

A black and white photograph of Adolf Hitler speaking at a podium. He is shown from the waist up, facing slightly to the right, with his mouth open as if in the middle of a speech. He is wearing a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a dark tie. His right hand is raised near the microphone. The podium has several microphones attached to it. In the background, a large, stylized swastika is visible on a banner or wall. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting Hitler's face and the podium against a dark background.

NAZISM AND THE RISE
OF HITLER

SYMBOL OF NAZI PARTY



Introduction

This lesson explains the Rise of Hitler and his art propaganda. The areas on which he concentrated to make Germany a world power

CONTENTS

- **Birth Of The Weimer Republic**
 - Treaty of Versailles
- **The Effects of the War**
- **Political Radicalism and Economic Crisis**
- **The Years of Depression**
 - Defects of Weimar Republic
- **Hitler's Rise To Power**
- **The Destruction of Democracy**
 - Police force

BIRTH OF THE WEIMER REPUBLIC

- Germany fought the First World War (1914–1918) along with the Austrian empire and against the Allies (England, France, and Russia).
- Germany initially made gains by occupying France and Belgium.
- Allies won defeating Germany and the Central Powers in 1918.

- The defeat of Imperial Germany gave an opportunity to parliamentary parties to recast German polity.
- A National Assembly met at Weimer and established a democratic constitution with a federal structure.
- The Republic, however, was not received well by its own people because of the terms its forced terms.

- Germany had to pay war reparations in gold which led to depletion of gold reserve.
- Hence , Germany refused to pay the war reparations, France occupied its leading industrial area, Ruhr.
- Germany retaliated with printing paper currency recklessly.



FAILURE OF WEIMAR REPUBLIC



- Germany's Weimar Republic was hit hard by the depression, as American loans to help rebuild the German economy now stopped. Unemployment soared, especially in larger cities, The unemployment rate reached nearly 30% in 1932, Repayment of the war reparations due by Germany were suspended in 1932 following the Lausanne Conference of 1932. By that time, Germany had repaid one eighth of the reparations.

Treaty of Versailles

- Germany lost its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population, 13% of its territories,
- 75% of its iron and 26% of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania.
- To weaken its power, the Allied Powers demilitarized Germany.

TREATY OF VERSAILLES AND IMPOSITIONS ON GERMANY



The Treaty of Versailles was one of the peace treaties at the end of World War I. It ended the state of war between Germany and the Allied Powers. It was signed on 28 June 1919, exactly five years after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. The other Central Powers on the German side of World War I were dealt with in separate treaties.

The Effects of the War

- The war had a devastating impact on the entire continent both psychologically and financially.
- From being a creditor, Europe became a debtor.
- The supporters of the Weimer Republic were criticized.

The Years of Depression

- 1924–1928 saw some stability, yet it was built on sand.
- Germany was totally dependent on short-term loans, largely from the USA.

- This support was withdrawn with the crash in 1929 of the Wall Street Exchange.
- The German economy was hit badly. It led to social unrest.
- The middle class and working population were filled with the fear of proletarianization.

HITLER'S RISE TO POWER

- Hitler was born in Austria in 1889.
- He earned many medals for bravery in the First World War.
- The German defeat horrified him.



- The Treaty of Versailles made him furious.
- He joined the German Workers Party and renamed it National Socialist German Workers' Party.
- This later came to be known as the Nazi Party.
- Nazism became a mass movement only during the Great Depression.

- The Nazi propaganda stirred hopes of a better future.
- Hitler was a powerful and effective speaker.
- He promised the people a strong nation where all would get employment.
- His politics included the significant rituals and spectacle in mass mobilization.





MEASURES TO CONTROL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

- All political parties were banned. Special surveillance and security forces were created to control the people and rule with impunity.
- The famous Enabling Act was passed on 3 March 1933.
- This Act gave all powers to Hitler and established dictatorship in Germany.

Police Forces



Storm Troopers (Police)



Gestapo (Secret Police)



SS police

GERMANY DURING THE TIME OF HITLER



EXPANSION OF NAZI POWER 1943

