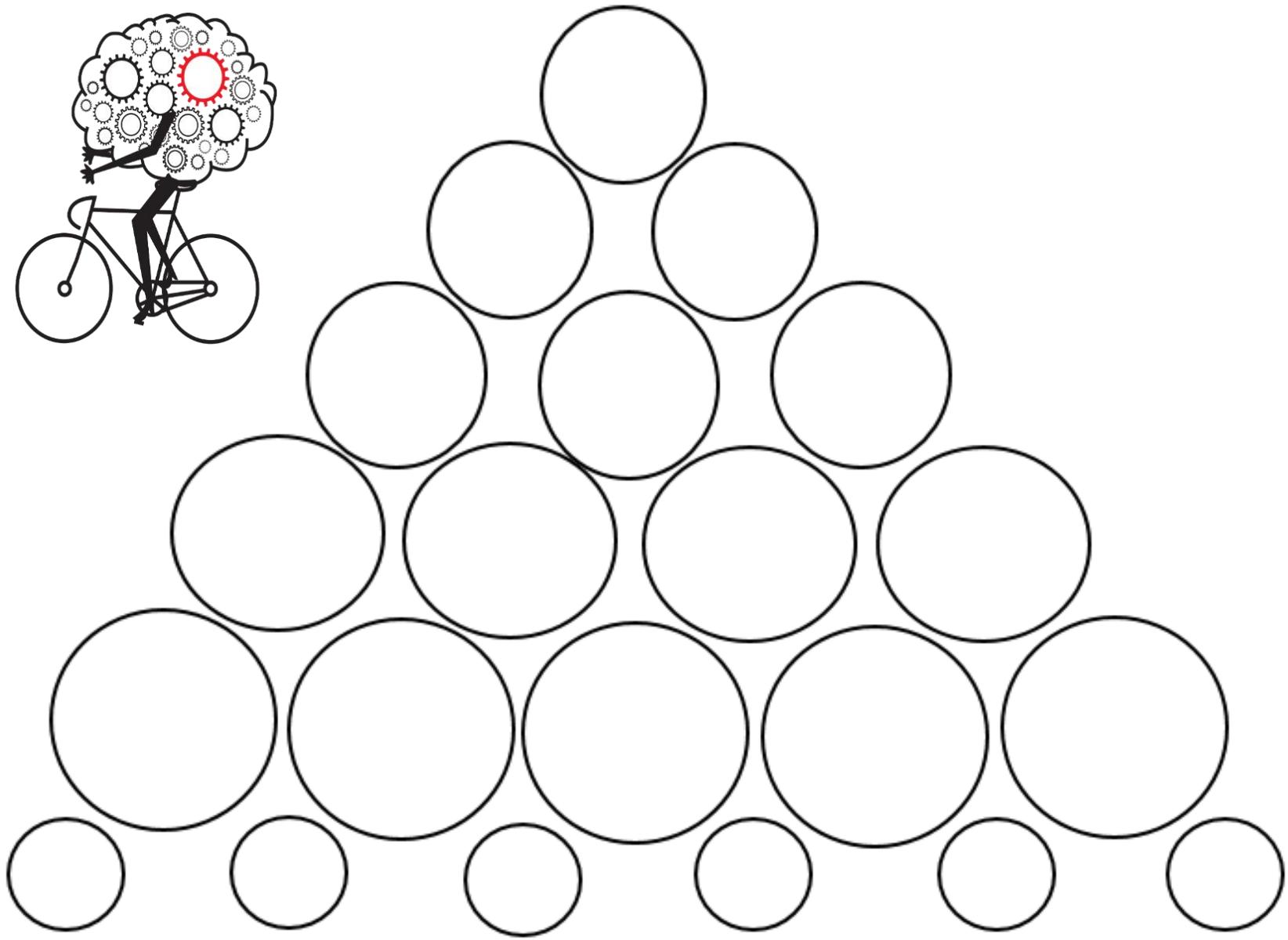


# Title: What were the consequences of the Munich Putsch for Hitler and the NSDAP?



1. The name of the general who supported Hitler's Munich Putsch.
2. The number of Nazis and Policeman that were killed during the Putsch.
3. The 3 men Hitler 'convinced' the support him.
4. Name 4 terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
5. Give 5 points from Hitler's 25 point programme.
6. Write down 6 causes of the Munich Putsch.

# Title: What were the consequences of the Munich Putsch for Hitler and the NSDAP?

## Lesson objectives:

**Describe** the short term and long term consequences of the Munich Putsch.

**Explain** why the courts made the decisions they did.

**Assess** if the Munich Putsch was a success or failure for Hitler.



(lack of)  
Rule of law  
democracy





## Rise of Evil



What is prison like for Hitler?

What positives does Hitler gain from his trial?

What is the outcome of Hitler's trial?



What does he do whilst he is in prison?

# Consequences of the Munich Putsch

The Munich Putsch was a total failure. The intention was to take control of Germany, but in the end the Nazis were easily beaten.

Use the information to make a "Successes" and "Failures" scales that consider the consequences of the Munich Putsch.

## EXTENSION:

Use two highlighters to categorise the consequences into "Short Term Consequences" and "Long Term Consequences"

## CHALLENGE:

To what extent was the Munich Putsch a failure? Explain in a paragraph in your book



## Consequences of the Munich Putsch

- Ludendorff found not guilty, more because of his popularity in Germany than any evidence.
- The NSDAP was humiliated and shown to be unable to force meaningful change.
- During the trial Hitler was given lots of time to speak publicly and the Judge (who was a supporter) gave Hitler all the tools to control his public image. The trial ended up making him a national celebrity and icon.
- Hitler was found guilty of treason and sent to prison
- Hitler was banned from public speaking until 1927
- Hitler's prison term was the minimum possible length, 5 years, and he was released early after only 9 months. His prison cell was very comfortable and he received everything he wanted.
- The NSDAP was made an illegal organisation
- Hitler used his time in prison to write his memoirs, *Mein Kampf* ("My Struggle"), a book which contained his political ideas. It went on to become a best seller.
- Hitler realised that a violent uprising was not going to be successful, and changed his strategy. He now aimed to build a genuine political party and win through democracy.
- The ban on the NSDAP was lifted three years later, in February 1925. Even before that, the Nazis had won 32 seats by running under a different name.

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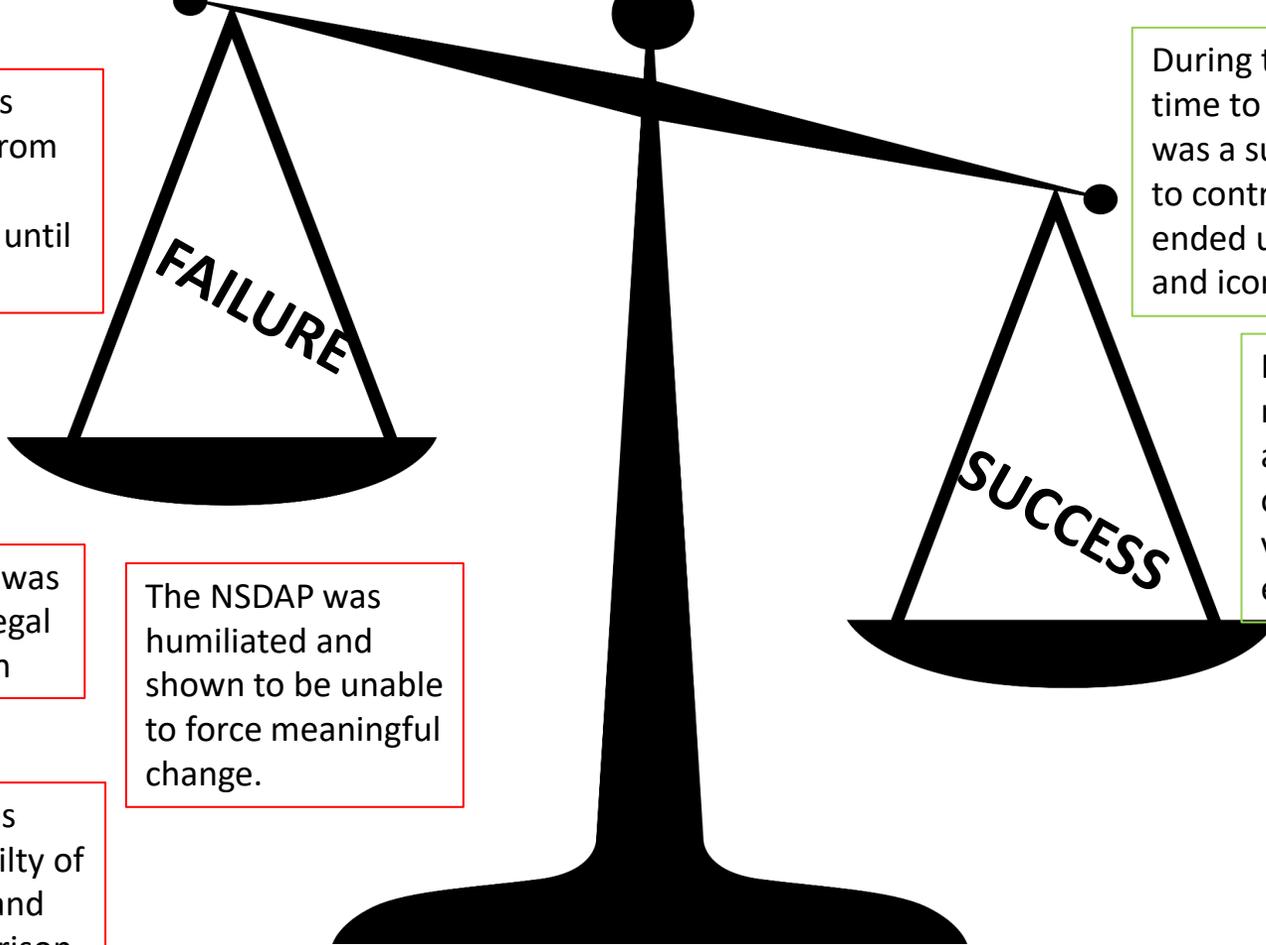
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What can you SEE in this picture?



Why do you think this picture was created?

Source E: A painting made later by one of Hitler's followers who took part in the Munich Putsch. In the foreground the police are opening fire on the Nazis. Hitler stands with his arm raised with Ludendorff on his right.



How accurate to you think this picture is?



What QUESTIONS do you have for this picture?



## Mein Kampf

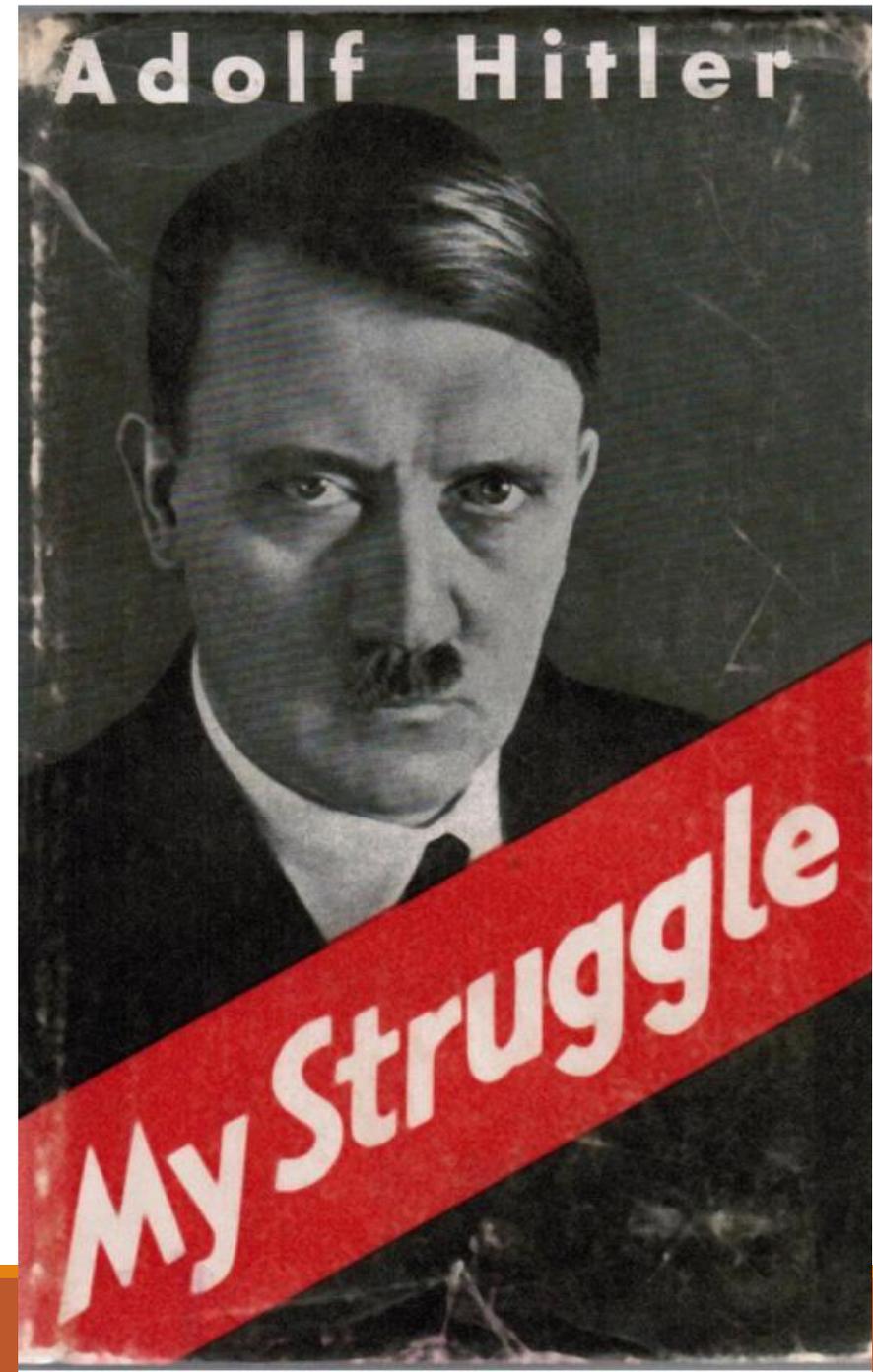
Written during Hitler's time in Landsburg Prison, *Mein Kampf* (My Struggle) detailed Hitler's political beliefs.

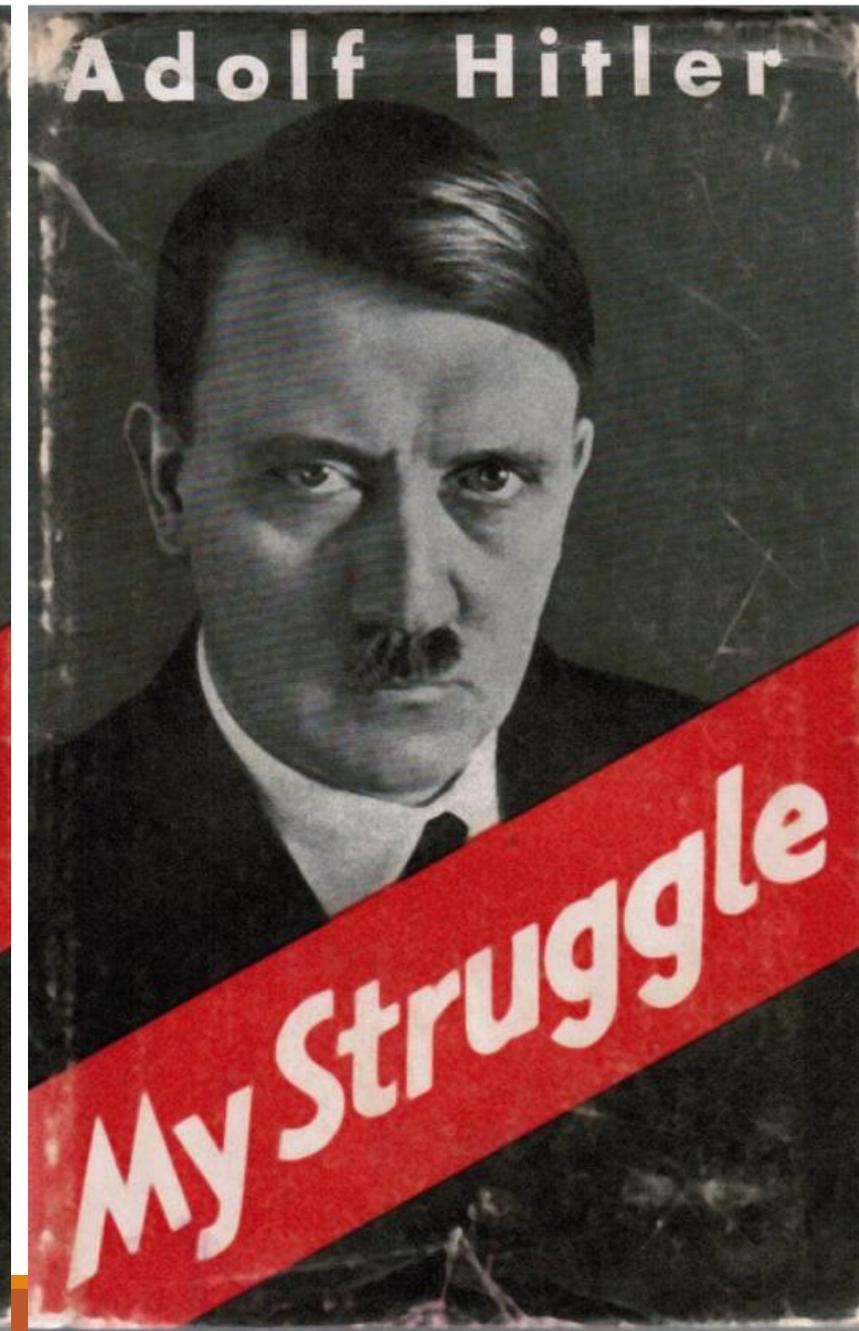
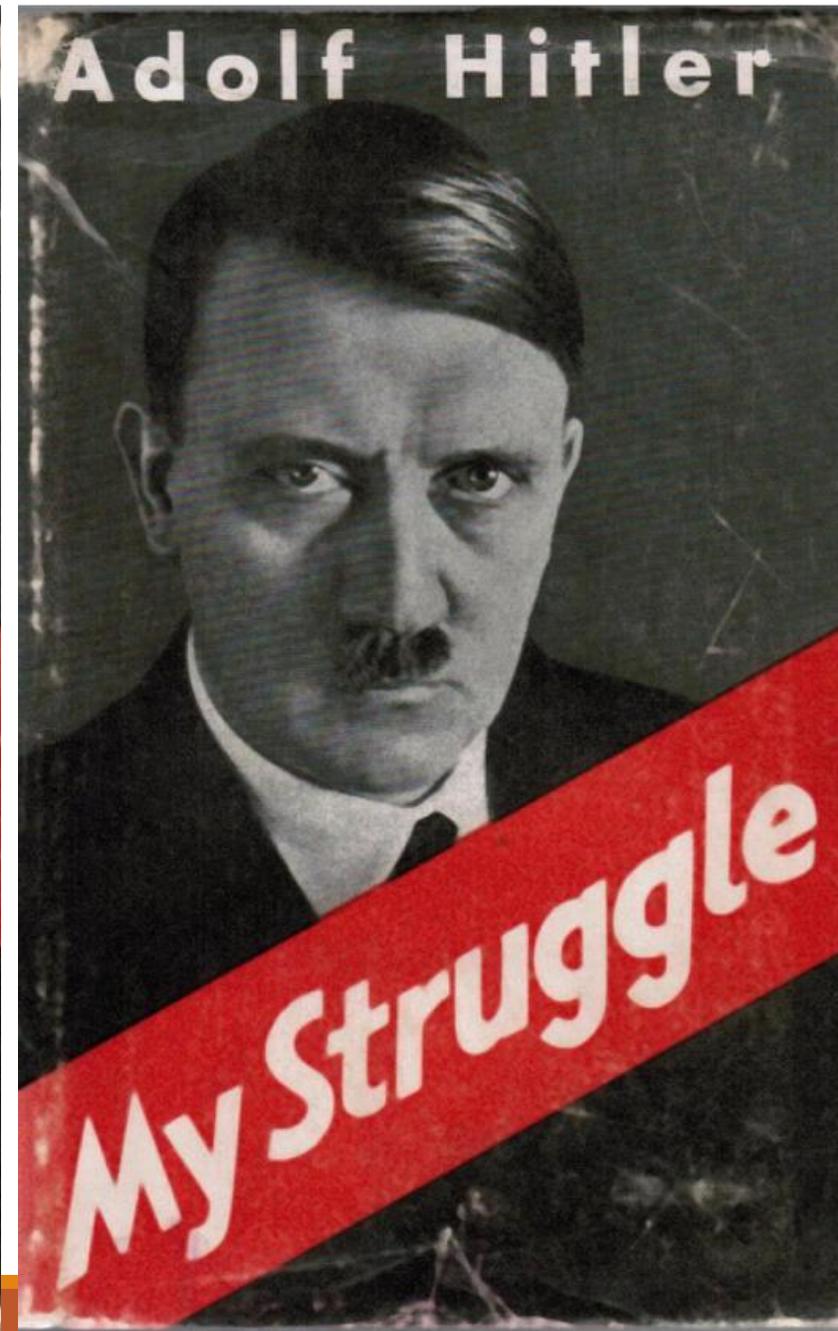
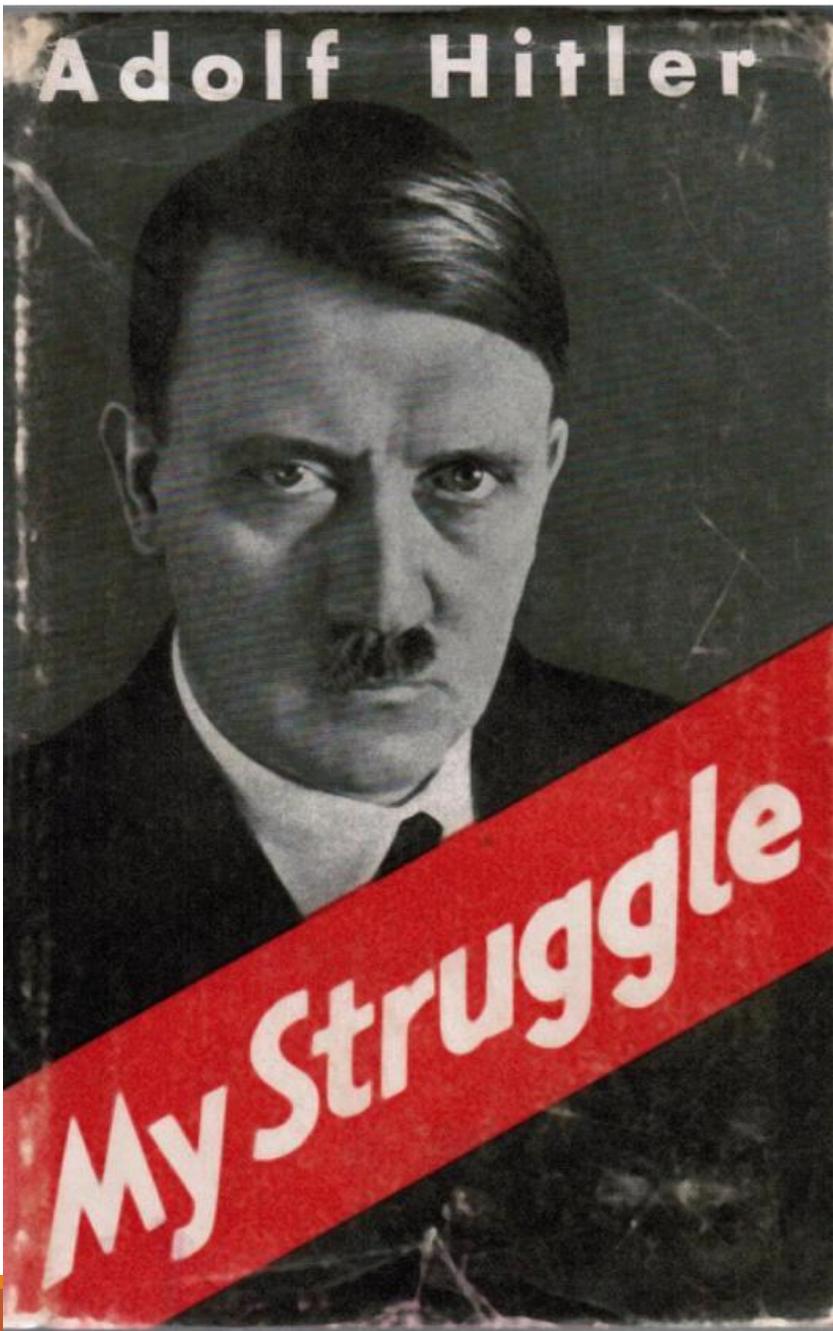
Summarise his beliefs in your book.

### CHALLENGES:

Which of Hitler's ideas would be the easiest to achieve?

Which of his ideas would be the hardest to achieve?





## Mein Kampf

### ***Racial Purity***

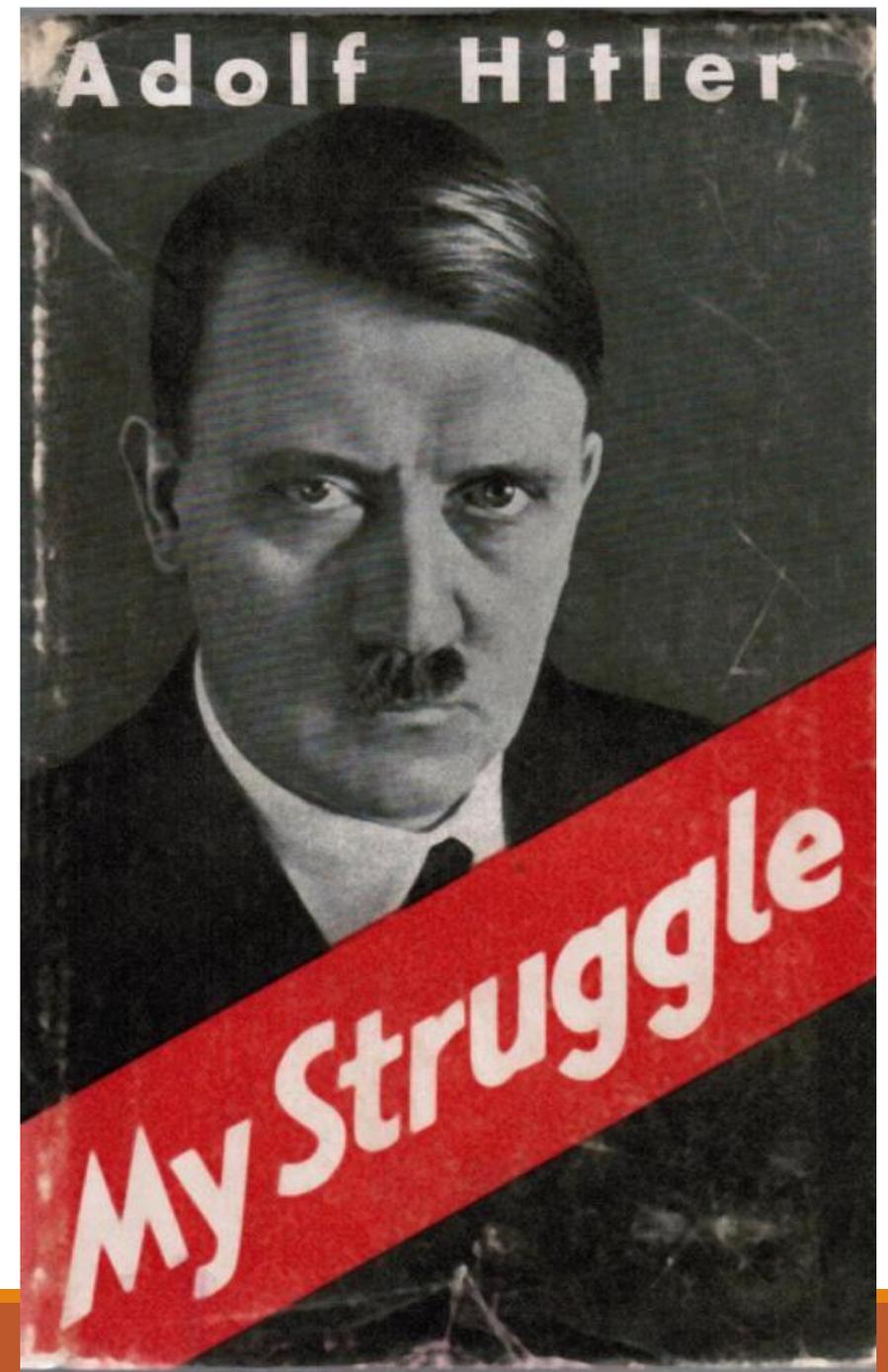
Hitler makes his racist views clear in this book. It says:

- The German white race (which he **called the Aryan race**) **was destined to rule the world**
- **The Jews were conspiring to destroy Germany**, they would do this by taking over German businesses and political groups like the SPD
- **Destruction of the weak (disabled, lesser races etc.) would provide more living space and purity for the strong.**

### ***Nationalism***

Hitler wants to strengthen Germany and the German people.

- **Reverse the Treaty of Versailles**
- There is not enough space in Germany for the German people, they need more living space (which he called ***Lebensraum***)
- Germany needed to take this living space by force from Eastern European nations.



## ***Socialism***

Hitler emphasises his belief in **raising the power of the workers.**

- Use the earning power of big business and farming to help German people, not rich landowners

## ***Totalitarianism***

Hitler hated democracy and believed power should be held by **one strong leader.**

- The **Weimar Republic must end**
- It must be replaced by one strong leader who would be given full power to do whatever is necessary to make Germany strong

## ***Traditional German Values***

**Hitler supported tradition and old fashioned German ideas.**

- Strong family values
- Clear male and female roles - the men work, the women raise the children
- Christian morals and religion
- Old-fashioned, traditional German art, music and theatre.

