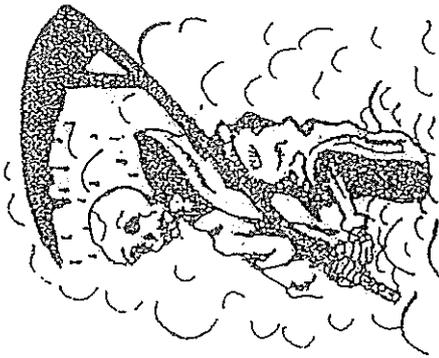
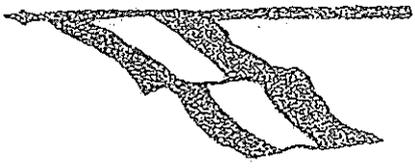


THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC

1918 1919-23 1924-29 1930-33

WEIMAR REPUBLIC



WORLD WAR I
1914-18

LEGACY VERSAILLES TREATY — loss of territory, disarmament, reparations, war guilt clause

HUMILIATION for GERMANS
STILL A GREAT POWER

TURMOIL

POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES
1919 SPARTACIST REVOLT (communist)
1920 KAPP PUTSCH (anti-communist)
Both failed but ARMY was the only real authority in Germany

ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES
1 REPARATIONS—French occupation of RUHR (1923)
2 THE GREAT INFLATION of 1923 wrecked the middle class
3 RESULT—great bitterness and unrest

MUNICH PUTSCH (1923)

STABILITY-PROGRESS

THE STRESEMANN ERA
1 GREAT STATESMAN
Stabilised currency, settled RUHR problem (French left)
2 Gained international respect for GERMANY—promised to pay reparations under new system (DAWES PLAN 1924) (YOUNG PLAN 1929)—Locarno Pact (1925) entry to LEAGUE (1926), Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)
3 INCREASED PROSPERITY—Industry developed with U.S.A. loans
IMPROVED CONDITIONS gave extremists, communists and Nazis no chance to win support of the people

Stresemann's success

Little political progress in this period

Organised party machine for power bid

THE PROGRESS of THE NAZI PARTY

COLLAPSE



DEPRESSION 1929
UNEMPLOYMENT 5,000,000 1931
HITLER CHANCELLOR 1933
PASSED ENABLING LAW 1933
and destroyed Weimar Republic and democracy

Circumstances favoured extreme parties

1929

Political structure of the Weimar Republic

