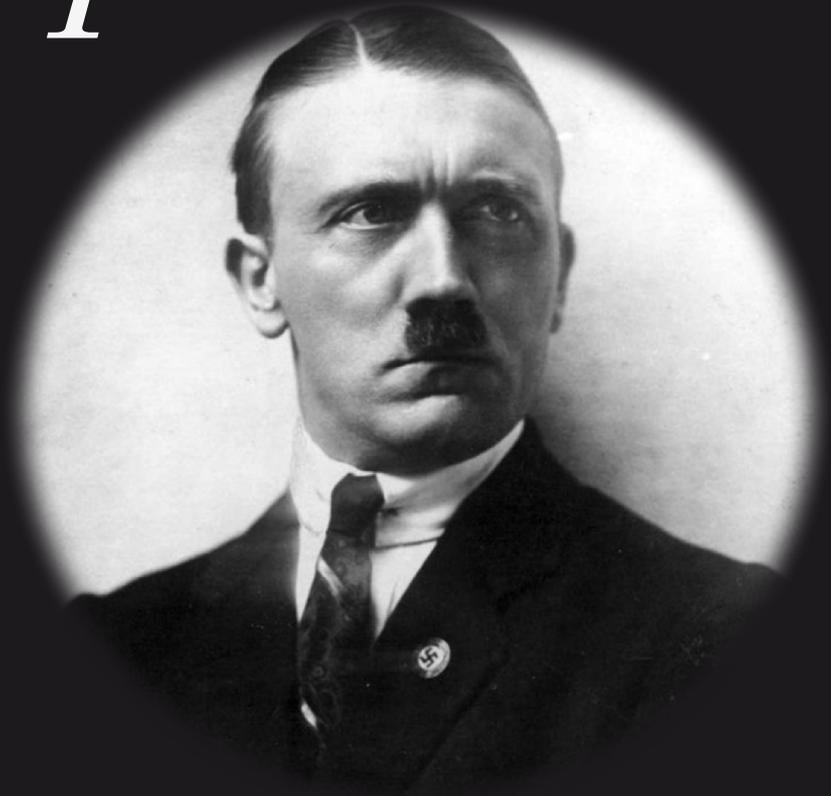


THE EARLY NAZI PARTY 1920-22

What were the policies of the Nazi Party



Hitler's background:



- ❑ Born in Austria in 1889
- ❑ He got on badly with his father but was fond of his mother
- ❑ Aged 16 he left school and went to Vienna to pursue his ambition of becoming a painter. Things went horribly wrong for him and between 1909 and 1914 he was a virtual 'down and out' on the streets of Vienna
- ❑ During this period, he developed a hatred of foreigners and Jews
- ❑ He served throughout the First World War with distinction, winning the Iron Cross
- ❑ Hitler found it hard to accept the Treaty of Versailles and felt betrayed by the Jews and capitalists
- ❑ He despised the Weimar democracy and looked back to the 'glorious days' of the Kaiser
- ❑ He stayed in the army after the war working in Munich as an intelligence officer. It was then that he met Anton Drexler of the German Worker's Party (DAP).



**Summarise Hitler's early story into 50-75 words
MAX**

DAP Ideology



Anton Drexler



- ❑ Leaders Anton Drexler, Ernst Rohm
- ❑ Founded in February 1919 as a party of protest
- ❑ Concerned about breakdown of law and order
- ❑ **Hated Weimar politicians (Dolchstoss & November Criminals), as well as democracy (including the Weimar Constitution)**
- ❑ Hostile to wealth and privileges of upper classes.
- ❑ **Strongly anti-Semitic, blaming the Jews for poor economy**
- ❑ Wanted to limit annual profits of firms to 10,000 marks
- ❑ Skilled workers to be considered middle-class
- ❑ "A classless socialist organisation led only by Germans"
- ❑ **Hitler joined 19th September 1919 as the 7th member, but his membership card said 555th – Why?**





- January 1920 – Hitler becomes DAP's Head of Propaganda and Drexler's No.2
- July 1921 – Hitler becomes leader of the DAP

Hitler's priorities as leader of DAP

- Party Policy
- Hitler's personal appeal
- Party organisation
- Party leadership
- The SA (Brownshirts)

WHAT ARE THESE DESCRIBING?

The image has been used by many cultures around the world, including China, Japan, India and southern Europe.

It predates the ancient Egyptian symbol, the Ankh

It has been found on pottery and coins dating from ancient Troy

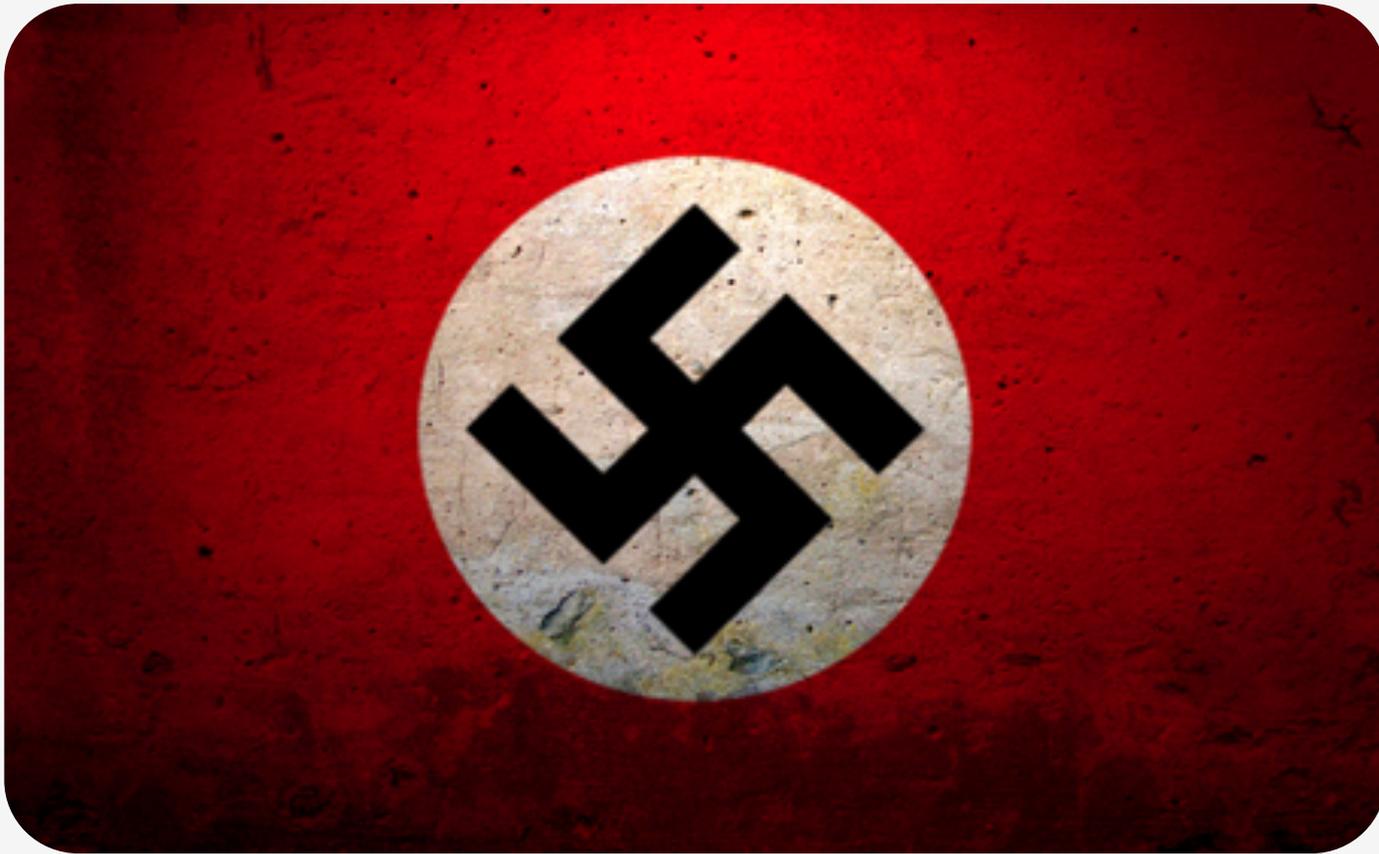
It was known in China as *WAN*, in England as *FYLFOT*, Germany as *HAKENKREUZ* and Greece as the *TETRASKELION*

An ancient symbol that has been used for over 3,000 years.

Its meaning in the original Sanskrit language is "to be good".

In the mid-19th century, German nationalists began to use it to represent a long Germanic/Aryan history

In the beginning of the 20th century, it was the common symbol of German nationalism



“A symbol it really is! In red we see the social idea of the movement, in white the nationalist idea, in the swastika the mission of the struggle for the victory of Aryan man”

A.Hitler (1924)

DAP's 25 Point Programme

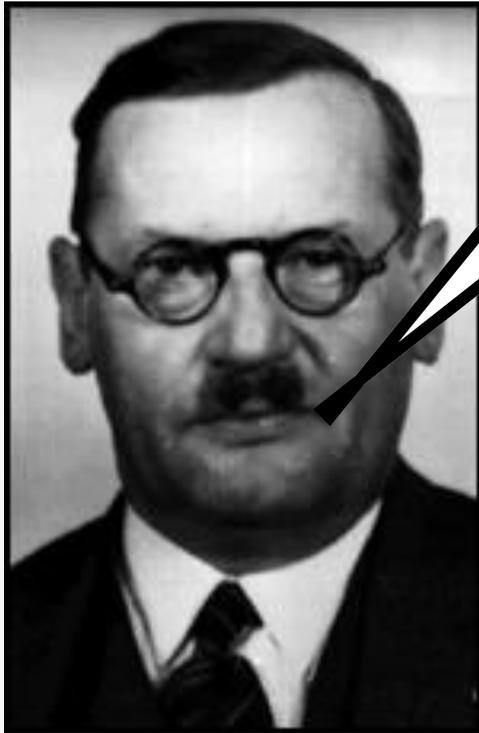
On your copy of the 25 Point Programme, using the following key, identify which points relate to each factor

- Seeking to revise the terms of the Treaty of Versailles
- Aimed at improving the country's economy
- Intending to improve education standards
- Aimed at restricting civil liberties (personal freedom)
- Anti-capitalist (against big business and industry)
- Nationalist
- Anti-Semitic (Anti Jewish)

Highlight points 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 17, 22, 23, 24 and 25



*What can
you infer
from this
quote?*



Anton Drexler

"Goodness! He's got a big gob! We could use him"

**National Sozialistische
Deutsch Arbeiterpartei
(NSDAP) NAZI Party April 1920**

NATIONALISM – patriotic feeling, often to excess, showing a readiness to support and defend one's country.

SOCIALISM – nation's land, transport, natural resources, and chief industries are owned or controlled by the community as a whole.

Hitler's personal appeal:

- Great public speaker
- Began quietly and slowly, building up tension ending in a frenzied rant
- Very persuasive
- His gestures were important
- He had paintings such as >>> produced to enhance this image of a great public speaker
- Hitler appeared at 31 of the 46 DAP gatherings as the star speaker between November 1919 and November 1920
- Membership of the DAP grew to 1000 by June 1920 and 3000 by the end of 1920

Source C

A painting by Hermann Hoyer. It was exhibited by Adolf Hitler at the Great German Art Exhibition in 1937. It is entitled 'In the beginning there was the word' and shows Hitler addressing a party meeting in 1921.





*What is the
view of this
interpretation?*
Do you agree?

- 1) NOP this source
- 2) What does this quotation tell you about Hitler's place within the DAP?
- 3) How far can we trust that this view of Hitler was representative (typical) of all Germans

Homework due:

Interpretation 1

From *Weimar and Nazi Germany*, by Stephen Lee, in 1996.

The [Twenty-Five Point] programme contained policies which may be described as either nationalist or socialist, or both. The nationalist policies emphasized race, expansion, the army, power and relations with other countries. The socialist policies were to do with state controls over the living conditions of the people and the economy.

Source B

A quotation from a supporter at a Nazi Party meeting in 1926.

A wave of jubilation, rising from afar, moving into the lobby announced the arrival of the Führer [leader]. And then the auditorium went wild. When the speech came to an end... there were tears in my eyes... others, men, women and youngsters were as deeply affected as I.



Permanent office
in Munich

Renamed the
NSDAP (Nazis
for short)

Appealed to as
many people as
possible

- Nationalists
- Socialists
- Workers

Meetings were
better organised
and advertised

Party organisation

Swastika and
salute adopted

December 1920,
bought a newspaper
(The People's
observer)

Membership &
funds increased

Nazi party were
now reaching
every part of
Munich, Bavaria
and other parts
of Germany

Hitler becomes
leader in July 1921

Hitler chose key
allies...



Hitler's Nazi Party: Leadership



- **Rudolf Hess** – a wealthy academic became Hitler's No. 2
- **Hermann Goering** – a young, wealthy WWI pilot
- **Julius Streicher** – a publisher who founded Nazi newspaper 'Der Sturmer'
- **Ernst Rohm** – a scar faced, bull-necked ex army officer who was popular amongst ex soldiers
- Hitler also made friends with powerful people such as **General Ludendorff**, leader of the German Army in WWI



What sort of people were running the Nazi Party in the 1920's?

Joseph Goebbels

Born in 1897 Goebbels was not allowed to serve in the German Army during WW1 because of his clubbed foot and lack of height. He joined the Nazi Party in 1924 and was given the task of increasing support in Berlin between 1926-30. He had a sharp tongue and made many enemies within the party where he was known as 'The Poison Dwarf'. Goebbels was a notorious womaniser whose wife demanded a divorce, but Hitler refused to allow it.



What sort of people were running the Nazi Party in the 1920's?

Hermann Goering

Born in 1893 Goering was a famous fighter pilot during WW1 winning numerous awards for bravery including the Iron Cross. After the war, he worked as a pilot.

Disillusioned with the Weimar government, he **joined the Nazis in 1921** and was wounded in the Beer Hall Putsch of 1924. He spent the next 4 years in Sweden before returning to Germany in 1928

After Hitler, he was the Nazis best known politician.



What sort of people were running the Nazi Party in the 1920's?

Rudolph Hess

Born in 1894 Hess served in the war, and shared the experiences of the Battle of Ypres with Hitler. He later joined the air force for the remainder of the war. He was in the Nazi party from the beginning, and was in Landsberg Prison with Hitler in 1924 for his part in the Beer Hall Putsch. He served as Hitler's private secretary and Hitler dictated his book *Mein Kampf* to him during this time. He was a distant and strange figure to most people, and appeared totally devoted to Hitler.



What sort of people were running the Nazi Party in the 1920's?

Ernst Rohm

Born in 1887, Rohm was a professional soldier who had been wounded 3 times during WW1 and had reached the rank of Major. After the war, he joined the Freikorps and took part in the Kapp Putsch. It was Rohm who recruited Hitler to spy on the German Workers Party in 1919, and joined it soon after Hitler. He became very important because he had access to Army political funds which he transferred to the Nazis. After his part in the Beer Hall Putsch, **he took command of the SA, which he expanded to 4.5 million men.**

Rohm was extremely socialist, and upset many party members with his open homosexuality.



What sort of people were running the Nazi Party in the 1920's?

Heinrich Himmler

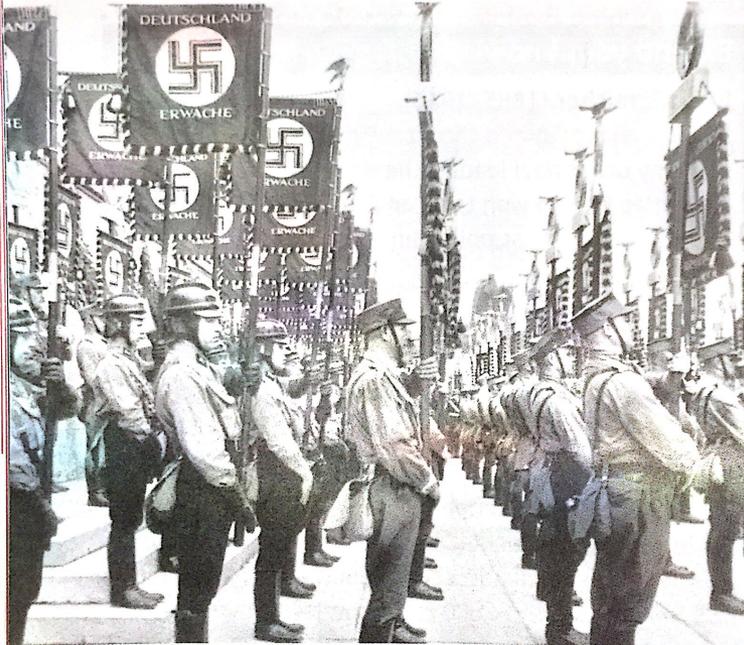
Born in 1900 Himmler served in the Army during the final days of the war. He joined the Nazi party in 1923 and quickly developed a reputation for thoroughness and efficiency. He was the standard bearer during the Beer Hall Putsch, and marched alongside Ernst Rohm. Afterwards, he took up chicken farming but was unsuccessful.

In 1930, Hitler chose him to head up his personal bodyguard, the SS, Gestapo and Death Camps, which he did successfully!



Source D

A photograph of the SA on parade, displaying their brown uniforms and the swastika. The flags say, 'Germany awake'.



The SA / Stormtroopers (Brownshirts)

- Formed in August 1921 (one month after Hitler took over)
- Paramilitary force (private army)
- Many recruited from unemployed
- Many were ex-soldiers and students
- Paraded the streets as a show of force, power and organisation
- Controlled the crowds at NSDAP meetings
- Violent thugs who 'silenced' opposition to Hitler
- Disrupted other parties meetings

- Thanks to the loyal and obedient SA, Hitler took complete control of the NSDAP in January 1922, there would be no leadership elections, no discussion of policies, Hitler would dictate everything.

- By November 1923, there were 50,000 members... This gave Hitler confidence...



Munich Beer Hall Putsch

Interpretation 2

An extract from *The Weimar Republic*, by John Hiden, published in 1996.

The NSDAP was built up not only on protest but on resentment. This is evident from its programme as well as... the party's chief followers and leading officials. Hitler incorporated in his own person many of the major features on which his movement thrived: the deep sense of frustration, hate against Jews and Marxists (communists)... dislike of parliamentary democracy. To build up a mass movement from such beginnings and keep it together required unique personal qualities. It was clear, for example, from the very beginning that the NSDAP depended heavily on Hitler's spectacular speaking skills.

What is the view of this interpretation?

Do you agree?

Interpretation 3

From an article by Gerhard Rempel on Hitler's style of leadership.

The congress was a mile-stone in the organisational history of the NSDAP because it marked the beginning of Hitler's complete, personalised control of the party's... organisational structure... Hitler persuaded the membership to give up voluntarily the rights it had enjoyed under the democratic rules of the NSDAP and to accept instead a framework of discipline and obedience to himself. In turn he promised that his personalised control of the NSDAP would enable the party to play a more effective part in felling [bringing down] the Weimar Republic.

What is the view of this interpretation?

Do you agree?

So, to summarise:

Destroy the Weimar Republic

Abolish the Treaty of Versailles

Challenge terror or violence with your own terror or violence

Re-arm Germany

What did the Nazis stand for in the 1920's

Remove Jews from all positions of leadership in Germany

Conquer - Lebensraum

Nationalise important industries

Strong central government

Destroy communism



Memory exercise:

[Empty box]

[Empty box]

[Empty box]

[Empty box]

**What did the
Nazis stand for
in the 1920's**

[Empty box]

[Empty box]

[Empty box]

[Empty box]

[Empty box]

