



The
Rise of
NAZISM

STANDARDS:

SS6H3 Explain conflict and change in Europe.

- a. Describe the aftermath of World War I: the rise of communism, the Treaty of Versailles, the rise of Nazism, and worldwide depression.
- b. Explain the rise of Nazism including preexisting prejudices, the use of propaganda, and events which resulted in the Holocaust.

Adolf Hitler

- In 1899, Adolf Hitler was born in Austria.
 - In 1913, as a teenager, he moved to Munich, Germany.
- Before his career in politics, Hitler was a German soldier who fought in World War I.
- Like many Germans, Hitler's sense of nationalism was very strong and he was furious when Germany lost the war and had to sign the Treaty of Versailles.



Adolf Hitler during World War I



Treaty of Versailles

- The Treaty of Versailles was negotiated by the Allied leaders with little input from Germany.
- It forced Germany to accept the blame for starting WWI, and it doled out a harsh punishment for doing so.
- Germany lost land and its military, and was also forced to pay reparations to war-torn countries.
- When the treaty was signed in June 1919, Hitler, like many Germans, was extremely angry.

Germans Protesting Treaty of Versailles



Reparations

- After the war, the Weimar Republic, a democratic government, was set up in Germany.
- The new government worked to rebuild Germany's economy, but paying reparations stood in the way.
 - Millions of dollars were leaving the country for France and Great Britain.
- Because so much money was going to other countries, Germany was unable to rebuild itself and fell into an economic depression.

Unemployment Line



Depression

- Prices went up as goods became scarce.
- Basic items such as food and clothing were not always available.
- Men had trouble finding jobs to support their families.
- The value of German money became extremely inflated.

Value of German Currency, 1914-1923

Date	Number of German Marks to the U.S. Dollar
1914	4.2
1919	14.0
1921	76.7
August 1923	4,620,455.0
November 1923	4,200,000,000,000.0





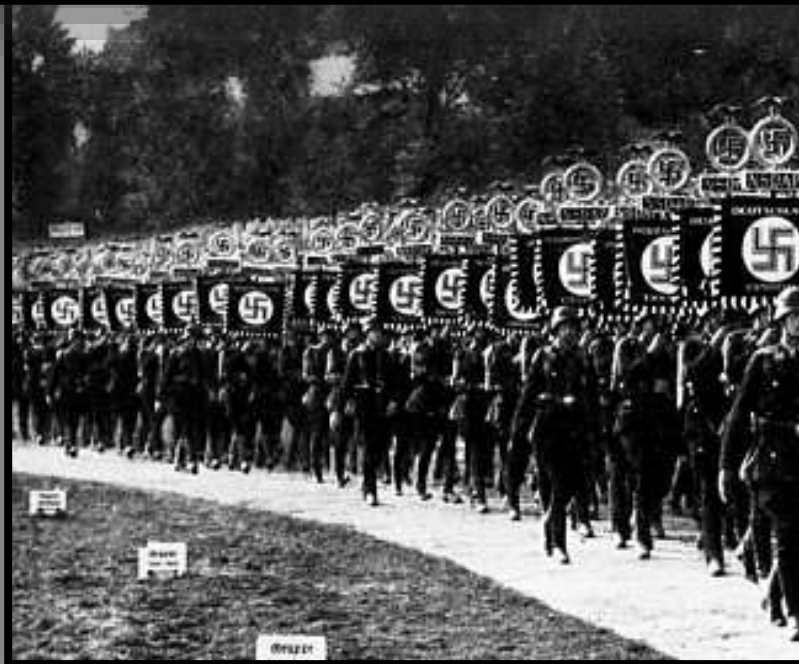
In 1923, the deutschmark was only good for making kites...



...And for burning in ovens to keep warm.

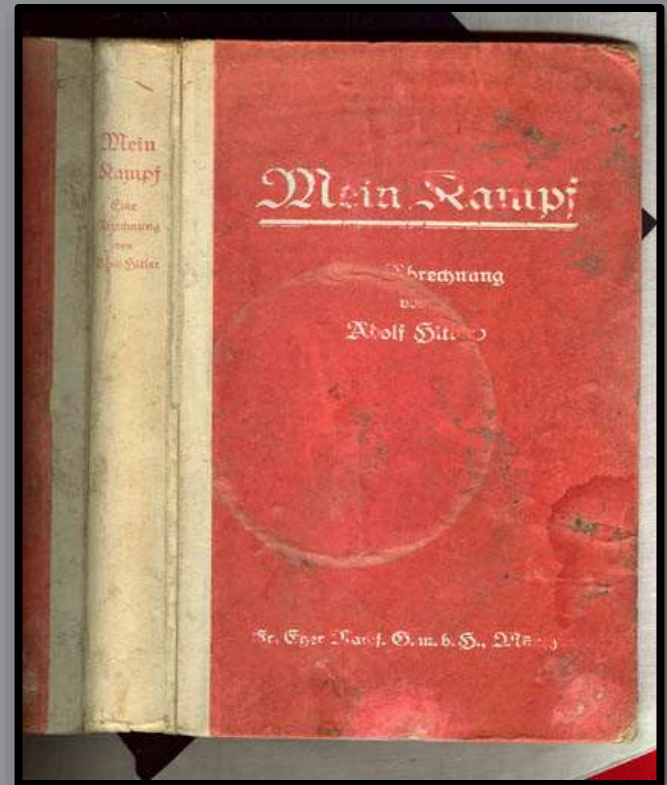
Nazi Party

- As the economic situation worsened, more and more people blamed the government.
- Adolf Hitler was also very angry with the situation and decided to enter politics.
 - He gave several powerful speeches that many Germans agreed with.
- Soon, Hitler was elected leader of the National Socialist German Worker's (Nazi) Party.
- In 1923, Hitler attempted to overthrow the Weimar Republic and take control of Germany.



Mein Kampf

- Hitler's coup failed and he was sentenced to nine months in prison.
- While incarcerated, Hitler wrote a book called *Mein Kampf*, which outlined his plan to save Germany.
 - Hitler's ideas included expanding Germany's lands, eliminating "impure" races, and creating a German dictatorship.
- Once released, Hitler continued giving his passionate speeches and gained more and more support for the Nazi party.



U.S. Impact

- In 1929 the US stock market crashed, causing an economic depression that rippled throughout the world.
- At this time, Germany's economy was being supported by loans from US banks.
- When the market crashed, the banks needed Germany to repay their debts immediately, which they obviously could not do.
- As a result, German businesses failed and many people lost their jobs.



Waiting for Work

Promises

- Germans were furious and looked to Hitler and the Nazis for help.
- Hitler promised to restore Germany and to make it a world power.
- He also promised to protect Germany's people by increasing the military and war materials production.
- Hitler was able to unite the German people by placing the blame for the country's problems on the Jewish population.
- He also called for an increase in Germany's lands.



Support for Hitler & the Nazi Party

Chancellor

- In 1932, the Nazi party won the majority of the vote (37%) in Germany's Parliament.
- Adolf Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany in 1933.
- Hitler immediately began changing the democratic country into a fascist state led by a dictator and controlled by the military.
- He now had total control and banned all opposing political parties.
 - Anyone who spoke out against Hitler was threatened by the Nazis, sent to a concentration camp for political prisoners, or killed.



Hitler becomes Chancellor



Nazi Control

Violations

- **Hitler and the Nazis soon had all the power in Germany.**
- **Right away, he began to violate the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.**
- **Hitler began to rebuild the military and reopened factories to build more weapons.**
- **He stopped reparations payments and began to expand the German empire by taking over neighboring countries' lands.**



WWII

- In 1938, Hitler annexed Austria and took over part of Czechoslovakia.
- Initially, Great Britain and France did not stop Hitler because they wanted to avoid conflict.
- Then, on September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland.
- This was the last straw and World War II had begun...



The
Holocaust

The Purge

- **Hitler's army was on a mission to take control of all of Europe and to purge the continent of "impure" races.**
- **He blamed Jews for Germany's problems following WWI, and he also wanted to remove those he considered inferior to the Aryan race.**
- **Hitler targeted the physically and mentally handicapped, Jehovah's Witnesses, Romas, Slavs, and many others.**

Propaganda

- Hitler and the Nazis used propaganda such as posters, radio shows, and movies to turn Aryan Germans against their Jewish neighbors.
- Germans responded by destroying Jewish homes, businesses, and churches.



Holocaust

- The Holocaust was the systematic, state-sponsored killing of 11 million innocent people (6 million of whom were Jewish).
- It began in 1933, when Hitler and the Nazis came to power in Germany, and lasted until 1945.
- During the Holocaust, Hitler targeted men, women, and children that he believed to be inferior to “pure” Germans.





Arriving at Auschwitz



Holocaust

- Beginning in 1941, every Jewish person was required to wear a yellow Star of David and forced to live in crowded areas called ghettos.
- A few months later, Jews began being deported to concentration camps.
- These camps were killing facilities with gas chambers that could kill thousands of people at one time.





Teenagers at Auschwitz



Gas Chamber

Evidence

- When Germany began losing WWII, they started killing thousands of Jews every day.
- Hitler wanted to hide the evidence of the mass killing and ordered as many camps as possible to be destroyed.
- As the Allies moved across Europe in 1945, they came across some of the camps and were horrified by what they saw.
 - The survivors were nearly skeletons from lack of food, and piles of corpses were everywhere.



After

- The Allied forces freed camps that still had surviving prisoners.
- Many of the survivors were afraid to go back to their former homes and had no place to go.
- In 1948, the United Nations created the state of Israel, a place for Jewish immigrants to call home.







The End of
NAZISM

Defeat

- In 1945, the Allied forces closed in on the Germans and their defeat was imminent.
- When Hitler realized what was happening, he retreated to his underground bunker and committed suicide on April 30, 1945.
- The Nazis' reign of terror was finally over.
- All symbols of Nazism were outlawed.