

The Rise of Nazism

SS63 Explain conflict and change in Europe.

a. Describe the aftermath of World War I: the rise of communism, the Treaty of Versailles, the **rise of Nazism**, and worldwide depression.

Adolf Hitler

- In 1899, Adolf Hitler was born in Austria.
In 1913, as a teenager, he moved to Munich, Germany.



- Before his career in politics, Hitler was a German soldier who fought in World War I (1914 – 1918).

- Like many Germans,
- Hitler's sense of nationalism
- was very strong and he was
- furious when Germany lost
- the war and had to sign
- the Treaty of Versailles



Treaty of Versailles

- The Treaty of Versailles was negotiated by the Allied leaders with little input from Germany.
- It forced Germany to accept the blame for starting WWI, and it doled out a harsh punishment for doing so.
- Germany lost land and its military, and was also forced to pay reparations to war-torn countries.
- When the treaty was signed in June 1919, Hitler like many Germans was extremely

Germans Protesting Treaty of Versailles



Reparations

- After the war, the Weimar Republic, a democratic government, was set up in Germany.
- The new government worked to rebuild Germany's economy, but paying reparations stood in the way.
- Millions of dollars were leaving the country for France and Great Britain.
- Because so much money was going to other countries, Germany was unable to rebuild itself.

Depression

- Germany's factories had been destroyed in the war and it had no colonies to supply it with raw materials. Goods were scarce and, when available, they were very expensive.
- Basic items such as food and clothing were not always available.
- Men had trouble finding jobs to support their families.
- The value of German money became worthless due to this hyperinflation.

Value of German Currency, 1914-1923

Date	Number of German Marks to the U.S. Dollar
1914	4.2
1919	14.0
1921	76.7
August 1923	4,620,455.0
November 1923	4,200,000,000,000.0





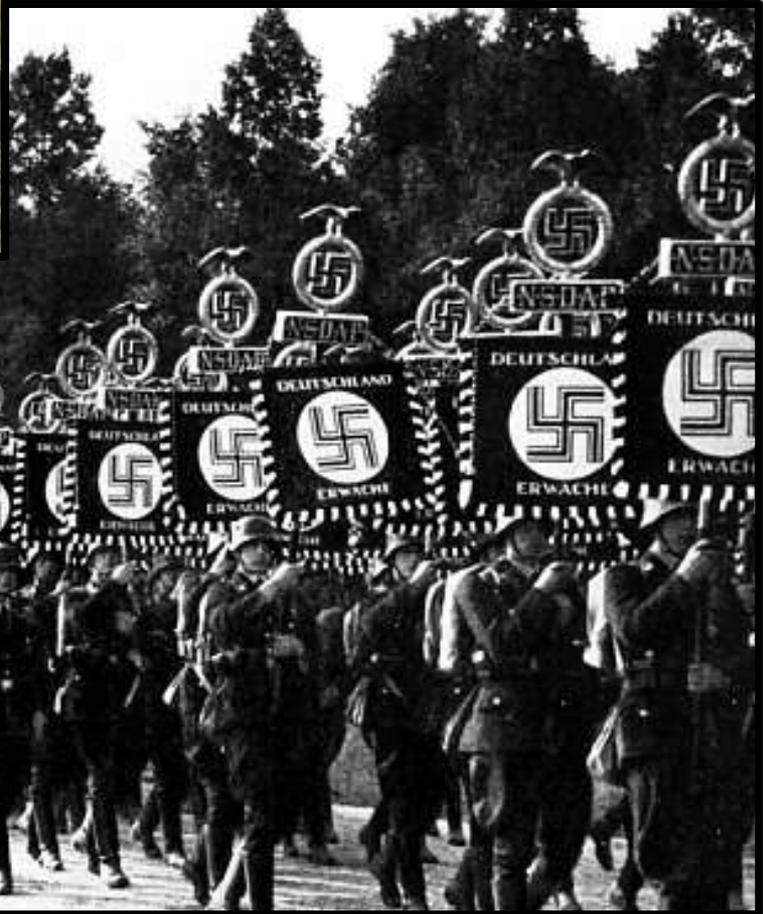
In 1923, the
deutschmark was
only good for making
kites...

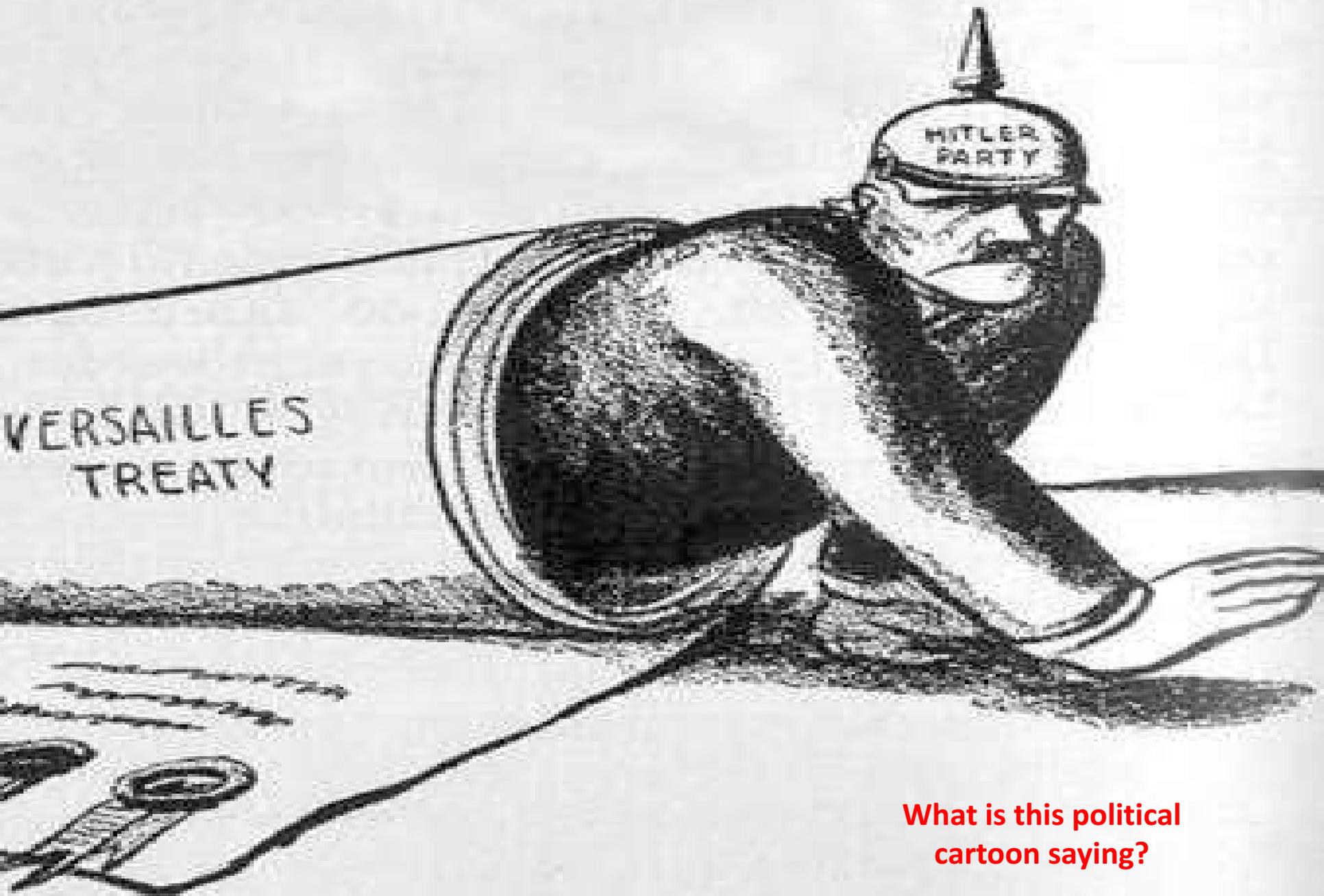
and for
burning in
ovens to
keep warm.



Nazi Party

- As the economic situation worsened, more and more people blamed the government and its signing of the Treaty of Versailles.
- Adolf Hitler was also very angry with the situation and decided to enter politics.
 - He gave several powerful speeches that many Germans agreed with. He was very charismatic.
- Soon, Hitler was elected leader of the National Socialist German Worker's (Nazi) Party.
- In 1923, Hitler attempted to overthrow the

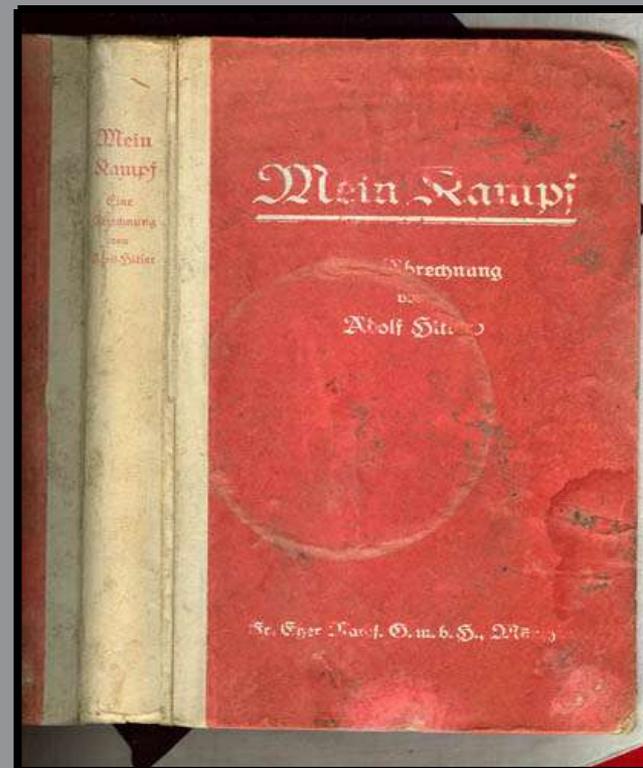




What is this political cartoon saying?

Mein Kampf

- Hitler's coup (overthrow of the government) failed and he was sentenced to nine months in prison.
- While incarcerated, Hitler wrote a book called Mein Kampf (My Struggle), which outlined his plan to save Germany.
 - Hitler's ideas included expanding Germany's lands, eliminating "impure" races, and creating a German dictatorship.
- Once released, Hitler continued giving his passionate speeches and gained more and



U.S. Impact

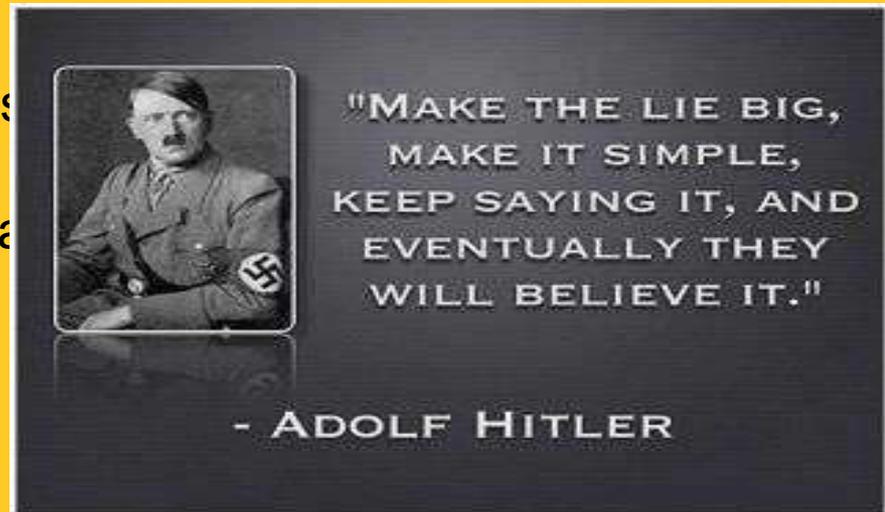
- In 1929 the US stock market crashed, causing an economic depression that rippled throughout the world.
- At this time, Germany's economy was being supported by loans from US banks.
- When the market crashed, the banks needed Germany to repay their debts immediately, which they obviously could not do.
- As a result, German businesses failed and many people lost their jobs.



Waiting in line

Promises

- Germans were furious and looked to Hitler and the Nazis for help.
- Hitler promised to restore Germany and to make it a world power.
- He also promised to protect Germany's people by increasing the military and the production of war materials like guns and tanks.
- Hitler was able to unite the German people by placing the blame for the country's problems on the Jewish population. He used them as scapegoats.
- He also called for an increase in Germany's lands.
- Everyone who spoke German should be under one rule.





Support for
Hitler & the
Nazi Party

Chancellor

- In 1932, the Nazi party won the majority of the vote (37%) in Germany's Parliament.
- Adolf Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany in 1933.

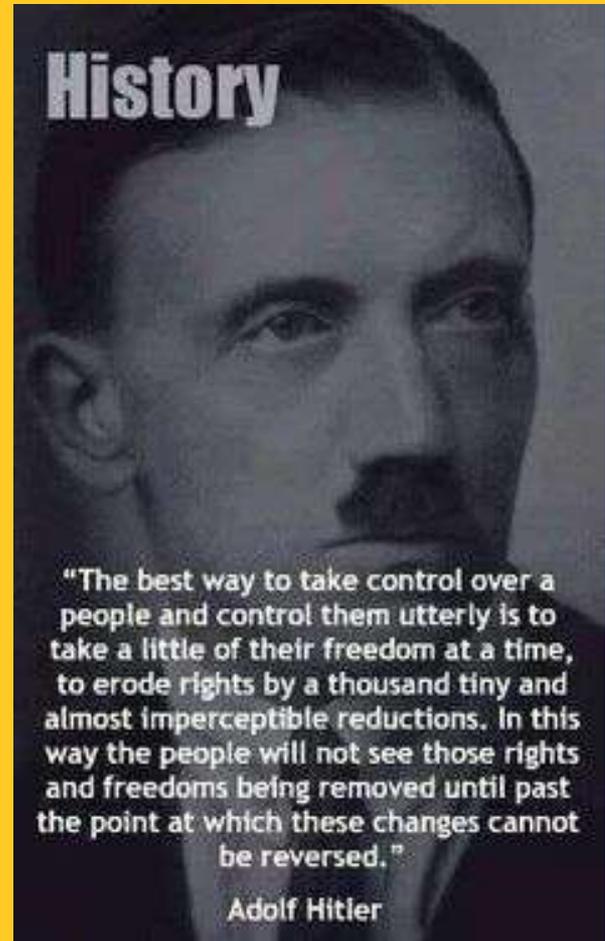


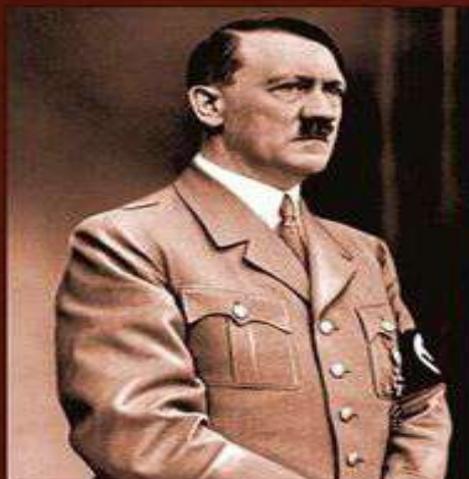


Hitler becomes Chancellor

From Chancellor to Dictator

- Hitler immediately began changing the democratic country into a fascist state led by a dictator and controlled by the military.
- He now had total control and banned all opposing political parties.
 - Anyone who spoke out against Hitler was threatened by the Nazis, sent to a concentration camp for political prisoners, or killed.



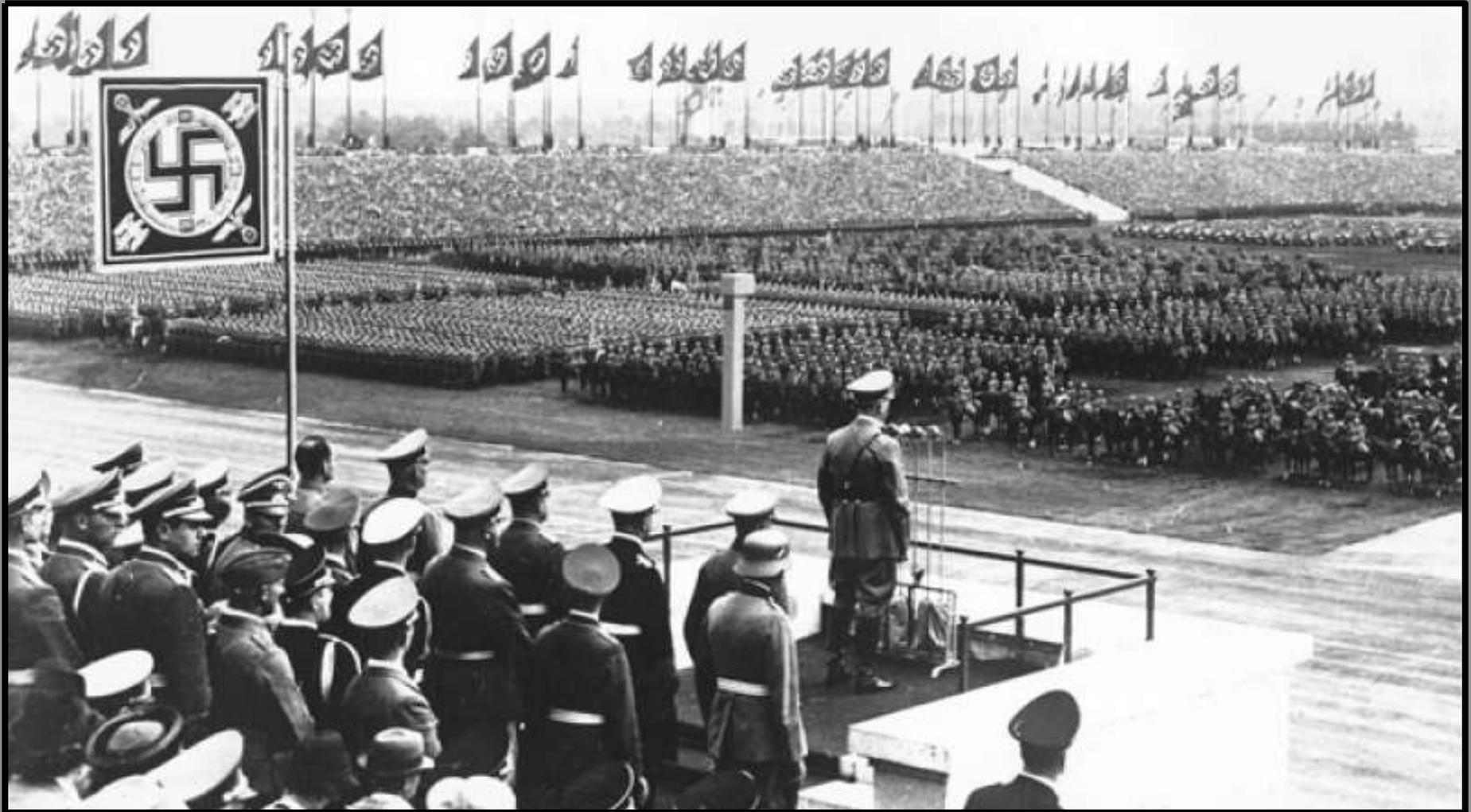


“
First they ignore you,
then they laugh at you,
then they fight you,
then you win.”

THOUGHTS OF
ADOLF HITLER

Violations

- Hitler and the Nazis soon had all the power in Germany.
- Right away, he began to violate the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
- Hitler began to rebuild the military and reopened factories to build more weapons. His war machine was up and running. Hitler kept his promise to get people working again.
- He stopped reparations payments and began to expand the German empire by taking over neighboring countries' lands.



WWII

- In 1938, Hitler annexed Austria and took over part of Czechoslovakia.
- Initially, Great Britain and France did not stop Hitler because they wanted to avoid conflict. They thought he could be appeased. He could not.
- Then, on September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland.
- This was the last straw and World War II had begun...