

Autumn 2 Year 9- Rise of a Monster: How did Adolf Hitler Rise to Power? Knowledge Organiser

The Treaty of Versailles

B- BLAME

1. Germany had to accept the **blame** for starting the war (Clause 231).

R- REPARATIONS (Financial and Economic)

2. Germany had to pay \$6.6 Billion to Britain and France (called **reparations**) for the damage done during the war.

A-ARMY (Military)

3. Germany was forbidden to have submarines or an air force. She could have a navy of only six battleships, and an **Army** of just 100,000 men. In addition, Germany was not allowed to place any troops in the Rhineland, the strip of land, 50 miles wide, next to France.

T- TERRITORY

4. Germany lost **Territory** (land) in Europe Germany's colonies were given to Britain and France, a famous one was Alsace Lorraine that Germany had taken from France in a previous war.

Key Nazi beliefs contained in the 25-Point Programme:

- A strong Germany - the **Treaty of Versailles** should be abolished and all German-speaking people united in one country.
- Führer - the idea that there should be a single leader with complete power rather than a **democracy**.
- Social Darwinism - the idea that the **Aryan** race was superior and Jews were 'subhuman'.
- Autarky - the idea that Germany should be economically self-sufficient.
- That Germany was in danger - from **communists** and Jews, who had to be destroyed.
- Lebensraum - the need for 'living space' for the German nation to expand.

Munich Putsch



Reasons people votes for the Nazi Party in 1932

Fear of Communism

The communist party were second largest party in the Reichstag. Lots of people, particularly rich business men did not want Communism in Germany and therefore supported the Nazis as they only other strong alternative

Weakness of Weimar

The current government in the Weimar was being seen as increasingly weak. They had struggled to keep a Chancellor and were not dealing with the effects of the Great Depression. People began to turn to more extreme political ideas.

The Great Depression

In the 1930's Germany well into an economic depression. Many Germany businesses closed down and the number of people unemployed reached 6 million. People turned to more extreme groups to help solve this problem.

The Nazis Appeal

Hitler was a great public speaker and his passionate speeches helped to gain lots of support. The Nazis also shared their message with people through very effective Propaganda. Their ideas had something to appealed to most sections of German society.

How Hitler was made Chancellor

1932

April – Presidential election. Hitler came second to Hindenburg, who won 53 per cent of the vote to Hitler's 36.8 per cent.

July – Reichstag elections. The Nazis became the largest party with 230 seats. Hitler demanded to be made Chancellor but Papen remained.

November – Reichstag elections called by Von Papen to try to win a majority in parliament. Nazis lost 34 seats but remained the largest party with 196 seats.

December – The Weimar struggle to find a chancellor that will stay in their job

1933

January – Von Papen and Hindenburg turned to Hitler, appointing him as Chancellor with Von Papen as Vice Chancellor. They believed they could control Hitler and get him to do what they wanted.