



মণিগোৱাৰ্হাৰুও আৰু নগৰসংগৰুও (আৰুও)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

CLASS IX

HISTORY

UNIT I

CHAPTER 3 - THE RISE OF NAZISM

NOTES

- After the defeat of Germany in the First World War and abdication of its emperor, the **Weimer Republic** was established in **Germany**. But people did **not welcome** the Weimer Republic as **crisis after crisis** plagued the republic since its birth in 1919.
- The war had a devastating effect on Germany psychologically and financially as she **lost her army, lost her colonies and rich provinces**. She was forced to **pay huge amount of war indemnity**. The new Republic carried the burden of war guilt and National humiliation.
- The birth of the Weimer Republic coincided with the **uprising of the Spartacist**. The **Spartacist founded the Communist Party of Germany** and they never reconciled with the socialist in future. After the **Economic Crisis in 1923**, Germany refused to pay the war reparation. **France occupied its leading Industrial Area, Ruhr**. She retaliated with **printing of paper currency** recklessly. The **prices of goods sky rocketed** and there was **hyperinflation**.
- **The Great Economic Depression** badly affected the German economy. The workers lost their jobs, **unemployment increased** and the middle class including the salaried persons and businessman suffered. The peasants also suffered due to the **fall of prices of their agricultural products**.
- The crisis in the economy, polity and society of Germany after the First World War paved the way for **the Rise of Hitler** to power. Hitler was born in **Austria in 1889**. The **Treaty of Versailles** made him furious and he joined **the German Workers Party** which later came to be known as **Nazi Party**.
- Under the leadership of Hitler, the Nazi party and its **Nazism** ideology became a mass movement in Germany during the Great Economic Depression. The Nazi propaganda provided hopes of a better future. The party adopted a new style of politics, use of Symbol, the Nazi salute, ritual in mass mobilization and Hitler was skilfully projected as **a messiah and as a savior of the Germans**. The Nazi party gave importance to the training of youth to the Nazi ideology and the Nazi cult of motherhood.
- In 1928, the Nazi party got more than 2.6 per cent votes in **the Reichstag, the German Parliament** but by 1932, it had become the largest party with 37 per cent votes. On 30 January, 1933, **President Hindenburg offered Chancellorship to Hitler**. Therefore, Hitler established **Dictatorship in Germany** by passing the **Fire Decree of 28 February, 1933** and **Enabling Act of 23 March, 1933**. In this way, **Hitler came to power in Germany**.
