

In & On – True or false

Hitler had fought during the First World War and had been awarded the Iron Cross for bravery.

Hitler was popular with the middle classes for his tough stance on Communism.

The Nazis were the largest party in 1928.

Hitler tried to overthrow the government and take control in the Berlin Putsch in 1924.

Marlene Dietrich was a famous German who won worldwide fame for her role in movies.

The Young Plan was a loan from America totalling 800 million gold marks.



In & On – True or false answers

Hitler had fought during the First World War and had been awarded the Iron Cross for bravery.

True

Hitler was popular with the middle classes for his tough stance on Communism.

True

The Nazis were the largest party in 1928.

False – 1932

Hitler tried to overthrow the government and take control in the Berlin Putsch in 1924.

False - 1923

Marlene Dietrich was a famous German who won worldwide fame for her role in movies.

True

The Young Plan was a loan from America totalling 800 million gold marks.

False – Dawes Plan



Tuesday, 15 December 2020



Rastrick
High School

How did Hitler become the Fuhrer?

Learning Outcomes

You will:

- **Describe** the difference between dictatorship and democracy?
- **Explain** how Hitler used events to consolidate his own power?



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Key Words: Note down the definitions below.

Democracy – Decision making and who is in power is decided equally by the votes of the people.

Dictatorship – Absolute power decided by one person/group in charge.



Can you **describe** the difference between Dictatorship and Democracy?

There are many ways a country's political system can run. Two of them are a democracy and dictatorship. There are number of key features that can inform us what system of government is in place.

TASK: Working together look through the table and decide which of them are features of a democracy and which are a feature of dictatorship.



Can you **describe** the difference between Dictatorship and Democracy?

TASK:

- 1) Copy down this table into your book.
- 2) As we go through each feature, add it to your table.

~~Often one leader built up as a hero
edged out or got rid of his opponent.~~
Government.

<u>Democracy</u>	<u>Dictatorship</u>



Answers: the differences between Dictatorship and Democracy

TASK:

- 1) Copy down this table into your book.
- 2) As we go through each feature, add it to your table.
- 3) Using what we have learned, create your own definition of Democracy and Dictatorship.

<u>Democracy</u>	<u>Dictatorship</u>
Voting in secret so voters are not afraid to vote against the Government.	Usually only one political party in power.
Laws are made by elected politicians and upheld by courts.	Laws can be changed whenever the government decides.
People can read and see what they want.	The government controls radio, TV etc. There is no freedom of speech.
People are not punished for speaking against the government.	Often one leader built up as a hero
Some possibility of changes even if government doesn't like them.	Almost no chance of bringing in change if government dislikes it.
Clubs, meetings etc. are not controlled by govt.	Clubs, meetings etc. are closely supervised or banned.



Can you explain how Hitler used events to consolidate his own power?

The Reichstag held elections in July 1932 and the Nazi Party were the largest single party with 230 seats. There was another election in November 1932 where the Nazis lost some votes but were still the largest party with 196.

With this in mind, Hitler demanded to be named Chancellor and reluctantly, the President Hindenburg offered him the role thinking that he could control Hitler.

He was very wrong...



Can you **explain** how Hitler used events to consolidate his own power?

In January 1933, Hitler became **Chancellor** of Germany, but his real aim was to become a **dictator**. Before he could realise his ambition, he needed to gain enough seats in the Reichstag. He convinced President Hindenburg to call a new **Reichstag** election for March 1933. This set off a series of events that ended with Hitler becoming **Führer**.

TASK:

1) Copy down the table in your books. Use the information on the following slides.

2) For each of the following dates you need to:

- Describe what happens
- Explain how it increases Hitler's power.

1933: 27th February, 28th February, 23rd March, 7th April, 2nd May, 14th July.

1934: 29th June/30th June, 20th August.

Challenge: Look back through the events. Which of these was the most important to Hitler becoming the Fuhrer?

Date	Event and what happened.	How did it increase Hitler's power?
27 th Feb 1933	Reichstag Fire.	Hitler blames the fire on the Communists and uses it to scare people into supporting him.



27th February 1933

A week before the election takes place, the Reichstag is burned down. Although the evidence was unclear a young communist man, Marinus van der Lubbe, was arrested and blamed for the fire.

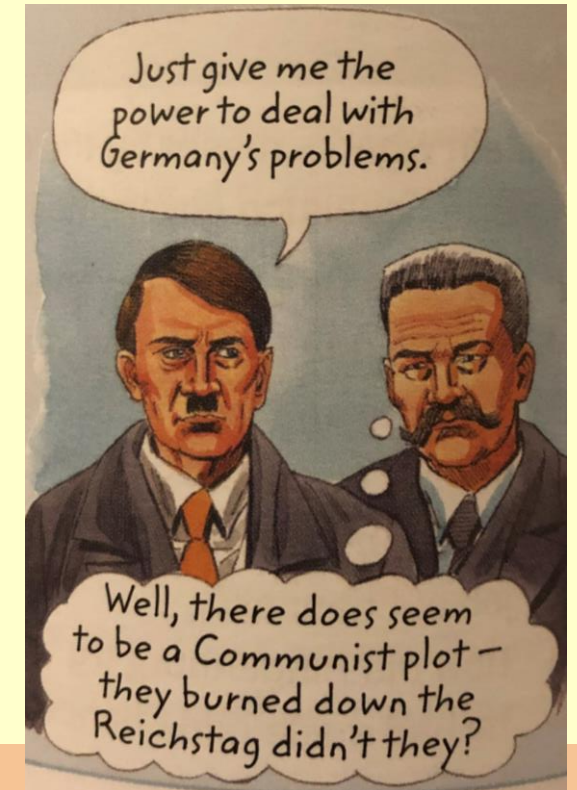
Hitler, said the fire was part of a communist plot to take over the country. He said he knew how to deal with the plot.



28th February 1933

Hitler asks President Hindenburg to pass a special emergency 'Protection Law', giving Hitler the power to deal with Germany's problems. Because of the Reichstag fire and the apparent communist plot, Hindenburg agrees.

These new powers allow Hitler arrest whomever he wanted, shut down newspapers and ban some Communists from standing in the election.



23 March 1933

Hitler had stirred up enough fear of communism through his use of propaganda to persuade other politicians from other political parties to join the Nazis.

Hitler now had a majority in the Reichstag which meant he could pass the **Enabling Law**. This gave him the power to make laws without asking the rest of the Reichstag.



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7th April 1933

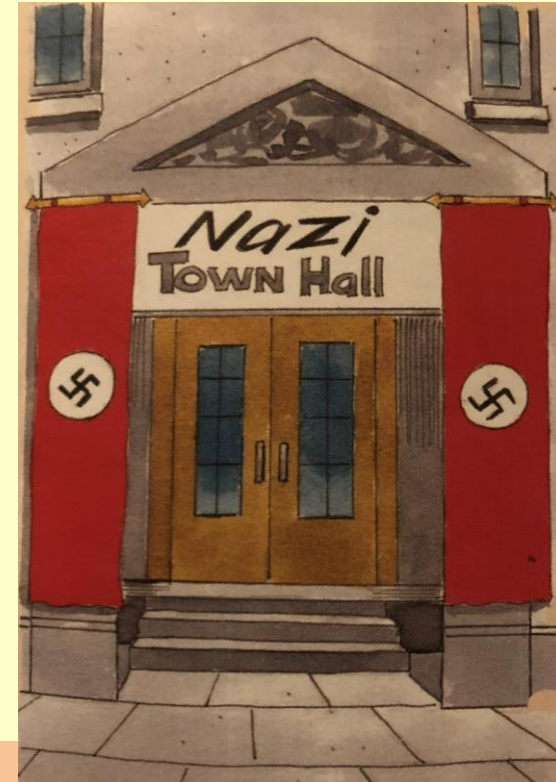
Hitler immediately uses his new powers to help maintain control.

Nazis were put in charge of local government, councils AND the police.

The **Gestapo** (Secret Police) were formed and the first **Concentration**

Camp was set up for prisoners who

went against Hitler's politics.



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2nd May 1933

Hitler decided to ban all Trade Unions. A Trade Union is an organisation that workers join and is used so that workers can, as a group, demand better working conditions and pay.

He took away their money and threw their leaders in jail. By removing trade unions, Hitler had taken away the threat of strike and a way for workers to demand change.



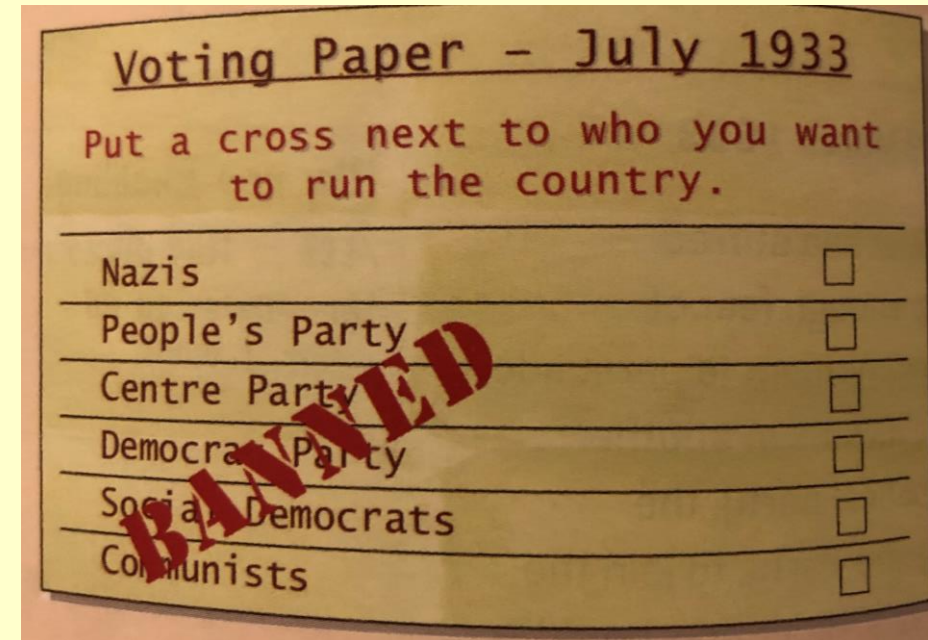
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14th July 1933

Hitler banned all political parties in Germany except the Nazis.

The 'Law Against the Formation of New Parties' stated that anyone trying to set up or run another party would go to prison for three years. Germany was no a one-party country.

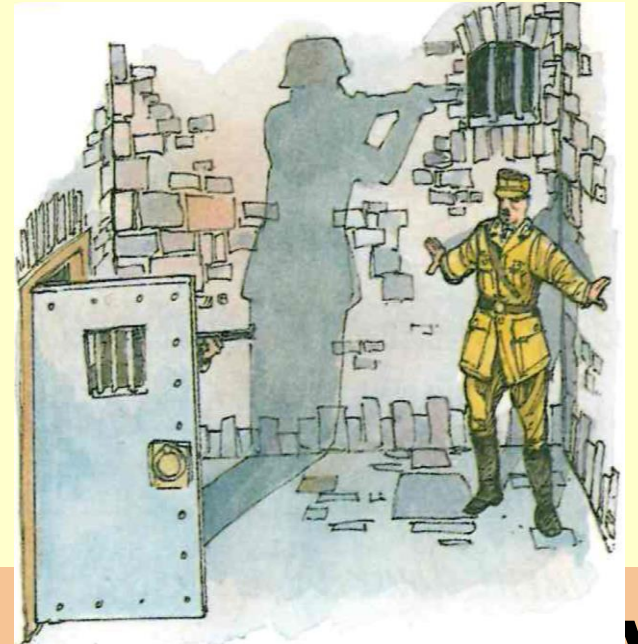


29th/30th June 1934

Hitler had relied on his SA stormtroopers since the early days of the Munich Putsch to instil fear, fight communists, protect meetings and generally do his bidding. But by 1934 he was worried they had become too powerful, and the German Army was worried that the SA wanted to join them.

Hitler wanted to weaken the power of the SA and its leader Ernst Rohm while also pleasing his generals. To do this, over one weekend, Hitler ruthlessly dealt with the issue. SA leaders, over 400 of them, were dragged from their beds, captured and shot dead including Rohm himself and other influential

enemies of Hitler such as the former chancellor Von Schleicher.



20th August 1934

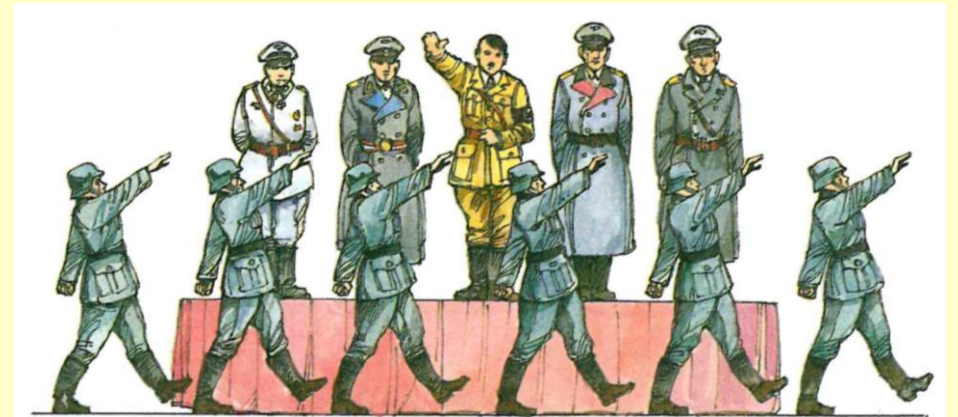


Hitler passes a law that made anyone working for the government or the army swear an oath of loyalty to him personally which promised to risk their life for him at any time. Prior to the law, both members of the armed forces and government had sworn loyalty to "the People and the Fatherland" (*Volk und Vaterland*).

It read:

"I swear to God this sacred oath that to the Leader of the German Reich and people, Adolf Hitler, supreme commander of the armed forces,

I shall render unconditional obedience and that as a brave soldier I shall at all times be



ready to give my life for this oath."



Can you **explain** how Hitler used events to consolidate his own power?

In January 1933, Hitler became **Chancellor** of Germany but his real aim was to become a dictator. Before he could realise his ambition, he needed to gain enough seats in the Reichstag. He convinced President Hindenburg to call a new **Reichstag** election for March 1933.

TASK:

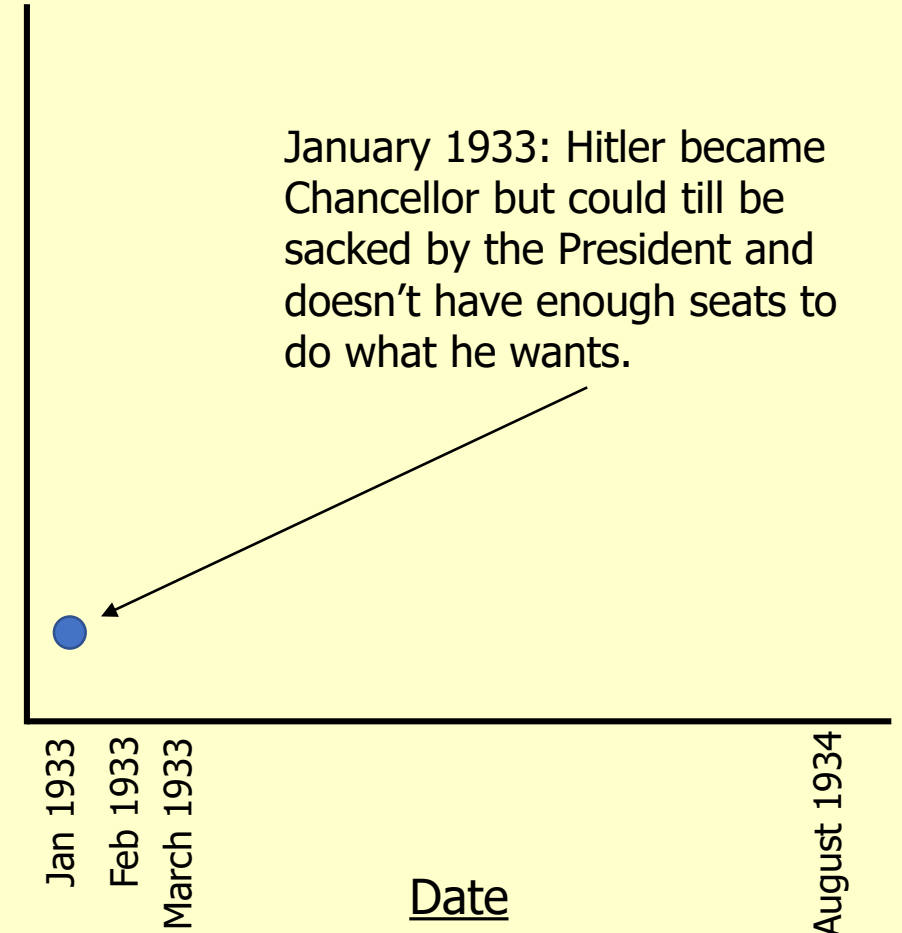
- 1) Create the following living graph from January 1933 to August 1934.
- 2) Using the timeline provided, study the events of Hitler's rise.
 - For each event plot how much power you think Hitler has at that point. E.G.



Challenge: Look back through the events. Which of these was the most important to Hitler becoming

the Fuhrer.

Hitler's
Power



President Hindenburg died on the 2nd of August. Hitler decided to combine both the roles of President and Chancellor and give himself the title of Fuhrer.



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Plenary

Pick one event that you have studied today and in no more than 15 words, explain how this helped Hitler consolidate his power.

