

# How and why was Hitler able to become Chancellor in January 1933?



YEAR 11 - REVISION 4

Wall Street  
Crash

How did H  
become  
Chancellor  
in Jan 1933?

Failure of  
Weimar  
Politicians

Nazi  
Appeal

Nazi propaganda

# Effects of the WSC and Hitler's Rise to Power

**Wall Street Crash 1929**  
American banks recalled loans  
German businesses Closed – people lost their jobs.

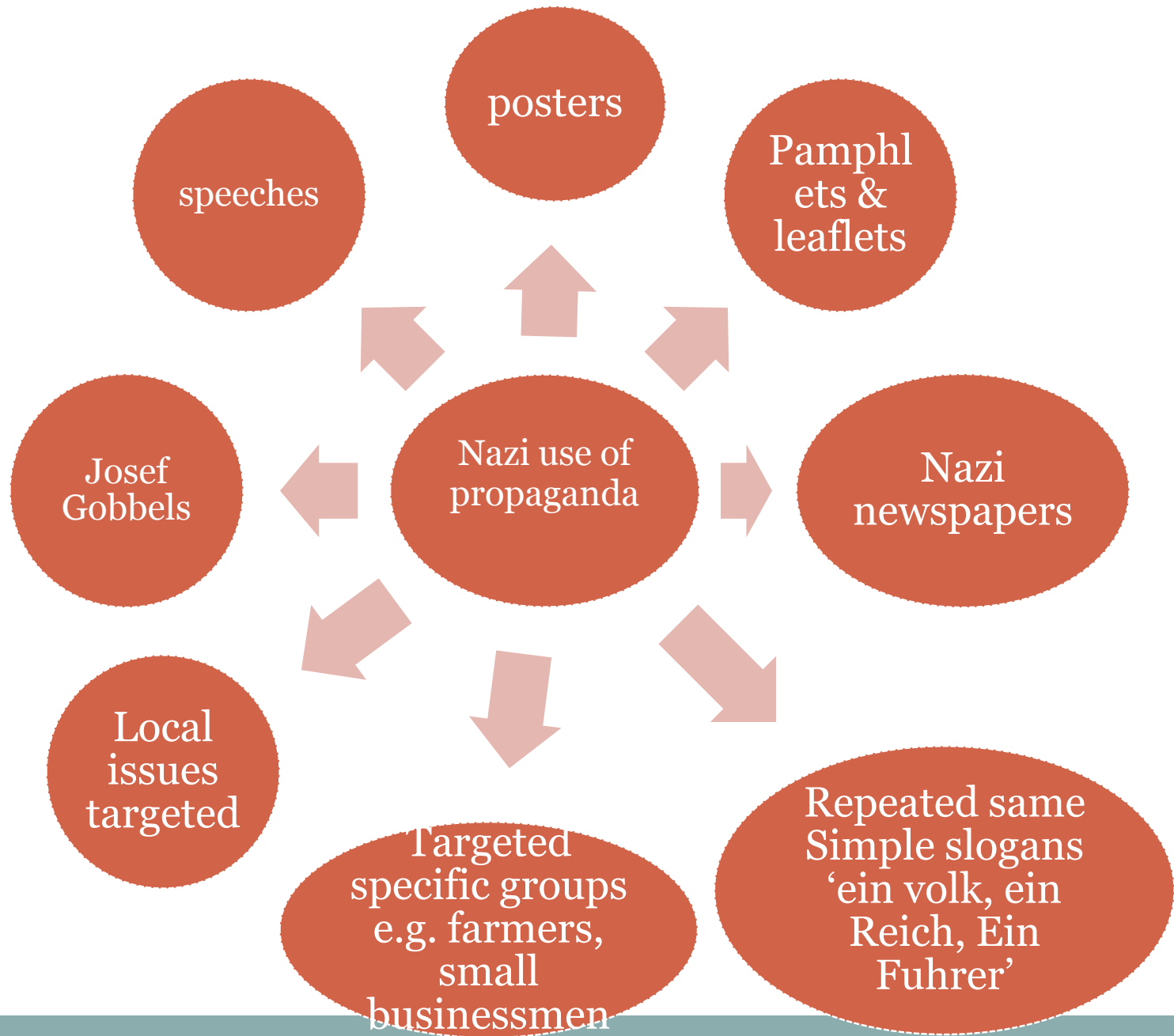
Unemployment led to a rise in extremism.  
Unemployment up 2.5 – 4 million  
1930 Communists seats increased 54 – 77.  
Nazis had increased to 107 seats in 1930.

**Presidential Election 1932**  
Hitler stood against Hindenburg.  
Hitler blamed 'November Criminals' and Jews.  
Although he didn't win he came close.

The Depression helped Hitler  
Caused chaos, By Jan 1932 Unemployment had reached 6 million. Hitler promised Jobs.

# Appeal of the Nazi Party-

- Hitler organised his own private army (SA) Sturm Abteilung (Storm Troopers) used to protect Nazi meetings and attack those of their opponents.
- 25 Point Programme – Negative Cohesion
- included a promise to reverse the Treaty of Versailles, destroy Communism and make Germany great again.
- Hitler blamed the Jews for Germany's failure in WWI.
- Hitler promised jobs to unemployed.
- Protection against Communism brought large donations from businessmen which the Nazis used to fund their propaganda campaign.
- Promised a return to traditional values – to help farmers & small businesses.
- Promised to make Germany great again
- Promised strong leadership



# Democracy in Germany



Proportional  
Representation

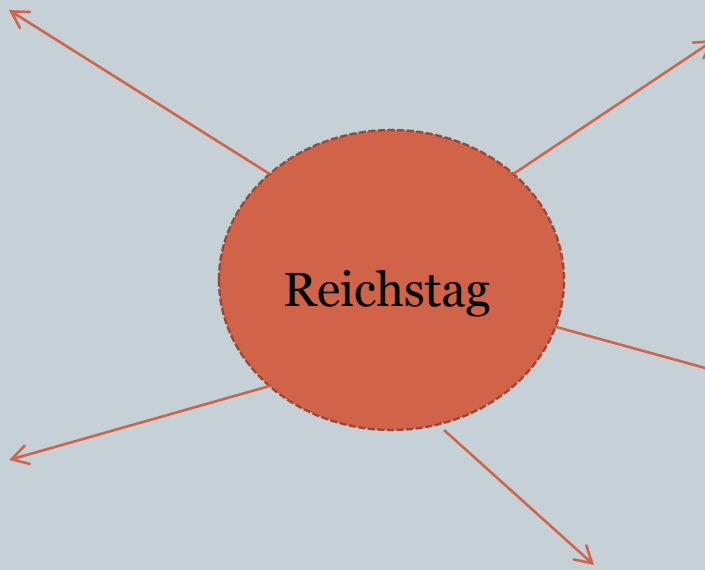
Lower House

Reichstag

Universal Suffrage

Secret ballot

Elections every 4  
years



# Weaknesses in the Weimar government



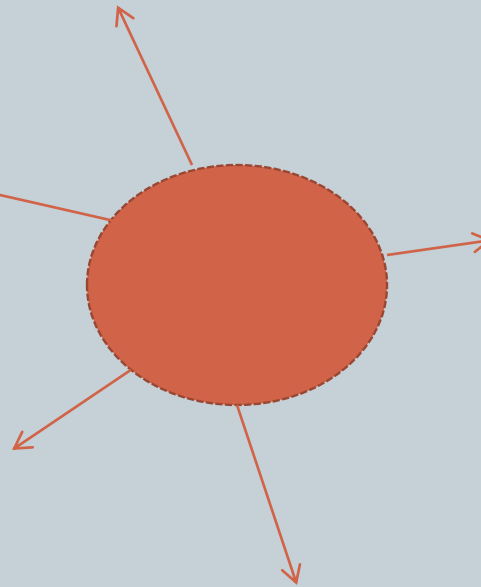
Generals in charge  
of the army

President had too  
much power =  
Article 48

Proportional  
Representation =  
Lots of small  
parties - difficult  
to get a majority

Coalition = Weak  
government

Judges had  
worked under  
the Kaiser



# Weaknesses of the WR

1930 – 1932 Chancellor Brüning raised taxes & cut unemployment benefit, reduced salaries of government employees. This made him very unpopular

## Elections for the Reichstag 1932

- Election campaign very violent
- Nazis and Communists fought in street battles
- Nazis became the largest party in the Reichstag and Hitler demanded to be made Chancellor.
- Hindenburg refused and appointed Franz von Papen
- .

# Weaknesses of the WR

1. Von Papen had used emergency powers to pass laws.
2. These failed & by Nov 1932 Von Papen, who had no support in the Reichstag, called another election.
3. Nazis won a majority again but Hindenburg now chose Von Schleicher as Chancellor, within a month he was forced to resign.
4. Hitler pretended to support less radical ideas.
5. He persuaded Von Papen and Hindenburg that he could be controlled by them as a puppet leader & so in Jan 1933 Hindenburg chose Hitler as Chancellor.

# Exam style questions

- Using source A and your own knowledge how was Hitler able to become Chancellor in January 1933?
- 8 marks
- (source A is the 2 tables on the next slide)

## Presidential Election result, 1932

Candidate	No. of votes
Hindenburg	19 million
Hitler (Nazi)	13 million
Thalmann (Communist)	4 million

Party	Number of seats won in General Election		
	July 1932	November 1932	March 1933
<b>Moderate Parties</b>			
Social Democrats	133	121	120
Centre Party	75	70	73
<b>Extremists</b>			
Communists (left wing)	89	100	81
Nazis (right wing)	230	196	288
Nationalists	40	51	52

- **Target: Use of source and knowledge to describe key features (AOs 1,2 and 3)**
- Candidates either submit no evidence or fail to address the question. ○
- **Level 1: Basic description, using source or own knowledge**
- e.g. the table shows Hitler losing to Hindenburg in the Presidential elections by just 6 million votes – had 13 million votes.
- Hitler was able to become Chancellor because he got more votes.
- **1-2**

- **Level 2: EITHER**
- **Detailed description of one of the following aspects**



- e.g. extremist parties became more popular between March and July 1932 because of the chaos caused by the Wall Street Crash, unemployment, bankruptcy, loss of trade.
- Detailed account of Propaganda
- OR Nazi appeal
- OR manipulation of the Weimar Republic
- **OR**
- **Limited description of wider range of aspects**
- e.g. Hitler got support through propaganda;
- Hitler got support because of Nazis appeal
- Hitler got support by playing Hindenburg and Von Papen.
- **3-5**

- **Level 3: Detailed description of several aspects using source and own knowledge**
- e.g. at least two aspects described in detail, such as Source A shows extremist parties became more popular between March and July 1932, use your knowledge to add why: because of the chaos caused by the Wall Street Crash, unemployment, bankruptcy, loss of trade.
- Propaganda – role of Goebbels. Simple messages, repetition, target different groups, Nazi newspapers, slogans, posters & speeches
- Nazi appeal \_Negative Cohesion – anti Jewish, destroy Tof Vs & destroy Communism, link this to funds from businessmen to pay for propaganda, protection of small businesses from department stores, protect farmers, return to traditional values
- Manipulation of the Weimar Republic: power of President, enabling act. Failure of Bruning and Von Schliecher. Failure of Von Papen. Using Von Papen and Hindenburg to get power by pretending to have traditional values and curbing extreme ideas. Pretends to be controllable.
- The answer demonstrates developed understanding of the rules of spelling, punctuation and grammar. It is well organised with an appropriate form and style of writing. Some specialist vocabulary is used. **6-8**