**Why did Hitler become Chancellor?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Point** | **Evidence** | **Explain** |
| The Depression  | Us banks recall loans to Germany because of the Wall St Crash.Businesses go bankrupt and many people are unemployed.Life is a struggle for many people, poverty, hunger and homelessness is common. | Weimar appeared helpless in trying to solve the economic crisis. Many people blamed the Weimar government for the situation Germany was in, they felt extremely bitter as they had already experienced one depression. Support for extremist parties increased including the Nazi Party. |
| The efforts of the Nazi Party.(Hitler’s leadership, promises, organisation, propaganda) |  |  |
| Fear of Communism |  |  |
| Weak opposition |  |  |
| Political deal |  |  |

**Why did Hitler become Chancellor?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Point** | **Evidence** | **Explain** |
| The Depression  | Us banks recall loans to Germany because of the Wall St Crash.Businesses go bankrupt and many people are unemployed.Life is a struggle for many people, poverty, hunger and homelessness is common. | This helped Hitler become chancellor because Weimar appeared helpless in trying to solve the economic crisis. Many people blamed the Weimar government for the situation Germany was in, they felt extremely bitter as they had already experienced one depression. Support for extremist parties increased including the Nazi Party. |
| The efforts of the Nazi Party.(Hitler’s leadership, promises, organisation, propaganda) | Hitler made impressive and memorable speeches, presented himself as a strong leader who could solve Germany’s problems. The Nazis made lots of promises, which were often very flexible. They promised to solve the economic problems, ignore the TOV and build up the army to make Germany great again. They also used a great deal of propaganda, organised by Goebbels, including mass rallies, loudspeakers, films, posters leaflets and had very simple messages. | This helped Hitler become chancellor because people craved 1 strong leader, which Hitler presented himself as, who would return Germany to its former greatness. They told people what the wanted to hear and their promises suited almost everyone. Many people heard their policies because of their effective use of propaganda. Hitler travelled by plane around the country to different rallies, to spread the Nazi message to thousands of people. This meant that he gained a huge number of votes which put him in a position where he traditionally should have become chancellor. |
| Fear of Communism | Between 1930-32 support for the Communist party increased and there was fear they would take over. People feared them because they were violent and chaotic. Farmers feared a take over of their land and business owners feared nationalisation.  | This helped Hitler become chancellor because people wanted stability and discipline like felt they did with the Kaiser. The Communist party were the opposite of this. Many people feared the consequences of the Communists coming to power and saw the Nazis as the only people would could save them.  |
| Weak opposition | The two main rivals of the Nazi party were the Social Democrats and the Communists. They were bitter rivals and would not join together against the Nazis. They were also less organised than the Nazis and did not have their giant propaganda machine.  | This helped Hitler become chancellor because the German people might not have supported all their policies did not like the alternatives to the Nazi party. There was a huge loss of trust in parties that had ruled during the depression. The Nationalist party joined the Nazis so that they could have a majority in the Reichstag which meant traditionally Hitler should have become Chancellor. |
| Political deal | After the July 1932 Reichstag elections, the Nazis were the largest single party. Hitler demanded the post of Chancellor but was refused it by Hindenburg who did not trust him. Papen lost most of his support in the Reichstag and in the November 1932 election there were signs that the Nazis were losing support and Hitler’s claim was rejected in favour of Schleicher. He resigned within a month. To everyone’s surprise Hitler was offered the post on 30 Jan 1933 as Papen and Hindenburg thought they could control Hitler. | Having the largest majority in the Reichstag would traditionally mean the President would choose Hitler as Chancellor. However, Hindenburg had a deep dislike of Hitler. Without this scheming, Hindenburg, due to his dislike of Hitler, may have prevented him from becoming Chancellor. |