

Section
2 and 3
Weimar
and Nazi
German

y



Work
Book

Section 2 - Hitler's rise

Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920-22 to power

Who was Adolf Hitler?	1919-1933
Who was Anton Drexler?	
What was Hitler's job before joining the DAP?	
Why did he join the DAP?	
Where did he join the DAP?	
When did he join the DAP?	

How to set up a political party- 5 steps to success!

1) Get your ideas in place

Hitler began to take control of the policies of the DAP. It was a party of protest, strongly opposed to:

- **The Weimar politicians who deposed the Kaiser, made peace and accepted the Versailles Treaty.**
- **Democracy, which they believed to be weak, and the Weimar constitution.**
- **The Jews, whom they blamed for undermining the German economy.**

In January 1920, Hitler became head of party propaganda. In February, Hitler and Drexler wrote the party's Twenty-Five Point Programme, explaining the policies of the DAP.

The German Workers' Party (DAP) eventually became the **National Socialist** German Workers' Party. Colour-code the 25 Points into nationalist and socialist:

Nationalist= race, expansion, army, power & relations with other countries.

Socialist= state control over living conditions of the people & the economy (money)

Extracts from the Twenty-Five Point Programme, February 1920

1. We demand the union of all Germans in a Greater Germany.
2. We demand equality of rights for the German people in its dealings with other nations.
3. We demand land and colonies to feed our people and settle our surplus population.
4. Only those of German blood... are members of the nation. No Jew may be a member of the nation.
7. We demand that the State's primary duty must be to promote work and the livelihood of its citizens.
9. All citizens shall have equal rights and equal duties.

- 17. We demand... a law to take from the owners any land needed for the common good of the people.
- 22. We demand... the creation of a people's army.
- 25. We demand the creation of a strong central state power for the Reich.

Summarise the Nazis ideas in three simple points:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

2) over to them

Membership of the DAP grew to 1,000 by June 1920 and 3,000 by the end of 1920. There was no doubt that the vast majority of these new members were Hitler's followers.

SOURCE A: A painting by Hermann Hoyer of Hitler addressing a party meeting in 1921.



SOURCE B: A quotation from a supporter at a Nazi Party meeting in 1926.

A wave of jubilation, rising from afar, moving into the lobby announced the arrival of the Führer (leader). And then the auditorium went wild. When the speech came to an end... there were tears in my eyes... others, men, women and youngsters were as deeply affected as I.

From these sources, I have learnt that the growing support for the Nazis was the result of...

3) Get organised

By 1920, Hitler was Drexler's right-hand man in the DAP. He introduced a number of changes. Explain the impact that each of Hitler's changes had:

CHANGE	IMPACT?
NEW OFFICES: In January 1920, the DAP set up a permanent office in Munich. Hitler appointed an old army friend, Rudolf Schüssler, as a full-time administrator.	
NEW NAME: Hitler suggested that the party should be called the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP or "Nazi" for short).	
NEW LOGO: The party adopted its characteristic logo, the swastika, and its straight-armed party salute.	
NEW NEWSPAPER: Bigger membership brought in enough funds for the NSDAP to buy a newspaper- the Völkischer Beobachter (the "People's Observer").	

4) Set up a clear leadership structure

In July 1921, Hitler forced a leadership contest in the party. Drexler was defeated and Hitler became leader of the NSDAP. Hitler surrounded himself with supporters to help him lead the party. They were carefully selected for their skills and for the image they would give to the party. For the following leaders/supporters, explain what they offered the party:

LEADER/SUPPORTER	WHAT THEY OFFERED THE NAZI PARTY
Rudolf Hess, a wealthy academic, who became Hitler's deputy.	
Hermann Goering, a young, dashing and wealthy WW1 fighter pilot.	
Julius Streicher, a viciously racist publisher who	

founded another Nazi newspaper, Der Stürmer.	
Ernst Röhm, a scar-faced, bull-necked ex-army officer who was popular amongst ex-soldiers.	
General Ludendorff, leader of the German Army during WW1 who became a friend of the party.	

5) Scare people who don't like you!

The Sturmabteilung, or Stormtroopers, were another way that Hitler kept control of the party. They were formed in August 1921, a month after Hitler took control. Answer the following questions using p.46

1) What was the SA?

2) What types of people were recruited?

3) How did they impress people?

4) What tasks did they carry out?

5) Who led the SA?

6) Why did Hitler create his own personal bodyguard, known as the Stosstrupp or Shock Troop?

7) How did Hitler secure complete control of the party by January 1922?

1923 – Stumbling block for the Nazis – Munich Putsch

Reasons for the Putsch	Events of the Putsch	Consequences of the Putsch
By 1923, the NSDAP had 50,000 members. Their numbers were growing and they had gained some support from other right-wing leaders such as Von Kahr Nazi Party were influenced by Italian Mussolini who overthrew the government in Rome by going against the democratic government. Hyperinflation in Germany was happening, this was a perfect time to try and overthrow a weakened government.	On the 8th November Von Kahr was talking at a Beer Hall in Munich, he was joined by Lossow and Seisser. Hitler burst in with 600 SA men – Other SA men surrounded the Beer Hall. Hitler told Lossow and Kahr he had the support of Ludendorff and was going to overthrow the government. He held them at gunpoint, they agreed to support. Ludendorff arrived 6 hours late – Putting Hitler's plans in tatters. When Ludendorff arrived he let Lossow and Kahr go to see their wives – THEY INFORMED THE ARMY TO FIGHT BACK AGAINST HITLER. Hitler still marched with 1,000 SA men and 2,000 volunteers. Weather was snowy but Hitler assumed he would get the support from the people HE WAS WRONG. Army stayed on governments side and shot at Hitler and his party. Hitler fell, dislocated his shoulder and was bundled into a car, he was arrested 48 hours later for treason.	Ludendorff was found not guilty when put on trial. Hitler used the trial to go against the Weimar, he spoke badly of them and the newspapers wrote about how confident Hitler was and some agreed with him. Hitler was found guilty of treason – The punishment for this should be life. He was given 5 years. Hitler went to Landsberg Prison. Nazi Party was banned by the government. In prison, Hitler used his time to write Mein Kampf, he decided to take power LEGALLY. Nazis continued to operate under a different name. They gained 32 seats in the Reichstag election. They were unbanned in February 1925.

Task: Complete the table as to why the Munich Putsch was a success or failure

[illegible]

Feedback

The LEAN YEARS of the Nazi Party

What did Hitler do when he came out of prison?

HITLER ONLY SERVED 9 MONTHS OF HIS 5 YEAR SENTENCE!

Released Mein Kampf	- Hitler used Mein Kampf to form the ideas of the Nazi Party: THE MESSAGES INCLUDED 1. Nazi Aryan race was destined to rule the world. 2. Jews were the enemy in the German race. 3. Reversing the Treaty of Versailles 4. Overthrowing democracy 5. Importance of the traditional family
Re-organised the Party	- DECIDED TO TAKE POWER LEGALLY NOT BY FORCE. - Created a headquarters in Munich. - Party set up like a government, with people who held roles that made the Nazis stronger financially and more organised. - Party became a NATIONAL party rather than local. Nazis tried to force their way into roles of power (Gauleiters). - Hitler got support from rich industrialists to fund the party to ensure it ran stronger. - HITLER CHARGED PEOPLE TO WATCH HIS MEETINGS TO FUND THE PARTY
SS (Schutzstaffel)	- SA were 400,000 men by 1930 BUT HITLER DID NOT TRUST THEM. - <u>SS were a loyal group of bodyguards. They were organised and less violent than SA</u> - Himmler was made the leader of the SS. 3,000 members by 1930.
Bamberg Conference 1926	- This was to address the split in the Nazi Party and allowed Hitler to develop more control of the Party. - <u>Hitler removed the socialist elements of the 25 point programme! He made it clear that the ideas of the Nazi Party were based on Mein Kampf.</u> - Hitler turned some Nazis against one another as he needed them on his side, for example Goebbels was convinced to abandon his socialist ideas and turn his back on Strasser.

Summarise how Hitler used his prison sentence to his advantage

Exam Practice: Explain why the Nazis went through the ‘Lean Years’ of 1924-28 (12 marks)

POINT 1: The Nazis lacked the support of the working class.

POINT 2: 1924-29 was a time of peace and prosperity

POINT 3: The Nazis’ ideas were too extreme.

COLOUR CODE THE CORRECT STATEMENT WITH CORRECT POINT

1. The great majority of workers supported the social Democrats. The public were voting for more moderate parties. The Social Democratic Party consistently attracted between 20 and 30% of the vote.
2. Those workers who do want major changes seem to be voting to the Communist Party. In the last election the Communists gained four times as many seats as the Nazis
3. American loans helped the economy to recover. Since 1923 inflation had eased, employment had increased. Many workers feel that they are doing quite well at the moment.
4. The Weimar government seemed more acceptable to Germans with the election of the restored confidence in the Weimar Republic
5. The period saw a gradual rise in the standard of living of the German people.
6. The theatre put on plays that criticised the old German way of life, paintings commented on society and were accessible to the general public, literature had a social message and music also reflected modern issues.
7. People had more freedom than under the Kaiser.
8. More people are members of the Nazi party than ever before. Membership has doubled between 1923 in 1928. However, the vast majority of Germans do not appear to be attracted to the Nazi party. After all, the Nazis got under 3% of the overall vote in the election.
9. Stresemann had managed to solve many of the economic problems of the early 1920s. Better relationships with foreign countries had helped rebuild the German economy. As a result, most people felt better off.
10. Stresemann had built better relationships with other countries and political violence inside Germany had decreased.

Now – try to write an answer to the question. Ensure you fully develop the points you have chosen into three clear points. Link all points back to the focus of the question!

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This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Feedback:

Source H: Hitler at a Nazi Party rally, Weimar, July 1926. Hitler is standing in the car on the left of the photo with his right arm raised



When I resume active work, it will be necessary to follow a new policy. Instead of working to achieve power by armed conspiracy, we shall have to hold our noses and enter parliament against the Catholic and Communist members. If out-voting them takes longer than out-shooting them, at least the results will be guaranteed by their own constitution. Sooner or later, we shall have a majority in parliament.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a full page of blank handwriting practice paper. It features approximately 28 evenly spaced horizontal blue lines across the entire page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The lines are consistent in color and thickness throughout.

Feedback

IMPACT OF THE WALL STREET CRASH AND DEPRESSION 1929

2 key events happened in 1929 that changed the Nazis fortunes

1. Stresemann died of a heart attack in October 1929 – **how would this change the Nazis fortunes?**

2. In the same month, the Wall Street Crash happened, leading to a worldwide depression. THIS LOST A GREAT DEAL OF RESPECT AND POWER FOR THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AS THEY HANDLED IT INCREDIBLY POORLY - **how would this change the Nazis fortunes?**

What problems did the depression cause in Germany?

1. Unemployment went up significantly to 6m people by 1933.
2. Banking crisis. As German banks held shares in the US stock exchange they suffered huge losses.
3. Industrial output fell by 40%
4. Huge number of people became homeless as they could not afford rent. PEOPLE ON STREETS LED TO VIOLENCE.
5. Businessmen saw their businesses close. If they did survive, their income fell dramatically – PEOPLE HAD LESS MONEY TO SPEND SO THEY SPENT IT ON ESSENTIALS.
6. Government raised taxes for the people to look after the amount of unemployed. EVERYONE SUFFERED.
7. Half of all 16-30 year olds were unemployed
8. 60% of university graduates could not get a job.
9. 40% of all factory workers were unemployed by 1932.
10. For the unemployed this was a time of EXTREME POVERTY.

Explain which problem facing Germany had the biggest impact?

How did the depression weaken the government?

Unpopular economic policies	- 1930-32 Brüning, proposed higher taxes to pay for unemployment benefits. REICHSTAG REJECTED THESE POLICIES. The government could not agree and openly argued about how to deal with these issues.
Use of Article 48	- Brüning could not get policies passed by the Reichstag so he asked Hindenburg to use Article 48 to pass these laws. - This showed that democracy was not working and the fact an 84 year old was making the decisions was making Germans angry.
Rise of extremism	- Communists and Nazis both became very popular during this time. - Communists got a lot of support from working-class due to the unemployment and wages lowering. MANY WORKING CLASS SAW THE COMMUNISTS AS THE ONLY PARTY WHO WOULD PROTECT THEM! - SO WHY DID THE NAZIS GAIN POPULARITY?

How did the Nazi's use the depression to their advantage?

Why did the people support the Nazi Party during 1929-1933?

<u>Year of election</u>	<u>Seats Nazis gained (out of 577) and %</u>
1928	12 (2.6%)
1930	107 (18.3%)
July 1932	230 (37.3%)
Nov 1932	196 (33.1)
1933	288 (43.9%)

What trend do you see with the seats the Nazi's gained 1928-1933?

Reason 1 – Hitler the Superman

- Hitler was seen as a strong leader who could restore law and order
- His speeches promised the German people 'Work and Bread'
- Hitler promised to scrap the Treaty of Versailles
- Hitler's speeches were passionate, and he used a charter plane to deliver up to 5 speeches in different areas of Germany per day.
- Opposition had nobody like Hitler.

Reason 2 – Role of the SA

- SA made the Nazis look organised, disciplined and reliable. During unrest and violence, the SA made the Nazis look stronger to deal with it.
- SA used to disrupt opposition also. During the elections of 1930 and 1932, the SA would intimidate the Communist Party and threaten voters to ensure that votes went to the Nazis, not the Communists.

Reason 3 – Nazis appeal to different sections of population

- Middle Classes supported Nazis as they had been severely hurt by the Depression because they lost their companies, savings and pensions. They saw Hitler as a strong leader. They were also fearful of Communism, so Nazis were a better alternative. They also saw the Nazis as a return to better morals.
- Big Business supported the Nazis as Hitler protected them from Communism. Also Hitler needed the Big Businesses as they financially supported the Nazis, which allowed them to mass produce propaganda while some newspaper editors allowed the Nazis to use their newspapers to gain support.
- Farmers supported the Nazis as they changed their policy on taking private land off people. They also hoped Hitler would protect them from Communism, who would have confiscated their land.
- Young People supported the Nazis as it was seen as an exciting party. Hitler made his rallies colourful and full of atmosphere. Hitler attracted many young people to become members of the party. The youth were vital to the future of the Nazi Party.
- Working-class supported Hitler as they liked Hitler's ideas on a stronger Germany and promised them WORK AND BREAD. HOWEVER, MANY WORKERS PREFERRED THE COMMUNISTS
- Women did not support the Nazis to start with as the Nazis believed women's main role was at home as mothers.
-

Questions	Answer
Why did Middle Class support the Nazis?	
Why did Big business support Nazis?	

Why were the SA important in Nazi popularity?	
Why was Hitler seen as a superman?	
What was the % that the Nazis gained by 1933?	
Which group preferred the Communists?	
Why did many women NOT support the Nazis at the start?	

How far do you agree with Interpretations 1 about the reasons for increased support for the Nazis in the years 1929-32? Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context. (16 marks and 4 SPAG)

Interpretation 1: From a history textbook, GCSE Modern World History B, published in 1996

The Nazis won increased support after 1929 due to Hitler. He was their greatest campaigning asset. He was a powerful speaker and was years ahead of his time as a communicator. He travelled by plane on a hectic tour of rallies all over Germany. He appeared as a dynamic man of the moment, the leader of a modern party with modern ideas. At the same time, he was able to appear to be the man of the people, someone who knew and understood the people and their problems. Nazi supported rocketed.

Interpretation 2: From a history textbook, Modern World History in 1999.

The Depression was the main reason for increased support for the Nazis. The government was taken by surprised at the speed and extent of the Depression. It also had very few answers as to how to deal with it. The Depression brought out all the weaknesses of the Weimar Republic, which seemed to be incapable of doing anything to end it. It is not surprising that the German people began to listen to parties promising to do something. In particular, they began to look to and support the Nazis.

State the view given in Interpretation 1 using evidence from the interpretation

Agree with the view in Interp. 1 using your own knowledge

Disagree with the view given in Interp. 1 using evidence from Interp. 2

Disagree with the view given in Interp. 1 using your own knowledge

[illegible]

Feedback:

How did Hitler become Chancellor in January 1933?

Event	Importance of event
Hindenburg vs Hitler in presidential election 1932 PART 1	- Hindenburg was 84 and frail. He was persuaded to stand for election again to keep stability. - Hitler gained 11 million votes- THIS SHOWED HIS POPULARITY. There was a communist candidate (THALMANN) who got 5 million votes - Hindenburg got 49.6% of the vote. Did not get 50% so a re-election had to happen!
Hindenburg vs Hitler presidential election 1932 PART 2	- Hitler campaigned furiously as he saw that there was a chance. He flew from town to town delivering speeches. - SA used violence to remove threat of Communist candidate. - Hindenburg got 53% and won. However, the communist support went down.
May 1932 – Chancellor Brüning resigns	- Brüning made serious mistakes including banning SA and SS and taking land from landowners. This made right-wing join together and force Brüning to resign.
May 1932 – Von Papen becomes Chancellor	- Von Schleicher suggested Von Papen becomes Chancellor to bring together the right-wing parties. - Hitler agreed to support if the SA were unbanned. - COALITION OF RIGHT-WING RUN BY VON PAPEN
July 1932 - Elections cause trouble!	- Papen's government in trouble from the start. Elections caused serious violence. - NAZIS BECAME LARGEST PARTY THEREFORE DEMANDED TO BE MADE CHANCELLOR – HINDENBURG SAID NO!!!
November 1932 – Von Papen is sacked	- Von Papen called elections to try and stop Nazis being biggest party. - This failed! - Hindenburg was told that if Von Papen stayed, civil war could happen. HE WAS SACKED

December 1932 – Schleicher becomes Chancellor	- Schleicher said that because Nazis seats had gone down that their power was going down. He was made Chancellor.
January 1933 – Hitler became Chancellor	- Schleicher struggled to get any support! - Schleicher wanted Hindenburg to make him a dictator. - Army found out and threatened to protest. - Papen suggested to Hindenburg to make Hitler Chancellor and him Vice-chancellor. THEY SAID THEY COULD CONTROL HITLER.

Answer the following questions:

1. Describe the roles of the following people:

- Papen

- Schleicher

- Hindenburg

2. Which events helped Hitler become the Chancellor? Give examples and explain 3

a.

b.

c.

3. Why did Papen and Hindenburg underestimate Hitler?

4. Why was the presidential election of 1932 important for Hitler?

5. Why was Hindenburg not ideal as a president anymore?

Hitler's rise to power 1919-1933

1. How did Hitler get involved in the Nazi Party?

2. Who founded the Nazi Party?

3. What was the original name of the Nazi Party?

4. What was the name of the policies of the Nazi Party at the beginning? Give 2 examples of what the main ideas of the party were.

a.

b.

5. Why did Hitler appeal to the public at the start? Give 2 reasons

a.

b.

6. What did Hitler change the name of the Party to? Why was this more appealing?

7. What did the party purchase in December 1920 that helped with their Propaganda?

8. What did Hitler do to the founder of the party in July 1921?

9. Who helped Hitler build the Nazi Party in the beginning? Give 3 names

a.

b. _____

c. _____

10. What was the name of Hitler's personal bodyguard force at the beginning? Write 3 facts about them

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

11. What were the membership numbers of the Nazi Party in:

- 1921 _____

- 1922 _____

- November 1923 _____

12. What was the Munich Putsch and when was it? Write 5 bullet points about the EVENTS

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

13. Give 3 reasons why it failed

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

14. Give three reasons why it could be deemed a success?

- a. _____

- b. _____

- c. _____

15. What was Hitler's punishment following the putsch? Why was this lenient?

16. What did Hitler write while he was in prison?

17. Explain 3 of the main ideas from Hitler's book

- a. _____

- b. _____

- c. _____

18. Hitler re-organised the Nazi Party in 1924 – Explain how the following events would have helped Hitler

- Organising the party like a mini-government with departments of all aspects.

- Arranging a women's section (German Women's Order) and Childs sections (Hitler Youth) of the party.

- Gaining financial backing from wealthy industrialists

- Expanding the SA to 400,000 men by 1930.

- Setting up a new security force which was smaller than the SA called the SS

19. Why was the Bamberg Conference of 1926 so important for Hitler's control and rebuilding of the Nazi Party? Give 4 reasons

- ---
- ---
- ---
- ---

20. Give 4 reasons why the Nazis gained limited support between 1924-1929

- ---
- ---
- ---
- ---

21. What % of the election votes did the Nazis get in the following periods:

- 1928 _____
- 1930 _____
- July 1932 _____
- November 1932 _____
- 1933 _____

22. What happened in 1929 that could be seen as a turning point in Nazi support growing?

23. Give 3 economic effects of the Wall Street Crash

- a. _____

- b. _____

- c. _____

24. What was the unemployment figure in Germany by 1933?

25. What did Hitler offer the German population during this period?

26. Why did the following groups begin to support Hitler during the period 1929-33:

- Big Business

- Working-class

- Middle-class

- Farmers

- Young people

- Women

27. Who was the German Chancellor from 1930 to 1932?

28. Who was the German Chancellor from May to November 1932

Who was the German Chancellor in December 1932

29. When did Hitler become Chancellor?

Section 3 - Creation of a

dictatorship
1933-34

When Hitler became Chancellor, he still did not have complete control as the Nazi Party had not achieved 50% majority in the Reichstag, so he relied on the Reichstag to pass laws! 3 events helped Hitler consolidate a dictatorship state!

1. **Reichstag Fire – February 1933**
2. **Enabling Act – March 1933**
3. **Night of the Long Knives – 1934**

Reichstag Fire

When Hitler became Chancellor in January 1933 – He called an election for the 5th March 1933. The next 2 months led to an event which shocked Germany and allowed Hitler to begin to remove one of his biggest competitors

Before the fire	Events and consequences of the fire
Once Hitler was appointed Chancellor his main aim was to gain the full majority needed to change the constitution which was 75%. He called elections for the 5 th March 1933. On 4 th February 1933 Hitler got Hindenburg to pass a decree to ensure 'free and peaceful elections'	On the night of the 27 th February the Reichstag building was set on fire. ONE WEEK BEFORE THE ELECTION Inside the building the police found Dutch communist, Van der Lubbe, who was arrested and charged with starting the fire.
This meant that all political meetings had to be notified to police 48 hours before they happened so they could be policed accordingly. The decree gave the police power to stop any election meeting where public security was under threat.	Hitler used this as a form of propaganda as evidence that the Communists were plotting a revolution. That night Goerings police arrested 4000 Communists.
Important in Prussia where the Nazi, Hermann Goering controlled the police. This led to bias towards SA and nationalist meetings and Communists to be dealt with severely.	Hitler then persuaded Hindenburg to pass a decree suspending elements of the constitution that allowed freedom of speech, press and assembly. This gave the police emergency powers to detain without trial. Police could ban meetings, close newspapers and round up

On the 22nd February Goering appointed members of the SA as police officers, giving them the same power as the police. They disrupted opposition meetings and beat up opponents.

political opposition and take them to concentration camps.

This emergency decree stayed in place for 12 years.

Task: Explain how the Reichstag Fire helped Hitler INCREASE his power.

In the election, Hitler got 43.9% - **still not enough to pass laws!** Due to this, he proposed the Enabling Act. This act would have destroyed the power of the Reichstag. **AS IT WAS A CHANGE TO THE CONSTITUTION HE NEEDED 75% OF THE REICHSTAG TO AGREE.** But how did he do it?

1. **Communists were banned due to the fire:** All Communists were counted as attended and their vote was done for them!
2. **Intimidate Social Democrats:** SA were used to intimidate Social Democrats, watching them vote while others were beaten and could not attend to cast their vote.
3. **Hitler made a deal with the Catholic Centre Party:** that if they supported him then he would stay out of religion

When the final vote was made, the act was passed 444-94.

This gave Hitler total control over the passing of laws, with the Reichstag voting themselves out of existence. They only met 12 times in the next 11 years and this was just to hear Hitler speak. Further to the act being passed, Hitler banned Trade Unions in May 1933 and ALL political parties in July 1933.

Explain how the Enabling Act helped Hitler build his dictatorship:

Night of the Long Knives

Even though Hitler had basically gained power with the Enabling Act, he was beginning to have doubts about his own men, the SA. They were growing in numbers and the threat of their leader, Ernst Rohm was a threat to Hitler's power. Furthermore, Hitler still needed to win over the army and with Rohm as the leader of the SA, he was not going to achieve it. There were pros and cons for each.

Task: Colour code the reasons why Hitler should support or purge the SA.

Support or Purge the SA and Rohm?

Support ☐

Purge ☐

The S.A. had fought for Hitler during the Munich Putsch in 1923

If Hitler supported the German Army he would gain the support of large businesses

S.A. leaders were demanding rewards for their loyal service. They were angry that new Party Members were receiving more recognition than they were

The S.A. had more than 2 million members by 1934.

Ernst Rohm was personally loyal to Hitler

Leaders of the SS, such as Himmler wanted to reduce power of SA to build their own power

The S.A. had been in existence since the early days of The Nazi Party

As S.A. membership grew, they were becoming harder to control

The German Army was well organised and trained and possessed the weapons necessary to wage large scale war

Ernst Rohm shared Hitler's vision of a racially pure society

Rohm wanted more socialist policies.

The S.A. had fought for Hitler during the Munich Putsch in 1923

The S.A. were becoming lawless by the early 1930's and were causing some Germans to turn against the Nazis

If the S.A. were not brought

The SA were becoming unruly and thug like, this made it difficult for Hitler to control them

The leader of the SA, Rohm, merged the SA with an army veterans group, the Stahlhelm. This brought them to 3m and they felt undervalued by Hitler.

and sent key leaders to prison and arrested key figures. These men were later shot dead by SS soldiers. Further to this Hitler also used the Night of the Long Knives to murder old enemies including Schleicher (the political deal!), Von Kahr and Strasser (individuals involved in the Munich Putsch). Official records say only 14 were killed however it is thought that 400 were murdered during the Night of the Long Knives. The Night of the Long Knives helped Hitler as he was able to remove key opposition who could have tried to overthrow him while he gained an element of trust from the army who previously saw Hitler as a 'trumped up corporal', the army leaders now offered to help Hitler. The final nail in the coffin came on the 2nd August 1934 as Hindenburg died. Upon this news, the army swore loyalty to Hitler who combined the job of Chancellor and President. Hitler held a national vote to seek approval of the German people to do this... **90% OF THE PUBLIC SAID YES! (38 MILLION).**

How did the Night of the Long Knives help Hitler consolidate his power?

Use of Terror and control of the legal system

Organisation	Leaders	Role/function
The SS (<i>Schutzstaffel</i> or Protection Squad)	Heinrich Himmler	SS stands for Schultz-Staffel or 'protection squad' Originally squadron of 500 men forming Hitler's personal bodyguard Developed into a force of 50,000 elite perfect specimens of Aryan men

		Ruthless & fiercely loyal to Hitler Helped crush Hitler in Night of Long Knives Distinct black uniform Unlimited power to arrest without trial, search or confiscate property Developed fighting sections, e.g. Waffen SS Ran concentration camps
The SD (<i>Sicherheitsdienst</i> or Security Force)	Reinhard Heydrich	Formed in 1931. Used to monitor opponents. SD kept card index with details of everyone it suspected of opposing the Nazis at home and abroad. These details were kept at the Nazi headquarters NOT in any government buildings
The Gestapo (<i>Geheime Staatspolizei</i> or State Secret Police)	Set up by Hermann Goering but Heydrich became leader in 1936	Originally Prussian secret service, run by Goering From June 1936, became state secret service run by Himmler Tapped phones, intercepted mail and conducted spying operations Used torture and surprise to extract confessions from suspects
Concentration camps	SA and SS	Originally temporary prisons set up by SA and SS, specialising in political prisoners e.g. Communists and trade union activists Inmates were regularly tortured and 're-educated' By 1939, concentration camps had expanded to provide slave labour e.g. manufacturing weapons People who went to CC's would tell others and spread the fear as to how severe they were!
Informers		Nazi Party had a strong local structure Towns divided into local units called 'Blocks'. Block warden visited each block to collect donations Block leaders wrote reports on residents, which could determine whether they got jobs or not

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Feedback:

Controlling Religion

Catholics	Protestants
1/3rd were Catholic Catholics had allegiance over Pope NOT Hitler and had their own schools. Made an agreement (concordat) which stated that Nazis stay out of the Church and Church stay out of Politics, all Bishops had to become members of the Nazi Party. Hitler began using the SS to harass Priests, arresting them and putting them in CC's. closing schools and Youth Groups. This is because Hitler had his own youth groups and education was changed based on the Nazi curriculum. Pope Pius XI wrote "With Burning Anxiety" criticising Hitler.	2/3rd were Protestant. However Protestants supported Nazis at first as Hitler protected them from anti-Christian Communists. Hitler joined all Churches together to create the Reich Church in 1936. Ludwig Muller was made Reich Bishop of Germany. Protestant pastors who supported Reich Church could still deliver sermons. Some allowed the swastika to be placed in their church and bible readings to be replaced with Mein Kampf They could decorate the Church with Swastika Bible replaced with Mein Kampf. Not all Protestants accepted the changes. Martin Niemoller was stand out opposition.

Opposition towards the religious changes.

Niemoller



Faith: Protestant

Opposed: Reich Church & 'German Christians'

Set up the PEL (Pastor's Emergency League) in 1934. This meant there were 2 Protestant Church's in Germany. The PEL set up the confession Church which 6,000 people joined. NO NAZI INTERFERENCE.

How dealt with: concentration camp; Hitler ordered execution but survived

People who joined Confession Church (6,000 of them) were arrested and imprisoned

Paul Schneider



Faith: Protestant pastor

Opposed: Nazi regime

He preached critical sermons

How dealt with: Buchenwald concentration camp; tortured; captive 2 year

OTHERS INCLUDED: CARDINAL GALEN, JOSEF FATH, DIETRICH BONHOEFFER

Give two things you can infer from Source A about the Catholic Church in Nazi Germany. [4 marks]

The influence of the Catholic Church on the population is so strong that the Nazi spirit cannot penetrate. The local population is ever under the strong influence of the priests. These people prefer to believe what the priests say from the pulpit than the words of the best Nazi speakers.

Source A: From police reports in Bavaria in 1937 and 1938

Source A suggests

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Source A suggests

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Censorship and Propaganda

Type	Censorship	Propaganda
Press	Journalists were told by the Ministry of Propaganda what they could and could not public. Any newspaper building that opposed Nazi views were closed (1,600 in 1935 alone)	Newspapers were given instructions on what to write. All the newspapers were under Nazi control.
Radios	All radios were put under Nazi control Germans were not allowed to listen to foreign radio stations.	All radios were put under Nazi control There would be many broadcasts of Hitler – ALL PEOPLE HAD TO STOP AND LISTEN. 70% of people owned a cheap 'Peoples Receiver' radio. Speakers were put up around the cities.
Rallies		Rallies were used to show German unity – E.G. Nuremburg rally, Hitler's birthday etc. Swastikas would be places around areas of Germany during these rallies.
Sport	Reich Press Chamber said that all press printed during the Olympics had to be checked and if it was not they did it "at their own risk"	Sports stadiums were covered with Nazi symbols, sport enthusiasm was linked with Nazi enthusiasm. All teams (even foreign) had to give the 'Heil Hitler' during the German national anthem. German victory was a sign of German strength. Berlin Games 1936 – Germany won 33 medals. The film of the Olympics was used as propaganda as Germany being a great nation. JESSE OWENS SHOWED SOME WEAKNESS OF GERMANS!

Key Words

Censorship – Hiding things from people

Propaganda – Trying to spread a message

Reich Chamber of Propaganda – Area focusing on Propaganda.

Goebbels – Leader of Propaganda.

Exam Practice: Give 2 things you can infer from Source A about Nazi Propaganda (4 marks)

Source A: Attention! On Wednesday 21 March, the Fuhrer is speaking on all German radio stations from 11am to 11:50am. All factory owners, stores, offices, shops, pubs and flats must put up speakers an hour before, so that the whole workforce can hear.

Source A suggests

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Source A suggests

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Control on culture and arts

The Nazis had strong _____ to many modern aspects of modern culture that emerged during the _____. Instead the Nazis favoured _____ - activities, which stressed:

1. Romantic ideas about Germany's _____, such as country life and strong _____.
2. Nazi ideals, like loyalty, struggle, self-sacrifice and _____.

In September 1933, they set up the Reich Chamber of _____. This covered art and architecture, literature, music, theatre and film.

It was overseen by _____. The idea of the Reich Chamber was to make sure culture was _____ with Nazi _____. They called this idea of consistency _____. The Reich Chamber could _____ activity they disagreed with.

Key Words for above

Ban, Ideas, Consistent, Weimar Republic, Objections, Goebbels, Discipline, Cultural, Gleichschaltung, Past, Families, Culture

Type of Culture	Facts
Architecture	- Albert Speer became a favourite architect for Hitler. - Buildings were suppose to make Nazis look powerful. - The bigger the better!!! - Domes, arches and pillars which represent power and history. - Buildings would need to be decorates with Nazi flags. It developed a powerful impact on the buildings
Music	- Some music was censored – Jazz music was banned, as it was seen as the work of black people and therefore inferior. - Some music was promoted because it linked to Nazi values, for example Wagner and Beethoven
Literature	- No new books could be published without the approval from the Chamber of Culture. - Any books which contained views that went against the Nazis were burned on huge public bonfires. For example the work of Einstein as he was a Jew.
Film	- Goebbels took control over the film industry. - Audiences of over 250 million at the cinema in the year 1933.

	- Before films were shown in cinema, 45 minutes of trailers were shown. THIS WAS A FORM OF PROPAGANDA AND IF YOU WEREN'T THERE IN TIME, YOU WERE NOT ALLOWED IN! - All films had to link to Nazi ideas. Nazis themselves made around 1,300 films. - Some films had Anti-Semitic message – E.G Judd Suss. - Hansai the Canary – Germany's Mickey Mouse!!
Art	- Reich Chamber of Visual Arts, all artists had to be members. - 42,000 artists were accepted. - In 1936, 12,000 sculptures and paintings were removed from art galleries. - Gestapo made surprise visits to artists' studios to check that rules were not broken. - Competitions were held to encourage Nazi approved Art with large prizes for the winners. - Example of Art – The Fuhrer speaks – 1939 by Paul Padua. Shows a family round the radio listening to Hitler.

Why did the Nazi's want to control art and culture?

Source A: A painting called the Fuhrer speaks by Paul Padua produced in 1939. It shows a family listening to a broadcast of Hitler.



I hereby expel you from the National Chamber of Fine Arts and forbid you, effective immediately, any activity, professional or amateur, in the field of graphic arts.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[illegible]

Feedback:

Nazi Control and Dictatorship 1933-1939

1. Why was Hitler's power still limited even though he became Chancellor?

2. What did he need to ensure his power increased?

3. What did Hitler call for the 5th March 1933? Why did he do this straight away?

4. Who was Hindenburg?

5. What was the free and peaceful election decree that was passed in February 1933? Why was this good for Hitler and the Nazi Party?

6. What happened on the 27th February 1933, a week before the election?

7. How did Hitler take advantage of the event? Who was he able to condemn as the enemy?

8. What powers did the German population lose following this event? What was included in the EMERGENCY DECREE?

9. What were the results of the election in March 1933? Was it a success for Hitler? Explain

10. In March 1933, Hitler wanted to pass the Enabling Act, what was this and what would it allow him to do?

11. How many people said yes to the Enabling Act?

12. How was Hitler able to get the Enabling Act passed?

13. What did Hitler remove in May 1933?

14. What did Hitler remove in July 1933?

15. Who was the leader of the SA?

16. Give 3 reasons why the SA were important to Hitler?

- a.

- b.

- c.

17. Give 3 reasons why the army were more important to Hitler than the SA

- a.

- b.

- c.

18. Briefly describe the events of the Night of the Long Knives in 4 lines

19. What happened in August 1934 that cemented Hitler's role as the sole leader of Germany?

20. Explain 3 forms of terror used in Nazi Germany

- a. _____

- b. _____

- c. _____

21. Explain 3 ways Hitler controlled the legal system

- a. _____

- b. _____

- c. _____

22. Why was religion a threat to Hitler?

23. Give 2 ways Hitler controlled the Catholic Church

- a. _____

- b. _____

24. Give 2 ways Hitler controlled the protestant Church

- a. _____

- b. _____

25. What was the PEL? Who set this up?

26. What did the PEL set up to go against the Reich Church?

27. Give an example of Propaganda AND censorship from the following areas:

- Press

- Radio

- Rallies

- Sport

- Arts

- Architecture

- Music

- Literature
