

# Treaty of Versailles

**TRUE OR FALSE?**



1

Reparations were set at 6.6 billion pounds.

2

Article 123 of the Treaty stated that Germany had caused the war, known as the War Guilt Clause.

3

In terms of land, Germany lost 10% of its population and 13% of its European land.

4

Germany's army was limited to 1 million men.

5

Germany lost all of its overseas colonies, property and investments.

6

Germany's navy was limited to 6 battleships, 6 cruisers, 12 destroyers and 12 torpedo boats. No submarines were allowed.

# Treaty of Versailles

TRUE OR FALSE?



1 Reparations were set at 6.6 billion pounds.

2 Article 123 of the Treaty stated that Germany had caused the war, known as the War Guilt Clause. **Article 231**

3 In terms of land, Germany lost 10% of its population and 13% of its European land.

4 Germany's army was limited to 1 million men. **100,000 men**

5 Germany lost all of its overseas colonies, property and investments.

6 Germany's navy was limited to 6 battleships, 6 cruisers, 12 destroyers and 12 torpedo boats. No submarines were allowed.

# Title: How did the Munich Putsch start and what happened?

## Lesson objectives:

**Describe** what caused the Munich Putsch.

**Explain** the events of the Munich Putsch.

**Assess** which was the most important cause of the Munich Putsch.

Could an uprising like this be successful today?

(A lack of!) Rule of law & democracy



# The Munich Putsch (1923)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pJVQZWLqSPE>

- 1) Describe 3 problems in Germany before 1923
- 2) Due to hyperinflation, how much did bread cost?
- 3) What was Hitler's response to these problems?
- 4) Who did Hitler take inspiration from?
- 5) Where did the Munich Putsch take place?
- 6) Who did Hitler want to get on his side?
- 7) How did Hitler win over the crowd in the beer hall?
- 8) What did the 3 Bavarian leaders do when General Ludendorff arrived?
- 9) What happened once Hitler left?
- 10) How many supporters did Hitler march through Munich?
- 11) What happened to Hitler during the police gunfire?
- 12) How many Nazis and police were killed?
- 13) What happened to Hitler?

# The Munich Putsch (1923)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pJVQZWLqSPE>

- 1) Describe 3 problems in Germany before 1923  
*Hyperinflation, Treaty of Versailles (diktat), weak government, French invasion of the Ruhr, political uprisings from the left and right.*
- 2) Due to hyperinflation, how much did bread cost?  
*200 billion marks.*
- 3) What was Hitler's response to these problems?  
*He wanted to start an open revolution against the Weimar government.*
- 4) Who did Hitler take inspiration from?  
*Mussolini and Napoleon.*
- 5) Where did the Munich Putsch take place?  
*A beer hall called the Burgerbrau Keller.*
- 6) Who did Hitler want to get on his side?  
*Gustav von Kahr (Bavarian state leader), von Seisser (head of the Bavarian police) and von Lossow (head of the Bavarian army).*
- 7) How did Hitler win over the crowd in the beer hall?  
*A masterful speech applying to their nationalism.*
- 8) What did the 3 Bavarian leaders do when General Ludendorff arrived?  
*Agreed to support Hitler.*
- 9) What happened once Hitler left?  
*The 3 Bavarian leaders abandoned Hitler.*
- 10) How many supporters did Hitler march through Munich?  
*2,000 supporters.*
- 11) What happened to Hitler during the police gunfire?  
*His shoulder was dislocated.*
- 12) How many Nazis and police were killed?  
*14 Nazis and 4 policeman.*
- 13) What happened to Hitler?  
*He was arrested and put on trial.*

# Causes of the Munich Putsch

<b>LONG TERM</b>	<b>MEDIUM TERM</b>	<b>SHORT TERM</b>

**Invasion of the Ruhr**

**In Italy, Fascist leader Mussolini had successfully attempted a military take over of Rome in 1922**

**Hatred of the Weimar Government**

**The SA were being violent and were getting away with it**

**Lost German colonies and empire**

**Growth of Nazi membership – 50,000 in 1923**

**November Criminals**

**Local support in Munich**

**Hyperinflation**

**Reparations**

**Treaty of Versailles**

**Dolchstoß**

**CHALLENGE:**

What do you think were the main reasons why Hitler thought the Putsch would be successful?

# Causes of the Munich Putsch

LONG TERM	MEDIUM TERM	SHORT TERM
<p>Lost German colonies and empire</p>	<p>In Italy, Fascist leader Mussolini had successfully attempted a military take over of Rome in 1922</p>	<p>Invasion of the Ruhr</p>
<p>Hatred of the Weimar Government</p>	<p>Growth of Nazi membership – 50,000 in 1923</p>	<p>Hyperinflation</p>
<p>November Criminals</p>	<p>The SA were being violent and were getting away with it</p>	
<p>Treaty of Versailles</p>	<p>Local support in Munich</p>	
<p>Dolchstoss</p>		
<p>Reparations</p>		

Use the next 3 slides to help you draw a **sequence of pictures** which represent the events of the Munich Putsch.

You may use as many **pictures** and **numbers** and **names** as you want, but you can only use 5 other words. For example:



8<sup>th</sup> November 1923, Von Kahr

## November 8<sup>th</sup> 1923

On the evening of November 8<sup>th</sup> 1923, some local government officials were meeting in a beer hall in Munich. Among these officials was Gustav von Kahr, the leader of the state government of Bavaria.

Hitler burst into the beer hall with 600 SA storm troopers. He shot into the ceiling and declared that he was taking over the state of Bavaria, and would march on Berlin to overthrow the Weimar government. He had with him General Ludendorff, a famous and heroic German army general from World War 1. He announced that Ludendorff would be the new leader of the army and Hitler would become the President of Germany.

He demanded that Kahr and the other government officials support his uprising and, at gunpoint, they agreed. Meanwhile Ernst Rohm and the rest of the SA took over the Munich city police and army headquarters.

## November 9<sup>th</sup> 1923

Over the night, while Hitler was away organising the uprising, Ludendorff agreed to let Kahr and the other government officials leave to go home to their families. He trusted that they were on the Nazi side. Kahr disliked Hitler and immediately contacted the German army, which was still loyal to the Weimar government.

The next day, Hitler, Rohm and 3,000 supporters prepared to complete their take-over of Munich. They expected the local towns people and government officials to be on their side, they were badly mistaken.

Not only did the local people fail to show any interest in his putsch, but Rohm had failed to take the army barracks, and it had been able to quickly organise and was prepared to defend the city.

## November 9<sup>th</sup> 1923

Hitler and Ludendorff led a group of SA to the main square where they met the state police. Gunfire erupted, Hitler's bodyguards managed to jump in front of him, dragging him down and dislocating his shoulder, but shielding him from the bullets. In a moment, 14 Nazi supporters and 4 policemen were shot dead.

The rebellion descended into chaos, with many of the leaders fleeing. Ludendorff, Rohm and Streicher were all arrested, Goering was shot in the thigh but escaped out of the country.

Hitler fled and hid in the house of a supporter, where two days later he was found hiding in a wardrobe and arrested.

One reason why the Munich Putsch failed was...

I know that...

This meant that...

Also...

This meant that...

Therefore, the Munich Putsch failed because...

# Explain why the Munich Putsch failed (12 mark practice paragraph)

