

Key Terms

Question types

Nazi Party (1920)

Hitler's Rise to Chancellor (1929-1933)

The German Workers Party (DAP)	A nationalist party led by Anton Drexler, which only had 60 members by 1919. Hitler was sent to investigate the group.	The Wall Street Crash	The Wall Street stock market in America crashed and sparked an international economic crisis with countries tied to US loans.
The National Socialist Workers Party (NSDAP)	The DAP that was rebranded by Adolf Hitler to the Nazi Party. In 1921, Hitler became the leader of the group.	The Great Depression	A consequence of the Wall Street Crash, global economies collapsed and led to mass unemployment in Germany - 6 million in 1932.
Nationalist Party	A party that focuses on the interests of its own country and people. Germany did this and adopted anti-Semitic views.	Heinrich Brüning ('Hunger Chancellor')	Chancellor of Germany (1929-1932) who abused Article 48 to try and deal with the economic crisis of the Wall Street Crash.
Hitler's Reforms (1920-23)		Article 48	In emergencies the President could pass laws without the Reichstag.
25 Point Program	The Nazi's policies that promoted superiority of the German people, anti-Semitism and rejection of Treaty of Versailles.	The Communist Party (KPD)	A rival party who competed for the support of Germans hit by the economic crisis. Membership grew 130,000 to 300,000 (1928-32).
Anti-Semitism	Racism and persecution aimed towards Jews.	Hindenburg	War hero and President of the Weimar Government (1925-1934).
Swastika	The logo used by Hitler for the Nazi Party.	Franz von Papen	Chancellor of Germany (July 1932 - December 1932).
SA "Brown shirts"	A private army of the Nazi Party of over 400,000 men.	Kurt von Schleicher	Chancellor of Germany (December 1932 - January 1933).
The Munich Putsch	The Nazi Party's attempt to remove the Weimar Republic.	Chancellor	Appointed by the President to serve as Head of the Government.

Hitler's reforms after the failure of Munich Putsch (1924-1929)

Hitler's Rise to Dictatorship (1933-1934)

Mein Kampf	Hitler's book describing his beliefs and ambitions in prison.	Reichstag	The German parliament containing elected politicians.
Lebensraum	Germany's right to more living space/territory in Europe.	The Enabling Act	An act that allowed Hitler to govern/pass laws without parliament.
Hitler Youth	A Nazi youth organisation for boys aged 10-18 to attend.	SA "Brown shirts"	A private army of the Nazi Party of over 400,000 men.
Bamberg Conference	A meeting to unify the Nazi Party and to set Hitler's agenda.	Ernst Rohm	Ex-military general from WWI, Nazi Party member and leader of SA.
SS "Schutzstaffel"	Hitler's private bodyguards (SD, Gestapo, Stormtroopers).	Dictatorship	A form of government, dominated by one leader with total power.
Heinrich Himmler	Head of the SS and senior official in the Nazi Party.	Führer	Hitler called himself this - the leader of the dictatorship.

'Give two things you can infer from Source' [4]
Two separate inferences about the Source supported by two separate quotes
*Useful phrases: "I can infer from the Source that..."
"A quote to show this is '.....'"*

'Explain why' [12]
3 x PEEL paragraphs (3 different explanations for the question focus) Link back to the question throughout!
*Useful phrases: "One reason why..."
"Another reason why..."*

'How useful are Sources and for an enquiry into' [8]
Two separate COP paragraphs 1 about each source (Content, Own Knowledge and Provenance). DO NOT COMPARE THEM!
*Useful phrases: "Source _ is useful for an enquiry into..."
"From my own knowledge I know that..."
"The author being _ is useful because..."*

'Study Interpretations 1 & 2. What is the main difference' [4]
State what the difference is and provide a quote from each interpretation to evidence the difference
*Useful phrases: "The main difference is..."
"We can see this in the language used..."*

'Suggest one reason why the interpretations differ.' [4]
State why they are different in a sentence. Then link the difference to the use of the sources for evidence.
*Useful phrases: "The interpretations are different about _ as they given different weight to different sources."
"Interpretation 1 has used Source _whereas,...."*

'How far do you agree with Interpretation 2...' [16 + 4 SPAG]
3 x PEEL paragraphs (Agree with Interpretation 2, Disagree including Interpretation 1, agree/disagree) + conclusion with a clear overall judgement
*Useful phrases: "I agree with Interpretation 2 about..."
"However, using Interpretation 1 I disagree..."
"Overall, I agree/disagree with Interpretation 2..."*

Sample exam questions
'Explain why the failure of the Munich Putsch caused Hitler to change tactics of the Nazi Party' [12]
'Explain why the Weimar Government lost support during the years 1929-1933' [12]
'Explain why Hitler became Chancellor in 1933' [12]
'Explain why Hitler was able to become dictator in 1934' [12]

25 Point Programme

- ❖ The Programme stressed the superiority of the German people and promoted anti-Semitism.
- ❖ The party wanted to raise pensions, improve health and education – but only for Germans.
- ❖ They aimed to promote German greatness through nationalistic initiatives.
- ❖ Rejecting the Treaty of Versailles and demanding it be abolished/changed.
- ❖ All German-speakers should be united.
- ❖ Only Germans (people with German blood) can be classed as citizens.
- ❖ Jews cannot be citizens of Germany.



Hitler was inspired by Mussolini's successful March on Rome. He marched on a Munich beer hall with his SA storm troopers. Hitler declared 'a national revolution has broken out!' and did not allow anyone to leave the hall. He declared a new government with Ludendorff and continued the Putsch.



Hitler took Weimar Republic officials by gunpoint and demanded their support. Hitler then returned to the main beer hall and declared his intentions on the 'Berlin Jew Government' and 'November criminals of 1918'. The room responded in support of Hitler, he had won them over. Ludendorff then allowed some of the crowd to leave.



Hitler left the Beer Hall to meet with other Nazi officials. His aim was to seize the Munich City Council with hostages, but instead he marched with 2000 men through the streets of Munich. Little did they know, the people who left the beer hall had alerted the authorities and Hitler was about to be faced by the police and the German military.



Hitler's putsch was confronted by the alerted German military. 16 Nazis were killed and 4 police officers. Hitler was put on trial for treason and sentenced to 5 years in prison. The Nazi party was banned. However, his trial gave him publicity and highlighted the need for the Nazis to change their tactics. Whilst in prison, he wrote Mein Kampf ('My Struggle').

The Munich Putsch (1923)

How did Hitler become Chancellor in 1933?

Failure of the Munich Putsch

Hitler reforms the Nazis on his release from in 1924. He introduces the ideas he explored in Mein Kampf, reunites the Nazis under his leadership. He re-establishes the SA for propaganda purposes.

1924

The Golden Age

The reforms of Stresemann cause the Weimar Republic to grow economically and socially between 1924-28. The Dawes Plan is vital to recovering the failing economy, however it makes Germany now reliant on US loans.

1924-28

The Wall Street Crash

The Wall Street Stock market in America crashed. It sparked an international economic crisis and meant the US could no longer prop up countries such as Germany. The US now demanded repayment of the loans they had given out.

1929

Growing Nazi support

During the Great Depression, Nazi Party membership grew to over 300,000 by 1930. Hitler promised to reduce unemployment and revive the economy. Many businessmen and workers started to support them and their ideas.

1930-32

Growing Communist support

As the economic crisis continued, the Weimar Republic was becoming unpopular. Left-wing groups, such as the KPD, grew in popularity. Membership grew in the KPD from 130,000 in 1928 to 300,000 in 1932.

1930-32

Bruning as Chancellor

Bruning's economic policies of increasing the cost of imports and food accompanied by lowering benefits and salaries earned him the name of 'Hunger Chancellor'. To do all this, he manipulated the use of Article 48 as Chancellor.

1929-30

Hindenburg re-elected

Following a close contest, Hindenburg gained a 53% majority against Hitler's 36.8%. Hindenburg's first step was to replace the failing Bruning who had made the economy worse, with Franz von Papen.

1932

Election Results

In July 1932, the Nazis became the most popular party in the Reichstag. Hitler demanded to be made Chancellor, but Hindenburg didn't trust him and refused his request. The Nazi Party was growing quickly in the Reichstag and Germany.

1932

Von Papen is replaced

The Nazis lost 34 seats in the November elections. This allowed Hindenburg to change the Chancellor and overlook Hitler. Von Papen was replaced by Kurt von Schleicher, in an attempt to stabilise the role as Chancellor.

1932

Hindenburg appoints Hitler

In January, 1933, Papen persuaded Hindenburg to appoint Hitler as his Chancellor. Papen argued that together, they could control Hitler and use him as a puppet for their own desires. He was wrong...

1933

Von Papen makes a deal

Papen resented Schleicher and wanted to get back into government himself. So, he made a deal with Hitler that if he convinced Hindenburg to make Hitler Chancellor, Hitler would appoint Papen his Vice.

1933

Schleicher as Chancellor

The newly appointed Schleicher attempted to cause a division amongst the Nazi Party, by asking another Nazi official, Gregor Strasser, to be vice-chancellor. Hitler made him refuse the offer or be removed from the Nazi Party.

1932

There are 6 million unemployed in Germany

Hitler stands against Hindenburg in 1932 and loses

The Nazis lose seats, but are still the largest party

Hitler is finally offered the Chancellorship

1932

Nazi Party policies gain votes

Nazis are the largest party in the Reichstag

1933

Hitler becoming Chancellor Basics

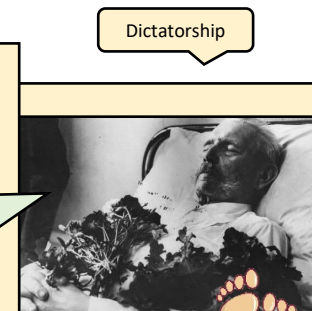


How did Hitler become Fuhrer in 1934?

Removed presidential competition

Death of Hindenburg

In August 1934, Hindenburg died and Hitler saw this as an opportunity to combine the posts of Chancellor and President, and also made himself Commander-in-Chief of the army. He called himself 'Fuhrer' (leader) – this was the beginning of his dictatorship. He demanded the German Army, SA, SS and Law Courts swear an Oath of Allegiance to him and the Nazi Party's mission for Germany's future.



Dictatorship

Removed internal party competition

The Night of the Long Knives

The growing size and unpopularity of the SA under Ernst Rohm was becoming a threat to Hitler and the Nazis. In June 1934, Hitler arrested Rohm and hundreds more SA officials. They were killed and imprisoned. He claimed they had been plotting to overthrow the government with foreign allies. **Consequences:** Killing Rohm stamped out opposition within the Nazi party and showed that Hitler was above the law.



Control of the legal system

The Enabling Act

In March 1933, The Nazi Party won 288 seats but not a majority. So, Hitler made the Communist Party (81 seats) illegal, allowing him to pass the Enabling Act in the Reichstag - an act that let him govern for four years without parliament. **Consequences:** The act allowed Hitler to pass controversial legislation to strengthen the Nazis' position, such as banning Trade Unions and other political parties.



Removed political competition

The Reichstag Fire

In February 1933, just 6 days before the elections, a fire broke out in the Reichstag. Hitler blamed the Communist Party and used the event to whip up anti-communist feelings in Germany. A Dutch communist, Marinus van der Lubbe, was found at the scene of the fire and pleaded guilty in court. **Consequences:** Hitler was given emergency powers by Hindenburg to round up and imprison over 400 communist members.

