuhrer who has the loyalty of his people; and the expansion of Germany.

'The Wilderness Years'

- Propaganda
- **Josef Goebbels was put in charge of propaganda**
- **He used the latest technology and various methods to spread the ideas of the Nazi party such as: Posters, Speeches, Rallies, Newspapers, Radio Speeches and the Nazi's own newspaper**
- **He boosted the Nazi appeal with his clever targeting of individuals with strong and positive messages**

'The Wilderness Years'

Why had they failed to win votes?

- Since 1923, inflation had eased and employment had increased
- Gustav Stresemann had created a sense of peace and prosperity
- The party came across too extreme – violence of the SA, anti-semitism
- They lacked the support of the working class
- In 1925 Hindenburg, the well-respected 78 year old ex-field marshal of the German army, became president. His reputation restored confidence in the Weimar Republic.

'The Wilderness Years'

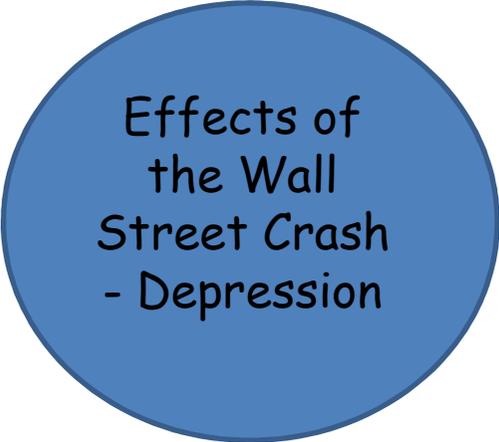
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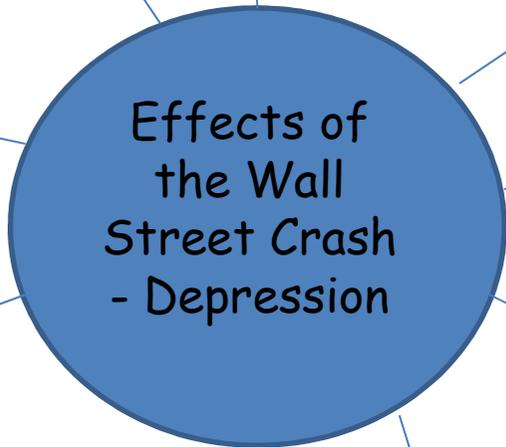
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Effects of
the Wall
Street Crash
- Depression



Mass unemployment. By 1933, 6 million people in Germany were unemployed and had been for more than one year.

Businesses closed as no one in Germany could afford to buy products and they could no longer export their goods abroad.

Working class and Middle class most affected, they were particularly angry as they had been very badly affected by Hyperinflation in 1923 also. They blamed the Government.

In the crisis, people start to turn to extreme parties like the Nazis by 1932, the Nazis were the largest party in the Reichstag. By 1932, the Nazis had 37% of the seats in the Reichstag

American loans through the Dawes and Young Plans are called back in

Germany cannot trade abroad because every country is suffering- no-one can afford to buy Germany's exported products

Government appears powerless and incompetent. The Government are not experienced enough to deal with the problems of the depression and struggle to act. They do nothing for a long time.

Government cannot afford to give benefits to the millions that need it as a result, social welfare benefits stop and people become angry at the Government and blame them.

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How did Hitler become Chancellor in 1933?

The SA and SS

- Sometimes referred to as the 'Brown Shirts'
- Ernst Rohm was appointed head of the SA
- The SS were Hitler's personal bodyguards who wore a black uniform
- The SA and the SS gave an impression of discipline and order
- Many people thought the country needed that kind of order
- They were prepared to fight the communists – something people in Germany were afraid of

How did Hitler become Chancellor in 1933?

Adolf Hitler

- He was the Nazis greatest campaigning asset
- He **was a powerful speaker**
- Many people loved to hear him speak
- **Using films, radio and records he brought his message to millions**



How did Hitler become Chancellor in 1933?

Propaganda

- Simple, catchy statements
- **Focus on 'work', targeting the unemployed**
- Focus on 'bread', rebuilding Germany's economy
- Strong, powerful looking men representing Germany
- 'Front soldier' Hitler – showing no weaknesses like WWI
- **Plays on weakness of opposition - Hindenburg**

How did Hitler become Chancellor in 1933?

Negative Cohesion

- **People shared the fears and dislikes of the Nazi party, so they joined for this reason:**
 - **Dislike of the Weimar Constitution**
 - **Dislike of the democracy, and a preference for restoring traditional values**
 - **Politicians could not tackle the problems of the Depression**
 - **'Fear of Communism'**

How did Hitler become Chancellor in 1933?

Who supported the Nazis?

- **Middle class** – fear of communism
- **Farmers** – Want for return to traditional values
- **Unemployed** – promise of jobs and bread
'Arbeit und Brot'

- **Step One – Hitler’s challenge**
- **March 1932 Hitler challenged Hindenburg for the presidency**
- **He lost by 19.4 million votes to 13.4 million**
- **Despite Hitler’s defeat, he raised his profile hugely**
- **Step Two - Resignation**
- **May 1932, Chancellor Brüning resigns due to rising unemployment**
- **Step Three – Von Papen**
- **May 1932 Von Papen becomes Chancellor**
- **He is an aristocrat - someone who belongs to the richest families in Germany**
- **Step Four – Von Papen’s election**
- **July 1932 Von Papen calls a general election to win more seats for his party - the Centre Party**
- **They fail to win any more seats**
- **Nazis win 230 seats**
- **Step Five – Von Schleicher**
- **November 1932, Von Papen holds new elections again but fails again to win more seats for Centre Party**
- **Nazis win 196 seats**
- **Hindenburg replaces von Papen with General Kurt von Schleicher because Papen has no support**
- **Step Six – Resignation**
- **Von Schleicher resigns when Hindenburg refuses to continue to govern using Article 48**
- **Hindenburg is left desperate and realises he needs someone who has support from the people**
- **Step Seven – Hitler is Chancellor**
- **Believing between himself and Von Papen they could control Hitler, Hindenburg appoints Hitler as Chancellor in January 1933**
- **Von Papen is appointed Vice Chancellor**
- **They believed he would gain support in the Reichstag and control the communists**

Past Paper Questions

12-mark Questions – Effect

- **Explain the effects** of the 1923 Munich Putsch.
- **Explain the effects** of the Wall Street Crash on Germany.

Past Paper Questions

12-mark Questions - Cause

- **Explain why** Hitler became Chancellor in Jan 1933.
- **Explain why** the Nazis attempted the Munich Putsch in November 1923.

Past Paper Questions

12-mark Questions – Change

- **Explain how** the Germany economy changed 1928-32.
- **Explain how** the Nazi Party changed in the years 1924-28.