

# Adolf Hitler and the Creation of the NSDAP

## Task 1: Speculation and truth about Adolf Hitler:

Skim the BBC iWonder Page: <https://www.bbc.com/timelines/zsmm6sg> and take notes regarding your thoughts on the development of Hitler's political and personal values here:

**Review Task: to be read before you complete this section, but to be completed at the end of this section.**

This section will mostly deal with the Nazis after Hitler is out of prison in December 1924. The party had been banned until 1925 and while it continued to exist under another name.

The party was officially re-founded on 27 February 1925 and Hitler wrote a lengthy editorial for the *Völkischer Beobachter* with the heading 'A new beginning'.




When this section is completed, come back and compare the situation of the Nazis by September 1929 to their position in February 1925.

Situation of the Nazis in February 1925	Situation of the Nazis in September 1929
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The party was split into different factions who disagreed over a variety of different issues.</li><li>• There were particularly splits between the different wings of the party- those who were nationalist and those who were anti-capitalist.</li><li>• Membership was in decline.</li><li>• The party structure was disorganised.</li><li>• There were various high ranking members of the party who could challenge Hitler's leadership.</li></ul>	

## Task 1: Strategy and Leadership

a) What does the following quote from Hitler demonstrate about the change in Nazi Policy in 1924?

*We shall have to hold our noses and enter the Reichstag against the Catholic and Marxist deputies. If out-voting them takes longer than our shooting them, at least the result will be guaranteed by their own Constitution! Any lawful process is slow.*


 .....

.....

.....

.....

b) Why do you think that Hitler has made this choice?

 .....

.....

.....

.....

"Wherever they burn books they will also, in the end, burn human beings."

Almanzor: A Tragedy (1823)

## Banned German Writers During the Third Reich

Verboten Verbrannt Verfolgt Alexander Abusch Bruno Adler H.G. Adler Hermann Adler Theodor W. Adorno Jean Améry  
Martin Andersen-Nexo Günther Anders Leopold von Andrian Bruno Apitz Schalom Asch Erich Arendt Hannah Arendt Frank Arnao  
Rudolf Arnheim Raoul Auernheimer Julius Bab Isaak Babel Béla Balázs Theodor Balk Henri Barbusse Ernst Barlach Vicki Baum  
August Bebel Johannes R. Becher Ulrich Becher Richard Beer-Hofmann Martin Beheim-Schwarzbach Schalom Ben-Chorin Walter Benjamin  
Martin Beradt Alice Berend Walter A. Berendsohn Georg Bernhard Julius Berstl Oskar Bie Oto Bihalji-Merin Emanuel Bin-Gorion  
Ernst Blass Franz Blei Ernst Bloch Ilse Blumenthal-Weiss Werner Bock Ludwig Börne Hermann Borchardt Rudolf Borchardt  
Willy Brandt Franz Braun Rudolf Braune Bertolt Brecht Willi Bredel Joseph Breitbach Bernard von Brentano Hermann Broch  
Max Brod Ferdinand Bruckner Martin Buber Margarete Buber-Neumann Hermann Budzislawski Friedrich Burschell Elias Canetti  
Elisabeth Castonier Eduard Claudius Franz Theodor Csokor Alfred Döblin Hilde Domin John Dos Passos Albert Drach Albert Ehrenstein  
Albert Einstein Carl Einstein Kurt Eisner Norbert Elias Arthur Eloesser Lex Ende Fritz Erpenbeck Hermann Essig Emil Faktor  
Lion Feuchtwanger Ernst Fischer Ruth Fischer Friedrich-Wilhelm Foerster Bruno Frank Leonhard Frank Bruno Frei Sigmund Freud  
Alexander Moritz Frey Erich Fried Egon Friedell Salomon Friedlaender Ernst Friedrich Efraim Frisch Paul Frischauer Eduard Fuchs  
Louis Fürnberg Ludwig Fulda Peter Gan Manfred George Hellmut von Gerlach Karl Gerold Ernst Glaeser Georg K. Glaser Curt Goetz  
Yvan Goll Ernst Gombrich Maxim Gorki Hermann Grab Oskar Maria Graf Otto Grautoff Kurt R. Grossmann Karl Grünberg Emil J. Gumbel  
Martin Gumpert Friedrich Gundolf Willy Haas Hans Habe Sebastian Haefner Ferdinand Hardekopf Jakob Haringer Jaroslav Hašek  
Walter Hasenclever Elisabeth Hauptmann Albrecht Haushofer Raoul Hausmann Werner Hegemann Konrad Heiden Iven George  
Heilbut Moritz Heimann Heinrich Heine Theodor Theodor Heine Alfred Heiler Otto Heller Ernest Hemingway Georg Hermann  
Stephan Hermlin Max Herrmann Max Herrmann-Neiße Wieland Herzfelde Wilhelm Herzog Franz Hessel Stefan Heym Kurt Hiller  
Karl Jakob Hirsch Magnus Hirschfeld Max Hodann Max Hoelz Camil Hoffmann Hugo von Hofmannsthal Arnold Höllriegel  
Arthur Holitscher Max Horkheimer Albert Hotopp Richard Hueisenbeck Hugo Huppert Berthold Jacob Heinrich Eduard Jacob  
Hans Henny Jahnn Egon Jameson Walter Janka Monty Jacobs Franz Jung Erich Kästner Franz Kafka Georg Kaiser Mascha Kaléko  
Alfred Kantorowicz Gottfried Kaco Josef Kastein Henry William Katz Otto Katz Gina Kaus Kari Kautsky Rudolf Kayser Hans Keilson  
Bernhard Kellermann Alfred Kerr Kurt Kersten Harry Graf Kessler Hermann Kesten Irmgard Keun Egon Erwin Kisch Klavud  
Kurt Kläber Victor Klemperer Erich Knaut Edlef-Koepfen Arthur Koestler Oskar Kokoschka Annette Kolb Walter Kolbenhoff  
Gertrud Kolmar Paul Kornfeld Kari Korsch Siegfried Kracauer Werner Krauß Kari Kraus Werner Krauss Max Krell Otto Krille Kuba  
Jürgen Kuczynski Adam Kuckhoff Anton Kun Alfred Kurella Erich Kuttner Stepan Lackner Selma Lagerlöf Arthur Landsberger  
Fritz H. Landshoff Wolfgang Langhoff Leo Lania Werner Lansburgh Berna Lask Else Lasker-Schüler Ferdinand Lassalle Joe Lederer  
Theodor Lessing Mechtild Lichnowsky Kari Liebknecht Heinz Liepmann Ernst Lissauer Hubertus Prinz zu Löwenstein Karl Lowith  
Ernst Lothar Jack London Emil Ludwig Georg Lukacs Rosa Luxemburg Erika Mann Goic Mann Heinrich Mann Klaus Mann  
Thomas Mann Karl Mannheim Hans Marchwitza Valeriu Marcu Herbert Marcuse Ludwig Marcuse Karl Marx Paul W. Massing  
Leo Matthias Gustav Mayer Hans Mayer Walter Meckauer Franz Menring Walter Menring Moses Mendelssohn Peter de Mendelssohn  
Julius Meier-Graefe Paul Merker Konrad Merz Gustav Meyrink Cario Mierencorff Jo Mihaly Alfred Mombert Friedrich Muckenmann  
Erich Mühsam Hermynia zur Mühlen Willi Münzenberg Kurt Münzer Robert Musil Hans Natonek Klaus Neukrantz Alfred Neumann  
Robert Neumann Ernst Erich Noth Balder Olden Rudolf Olden Max Osborn Carl von Ossietzky Karl Otten Ernst Ottwalt Karl O. Paetel  
Erwin Panovsky Leo Perutz Jan Petersen Franz Pfemfert Otto Pick Kurt Pincus Erwin Piscator Theodor Plievier Heinz Pol Alfred Polgar  
Hugo Preuss Ludwig Quidde Gustav Radbruch Hermann Rauschning Walter Rathenau Friedrich Percyval Reck-Malleczewen Gustav Regier  
Hans José Rehfisch Wilhelm Reich Erich Maria Remarque Ludwig Renn Emil Aibons Rheinhardt Curt Riess Joachim Ringelnatz  
Luise Rinser Alexander Roda Roda Romain Rolland Arthur Rosenberg Joseph Roth Ludwig Rubiner Alice Rühle-Gerstel Nelly Sachs  
Hans Sahl Felix Salten Adam Scharrer Maximilian Scheer Alfred Schirokauer René Schickele Friedrich Schlotterbeck Arthur Schnitzler  
Karl Schnog Walter Schönstedt Karl Schröder Max Schroeder Leopold Schwarzschild Kurt Schwitters Anna Seghers John Sieg  
Anna Siemsen Hans Siemsen Max Sievers Upton Sinclair Arthur Silbergleit Siing Hans Sochaczewer Hugo Sonnenschein Manes Sperber  
Wilhelm Speyer Hilde Spiel Margarete Steffin Edith Stein Wilhelm Victor Steiner Graf Alexander Stenbock-Fermor Carl Sternheim  
Ludwig Strauss Albin Stuebs Margarete Susmann Bertha von Suttner Gabriele Tergit Lisa Tetzner Albert Vigoleis Thelen Jesse Thoor  
Paul Tillich Adrienne Thomas Ernst Toller Friedrich Torberg B. Traven Karl Tschuppik Kurt Tuchoisky Werner Türk Wilhelm Uhde  
Bodo Uhse Fritz von Unruh Johannes Urzidil Walther Victor Veit Valentin Berthold Viertel Herwarth Walden Gustav von Wangenheim  
Jakob Wassermann Alfred Weber Alex Wedding Armin T. Wegner Erich Weinert Günther Weisenborn F.C. Weiskopf Ernst Weiss  
Peter Weiss Arnold Weiss-Rüthel H.G. Wells Franz Werfel Paul Westheim Ernst Wiechert Karl August Wittfogel Friedrich Wolf  
Alfred Wolfenstein Kurt Wolff Theodor Wolff Karl Wolfskehl Johannes Wüsten Otto Zarek Paul Zech Julius Zerfaß Max Zimmering  
Hedda Zinner Otto Zoff Carl Zuckmayer Arnold Zweig Max Zweig Stefan Zweig

## Nazi Book Burning \*

MARY HEATON VORSE

*The Nazis crushed all opposition. Press and radio were permitted to voice only the party line. Many opponents of the regime fled the country, and many others were seized in the night and taken to internment centers—the forerunners of the dread Nazi concentration camps. Any who would not actively follow the party line had to face the terror of the SS, the Nazi party army. Hitler was determined to gain control over the minds of the people. In May, 1933, thousands of books considered subversive by the Nazis were burned in fires that raged throughout Germany. Mary Heaton Vorse, an American correspondent, gives her reactions to the book burning.*

Enormous trucks are drawn up in a wide half-circle around the fire. From the trucks the literature is handed out and passed, chain fashion, from hand to hand until it reaches the fire. . . .

The boys pass along the proscribed literature without stopping. One boy stands knee-deep in magazines and pamphlets and gives armfuls to the waiting boy who passes it to the next one. Another boy, tired and sweating with his efforts, makes himself comfortable on the stack of magazines and pamphlets as if it were a haymow. The fire is burning a little better.

And now, borne high on the hot column of air, are unburned leaves of books. Bright as fire they mount upwards, farther and farther they soar, high above the blaze. One page goes on and on; it mounts bright and defiant as if it said, "You can't burn me. You can't burn thought." Far in the air flickers the unburned page—a symbol of the uselessness of the bonfire below.

You cannot burn thought, but you can inhibit it. You can get youth to burn the best of the living authors. It is a sorry sight after all. It is not even a great spectacle. This is one of the times the Nazis muffed it—masters of pageant as they are. Someone complains, "This should have been an awe-inspiring funeral pyre. It should have given the appearance of lightning having come down from heaven to strike pornographic and Marxian books."

But it is only a rather second-rate bonfire. There isn't even much enthusiasm among the students. No cheering. The boys passing books move as though they were doing something all in the day's work. The only truly dramatic thing was the high-floating, derisive leaves which have proved themselves imperishable.

Students in Nazi uniforms approach the microphone and tell which books they have burned. Each proscribed author has been assigned to a student to be cast into the flames.

"I have burned Thomas Mann because his thought was un-German and enfeebling—against the spirit and the Third Reich," intones an unprepossessing young man.

It is midnight already and Göbbels' voice, incredibly magnified, blares down from a balcony. We can see the slender little man talking, but I can make out only a few familiar clichés about the "uprooting of the subversive Jewish thought which has been poisoning our people" and how the true German spirit will rise phoenixlike from the flames. The funeral pyre which has had cast into it so much beauty, so much thought, and which has unconsciously consumed science, philosophy and literature, is burning low. . . .

# Mein Kampf

## ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY

### Chapter 28, Section 1

**Directions:** Read the information below. Then refer to it and your textbook to answer the questions.

In his book *Mein Kampf*, Adolf Hitler outlined his philosophy and ideas for Germany's future, including his plan to conquer much of Europe. The beliefs that he expressed in his book helped lead to World War II.

One way that Hitler incited the German people was to remind them of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. As a result of the treaty, Germany lost the coal- and iron ore-rich European area called Alsace-Lorraine; its African colonies, which included Namibia and Tanzania (then called Southwest Africa and Tanganyika); and its Asian territories, which included the Caroline, Marshall, and Marianas islands. The following is an excerpt from *Mein Kampf* in which these territories and Hitler's goals for German boys are mentioned.

We must clearly recognize the fact that the recovery of lost territories is not won through solemn appeals to the Lord or through pious hopes in a League of Nations, but only by force of arms. . . . Today I am guided only by the sober realization that lost territories are not won back by sharp parliamentary big-mouths and their glibness of tongue, but by a sharp sword; in other words, by a bloody fight. . . .

The boundaries of the year 1914 mean nothing at all for the German future.

We National Socialists must hold unflinchingly to our own foreign policy, namely to secure for the German people the land and soil to which they are entitled on this earth . . . the soil in which someday German generations of peasants can beget powerful sons who will sanction the investment of the sons of today, and will some day acquit the responsible statesmen of blood guilt and sacrifice of the people, even if they are persecuted by their contemporaries. State boundaries are made by man and changed by man. . . . The German nation . . . must never suffer the rise of two continental powers in Europe. Regard any attempt to organize a second military power on the German frontiers, even if only in the form of creating a state capable of military strength, as an attack on Germany, and in it see not only the right but also the duty, to employ all means up to armed force to prevent the rise of such a state, or, if one has already risen, to smash it again. See to it that the strength of our nation is founded, not on colonies, but on the soil of our European homeland. Never regard the Reich [German government] as secure unless for centuries to come it can give every scion [son] of our people his own parcel of soil. Never forget that the most

sacred right on this earth is a man's right to have earth to till with his own hands, and the most sacred sacrifice the blood that a man sheds for this earth.

#### Interpreting Events

1. Name four territories that Germany lost as a result of the Treaty of Versailles.

---



---

2. How did Hitler say the lost territories were to be won back?

---

#### Distinguishing Fact from Opinion

3. List two assumptions that Hitler makes about the German people.

---



---



---

#### Judging Policies

4. In your own words, what was the principal objective of Hitler's foreign policy?

---



---

5. What were Hitler's attitude and policy toward the League of Nations?

---



---

6. What might the league have done to stop Hitler?

---



---

7. How did the outcome of World War I set the stage for World War II?

---



---