

i c h



THE RISE OF HITLER

The Rise of Hitler - key vocab starter

Mission - to match up the vocabulary, images and definitions

Word	Definition	Similar
Consolidate		B _ _ _ _ _
SA		S _ _ _ T _ _ _ _ _
Putsch		C _ _ _
Scapegoat		V _ _ _ _ _
Marxist		B _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Vermin		P _ _ _ _ _ _ _
NSDAP		N _ _ _ P _ _ _ _
Manifesto		A _ _ _ _ _

A communist

Wild animals that are blamed for being dirty, destroying crops or carrying disease

A list of (political) ideas, aims, beliefs

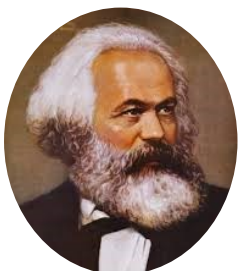
National Socialist German Workers' Party

Hitler's private army - bully boys!

To strengthen or sure up

German word meaning revolution

Someone who is unfairly blamed for something



The Rise of Hitler - key vocab



Mission - to match up the vocabulary, images and definitions



Words	Definitions	Similar	?
Manifesto	A list of aims, ideas or beliefs of a political party or group		A
	A follower of communist ideas		B
	To sure up / strengthen a position or power		C
	A way of doing something	Modus O _ _ _ _ _	D
	The German word for revolution / insurrection	C _ _ _	E
	To put under government control		F
	The Nazi Party		G
	Get rid of	R _ _ _ _ _	H
	SA - Nazi Storm Troopers		I
	Very strong ideas, beliefs or actions	E _ _ _ _ _	J
	A centre left political party		K
	A country controlled largely by one person	A _ _ _ _ _ _	L
	To put in jail	I _ _ _ _ _ _	M
	To frighten or bully		N
	To plan to do something unlawful (bad)		O
	An organised group of workers		P
	The 'people'	C _ _ _ _ _ _ _	Q
	People who are not rich but not poor		R
	To feel hardship, pain or hunger	D _ _ _ _ _ _	S
	When a person's emotions / wellbeing or the economy fails		T
	A person who is unfairly blamed		U
	A person who is used by others to do their 'dirty work'	F _ _ _	V
	To choose for a job, role or position		W
	A member of (the Reichstag) Parliament		X

HITLER DURING WORLD WAR 1

c1899



Hitler was NOT actually German but was born in Austria. He had a difficult childhood with an abusive father who died when he was a boy.



1914

When the war began Hitler enthusiastically volunteered to join the German army.



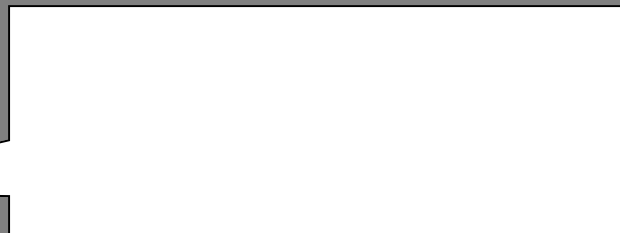
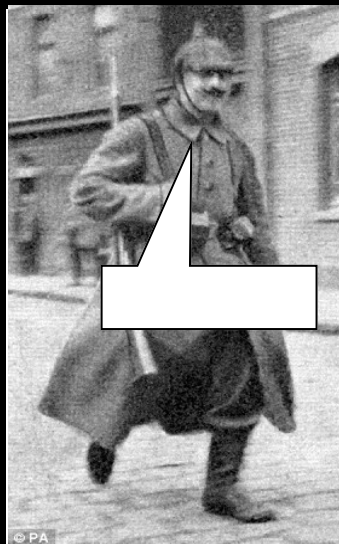
1915

Hitler enjoyed the structure of army life. It was better than living alone on the streets of Austria.

1916



Hitler with his 'friends'. He was made fun of by other soldiers and seen as a loner. They joked that he would starve in a food can factory!



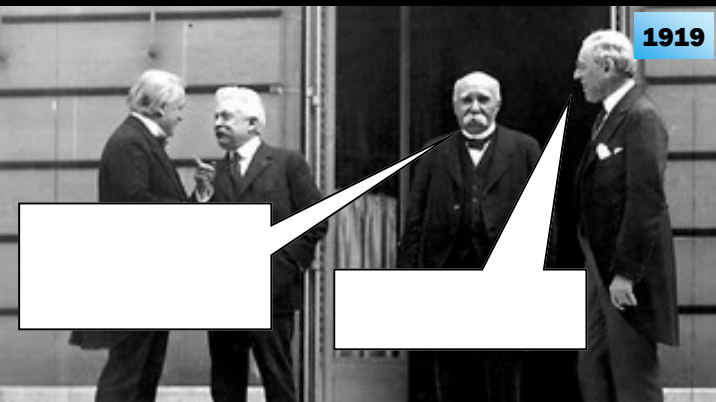
Hitler was awarded the Iron Cross. Was this because he was brave, risked his life to deliver messages, and saved a wounded officer. Or was he actually the 'rear end pig', a messenger who was safe, away from the fighting, promoted to lance corporal because he 'cosied up' to the officers?

1918



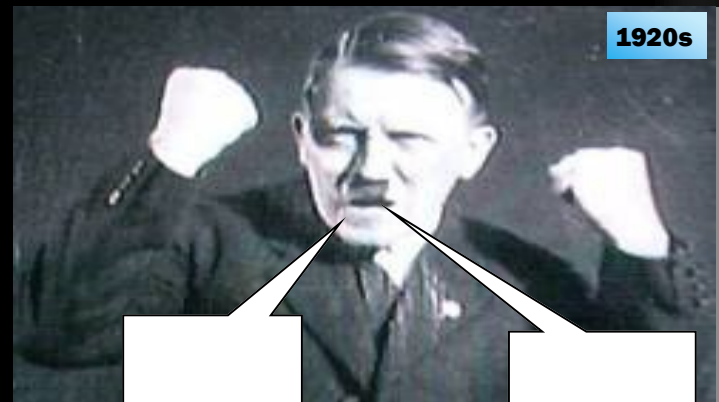
Blinded by mustard gas when he heard that Germany had lost the war. He blamed this on communists, Jews and backstabbing, cowardly politicians.

1919



The Treaty of Versailles: Clemenceau of France, wanted to crush Germany. American president Wilson did not. Clemenceau got what he wanted.

1920s



Hitler promised revenge.....to be continued!

Why Was Hitler So Important To The NSDAP?

4 minute starter



Task - colour code each of the statements to match one of the image headings. Use these to complete the answer frame below.



Hitler personally designed the swastika flag.
The colours were the same used by the Kaiser.

'Adolph Hitler has been the dominating force in the
Nazi movement.' **American Diplomat 1922**

Hitler knew that the part needed a clear bold
identity or 'brand'.

Hitler provided decisive leadership to the party that
before was divided and lacked direction.

Hitler organised Ex ww1 soldiers and Freikorps into his
'Stromtroopers' or SA (Sturm-Abteilung)



*'He reached the deepest depths of the souls of his people. His
word focus on one people, nation and race'* **J Goebbels.**

His strongest quantity was his oratory (speaking) skills.
Passionate and filled people with pride and hope.

The SA (also know as Brown shirts) were given
uniforms and organised similar to an army.



I ntro

P oint 1

E xample

E xplain

L ink

P oint 2

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P oint 3

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C onclude

Hitler brought a number of things to the
Nazi Party. This included ...

Oratory Skills

Organised The SA


Improved Party Image

What was the most important factor?

Hitler's Private Army - Sturm Abteilung

10 minutes



 Understand - what the SA was and the roles the SA performed

The SA Profile

Known as ...

- 1:
- 2:
- 3:

Created by ...

Date Created ...

Leader ...

Consisted of ...

- 1:
- 2:

Numbers of SA by 1932 ...



Roles





The Nazi Manifesto



The 25 points of the German Worker's Party (NSDAP) Program were created by Adolf Hitler and Anton Drexler. Hitler was intent on having a community of mutual interest that desired mutual success.

'THE COMMON INTEREST BEFORE SELF-INTEREST' ... that is basis for National Socialism, Adolf Hitler.

Meaning : _____

'The Programme of the German Workers' Party is designed to be of limited duration. The leaders have no intention, once the aims announced in it have been achieved, of establishing fresh ones, merely in order to increase, the discontent of the masses and so ensure the continued existence of the Party.' (Source www.hitler.org)

Meaning : _____

The 25 Point Programme of the NSDAP - 1920

1. We demand the union of a Greater Germany on the basis of the right of national self-determination.
2. The revocation (reversal) of the peace treaties of Versailles and Saint-Germain.
3. Return of lands and colonies to feed our people and to settle our surplus population.
4. Only members of the nation may be citizens of the State. No Jew may be a member of the nation.
5. Non-citizens may live in Germany only as guests and must be subject to laws for aliens.
6. The right to vote and hold position in the State's government shall be enjoyed by the citizens of the State only.
7. The State shall make it its primary duty to provide a jobs for its citizens. If it should prove impossible to feed the entire population, foreign nationals must be deported from the Reich (Empire).
8. All non-German immigration must be prevented. We demand that all non-Germans who entered Germany after 1914 shall be required to leave the Reich forthwith (immediately).
9. All citizens shall have equal rights and duties.
10. It must be the first duty of every citizen to perform physical or mental work. The activities of the individual must not clash with the general interest and be for the general good.
11. The abolition (ending) of incomes (welfare) not gained by work.
12. Personal enrichment from war must be regarded as a crime against the nation. We demand therefore the ruthless confiscation of all war profits.
13. We demand the nationalization of all businesses which have been formed into corporations (trusts).
14. We demand profit-sharing in large industrial enterprises.
15. We demand the extensive development of insurance for old age.
16. We demand the creation and maintenance of a healthy middle class, the immediate communalizing of big department stores, and their lease at a cheap rate to small traders, and that the utmost consideration shall be shown to all small traders in the placing of State and municipal orders.
17. Land reform, the abolition of ground rent, and the prohibition of all speculation in land.
18. We demand the ruthless prosecution of those whose activities are injurious to the common interest. Common criminals, profiteers, must be punished with death, whatever their creed or race.
19. That Roman Law, which serves a materialistic world order, be replaced by a German common law.
20. We demand every able and hard-working German the possibility of higher education. The curricula of all educational establishments must be brought into line with the requirements of practical life. The education of gifted children of poor, whatever their class or occupation to be paid for by the State.
21. The nation's health standards are raised by stopping child labour, promoting physical strength, providing for compulsory gymnastics and sports, by the support of clubs engaged in the physical training of youth.
22. We demand the abolition of the mercenary army and the foundation of a people's army.
23. We demand legal dissemination (breaking up) in the press and the creation of a German national press: all editors of, and contributors to newspapers appearing in the German language must be members of the nation and that non-Germans shall be prohibited by law from influencing German newspapers. Papers which are not supportive of the national welfare must be forbidden. We demand the legal prosecution of all those tendencies in art and literature which corrupt our national life.
24. Freedom for all religions in the State, provided they do not offend the moral feelings of the German race. The Party, as such, stands for positive Christianity, *The common interest before self-interest*, but does not commit itself to any particular denomination. It combats the Jewish-materialistic spirit within and without us,
25. To put this programme into effect, we demand the creation of a strong central state power for the Reich handing over the power of Parliament to the Reich government and its organizations.

Highlight each manifesto item - Domestic Policy  **Foreign Policy.** 

Note 3 manifesto points you would support

Note 3 manifesto points you would not



Insert 3 manifesto points into the different areas of the political spectrum

LW - Power To The People

Liberal - Centre - Democratic.

Strong Government - RW

Can you place (shade circle) the NSDAP manifesto into the political spectrum?

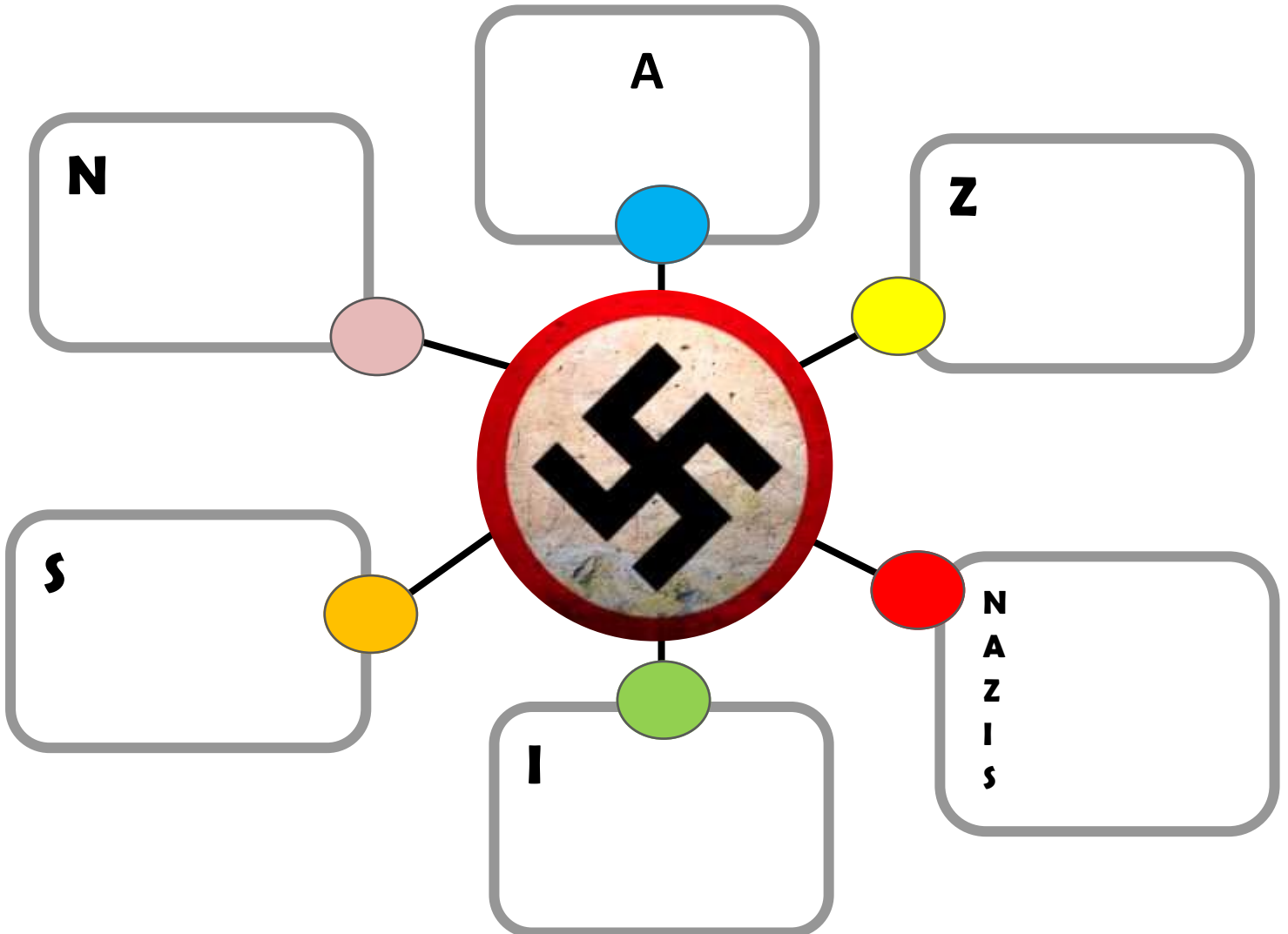
LW - Power To The People

Liberal - Centre - Democratic


Strong Government - RW



Sum up key elements of the NSDAP 25 point programme below.



The Munich Putsch - November, 1923

 **Understand** - the why, what and impact of the Munich (Beer Hall) Putsch

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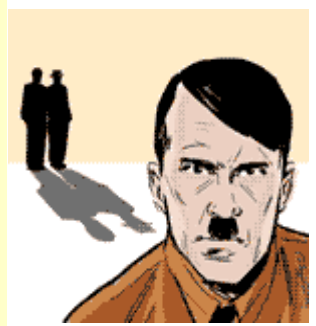


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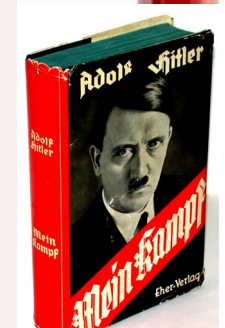
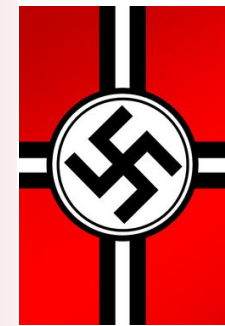
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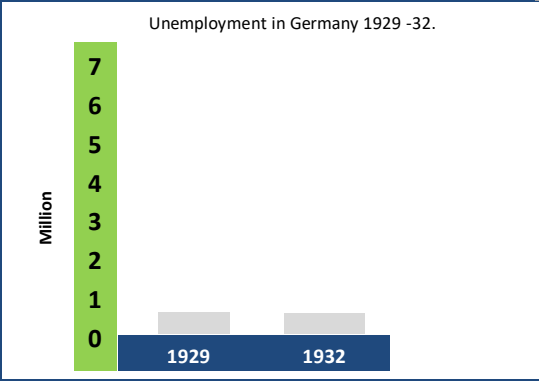
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1 - The Global Depression - impact on Germany

<p>The Nazis in the wilderness 1923-1929: despite the growth of the Nazi Party under Hitler they failed to make any real impact in the R_____ Parliament.</p>	<p>A turning point in history: the W ___ Street Crash, 1929. The US stock market collapsed. This would have a knock on effect in Germany.</p>	<p>America wants its money back! Without money from the USA, Germany was hit particularly hard by the G _____ Depression.</p>	<p>The Impact On Germany. 'When America sneezes the whole world catches a c_____.' in 1929 German caught pneumonia.</p>
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40 % of factories closed this ...

... everything so unequal?"

People could not afford food so ...

... led to a drop in industrial output.

Shops and businesses closed adding to ...

... farmers could not pay for their farms.

"I wonder what I live for why is ...

... the millions of people out of work.

3 reasons why the NSDAP did so poorly before 1929.

1:
2:
3:
Nazi Reichstag seats in the May 1928 elections =

Q: What was the name of the loans that Gustavo Stresemann acquired from the USA ?
A:

Watch - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fxhLHZC2_4
Complete the bar chart graph inserting the correct figures.
Q : Who do you think the German people will blame?
A :

Match statements above. The quote is a German woman, 1930.

What is the MAIN message of the following source?

Suffering In Germany

The Nazi View - Colour the bubble that DOES show Hitler's real thoughts about the depression In Germany in 1929 - 33.

The Weimar Government Responds

"An almost unbroken chain of homeless men extends the whole length of the highway. They walked separately or in small groups and kept their eyes to the ground. Some of them were skilled but this was a minority, Far more numerous were those unskilled young people. There was something else that had never been seem before - whole families had put their belonging into baby carriages and wheelbarrows as they plodded along. It was a whole nation on the march. I saw them and this was the strongest impression that 1932 left me. I saw them, gathered in groups of fifty o hundred. I saw them digging up the potatoes while the farmer who owned the field watched them in despair. Even during the war people paid for their potatoes"

Heirrich Hauser, German Write 1932.

Watch the short video clip above .

- The world wide depression that followed hit _____ hardest of all.
- Hitler - Never in my life did I feel such c _____ . To see hard r _____ open the eyes of so many Germans.
- In 3 years German production h _____ .
- Unemployment rose to ___ and a half million.
- What is the family eating in their stew? = h _____ .
- And when they looked to the (Weimar) government to do something ... n _____ .
- Who would have d _____ when it makes us so weak?
- With d _____ on the point of collapse, Germans looked for new solutions.
- In _____ class areas where the poverty was the worst the communists attracted ___ million new members.
- Middle class Germans saw _____ as the worst threat of all.
- Into this confusion the _____ emerged as something new.

The Weimar Government Responds

Raised Taxes

Reduced Wages

Reduced Welfare

Explain combined impact - helped or harmed?

Name 3 types of people most impacted by the depression

1:
2:
3:

Unscramble the sentence
depression Hitler as the a opportunity saw and a gift.

Summary - Circle if True of False ?
Like most other countries the Weimar government was unable to solve the economic problems caused by the Global Depressions.
True OR False.

Summary - Circle if True of False ?
Like most other countries the Weimar government was unable to solve the economic problems caused by the Global Depressions.
True OR False.

THE REICHSTAG FIRE

Police investigate the burnt out building. Who had the motive to do this?

Jan 1933



2.

1.

Hitler is appointed Chancellor by war hero President Hindenburg.



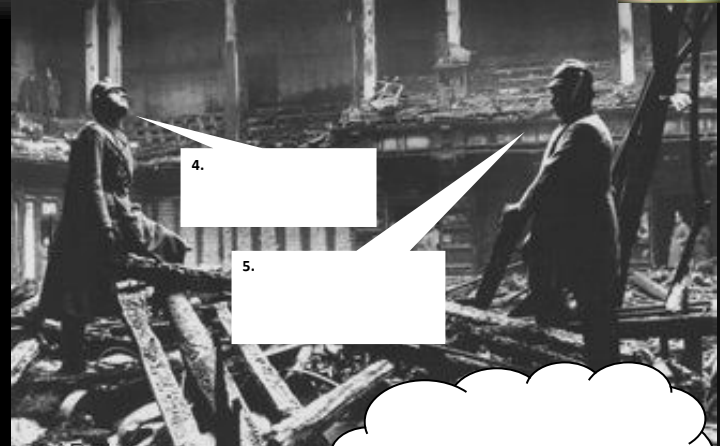
3.

...although much more popular since the Global Depression, the Nazis still did not have a 2/3 majority in the Reichstag. Hitler wanted more power!



27 Feb, 1933

Almost one month after Hitler became Chancellor the Reichstag building went up in flames.



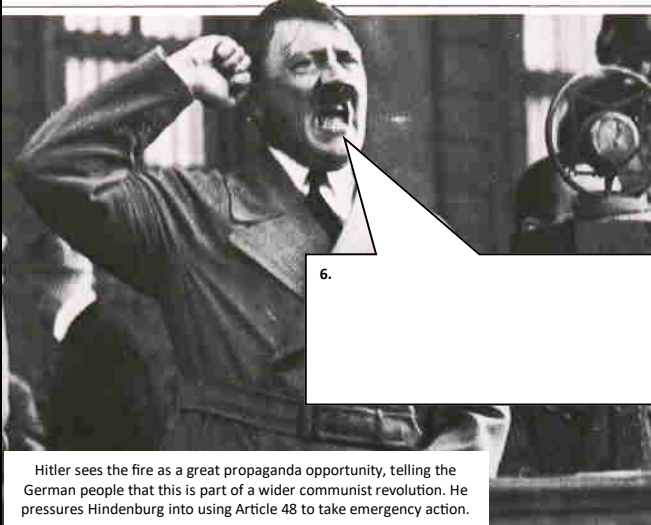
4.

5.

9.



A mentally challenged Dutch communist named Marinus van der Lubbe is found inside the burning Reichstag building.



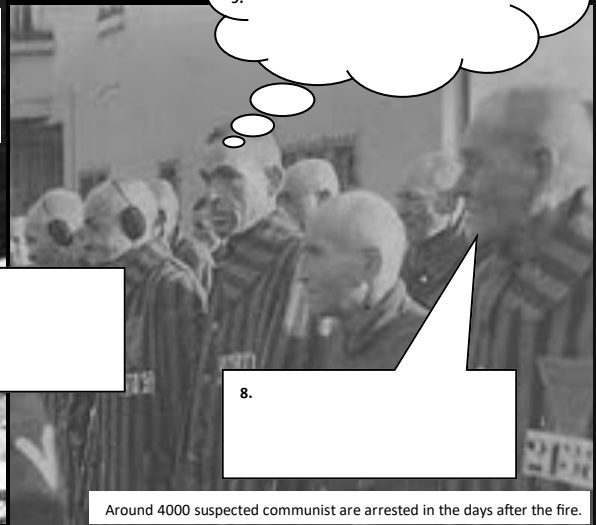
6.

Hitler sees the fire as a great propaganda opportunity, telling the German people that this is part of a wider communist revolution. He pressures Hindenburg into using Article 48 to take emergency action.



Hindenburg signs the Reichstag Fire Law. This allowed for emergency arrests, political meetings to be banned and media censorship.

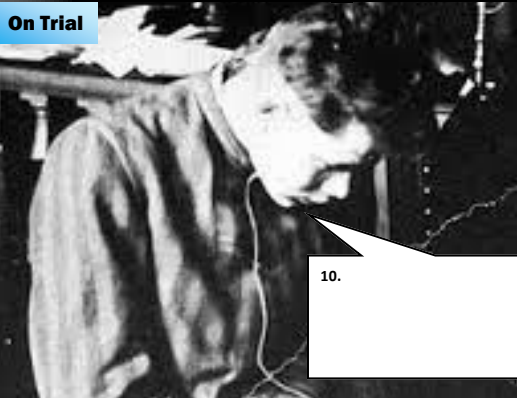
7.



8.

Around 4000 suspected communist are arrested in the days after the fire.

On Trial



10.

van der Lubbe is put on trial. After being tortured, he confesses to starting the fire but, claims that he had acted alone.

Guilty!

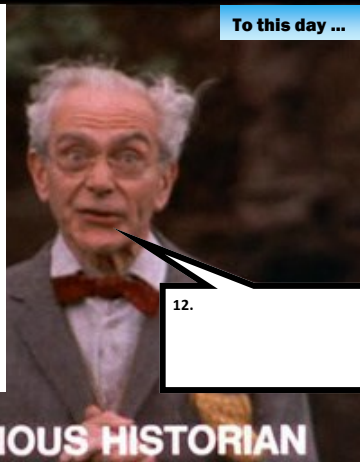


11.

van der Lubbe is found guilty and taken away to be executed. But Hitler was furious when other communists on trial were found not guilty. Soon after, he took away the power of the German courts.

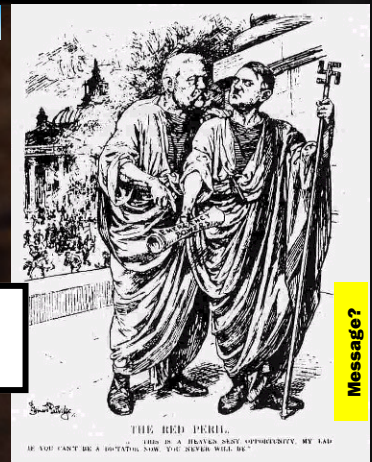
The fire causes intense debate amongst famous historians even to this day. The timing was very convenient for Hitler as he was able to blame Communists and ban them from March elections. The result was an increase Nazi seats from 196 to 288 (still not the 66% needed). The role of van der Lubbe is also questioned as it is believed he had the mental capacity of a 12 year old.

To this day ...



12.

A FAMOUS HISTORIAN




THE RED PERIL. THIS IS A HEAVEN SENT OPPORTUNITY. MY LAD IF YOU CAN'T BE A GOYATON, DON'T THE POWER WILL BE...

Message?

THE REICHSTAG FIRE



1 min
Holocaust Museum

 **Variation** - sum up / OR use this sheet to caption the Reichstag fire



Your captions or summary notes.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

Message -

The Short + Long Term Effects Of The Treaty of Versailles

Know - how to classify short + long term effects **Explore** - links between ST and LT factors.

1919

1923

1929

By 1933

War Guilt Clause

100 000 men

No Anschluss

S
H
O
R
T

Hyperinflation 1923

The German economy had been ruined due to Versailles and collapsed in 1923.

It improved during the 1920's with the help of the US loans.

L
O
N
G

Economic depression 1929

Name the loan agreement with the USA?

Complete the Stresemann quote :
"Germany is dancing on a v_____"

Why was Germany hardest hit after the Wall Street Crash?



This helped Hitler because...



S
H
O
R
T

Germans humiliated and bitter

The German people were particularly proud. They were used to Germany being a European superpower. Their treatment after the war was something that would not be forgotten quickly.

They had a deep anger that were FORCED to sign the treaty 'dictat',

L
O
N
G

People were still angry in 1929.

Name 3 parts of the treaty would not be forgotten by 1929.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



This helped Hitler because...

Sudetenland

Alsace Lorraine

Reparations

S
H
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R
T

Weak Weimar.

The new German government was unpopular. It was described as the 'November criminals' for signing the Treaty of Versailles.

L
O
N
G

Weimar failures 1929-1933

Who were the November Criminals?

Two Weimar policies that were unpopular

- 1.
- 2.

How many Germans were unemployed in 1932?



This helped Hitler because...

The Enabling Act / Law - March 1933


3 minute starter




Know - what the Enabling Act was. **Explore** - how this helped Hitler become a dictator.

-  **Fix Errors**
-  **Mathlete**
-  **Guess**
-  **Investigate**
-  **Choose**
-  **M. Choice**
-  **Unscramble**
-  **Judge**
-  **Think**

Hitler was appointed President in Jan, 1933. This gave him total power in Germany. In addition, Nazi Party seats had risen from 230 to 196 in the 1932 elections. Meanwhile the Communist proportion of seats had risen to 89.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 




Give two groups potentially responsible for starting the Reichstag Fire.

1: _____
2: _____


THINK!

Publicly Hitler was : _____
Privately Hitler was : _____
He blamed the fire on the : _____
It was a great opportunity for the : _____


Communists , Outraged, Anger, Nazis, Sad, Dog, Thrilled, Propaganda. 

Hitler persuaded Hindenburg to pass the 'Reichstag Fire Law'. This gave police more power.

1: Arrest without a warrant.
2: Censor the media.
3: Opponent meeting stopped .
4000 C _____ arrested.





To control the Reichstag Hitler needed to win 66% of the seats. As a result of the Reichstag Fire Law, Hitler had hoped to get the seats he needed in the **March, 1933 election**. The Nazis got 288 out of 605 seats.

Percent? _____ % Enough Seats? _____ 

Being Hitler, results of the **March 1933 election**.


A: I am very happy, this is enough power for now.
B: I NEED more power I will kill Hindenburg.
C: It is time to start another revolution!
D: I NEED power I will make a new LAW!



The Reichstag had to vote on this law : _____
The vote made possible by Article 48 : _____
The Act would make Hitler a dictator : _____
The Communist Party allowed to stand : _____
Hitler said it was just a temporary law : _____
Hitler made a deal with the Catholic Party : _____
The vote took place in the Reichstag : _____ 

Why were the SA placed outside the Kroll Opera House ? _____

Enabling Law was passed 444 to 94 votes. The Reichstag voted itself out of power... idiots?





Enabling Law : 1 One Party State.
ALL political parties banned, Reichstag dissolved and no further elections. How this helped Hitler ?

1: _____
2: _____ 





Enabling Law : 2 Powers To Arrest And Kill.
Enemies or opponents could be arrested without reason and executed without trial. How did this help Hitler?

 1: _____
2: _____ 


Enabling Law: 3 Trade Unions Banned.

ALL Trade Unions banned and leaders were imprisoned. How did this help Hitler?

1: _____
2: _____ 

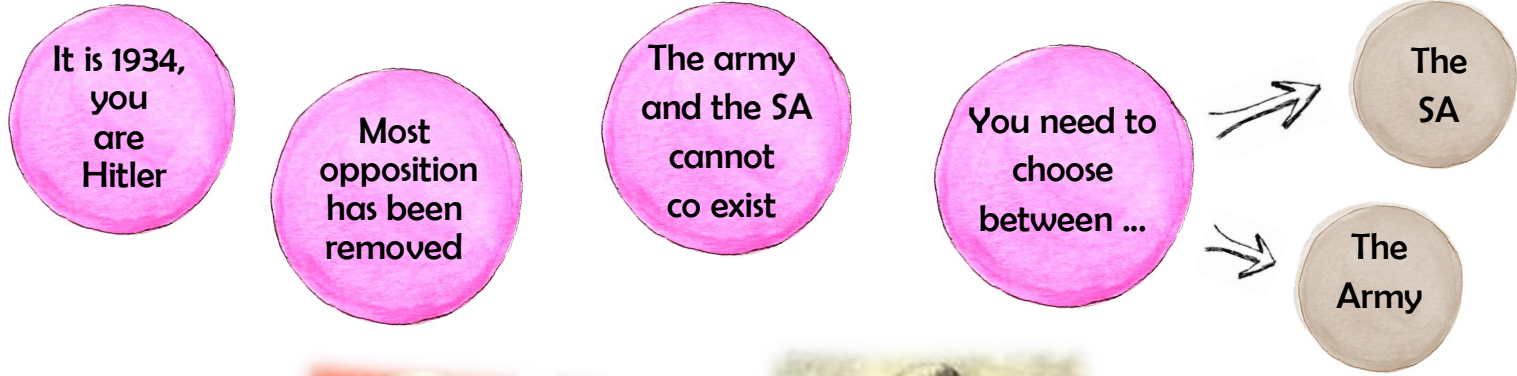


Why EL Passed?	How EL helped Hitler?
1: _____	1: _____
2: _____	2: _____
3: _____	3: _____
4: _____	4: _____



Storm Troopers Versus Army Men

Discover: the value of the SA and the Army **Explore:** which was more useful **Skill :** decision making.



The SA



The Army



The SA had over 4 million members by 1934.

The SA had proven themselves as loyal Nazis in the past

The army consisted of about 350,000 men by 1934

The **army** was well trained and disciplined

Rohm disagreed the Nazi should work with big business

The SA had done its job of helping Hitler into power

The army had the support of wealthy industrialists + big business

The loyalty of the army was unknown

SA leader, Rohm was a friend of Hitler

The army was well respected

Ernst Rohm (SA Leader) had a lot of influence over the SA

The SA lacked discipline and could be unruly + disruptive

Many army generals disliked Hitler

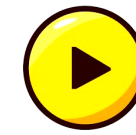
SA Positive	SA Negative	Army Positive	Army Negative

My
Choice
The SA The Army

What will you do with the loser?

The Night Of The Long Knives, 1934

Know - what happened on this 'night' and **explore** why Hitler destroyed the SA.



Ernst Rohm

The Night Of The Long Knives was the purge (removal) of potential opposition to Hitler in Germany in 1934. The main target was the SA but also included other enemies such as von Khar and von Schleicher. The SS were used to carry out arrests on the 29th June. Without trial it is estimated that over 200 of Hitler's enemies were executed. SA leader Ernst Rohm was offered the opportunity to take his own life, but he refused before being shot by SS soldiers. Following the Night Of The Long Knives the rest of the SA was put under the command of the regular Germany army. www.icHistory.com

A

"I was warned that an attack on the army by the SA was imminent. I called the local leader of the SA to come and see me. He told me they were on alert out of fear of an attack from us. Afterwards I got the feeling that the army and the SA were being egged on against each other by Himmler. **German Army Field Marshall Von Kleist - 1946**

B

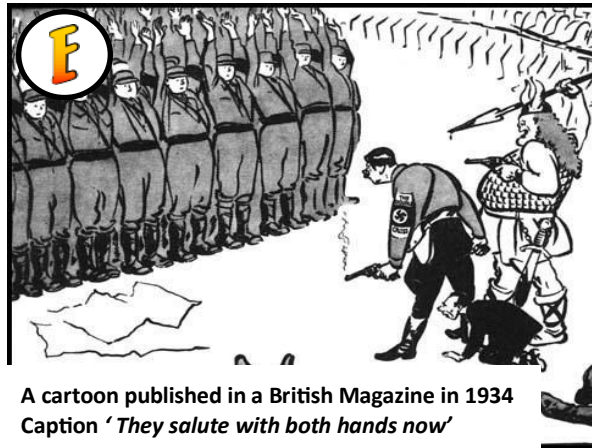
'Hitler entered Rohm's bedroom with a whip in his hand. Behind him were 2 SS men with pistols at the ready. Hitler spat the words, "Ernst Rohm, you are under arrest". Rohm looked up sleepily from his pillow. "heil my Fuhrer". Over the weekend Rohm and over 200 other SA leaders were executed'

Kempka, Hitler's Chauffeur

By the summer of 1934, the SA's numbers had swollen to 2 million men. They were under the control of Ernst Röhm, a loyal follower of Hitler since the early days of the Nazi Party. The SA had given the Nazi's an iron fist with which to disrupt other political parties meetings before January 1933. The SA was also used to enforce law after Hitler became Chancellor in January 1933. To all intents, they were the enforcers of the Nazi Party and there is no evidence that Röhm was ever planning anything against Hitler.

www.historylearningsite.com

D



A cartoon published in a British Magazine in 1934
Caption 'They salute with both hands now'

C

By June 1934, the regular army hierarchy also saw the SA as a threat to their authority. The SA outnumbered the army by 1934 and Röhm had openly spoken about taking over the regular army by absorbing it into the SA. Such talk alarmed the army's leaders. By the summer of 1934, Hitler had decided that Röhm was a 'threat' and he made a pact with the army. If Röhm and the other SA leaders were removed, the rank and file SA men would come under the control of the army but the army would have to swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler. The army agreed and Röhm's fate was sealed.

www.johndclare.net

F

Herr Adolf Hitler, the German Chancellor, has saved his country. Swiftly and with exorable severity, he has delivered Germany from men who had become a danger to the unity of the German people and to the order of the state. With lightening rapidity he has caused them to be removed from high office, to be arrested, and put to death. The names of the men who have been shot by his orders are already known. Hitler's love of Germany has triumphed over private friendships and fidelity to comrades who had stood shoulder to shoulder with him in the fight for Germany's future.

A German Newspaper, July 2nd 1934.

"Adolf is a swine. He is betraying all of us by getting matey with the Prussian Generals. Adolf knows what I want, I have told him often enough. I'm the nucleus of the new army don't you see that? Hitler puts me off with fair words" **Ernst Rohm during a drunken conversation.**

Reported by a Nazi Party who soon after fled to England.

G

H



How far does source D support F ?

Points of support or corroboration

P1:

P2:

Points not supported or corroborated

P1:

P2:

Mostly supports Does not support

How reliable is source G?

Reasons source G may be reliable :

P1:

P2:

Reasons source G may not be reliable :

P1:

P2:

More reliable More unreliable

Quick Question And Review

Who benefited from The NOTLK

1: Hitler 2: 3:

Which sources show Rohm WAS a threat?

A B C D E F G H

The MOST reliable source is ...

Why did Hitler destroy the SA?

1:

2:

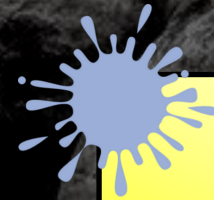
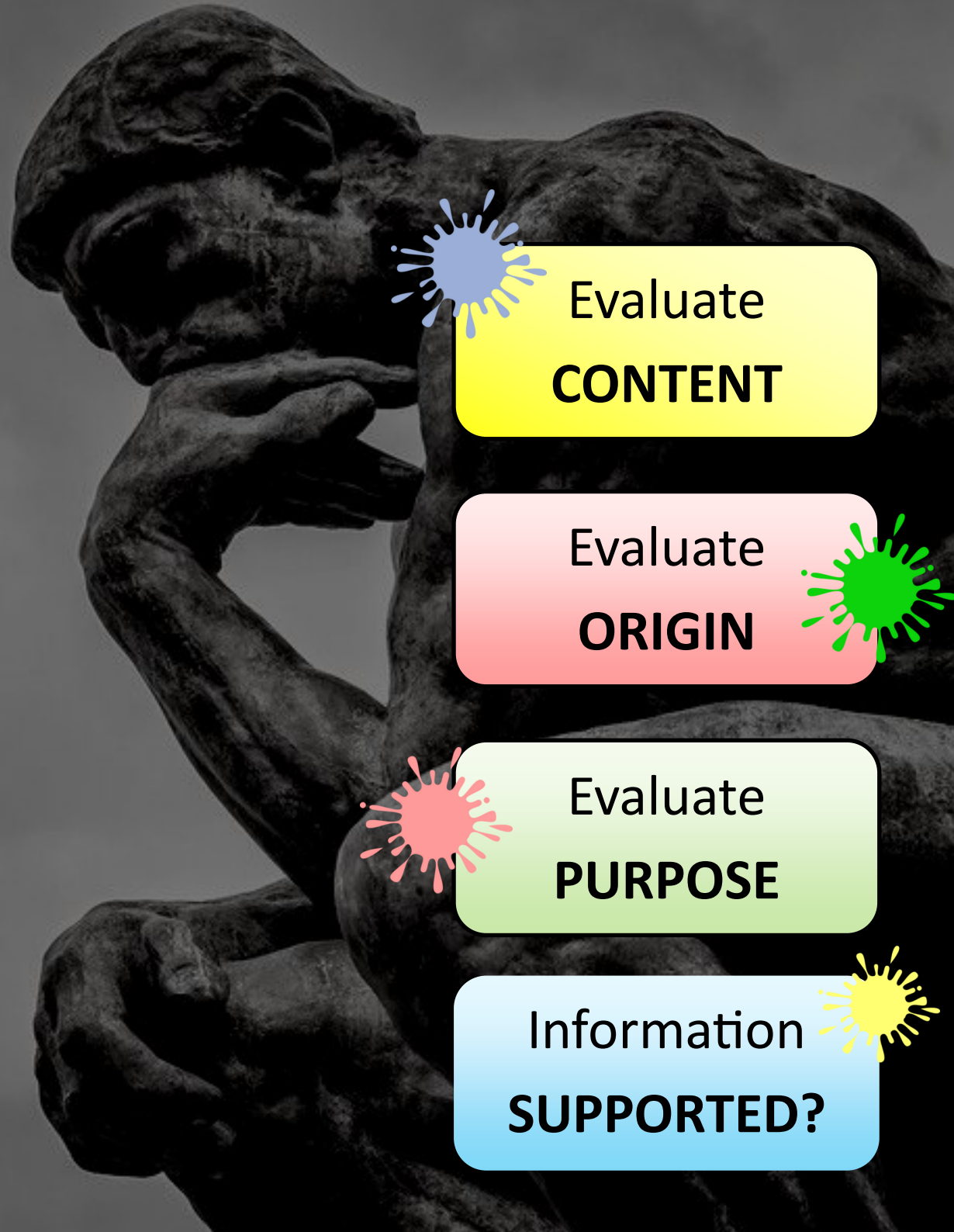
Describe The Night Of The Long Knives

Why:

What happened:

Aftermath:

HOW TO SPOT BIAS USING THE COPS METHOD



Evaluate
CONTENT



Evaluate
ORIGIN



Evaluate
PURPOSE



Information
SUPPORTED?

Source Evaluation = COPS

C

CONTENT

Study **WHAT** the source tells you.
Consider, language used + tone.

O

ORIGIN

Consider **WHO** created the source.
Also the **WHERE** + **WHEN**.

P

PURPOSE

Think about the **WHY** or motive.
The intended 'audience'?

S

SUPPORTED

Check if the information
is **CORROBORATED** by other
sources and /or own knowledge.

Evaluating the **CONTENT** of a source.

The content is what is said (e.g. speech) or written (e.g. diary) - there are indicators that can help us decide if information contains bias .

Bias indicators

Uses strong language

Exaggerates

One sided

(all positive OR negative)

Boasts

Emotional / confused

Attacks others / blames

Uses CAPITALS

Relies on opinions

S. GROSS
New York, N.Y. 10128
3/24/86

Dear Mr. Sanjacon,

I'm sorry I couldn't answer you sooner but I put all my correspondence on 'hold' for the last 9 weeks so I could make a book deadline. The deadline has been made. The book is entitled 'Love Me, Love My Teddy Bear' and it's all out in May.

As for the drawings you sent me, I think they have to be developed a little further. They should be spicier than the subject matter which is pretty good to begin with. You're not adding much to it.

As for surviving in cartooning, the only way to do that is to make a serious commitment to it. This means to work at it full time but not to do it foolishly. The first thing you must do is sit down and figure how much it would cost you to live for one year and then assume that if you made the commitment you wouldn't sell anything for that year. The next thing you do is save up that amount of money and then give it a shot. At the end of the year you'll either know that you can make a go of it or else you'll have cartooning out of your system. Either way you'll be ahead.

I hope I have been of some help to you.

Sincerely,
S. GROSS

Reliable indicators

Uses softer language

Understates

Balanced

(gives positive + negative)

Modest

Calm and clear

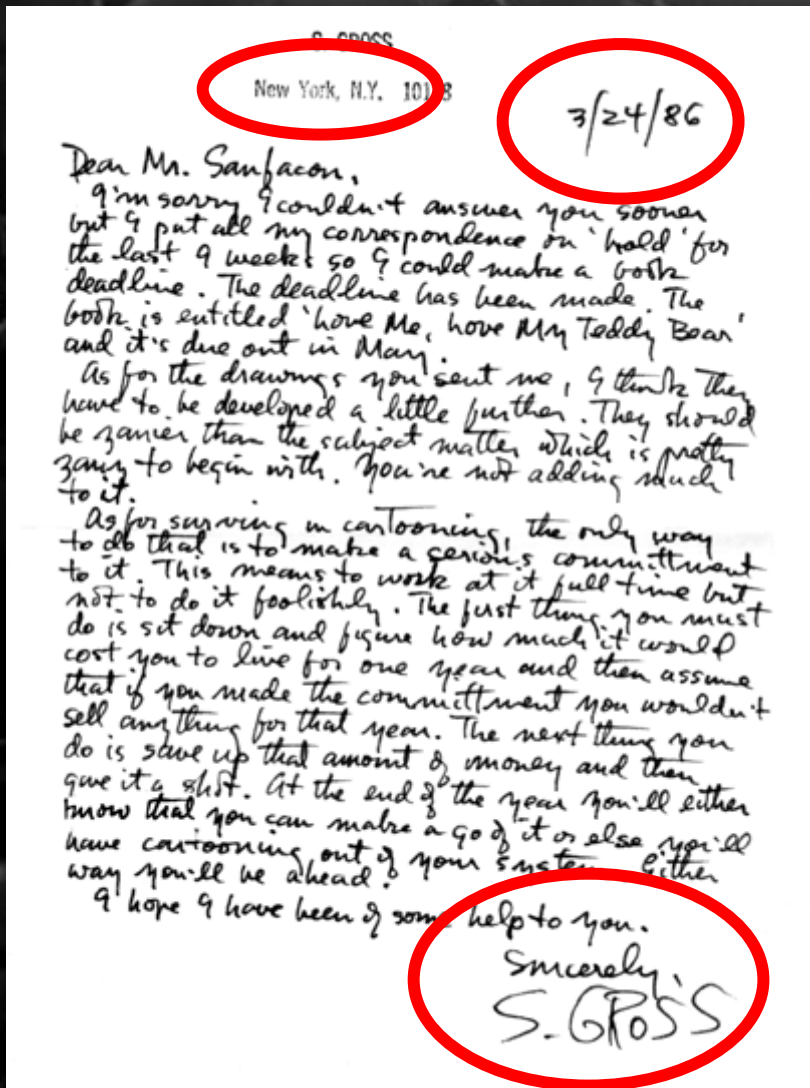
Accepts responsibility

Thoughtfully written

Uses facts / evidence

Evaluating the **ORIGIN** of a source.

The origins are the who, when and where of a source. Before studying the content, it is good practise to check who said or wrote it. Also consider the date and context.



Consider the 'author' of the source. Do you know anything about this person already? Does he / she have a good reputation OR known for being deceitful and manipulative?

Could the date impact the reliability of the information? To judge this think about the context - do you know anything more about the time it was recorded? Is it a primary or secondary source? (Primary sources are NOT automatically more reliable than secondary sources)

What about the nationality, location gender of the author - could this influence the source reliability?

Is the author in a position to offer special insights?

Evaluating the **PURPOSE** of a source.

The purpose is the reason or motive behind a source of information. Again consider context here but also think about the 'audience'. Who is the source aimed at?

S. GROSS

New York, N.Y. 10128

Dear Mr. Sanfacion,

I'm sorry I couldn't answer but I put all my correspondence the last 9 weeks so I could meet deadline. The deadline has been both is entitled 'Love Me, Love It' and it's due out in May.

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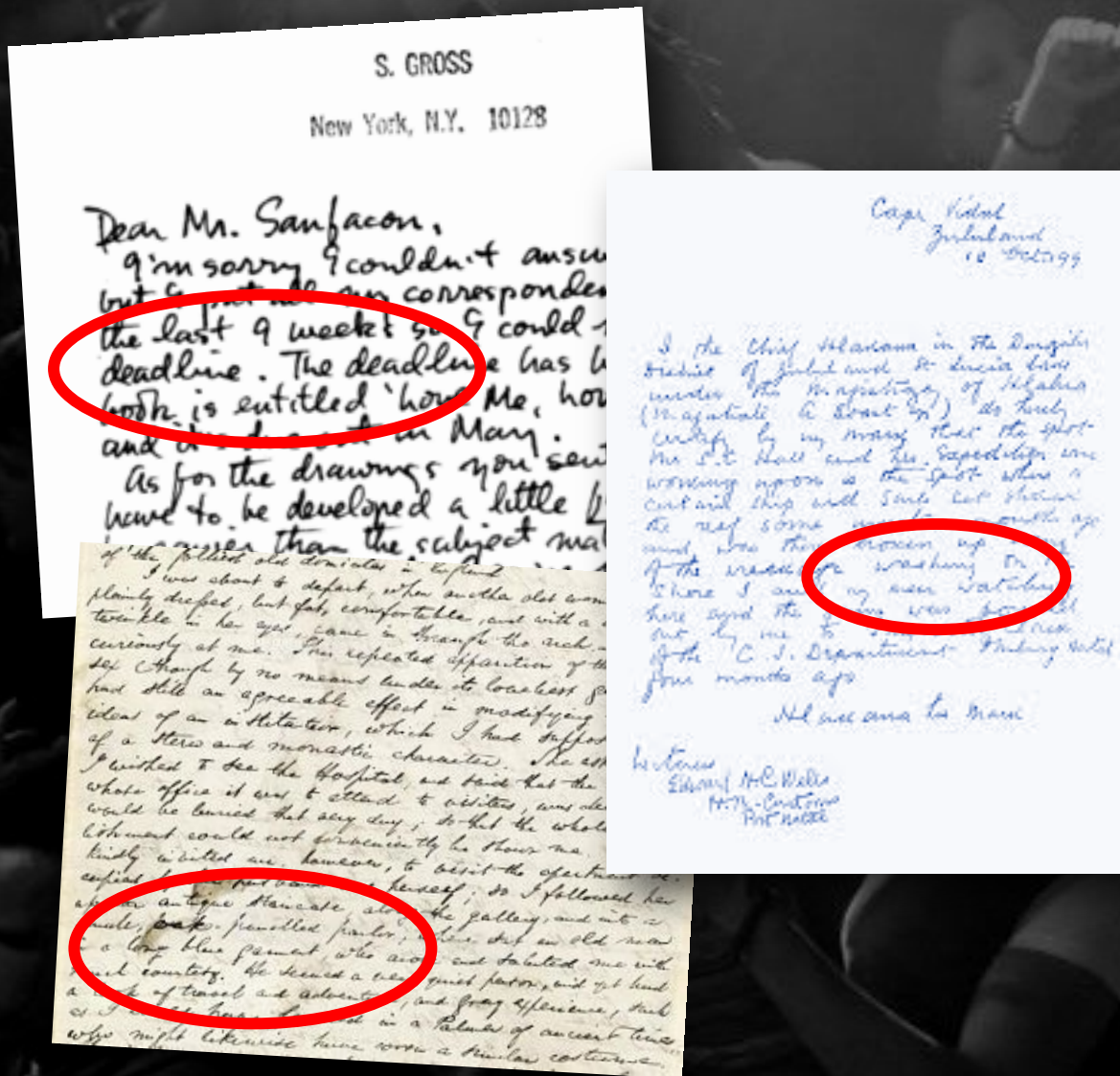
Almost all sources of information are created with some kind of purpose or motive. And many historical sources are examples of propaganda.

Propaganda contains extreme bias and is designed to manipulate the way people think. This is also called brainwashing or indoctrination.

Be on the lookout for sources of propaganda in history classes, exams and real life. Adverts are a commercial propaganda.

Information **SUPPORTED** / corroborated?

Finally, when checking the reliability of information - it is very helpful to cross reference or triangulate the source. Is the information backed up anywhere else?



Information that is supported or corroborated is more likely to be reliable. Check information against other sources of information.

Note - in 'real life' social media algorithms, send back the same types of information we have seen already. This is called an 'echo chamber.' This can create a dangerous information bubble where the same (but wrong) information is given to you. This explains why some people believe in conspiracy theories - e.g. the earth is flat or that Bill Gates has put microchips in vaccines!

WAS ERNST ROHM PLOTTING AGAINST HITLER?



C



Mission - to evaluate of source A using the COPS method .

A

Herr Adolf Hitler, the German Chancellor, has saved his country. Swiftly and with exorable severity, he has delivered Germany from men who had become a danger to the unity of the German people and to the order of the state. With lightening rapidity he has caused them to be removed from high office, to be arrested, and put to death. The names of the men who have been shot by his orders are already known. Hitler's love of Germany has triumphed over private friendships and fidelity to comrades who had stood shoulder to shoulder with him in the fight for Germany's future.

A German Newspaper, July 2nd 1934.

- **Content** *What the source says*
- **Origin** *Who, when, where*
- **Purpose** *Why, motive, reason*
- **Supported** *Corroborated?*

B

By June 1934, the regular army hierarchy also saw the SA as a threat to their authority. The SA outnumbered the army by 1934 and Röhm had openly spoken about taking over the regular army by absorbing it into the SA. Such talk alarmed the army's leaders. By the summer of 1934, Hitler had decided that Röhm was a 'threat' and he made a pact with the army. If Röhm and the other SA leaders were removed, the rank and file SA men would come under the control of the army but the army would have to swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler. The army agreed and Röhm's fate was sealed.

www.johndclare.net

1. Is the CONTENT reliable?
(What the source says)

The content is / not reliable ...

"Evidence" from the source?

Strong / exaggerated OR Soft language?
One sided view OR more balanced?

Boasts OR more modest?

More emotional, opinion OR calm, facts?

Attacks, blames OR takes responsibility?

2. Source ORIGIN reliable?
(Who , When, Where)

The origin is / not reliable..

A good reason to trust the 'author' ?
A reason not to trust the 'author'?

Is when created (context) important?

Could national / regional bias be a factor?

Gender, race, political belief be a factor?

3. Source PURPOSE reliable?
(Reason for = motive)

The purpose is / not reliable..

Any special reason to lie?
Any reason to be truthful?

Consider intended recipients / audience

Context important ?

Possible propaganda?

4. Is source A supported by B + C
(Corroborated)

Content is / isn't corroborated ...

Compare "evidence" from A + B/C

Recap the content of source A.

Is it corroborated by source B?

Does your knowledge corroborate A?

Corroboration is a sign of reliability.

Source A Reliability 1 = Very Unreliable

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

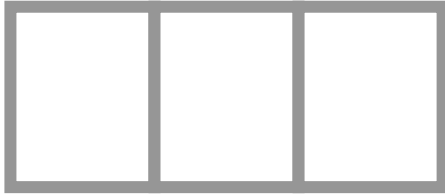
10 = Very Reliable

How Did Hitler Consolidate His Power 1933 - 1934?



Task: sketch in a cartoon strip to show how the Nazi's strengthened their grip on power - stick men encouraged

Hitler Appointed Chancellor by Hindenburg - January 1933



BUT, Hitler still had to use the Reichstag to get a 2/3 majority. The Nazis did not have enough seats to do this and had even lost seats in 1932 elections. There were new Reichstag elections scheduled in March and Hitler feared that the Nazis would continue to lose seats

Hitler always planned to 'Bring the Reichstag down from within'

1

The Reichstag Fire - February 1933

The German parliament building was set on fire. A communist named van der Lubbe was found inside.



Hitler persuaded Hindenburg that communists were trying to take over Germany. Hindenburg used Article 48 to pass the 'Reichstag Fire Law'. Hitler could now...

- Imprison communist leaders.
- Ban communists from elections.
- Media control to gag newspapers and radio.

2

Elections - March 1933

Without the Communists to challenge him the Nazis got their best ever result winning **288** seats

BUT, this was still **not the 2/3 majority** Hitler needed to pass new laws. Hitler wanted more power and pressured Hindenburg to allow a vote on a new Enabling Act . If passed, this would allow him to make decisions without the Reichstag. The problem was the Reichstag would have to agree to give him this power.



Enabling Law - 23rd March 1933

Hitler lied, saying that the Enabling Law would be temporary. The SA stopped anti- Nazi politicians from voting and intimidated others during the vote in the Kroll Opera House.



The Enabling Law was passed 444 votes to 94.

Hitler used the Enabling Law to ...

Ban ALL other political parties and make a **ONE PARTY STATE**.

Break up the **TRADE UNIONS**.

Put Nazis into local /state government.

Night Of The Long Knives - June 1934

Why did Hitler destroy his own SA?

- 1 : It was large and lacked discipline (over 2.5 million members)
 - 2: Ernst Rohm had too much influence over the SA
 - 3 : SA leaders did not want or have the support of big business
- On the other hand the army was.**
- 1 : Well trained
 - 2: Had the support of big business
 - 3 : Well respected by the German people.



Rohm and other SA leaders were executed. The rest of the SA were merged into the regular German Army.

Hindenburg Dies - August 1934

Just weeks after the Night of the Long Knives, President Hindenburg died aged 86. Hitler immediately merged the titles of Chancellor and President.

The army was made to swear an oath of loyalty to him. He had total control of his own party, the army, media and the political process. Nothing was left to stand in his way.



Hitler was now the **DICTATOR** of Germany.

Steps Timeline

Highlight Option - Long Term

Tipping Point Short Term

The Treaty Of Versailles - Jan 1919

Hitler's fuel - economic ruin causes bitterness

The Munich Putsch - November 1923

Time to reflect and adapt!

The Economic Depression - 1929 -33

Revives the dying popularity of the Nazis

Reichstag Elections - March 1932

Nazi seats drop to 196.

Hitler Appointed Chancellor - Jan 1933

He is now able to pressure Hindenburg

The Reichstag Fire - Feb 1933

Used Article 48 to get emergency powers

The Reichstag Laws - Feb 1933

Thousands of Communists arrested

The March 1933 Elections

288 seats but still not enough!

The Enabling Law - April 1933

All external opposition removed

The Night Of The Long Knives

Hitler destroys SA - internal opposition gone

The Death Of Hindenburg

Hitler's DICTORSHIP is complete.

Hitler's Steps To Dictatorship

Mission: to investigate how Hitler rose to power and **explore** the relationships between the main factors.



Treaty of Versailles

Munich Putsch

Hitler's Contribution

Economic Depression

Enabling Law

“An almost unbroken chain of homeless men extends the whole length of the highway. Far more numerous were those unskilled young people. There was something else that had never been seen before—whole families had put their belonging into baby carriages and wheelbarrows as they plodded along. It was a whole nation on the march. I saw them and this was the strongest impression that 1932 left me. I saw them, gathered in groups of fifty or a hundred. I saw them digging up the potatoes while the farmer who owned the field watched them in despair. Even during the war people paid for their potatoes.”

Heinrich Hauser, German Write 1932.

A



Hitler gives a passionate speech c1930.

'The Munich Putsch was a disaster for Hitler and his Nazi Party in the short term. The Nazi Party was banned in Bavaria and Hitler arrested and imprisoned. However, the time spent in prison allowed him time to think, reflect and adjust his tactics. Hitler realised that he could only achieve power through legal, democratic methods. Once inside the system (Reichstag Pari aliment) he could then bring down the political system from within. Like a fox getting into the henhouse.

www.icHistory.com - 2014.

C

'Hitler would have had no chance of ever gaining power without the failure of the Munich Putsch.'

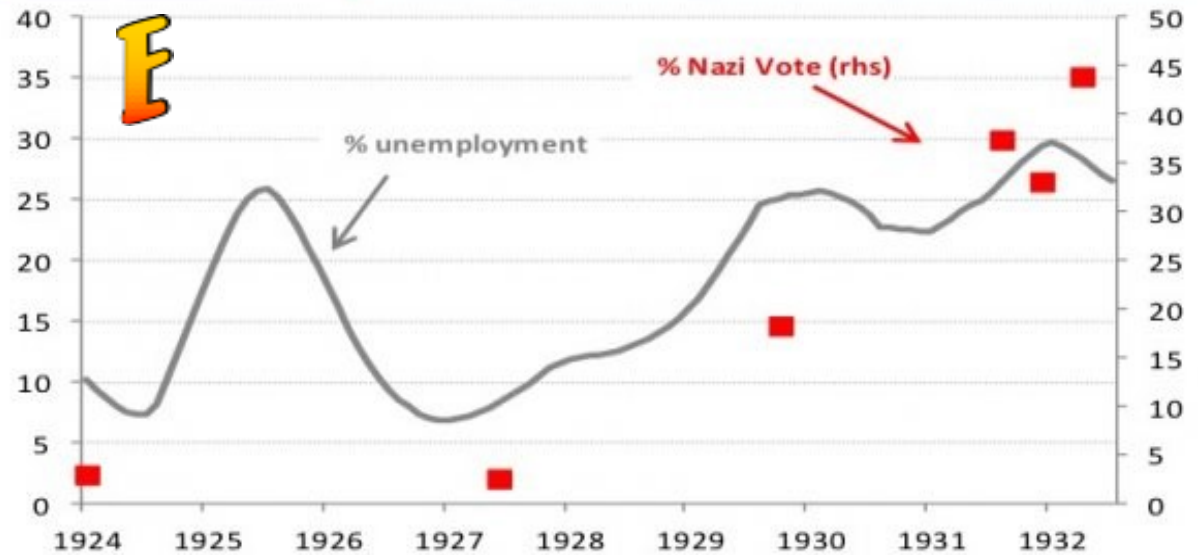
BBC Bitesize History.

D



Hitler's 'Stormtroopers' parade in Germany c1933.

German unemployment and the Nazi vote



Source: SG Cross Asset Research, GFD

How significant was the Enabling Act? Shortly after the bill became law, Joseph Goebbels wrote that Hitler now had full power to push Germany forward. He made no mention of the Government Cabinet (decision makers). In fact, there was no Cabinet input in the sense that a modern Cabinet would expect to function. For example, Hitler had given the Centre Party his full guarantee that their power would be protected if they supported the Enabling Act. On July 14th 1933, all political parties other than the Nazi Party were banned on the orders of Hitler. It was generally thought that it took just 24 hours to put into legislation something that Hitler had ordered. The Enabling Act also protected the position of President. Such was Hitler's power that when Hindenburg died in August 1934, he simply merged the positions of Chancellor and President and created the position of Führer even though interfering with the position of the President was not allowed even by the terms of the Enabling Act.

Internet Article - February 2012.

G

Hitler's Contribution Significance

Make
significance
summary notes
and rank
importance
1 – 6.

The Munich Putsch Significance

Treaty of Versailles Significance

Other Factors Significance



Economic Depression Significance

Enabling Law Significance

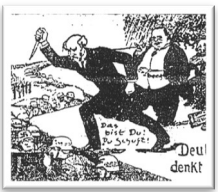
RISE OF HITLER

Main factors in rise = Versailles, Munich Putsch, Global Depression, Hitler's personal Influence, The Power Struggle of Chancellors, **Reichstag Fire and Enabling Law, Night of the Long Knives, Death of Hindenburg.**

Consolidation of his power 1933 - 34 = factors in blue.



Weimar Republic
The Kaiser gone and Germany moves to a more liberal, democratic political system under the new Weimar government.



World War 1
Hitler fights in WW1. Germany exhausted. Cannot fight on. Kaiser flees. Armistice signed. Germany surrender.

What was the stab in the back myth?

Treaty of Versailles
A huge moment and vital in helping Hitler rise to power in the long term.

- 1 - Created huge amounts of short and long term economic problems thus anger in Germany.
- 2 - Was signed by Weimar politicians who were labelled criminals, cowards and traitors.
- 3 - Fuel for Hitler's personal anger and a rich source of Nazi propaganda.

3 terms of the treaty that made Germans feel angry and humiliated?



SA Formed - 1921
Made of many former Freikorps.
4 roles of the SA?



Kapp Putsch - 1920
A failed right wing attempt (Freikorps) to restore Germany to a right wing monarchy.



Munich Putsch
Hitler's failed attempt to take over Germany. Hitler arrested.
Short term failures? Long term help?



Weimar Crisis
Germany could not pay reparations. Ruhr occupation. Worker's strike. Hyperinflation.

Locarno Treaties 1925
Germany commits to border with France. French troops leave Rhineland. Opens way for German entry into the League of Nations.

Hitler in Prison 1924
A time to write + reflect. **3 new ideas Hitler came up with during this time?**



Nazis in Wilderness
Little support for the Nazis largely due to Germany's Golden Age / 1924 - 1929.
Germans had hope again = no need for extremists.

Dawes Plan - 1924
Stresemann leads a German recovery. 800 million mark loan. Germany given more time to pay reparations.

Young Plan
Germany's reparation reduced from £6.6 billion (132 billion gold marks) to £2 billion.



Global Depression
The world is in chaos. Germany especially hard hit. Once again the average Germany is suffering. **A crisis or opportunity for Hitler?**



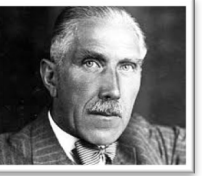
Wall Street Crash
The American economy collapses. Massive impact on Germany as USA loans recalled.



Hitler's Leadership
Hitler had helped build the Nazi brand in the early days. He was a skilled orator. Give 3 themes he would repeat as part of his propaganda at this time?

Nazi Party Tactics
How did Hitler and the Nazi Party use their increased support to cripple the Reichstag and with it German democracy?

Power Struggles
How did the following view Hitler?
Hindenburg. von Papen. von Schleicher.



Weak Weimar
Never popular - the government was again in crisis. Chancellor Heinrich Brüning did not have much support in the Reichstag.

Enabling Act Impact
4 powers did this law give Hitler?



Enabling Act - Why?
3 reasons why politicians voted to hand over their own voting power to Hitler?



Reichstag Fire Decree
Group banned from elections?

The Reichstag Fire
As chancellor, Hitler was in position to take advantage of the fire - **group blamed for the fire?**

Hitler Chancellor
Despite being hated by Hindenburg - he appointed Hitler as chancellor. **3 reasons he did this?**



Hindenburg Dies
2 ways this helped Hitler complete his rise to become the dictator of Germany.



Night of The Long Knives
3 reasons why Hitler decided to purge the leadership of the SA?



Ernst Rohm
Who was he and why was he a potential threat to Hitler?



1914 - 1918	1919	1920 - 21	1923	1924 - 1926	1928	1929 - 30	1932	1933	1934
-------------	------	-----------	------	-------------	------	-----------	------	------	------

Reichstag Seats - Nazis BLUE, Communists (KPD) RED

14 - 45	12 - 54	107 - 89	230 - 89	288 - 81	0 - 0
---------	---------	----------	----------	----------	-------

Treaty of Versailles

Major Cause of Hitler's Rise to Power



The Treaty of Versailles was significant because it created long term bitterness, economic damage and a rich source of propaganda fuel for Hitler and the Nazi Party.

1918 - 33

Hitler - WW1 Experience

Moulding Hitler's views



Hitler was a loyal, brave and dedicated soldier in WW1. Germany's loss, the 'stab in the back' and humiliation as a result of the Treaty of Versailles left him with a score to settle.

1914 - 19

'November Criminals'

The stab in the back myth is born.



The name given to German officials (Ebert) for signing the Armistice in November, 1918. Marks the start of the 'stab in the back myth' - cowardly politicians who betrayed the army.

1918

Hitler's Oratory

How did Hitler contribute to the NSDAP?



Hitler had a talent for public speaking. He made crowds wait then build his speeches into a frenzy. His message was consistent. Attack Versailles, Weimar, Jews and promise solutions.

1918 - 33

Hitler - Organising SA

How did Hitler contribute to the NSDAP?



Hitler was instrumental in setting up the SA - a group of former WW1 soldiers who were organised like a military group led by Ernst Rohm. Attacked and intimidated opponents.

1918 - 33

Hitler - Party Image

How did Hitler contribute to the NSDAP?



Hitler understood the importance of branding. He was instrumental in designing the Nazi flag and fitting out the SA to march, sing + carry banners to help forge a strong identity.

1918 - 33

Munich Putsch - Why?

1923 - A Year of Crisis



Why launch the putsch?
SA needed to act or lose them!
Anger at Weimar Government.
1923 crisis / opportunity = Ebert weak.
Inspired by Mussolini's March on Rome.

1923

Munich Putsch - What

The Beer Hall Bungle



A planned rebellion with leader of Bavaria - Khar and general Ludendorff. Khar betrayed Hitler who marched on Berlin with SA. 16 Nazis killed by troops - Hitler arrested.

Nov 1923

Munich Putsch - Impact

Short term pain - long term gain



The putsch hurt the NSDAP in the short term - the party was banned in Bavaria. Prison gave Hitler time to reflect and change strategy. Less radical and take power legally.

1923 - 33

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Roles of the SA

Strom Troopers - Sturm Abteilung



Promote party image.
Intimidate opponents.
Start and stop fights at Nazi events.
Protect Nazi speakers.
Make the NSDAP look powerful.

1921 - 34

Nazis in the Wilderness

Stresemann and the Golden Age



The Nazis were **not** a nationally recognised party for most of the 1920s. As Germany recovered under Stresemann most Germans were not ready to turn to extreme parties.

1923 - 29

Communists

Bolsheviks - Marxists - Socialists

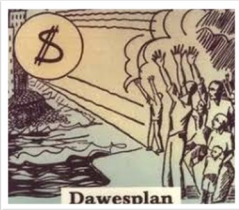


The German communist party (KPD) was an important player during the rise of Hitler. It battled the Nazis for the extreme vote and gave Hitler a clear 'enemy within' to rally against.

1918 - 33

German Recovery

Germany in the 1920s



Dawes Plan - 800 million mark loan.
Ending of Ruhr occupation.
Creation of Reichmark and Reichbank
Young Plan - lowered reparations from £6.6 to £2billion.

1924 + 1929

Global Depression

A turning point - an opportunity - a gift!



The Global Depression is (arguably) the most important factor that propelled the Nazis to power. Germans, once again thrust into economic ruin were finally ready to turn to Hitler.

1929 - 33

Our Last Hope?

Problems?? I have a solutions!!



The Global Depression was a gift for Hitler. He said the hardship 'opened people's eyes'. Effective Nazi propaganda put the blame on Versailles + the Weimar Government.

1923 - 1929

President Hindenburg

War Hero and Second Weimar President

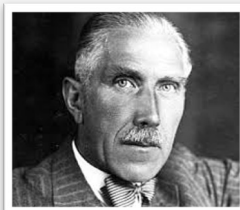


Leader of the German army in WW1 - he was opposed to Hitler.
"Gentlemen, I hope you will not hold me capable of appointing this Austrian corporal to be Reich Chancellor."

1925 - 34

Franz von Papen

Replaced Henrich Brüning as Chancellor.



Believed he could 'out fox' Hitler by teaming up with him and offering him vice chancellorship. Hitler refused the offer and used Nazi power in the Reichstag to cripple it.

1932 - 34

Kurt von Schleicher

Replaced von Papen as Chancellor



Part of the political power play that resulted in Hitler becoming chancellor. Schleicher tried to stand against Hitler but his party didn't have enough support - pushed Papen and Hitler closer.

1918 - 33



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Questions may have multiple answers.

My score is /

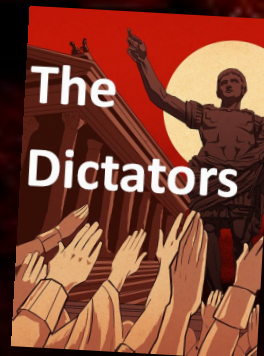
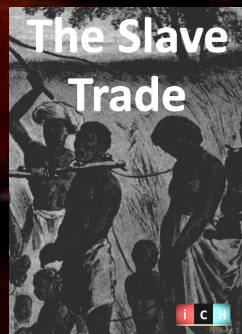
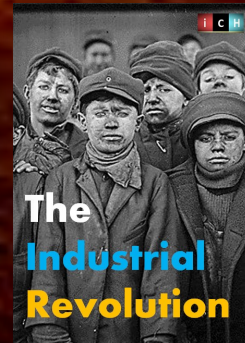
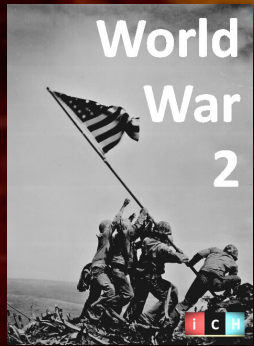
1	The Nazi Party.	11	Hitler viewed the Global Depression as...
A	Naughty Aryan Social Party	A	An opportunity and a gift
B	Nationalist Socialist German Workers' Party	B	A kick between the legs
C	Social Democrat Party	C	A wonderful propaganda opportunity
D	Nationalist Conservative Workers' Party	D	A terrible thing to happen at this time
2	What did the Nazi Party Stand For In 1920?	12	What solutions did the Nazis offer ?
A	Free education for gifted and talented children	A	Promises and lies to all classes
B	Removing Jews from public jobs	B	Promoting the values of strong SA
C	Putting Jews into concentration camps	C	Creating jobs building roads and other public works
D	Increased welfare (pensions) for the elderly	D	Reducing taxes
3	Roles of the SA	13	Nazi Methods 1929-33
A	To ensure elections were fair	A	Increasing violence from the SA
B	To intimidate political opponents	B	Attacking the weaknesses of the Weimar Government
C	To start fights at Nazi Party meetings	C	Increasing propaganda
D	To promote a strong party image and identity	D	Making use of new technology such as radio
4	Describe the Munich Putsch ; order 1-4	14	Nazi Reichstag % seats in November 1932
	Hitler blamed the government for the problems in Germany	A	21%
	After being betrayed by von Khar, Hitler and the Nazi marched on Munich	B	17%
	The Putsch was Hitler's attempt to overthrow the Weimar Government in 1923	C	37%
	16 Nazi were killed and Hitler was arrested and put on trial	D	51%
5	How did the failed Munich Putsch help Hitler?	15	Put the following into chronological order : 1-4
A	It gave him time to reflect and change his ideas	A	The Enabling Act
B	The trial allowed him to get national publicity	B	Hitler appointed Chancellor
C	He wrote his book Mein Kampf	C	The Reichstag fire
D	A huge increase in support from the German people	D	The power struggle between von Papen and von Schleicher
6	Why did the Nazis achieve little success before 1929?	16	Why was the Enabling Law passed?
A	The Weimar Government had increased success after 1923	A	Hitler promised it was a temporary measure
B	The failure of illegal methods	B	Communists not allowed to vote
C	The Nazi policies were seen as too weak	C	The Catholic party was banned from voting
D	Hitler was in prison	D	The SA intimidated politicians
7	Nazi % seats in the Reichstag in May 1928?	17	Why did Hitler destroy his SA?
A	3%	A	The regular army was more powerful
B	10%	B	The SA was too large and unruly
C	25%	C	The SA were too close with big business owners
D	48%	D	Their leaders, Ernst Rohm, was seen as a possible threat
8	How did the Nazi change their methods 1923-1928?	18	Describe the Night Of The Long Knives : 1-4
A	Promises and lies to their audience		<i>During 72 hr period hundreds of SA leaders and other enemies arrested</i>
B	Becoming more violent		<i>Ernst Rohm was given the chance of suicide but refused</i>
C	They aimed to gain power legally, via the Reichstag		<i>The NOTLK was the destruction of the SA in June, 1934</i>
D	Obtaining support from wealthy, big business and Right Wing contacts		<i>After Rohm's murder the SA was later merged with the real German army</i>
9	Put the following into chronological order : 1-4	19	Long term (LT) or short term (ST) factors behind Hitler's rise
	The Wall Street Crash		<i>The Munich Putsch</i>
	The Treaty Of Versailles signed		<i>The power struggle between von Papan and von Schleicher</i>
	The Global Depression		<i>The Treaty Of Versailles</i>
	The Munich Putsch		<i>The Enabling Law</i>
10	Weimar Government reaction to the Global Depression	20	Consolidating his power 1933-34 : put into order (1-4)
A	Increasing wages		<i>The Army swore and oath of loyalty</i>
B	Increasing taxes		<i>He destroyed the SA</i>
C	Print more money		<i>He combining the roles of President and Chancellor</i>
D	Decreasing welfare payments		<i>Hindenburg died</i>

The Rise of Hitler - free sample pack

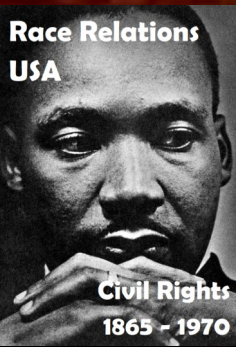
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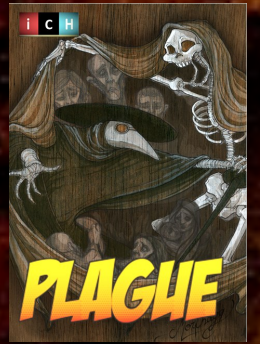
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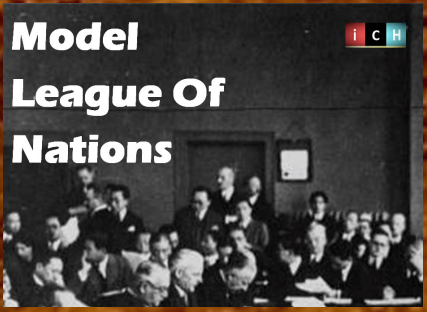
PLAGUE



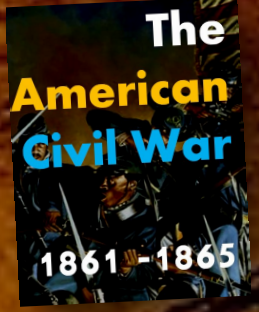
JACK THE RIPPER



Model League Of Nations



The American Civil War
1861 - 1865



USA BOOM

Give me your tired your poor, Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.



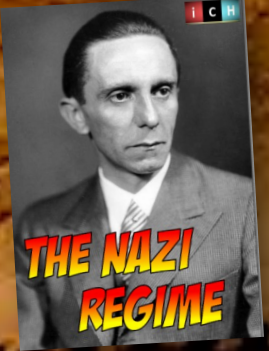
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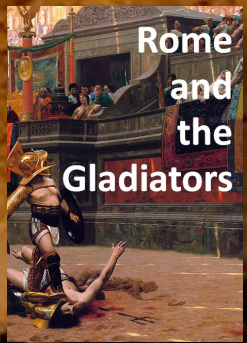
The British Empire



THE NAZI REGIME



Rome and the Gladiators



THE BLITZ



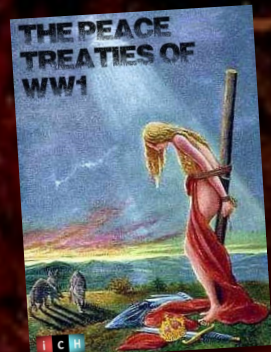
Czechoslovakia The Prague Spring
1968



Crime and Punishment



THE PEACE TREATIES OF WW1



Genghis Khan



Russian Revolution
1900 - 1920



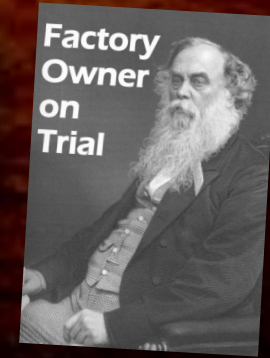
The Witch Craze



VIETNAM WAR



Factory Owner on Trial



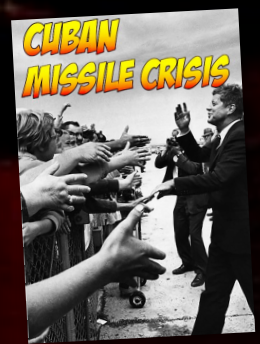
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CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS



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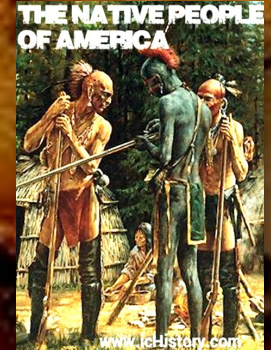
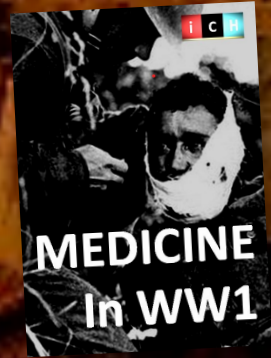
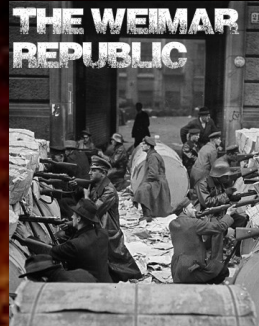


THE ORIGINS OF THE GOLD WAR



VICTORIAN POLICE ACADEMY
1888





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