

- 1** Hitler became chancellor in 1933. the Nazi party grew in popularity. There were factors that led to the Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933.

### Key factors

2	<b>The Great Depression</b>	The Great Depression was an economic downturn started with the Wall Street Crash in the USA in 1929. this caused a huge economic difficulties in Germany. There was mass unemployment with 6 million people unemployed. Businesses lost their savings, business and investments. Farmer sales and profits dropped this resulted in bankruptcy.
3	<b>Hitler's oratory skills</b>	Hitler was a very influential public speaker who was able to use his oratory skills to whip up the German public with passionate speeches. He told the German people what they wanted to hear after years of hardship.
4	<b>Fear of Communism</b>	Businesses, factory owners and farmers did not want the Communist party in power because business and agriculture would become state owned. The church were also worried because Communists did not believe in religion. Hitler gained support from the middle and upper classes because he promised to deal with the communist threats. Hitler sent the SA to fight communist gangs.

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| 5 | <b>Nazi Tactics</b> | The SA used violent tactics to disrupt other political parties. The SA were also used to protect the Nazi Party and distribute propaganda. <b>Propaganda</b> was used to persuade the German people to support the Nazi Party. Nazis used newspapers, radios, loudspeakers and posters to increase support. Organisation of Nazi Party was another way the Nazis gained support. They were funded by industrialists and the upper classes. Nazi Party offices were set up over Germany to recruit loyal followers. <b>Role of Hitler was important</b> . He was decisive and charismatic., and appealed to the German people because he was a WW1 veteran, worker and was seen as a savior for Germany. Hitler was a great speaker and was able to draw in large crowds. During his speeches he would attack the Treaty of Versailles, Jews and Weimar government. Nazis made many <b>promises</b> such as to solve unemployment, destroy the Treaty of Versailles and communism. The Nazis also promised "work and bread " and to make Germany strong again. |
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### Key events

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| 6 | During the <b>July 1932 election</b> the Nazis won 12 million votes and now had 230 seats in the Reichstag.  |
| 7 | Political deal although the Nazis remained the most popular party, Hindenburg would not give Hitler the position of Chancellor. He instead gave it Von Schleicher, although he had little support in the Reichstag. A new Chancellor was appointed, von Papen, again he had little support in the Reichstag. Hitler was appointed Chancellor because Von Papen and Hindenburg thought that they could control him. |

### Key Events

1 **Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933. Between Jan 1933 and Aug 1934 a series of events allowed Hitler to take full control of Germany.**

### Key People

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| 2 | <b>Ernst Rohm:</b> leader of the SA who was arrested and executed during the Night of the Long Knives. |
| 3 | <b>Heinrich Himmler:</b> Leader of the SS  |
| 4 | <b>Paul von Hindenburg:</b> President of Germany from 1925-1934  |
| 5 | <b>Marinus Van der Lubbe:</b> Dutch Communist blamed for the starting of the Reichstag Fire.           |

### Key Words

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| 6  | <b>Fuhrer</b>    | German word for leader, title used by Hitler   |
| 7  | <b>SA</b>        | Hitler's private army who used violent tactics against opponents. Nicknamed the 'Brownshirts'                    |
| 8  | <b>SS</b>        | Elite group of Aryan soldiers loyal to Hitler. Hitler's personal bodyguards. Nicknamed the 'Blackshirts'         |
| 9  | <b>Communism</b> | System where theoretically all property and wealth is owned by the government and shared amongst people equally. |
| 10 | <b>Wehrmacht</b> | Name given to the German Army under the leadership of Hitler.  |
| 11 | <b>Reichstag</b> | German name for their Parliament   |

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| 12 | <b>Reichstag Fire:</b> 27 <sup>th</sup> February 1933, the Reichstag building was burnt down. A Dutch Communist Marinus Van der Lubbe was found at the scene and was arrested. The Communists were blamed for the fire.   |
| 13 | <b>Emergency Powers:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> March 1933. Hitler persuaded President Hindenburg to give him emergency powers to deal with the Communist threat. These gave Hitler the power to suspend civil rights such as freedom of speech, shut down communist newspapers and arrest 4000 communists.  |
| 14 | <b>March Election:</b> 5 <sup>th</sup> March 1933. Nazis gain their best result, 44% of the vote, but this is not enough for a majority.  |
| 15 | <b>Enabling Act:</b> 23 <sup>rd</sup> March 1933. Passed by the Reichstag this gave Hitler the power to pass any laws he wanted for four years.   |
| 16 | <b>Banning of Trade Unions:</b> May 1933. This removed workers rights and their ability to go on strike. The Nazis replaced Trade Unions with the DAF.  |
| 17 | <b>Banning of all political parties:</b> July 1933. All other political parties were banned and their leaders were arrested. Germany became a one party state.  |
| 18 | <b>Night of the Long Knives:</b> 30 <sup>th</sup> June 1934. Hitler was concerned that the SA could threaten his power. The 4 million members were loyal to Rohm. Rohm wanted to merge the SA and Army together under his leadership. The army did not support this. To secure the Army's loyalty and reassert his own authority Hitler organised the Night of the Long Knives. Hitler used the SS to arrest and remove disloyal SA members. Rohm was arrested and executed in the aftermath. |
| 19 | <b>Death of Hindenburg:</b> August 1934. Hindenburg dies of natural causes. Hitler combines the role of President and Chancellor together to become Fuhrer of Germany.  |
| 20 | <b>Oath of loyalty.</b> Hitler orders that the army swear an oath of loyalty and obedience to him. Hitler now has control of the Wehrmacht.   |