

Knowledge Organiser: Unit 3, Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918 – 39.

Part 2: Hitler's rise to power, 1919 - 1933

Summary.

Hitler sets up the Nazi Party in 1920 and becomes Chancellor in January 1933. He attempted to seize power in 1923 but eventually came to power legitimately. This happens for a variety of reasons – Hitler's strengths, inbuilt problems of the Weimar Republic, and the weaknesses of other individuals.

Key events.

1	1919 Hitler joins the German Workers' Party
2	1920 Hitler sets up the Nazi Party
3	1921 Hitler introduces the SA
4	1923 The Munich Beerhall Putsch
5	1925 Mein Kampf is published
6	1926 Bamberg Conference.
7	1928 The Nazis win 12 seats in the Reichstag.
8	1929 Death of Stresemann. Wall Street Crash and the onset of economic depression
9	1930 Nazis win 107 seats in the Reichstag
10	1932 July. Nazis win 230 seats in the Reichstag
11	1932 November. Nazis win 196 seats in the Reichstag.
12	1933 January. Hitler is appointed as Chancellor.

Key terms.

The **Munich Putsch** is a significant event. Although a failure, Hitler gained publicity, he wrote Mein Kampf and he realised that if he was to win power, he needed to do this by votes and not by force.

Stable Stresemann caused problems for the popularity of the Nazi Party. When times were good, voters were not attracted to the Nazi policies.

The Wall Street Crash was a major turning point in the fortunes of the Nazi Party. The Nazi message did not change but people were now prepared to hear it.

The Backstairs Intrigue - At a time when Nazi popularity at the polls was decreasing, Hitler was handed power by political elites (including Hindenburg and von Papen) who feared a Communist take over and Civil War.

Key words

Anti-Semitism	Hatred of the Jewish People
Aryan	Pure German blood
Blood Martyrs	16 Nazis who died in the Munich Putsch
Fuhrerprinzip	Belief one person should rule the party
Gaue	Local party branches
Iron Cross	Awarded for bravery
KPD	German Communist Party
Main Kampf	'My Struggle'. Hitler's autobiography.
NSDAP	National Socialist German Workers' Party.
25 Point Programme	Political Manifesto of the Nazi Party
Propaganda	Method to influence what people think.
Putsch	Attempt to seize power illegally.
SA (Sturmabteilung)	Nazi Party private army; known as the 'brown shirts'.
SS (Schutzstaffel)	Hitler's bodyguards. Headed by Himmler
Swastika	Emblem of the Nazi Party
Volk	German people.
Volkischer Beobachter	'People's Observer'. Nazi Party newspaper.
Wall Street	Collapse of the US stock market which led to world economic crisis

Key people.

Goebbels	Minister of Propaganda
Goering	Minister of the Economy
Himmler	In control of SS and Gestapo
Hindenburg	President of the Republic 1925 – 1934. Appointed Hitler as Chancellor in January 1933.
Bruning	Chancellor 1930 - 1932
Von Papen	Chancellor 1932
On Schleicher	Chancellor 1932 – 1933. German General.

Concept: Interpretations