

Germany In Transition 1919-39

After WW1 – 1919-23	Golden Years – 1924-29	Nazi Rise to power	Consolidation of power
<p>T of V:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> £6.6 billion reparations 100,000 soldiers 13% of land lost Article 231 – blamed for WW1 <p>Weak Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lots of coalitions Blamed for signing T of V Article 48 – undemocratic <p>Uprisings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1919 – Spartacist. Communist revolt, Rose Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht. Put down by Freikorps (ex soldiers) 1920 – Kapp Putsch. Right-wing – Freikorps. Forced government to run away, led by Wolfgang Kapp. Stopped by a strike by general population. 1923 – Munich Putsch. Started in Beer Hall, plan was to march to Munich. Betrayed by local politicians. 16 Nazis and 4 police officers killed, Hitler shot in shoulder. <p>Occupation of Ruhr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany missed reparations payment. French took over factories. Germany told workers to strike and sabotage. More money printed to pay workers, causing hyperinflation. 	<p>Economic Recovery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rentenmark – new temporary currency ends hyperinflation. 1924 – Dawes Plan – loans from America to pay reparations. 1929 – Young Plan – reparations reduced to £1.85 billion. Industrial production increased. Unemployment still high. Stresemann said they were ‘dancing on a volcano’. <p>International Recovery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1925 - Locarno Pact – keep existing borders. 1926 – League of Nations – Germany allowed to join. 1928 – Kellogg-Briand Pact – 63 countries keep armies for self-defence. <p>Social recovery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Censorship removed. Women given rights. 60% less people homeless. Bauhaus architecture. Modern Art <p>End of Golden Years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WSC in America – 1929. America call in loans. Germany fall into depression. Unemployment reaches 6 million. 	<p>Early Years 1919-23:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small local party Hitler joins and produced 25 point programme in 1920, setting out beliefs. Hitler rebrands party – swastika. SA used to intimidate opponents. <p>Munich Putsch 1923:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempt to takeover failed. Hitler put on trial for treason. Went to prison for 9 months. Treated well and allowed guests. Wrote his book – Mein Kampf. <p>Between 1925-29 the Nazis were not popular – government was doing well.</p> <p>Reasons for growing support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1929 – Depression. Propaganda – Goebbels. SA intimidation. Financial support from industrialists. Hitler’s speeches. <p>Hitler becomes Chancellor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazis were biggest party but Hindenburg hated Hitler. Agreed to make him Chancellor with Von Papen as vice – both believed could control Hitler. 	<p>Reichstag Fire – 27th Feb 1933:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blamed on a Communist – Van der Lubbe. Hitler used it to persuade Hindenburg to pass a law to imprison opponents. This was important as there was an election a week later. <p>Enabling Act – 23rd March 1933:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gave Hitler full power for four years. Passed through intimidation and not allowing communists to vote in parliament. Hitler used this to ban trade unions and other political parties. <p>Night of Long Knives – 30th June 1934</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler’s purge of opponents. 400 people killed, including SA leader Ernst Rohm. Hitler feared the SA were loyal to Rohm instead of him. This secured support of the German army. <p>Death of Hindenburg – August 1934</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler merges the role of Chancellor and President. Approved through a referendum – 90% of people voted in favour.

Nazi Policies	Terror and Persuasion	Foreign Policy
<p>Economic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National service – RAD for 18-25 year olds, building motorways Invisible unemployment – not counting certain groups – women, Jews, communists. Rearmament – ignored T of V and built army up to 1.4 million. Unemployment went from 6 million to 35,000 officially. Volkswagen scheme – conned people to pay for cars they never received. Trade unions were replaced with the DAF – under Nazi control/Strength through Joy gave people cheap tickets and holidays. <p>Women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rights taken away – jobs. Encouraged to have children – loans, medals, Lebensborn Programme (SS men). Expected to have at least four children. Three Ks – Kinder, Kirche, Kuche. Eventually they needed women back in work – duty year. Helping on a farm for no pay. <p>Young people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education was controlled – textbooks re-written, teachers replaced. Lessons like ‘race study’ and ‘eugenics’. Boys focused on military, girls focused on preparing them to be mothers. Hitler Youth – controlled free time. <p>Jews:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1933 – Boycott of businesses. 1935 – Nuremburg Laws – lost citizenship 1938 – Kristallnacht – violent attacks. 1939 – Began removing Jews from Germany. 	<p>Terror – led by Himmler:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gestapo – Secret State Police. Plain clothes, open letters, tapped phones. Gave impression of always listening. SS – Wore black, began as Hitler’s bodyguard. Responsible for removing of all opposition within Germany. SD – Intelligence body. Aimed to discover enemies. Professional and educated. Concentration camps – all opponents would be sent here. Gestapo sent people, SS would run these. <p>Control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal system – all judges were loyal to Hitler, and he could alter sentences. <p>Propaganda – led by Goebbels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posters – targeting Jews and depicting perfect aryan. Radio – Nazi controlled. Cheap radios were sold. Cinema – all scripts approved by Goebbels, 40 minute Nazi advert at start. Rallies – showed off power of Nazis. Most famous in Nuremburg. Books – any opposing books were burnt, and writers left. <p>Censorship:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newspapers – all put under Nazi control. Music – Jazz banned. Art – Modern art was banned, old fashioned was promoted. Architecture – Bauhaus was replaced with grander style. 	<p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse T of V, Unite Germany speakers, Lebensraum – living space, Anschluss – union with Austria, destroy communism. <p>Rearmament:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler began to rearm Germany – built army to 1.4 million by 1939. Introduced conscription in 1935 – no-one stopped him. <p>Rhineland – 1936</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> T of V said Germany wasn’t allowed troops there. Hitler put troops in, was ready to withdraw. No-one stopped him – became confident. <p>Anschluss – 1938</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Had attempted this before in 1934, but was scared of Mussolini. Stirred up trouble, then sent in troops to restored order. 99.75% approved in vote. <p>Sudetenland and Czechoslovakia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sudetenland was German speaking. Hitler demanded it back. Met with Britain, Italy and France and agreed to give Hitler Sudetenland in Sept 1938. March 1939 – Hitler took rest of Czechoslovakia – breaks agreement. <p>Nazi-Soviet Pact and War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> August 1923 Hitler and Stalin make an agreement to take half of Poland each. This will avoid Hitler fighting on two fronts. 1st September Hitler invades Poland, causing Britain to declared war.

