

Name: _____

Date: _____

The Rise of Hitler

At the completion of the war, American president Woodrow Wilson argued for fair treatment of Germany by the Allied Powers. Wilson believed that a League of Nations was needed to prevent future wars. However, France and England wanted vengeance. The resulting Treaty of Versailles imposed terrible hardships on Germany. The treaty stripped Germany of its overseas colonies and its coal-rich Saar region. Germany was limited to a small army and was forbidden to build large ships. The treaty also forced Germany to pay Great Britain and France for the damage caused by the war. The German people were quite proud, but they were in no position to oppose the terms dictated by England and France.

Life for the German people became very difficult after the Treaty of Versailles. Germany was forced to borrow vast sums of money from America in order to pay its war debt to England and France. In 1929, the United States experienced an economic depression. A depression is a time when business is bad and many people are out of work. America was unable to continue lending money to Germany during the depression. Without the income from American loans, Germany was unable to pay its war reparations to England and France. The result was a severe depression in Germany. German money became close to worthless. The German people were angry with the Treaty of Versailles; they felt the terms were unfair. Many Germans believed a strong leader could return their nation to greatness.

In 1923, Adolf Hitler attempted to overthrow the German government. He was unsuccessful, and sent to prison for nine months. While in prison, Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf*, which means “my struggle.” Hitler suggested that there were easy solutions to the complex problems the German people faced in the 1920s. Hitler blamed Germany’s problems on its weak government. He said Germany had lost the war because of “a stab in the back.”

Hitler spoke in a charismatic style that impressed the German people. He blamed outsiders for causing problems in the nation. He argued that if pure Germans known as Aryans controlled the destiny of Germany, it would return to greatness. Hitler placed the blame for many of Germany’s problems on one group: the Jews.

By January 1933, Hitler and his National Socialist (Nazi) party controlled Germany. Hitler became a dictator, a leader with complete control. The Nazis acted quickly against all who opposed their rule. They outlawed all other political parties. People who opposed the new regime were often murdered.

The Nazis focused on teenagers, and trained them to follow Hitler’s beliefs. The Boy Scouts and other teenage organizations were outlawed. Teens were encouraged to join the “Hitler Youth,” where they chanted Nazi slogans and were taught that they had the power to fulfill Germany’s destiny as a world power.

Answer in complete sentences

*1. Why do you think the Americans were less interested in vengeance after the Great War than the French or British?

2. How did an economic depression in America in 1929 lead to an ever greater economic depression in Germany?

*This is a higher order learning question. You must answer the question to the best of your ability, but any reasonable answer will be graded as correct.

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Fill in the Blanks

The G_____ War lasted far longer and exacted a greater toll than anyone expected. The v_____ European nations wanted v_____ on Germany. American President Woodrow W_____ wanted to form a L_____ of N_____ to prevent future w_____, but the American *C_____ refused to join the organization. The *A l e forced Germany to *a c p the T_____ of V_____. Germany was s_____ of its c_____ in *Af_____. Additionally, Germany was also l_____ to a small a_____, forbidden to b_____ large s_____, and forced to pay F_____ and G_____ B_____ for the d_____ caused by the w_____.

The terms of the T_____ of V_____ led to a severe d_____ in Germany. Many frustrated G_____ people believed a strong l_____ could r_____ their n_____ to g_____. Some G_____ began to listen to the c_____ voice of Adolph H_____, who blamed o_____ for the p_____ facing the nation. H_____ argued that pure G_____ he called A_____ could return the nation to greatness. He placed the b_____ for many of G_____’s problems on the J_____. Hitler and his N_____ party took c_____ of Germany in 1933. The ruthless N_____ outlawed all other political parties. Soon after, H_____ became the d_____ of G_____.

Answer in complete sentences

*3. Why were many German people initially attracted to Adolph Hitler’s ideas?

4. What book did Adolph Hitler write while in prison?

*5. Describe how Adolph Hitler and his National Socialist party gained complete control of Germany in the 1930s.

