Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920–22 Hitler’s involvement in German politics in the immediate aftermath of the First World War by joining the small German Workers’ Party and his rapid influence on the party’s propaganda and ideas.

The German Workers’ Party policies announced in the ‘Twenty-Five Point Programme’, including abolishing the Treaty of Versailles, expanding German borders to provide living space (Lebensraum) and policies against Jews. Growth of the party and its renaming to the National Socialist Workers’ Party (NSDAP). Hitler’s leadership of the party from 1921. The setting up of the SA as a protective organisation for the NSDAP as well as a purposefully disruptive force in German politics.

The reasons for, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch. The immediate context of the crises in Germany 1923 as contributing to Hitler’s decision to attempt to overthrow the Weimar government. Key events of the Putsch including, for example, the beer hall meeting, forced support which was then withdrawn, the attempted march into Munich and its failure including Hitler’s arrest. The varied consequences of the Munich Putsch, including immediate short term consequences, for example the banning of the NSDAP, and longer-term consequences in providing publicity and allowing Hitler to write Mein Kampf and change his approach for the party.


The context of economic recovery leading to declining support for the NSDAP and to the party’s reorganisation. The importance of Mein Kampf and some of its key ideas, for example Hitler’s attitude towards Jews. The significance of the Bamberg Conference in terms of Hitler’s position within the NSDAP and formulation of key policies.

The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929–32

The impact of the Wall Street Crash in Germany, for example the recall of American loans and closing of banks, and subsequent rise in unemployment. Dissatisfaction with the Weimar Republic and its inability to deal successfully with rapidly rising unemployment. Growth in support for both right-wing and left-wing parties, including the Communist Party.

Increasing support for the Nazi Party in the context of rapidly rising unemployment, as well as due to Hitler’s appeal as a strong leader. The response of the Nazi Party by appealing to specific groups in society with effective propaganda and the influence of the SA.

How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932–33


Key political developments, for example Brüning’s decree banning the SA and SS, reaction to this and removal of Brüning by von Schleicher, the appointment of von Papen as Chancellor and the coalition’s inclusion of the NSDAP, Hitler’s demands of Hindenburg and his refusal to meet them, November 1932 election and von Papen’s resignation. Von Schleicher’s appointment as Chancellor. Hindenburg and von Papen’s decision to make Hitler Chancellor, believing they could control him.