Aim:
To understand how the growth of the Nazi Party led to Hitler becoming Chancellor

1932-33
Recap your knowledge...

• Weimar Republic in 1932 was crippled following the GREAT DEPRESSION
• Bruning had struggled to make the constitution work relying on Presidential decrees
• Support for the extreme parties was growing (Left and Right)
• The Nazis won 107 seats in 1930 (18%), their biggest win ever, however the Communists also achieved significant gains (13%) plus the Social Democrats gaining 25%

KEY POINT: Despite this, it was still a small proportion of the 577 seats, and Hitler was still far from coming to power

How then do you think / predict Hitler will be Chancellor within a year?
Changes of government 1932-33

March 1932: Presidential elections Hitler wins 11m votes

April 1932: Presidential elections Hitler wins 13m votes

May 1932: Von Papen becomes chancellor

July 1932: Reichstag elections (general election), Nazis win 230 seats

December 1932: Schleicher becomes chancellor

January 30th 1933: Hitler becomes chancellor

Hindenberg is re-elected (no majority) = another election

What can you infer about the stability of German government in 1932-33?

What is your evidence?
What tactics did the Nazi’s adopt in the elections?

- Using Hitler as a figure head
- Propaganda posters
- Theatres & Films
- Rallies
- Thuggery, murdering opposition

Watch the following clips and make a note of Nazi tactics...

Other methods of campaigning...

- Using the aeroplane, Hitler was able to be in 5 cities in one day
- Mass rallies (organised by Goebbels)
- Radio & records

- Despite not winning the election, Goebbels presented the win as a victory for Hitler

“Hitler over Germany”
Chancellor Bruning:

Bruning attempted to ban the SA and SS following their violence during the Presidential elections wanting to calm the unrest and control the Nazis.

He also announced he would buy land from landowners and use to house the unemployed.

What do you think were the consequences of these actions?

Consequences of Bruning’s actions:

1. United the right wing groups against Bruning
2. Upset the landowners, who then supported the Nazis
3. Infuriated Hindenburg who was a landowner himself
4. Without the support of the Reichstag and the President, Bruning resigned 30th May 1932
Who would be chancellor?

Von Schleicher organised a coalition of right wing supporters (landowners, industrialists and army officers).

He suggested to President Hindenburg that Von Papen should be the Chancellor of this new coalition.

They didn’t have a majority, but Schleicher persuaded Hindenburg saying the Nazi’s support would allow them to pass decrees meaning they wouldn't need the Reichstag.

Schleicher got Hitler’s support by removing the ban on the SA.

Significance of this...

The Nazis were now in Government for the first time.
Chancellor Von Papen

Von Papen was in trouble from the start, in July 1932 there was another election with increased violence in the streets from the SA.

The results were astonishing for the Nazis:

**Hitler had won 230 (38%)**

Significance of this...

The Nazis were the biggest party, so Hitler demanded to be made Chancellor

Hindenburg said NO! he hated Hitler.

What next for Von Papen?...
I’m going to call another general election and hope the Nazis lose support!

The gamble did pay off, but not by enough, the Nazis lost seats from 230 to 196, but they were still the largest party in the Reichstag.

Von Schleicher persuaded Hindenburg to sack Von Papen...

Who would be chancellor?...
Von Schleicher told Hindenburg that the Nazis were finished and to make him Chancellor, Hindenburg, in desperation agreed.

He had no support in the Reichstag, in public or from the Nazis.

Von Schleicher then asked Hindenburg to suspend the constitution and make him head of a military dictatorship! He said the army would support him...

What can I do?

Let’s make a deal with Hitler to stop a civil war?
The Deal

Make Hitler Chancellor, and me vice chancellor, this way he thinks he has power, but you and I will make all the decisions, Hitler will just be a figure head. We’ll push Hitler so far into a corner that he’ll squeek like a mouse within 2 months!

I don’t know, are you sure? He always seems to find a way to come out on top!?! – Ok then, let’s do this, we must maintain the Weimar Constitution...
What is the message of this source?
January 30th 1933: Hitler is Chancellor
Let’s pause and think for a minute...

So what, we’ve had so many chancellors in the last year, Hitler is just going to fail as well isn't he?

What is different about Hitler as Chancellor?

Hindenburg can still get rid of him anytime he wants?
The role of Hindenburg, Von Schleicher and Von Papen in Hitler becoming Chancellor...

Used Article 48 a lot which weakened the Reichstag, leading to issues, anger and instability

Both Von Schleicher and Von Papen were right wing conservatives who wanted government controlled by landowners and industrialists not elected parties. By suggesting Hindenburg could just use the army to rule instead of the Reichstag, they undermined the Weimar Republic, further adding to the instability

All three underestimated Hitler, they all thought they could control the Nazis, but they couldn't ...
WHY DID HITLER BECOME CHANCELLOR IN 1933?

The Depression
- Breakdown of law and order in some areas
- Homelessness
- Unemployment for factory workers (40%), young people (50%)

Political manoeuvring between von Schleicher and von Papen
- Von Papen and Hindenburg underestimated Hitler and thought they could control him
- Von Papen agreed to work with Hitler to keep out von Schleicher

Hitler’s leadership skills
- Powerful speaker, e.g. report by British Foreign Office in 1930s talks of ‘astonishing sway’
- Refused to co-operate with von Papen unless he was made Chancellor
- Decisive leader

Nazi tactics
- Use of technology, e.g. radio, aircraft
- Propaganda managed by Goebbels
- Focus on farmers and middle class
- Party organisation, e.g. training in public speaking

The weaknesses of the Weimar government
- Unpopular policies e.g. cut benefit, raised taxes
- SA disrupted opposition activities
- Extremism – rise of Communists helped Nazis
- Rule by President – hostile to Weimar

Von Papen and Hindenburg underestimated Hitler and thought they could control him.
Summary of the story

• You’re about to see a series of pictures, if selected you will need to explain what it represents using your knowledge of this topic (Hitler to Chancellor)...

• You will have 10 seconds thinking time and then you will pass on the next image to someone in the room, if they get it wrong it comes back to you.

• No one can be selected twice...
Gangs of thugs (S.A. Men) to beat-up and murder Hitler's opponents
July 1932
November 1932
- Nazis biggest party
- Reichstag
- Elections of 1932
- technology
- speeches
- Hitler over Germany
- posters
- Intimidate opposition
- masters of propaganda
- who supported Nazis
- democratic parties
- big business
- middle class
- small shop keepers
- farmers
- women
- soldiers
- Big Business
- Nazis
- Middle Class
- Big Business
- Nazis
- Poor
- Choice
- Democrats
- Communists
- Everyone else
- 1929 the Crucial Year
- Death of Stresemann
- 1929
- Wall street Crash
- USA loans back
- 2 million 1932
- 6 million 1932
- Munich Putsch
- Versailles 1919
- Weakness of Weimar
- Hyper inflation
- Middle Class
- public opinion
- Weakness of Weimar
- Von Papen
- Schliecher
- Thought they could control Hitler
- Hindenburg
- Hitler
- Revenge
- 30 Jan 1933
- Before Hitler
Why did Hitler become Chancellor in 1933?

- The weakness of the Weimar government pg49
- The Deal pg61
- The Depression Pg46-51
- Nazi tactics / Promises P44-45 P 50-53
- Hitler’s leadership P51-53

Write an essay with each of these factors acting as separate paragraphs.

Conclusion – Which paragraphs were in your opinion the most important?

Create a bullet pointed plan as you go as well to accompany this
Why did Hitler become Chancellor in 1933?

- The weakness of the Weimar government
- "The Deal"
- Nazi tactics / Promises
- Hitler’s leadership

Write this essay with each of these factors acting as separate paragraphs.

**Conclusion** – Which paragraphs were in your opinion the most important?