

# HISTORY – YEAR 11 – HITLER'S RISE TO POWER, 1919-33



A KEY DATES		
1	<b>Sept 1919</b>	Hitler joins German Workers Party.
2	<b>24<sup>th</sup> Feb 1920</b>	Twenty-Five Point programme.
3	<b>Oct 1921</b>	SA formed.
4	<b>Nov 1923</b>	Munich Putsch – Hitler arrested.
5	<b>1924</b>	Hitler writes 'Mein Kampf' in prison.
6	<b>Feb 1926</b>	Bamberg conference – Führerprinzip.
7	<b>Late 1929</b>	Wall Street Crash.
8	<b>14<sup>th</sup> Sept 1930</b>	Nazis win 107 seats in September elections.
9	<b>31<sup>st</sup> July 1932</b>	Nazis win 230 seats as unemployment rises
B KEY PEOPLE		
1	<b>Anton Drexler</b>	Founded the Nazi Party and co-wrote the 25 points.
2	<b>Adolf Hitler</b>	Leader of NSDAP (Nazi Party).
3	<b>Ernst Röhm</b>	Leader of SA. Killed by Hitler in 1934.
4	<b>General Ludendorff</b>	Heroic German commander from the First World War, he supported the Munich Putsch.
5	<b>Hindenburg</b>	President of Germany until 1934.
6	<b>Joseph Goebbels</b>	Nazi Minister of Propaganda.
7	<b>Brüning</b>	Chancellor of Germany - early 1932.
8	<b>Von Papen</b>	Chancellor of Germany – May 1932.
9	<b>Von Schleicher</b>	Chancellor of Germany – Dec 1932.

C KEY TERMS/CONCEPTS		
1	<b>DAP</b>	German Workers Party – later the NSDAP or 'Nazi' Party. A right-wing, nationalist political organisation.
2	<b>Twenty-Five Point Programme</b>	A set of 25 beliefs and policies that the Nazis would introduce if elected. It included anti-Semitic points.
3	<b>SA</b>	Hitler's private army of stormtroopers, known as the 'brownshirts'.
4	<b>Munich Putsch</b>	Hitler's failed attempt to seize power in Munich. It gave the Nazis a great deal of publicity.
5	<b>Mein Kampf</b>	Meaning 'My Struggle' – book written by Hitler in prison outlining his vision for making Germany strong internationally.
6	<b>Bamberg Conference</b>	Held to establish the idea of Führerprinzip – the Führer as sole leader.
7	<b>Unemployment</b>	Reached over 6 million in 1933. Many turned to extreme parties.
8	<b>Communist Party</b>	Many workers supported the Communist Party. Businesses supported the Nazis as a result and funded Hitler's campaign.
9	<b>Nazi Appeal</b>	Hitler promised 'work and bread', gave stirring speeches and held large rallies.
10	<b>Propaganda</b>	Posters said that Hitler was 'Germany's only hope' of fixing economic problems. Overseen by Goebbels.
11	<b>Chancellor</b>	Leader of Germany, many politicians believed Hitler could be controlled.
12	<b>'Backstairs Intrigue'</b>	Rivalry and mistakes by Hindenburg / Von Papen / Von Schleicher meant that Hitler became Chancellor.