

# Kahoot!

PIN: 07295308



1. What right-wing uprising attempted to seize power in March 1920?
2. What industrial area of Germany was occupied by the French?
3. How did the Dawes Plan (1924) enable Germany to keep up with reparations payments?
4. What did the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928) say?
5. What were the more liberated women of the 1920s called?
6. What design college helped spread new artistic ideas?
7. What was the document written by Hitler and Drexler that outlined the political direction of the DAP called?
8. What year did the Munich Putsch happen in?
9. What famous WW1 general took part in the Munich Putsch?
10. What does "Socialism" mean?

[https://kahoot.it/challenge/07295308?  
challenge-id=25185d3b-45e0-401c-  
8e64-5b2843f63c39\\_1612519630335](https://kahoot.it/challenge/07295308?challenge-id=25185d3b-45e0-401c-8e64-5b2843f63c39_1612519630335)



1. What right-wing uprising attempted to seize power in March 1920?

Freikorps – Kapp Putsch

2. What industrial area of Germany was occupied by the French? Ruhr

3. How did the Dawes Plan (1924) enable Germany to keep up with reparations payments?

Reparation payments reduced to \$50 million per year and US loans

4. What did the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928) say?

Countries would not use war to further foreign policy aims.

5. What were the more liberated women of the 1920s called? New women

6. What design college helped spread new artistic ideas? Bauhaus

7. What was the document written by Hitler and Drexler that outlined the political direction of the DAP called? 25 point programme

8. What year did the Munich Putsch happen in? 1923

9. What famous WW1 general took part in the Munich Putsch? Ludendorff

10. What does “Socialism” mean? Collective government ownership , no private property

# Title: What happened during the 'Lean Years' of the Nazi Party?

## Lesson objectives:

**Describe** what the term 'Lean Years' means.

**Explain** why the Nazi Party was reorganised.

Why might a political party reorganise today?

Individual  
liberty, Rule of  
law & democracy



Between 1924-1929 the Nazi party struggled to get support. These years are sometimes called the Lean Years. There were several reasons for this:

**Reason 1:**

\_\_\_\_\_ new currency, followed by the Dawes Plan and the \_\_\_\_\_ plan, made the \_\_\_\_\_ stable again. Hyperinflation ended, there were more \_\_\_\_\_ and the public were better off. This meant \_\_\_\_\_ parties like the NSDAP did not get as much support. Moderate parties like the SPD instead gained support. They won \_\_\_\_\_% of the vote in the election of May 1928.

**Reason 2:**

Under Stresemann, the Locarno Pact, the League of \_\_\_\_\_ and the Kellogg-\_\_\_\_\_ Pact all gave Germany a much improved \_\_\_\_\_ around the world. This made the Weimar Republic more popular and the NSDAP less popular.

**Reason 3:**

In 1925, retired Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg became \_\_\_\_\_ of the Weimar Republic. As a heroic leader of the German \_\_\_\_\_ he was wildly \_\_\_\_\_. This increased support of the Weimar Republic and cut support of the \_\_\_\_\_.

**MISSING WORDS:**

- Stresemann's
- President
- Nations
- Young
- army
- Briand
- popular
- economy
- jobs
- Reputation
- extremist
- 30
- NSDAP

**EXTENSION:**

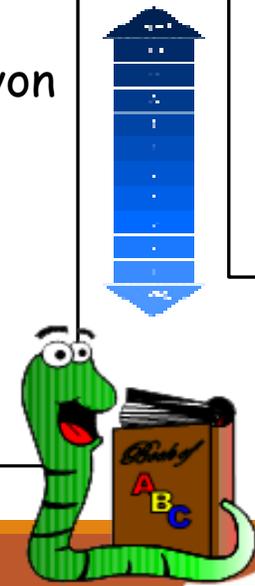
Reduce each of these reasons down to one key word.

**CHALLENGE**

Which do you think was the most important reason? Why?

**KEY FACT:**

The Nazis received only 1% of the vote in Berlin in 1929.



Between 1924-1929 the Nazi party struggled to get support. These years are sometimes called the Lean Years. There were several reasons for this:

### Reason 1:

**Stresemann's** new currency, followed by the Dawes Plan and the **Young** plan, made the **economy** stable again. Hyperinflation ended, there were more **jobs** and the public were better off. This meant **extremist** parties like the NSDAP did not get as much support. Moderate parties like the SPD instead gained support. They won **30%** of the vote in the election of May 1928.

### EXTENSION:

Reduce each of these reasons down to one key word.

### CHALLENGE

Which do you think was the most important reason? Why?

### Reason 2:

Under Stresemann, the Locarno Pact, the League of **Nations** and the **Kellogg-Briand** Pact all gave Germany a much improved **reputation** around the world. This made the Weimar Republic more popular and the NSDAP less popular.

### Reason 3:

In 1925, retired Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg became **President** of the Weimar Republic. As a heroic leader of the German **army** he was wildly **popular**. This increased support of the Weimar Republic and cut support of the **NSDAP**.

### MISSING WORDS:

Stresemann's  
President  
Nations  
Young  
army  
Briand  
popular  
economy  
jobs  
Reputation  
extremist  
30  
NSDAP

### KEY FACT:

The Nazis received only 1% of the vote in Berlin in 1929.



# Reorganisation of the party

Although it is true that the Nazis struggled to make big political gains during the Golden Years of the Weimar Republic, they actually went through a lot of important **reorganisation**. This improved the structure of the party and further strengthened Hitler's control over it.

This meant that when economic trouble started again, in 1929, the Nazis were in a **very strong position** and were able to move quickly to capitalise on it.

# NSDAP Reorganisation 1924-1929

The Nazi Party Headquarters

A National Party

The *Schutzstaffel* (The SS)

The Bamberg Conference

**CHALLENGE:**

To what extent were the years 1924-1929 truly "lean" years? Consider arguments for and against.

# Your Task

Finish the A3 sheet by making notes using the information sheets.

## EXTENSION

Write a 10 question quiz based on what we have learned today that you can give to another student.

Find someone else who has finished and swap quizzes, see how many you can get right!

## CHALLENGE

To what extent were the years 1924-1929 really "lean years" for the Nazi Party? Explain in a paragraph in your book.



The central headquarters of the NSDAP remained in Munich

Intelligent administrators like Phillip Bouhler and Franz Schwarz were put in key positions, they helped to improve the **organisation** and **finance** of the party

The party created mini-departments for different aspects of government. This included departments for finance, foreign affairs, education and agriculture.

Groups like the **German Woman's Order**, the **Nationalist Socialist German Student's League** and the **School Pupil's League** were set up and run from this HQ

# Nazi Party headquarters



**The NSDAP headquarters in Munich**

# A national party

The NSDAP was well supported in Munich, but not anywhere else in Germany. Steps were taken to make the NSDAP stronger across the country.

Germany was divided into 35 regions (called *Gaue*). Each *Gau* had a local leader, a *Gauleiter*. Some of these became important figures:

- **Joseph Goebbels** was a key figure in the Rhineland
- **Gregor Strasser** was an important *Gauleiter* in the north of Germany

To pay for this expansion Hitler raised money from **wealthy industrialists** who agreed with his nationalist views. He received large loans from big businesses like Krupp and Bosch who believed he would be able to protect them from **trade unions**.



**Joseph Goebbels**

Hitler also strengthened the paramilitary (private military) forces of the Nazi Party. He increased the size of the SA to 400,000, but by the mid 1920s he was losing his trust in his storm troopers.

- They were led by **Ernst Rohm** and were more loyal to him than they were to Hitler.
- It was mostly made up of **violent thugs** and they were very difficult to control.

In 1925 Hitler took steps to regain control over these forces. He **replaced Rohm** as leader. Rohm then left the country until he returned to the Nazi Party in 1930.

He set up a new organisation called the Protection Squad, the **Schutzstaffel** or **SS** in German. They were a smaller organisation and specially selected to be Hitler's personal bodyguard.

The SS was placed under the command of **Heinrich Himmler**, who increased its size to 3,000 men. It gained a fearsome reputation.

# The *Schutzstaffel* (The SS)



**The SS on parade, the signs read "Germany Awake!"**

# The Bamberg Conference

By early 1926 it was clear that there was a split in the party.

Some people preferred the **socialist** aspect of the NSDAP. These were workers from the north and industrial areas. The powerful *Gauleiters* **Strasser** and **Goebbels** were in this group.

Others preferred the **nationalist** aspect of the party. This included Hitler himself and all the rich business owning friends he'd been making.

To resolve this, Hitler called a party conference. He located it in the city of Bamberg, which is in the south of Germany and meant that it was mostly full of his more nationalist supporters.

In the conference, he allowed the socialist leaders like Strasser to put forward their ideas, but then followed with a **five hour speech** of his own. He made it seem like the socialists were actually communists and suggested that they were enemies of the Nazi party.

Hitler also succeeded in persuading Goebbels to come over to his side, Strasser later called him a "scheming dwarf"

At the end of the conference Hitler had clearly won. The socialist aspects of the party rapidly declined and Hitler gained even more control.

Goebbels was promoted to *Gauleiter* of Berlin as a reward. Strasser pledged his loyalty to Hitler but was murdered on Hitler's orders in 1934.

# Failed uprising

*The Putsch had failed*

*Stresemann came to power*

*The worst of the economic crisis  
seemed over*

*So what happened to Hitler and  
the Nazi Party ?*



*'Instead of working to achieve power by armed coup, we shall have to hold our noses and enter the Reichstag against the opposition deputies. If outvoting them takes longer than out shooting them, at least the results will be guaranteed by their own constitution, Sooner or later we shall have a majority, and after that – Germany.'*

**Hitler speaking in the mid 1920s.**

**Green-**How is Hitler going to try to get power now?

**Yellow-**Pick a quote from the source to show how Hitler will get power.

**Blue-** Why has Hitler decided to change his methods? Explain.

**Challenge-** What would you do now if you were Hitler?

Give two things you can infer from Source A about the reformation of the Nazi Party in 1926. (4 marks)

### Mark scheme



1-2 marks: Simple statements pointing out things in the source.

3-4 marks: A supported INFERENCE (an idea about what the source means or what its message is) from the source backed up by examples and your own knowledge to help you explain.

Complete the table below to explain your answer.

(i) What I can infer...

.....  
.....  
.....

Details in the source that tell me this...

.....  
.....  
.....

(i) What I can infer...

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Details in the source that tell me this...

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.....  
.....

*'Instead of working to achieve power by armed coup, we shall have to hold our noses and enter the Reichstag against the opposition deputies. If outvoting them takes longer than out shooting them, at least the results will be guaranteed by their own constitution, Sooner or later we shall have a majority, and after that – Germany.'*

**Source A - Hitler speaking in the mid 1920s.**

