

Explain why 1923 was a difficult year for the weimar republic essay sample

[Countries](#), [Germany](#)



1923 was one of the worst years for the Weimar Republic. During the first few years the Republic faced many crises. It was working in very difficult situations: trying to stabilize Germany; trying to rebuild the country's infrastructure after the World War; and having to cope with the problems caused by the Treaty of Versailles. 1923 brought the French occupation of the Ruhr. The German reaction to this was passive resistance, which meant the workers in the Ruhr refused to work for the French. This led to the hyperinflation: Germany was not producing goods due to passive resistance and this meant it was getting poorer; because Germany was getting poorer, the government simply decided to print more notes so it would seem they were not achieving any loss; this directly caused the German hyperinflation. At the same time, the Weimar Republic was facing another crisis the Munich Putsch. When the Chancellor decided to drop the policy of passive resistance, the right-wingers were outraged and decided to plot a putsch against the government; the Nazis, encouraged by the Bavarian government attempted a revolution in Munich, but the army easily crushed this.

This became very difficult for the Weimar Republic because they felt they had to deal with these crises correctly, as otherwise the German public would begin to doubt the government even more than it was already, and this would result in many more putsches, revolutions and general chaos and disorder in Germany; as people were criticising and blaming the Weimar government for all these crises for signing the Treaty of Versailles. It was also a very difficult time for the republic, because it also had to admit to the public that it was wrong. The decision of passive resistance, with hindsight, obviously proved to be a drastic move as it caused great unrest in Germany.

So in 1923, Stresemann had to admit that they were wrong for setting up this policy, and withdrew it. And by doing this they agreed to continue paying the reparations with huge loans from the Dawes plan, again this angered the German public as it meant that they were submitting to the Allies, and this greatly reduced the respect for the Weimar Republic.