The Rise and Triumph of Nazism

I. The Rise of Nazism
II. Nazi Triumph – 1933
III. The Nazi State and Power
The Collapse of Weimar and the Rise of Nazism

- 1919-1921: Hitler becomes leader of National Socialist German Worker’s Party (NSDAP or Nazi).
- 1922-Forms Stormtroopers or SA.
- 1930-Do well in regional and national elections.
- 1932-Hitler runs for President and loses (11 million votes 37%) 
- 1933-Appointed Reich Chancellor by President Hindenberg. (Article 48)
Adolf Hitler, Nazi Leader
Nazi Stormtroopers, 1922
Nazi Campaign Poster, 1930s
“He Loves Germany”
Nazi Campaign Poster
Paul von Hindenberg: Reich President, 1926-1934
Nazi Power and Policy

Political:
2. Parallel bureaucracy-Nazi party functions in parallel with existing German State (see next slide for diagram)
3. Fuhrer Principle-Ultimate arbitration of power and authority with the Fuhrer (Hitler)
Fuhrer Principle
Legal:
1. Law defined by Nazi Ideology.
Nazi Power and Policy

Economic and Social:
1. Public works projects for unemployed.
2. Nazi youth education--Hitler Youth.
3. Race and Motherhood.
Nazi Ideology

• Volksgemeinschaft- “national community.”
• Mass politics- Mass meetings, national celebrations.
• Overcome Marxist class conflict through nationalism.
• Ethnic fundamentalism-Race as basis of nation. Cult of motherhood.
Nazi Mass Party Rally
Nuremburg, 1938
Building the “New” Germany
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Youth Working for Germany
Youth Working for Germany
Youth Working for Germany
Youth Culture and the Volkswagen
The Role of Propaganda
Valorization of the Military
Valorization of the Military
Valorization of the Military
Nazi Representations of Women and Family
Nazi Representations of Women and Family
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HITLER YOUTH
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Hitler Youth
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