

The Rise of Nazism

World War I's Effect on Germany





THE RISE OF NAZISM



1. What was WWI's effect on Germany?

- a.
- b.
- c.

2. Why was the Treaty of Versailles bad for Germany?

- a.
- b.

3. Why was Germany in an economic depression after WWI?

- a.
- b.
- c.

4. Why did many Germans choose Adolf Hitler to become their new Chancellor?

5. What was Hitler's political party called?

6. What did Hitler do to help the economy?

- a.
- b.

7. How did Hitler eliminate civil rights in Germany?

8. What happened in 1939?

9. In your opinion, how did Hitler ignore the Treaty of Versailles?

WWI's Effect on Germany

- Germany had many problems after WWI:
 - Lost lands that contained valuable natural resources,
 - 2 ½ million Germans died,
 - 4 million were wounded,
 - Industry (factories) & farms in the country had been destroyed, and
 - Highways, bridges, & roads were demolished.

Solving Germany's Problems

- Government worked to fix these things, but a major obstacle stood in the way...
- **Treaty of Versailles:**
 - Germany had to pay reparations to the Allied countries for war damages
- Millions of dollars were leaving the country for France & Great Britain
- Also, because Germany was forbidden to have a large army or navy, many military people lost their jobs



Unemployment Line

Germany's Economic Depression

- Prices went up as goods became scarce.
- 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 extremely inflated...

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





deutschmark in 1923 was only good for making kite



And for burning in stoves...

Adolf Hitler

- As things got worse, people blamed the government...
- Adolf Hitler came on the scene with a promise to fix Germany's problems.
 - He blamed the Treaty of Versailles for many of the problems.
 - He also said that Jews were controlling German banks & money.
 - He blamed Jews for the fact that Germans were not able to make a good living.



Hitler becomes chancellor





A Change in Government

- Hitler was named Chancellor of Germany in 1933.
- He made sure that laws were passed to give him more power and he set up an autocratic government (complete control, dictator).
- Hitler and his followers, called the National Socialists—or **Nazis**, soon had all the power in Germany.

Hitler's New Power

- What did Hitler & the Nazis do?
 - Began to rebuild the military
 - Opened factories to build weapons
 - Put unemployed people to work building a superior highway system
- The economy improved, but the people lost many of their civil rights...

Hitler's Actions

- Germans who spoke against the Nazis were imprisoned or murdered.
- Hitler's military strength grew, and he began to make plans to go to war.
- In 1936, he sent troops into former German territories that were lost in WWI.
- By 1938, German troops controlled Austria & Czechoslovakia.

Europe Reacts

- Other countries protested, but did nothing to stop Hitler.
- In 1939, Germany invaded Poland.
 - France & Great Britain decided something had to be done and declared war on Germany.
- World War II had begun...

Aug. 1939



WW II Europe

- Red countries are Allied or Allied-controlled.
- Blue is Axis or Axis controlled countries.
- The Soviet Union is colored green (prior to joining the Allies in 1941).

