

Student name: _____

Class code/teacher: _____

Timeline				Key Events	
1	1919	Hitler joins German Workers Party (DAP)	15	Hitler's early Life	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Devastated by the death of his mother in 1907 2. Shortly after he was rejected from art college, destroying his dream of becoming an artist 3. For the next 5 years Hitler slept rough in parks and earned pennies painting postcards
2	1920	25 Point Programme released – DAP changes it's name to National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP) or Nazi for short.	16	Hitler in World War I	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hitler volunteered to fight in World War I 2. He won the highest German medal for bravery. The Iron Cross First Class 3. He felt betrayed by the Weimar Politicians signed the armistice. He saw them as 'November Criminals' 4. He believed in the 'Dolchstoß' – 'stab in the back' myth. That communists and Jews had betrayed Germany by causing the armistice.
3	1921	Hitler becomes leader of the Nazi Party	17	Early Nazi Party	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1919 Hitler joins the DAP. Hitler started making speeches at meetings and discovered he was good at public speaking 2. He discovered that people agreed with the topics he spoke about e.g. November Criminals, Dolchstoß, hatred of the ToV, hatred of Jews, Hatred of communists. 3. 1920 Nazis publish 25 Point Plan. Included ideas about cratering an Empire, excluding Jews from society and destroying the ToV 4. 1921 becomes leader- 'Fuhrer' - of Nazi Party. Hitler decides that he should have ultimate power and be questioned by no one. This called the <i>Fuhrerprinzip</i> (Fuhrer principle) 5. 1921 SA (brownshirts) formed to protect the Nazi Party.
4	Nov. 1923	Nazi Party has 55,000 members			
5	Nov. 1923	Munich Putsch			
6	1924	Hitler writes ' Mein Kampf ' whilst in prison	18	Causes of Munich Putsch 1923	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Nazis thought the time was right to take power by force in November 1923. 2. Long term; hatred of the ToV, in particular war guilt and reparations. Hatred of November Criminals and Weimar Republic. 3. Short term: Nazi popularity increased; membership reached 50,000. War hero General Ludendorff gave his support to the Nazis. The French invaded the Ruhr and the Weimar Government did not fight back. 4. Trigger: hyperinflation made living conditions terrible and the Weimar government even more unpopular.
7	1924-1929	The 'Lean Years' .			
8	1926	Hitler Youth created	19	Consequences of Munich Putsch 1923	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hitler's trial was a propaganda success. 2. In prison Hitler wrote Mein Kampf which set out his beliefs 3. Hitler changed tactics; the Nazis would gain power by elections. The Nazis were not very successful at gaining votes until after 1929. Therefore 1925-29 was called the 'Lean Years' by the Nazis. 4. He announced changes at the Bamberg Conference in 1926 e.g creation of Hitler Youth and the SS, Hitler's personal bodyguard. 5. However, economic success of Weimar Republic 1925-29 means Nazis are not successful in elections. Know as the Lean Years
9	1926	SS. Hitler's bodyguard created.			
10	1929	Wall Street Crash . US stock market crashed causing the whole world to suffer economically in the Great Depression .			
11	1932	6 million German workers unemployed	20	Causes increase in popularity of Nazis 1929-33	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1929 Wall Street Crash causes the Great Depression. USA recalls loans from Germany. By 1932 6 million workers are unemployed. 2. Weimar Government had no money to deal with the serious economic problems caused by the Depression 3. This resulted in increasing support fro extremist parties promising to solve the problem of unemployment by sharing resources e.g. the Communist party (KPD). This worried the middle class, upper class and farmers who did not want to share their money and land. 4. The Nazis exploited the problem of unemployment and fear of communism to gain support. They promised jobs for the workers and to destroy the KPD 5. Hitler repeated these messages again and again in persuasive speeches that led to increased support 6. Josef Goebbels was Head of Propaganda and used clever tactics to increase support. e.g. slogans, posters, rallies, newspapers, radio, aeroplanes 7. Rich, communist fearing businessmen e.g. Krupp, Bosch and Thyssen paid for propaganda that led to increased support. 8. Nazis win 230 seats in the Reichstag. 37% of the vote in July 1932
12	1932	Hitler uses an aeroplane to visit 5 cities in one day and give speeches			
13	July 1932	Nazis win 230 seats in the Reichstag. 37% of the vote			
14	January 1933-	Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany (equivalent of Prime Minister in Britain)	21	Hitler becomes Chancellor 1933	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bruning bans the SA. Bruning planned to buy land from famers and give it to the unemployed. Both ideas are very unpopular 2. Bruning resigns and is replaced by von Papen Von Papen suggests abolishing the Weimar constitution as it keeps failing to provide stable governments 3. Von Schleicher warns Hindenburg that this will lead to Civil War. Hindenburg forces von Papen to resign. 4. Hindenburg appoints von Schleicher as Chancellor. He plans to create a Querfront (cross front). With a range of different Parties in a coalition, including the communists. 5. Papen and Hitler persuaded Hindenburg that this meant communists would take over. Hindenburg sacked von Schleicher 6. Papen said he would control Hitler. He said he could 'make Hitler squeak'. 7. Hitler becomes Chancellor on 30th January 1930