

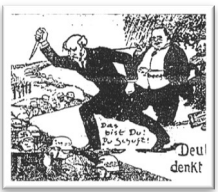
# RISE OF HITLER

**Main factors in rise** = Versailles, Munich Putsch, Global Depression, Hitler's personal Influence, The Power Struggle of Chancellors, **Reichstag Fire and Enabling Law, Night of the Long Knives, Death of Hindenburg.**

**Consolidation of his power 1933 - 34 = factors in blue.**



**Weimar Republic**  
The Kaiser gone and Germany moves to a more liberal, democratic political system under the new Weimar government.



**World War 1**  
Hitler fights in WW1. Germany exhausted. Cannot fight on. Kaiser flees. Armistice signed. Germany surrender.

**What was the stab in the back myth?**

**Treaty of Versailles**  
A huge moment and vital in helping Hitler rise to power in the long term.

- 1 - Created huge amounts of short and long term economic problems thus anger in Germany.
- 2 - Was signed by Weimar politicians who were labelled criminals, cowards and traitors.
- 3 - Fuel for Hitler's personal anger and a rich source of Nazi propaganda.

**3 terms of the treaty that made Germans feel angry and humiliated?**



**SA Formed - 1921**  
Made of many former Freikorps.  
**4 roles of the SA?**



**Kapp Putsch - 1920**  
A failed right wing attempt (Freikorps) to restore Germany to a right wing monarchy.



**Munich Putsch**  
Hitler's failed attempt to take over Germany. Hitler arrested.  
**Short term failures? Long term help?**



**Weimar Crisis**  
Germany could not pay reparations. Ruhr occupation. Worker's strike. Hyperinflation.

**Locarno Treaties 1925**  
Germany commits to border with France. French troops leave Rhineland. Opens way for German entry into the League of Nations.

**Hitler in Prison 1924**  
A time to write + reflect. **3 new ideas Hitler came up with during this time?**



**Nazis in Wilderness**  
Little support for the Nazis largely due to Germany's Golden Age / 1924 - 1929.  
Germans had hope again = no need for extremists.

**Dawes Plan - 1924**  
Stresemann leads a German recovery. 800 million mark loan. Germany given more time to pay reparations.

**Young Plan**  
Germany's reparation reduced from £6.6 billion ( 132 billion gold marks ) to £2 billion.



**Global Depression**  
The world is in chaos. Germany especially hard hit. Once again the average Germany is suffering. **A crisis or opportunity for Hitler?**



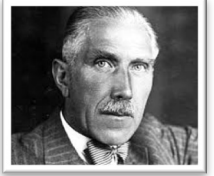
**Wall Street Crash**  
The American economy collapses. Massive impact on Germany as USA loans recalled.



**Hitler's Leadership**  
Hitler had helped build the Nazi brand in the early days. He was a skilled orator. Give 3 themes he would repeat as part of his propaganda at this time?

**Nazi Party Tactics**  
How did Hitler and the Nazi Party use their increased support to cripple the Reichstag and with it German democracy?

**Power Struggles**  
How did the following view Hitler?  
Hindenburg. von Papen. von Schleicher.



**Weak Weimar**  
Never popular - the government was again in crisis. Chancellor Heinrich Brüning did not have much support in the Reichstag.

**Enabling Act Impact**  
**4 powers did this law give Hitler?**



**Enabling Act - Why?**  
3 reasons why politicians voted to hand over their own voting power to Hitler?



**Reichstag Fire Decree**  
**Group banned from elections?**

**The Reichstag Fire**  
As chancellor, Hitler was in position to take advantage of the fire - **group blamed for the fire?**

**Hitler Chancellor**  
Despite being hated by Hindenburg - he appointed Hitler as chancellor. **3 reasons he did this?**



**Hindenburg Dies**  
**2 ways this helped Hitler complete his rise to become the dictator of Germany.**



**Night of The Long Knives**  
**3 reasons why Hitler decided to purge the leadership of the SA?**



**Ernst Rohm**  
**Who was he and why was he a potential threat to Hitler?**



1914 - 1918	1919	1920 - 21	1923	1924 - 1926	1928	1929 - 30	1932	1933	1934
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**Reichstag Seats - Nazis BLUE, Communists (KPD) RED**

14 - 45

12 - 54

107 - 89

230 - 89

288 - 81

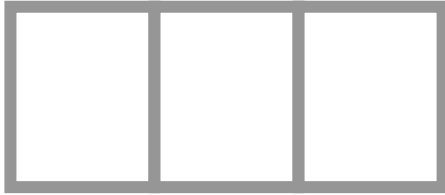
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# How Did Hitler Consolidate His Power 1933 - 1934?



**Task:** sketch in a cartoon strip to show how the Nazi's strengthened their grip on power - stick men encouraged

## Hitler Appointed Chancellor by Hindenburg - January 1933



BUT, Hitler still had to use the Reichstag to get a 2/3 majority. The Nazis did not have enough seats to do this and had even lost seats in 1932 elections. There were new Reichstag elections scheduled in March and Hitler feared that the Nazis would continue to lose seats

Hitler always planned to 'Bring the Reichstag down from within'

1

## The Reichstag Fire - February 1933

The German parliament building was set on fire. A communist named van der Lubbe was found inside.



Hitler persuaded Hindenburg that communists were trying to take over Germany. Hindenburg used Article 48 to pass the 'Reichstag Fire Law'. Hitler could now...

- Imprison communist leaders.
- Ban communists from elections.
- Media control to gag newspapers and radio.

2

## Elections - March 1933

Without the Communists to challenge him the Nazis got their best ever result winning **288** seats

BUT, this was still **not the 2/3 majority** Hitler needed to pass new laws. Hitler wanted more power and pressured Hindenburg to allow a vote on a new Enabling Act . If passed, this would allow him to make decisions without the Reichstag. The problem was the Reichstag would have to agree to give him this power.



## Enabling Law - 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1933

Hitler lied, saying that the Enabling Law would be temporary. The SA stopped anti- Nazi politicians from voting and intimidated others during the vote in the Kroll Opera House.



**The Enabling Law was passed 444 votes to 94.**

Hitler used the Enabling Law to ...

Ban ALL other political parties and make a **ONE PARTY STATE**.

Break up the **TRADE UNIONS**.

Put Nazis into local /state government.

## Night Of The Long Knives - June 1934

Why did Hitler destroy his own SA?

- 1 : It was large and lacked discipline (over 2.5 million members)
  - 2: Ernst Rohm had too much influence over the SA
  - 3 : SA leaders did not want or have the support of big business
- On the other hand the army was.**
- 1 : Well trained
  - 2: Had the support of big business
  - 3 : Well respected by the German people.



Rohm and other SA leaders were executed. The rest of the SA were merged into the regular German Army.

## Hindenburg Dies - August 1934

Just weeks after the Night of the Long Knives, President Hindenburg died aged 86. Hitler immediately merged the titles of Chancellor and President.

The army was made to swear an oath of loyalty to him. He had total control of his own party, the army, media and the political process. Nothing was left to stand in his way.



Hitler was now the **DICTATOR** of Germany.

## Treaty of Versailles

Major Cause of Hitler's Rise to Power



The Treaty of Versailles was significant because it created long term bitterness, economic damage and a rich source of propaganda fuel for Hitler and the Nazi Party.

1918 - 33

## Hitler - WW1 Experience

Moulding Hitler's views



Hitler was a loyal, brave and dedicated soldier in WW1. Germany's loss, the 'stab in the back' and humiliation as a result of the Treaty of Versailles left him with a score to settle.

1914 - 19

## 'November Criminals'

The stab in the back myth is born.



The name given to German officials ( Ebert ) for signing the Armistice in November, 1918. Marks the start of the 'stab in the back myth' - cowardly politicians who betrayed the army.

1918

## Hitler's Oratory

How did Hitler contribute to the NSDAP?



Hitler had a talent for public speaking. He made crowds wait then build his speeches into a frenzy. His message was consistent. Attack Versailles, Weimar, Jews and promise solutions.

1918 - 33

## Hitler - Organising SA

How did Hitler contribute to the NSDAP?



Hitler was instrumental in setting up the SA - a group of former WW1 soldiers who were organised like a military group led by Ernst Rohm. Attacked and intimidated opponents.

1918 - 33

## Hitler - Party Image

How did Hitler contribute to the NSDAP?



Hitler understood the importance of branding. He was instrumental in designing the Nazi flag and fitting out the SA to march, sing + carry banners to help forge a strong identity.

1918 - 33

## Munich Putsch - Why?

1923 - A Year of Crisis



Why launch the putsch?  
SA needed to act or lose them!  
Anger at Weimar Government.  
1923 crisis / opportunity = Ebert weak.  
Inspired by Mussolini's March on Rome.

1923

## Munich Putsch - What

The Beer Hall Bungle



A planned rebellion with leader of Bavaria - Khar and general Ludendorff. Khar betrayed Hitler who marched on Berlin with SA. 16 Nazis killed by troops - Hitler arrested.

Nov 1923

## Munich Putsch - Impact

Short term pain - long term gain



The putsch hurt the NSDAP in the short term - the party was banned in Bavaria. Prison gave Hitler time to reflect and change strategy. Less radical and take power legally.

1923 - 33

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## Roles of the SA

Strom Troopers - Sturm Abteilung



Promote party image.  
Intimidate opponents.  
Start and stop fights at Nazi events.  
Protect Nazi speakers.  
Make the NSDAP look powerful.

1921 - 34

## Nazis in the Wilderness

Stresemann and the Golden Age



The Nazis were **not** a nationally recognised party for most of the 1920s. As Germany recovered under Stresemann most Germans were not ready to turn to extreme parties.

1923 - 29

## Communists

Bolsheviks - Marxists - Socialists

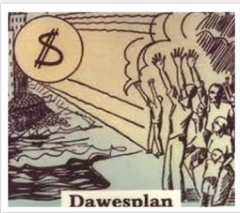


The German communist party (KPD) was an important player during the rise of Hitler. It battled the Nazis for the extreme vote and gave Hitler a clear 'enemy within' to rally against.

1918 - 33

## German Recovery

Germany in the 1920s



**Dawes Plan** - 800 million mark loan.  
Ending of Ruhr occupation.  
Creation of Reichmark and Reichbank  
**Young Plan** - lowered reparations from £6.6 to £2billion.

1924 + 1929

## Global Depression

A turning point - an opportunity - a gift!



The Global Depression is (arguably) the most important factor that propelled the Nazis to power. Germans, once again thrust into economic ruin were finally ready to turn to Hitler.

1929 - 33

## Our Last Hope?

Problems?? I have a solutions!!



The Global Depression was a gift for Hitler. He said the hardship 'opened people's eyes'. Effective Nazi propaganda put the blame on Versailles + the Weimar Government.

1923 - 1929

## President Hindenburg

War Hero and Second Weimar President

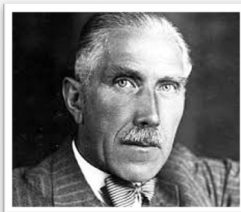


Leader of the German army in WW1 - he was opposed to Hitler.  
*"Gentlemen, I hope you will not hold me capable of appointing this Austrian corporal to be Reich Chancellor."*

1925 - 34

## Franz von Papen

Replaced Henrich Brüning as Chancellor.



Believed he could 'out fox' Hitler by teaming up with him and offering him vice chancellorship. Hitler refused the offer and used Nazi power in the Reichstag to cripple it.

1932 - 34

## Kurt von Schleicher

Replaced von Papen as Chancellor



Part of the political power play that resulted in Hitler becoming chancellor. Schleicher tried to stand against Hitler but his party didn't have enough support - pushed Papen and Hitler closer.

1918 - 33



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## Power Struggle

Why Did Hitler Become Chancellor?



The weakness of proportional representation of the Weimar government led to in fighting between von Papen and von Schleicher. Ultimately, Hitler used this to become chancellor.

1932 - 1933

## Hitler = Chancellor 1

Importance of Chancellorship



Although the role of chancellor was significant it did not give Hitler the power he wanted - it did however put him one step closer and in a position to be able to influence Hindenburg.

1933 - 34

## Hitler = Chancellor 2

Importance of Chancellorship

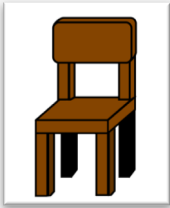


Hitler was in the right position to take advantage of the Reichstag Fire and enact Article 48 and push for the Enabling Law.

1933 - 34

## Elections

66% needed for a majority = 399 seats



### Nazi Seats in Reichstag

May 1928 = 12  
1930 = 107 ( Global Depression )  
July 1932 = 230  
November 1932 = 196  
1933 = 288 ( Communists banned )

1924 - 1933

## Reichstag Fire

Hitler's Consolidation of Power



In February 1933 the German parliament ( Reichstag ) burned down. A known Dutch communist was found inside. Was he a stooge? Regardless - this was a gift for Hitler.

Feb 1933

## Reichstag Fire Decree

Hitler's Consolidation of Power

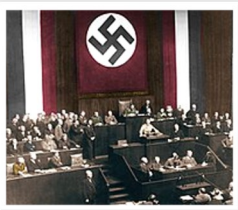


Hitler persuaded Hindenburg to pass this decree ...  
Communists banned from elections.  
Censorship of the media.  
Large gathering banned.

Feb 1933

## The Enabling Law - 1

Why was the Enabling Law passed?



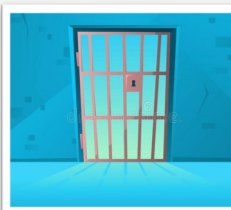
### Impact of Reichstag Fire.

Hitler manipulated Hindenburg.  
Article 48.  
Hitler said it was temporary.  
The SA intimidated politicians.

March 1933

## Enabling Law - 2

Importance of the Enabling Act



Enabling Law allowed Hitler to ...  
Make laws without the Reichstag.  
Power to arrest without cause.  
Ban all other political parties.  
Trade unions ended.

March 1933

## Ernst Rohm

How did Germany emerge from WW1?



He was the leader of the SA. He had considerable power in the Nazi movement with control of the organisation of millions of men. This was a threat Hitler could not ignore.

1918 - 34



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## Nazi Propaganda

How did Hitler contribute to the NSDAP?



The Nazis and Hitler were skilled propagandists. Simple and effective.  
Attack the Treaty of Versailles.  
Attack traitors - Weimar government.  
Promise strength, solutions + hope.

1920 - 1934

## Army OR SA?

Hitler's consolidation of power



The regular German army and the SA could not co - exist. Hitler needed to make a choice. The SA had grown large and unruly - and many of the men were loyal to Ernst Rohm.

1934

## ARMY or SA?

Hitler's consolidation of power



The army was 350,000. It was well trained and respected. Also had the support of wealthy industrialists and big business owners. But, many army generals disliked Hitler.

1934

## NOTLK - WHY

Hitler's consolidation of power



- Ernst Rohm was a possible rival.
- SA had grown too large and unruly.
- The army had a better reputation.
  - The army were well trained.
- Remove ALL other rivals in one go.

1934

## NOTLK - WHAT

Hitler's consolidation of power



Rohm and other SA leaders summoned to Nazi HQ. Over 200 SA and other 'enemies' executed. Rohm was offered a pistol to take his own life. Papen and von Schleicher also killed.

1934

## Death of Hindenburg

Hitler's consolidation of power



The final step to dictatorship. Hitler combined position of president and chancellor - into Fuhrer. Army swore an oath of loyalty to Hitler.

1934

## Rise to Power Factors

Do you agree with these ranked reasons?



- 1= Global Depression
- 2 = Treaty of Versailles
- 3 = Hitler character / leadership
- 4 = Becoming chancellor
- 5 = Reichstag Fire

1920 - 34

## Key Dates

How did Germany emerge from WW1?

- 1919 - Treaty of Versailles
- 1921 - SA formed
- 1923 - Ruhr occupation
- Nov 1923 - The Munich Putsch
- 1924 - Golden Age begins.
- 1929 - Global Depression begins
- 1933 - Hitler appointed chancellor
- Feb 1933 - Reichstag Fire
- March 1933 - Enabling Law
- June 1934 - Night of the Long Knives
- Aug 1934 - Death of Hindenburg

1919 - 34

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