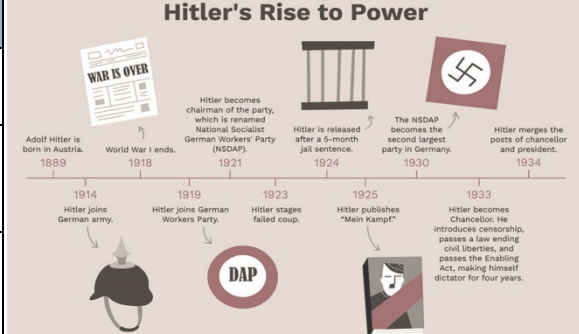







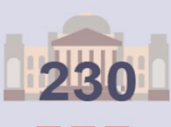


Knowledge organiser: Hitler's Rise to Power, 1919-33

Hitler joined the Nazi Party in 1919 and was influential in defining its beliefs. He also led the Munich Putsch in 1923. However, from 1924 to 1929 the unpopular party gained little electoral success.		Chronology: what happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: define these words.		
Summarise your learning		1919	Hitler joined the German Workers' Party (DAP). In DAP, Hitler discovered he was good at public speaking.	Freikorps	Private armies set up by senior German army officers at the end of WW1.	
		1920	Hitler set up the Nazi Party. The party was based on the Twenty-Five Point Programme.	Socialism	The belief that land, industry and wealth should be owned by the state.	
		1923	The Munich Putsch was an attempt to overthrow the Weimar Republic, which would allow Hitler to form his own Nazi government.	Nationalism	The belief that the interests of a particular nation-state are of primary importance.	
		1929	When the US stock market collapsed in October – the Wall Street Crash – the problems created had huge consequences for the German economy. The death of Stresemann also added to the crisis. Bankers and financiers in the USA recalled the loans made to Germany in 1924. This led to the Great Depression and unemployment rose.	Völkisch	Literally 'of the people'. In Germany it was linked to extreme German nationalism.	
				Führerprinzip	The leadership principle; the idea that the Nazi Party and Germany should have one leader, obeyed by all.	
Topic 1: The development of the Nazi Party, 1920-29	During the five years after the war, several new parties emerged, including DAP. As it grew, it added the words 'national' and 'socialist' to become the NSDAP and acquired the new leader, Hitler. The party carried out the Munich Putsch, but failed. In the years 1925-28 Hitler reorganised the Nazi Party.	January, 1933	Hitler became Chancellor of Germany.	Swastika	Emblem of the Nazi Party; a cross with the arms bent at right angles.	
Topic 2: The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929-33	The Wall Street Crash led to a depression in the USA, which then spread around the world. US loans to Germany were called in and unemployment began to rise as companies collapsed. By 1932, there were about 6 million unemployed. The economic problems led to political discontent and the Nazis gained support. Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933.	Who or what were these people/events?				
		Adolf Hitler	German politician and leader of the Nazi Party. He rose to power as the Chancellor of Germany in 1933.			
		Anton Drexler	Founded the German Workers' Party (DAP) in 1919.			
		Sturmabteilung (SA)	The paramilitary 'storm troopers' of the Nazi Party.			
		Ernst Röhm	Leader of the SA.			
		Paul von Hindenburg	President of Germany, 1925-34.	Reichswehr	German army and navy.	
		Franz von Papen	Appointed Chancellor of Germany in 1932. He was later appointed Vice-Chancellor under Hitler. Papen assumed that Hitler could be dominated.	Great Depression	Slump in the economy in the 1930s which led to high unemployment.	
		Kurt von Schleicher	Appointed Chancellor on 2 December 1932.	Real wages	A measure which reflects not the actual monetary value of wages, but the buying power of wages.	
				Putsch	Attempted takeover of the government.	

Event



Outcome



1929

1930

1932

1933

