

When was the Wall Street Crash?

How long did America give Germany to work out how to pay back their loans after the Wall Street Crash?

What were the 25 points?

What did Hitler promise the people of Germany?

Why might farmers support the Nazis after 1929?

Why might workers support the Nazis after 1929?

Why might women support the Nazis after 1929?

Why might rich people support the Nazis after 1929?

Just 80 days!

October 1929

- To provide Lebensraum (living space) by invading other countries.
- To undo the Treaty of Versailles.
- To stop paying reparations.
- That Germany would be great again (with a strong, decisive government).
- To eliminate Communism.
- To deal with the 'Jewish problem'.

The Nazi's manifesto - what they would do if they ruled the country.

- Simple slogans e.g. 'Bread and work'.
- Jobs on public works (e.g. motorways) and in the army/factories because of rearmament.
- The appeal of Hitler - he was a great public speaker.
- The party used scapegoats. It was easy to blame Jews for Germany's problems.

- The Nazis promised fair prices (farmers had been earning half what other groups were earning).
- Lebensraum meant the possibility of more land to farm.
- Self-sufficiency would mean more trade for farmers as people would not buy cheaper, foreign food.

- To stop Communism and the threat of workers rising up against their employers.
- To make Germany strong again (nationalism).

Some, who held traditional, Christian views disliked what they saw as the 'moral decline' of the Weimar era.

Who was Rohm?

Who was Goering?

Who was Himmler?

Who was Hess?

Who was Goebbels?

How did Hitler become Chancellor in 1933?

What was Hindenburg's decree in 1933?

What were the events of the Reichstag fire?

- He was a German hero of WWI (when he was a pilot).
- He became head of the army.

- He was a close friend of Hitler.
- He led the Nazis while Hitler was in prison in 1924.
- He became head of the SA.

He was Hitler's deputy führer.

- He was head of the SS.
- He was in charge of fear (the Gestapo etc.).
- He was later in charge of the 'final solution'.

- The Nazis won 37% of votes in the election.
- Hindenburg would not make him Chancellor and gave the role to Von Papen.
- There was no support in the Reichstag for Von Papen so he resigned and Von Schliecher became Chancellor.
- There was also no support for Von Schliecher who also had to resign.
- Von Papen persuaded Hindenburg to make Hitler Chancellor, but he would be Vice Chancellor and control Hitler and there would be very few Nazis in the cabinet.

He was Reich Minister for Propaganda and Enlightenment.

- It happened on 27 February 1933.
- Government buildings were set on fire and it was blamed on a communist.
- It was used as an excuse to persuade Hindenburg to pass an emergency decree.

- It was passed on 28 February 1933.
- The emergency 'Protection of the people and state' law passed because of the Reichstag fire. Hitler persuaded Hindenburg that there was a communist plot and Germany needed protecting.
- 4,000 communists were jailed and all their papers closed down.