

# AN EXAMINATION OF HITLER'S RISE TO POWER IN GERMANY

*Adolf Hitler, an Austrian-born corporal in the German army during World War I, capitalized on the anger and resentment . Video: Hitler's Rise to Power, " (Spanish captions available); Handout: Hitler's Rise to Power, . Assessment.*

Learning Objectives Through class discussion and a written response, students will examine how choices made by individuals and groups contributed to the rise of the Nazi Party in the 1920s and 1930s. That was a costly miscalculation. In January 1933 Hitler becomes chancellor of a coalition government, where the Nazis have a third of the seats in the Reichstag. Non-Nazi parties were formally outlawed on 14 July 1933, and the Reichstag abdicated its democratic responsibilities. After the national power grab of the Nazi party in January 1933, Braunschweig, sooner than elsewhere, experienced dismissals, arrests of political opponents, street violence, and book burning. Even before the national power grab, individuals who had spoken out against the Nazis were anxious about their personal safety. It was during his imprisonment that he began dictating his thoughts to Rudolf Hess, which emerged in the book *Mein Kampf* my struggle. Once a fascist group obtains political power, it is very hard to displace. They were also certain that he, too, would fail to end the depression. Now this is not to say that these events were not significant: clearly the humiliation of Versailles and the trauma of hyperinflation hung over the Republic like a black cloud throughout its history, becoming significant memories in the crucial period "but that is when they are relevant, when they are used by Hitler and the Nazis to undermine Weimar, to reawaken fears and anger in the German people. Read the original article. In this capacity as head of the intelligence department, Mayr recruited Hitler as an undercover agent in early June 1933. It is a mixture of autobiography, political ideology and an examination of the techniques of propaganda. The Technical University of Braunschweig found itself at the center of political conflicts of the time, while struggling to assert its autonomy from the state government. Nationally, German politics of the 1920s was characterized by a succession of multi-party governments bringing together social democrats SPD with parties of the center and center right. The Social Democrats were essentially a conservative trade union party, with ineffectual leadership. In January 1933, Hindenburg and his advisors decided to make a deal with Hitler. Germany's Weimar political system made it difficult for chancellors to govern with a stable parliamentary majority, and successive chancellors instead relied on the president's emergency powers to govern. Seeking assent to the Enabling Act, Hitler offered the possibility of friendly co-operation, promising not to threaten the Reichstag, the President, the States or the Churches if granted the emergency powers. They will also analyze the Nazi Party platform and, in an extension about the election, compare it to the platforms of the Social Democratic and Communist Parties. On appeal, this sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in early September. Hitler was granted plenary powers "temporarily" by the passage of the Act. The attempt failed and resulted in several deaths. Hitler, like many conservative Germans, regarded both Communists and Jews as enemies of the German people. February 1933 The German Reichstag is destroyed by fire. On May 1, 1933, Klagges announced on the steps of the university that Nazi party member Paul Horrmann was its new president. Nevertheless, wrote Bullock, the heaviest responsibility lay with the German right wing, who "forsook a true conservatism" and made Hitler their partner in a coalition government. By this time, the police were already monitoring the speeches, and their own surviving records reveal that Hitler delivered lectures with titles such as Political Phenomenon, Jews and the Treaty of Versailles.