

DBQ SOURCE SUMMARIES: THE RISE OF THE NAZI PARTY

Note to Teachers:

Below are summaries of the sources in [DBQ Sources: The Rise of the Nazi Party](#). These are meant to provide you a quick understanding of the document types and content so you can decide which sources you want your students to use. You may choose to provide these summaries to your students as additional scaffolding.

Source	Summary
Document 1 (Map) Source: Map illustrated by J.F. Horrabin “Germany after the Peace Treaty of 1919” on page 572 of Wells, H.G. <i>The Outline of History: Being a Plain History of Life and Mankind</i>. London: Cassell and Company, Ltd., 1923ment 1.	<i>This 1923 map illustrates the land lost by Germany after World War I to Poland, Belgium and France, among others.</i> <i>This document will help students in regard to understanding of the loss of German territory to other countries, and give an opportunity perhaps for some outside information.</i>
Document 2 (Text) Source: Madison Grant, <i>The Passing of the Great Race, or, the Racial Basis of European History</i>, 4th ed. (New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1936), xxxi, 50–52. Note: The first edition of this book was published in 1916. https://archive.org/stream/passingofgreatra00granuoft/passingofgreatra00granuoft_djvu.txt.	<i>In this excerpt from the 1916 book <i>The Passing of the Great Race, or the Racial Basis of European History</i>, American zoologist and eugenicist Madison Grant presents ideas predicated on what he views as the racial superiority of the Nordic races, as well as what he promises as a “remedy” to the problem of “inferior” races: elimination. Hitler would go on to refer to this book as his “bible”.</i>

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Document 3 (Text) Source: Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS), 1930, Volume III, 862.00/2509: Telegram, https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1930v03/d49.	<i>In a telegram sent by US Diplomats in Germany during the 1930 election, the rationale behind voter behavior is discussed. It is found that the German people are “disgusted” and voted with a degree of “recklessness” based on their displeasure with moderate political factions within Germany. This dissatisfaction, the report posits, has led to gains for Hitler and his National Socialists.</i> <i>Note: Be sure that students do not get thrown by all of the information in the graph. Often, students are distracted by the information in the graphs and believe they need to know more specific information than might be necessary.</i>
Document 4 (Text) Source: Robert Ley, ed., “The Program of the NSDAP [Nazi Party].” Originally published by Central Publishing House of the NSDAP. “The 25 Points 1920: An Early Nazi Program,” reproduced in the Modern History Sourcebook, Fordham University, https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/mod/25points.asp.	<i>This excerpt from the Program of the NDSAP shows six of the twenty-five points from the Nazi Party platform, including ideas about racial superiority, nationalism, militarism, and censorship.</i>
Document 5 (Text) Source: The Speeches of Adolf Hitler, 1921–1941 (Open Source Collection at The Internet Archive, https://archive.org/details/TheSpeechesOfAdolfHitler19211941), pages 40–41.	<i>In this excerpt from a speech by Adolf Hitler in 1933, he presents his vision for moral and political purification or purging is essential to maintain and promote German values.</i>

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Document 6 (Image) Source: “Sueddeutsche Monatshefte”, Munich. © Archiv Gerstenberg/ullstein bild via Getty Images.	<i>This piece of German propaganda from the pre-World War II era depicts the commonly held belief by many Germans of an internal betrayal that resulted in the loss of World War I. This betrayal was often ascribed to the Jewish people, which resulted in their persecution by Germany during this time.</i>
Document 7 (Image) Source: US National Archives and Records Administration, Item from Record Group 208: Records of the Office of War Information, 1926–1951, February 1933, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Reichstagsbrand.jpg.	<i>This image shows the 1933 fire that consumed the Reichstag in Berlin, Germany. The fire broke out shortly after Hitler became Chancellor of Germany, and was used by the Nazis to strengthen their hold on the government. This enabled them to further persecute their “enemies”.</i>