THE RISE OF HITLER
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consolidate</td>
<td>To make stronger</td>
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<tr>
<td>NSDAP</td>
<td>The Nazi Party</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>The German word for revolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scapegoat</td>
<td>To blame someone unfairly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imprison</td>
<td>To put in jail</td>
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<tr>
<td>Putsch</td>
<td>To put in jail</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>Hitler’s private army</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intimidate</td>
<td>To frighten or bully</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marxist</td>
<td>A communist follower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manifesto</td>
<td>A list of political aims, ideas or beliefs</td>
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</table>
Adolf Hitler was appointed chancellor of Germany in 1933 following a series of Party electoral victories. Hitler rose to power through the Nazi Party, an organization he after returning as a wounded veteran of World War I. He was outraged by the harsh terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Paying the crushing destabilized the economy creating runaway inflation. Hitler, a mesmerizing speaker, called for a new order to replace what he saw as the Incompetent government. The aim of the Nazi Party was to seize power through Germany’s parliamentary system, install Hitler as dictator, and create a country of racially pure Germans loyal to their führer. By 1921, the party had a newspaper, flag, and a private army, the SA. By 1923, the SA had grown to 15,000 men and had access to hidden stores of weapons. That year, Hitler and war hero General Ludendorff attempted to overthrow the elected regional government of Bavaria in a known as the Beer Hall. The real German army crushed the rebellion + Hitler spent a year in prison. In Landsberg Prison, Hitler dictated his autobiography, Mein, a book that brought together the racist and expansionist ideas. By 1932, the Nazis were the largest political party in the. In January of the following year, with no other leader able to command sufficient support to govern, President Paul von Hindenburg appointed Hitler chancellor of Germany. Shortly thereafter, a broke out in the Reichstag building in Berlin, and authorities arrested a young impressionable Dutch who confessed to starting it. Hitler this as an excuse to convince President Hindenburg to declare an emergency decree suspending many civil liberties, including freedom of the, freedom of expression, and the right to hold public assemblies. Almost immediately, Hitler began dismantling Germany’s democratic institutions - pressured the parliament to grant him more power as a result of the Act, and imprisoning or murdering his opponents. When Hindenburg died the following year, Hitler took the titles of führer, chancellor, and commander in chief of the army. Hitler’s military spending and ambitious public works programs, including building a German autobahn, helped restore prosperity and were largely popular with the public. His regime also suppressed the Communist Party and purged his own - during an event known as Night of the Long. Having outlived its original use and purpose Hitler destroyed the and position the real German army behind him. By 1934 all opposition to his power had been - Hitler had taken over.

1: What ‘outraged’ Hitler / why?

2: What event did Hitler use as an excuse to gain emergency powers?

3: Why did Hitler attack / eliminate the SA - the Nazi police force that had supported him for 13 years?
Why Was Hitler So Important To The NSDAP?

**Task** - colour code each of the statements to match one of the image headings. Use these to complete the answer frame below.

**Intro**
Hitler brought a number of things to the Nazi Party. This included...

**Oratory Skills**
Hitler provided decisive leadership to the party that before was divided and lacked direction.

**Example**
Hitler personally designed the swastika flag. The colours were the same used by the Kaiser.

**Example**
‘Adolph Hitler has been the dominating force in the Nazi movement.’ American Diplomat 1922

**Example**
Hitler knew that the part needed a clear bold identity or ‘brand’.

**Example**
Hitler organised Ex ww1 soldiers and Freikorps into his ‘Stromtroopers’ or SA (Sturm-Abteilung).

**Example**
‘He reached the deepest depths of the souls of his people. His word focus on one people, nation and race’ J Goebbels.

**Example**
His strongest quantity was his oratory (speaking) skills. Passionate and filled people with pride and hope.

**Example**
The SA (also know as Brown shirts) were given uniforms and organised similar to an army.

**Conclude**
What was the most important factor?
Hitler’s Private Army - Sturm Abteilung

Understand - what the SA was and the roles the SA performed

The SA Profile

Known as ...
1:
2:
3:

Created by ...

Date Created ...

Leader ...

Consisted of ...
1:
2:

Numbers of SA by 1932 ...

Roles

10 minutes
The Munich Putsch - November, 1923

Understand - the why, what and impact of the Munich (Beer Hall) Putsch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHY</th>
<th>DESCRIBE THE MUNICH PUTSCH</th>
<th>RESULTS IMPORTANCE IMPACT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DID HITLER ATTEMPT IT?</td>
<td>09.11.23</td>
<td>VOTE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BBC History
1 - The Global Depression - impact on Germany

**The Nazis in the wilderness 1923-1929:** Despite the growth of the Nazi Party under Hitler they failed to make any real impact in the R-parliament. The turning point in history: the W Street Crash, 1929. The US stock market collapsed. This would have a knock on effect in Germany. America wants its money back! Without money from the USA, Germany was hit particularly hard by the G Depression. The Impact On Germany: ‘When America sneezes the whole world catches a c.’ In 1929 German caught pneumonia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Unemployment</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>3</td>
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</table>

**3 reasons why the NSDAP did so poorly before 1929.**

1: Nazi Reichstag seats in the May 1928 elections =
2: 
3: 

Q: What was the name of the loans that Gustavo Stresemann acquired from the USA?
A: 

Complete the bar chart graph inserting the correct figures.

Q: Who do you think the German people will blame?
A: 

**What is the MAIN message of the following source?**

"An almost unbroken chain of homeless men extends the whole length of the highway. They walked separately or in small groups and kept their eyes to the ground. Some of them were skilled but this was a minority. Far more numerous were those unskilled young people. There was something else that had never been seen before - whole families had put their belonging into baby carriages and wheelbarrows as they plodded along. It was a whole nation on the march. I saw them and this was the strongest impression that 1932 left me. I saw them, gathered in groups of fifty or hundred. I saw them digging up the potatoes while the farmer who owned the field watched them in despair. Even during the war people paid for their potatoes."

Heinrich Hauser, German Write 1932.

**Watch the short video clip above.**

- The world wide depression that followed hit hardest of all.
- Hitler - Never in my life did I feel such To see hard open the eyes of so many Germans.
- In 3 years German production .
- Unemployment rose to and a half million.
- What is the family eating in their stew? =
- And when they looked to the ( Weimar) government to do something ...
- Who would have when it makes us so weak?
- With on the point of collapse, Germans looked for new solutions.
- In class areas where the poverty was the worst the communists attracted new members.
- Middle class Germans saw as the worst threat of all.
- Into this confusion the emerged as something new.

**Suffering In Germany**

- People could not afford food so ...
- Shops and businesses closed adding to ...
- Farmers could not pay for their farms.
- "I wonder what I live for why it ...
- ... the millions of people out of work.

**The Nazi View - Colour the bubble that DOES show Hitler’s real thoughts about the depression in Germany in 1929 - 33.**

This crisis is what Germany needs and is perfect for my Nazi Party.

This crisis is terrible for Germany and is going to hurt my party even more.

**The Weimar Government Responds**

- Raised Taxes
- Reduced Wages
- Reduced Welfare

**Summary - Circle if True or False?**

Like most other countries the Weimar government was unable to solve the economic problems caused by the Global Depressions.

True OR False.
Meanwhile in Hitler’s lair...

Although much more popular since the Global Depression, the Nazis still did not have a 2/3 majority in the Reichstag. Hitler wanted more power!

Police investigate the burnt out building. Who had the motive to do this?

...Jan 1933... Hitler is appointed Chancellor by war hero President Hindenburg.

...Almost one month after Hitler became Chancellor the Reichstag building went up in flames.

27 Feb, 1933... Hindenburg signs the Reichstag Fire Law. This allowed for emergency arrests, political meetings to be banned and media censorship.

van der Lubbe is put on trial. After being tortured, he confesses to starting the fire but, claims that he had acted alone.

A mentally challenged Dutch communist named Marinus van der Lubbe is found inside the burning Reichstag building.

Hitler sees the fire as a great propaganda opportunity, telling the German people that this is part of a wider communist revolution. He pressures Hindenburg into using Article 48 to take emergency action.

On Trial

van der Lubbe is put on trial. After being tortured, he confesses to starting the fire but, claims that he had acted alone.

Guilty!

van der Lubbe is found guilty and taken away to be executed. But Hitler was furious when other communists on trial were found not guilty. Soon after, he took away the power of the German courts.

The fire causes intense debate amongst famous historians even to this day. The timing was very convenient for Hitler as he was able to blame Communists and ban them from March elections. The result was an increase Nazi seats from 196 to 288 (still not the 66% needed). The role of van der Lubbe is also questioned as it is believed he had the mental capacity of a 12 year old.

Around 4000 suspected communist are arrested in the days after the fire.

To this day...

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Variation - sum up / OR use this sheet to caption the Reichstag fire

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Your captions or summary notes.

Message -
The Enabling Act / Law - March 1933

Know - what the Enabling Act was. Explore - how this helped Hitler become a dictator.

Hitler was appointed President in Jan, 1933. This gave him total power in Germany. In addition, Nazi Party seats had risen from 230 to 196 in the 1932 elections. Meanwhile the Communist proportion of seats had risen to 89.

1 ______ 2 ______ 3 ________

Give two groups potentially responsible for starting the Reichstag Fire.

1: ______________________
2: ______________________

To control the Reichstag Hitler needed to win 66% of the seats. As a result of the Reichstag Fire Law, Hitler had hoped to get the seats he needed in the March, 1933 election. The Nazis got 288 out of 605 seats.

Percent? ___ % Enough Seats? ___

Why EL Passed?
1: ______________________
2: ______________________
3: ______________________
4: ______________________

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Hitler persuaded Hindenburg to pass the 'Reichstag Fire Law'. This gave police more power.

1: Arrest without a warrant.
2: Censor the media.
3: Opponent meeting stopped.
4000 C __________ arrested.

The Reichstag had to vote on this law: ______
The vote made possible by Article 48: ______
The Act would make Hitler a dictator: ______
The Communist Party allowed to stand: ______
Hitler said it was just a temporary law: ______
Hitler made a deal with the Catholic Party: ______
The vote took place in the Reichstag: ______

Why were the SA placed outside the Kroll Opera House? ______
____________________________

Enabling Law was passed 444 to 94 votes. The Reichstag voted itself out of power... idiots?

Enabling Law: 1 One Party State.
ALL political parties banned, Reichstag dissolved and no further elections. How this helped Hitler?
1: ______________________
2: ______________________

Enabling Law: 2 Powers To Arrest And Kill.
Enemies or opponents could be arrested without reason and executed without trial. How did this help Hitler?
1: ______________________
2: ______________________

Enabling Law: 3 Trade Unions Banned.
ALL Trade Unions banned and leaders were imprisoned. How did this help Hitler?
1: ______________________
2: ______________________

Publicly Hitler was: ______________________
Privately Hitler was: ______________________
He blamed the fire on the: ______________
It was a great opportunity for the: __________

Communists, Outraged, Anger, Nazis, Sad, Dog, Thrilled, Propaganda.

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2: ______________________

Why EL Passed? How EL helped Hitler?
1: ______________________
2: ______________________
3: ______________________
4: ______________________
Why Did the Reichstag Pass the Enabling Act?

**Mission:** to analyse, evaluate and compare historical sources to understand why the German parliament gave away its power.

In mid-afternoon on March 23, Hitler spoke before the Reichstag, pleading his case for the passage of his "Enabling Act." His speech was full of assurances, and combating unemployment was a primary concern. He promised parliamentarians a "thorough moral cleansing of the body politic." Some believed Hitler's words. Others sat uneasily on their benches. Only Otto Wels, chairman of the Social Democrats, courageously ventured a rebuttal. "We German Social Democrats solemnly pledge ourselves in this historic hour to the socialist principles of humanity, justice and freedom," he said. As he stood before the National Socialists, Wels showed no fear. "One can take away our freedom and livelihoods - but not our honor."

*Post-war Memoirs of Wilhelm Hoegner, A Social Democrat MP present at the voting on the Enabling.*

Hitler used the Reichstag fire as reason for an Enabling Bill - that would give him dictatorial powers. Such an act needed three-quarters of the Reichstag members to vote in its favour. Communist Party members, were already in prison, hiding, or had left the country. This was also true of most of the leaders of the other left-wing party, Social Democrat Party - SDP. However, Hitler still needed the support of the Catholic Centre Party (BVB) to pass this legislation. He offered them a deal: vote for the bill and the Nazi government would guarantee the rights of the Catholic Church. The BVB agreed and when the vote was taken on 24th March, 1933, only 94 members of the SDP voted against the Enabling Bill.

*www.spartacus education.com/edited*

The square in front of the Kroll Opera House was crowded with dark masses of people. We were received with wild choruses: "We want the Enabling Act!"

Youths with swastikas on their chests eyed us insolently, blocked our way, made us run the gauntlet, calling us names like "Center pig", "Marxist sow". The Kroll Opera House was crawling with armed SA and SS men. We learned that former SPD Minister Severing had been arrested on entering the building. The hall was decorated with swastikas and ornaments. When we Social Democrats had taken our seats on the extreme left, SA and SS men lined up at the exits and along the walls behind us in a semicircle. Their expressions boded no good.

*DW.com - The Law that Enabled Hitler’s Dictatorship.*
### Source Skills

**I can … analyse, compare, interpret and evaluate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>What is the main point or message of source A?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Provide a sub-point or message from source A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Q3 | How similar are the MAIN messages from sources B and C?  
   Not similar: somewhat similar: very similar  
   (Explain answer) |
| Q4 | How similar are the sub-messages from sources B and C?  
   Not similar: somewhat similar: very similar  
   (Explain answer) |
| Q5 | What is the main message of source D? |
| Q6 | Give an example from source B, C or D that corroborates (supports) source A. |
| Q7 | Give an example from source B, C or D that does NOT corroborate (support) source A. |
| Q8 | How reliable is source A? Circle a score then explain your reason  
   (Not Reliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable) |
| Q9 | What is the most important OR most surprising thing you learned from these sources? |
Hitler’s Steps To Dictatorship

Mission: to investigate how Hitler rose to power and explore the relationships between the main factors.

Steps Timeline

The Treaty Of Versailles - Jan 1919
Hitler’s fuel - economic ruin causes bitterness

The Munich Putsch - November 1923
Time to reflect and adapt!

The Economic Depression - 1929 -33
Revives the dying popularity of the Nazis

Reichstag Elections - March 1932
Nazis seats drop to 196.

Hitler Appointed Chancellor - Jan 1933
He is now able to pressure Hindenburg

The Reichstag Fire - Feb 1933
Used Article 48 to get emergency powers

The Reichstag Laws - Feb 1933
Thousands of Communists arrested

The March 1933 Elections
288 seats but still not enough!

The Enabling Law - April 1933
All external opposition removed

The Night Of The Long Knives
Hitler destroys SA - internal opposition gone

The Death Of Hindenburg
Hitler’s DICTORSHIP is complete.

Treaty of Versailles
Munich Putsch
Hitler’s Contribution
Economic Depression
Enabling Law

“An almost unbroken chain of homeless men extends the whole length of the highway. Far more numerous were those unskilled young people. There was something else that had never been seem before—whole families had put their belonging into baby carriages and wheelbarrows as they plodded along. It was a whole nation on the march. I saw them and this was the strongest impression that 1932 left me. I saw them, gathered in groups of fifty or a hundred. I saw them digging up the potatoes while the farmer who owned the field watched them in despair. Even during the war people paid for their potatoes.”

Heinrich Hauser, German Write 1932.

Hitler gives a passionate speech c1930.
Hitler realized the Nazis lacked was a recognizable symbol or flag. In 1920, Hitler chose the symbol which remains the most infamous in history, the swastika. It was not something Hitler invented, but had seen it as a boy when he attended the Benedictine monastery school in Austria. The monastery was decorated with woodwork that included swastikas. They had also been seen among the Freikorps and appeared before as an emblem used by anti-Semitic (Jewish) parties. But when it was placed inside a white circle on a red background, it provided a powerful, recognizable symbol that helped Hitler’s party gain popularity. Hitler described the symbol: "In the red we see the social idea of the movement, in the white the national idea, in the swastika the mission to struggle for the victory of Aryan man and at the same time the victory of the idea of creative work, which is eternally anti-Semitic and will always be anti-Semitic."

Philip Gavin, Historian.

"Instead of working to achieve power by an armed coup we shall have to hold our noses and enter the Reichstag against the Catholic and Marxist deputies. If outvoting them takes longer than outshooting them, at least the results will be guaranteed by their own Constitution! Any lawful process is slow. But sooner or later we shall have a majority – and after that Germany."

Hitler - while in prison in 1924

"Vengeance! German nation! Today in the Hall of Mirrors a disgraceful treaty is signed. Never forget it. There will be vengeance for the shame of 1919."

German Newspaper, Deutsche Zeitung, headline, 1919.

Accused of starting the Reichstag Fire. ‘Communist’ Marinus van Der Lubbe during his trial. He was executed shortly after.
### The Rise Of Hitler Timeline ... 1919 - 1934

**Review:** the key dates, events and factors that helped Hitler to seal his dictatorship

<table>
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<th>Long Term Factor</th>
<th>Squeezed too hard?</th>
<th>Revolution</th>
<th>New Ideas</th>
<th>Nazis in the wilderness</th>
<th>Loans Recalled</th>
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<td>1914 - 1918</td>
<td>Jan 1919</td>
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<td>1924 - 1929</td>
<td>October 1929</td>
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<td>Jan 1933</td>
<td>Feb 1933</td>
<td>March 1933</td>
<td>June 1934</td>
<td>Aug 1934</td>
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**Add headings:** Golden Age, NOTLK, Prison, Global Depression, Munich Putsch, Treaty of Versailles, Hitler in WW1, Growing Popularity, Made Chancellor, Hindenburg Dies, Reichstag Fire, Enabling Law.
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