**The coalitions of von Papen and von Schleicher-**

In March 1932, Hitler won 13.2 million votes in the presidential election to Hindenburg’s 19.3 million. Hindenburg hated him and appointed von Papen as his chancellor. He could not get a majority, so Hitler called for another election. Hindenburg then appointed defence minister von Schleicher who also failed to get a majority. In January 1933, von Papen (vice-chancellor) formed a coalition with Hitler (chancellor) who he believed he could control. On 30 January 1933, Hitler became chancellor.

**The End of Democracy-**

In 1930, Hindenburg elected Bruning without a majority in parliament. As the depression deepened it became more unpopular. He was known as the ‘Hunger Chancellor’. In may 1932 he resigned and the following election led to the Nazis securing 230 seats (37%).

32 – 14 – 12 – 107 – 230 – 196 - 288

**Increasing Support for the Nazi Party-**

**Impact of the Depression**- Wall Street Crash 1929 – Nazi party offered the solutions that other teams didn’t. **The Appeal of Hitler**- Hitler was an eloquent speaker, projecting the image of the Messiah. Using a private plane, he toured the country making speeches. He kept his message simple with obvious scapegoats. **The Use of Propaganda**- Dr Josef Goebbels used the radio and cinema (Nazis owned 120 Newspaper) **Financial Support**- had large scale financial backing from industrialists like Bosch, they were scared of communists and trade unions. **The Use of the SA**-disrupted meetings of political rivals. Known as ‘bully boy thugs’ as they engaged in scraps.

**After the Wall Street Crash in 1929** Stresemann had just died so they lacked a leader. International trade began to fall, creating unemployment. By 1932, 6 million were unemployed or 4/10 workers. Falling food prices hurt farmers. Many ended up homeless. The government paid out unemployment benefits.

There was talk of benefit cuts. Weimar politicians appeared to be doing little so support increased for the far right and far left parties.

**Further Development of the Nazi Party-**

Hitler got the ban lifted upon release. He created his own bodyguard, the SS. He introduced the Hitler Jugend (Hitler Youth) to get younger members.

**1925-27,000 1928-Over 100,000**

The Nazis only won 12 seats in 1928, having held 32 in 1924.A lot of this was down to the successes of Gustav Stresseman dissuading people from going the extreme wings.

**Hitler’s ideas expressed in ‘Mein Kampf’**

Get rid of the **Treaty of Versailles**. **Social Darwinism**, the idea that there are some superior races. **Anti-Semitism** or the hatred of Jews. **Anti-communism**, especially the November criminals**. ‘Lebensraum**’ to obtain one land across Eastern Europe for all German speakers. **Volksgemeinschaft**, the creation of community

**The Munich Putsch**- marched on Munich, state capital of Bavaria. The Nazi party were subsequently banned, Hitler’s trial started in February 1924, lasting one month and gave him publicity. He criticised the November Criminals and the Jewish Bolshevists. Ludendorff was let of but Hitler was sentenced 5 years, only serving 9 months.

While in prison Hitler realised he had to build on this publicity, also writing his book ‘Mein Kampf’ (my struggle).

**The early development of the Nazi Party-**

Started as the German worker’s party (DAP) in 1919. Hitler joined in September 2019. Hitler and Drexler wrote the ‘Twenty-Five-point programme’. In 1921, Hitler became leader, changing it to be the NSDAP.

1,100 June 1920 – 55,000 Nov 1923

In 1921, Hitler set up the SA or ‘Brownshirts’. Made of ex-military men to protect Nazis.

The Nazi rise to power and the end of the Weimar Republic