**Germany In Transition 1919-39**

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| **After WW1 – 1919-23**T of V:* £6.6 billion reparations
* 100,000 soldiers
* 13% of land lost
* Article 231 – blamed for WW1

Weak Government:* Lots of coalitions
* Blamed for signing T of V
* Article 48 – undemocratic

Uprisings:* 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.

Occupation of Ruhr:* Germany missed reparations payment. French took over factories. Germany told workers to strike and sabotage. More money printed to pay workers, causing hyperinflation.
 | **Golden Years – 1924-29**Economic Recovery:* 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’.

International Recovery:* 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.

Social recovery:* Censorship removed.
* Women given rights.
* 60% less people homeless.
* Bauhaus architecture.
* Modern Art

End of Golden Years:* WSC in America – 1929.
* America call in loans.
* Germany fall into depression.
* Unemployment reaches 6 million.
 | **Nazi Rise to power**Early Years 1919-23:* Small local party
* Hitler joins and produced 25 point programme in 1920, setting out beliefs.
* Hitler rebrands party – swastika.
* SA used to intimidate opponents.

Munich Putsch 1923:* 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.

Between 1925-29 the Nazis were not popular – government was doing well.Reasons for growing support:* 1929 – Depression.
* Propaganda – Goebbels.
* SA intimidation.
* Financial support from industrialists.
* Hitler’s speeches.

Hitler becomes Chancellor:* Nazis were biggest party but Hindenburg hated Hitler.
* Agreed to make him Chancellor with Von Papen as vice – both believed could control Hitler.
 | **Consolidation of power**Reichstag Fire – 27th Feb 1933:* 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.

Enabling Act – 23rd March 1933:* 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.

Night of Long Knives – 30th June 1934* 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.

Death of Hindenburg – August 1934* Hitler merges the role of Chancellor and President.
* Approved through a referendum – 90% of people voted in favour.
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| **Nazi Policies**Economic:* 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.

Women:* 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.

Young people:* 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.

Jews:* 1933 – Boycott of businesses.
* 1935 – Nuremburg Laws – lost citizenship
* 1938 – Kristallnacht – violent attacks.
* 1939 – Began removing Jews from Germany.
 | **Terror and Persuasion**Terror – led by Himmler:* 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.

Control:* Legal system – all judges were loyal to Hitler, and he could alter sentences.

Propaganda – led by Goebbels:* Posters – targeting Jews and depicting perfect aryans.
* 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.

Censorship:* 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.
 | **Foreign Policy**Aims:* Reverse T of V, Unite Germany speakers, Lebensraum – living space, Anschluss – union with Austria, destroy communism.

Rearmament:* Hitler began to rearm Germany – built army to 1.4 million by 1939.
* Introduced conscription in 1935 – no-one stopped him.

Rhineland – 1936* T of V said Germany wasn’t allowed troops there.
* Hitler put troops in, was ready to withdraw. No-one stopped him – became confident.

Anschluss – 1938* 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.

Sudetenland and Czechoslovakia:* 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.

Nazi-Soviet Pact and War* 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.
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