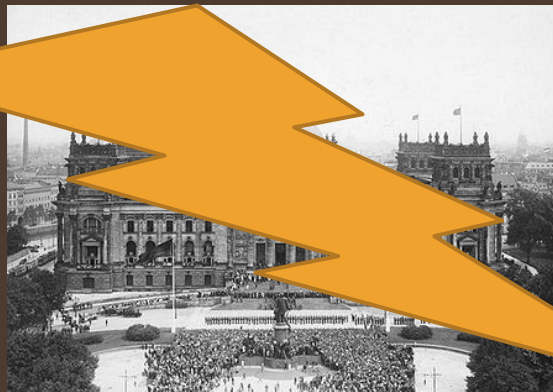


HOW DID HITLER BECOME CHANCELLOR IN 1933?

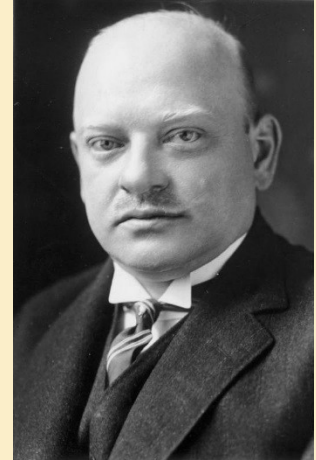


How did the breakdown of the Weimar Government contribute to the rise of the Nazi Party?



DEMOCRACY STARTS TO CRACK

- In October 1929 Stresemann died.
- Under his leadership, and during his time as Foreign Minister, there had been relative stability in Weimar.
- In 1930 President Hindenburg appointed Heinrich Brüning as Chancellor.
- The Reichstag became split over policies.



Stresemann



Brüning

TROUBLE IN WEIMAR REPUBLIC

- For the next two years Brüning and his advisers tried to govern **without a majority vote**.
- He asked Hindenburg to use his **emergency powers** to pass laws without them having to go through the Reichstag.
- Between 1930-32 the Reichstag sat less often and became more and more helpless.

RESULT OF POLITICAL CRISIS

Laws issued using Article 48

1930: 5

1931: 44

1932: 66!

Reichstag: Days sitting

1930: 94

1931: 42

1932: 13

RESULT?

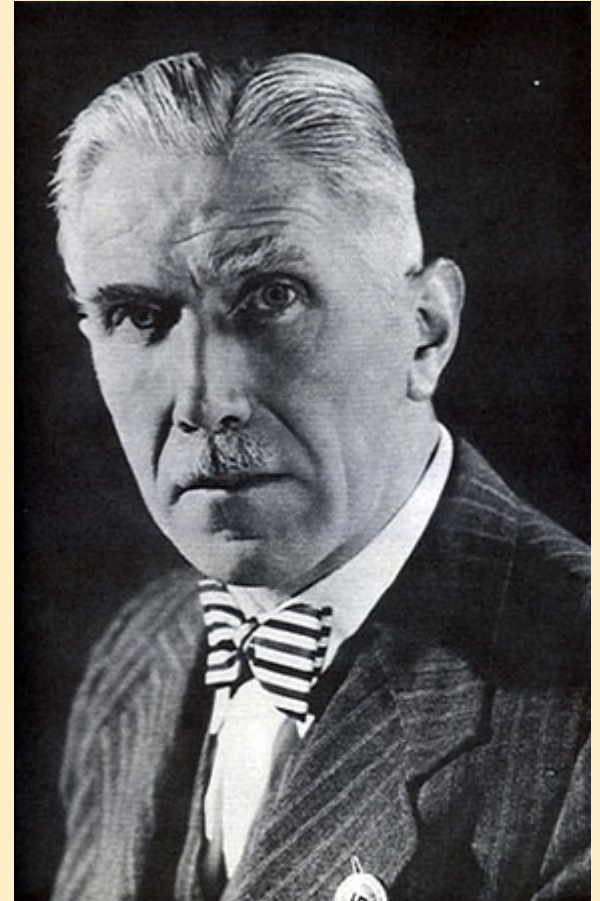
- Democratic parties could not agree on how to deal with Germany's problems.
- Most people **lost faith in democracy.**
- Reichstag became less and less democratic.

 CONTENT GREW



WEIMAR POLITICIANS

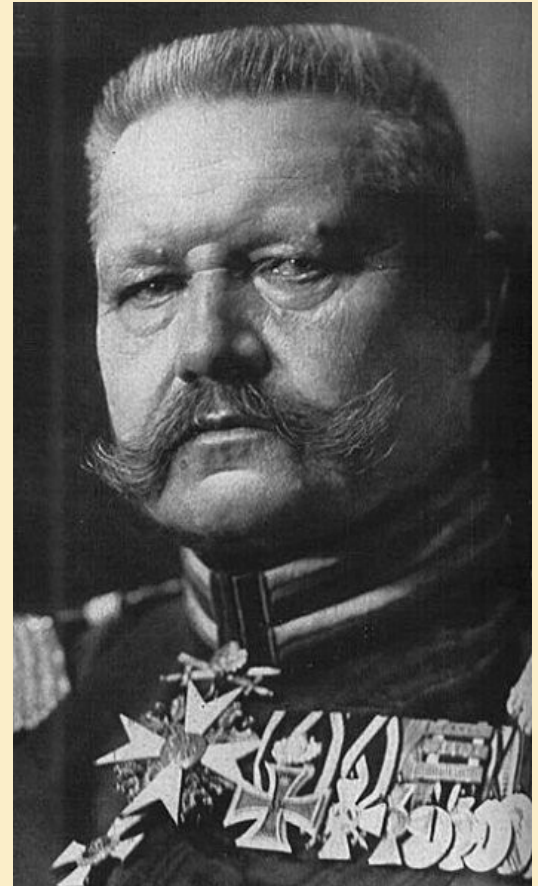
- 1932 Franz von Papen replaced Brüning as Chancellor.
- Only lasted 6 months!
- Von Papen struggled as he had **no majority** in the Reichstag and relied entirely on Presidential decree.



Franz von Papen

PRESIDENT HINDENBURG

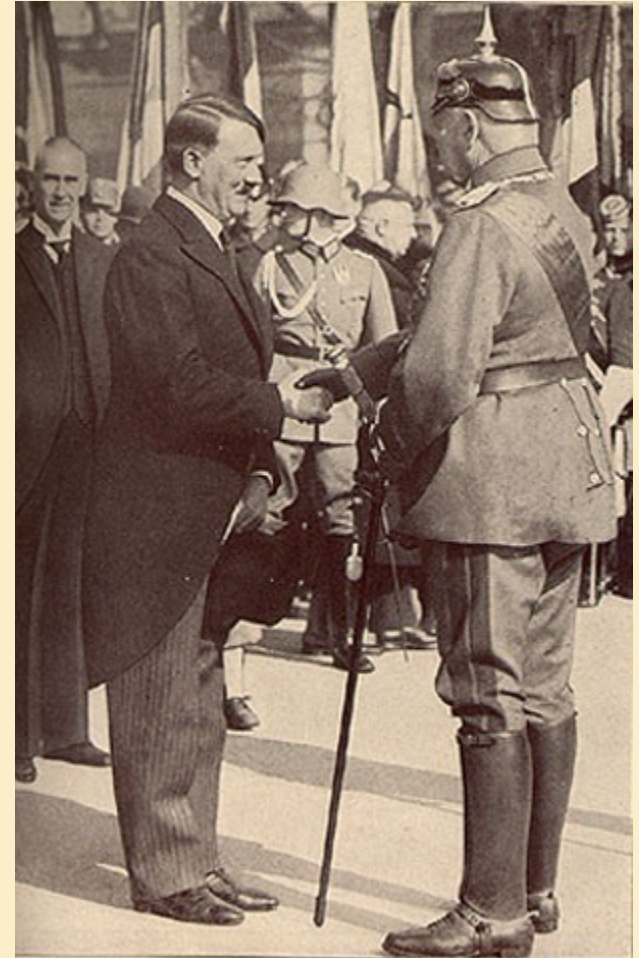
- Elected as President twice.
- Was re-elected in 1932, mainly with the support of those who saw him as a protection against Nazi lawlessness and brutality.
- By 1932 was old man-**85!**



President Hindenburg

PAUL VON HINDENBURG

- He feared that Hitler was a **threat to democracy.**
- Wrote to Hitler *‘a cabinet led by you would develop into a dictatorship’.*
- Yet, Hindenburg's own supporters thought the Nazis could be useful - albeit unpleasant - and were worth accommodating.



HINDENBURG

- The Nazis were now the largest party in the Reichstag with 37% of vote.
- Hitler was now in a position to demand the Chancellorship of the Reichstag.
- Hindenburg refused and Hitler declared that he would not bring his party into a Government for anything less than himself as Chancellor.
- Despite considerable pressure, **Hindenburg refused to appoint him.**

VON PAPEN & HITLER

- Nazis won 230 seats out of 608 in 1932.
- Became very useful to von Papen, hoped he could control Hitler and use Nazi support to increase his own power.
- *'In six months we'll have pushed Hitler so far into a corner he will be squealing.'*
- Offered Hitler the job of Vice Chancellor.
- Hitler refused, did not want to be linked to Von Papen's failing system.

HITLER'S RISE TO POWER



- Von Papen had enemies.
- General Kurt von Schleicher replaced him as chancellor in 1932 (lasted 2 months!)
- He tried to limit the activities of the Nazi Party, in return the Nazi's allied themselves with von Papen's party to defeat von Schleicher in the Reichstag.

HITLER'S RISE TO POWER

- With support from industrial leaders, von Papen persuaded Hindenburg to appoint Hitler as Chancellor.
- Hitler became Chancellor on the 30th January, 1933.



RISE TO POWER

- Hitler in full control?
- Few Nazi's in coalition government.
- Hindenburg had the power to get rid of Hitler at any time.

