

The Nazi Party and Its Rise:

Key words: NSDAP, SA, SS, Swastika, Hitler becomes Chancellor, Third Reich, Reichstag Fire, Enabling Act

Nazi slogan: "Ein Volk, Ein Reich, Ein Führer" - "....."

DAP, NSDAP until 1924:



- **1919: German Workers' Party (Deutsche Arbeiterpartei - DAP)** formed. The DAP was a right-wing group with strong nationalist, anti-communist and anti-Jewish ideas.
- **1919:** Hitler joined the Party few months later after it was founded.
- **1920:** Hitler got the party to change its name to the **National Socialist German Workers' Party – the Party.**

Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei = NSDAP = in English
..... = Nazi Party = in Slovak
.....

- In 1920 Hitler helped design a new Party emblem – based on

Swastika:

- **History:** Is a cross with its arms bent at right angles, in either right-facing (卐) form or left-facing (卍) form. Earliest archaeological evidence of swastika-shaped ornaments dates back to **Ancient** (2500 BC). It remains widely **Hinduism** and **Buddhism**.
- **The Nazis:** Hitler says in *Mein Kampf*: "We see our program in our flag. In red, we see the social idea of the movement, in white, the nationalistic idea, in the swastika, the mission of the struggle for the victory of the Aryan man, and, by the same token, the victory of the idea of creative work."
- After Adolf Hitler's rise to power in 1933 the Swastika became a commonly used symbol of Nazi Germany.

- **1921: Hitler became the leader of the Nazis**
- **1921: SA (Sturmabteilung, in English Stormtroopers)** set up. Uniforms based on shirts. Tasks of SA: to protect Nazi meetings, and to break up the political meetings and demonstrations of left-wing groups.
- **1923:** the Nazi Party had over 50 000 members.
- **1923:** Putsch: See the "Weimar republic" worksheet

"Lean Years" from 1924 to 1930:

- (name of a politician) economic policies improved the situation in Germany. As a result, **support for extreme political parties began to decline.**



- **1925: SchutzStaffel (SS)** formed. SS was a major paramilitary organization formed as a
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- SS was responsible for many of the crimes against humanity during World War II.

- **1929:** **Crash:** influenced Weimar republic heavily. Once the factories closed down, many unemployed workers joined the **extremist/peaceful** (*choose the correct one*) political parties – such as the Communist Party and Nazi Party.

1930-1933:

- The Nazis **intensified their violence** against the communists and **blamed all Germany's problems on:**
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.

Presidential elections in 1932:

- Hindenburg X Hitler: **Paul von Hindenburg won/lost** (*choose the correct one*) **the vote.**

Parliamentary Elections in June 1932:

- The Nazis won 230 seats and became the largest single party in Reichstag, **but**
 Hitler demanded to be made Chancellor. Hindenburg refused because he did not trust Hitler and reappointed former Chancellor *Von Papen*. The new government still **could not govern properly**, and in **November 1932 new elections were called.**

Parliamentary Elections in November 1932:

- In November 1932 elections, the Nazis' number of seats dropped to 196, while the communists' share increased to 100 seats. **President was desperate. The political crisis was culminating.** After this election von Hindenburg offered Hitler the post of Chancellor.

Answer and discuss: How did Hitler get to power? Was it in a revolutionary way, illegally....

on 30 January 1933, Hitler became Chancellor of Germany

Third Reich: 30.1.1933 (=.....) – 8.5.1945 (=

Nazi Germany = Third Reich (in German Drittes Reich): 1933 - 1945

- Nazi Germany was a totalitarian dictatorship ruled by Adolf Hitler and his Nazi Party.

Elections in March 1933:

- As a chancellor Hitler decided to **increase the Nazi power and control.** He called an election for March 1933 – hoping to make the Nazis stronger in the Reichstag.

The Nazis used **dirty tricks** to win in 1933:

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Reichstag Fire in 1933:

- Just before voting was about to take place, the Reichstag building caught fire on 27 February 1933 and a young Dutch ex-communist, *Marinus van der Lubbe*, was arrested at the scene and later executed for the crime.

Who did it?

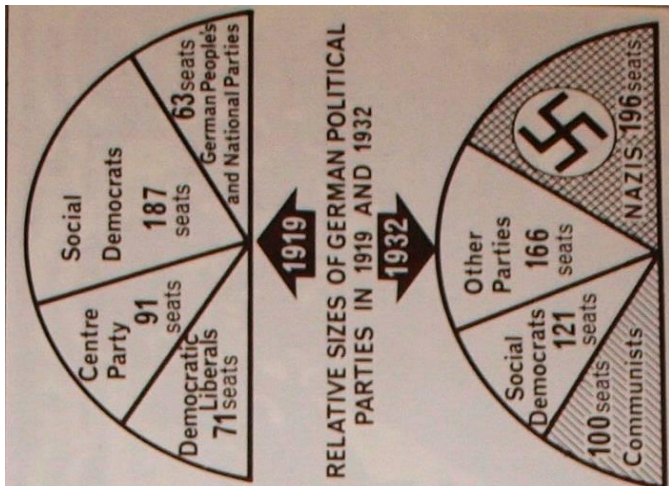
- Hitler used the Reichstag fire as a pretext to confront the (KDP) in Germany.
- The KDP's newspapers were **banned** and many Communists were **arrested** and some **murdered**.



Result of the elections from 1933:

- The Nazis won 288 seats, but **still did not have majority**, because the Communists held 81 seats. But Hitler wanted to be in full control of Parliament so that he could change the Constitution. Hitler managed to convince majority of the parliament (**combination of**) to vote for "**..... Act**".
- **The Act:** Let Hitler govern for 4 years without parliament
- **July 1933: Made all other parties illegal.**
- Hitler was almost in full control

now.



Source A: Reichstag election results May 1924-March 1933.

Political Parties in the Reichstag	May 1924	Dec. 1924	May 1928	Sep. 1930	July 1932	Nov. 1932	Mar. 1933
Communist Party (KPD)	62	45	54	77	89	100	81
Social Democratic Party (SDP)	100	131	153	143	133	121	120
Catholic Centre Party (BVP)	81	88	78	87	97	90	93
Nationalist Party (DNVP)	95	103	73	41	37	52	52
Nazi Party (NSDAP)	32	14	12	107	230	196	288
Other Parties	102	112	121	122	22	35	23