



# Hitler's Rise to Power & The Rise of Nazi Germany

Who was Adolf Hitler?  
How did Hitler gain power in Weimar Germany?

# Destruction of World War I



# The Death Toll of World War I



# Other "Casualties" of World War I



# Obligations of the Treaty of Versailles



## THE TREATY OF PEACE

between  
THE ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS

and  
GERMANY,

The Peace Treaty between the Agreement imposing  
the military occupation of the territories of the Rhine,

and the  
TREATY

between  
FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN

Assistance to France in the event of unprovoked  
Aggression by Germany

Signed at Versailles, June 28th, 1919.

Official Title and Signature in French



LONDON: Printed and Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office  
in the Strand, and by Messrs. H. K. Lewis, 6, Bedford Square, W.1, and  
by Messrs. J. B. Gell and Co., 1, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, in accordance with  
the provisions of the Statute in that behalf made, in the year 1919.  
Printed in Great Britain.

# Instability of the New German (Weimar) Government



# The Rise of Adolf Hitler



# What was Hitler's Early Life Like?

- Born to Alois and Klara Hitler in Austria (1889)
  - Fought often w/ father
  - Adored his mother
  - Paternal Grandfather - Jewish
- Not a great student, but dreamed of an artist's life
  - Father's death (1905) allowed him to leave school





# Hitler's Mother, Klara Hitler



# The Grave of Hitler's Parents (Austria)

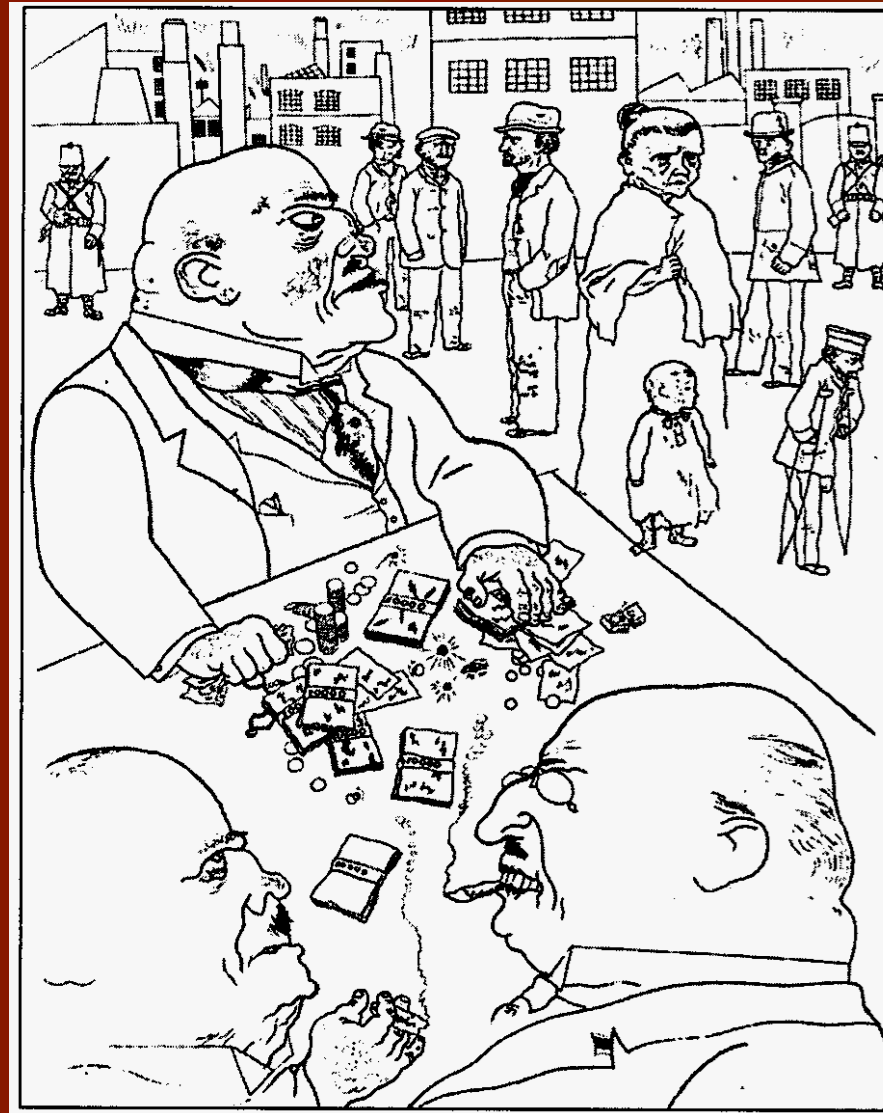


# What was Hitler like as a young man?



- After leaving school, Hitler goes to Vienna
  - Applies for the Academy of Fine Arts
  - Failed the entrance exam twice
- Worked as an artist in the city
  - Developed his extreme nationalism & anti-Semitism
- Moved to Munich in Germany (1913)

# Decadence of the Weimar Republic



# Hitler's Paintings



# How does World War I Influence Hitler?

- He served in German Army as a courier
  - Wounded and received two Iron Crosses for bravery.
  - First success in his life
- Blamed Germany's defeat on Jews, Communists, and "November Criminals" - signers of T.O.V.



# Hitler in World War I (1915)



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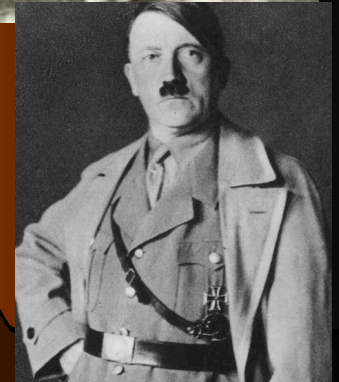
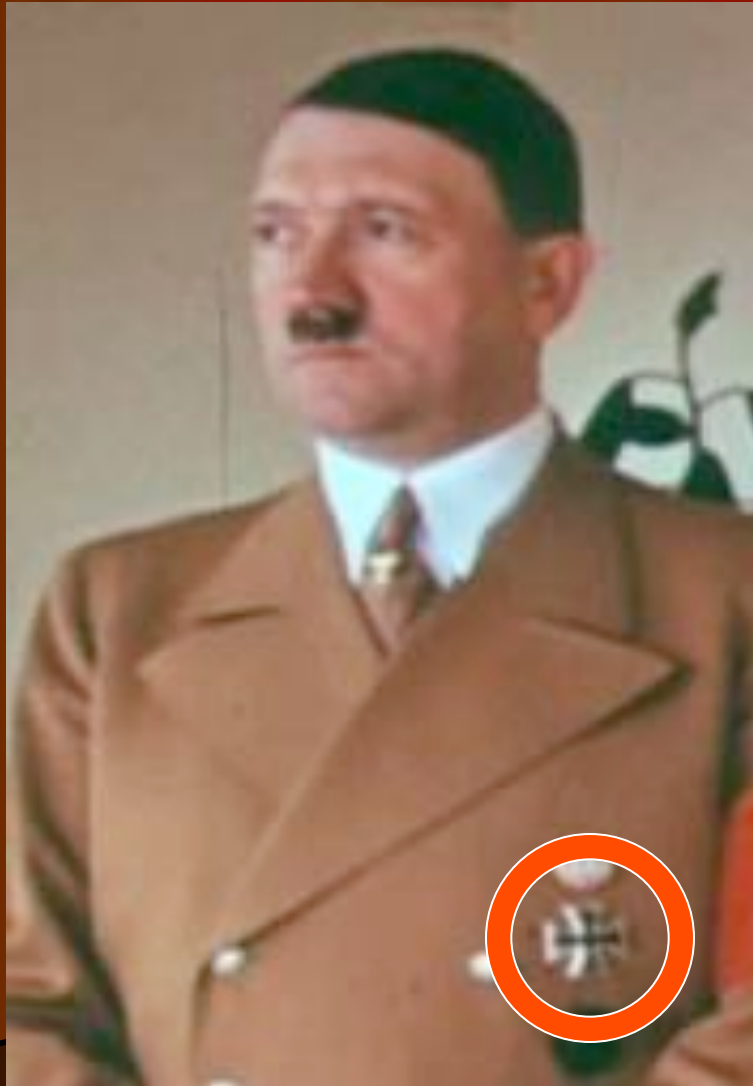




# Hitler's Job as a Courier



# Hitler's WWI Decorations



# How did Hitler Join the German Workers Party?

- Hitler remains in the army after WWI
  - Promoted / assigned to investigate fellow soldiers
- Is invited to join the party in 1919 after a speech denouncing Germany's enemies

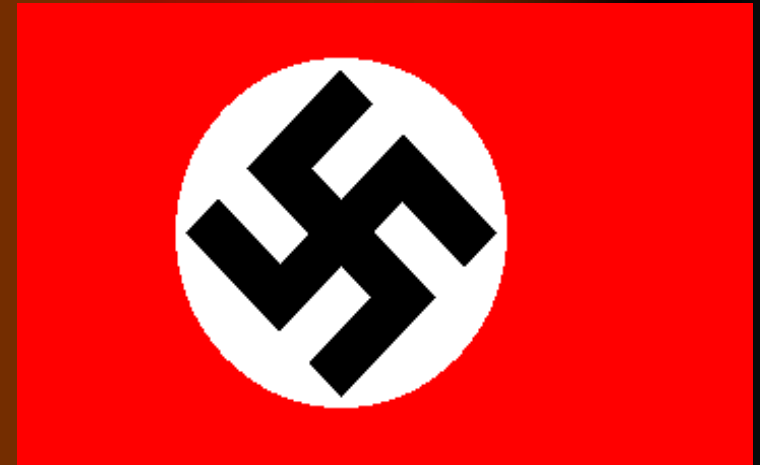


# Hitler, the Speaker




# What was the NAZI Party?

- German Workers Party changed to National Socialist German Workers Party (“NAZI” Party - 1920)
  - Originally founded in 1919
  - Nationalistic
  - Anti-Semitic
  - Anti-Communist
- Hitler views the party as the perfect vehicle for further political goals



# Hitler Early Membership Card

<b>Deutsche Arbeiter-Partei (D. A. P.)</b>	
Ortsgruppe München	Abteilung:
<b>Mitgliedskarte</b>	
für <i>Alex Hitler</i> <i>Luftstr. 29</i>	
München, den <i>1. Jan</i> <i>1920</i>	
Nr. 	für den Arbeitsnachlass:
<i>Schindler</i> Beauftragter	<i>Dreier</i>
Diese Karte gilt als Ausweis bei geschlossenen Versammlungen	

# What was the Beer Hall Putsch?

- Failed NAZI Party Revolution to overthrow the Weimar government
  - Munich, 1923
- Hitler is charged w/ treason & is sentenced to 5 years in prison
  - Dictates *Mein Kampf*



# The Gathering of Rebel Forces





# The Start of the Putsch





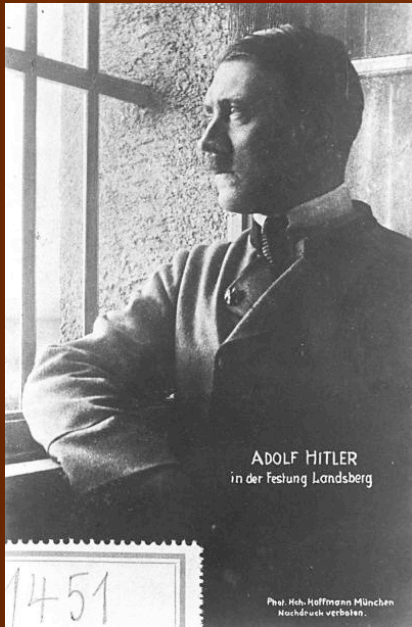
USHMM

# The Weimar Counterattack



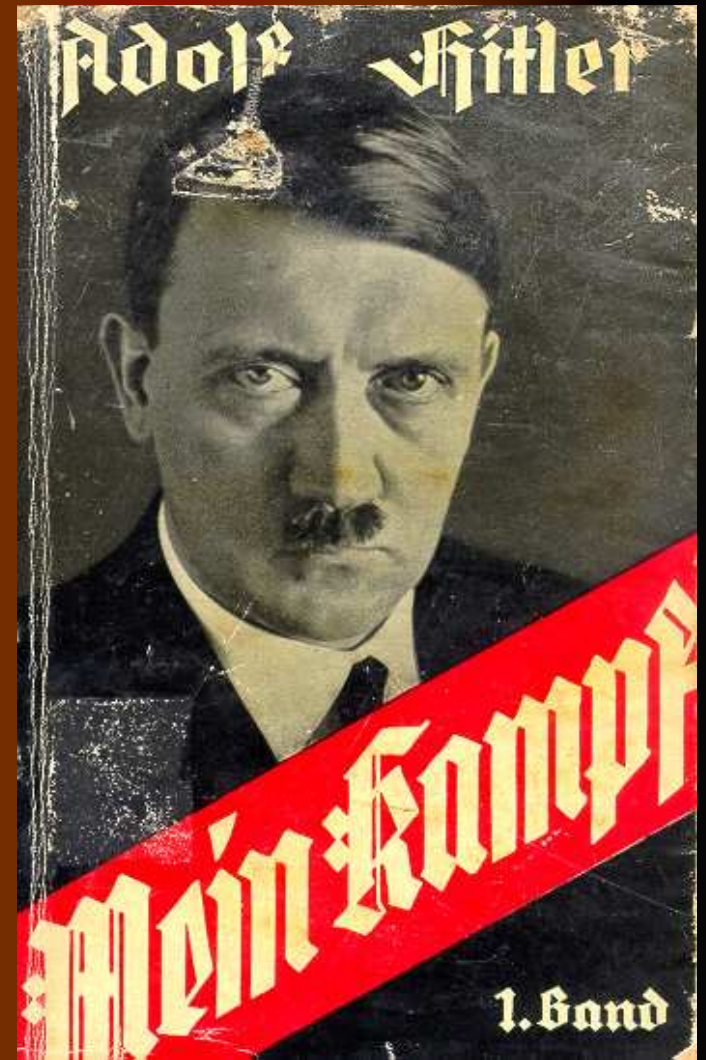
Hitler's Arrest & Trial (1924)

# Landsberg Prison

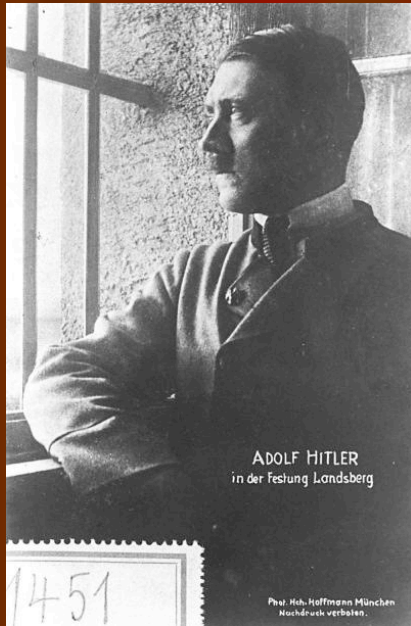


# What is *Mein Kampf*?

- Hitler's Book *Mein Kampf* = "My Struggle"
  - Dictated during his four and a half years in prison
- Blueprint for Germany's future
  1. Racism - hatred for Jews
  2. Lebensraum (living space) expansion of Germany's border
  3. World Domination



# Hitler's Cell at Landsberg Prison



# What happened to Hitler following his release from prison?

- After his release, The Weimar government puts extreme restrictions on Hitler / Nazi Party
  - Limits on public access
- Hitler learned a valuable lesson...
  - Use democratic means



# What did Hitler offer to the German people as a politician?

- Promises, Promises
  - Nationalists - Restore Germany to Greatness
  - Wealthy Industrialist – stop communism
  - Workers – end unemployment
- Blamed “others” for Germany’s Problems
  - “Undesirables”
  - “November Criminals”
  - Weimar Republic



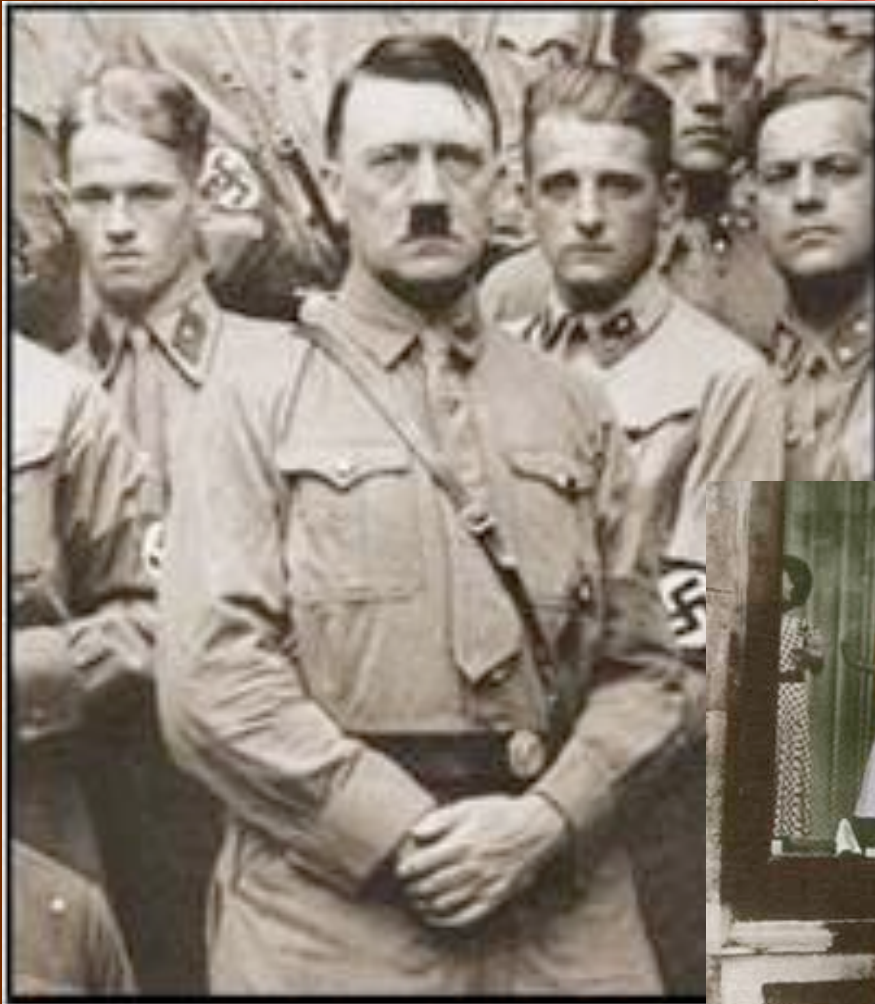


# How does Hitler rise to power?

- “Brownshirts” (SA) – Hitler’s private army
  - Used “terror” tactics to eliminate opposition / critics
- Used speeches and propaganda to gain support of average citizens (public opinion)
- Nazi Party gains votes in *Reichtag* (German Parliament):
  - 1930 = 18% of vote
  - 1932 = 37% of vote
- Hitler appointed Chancellor (Prime Minister) in 1933



# The SA - "Brownshirts"





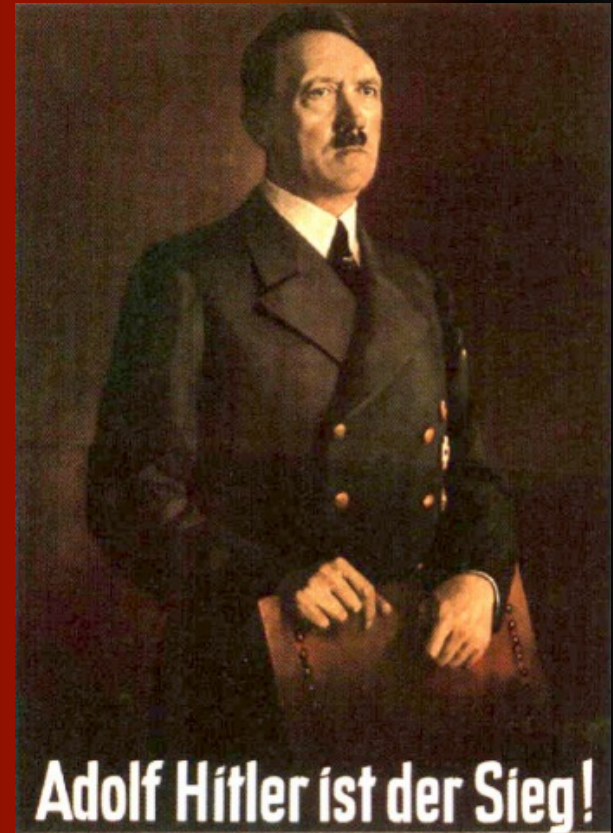
Hitler at "Brownshirts" Headquarters  
(1930)

# Ernst Röhm (1887 – 1934)



# How does Hitler gain complete power in Germany?

- In 1933, Hitler makes a grab for complete power
  - A fire burns the German Reichstag
  - Hitler blames it on “Communists”
- The Enabling Act (1933)
  - Gives Hitler absolute power for a “short” period



# The Day at Potsdam (1933)

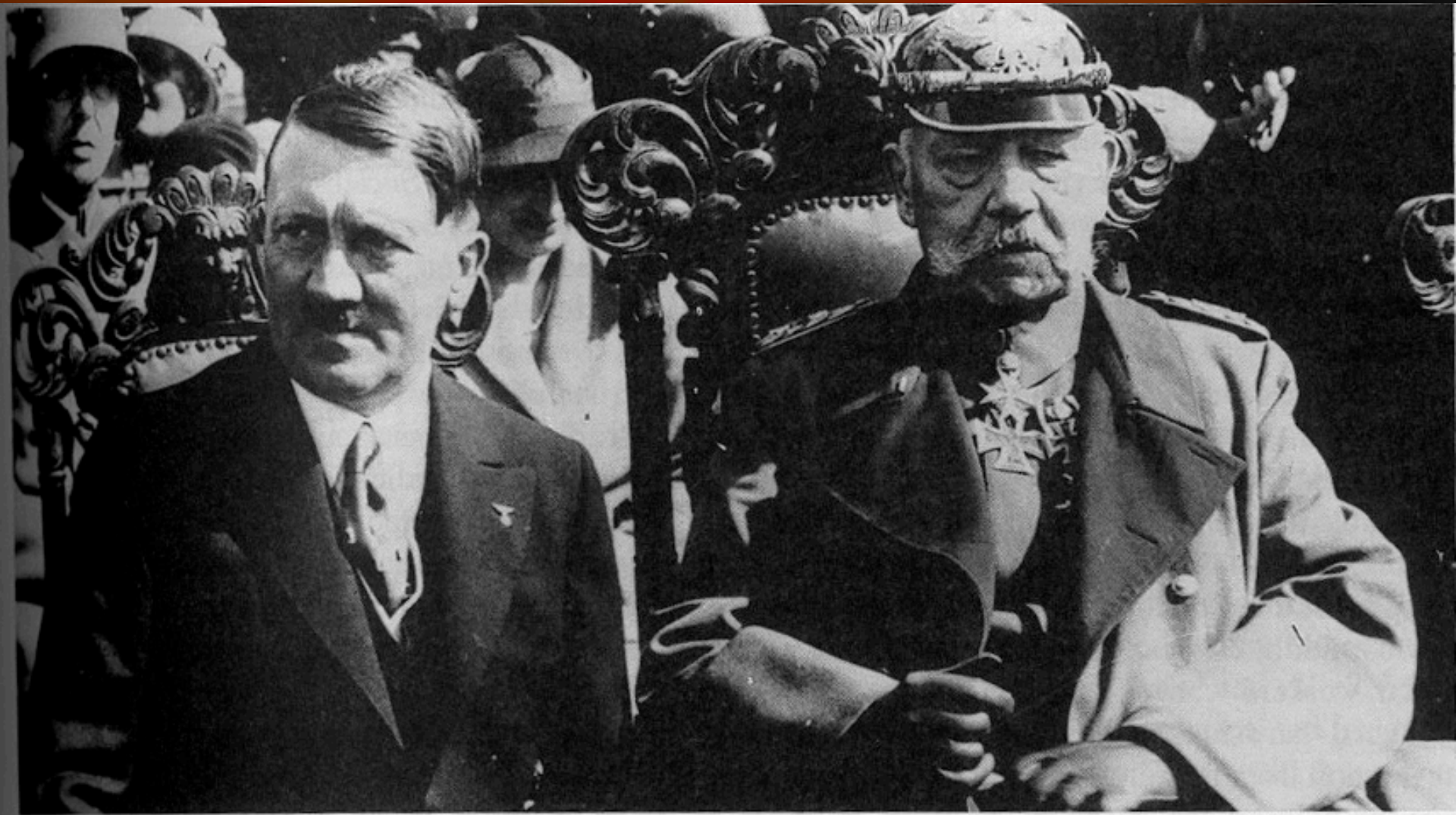


Verlag Dr. G. G. G.

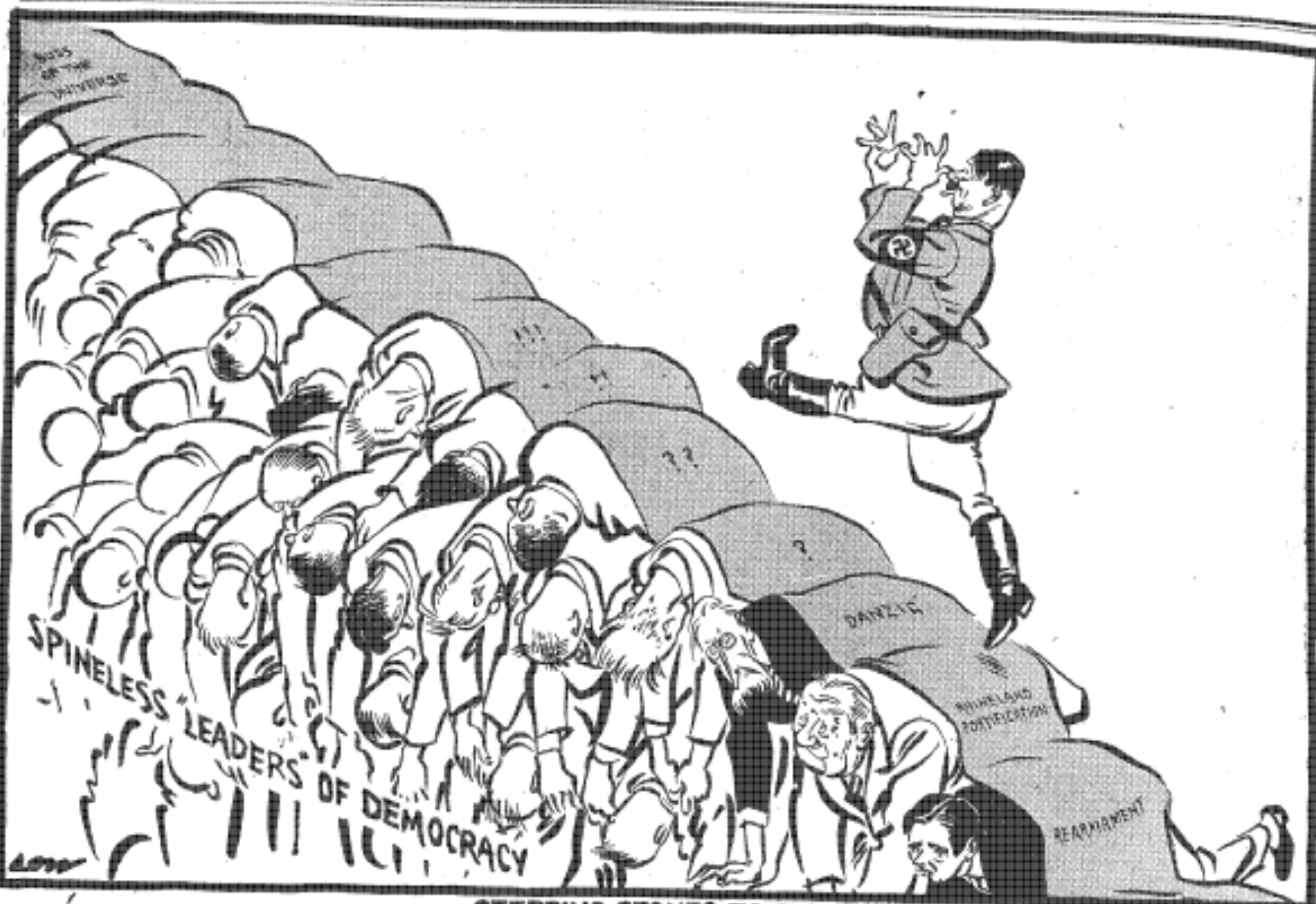
1933

1933

# Hitler and von Hindenburg (1933)



*Prussian honour is allied to the new barbarism at the official opening ceremony of the first sitting of the Reichstag during the Thousand-Year Reich, 21 March 1933. Hitler and Hindenburg sit side-by-side at the Garrison Church of Potsdam; as ever, Hitler eschews uniform when appearing alongside the bemedalled Field Marshal.*



STEPPING STONES TO GLORY.

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# Hindenburg's Death (1934)



# An Oath of Allegiance from the German military...



# “Da Führer” – “The Leader”



# The Night of Long Knives (1934)



# What actions did Hitler take as Der Furher – The Leader?

- Ignored the T.O.V.
  - Rebuilt Army & Opened Weapons Factories
  - Stopped reparations payments
- Economy improved
  - New Jobs - military sector
  - Decreased unemployment
- Eliminated political opposition
- Began planning for expansion of the Third Reich (Third Empire)



# Rebuilding the German Military



# The Luftwaffe (Air Force)



Herman Goering

# Hitler's "New Deal" Programs





# Hitler's "New Deal" Programs



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Foto: o. Ang. | o. Dat.

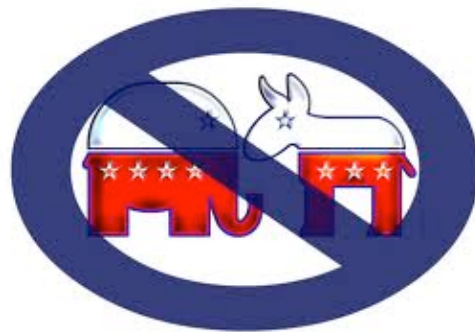
# The Autobahn



# Hitler's Inspiration?



# Single Party Political System



# Hitler Before the German Parliament (1936)



# Nuremberg Rallies



# The Hitler Youth







# What was the “Jewish Problem”?

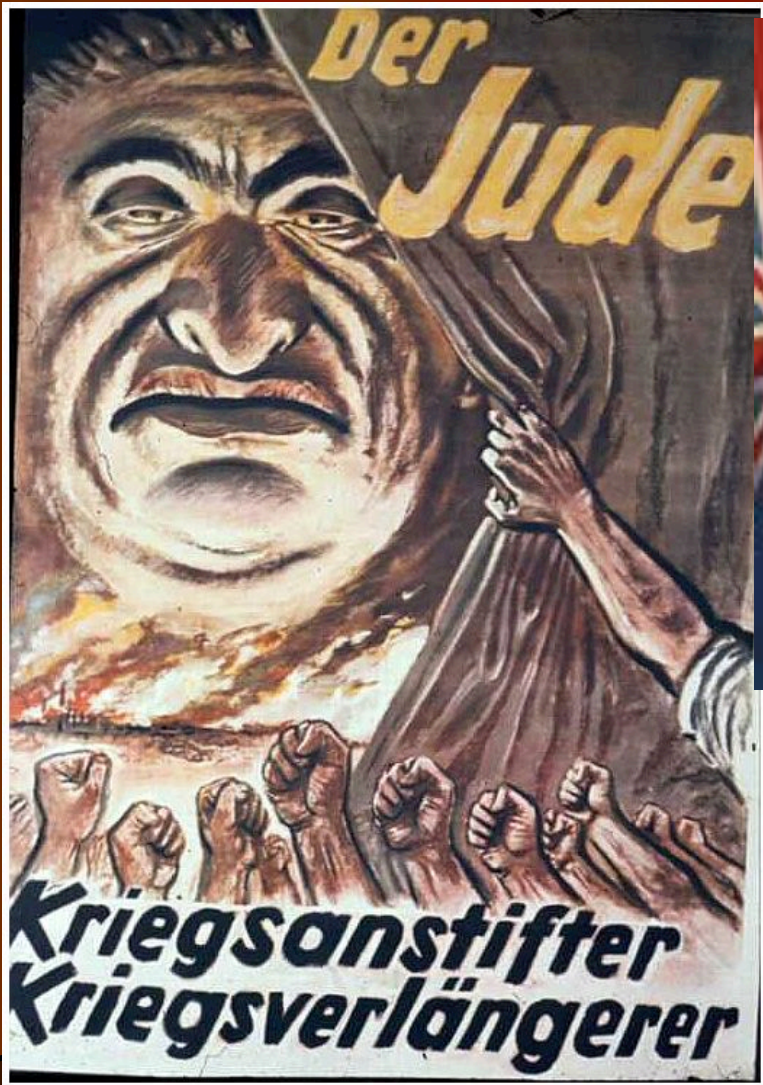
- Hitler’s belief that Aryan German’s were the “Master Race” – blond hair, blue eyes, strong and disciplined
- Singled out Jews specifically for many of German’s issues
- Racism and propaganda used to create distrust and hatred against Jews and non-Aryans.



# Joseph Goebbels (1897-1945)



# Nazi Anti-Jewish Propaganda

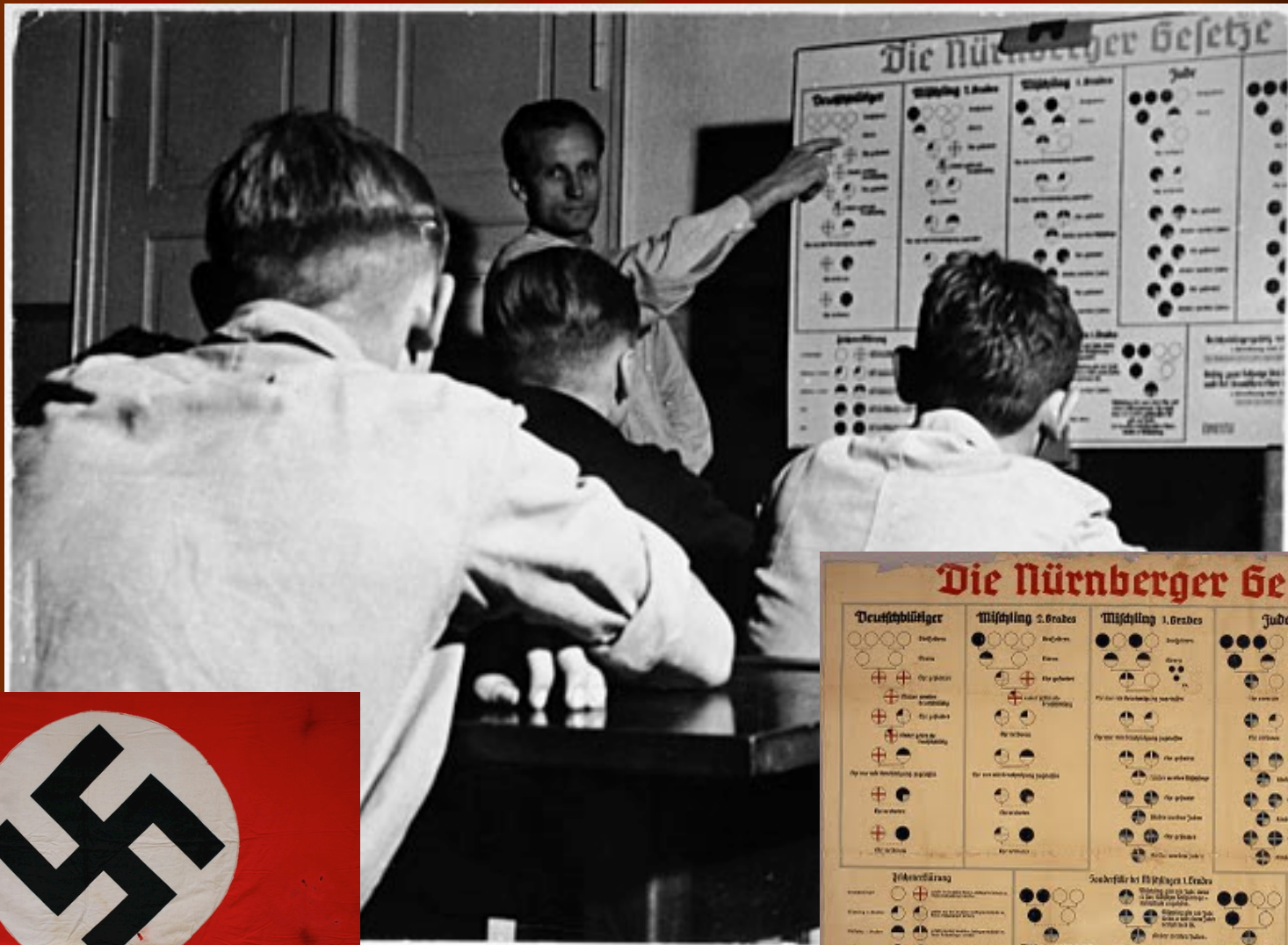


# What actions did Hitler take to solve the “Jewish Problem”

- 1935 Nuremberg Laws
  - Stipped Jews of Citizenship
  - Can't Hold Public Office
  - Barred From Schools
  - Boycott Jewish Businesses
  - Banned non-Jews from marriage to Jews
- 1938 Night of Broken Glass
  - Jews attacked on streets
  - Jewish businesses vandalized
  - Burned Synagogues
  - Many Jews shot or sent to prison camps



# The Nuremberg Laws (1935)



# The Night of Broken Glass (1938)



# What did the future hold for Hitler and Nazi Germany?

- Many European countries worried that Hitler might start a larger conflict
  - “Only wanted peace”
- In reality...
  - Conflict was coming...





To Be Continued...

