

# Note guidelines rise to power hitler

[People](#), [Adolf Hitler](#)



Hitler and Nazi Germany Origins and Rise of Hitler- Note Guidelines Use pages 63-72 in “ Authoritarian and Single Party States” by Waller and Todd to make notes using the following headings: How did the political circumstances of Germany after 1918 contribute to the rise of Nazism? The new government set up after the abdication of the Kaiser • “ Stab in the back’ theory • Disappointment at Peace settlement • Proportional Representation • Constitution- especially Article 48 Challenges to the New Government • Spartacus League- left wing challenge • Reaction of the conservatives to the new government • Kapp Putsch and ‘ White Terror. ’ Munich Putsch What part was played by economic conditions of 1919-29 period? • Reparations • Passive Resistance • Hyperinflation • New currency and Dawes Plan • Problems in agriculture in 1920s • Wall Street Crash- effect on Germany How did the Nazi party develop between 1919 and 1929? • Formation of NSDAP • Role of Hitler • Formation of the SA • Munich Putsch- its impact on Germany and on the Nazi Party • Change in party tactics- Fuhreprinzip • Formation of the SS • Reaction to the Young Plan • Support for the Nazis in 1928 (before the Great Depression) How far did the circumstances of 1929-33 open the way for Hitler’s rise to power? Impact of Great Depression- unemployment figures • Response of Muller’s Government • Nazi messages • Changes in chancellors between 1930-33 • Increasing divisions among political parties • Nazi gains in the Reichstag in 1930 • Hitler’s challenge to Hindenburg in the presidential election • Nazi gains in the Reichstag in 1932 –July and November • Increased support for the Communist Party (KPD) • Failure of von Papen’s Chancellorship • Failure of von Schleicher’s Chancellorship • Reason why Hindenburg decided to appoint

Hitler as Chancellor •Reichstag Fire •Emergency Decree •March 1933  
election •Ceremony at Potsdam •Enabling Law •Gleichschaltung