



**THE
RISE
OF
HITLER**

The Rise Of Hitler : Unit Key Words.

Task : colour code or number the following words and images with their definitions.

Consolidate

NSDAP

Public

Scapegoat

Imprison

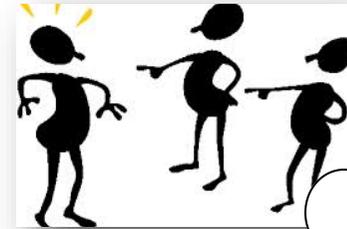
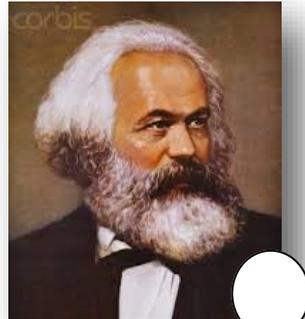
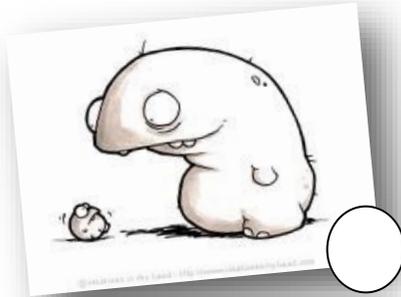
Putsch

SA

Intimidate

Marxist

Manifesto



The people

Hitler's private army

To frighten or bully

To make stronger

The Nazi Party

To put in jail

To blame someone unfairly

A communist follower

The German word for revolution

A loss of political aims, ideas or beliefs

The Rise Of Hitler : Unit Key Words

 **Discover:** new vocabulary **Explore:** key word definitions **Skill:** vocab development.



Words	Definitions	Similar / Translate	?
	A list of aims, ideas or beliefs of a political party or group		A
	A follower of communist ideas		B
	To strengthen		C
	A way of doing something		D
	The German word for revolution		E
	To put under government control		F
	The Nazi Party		G
	Political party for the workers		H
	SA (Storm Troopers)		I
	Very strong ideas, beliefs or actions		J
	A political group		K
	A country controlled largely by one person		L
	To put in jail		M
	To frighten or bully		N
	To plan to do something unlawful (bad)		O
	An organised group of workers		P
	The 'people'		Q
	People who are not rich but not poor		R
	To feel hardship, pain or hunger		S
	When a person's emotions or the economy fails		T
	A person who is unfairly blamed		U
	A person who is used by others to do their 'dirty work'		V
	To be chosen for a job, role or position		W
	A member of (the Reichstag) Parliament		X

The Making Of A Monster.



Discover : facts and events of Hitler's early life. **Explore** : how his experiences shaped his character. **Skill** : empathy + evaluation.



The Young Adolph.



Experiences in WW1



Life In Post War Germany.



Emerging Political Views.

You Decide.

His abusive father died when he was 12

Awarded medals for bravery

He saw Jews doing well when he was homeless

Versailles must be destroyed

Insert Emotion
Bitterness:
Betrayal:
Nationalism:
Fear:
Other?

He was not a very good student at school

Survived an explosion that killed many around him

Witnessed economic collapse during hyperinflation.

Believed a strong Right Wing government could save Germany

His most significant experience?

His Mother died when he was 18

Experienced Ebert's signing of the Armistice

Saw Communist revolutions in Germany

Ebert, Weimar and the SDP were traitors

Hitler's driving emotion?

Refused entry into Art College. (Blamed Jews?)

Experienced Ebert's signing of Versailles.

Saw the Freikorps destroy the Spartacists

Jews and Communists were a threat to Germany.

Do you feel ANY sympathy for Hitler?
None
Some
A lot

Awarded medals for bravery.

He was not a very good student at school.

Saw the Freikorps destroy the Spartacists.

His abusive father died when he was 12.

Jews and Communists were a threat to Germany.

He survived an explosion that killed many around him.

He saw Jews doing well when he was homeless.

Versailles must be destroyed.

Ebert, Weimar and the SDP were traitors.

Mother died when he was 18.

Witnessed economic collapse during hyperinflation.

Believed a strong Right Wing government could save Germany.

Refused entry into Art College. (blamed Jews?)

Experienced Ebert's signing of Versailles.

Saw Communist revolutions in Germany.

Experienced Ebert's signing of the Armistice.

The Making Of A Monster.

 **Discover** : facts and events of Hitler's early life. **Explore** : how his experiences shaped his character. **Skill** : empathy + evaluation.



The Young Adolph.



Experiences in WWI



Life In Post War Germany.



Emerging Political Views.

You Decide.

Insert Emotion
Bitterness:
Betrayed:
Nationalism:
Fearful:
Other?

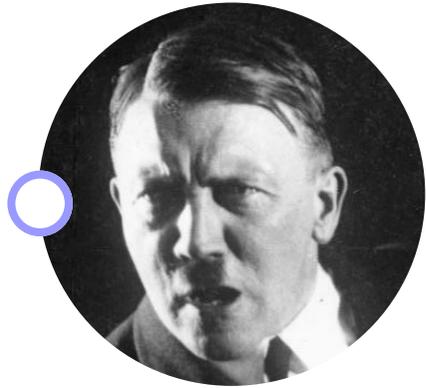
His most significant experience?

Hitler's driving emotion?

Do you feel ANY sympathy for Hitler?
Zero
Some
A lot

Why Was Hitler So Important To The NSDAP?

Discover: what Hitler brought to the Nazi Party. **Explore:** how important Hitler's role was. **Skill:** extended writing structure and planning.



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

'Adolph Hitler has been the dominating force in the Nazi movement.' **American Diplomat 1922**

Hitler knew that the party needed a clear bold identity or 'brand'.

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

Hitler organised Ex ww1 soldiers and Freikorps into his 'Stromtroopers' or SA (Sturm-Abteilung)



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

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

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

I ntro
P oint
E xample
E xplain
L ink
P oint
E xample
E xplain
L ink
P oint
E xample
E xplain
L ink
C onclude

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

Oratory Skills

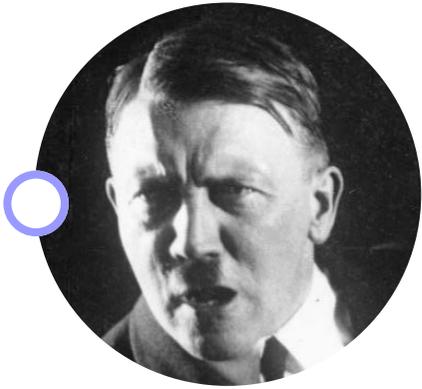
Organised The SA

Improved Party Image

What was the most important factor?

Why Was Hitler So Important To The NSDAP?

Discover: what Hitler brought to the Nazi Party. **Explore:** how important Hitler's role was. **Skill:** extended writing structure and planning.



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

'Adolph Hitler has been the dominating force in the Nazi movement.' **American Diplomat 1922**

Hitler knew that the party needed a clear bold identity or 'brand'.

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

Hitler organised Ex ww1 soldiers and Freikorps into his 'Stromtroopers' or SA (Sturm-Abteilung)



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

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

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

I ntro
P oint
E xample
E xplain
L ink
P oint
E xample
E xplain
L ink
P oint
E xample
E xplain
L ink
C onclude

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

Blank writing area for notes, consisting of multiple horizontal lines.

What was the most important factor?

Hitler's Private Army : Sturm Abteilung.

 **Discover** : what the SA was and when it was created **Explore** : the roles the SA performed **Skill** : effective revision / evaluation.

The SA Profile.

Known as:

- 1:
- 2:
- 3:

Created by :

Date Created :

Leader :

Consisted of:

- 1:
- 2:

Numbers by 1934:



Roles



The Munich Putsch, November, 1923 .

Discover : what happened during the rebellion Explore: why Hitler tried to take power in 1923 Skill: applying knowledge.

WHY DID HITLER ATTEMPT IT?



1



2

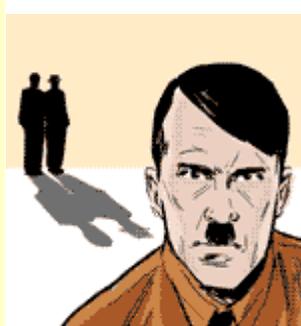


3



4

DESCRIBE THE MUNICH PUTSCH



1

2

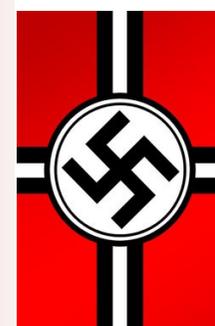
3

4

RESULTS IMPORTANCE IMPACT



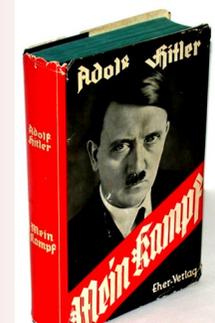
1



2



3



4

Why Did The Nazi Party Achieve Little Success Before 1929?

 **Skills** : understanding and identifying the PEEL principle.

Point :  **Example** :  **Explain** :  **Link** : 

There were a number of reasons why the Nazis achieved little success before 1929. They failed in both illegal and legal methods to get power.

Firstly, the Nazi's achieved little success because their illegal method, the Munich Putsch, failed. In 1923, Hitler and members of the Nazi party attempted a revolution that aimed to topple the Weimar Government. Hitler had expected the German people to rise and support the putsch but they did not. As a result, the revolution failed. After the failure the Nazi party was banned in Bavaria. This prevented the growth of the NSDAP party and was a setback to its potential success.

Moreover, the Nazi party was seen as too extreme. Their manifesto contained too many items that the average German was not ready to support before 1929. Radical ideas such as excluding the Jews from important positions and the violent methods used by the SA damaged the party's popularity. This was shown by falling electoral support in the Reichstag elections. By 1928, the Nazis enjoyed less than 3% of the German vote, three times less than the Communist Party.

Finally, the principle reason the German people were not ready to vote for an extremist like Hitler prior to 1929, was that the situation in Germany was getting better. After the hardships caused by hyper-inflation the economy began to recover under the leadership of Gustav Stresemann. He invested money from the US Dawes Plan loan into German industry. With an improving economy and more stable government Germans felt more hopeful than they had for many years. Supporting the Weimar government was safer than gambling on a radical like Hitler and this limited his political popularity and success.

In sum, the Munich Putsch only helped to show Hitler as an extremist and was badly timed. Following the Putsch Germany's economic recovery under Stresemann began. With growing trust in the Weimar Government there was no need for Germans to put their faith in Hitler and the Nazis.

Why Did The Nazi Party Achieve Little Success Before 1929?

 Skills : understanding and identifying the PEEL principle.

Point : **Example :** **Explain :** **Link :**

There were a number of reasons why the Nazis achieved little success before 1929. They failed in both illegal and l _ _ _ _ methods to get power.

Firstly, the Nazi's achieved little success because their illegal method, the M _ _ _ _ P _ _ _ _ , failed. In 1923, Hitler and members of the Nazi party attempted a revolution that aimed to topple the Weimar Government. Hitler had expected the German people to r _ _ _ in support of the putsch but they did not. As a result, the revolution failed. After the failure the Nazi party was b _ _ _ _ in the state of Bavaria. This prevented the growth of the NSDAP party and was a setback to its potential success.

Moreover, the Nazi party was seen as too extreme. Their manifesto contained too many items that the average G _ _ _ _ was not ready to support before 1929. Radical ideas such as excluding the J _ _ _ from important positions and the violent methods used by the _ _ damaged the popularity of the Nazi Party. This was shown by falling electoral support in the Reichstag elections. By 1928, the Nazis enjoyed less than 3% of the German vote, three times less than the C _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Party.

Finally, the principle reason the German people were not ready to vote for an extremist like Hitler prior to 1929, was that the situation in Germany was getting b _ _ _ _ . After the hardships caused by hyper _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ the economy began to recover under the leadership of G _ _ _ _ Stresemann. He invested money from the American D _ _ _ _ Plan loan into German industry. With an improving economy and more stable government Germans felt more hopeful than they had for many years. Supporting the Weimar government was safer than gambling on a r _ _ _ _ _ _ like Hitler and this limited his political popularity and success.

In sum, the Munich Putsch only helped to show Hitler as an extremist and was badly timed. Following the Putsch Germany's economic recovery under Stresemann began. With growing t _ _ _ _ in the Weimar Government there was no need for Germans to put their f _ _ _ _ in Hitler and the Nazis.

Why Did The NSDAP Achieve Little Success Before 1929?

Introduction:

Points Low Grade	Examples to support you point Improving Grade	Explain the examples you have used Mid Grade	Evidence A "quote" or statistic Good Grade	Link back to the? Why limited success? Top Grades
Firstly, primarily	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%; background-color: #cccccc;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%; background-color: #cccccc;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%; background-color: #cccccc;"></div>	This limited the success because..
Also, secondly,	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%; background-color: #cccccc;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%; background-color: #cccccc;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%; background-color: #cccccc;"></div>	This limited the success because..
Finally, in addition.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%; background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px;">Furthermore....</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%; background-color: #cccccc;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%; background-color: #cccccc;"></div>	This limited the success because..

Conclusion :

1: The Global Depression And The Impact On Germany.

<p>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 Reichstag Parliament.</p>	<p>A turning point in History : the Wall Street Crash, 1929. The US stock market collapsed. This would have a knock on effect in Germany.</p>	<p>The USA wants its money back! Without money from the USA, Germany was hit particularly hard by the Global Depression.</p>	<p>The Impact On Germany. "When America sneezes the whole World catches a cold". ... and in 1929 Germany caught pneumonia!</p>
--	--	---	---

<p>Find an image that represents the 'Golden Age' of Weimar Germany.</p>	<p>Insert an image that represents the 1929 Wall Street Crash.</p>	<p>Unemployment in Germany 1929-32.</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Unemployment in Germany 1929-32 (Millions)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Unemployment (Millions)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1929</td> <td>~0.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1932</td> <td>~0.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Unemployment (Millions)	1929	~0.8	1932	~0.8	<p>40 % of factories closed this ... → <i>"...everything so unequal?"</i></p> <p>People could not afford food so... → ...led to a drop in industrial output.</p> <p>Shops and businesses closed adding to... → ...farmers could not pay for their farms.</p> <p><i>"I wonder what I live for why is..."</i> → ... the millions of people out of work,</p>
Year	Unemployment (Millions)								
1929	~0.8								
1932	~0.8								

<p>List 3 reasons why the NSDAP did so poorly before 1929.</p>	<p>Q: What was the name of the loans that Gustav Stresemann acquired from the USA ? A :</p>	<p>Watch : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fXhLHZC2_4 Complete the graph to show unemployment in Germany. Q : 'Who' do you think the German people will blame? A :</p>	<p>Match statements above. The quote is a German woman, 1930.</p>
--	---	---	---

<p>What is the MAIN message of the following source?</p>	<p>Suffering In Germany :</p>	<p>The Nazi View : Delete the bubble that does NOT reflect Hitler's thought about the depression in Germany in 1929-33.</p>	<p>The Weimar Government Responds www.slideshare.net/mrjportman/the-collapse-of-the-weimar-republic</p>
---	--------------------------------------	--	---

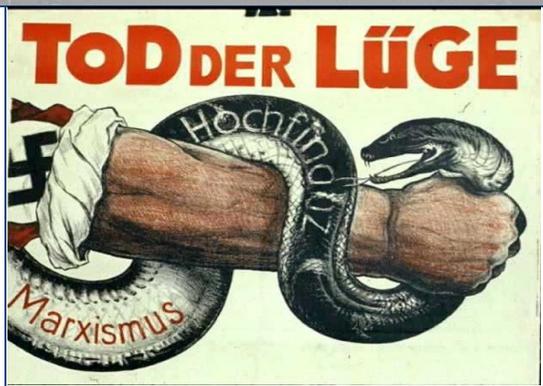
<p>"An almost unbroken chain of homeless men extends the whole length of the highway. They walked separately or in small groups and kept their eyes to the ground. Some of them were skilled but this was a minority. Far more numerous were those unskilled young people. There was something else that had never been seen before—whole families had put their belongings 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.</p>	<p>Insert images to show the effects of the depression in Germany c 1930-32</p>		<p>The Weimar Government Responds</p> <p>Raised Taxes Reduced Wages Reduced Welfare</p> <p>Combined Effect???</p>
---	---	--	--

<p>Name 3 types of people most affected by the depression</p> <p>1: 2: 3:</p>	<p>Unscramble the sentence Hitler as the depression a opportunity saw and a gift.</p>	<p>Unscramble the sentence Countries Like other the government was Weimar to most solve the unable caused by the depression. problems</p>
---	---	---

2: The Global Depression : the Nazis take advantage.

<p>Presidential Rule : The Weimar Government Collapses. Like most European countries the Weimar Government could not solve these problems.</p>	<p>The Rise Of Extremism : As in many parts of the world, desperate German people turned to extreme parties. The Nazis and Communists support grew.</p>	<p>Nazi Methods : Propaganda</p>	<p>Nazi Methods : Propaganda</p>
---	--	----------------------------------	----------------------------------

Find an image of President Hindenburg.



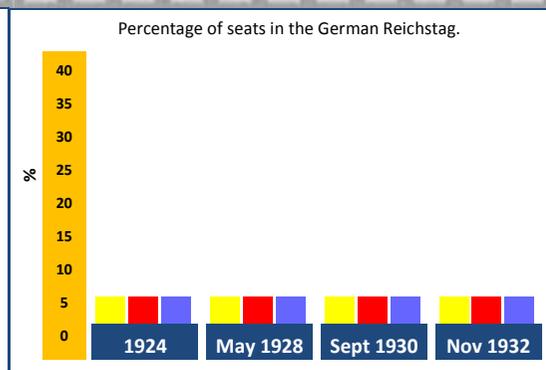
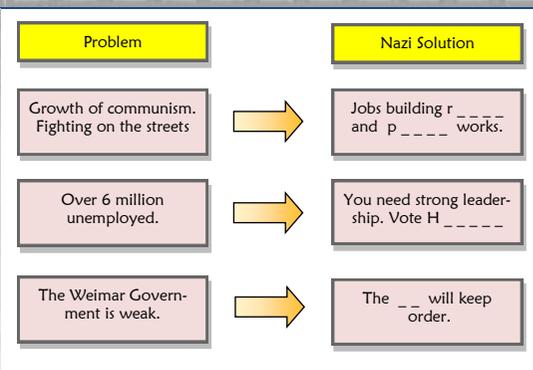
<p>What part of the constitution allowed for presidential rule?</p>	<p>What is the message of the NSDAP poster?</p>	<p>What is the message of this poster</p>	<p>What is the message of this poster?</p>
<p> </p>	<p> </p>	<p> </p>	<p> </p>

Nazi Methods : Hitler the orator. This was the perfect time for Hitler to step up and use his oratory skills to gain support.

Nazi Methods : merging the Right wing. The Nazis formed alliances with Conservative Party and obtained funding from big business.

Nazi Promises.
www.youtube.com/watch?v=rXkSCZdq0Sg
www.youtube.com/watch?v=3OqjZS2dnzc

Historian AJP Taylor wrote : 'It was the Great Depression that put the wind in Hitler's sails'. Plot the graph using the information provided.



<p>List 3 common themes Hitler would talk about</p>	<p>What is the message of this poster?</p>	<p>Promises and lies.</p>	<p>Seats in the Reichstag.</p>
<p>1</p>	<p>The message is PRO / ANTI Nazi.</p>	<p>The Nais did offer solutions.</p>	<p> ■ Social Democrats (SDP) 25 : 29 : 23 : 21 ■ Communists (KPD) 12 : 11 : 14 : 17 ■ Nazi Party (NSDAP) 4 : 3 : 23 : 37 </p>
<p>2</p>	<p>The message is.....</p>	<p> </p>	<p> </p>
<p>3</p>	<p> </p>	<p> </p>	<p> </p>

The Short And Long Term Effects Of The Treaty of Versailles

 **Discover** : how to classify short + long term effects. **Explore** : links between ST and LT factors. **Skill** : cause and effect.

1919

1923

1929

By 1933

War Guilt Clause

100 000 men

No Anschluss

S
H
O
R
T

Hyperinflation 1923

The German economy had been ruined due to Versailles and collapsed in 1923.

It improved during the 1920's with the help of the US loans.

L
O
N
G

Economic Depression 1929

Name the loan agreement with the USA?

Complete the Stresemann Quote :
"Germany is dancing on a _____"

Why was Germany hardest hit after the Wall Street Crash?



This helped Hitler because...

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

S
H
O
R
T

Germans humiliated and bitter

The German people were particularly proud. They were used to Germany being a European superpower. Their treatment after the war was something that would not be forgotten quickly. They had a deep anger that were

L
O
N
G

People were still angry in 1929.

Name 3 parts of the treaty would not be forgotten by 1929.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



This helped Hitler because...

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

S
H
O
R
T

Weak Weimar.

The new German government was unpopular. It was described as the 'November criminals' for signing the Treaty of Versailles.

L
O
N
G

Weimar failures 1929-1933

Who were the November Criminals?

Two Weimar policies that were unpopular

- 1.
- 2.

How many Germans were unemployed in 1932?



This helped Hitler because...

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



Sudetenland

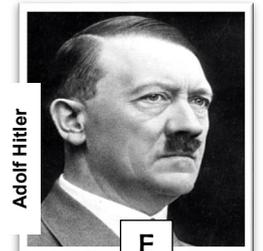
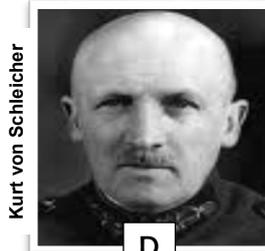
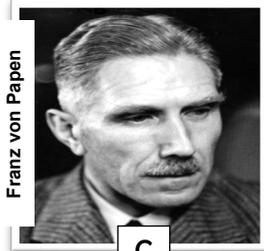
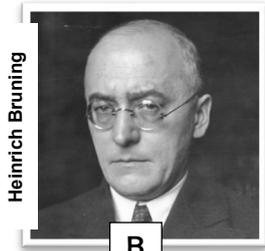
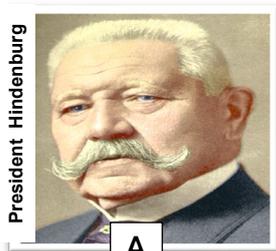
Alsace Lorraine

Reparations

Why was Hitler Appointed Chancellor in 1933?

Discover: how Hitler became Chancellor **Explore :** the roles of Papen + Schleicher **Skill :** summary.

As a result of the chaos caused by the economic depression in Germany, democracy had started to crack by 1930. The country was effectively run by the ageing war hero, President General Hindenburg and his appointed Chancellor Heinrich Bruning. However, Bruning had little support in the Reichstag but was allowed to rule due to Article 48 .



President Hindenburg was the 80 yr old Weimar President. He was very anti ...

Chancellor **Heinrich Bruning** was unable to solve the problems caused by the...

Franz von Papen thought he could control Hitler and take advantage of his Reichstag...

In 1932 **General Kurt von Schleicher** replaced his enemy von Papen. von Schleicher was anti ...

Adolf Hitler knew he was disliked by the President so he wrote a flattering letter to...

...Hitler and wrote to him personally.
'A cabinet...

...depression. He was replaced by Franz von Papen. He knew the Nazis were able to cripple the...

.. support then betray him. He said "In six months we will have pushed Hitler so far into a corner..."

...Hitler and tried to weaken the Nazis. This backfired and resulted in pushing Hitler and...

...Hindenburg. Also, von Papen and leaders of big business persuaded Hindenburg to appoint...

...led by you would turn into a dictatorship.'

...Reichstag due to their high number (230) of seats. He planned to ally / use with the NSDAP party.

...he will be squealing". However, Hitler refused the offer to become Papen's Vice Chancellor.

.. Von Papen into an alliance. Together they defeated von Schleicher's party in the Reichstag.

..Hitler as Chancellor in January, 1933. Having used democracy to get power he would now destroy it.

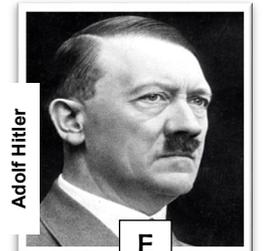
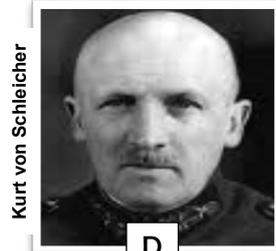
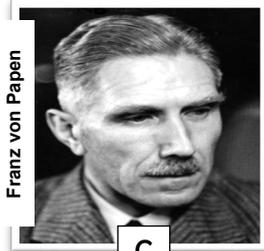
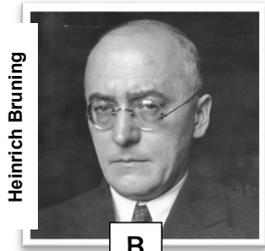
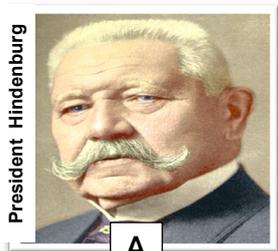
Using the information above, write a ten bullet point summary to outline the events that allowed Hitler to become Chancellor in 1933.



Why was Hitler Appointed Chancellor in 1933?

Discover: how Hitler became Chancellor **Explore :** the roles of Papen + Schleicher **Skill :** summary.

As a result of the chaos caused by the economic depression in Germany, democracy had started to crack by 1930. The country was effectively run by the ageing war hero, President General Hindenburg and his appointed Chancellor Heinrich Bruning. However, Bruning had little support in the Reichstag but was allowed to rule due to Article 48 .



Adolf Hitler knew he was disliked by the President so he wrote a flattering letter to...

Franz von Papen thought he could control Hitler and take advantage of his Reichstag...

Chancellor **Heinrich Bruning** was unable to solve the problems caused by the...

In 1932 **General Kurt von Schleicher** replaced his enemy von Papen. von Schleicher was anti ...

President Hindenburg was the 80 yr old Weimar President. He was very anti

...Hitler and wrote to him personally.
'A cabinet...

.. support then betray him. He said "In six months we will have pushed Hitler so far into a corner..

...Hindenburg. Also, von Papen and leaders of big business persuaded Hindenburg to appoint...

...Hitler and tried to weaken the Nazis. This backfired and resulted in pushing Hitler and...

...depression. He was replaced by Franz von Papen. He knew the Nazis were able to cripple the...

...he will be squealing". However, Hitler refused the offer to become Papen's Vice Chancellor.

..Hitler as Chancellor in January, 1933. Having used democracy to get power he would now destroy it.

...Reichstag due to their high number (230) of seats. He planned to ally / use with the NSDAP party.

.. Von Papen into an alliance. Together they defeated von Schleicher's party in the Reichstag.

...led by you would turn into a dictatorship.'

Using the information above, write a ten bullet point summary to outline the events that allowed Hitler to become Chancellor in 1933.



The Reichstag Fire, Feb 1933

Jan 1933



Hitler is appointed Chancellor by war hero President Hindenburg



...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!

27 Feb, 1933



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

Police investigate the burnt out building. They discuss who had the motive to do this!



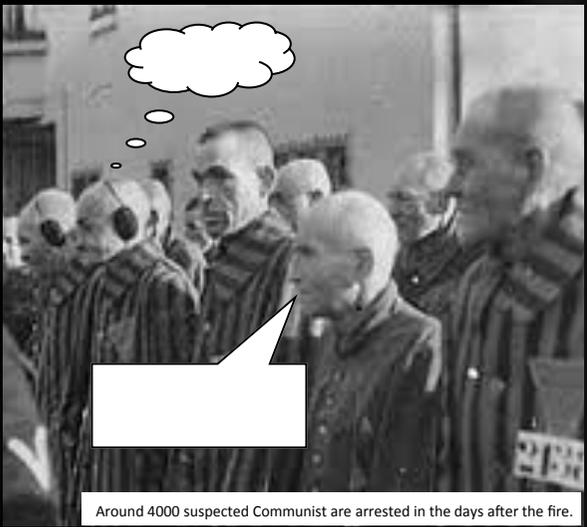
A mentally challenged Dutch Communist called Marinus van der Lubbe is found inside the burning Reichstag building.



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.



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



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

On Trial



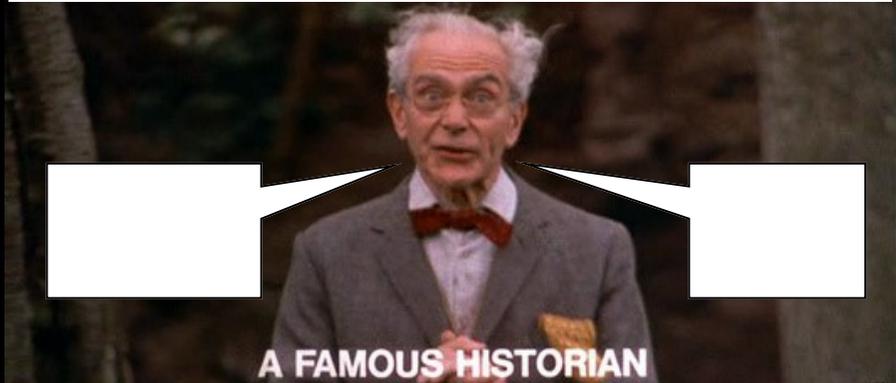
van der Lubbe is put on trial. He had confessed to starting the fire after being tortured, but said he had acted alone.

Guilty!



van der Lubbe is found guilty and taken away to be executed. Other accused communists were found not guilty. Hitler was furious and soon after 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.



A FAMOUS HISTORIAN

The Camera Never Lies?

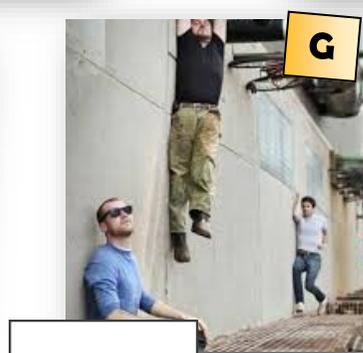
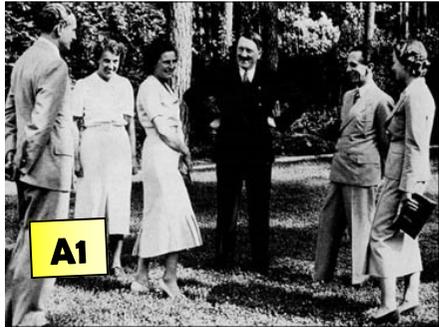
Mission: to consider the reliability and usefulness of photographic evidence,

Photographs can be used to influence people just as much as written information. Here's how:

- 1: **Staged:** the people or objects in the photo are placed in an unusual way or unnatural pose or position.
- 2: **Selected :** the photograph has been chosen as it captures the subject in a positive / negative way.
- 3: **Doctored:** the photo has been changed / edited in some way after the image was taken.
- 4: **Omitted:** the photographer leaves out something very important.
- 5: **Snapshot :** a single photo only shows a split second in time, not what came before or after.
- 6: **Trick :** the photo is taken in a way that tries to trick the viewer, such as an optical illusion.

(As always, consider **provenance** when available and look out for forms of **propaganda**.)

Task: for the photos or pairs below label what they are 'guilty' of using 1-6 above.



Reasons the photo may be unreliable:	Reason the photo may be reliable:
Can you create a photo that lies?	

Not reliable 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 Very Reliable

The Cartoon About Two Men Wearing Togas

Review : how to identify main features of a cartoon **Explore** : how to interpret these features **Skill**: cartoon analysis and evaluation.



THE RED PERIL.

THE OLD CONSUL (to Hitler). "THIS IS A HEAVEN-SENT OPPORTUNITY, MY LAD. IF YOU CAN'T BE A DICTATOR NOW, YOU NEVER WILL BE."

A cartoon published in the British Punch Magazine, February, 1933.
The Red Peril. The Old Consul (to Hitler.) "This is a heaven-sent opportunity, my lad. If you can't be a dictator now, you never will be."

Message of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

Describe the main features of the cartoon.

-
-
-
-
-
-

Explain what each of these features means / represents

-
-
-
-
-
-

Context: what historical event is this cartoon about?

Reliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

The Cartoon About ...

 Task : create a cartoon of your own to show the significance of the Reichstag Fire.



Message of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

Describe the main features of the cartoon.

-
-
-
-
-
-

Explain what each of these features means / represents

-
-
-
-
-
-

Context: what historical event is this cartoon about?

A cartoon created by:

Titled:

Reliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

The Enabling Act Becomes Law, March 1933

Discover : what the Enabling Law was. **Explore** : how this helped Hitler become a dictator. **Skill** : vocab + language development, S.P.A.G.

-  **Fix Errors**
-  **Mathlete**
-  **Guess**
-  **Investigate**
-  **Choose**
-  **M. Choice**
-  **Unscramble**
-  **Judge**
-  **Think**

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: _____



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. 

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.



To control the Reichstag Hitler needed to win 66% of the seats. As a results 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? _____ 

Being Hitler, results of the **March 1933 election**.

A: I am very happy, this is enough power for now.
B : I NEED more power I will kill Hindenburg.
C : It is time to start another revolution!
D : I NEED power I will make a new LAW!



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: _____ 



Why EL Passed?	How EL helped Hitler?
1 : _____	1 : _____
2 : _____	2 : _____
3 : _____	3 : _____
4 : _____	4 : _____



A Page From History : Inside the Kroll Opera House, 1933.

 **Discover** : what is was like inside the Kroll Opera House. **Explore** : why the Enabling Law was passed. **Skill**: source analysis and investigation.

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.

Hitler read out in a surprisingly calm voice. Only in a few places did he raise it to a fanatical frenzy: when he demanded the public execution of van der Lubbe and when, at the end of his speech, he uttered dark threats of what would happen if the Reichstag did not vote for the Enabling Act he was demanding. I had not seen him for a long time. He did not resemble the ideal of the Germanic hero in any way. I have never understood how this speaker could carry away thousands of people with enthusiasm. The former Reich Chancellor, came over and said bitterly that in his group the only question had been whether they should also give Hitler the rope to hang them with. If they refused, they feared the outbreak of a Nazi revolution and bloody anarchy. Only a few, among them Dr. Brüning, were against any concession to (voting for) Hitler.

Otto Wels read out our reply. It was a masterpiece in form and content, a farewell to the fading epoch of human rights and humanity, spoken with a voice half- choking, recognized all those innocents ... who were already filling the prisons and concentration camps simply on account of their political creed At this historic hour, we German Social Democrats pledge ourselves to the principles of humanity and justice, of freedom and Socialism. No Enabling Decree can give you the power to destroy ideas which are eternal and indestructible. The speech made a terrifying impression on all of us. Only a few hours before, we had heard that members of the SA had taken away a 45 year-old welfare worker in Kpenick, carrying her to Socialist barracks, stripped her completely, bound her on a table and flogged her body with leather whips.

But Hitler jumped up furiously and launched into a passionate reply. "You are overly sensitive, gentlemen, if you talk of persecution already. By God, we National Socialists (Nazis) alone would have had the courage to deal with Social Democrats in a different way.... You, gentlemen, are no longer needed. I do not want you to vote for the Enabling Act. Germany shall become free, but not through you." There was no truth in the assertion that the National Socialists had been persecuted. On the contrary, the movement had frequently been furthered by the State authorities. Only when its members broke the existing laws were they punished, in most cases very mildly. The Communists were made to feel the strong arm of the law in a very different way. We tried to dam (stop) the flood of Hitler's unjust accusations with interruptions of "No!", "An error!", "False!" But that did us no good. The SA and SS people, who surrounded us in a semicircle along the walls of the hall, hissed loudly and murmured: "Shut up!", "Traitors!", "You'll be strung up today."

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

What historical event is described by Hoegner?

Give 3 examples of Nazi intimidation.

1:
2:
3:

Give 2 examples of Nazi terror.

1:
2:

Which party tried to stand up to Hitler?

Two leaders who speak in this source :

1:
2:

Does anything in the source surprise you : Yes / No

Source usefulness?
1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
A reason why.

Source Reliability.
1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
A reason why.

How would YOU have voted if present at the time?

Adolf Hitler And The Steps To Dictatorship

 **Discover:** how Hitler rose to power **Explore:** the relationships between factors **Skill:** source analysis.



The Treaty Of Versailles

The Munich Putsch

Hitler's Leadership

The Economic Depression

The Enabling Law

Steps : Long Term
Tipping Point Short Term

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 DICTATORSHIP is complete.

“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 seen before—whole families had put their belongings 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.

A



Hitler gives a passionate speech c 1930.

B

'The Munich Putsch was a disaster for Hitler and his Nazi Party in the short term. The Nazi Party was banned in Bavaria and Hitler arrested and imprisoned. However, the time spent in prison allowed him time to think, reflect and adjust his tactics. Hitler that he could only achieve power through legal, democratic methods, Once inside the system (Reichstag) and using the Enabling Law he could then bring down the political system from within.'

www.icHistory.com, 2014.

C

'Hitler would have had no chance of ever gaining power without the failure of the Munich Putsch.'

BBC Bitesize History.

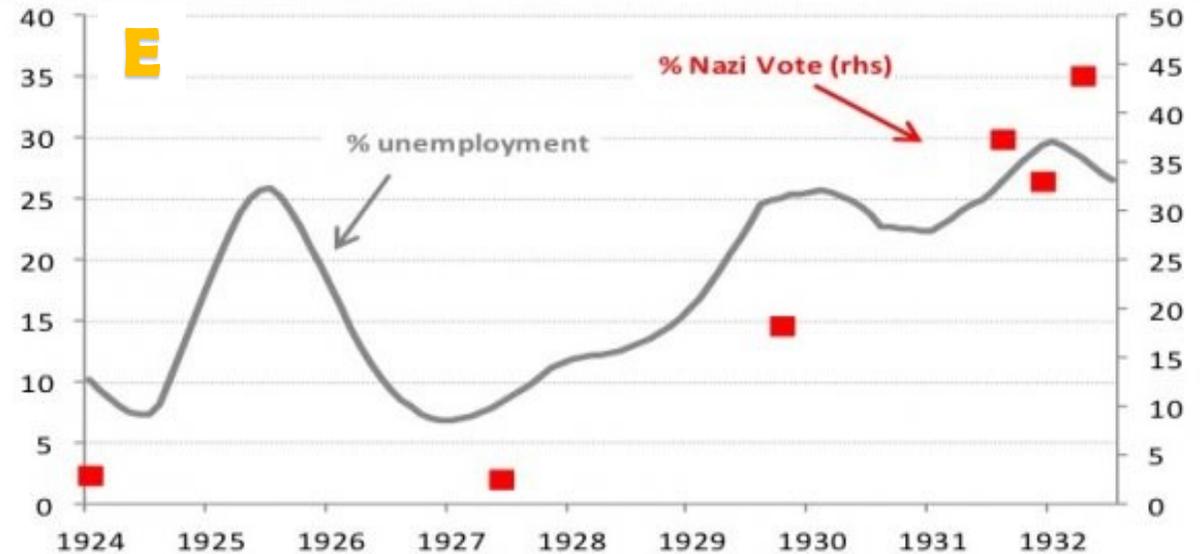
D

Hitler's 'Storm Troopers' parade in Germany c1933



F

German unemployment and the Nazi vote



Source: SG Cross Asset Research, GFD

How significant was the Enabling Act? Shortly after the bill became law, Joseph Goebbels wrote that Hitler now had full power to push Germany forward. He made no mention of the Government Cabinet (decision makers). In fact, there was no Cabinet input in the sense that a modern Cabinet would expect to function. For example, Hitler had given the Centre Party his full guarantee that their power would be protected if they supported the Enabling Act. On July 14th 1933, all political parties other than the Nazi Party were banned on the orders of Hitler. It was generally thought that it took just 24 hours to put into legislation something that Hitler had ordered. The Enabling Act also protected the position of President. Such was Hitler's power that when Hindenburg died in August 1934, he simply merged the positions of Chancellor and President and created the position of Führer even though interfering with the position of the President was not allowed even by the terms of the Enabling Act.

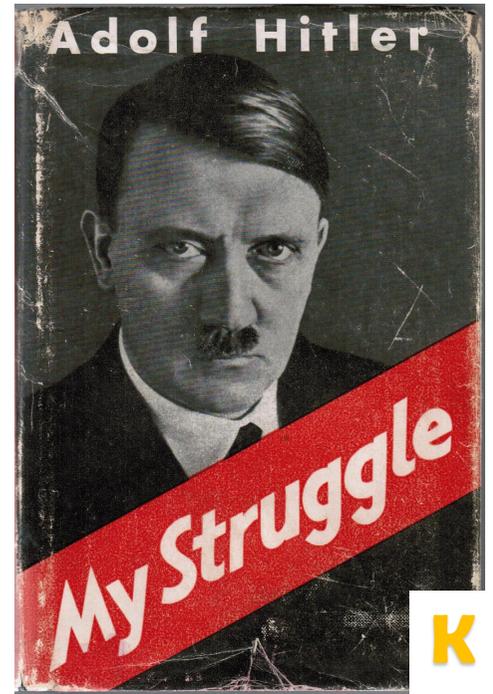
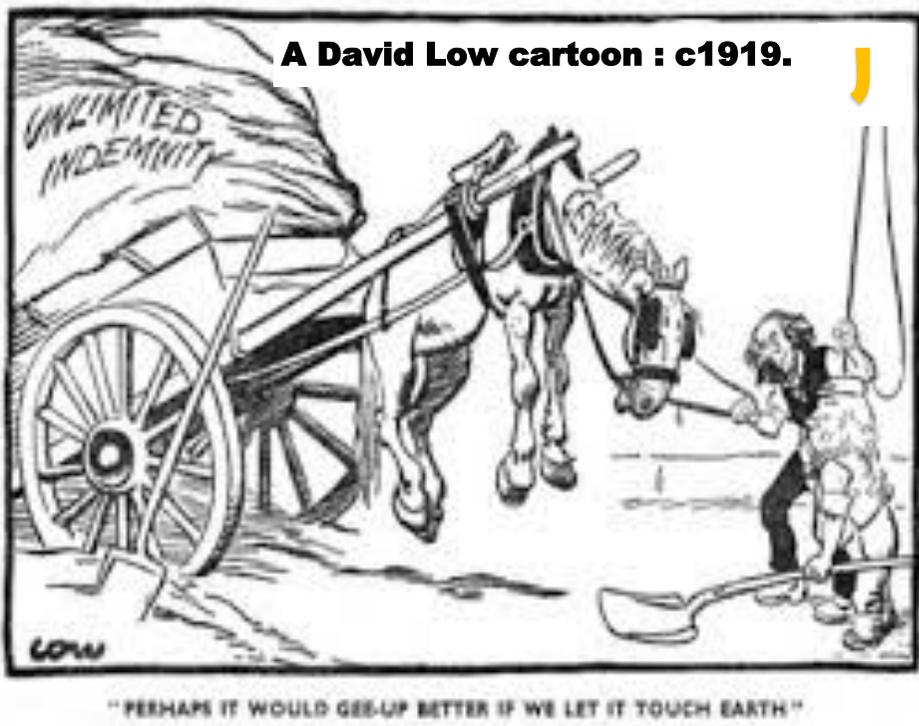
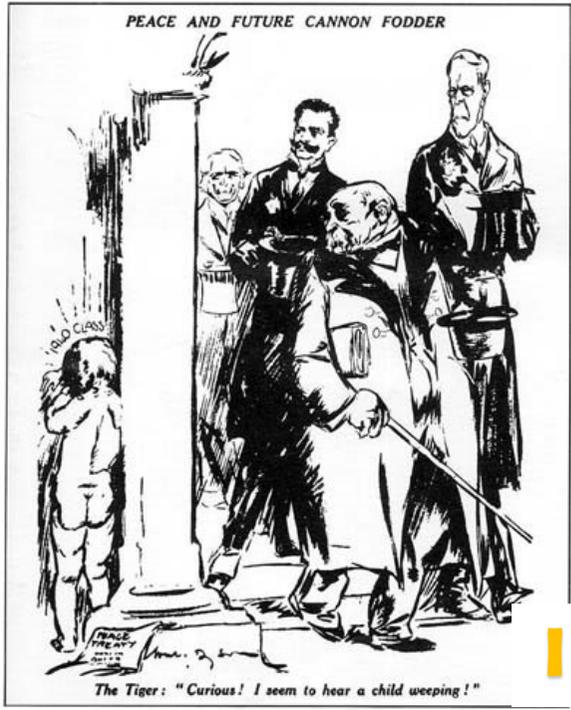
Internet Article. February 2012.

G

Hitler took charge of party propaganda in early 1920, and also recruited young men he had known in the Army. He was aided in his recruiting efforts by Army Captain Ernst Röhm, a new party member, who would play a vital role in Hitler's eventual rise to power. In Munich, there were many alienated, maladjusted soldiers and ex-soldiers with a thirst for adventure and a distaste for the peace brought on by the Treaty of Versailles and the resulting democratic republic. They joined the German Workers' Party in growing numbers.

www.Historyplace.com . Article, The Rise OF Hitler.

H



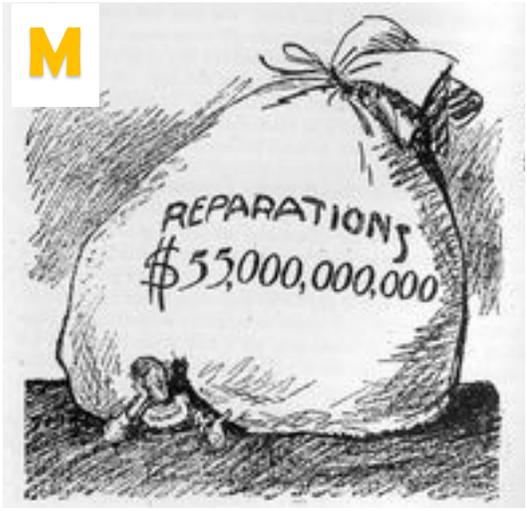
Hitler was scheduled to be the second speaker at this meeting in 1920. Some committee members who doubted Hitler's ability at this time. But when Hitler got up to speak, he astounded everyone with a highly emotional, near hysterical manner of speech making. For Hitler, it was an important moment in his young political career. He described the scene in *Mein Kampf*:

"I spoke for thirty minutes, and what before I had simply felt within me, without in any way knowing it, was now proved by reality: I could speak! After thirty minutes the people in the small room were electrified and the enthusiasm was first expressed by the fact that my appeal to the self-sacrifice of those present led to the donation of three hundred marks."

The money was used to buy more advertising and print leaflets. The German Workers' Party now featured Hitler as the main attraction at its meetings. In his speeches Hitler railed against the Treaty of Versailles and delivered anti-Semitic tirades, blaming the Jews for Germany's problems. Attendance slowly increased, numbering in the hundreds.

www.Historyplace.com . Article, The Rise OF Hitler.

L



K

M

'Hitler's dictatorship rested on the constitutional foundation of a single law, the *Enabling Law*.'

Historian, *Alan Bullock*.

N

Unemployed men queue in the hope of food or work c1930.



O

Growing Party Membership.
In the Beer Halls of Munich
1920-23

The Economic Depression
Attacking the Weimar government
1929-33

P

When did Hitler's skills of oratory and persuasion prove to be of value?

Trial After the Munich Putsch
Impressing reporters + the judge!
1924.

Persuasion Of Hindenburg
To use Article 48 + Enabling Law vote
1933.

Q



The SA + Police Arrested Thousands of Communists in 1933.

The failed Putsch not only allowed Hitler time to change his strategy but it also provided more propaganda material. Hitler was already able to call upon his experiences in the war and events that followed. He could now add his brave and patriotic attempt to drive out the 'November Criminals' during the Putsch and the spilling of his Aryan blood for the good of Germany.

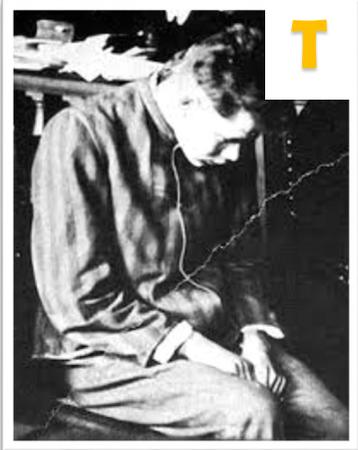
Historian: John Keynes.

R

Following the 1928 election when the Nazis won less than 14 seats in the Reichstag Nazism appears to be a dying cause. It had only got support because of the country's problems such as hyper inflation and the French invasion of the Ruhr in 1923. Now that the country's future looks bright support for the Nazis is dying away. One scarcely hears of Hitler except as the butt of Nazi jokes.

William Shirer, an American journalist living in Berlin in 1928.

S



Accused of starting the Reichstag Fire. 'Communist' Marinus van Der Lubbe during his trial. He was executed shortly after.

U

"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 stated while in prison in 1924



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.

W



X

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9CFWH4Fhkak>

Or search : Hitler's Rise To Power by 'History is happening' 9:09



Z

"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.

Y

Steps To Dictatorship : Making Links Between Factors.

🎯 Summarise: the reasons for Hitler's rise to power Explore: the relationship between factors Skill: making links.

1: The Treaty Of Versailles



1:
2:
3:

2: The Munich Putsch



1:
2:
3:

3: Hitler's Leadership + Oratory



1:
2:
3:

5: Decision To Appoint Chancellor



1:
2:
3:

4 : The Economic Depression



1:
2:
3:

6: The Enabling Law

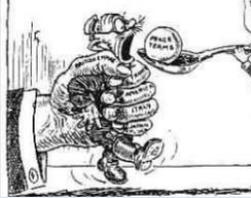


1:
2:
3:

Steps To Dictatorship : Making Links Between Factors.

🕒 Summarise: the reasons for Hitler's rise to power Explore: the relationship between factors Skill: making links.

1: The Treaty Of Versailles



- 1: Bitterness
- 2: Economic Problems
- 3: Weak Weimar

2: The Munich Putsch



- 1: National Publicity
- 2: New Strategy
- 3: Wrote Mein Kampf

3: Hitler's Leadership + Oratory



- 1: Party Image
- 2: Created SA
- 3: Oratory

5: Decision To Appoint Chancellor



- 1: Closer To Hind'burg
- 2: Call Elections
- 3: Use State Resources

4 : The Economic Depression



- 1: Nazi Propaganda
- 2: Reichstag Seats
- 3: Weimar Failures

6: The Enabling Law (ended democracy)



- 1: One Party State
- 2: Ban Trade Unions
- 3: Power Of Arrest

Storm Troopers Versus Army Men

Discover : the value of the SA and the Army Explore : which was more useful Skill : decision making.



The SA



The Army



The SA had over two million members by 1934.

The SA had proven themselves as loyal Nazis in the past

The Army consisted of to 100,000 men

The **Army** was well trained and disciplined

Rohm disagreed the Nazi should work with Big Business

The SA had done its job of helping Hitler into power

The Army had the support of wealthy industrialists + big business

The loyalty of the army was unknown

SA leader, Rohm was a friend of Hitler

The Army was well respected

Ernst Rohm (SA Leader) had a lot of influence over the SA

The SA lacked discipline and could be unruly + disruptive

Many Army generals disliked Hitler

SA Positive	SA Negative	Army Positive	Army Weakness

My
Choice
The SA The Army

And ... what to do with the loser?

The Night Of The Long Knives, 1934

Discover : what happened on this 'night'. **Explore** : why Hitler destroyed the SA. **Skill** : source investigation and evaluation.



The Night Of The Long Knives was the purge (removal) of potential opposition to Hitler in Germany in 1934. The main target was the SA but also included other enemies such as von Khar and von Schleicher. The SS were used to carry out arrests on the 29th June. Without trial it is estimated that over 200 of Hitler's enemies were executed. SA leader Ernst Rohm was offered the opportunity to take his own life, but he refused before being shot by SS soldiers. Following the Night Of The Long Knives the rest of the SA was put under the command of the regular Germany army. www.icHistory.com

A

"I was warned that an attack on the army by the SA was imminent. I called the local leader of the SA to come and see me. He told me they were on alert out of fear of an attack from us. Afterwards I got the feeling that the army and the SA were being egged on against each other by Himmler. **German Army Field Marshall Von Kleist c,1946**

B

'Hitler entered Rohm's bedroom with a whip in his hand. Behind him were 2 SS men with pistols at the ready. Hitler spat the words, "Ernst Rohm, you are under arrest". Rohm looked up sleepily from his pillow. "heil my Fuhrer". Over the weekend Rohm and over 200 other SA leaders were executed'

Kempka, Hitler's Chauffeur

By the summer of 1934, the SA's numbers had swollen to 2 million men. They were under the control of Ernst Röhm, a loyal follower of Hitler since the early days of the Nazi Party. The SA had given the Nazi's an iron fist with which to disrupt other political parties meetings before January 1933. The SA was also used to enforce law after Hitler became Chancellor in January 1933. To all intents, they were the enforcers of the Nazi Party and there is no evidence that Röhm was ever planning anything against Hitler.

www.historylearningsite.com

D



A cartoon published in a British Magazine in 1934
Caption 'They salute with both hands now'

C

By June 1934, the regular army hierarchy also saw the SA as a threat to their authority. The SA outnumbered the army by 1934 and Röhm had openly spoken about taking over the regular army by absorbing it into the SA. Such talk alarmed the army's leaders. By the summer of 1934, Hitler had decided that Röhm was a 'threat' and he made a pact with the army. If Röhm and the other SA leaders were removed, the rank and file SA men would come under the control of the army but the army would have to swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler. The army agreed and Röhm's fate was sealed.

F

www.johndclare.net

Herr Adolf Hitler, the German Chancellor, has saved his country. Swiftly and with exorable severity, he has delivered Germany from men who had become a danger to the unity of the German people and to the order of the state. With lightening rapidity he has caused them to be removed from high office, to be arrested, and put to death. The names of the men who have been shot by his orders are already known. Hitler's love of Germany has triumphed over private friendships and fidelity to comrades who had stood shoulder to shoulder with him in the fight for Germany's future.

A German Newspaper, July 2nd 1934.

"Adolph is a swine. He is betraying all of us by getting matey with the Prussian Generals. Adolph knows what I want, I have told him often enough. I'm the nucleus of the new army don't you see that? Hitler puts me off with fair words" **Ernst Rohm during a drunken conversation.**

Reported by a Nazi Party who soon after fled to England.

G

H



Describe The Night Of The Long Knives

Intro :

Why :

What happened :

Aftermath :

How far does source D support F ?

Points of support or corroboration

P1:

P2:

Points not supported or corroborated

P1:

P2:

Mostly supports Does not support

How reliable is source G?

Reasons source G may be reliable :

P1:

P2:

Reasons source G may not be reliable :

P1:

P2:

More reliable More unreliable

Quick Question And Review

Who benefited from The NOTLK

1: Hitler 2: 3:

Which sources show Rohm WAS a threat?

A B C D E F G H

The MOST reliable source is ...

Why did Hitler destroy the SA?

1: 2:

3: 4:

The Cartoon About Hitler With A Pistol

Review : how to identify main features of a cartoon **Explore** : how to interpret these features **Skill**: cartoon analysis and evaluation.



A cartoon published in a British Magazine in 1934

Caption: 'They salute with both hands now'

Message of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

Describe the main features of the cartoon.

-
-
-
-
-
-

Explain what each of these features means / represents

-
-
-
-
-
-

Context: what historical event is this cartoon about?

Reliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

The Cartoon About ...

 Task : create a cartoon of your own to describe events surrounding the Night Of The Long Knives.



Message of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

Describe the main features of the cartoon.

-
-
-
-
-
-

Explain what each of these features means / represents

-
-
-
-
-
-

Context: what historical event is this cartoon about?

A cartoon created by:

Titled:

Reliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

How Did Hitler Consolidate His Power 1933-1934?

 **Review** : how Hitler consolidated (strengthened) his power after he became Chancellor. **Skill** : effective revision.

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'



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...

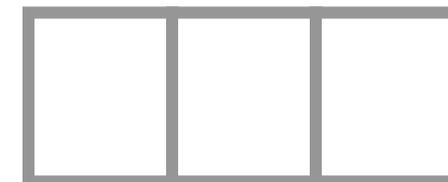
- Imprison communist leaders.
- Ban communists from elections.
- Media control to gag newspapers and radio.



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 : 23rd 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.



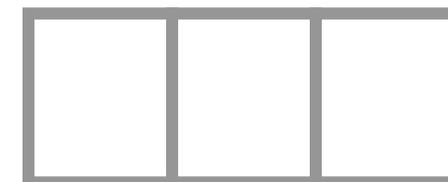
Rohm and other SA leaders were executed. The rest of the SA were merged into the regular German Army.



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.

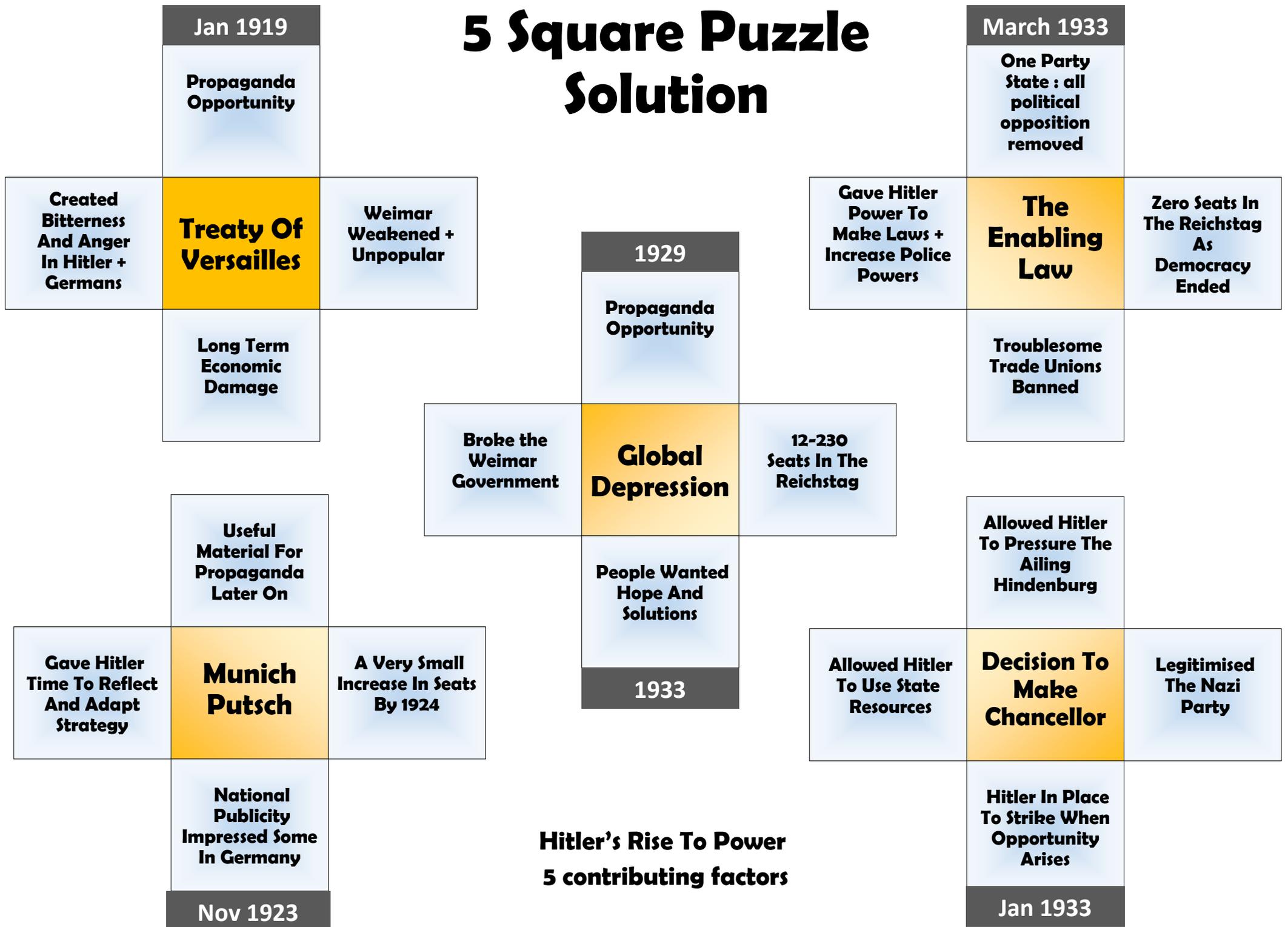
The army was made to swear an oath of loyalty to him. He had total control of his own party, the army, media and the political process. Nothing was left to stand in his way.



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

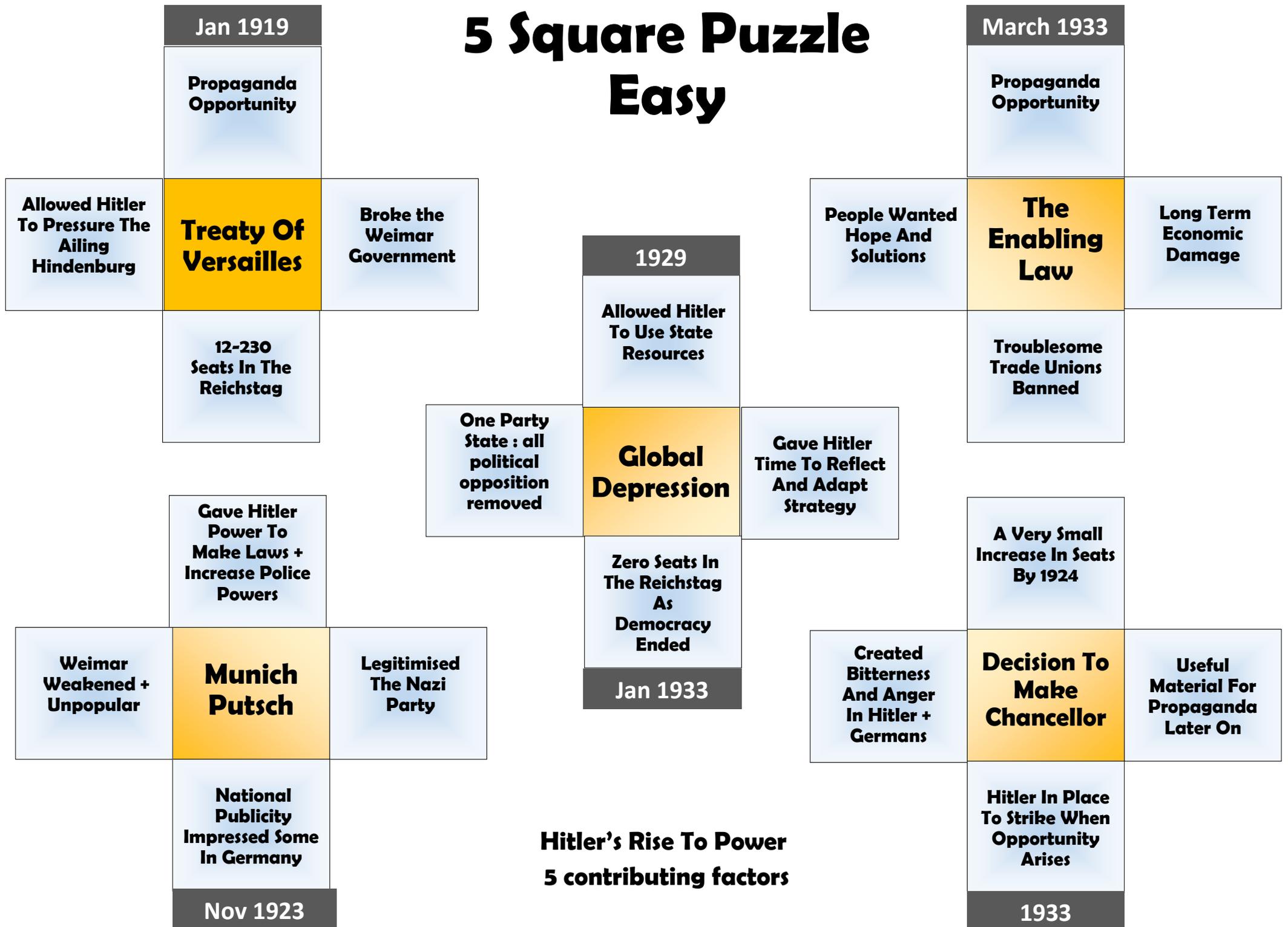


5 Square Puzzle Solution



5 Square Puzzle

Easy



5 Square Puzzle Medium

March 1933

Propaganda Opportunity

Allowed Hitler To Pressure The Ailing Hindenburg



Broke the Weimar Government

12-230 Seats In The Reichstag

Gave Hitler Power To Make Laws + Increase Police Powers

Weimar Weakened + Unpopular



Legitimised The Nazi Party

National Publicity Impressed Some In Germany

1933

1929

Propaganda Opportunity

People Wanted Hope And Solutions



Long Term Economic Damage

Troublesome Trade Unions Banned

Jan 1919

Allowed Hitler To Use State Resources

One Party State : all political opposition removed



Gave Hitler Time To Reflect And Adapt Strategy

Zero Seats In The Reichstag As Democracy Ended

Jan 1933

Hitler's Rise To Power
5 contributing factors

A Very Small Increase In Seats By 1924

Created Bitterness And Anger In Hitler + Germans



Useful Material For Propaganda Later On

Hitler In Place To Strike When Opportunity Arises

Nov 1923

5 Square Puzzle Extreme

March 1933

Propaganda Opportunity

Allowed Hitler To Pressure The Ailing Hindenburg

Broke the Weimar Government

12-230 Seats In The Reichstag

Gave Hitler Power To Make Laws + Increase Police Powers

Weimar Weakened + Unpopular

Legitimised The Nazi Party

National Publicity Impressed Some In Germany

1933

1929

Propaganda Opportunity

People Wanted Hope And Solutions

Long Term Economic Damage

Troublesome Trade Unions Banned

Jan 1919

Allowed Hitler To Use State Resources

One Party State : all political opposition removed

Gave Hitler Time To Reflect And Adapt Strategy

Zero Seats In The Reichstag As Democracy Ended

A Very Small Increase In Seats By 1924

Jan 1933

Created Bitterness And Anger In Hitler + Germans

Useful Material For Propaganda Later On

Hitler In Place To Strike When Opportunity Arises

Nov 1923

Hitler's Rise To Power
5 contributing factors



Questions may have multiple answers.

My score is /

1	The Nazi Party.	11	Hitler viewed the Global Depression as...
A	Naughty Aryan Social Party	A	An opportunity and a gift
B	Nationalist Socialist German Workers' Party	B	A kick between the legs
C	Social Democrat Party	C	A wonderful propaganda opportunity
D	Nationalist Conservative Workers' Party	D	A terrible thing to happen at this time
2	What did the Nazi Party Stand For In 1920?	12	What solutions did the Nazis offer ?
A	Free education for gifted and talented children	A	Promises and lies to all classes
B	Removing Jews from public jobs	B	Promoting the values of strong SA
C	Putting Jews into concentration camps	C	Creating jobs building roads and other public works
D	Increased welfare (pensions) for the elderly	D	Reducing taxes
3	Roles of the SA	13	Nazi Methods 1929-33
A	To ensure elections were fair	A	Increasing violence from the SA
B	To intimidate political opponents	B	Attacking the weaknesses of the Weimar Government
C	To start fights at Nazi Party meetings	C	Increasing propaganda
D	To promote a strong party image and identity	D	Making use of new technology such as radio
4	Describe the Munich Putsch ; order 1-4	14	Nazi Reichstag seats in 1932
	Hitler blamed the government for the problems in Germany	A	12
	After being betrayed by von Khar, Hitler and the Nazi marched on Munich	B	48
	The Putsch was Hitler's attempt to overthrow the Weimar Government in 1923	C	230
	16 Nazi were killed and Hitler was arrested and put on trial	D	288
5	How did the failed Munich Putsch help Hitler?	15	Put the following into chronological order ; 1-4
A	It gave him time to reflect and change his ideas	A	The Enabling Act
B	The trial allowed him to get national publicity	B	Hitler appointed Chancellor
C	He wrote his book Mein Kampf	C	The Reichstag fire
D	A huge increase in support from the German people	D	The power struggle between von Papen and von Schleicher
6	Why did the Nazis achieve little success before 1929?	16	Why was the Enabling Law passed?
A	The Weimar Government had increased success after 1923	A	Hitler promised it was a temporary measure
B	The failure of illegal methods	B	Communists not allowed to vote
C	The Nazi policies were seen as too weak	C	The Catholic party was banned from voting
D	Hitler was in prison	D	The SA intimidated politicians
7	How many seats did the Nazi have in the Reichstag in 1928?	17	Why did Hitler destroy his SA?
A	12	A	The regular army was more powerful
B	24	B	The SA was too large and unruly
C	36	C	The SA were too close with big business owners
D	48	D	Their leaders, Ernst Rohm, was seen as a possible threat
8	How did the Nazi change their methods 1923-1928?	18	Describe the Night Of The Long Knives : 1-4
A	Promises and lies to their audience		<i>During 72 hr period hundreds of SA leaders and other enemies arrested</i>
B	Becoming more violent		<i>Ernst Rohm was given the chance of suicide but refused</i>
C	They aimed to gain power legally, via the Reichstag		<i>The NOTLK was the destruction of the SA in June, 1934</i>
D	Obtaining support from wealthy, big business and Right Wing contacts		<i>After Rohm's murder the SA was later merged with the real German army</i>
9	Put the following into chronological order : 1-4	19	Long term (LT) or short term (ST) factors behind Hitler's rise
	The Wall Street Crash		<i>The Munich Putsch</i>
	The Treaty Of Versailles signed		<i>The power struggle between von Papen and von Schleicher</i>
	The Global Depression		<i>The Treaty Of Versailles</i>
	The Munich Putsch		<i>The Enabling Law</i>
10	Weimar Government reaction to the Global Depression	20	Consolidating his power 1933-34 : put into order (1-4)
A	Increasing wages		<i>The Army swore an oath of loyalty</i>
B	Increasing taxes		<i>He destroyed the SA</i>
C	Print more money		<i>He combined the roles of President and Chancellor</i>
D	Decreasing welfare payments		<i>Hindenburg died</i>

A Timeline, The Rise Of Hitler : 1919-1934

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

Hitler in WW1

Long Term Factor



1914-1918

Treaty Of Versailles

Squeezed too hard?



Jan 1919

Munich Putsch

Revolution



1923

Prison

New Ideas



1924

A Golden Age ?

Nazis in the wilderness



1924-1929

Global Depression

Loans Recalled



October 1929

Growing Popularity

Effective Propaganda



1929 -1932

Chancellor

Unlikely Appointment



Jan 1933

Reichstag Fire

Another opportunity



Feb 1933

Enabling Law

The end of democracy



March 1933

NOTLK

Another threat gone



June 1934

Hindenburg Dies

Dictatorship!



Aug 1934

A Timeline, The Rise Of Hitler : 1919-1934

Guess Headings

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



Long Term Factor



1914-1918



Squeezed too hard?



Jan 1919



Revolution



1923



New Ideas



1924



Nazis in the wilderness



1924-1929



Loans Recalled



October 1929



Effective Propaganda



1929 -1932



Unlikely Appointment



Jan 1933



Another opportunity



Feb 1933



The end of democracy



March 1933



Another threat gone



June 1934



Dictatorship!



Aug 1934

A Timeline, The Rise Of Hitler : 1919-1934

Match with dates

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

Hindenburg Dies

Long Term Factor



1914-1918

NOTLK

Squeezed too hard?



Aug 1934

Enabling Law

Revolution



1923

Treaty Of Versailles

New Ideas



1924

A Golden Age ?

Nazis in the wilderness



1924-1929

Chancellor

Loans Recalled



October 1929

Prison

Effective Propaganda



1929 -1932

Munich Putsch

Unlikely Appointment



Jan 1933

Growing Popularity

Another opportunity



Feb 1933

Hitler in WW1

The end of democracy



March 1933

Reichstag Fire

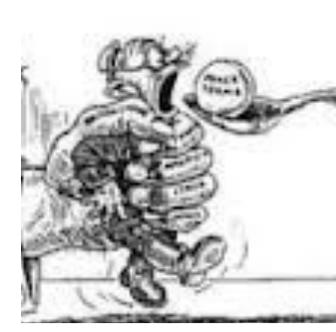
Another threat gone



June 1934

Global Depression

Dictatorship!



Jan 1919

A Timeline, The Rise Of Hitler : 1919-1934

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

Hindenburg Dies

The end of democracy



1924

NOTLK

Loans Recalled



Jan 1919

Enabling Law

Revolution



1923

Treaty Of Versailles

Dictatorship!



Aug 1934

A Golden Age ?

Nazis in the wilderness



1924-1929

Chancellor

Long Term Factor



Feb 1933

Prison

New Ideas



1914-1918

Munich Putsch

Unlikely Appointment



Jan 1933

Growing Popularity

Another opportunity



October 1929

Hitler in WW1

Squeezed too hard?



June 1934

Reichstag Fire

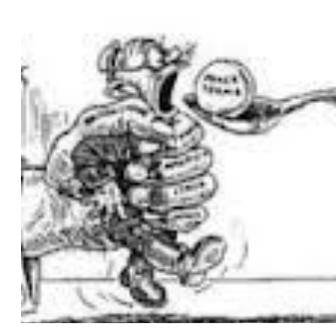
Another threat gone



March 1933

Global Depression

Effective Propaganda



1929 -1932

Thank you for supporting the site.

**I politely request that all files
and resources remain for your
personal / school teaching use only.**

www.icHistory.com