Aim: To understand the causes and consequences of the Munich Putsch

The Munich Putsch
November 8/9\textsuperscript{th} 1923
Causes of the Munich Putsch:

Draw this lamppost (or however else you want to present Short, Medium & Long Term). You will now see a collection of causes, **your job** is to decide whether they are short term, medium term or long term, when you’re sure, place them on your diagram.
Causes of the Munich Putsch:

**your job** is to decide whether these **10 causes** are short term, medium term or long term, when you’re sure, place them on your diagram.

- NSDAP influenced by Fascist dictator Mussolini in Italy who marched on Rome in 1922
- Treaty of Versailles
- Reparations
- Hyperinflation
- 1918-1923 anger
- Hatred of the Weimar Government for not dealing with 1923 issues well enough
- Invasion of the Ruhr
- Dolchstoss
- November Criminals
- Lost colonies
- Growth of NSDAP in Munich, by 1923 50,000 members
- 1923:
Causes of the Munich Putsch:

NSDAP 1921-22
influenced by Fascist
dictator Mussolini in
Italy who marched on
Rome in 1922

Medium Term

1923:
Invasion of the Ruhr
Hyperinflation
Hatred of the Weimar Government for not dealing with 1923 issues well enough

1918-1923 anger
November Criminals
Dolchstoss
Treaty of Versailles
Reparations
Lost colonies

Growth of NSDAP in Munich, by 1923 50,000 members
Hitler was the head of a small party called the Nazi Party. It hated the government because of the Treaty of Versailles and the fact that Stresemann had just started paying the French reparations again after they invaded the Ruhr. Hitler thought that the German army would not stand for this and joined up with Ludendorff. Hitler was not big in Germany, but was in the state of Bavaria. The Prime Minister of Bavaria, a man called Kahr, also hated the government. Hitler thought that if he could get the support of Kahr and Ludendorff, he could march on Berlin from Munich and take over the whole country and become the leader of Germany.
Kahr was meeting with businessmen in a Munich Beer hall when Hitler turned up with 600 armed Nazi SA storm troopers. He then threatened Kahr with a pistol held to his head, who then promised to support Hitler. Hitler made a speech where he said that he had the support of the famous general, Ludendorff and the crowd started to support Hitler. At that point Ludendorff walked in and everyone cheered. There was a major mistake - Ludendorff let Kahr go...
The 9th November

Kahr did not like or trust Hitler and told the Army, who were still loyal to government of Hitler’s plans. The next day, on the 9 November 3000 Nazis including Hitler, Ludendorff, Goering, Rohm and Streicher marched into the centre of Munich to take over the Bavarian government, paid for by robbing 2 banks owned by Jews. The police and army were waiting for them in ambush. Hitler’s thoughts that the townspeople would support him were crushed and the rebellion descended into chaos suggesting badly planned. Within a minute sixteen Nazis and three policemen were killed. Hitler managed to escape, however he was arrested two days later hiding in a wardrobe.
Upon meeting the army, shots were fired, Hitler’s bodyguard threw himself in front of Hitler, Goering was shot in the thigh, Hitler was dragged to the ground dislocating his shoulder.
Consequences of the Munich Putsch:

**SHORT TERM**

- Hitler and other leaders were put on trial
- NSDAP were humiliated
- Ludendorff was found NOT GUILTY
- Hitler was found GUILTY of treason and sentenced to 5 years in prison
- NSDAP was banned
- Hitler was banned from public speaking until 1927

**LONG TERM**

- Hitler used the trial to get national publicity, and even the Judge was taken in by his speaking ability and ideas, Hitler was now nationally famous not just in Munich
- Hitler realised taking power would never work, he’d need to be elected – BALLOT NOT BULLET
- He wrote Mein Kampf whilst in prison, which contained his political ideas and plans and became the inspiration for the Nazi Party going forward, he called this “Free education at the state’s expense”
- The ban on NSDAP was lifted in February 1925
Using what you now know, add examples of successes and failures of the Munich Putsch to your scales diagram – pages 49-54 will help.
What impression does this source give you about Hitler’s part in the Munich Putsch?

How is it different from what you now know?

Why do you think there are these differences?
Homework Due:

Complete the tasks at the bottom of your sources sheet and revise for a 12 marker to be completed next lesson (Munich Putsch Sources HW)

Exam-style question, Section A

Explain why the Munich Putsch (1923) failed.
You may use the following in your answer:
• the German army
• Bavarian leaders.
You must also use information of your own. 12 marks

Exam tip

A good answer will:
• include several factors that were reasons for failure
• contain detailed information about each factor and how it weakened the revolt.