

Freikorps Timeline:

originally from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_Weimar_Republic

1918

- 4 October 1918 [Prince Maximilian of Baden](#) replaces Count Georg von Hertling as Chancellor of Germany
- 7 November 1918 100,000 workers march on the Royal House of [Wittelsbach](#). The [King of Bavaria](#) flees.
- 8 November 1918 All 22 of Germany's lesser kings, princes, grand dukes, and ruling dukes had been deposed.
- 9 November 1918 Proclamation of the Republic by Philipp Scheidemann, some hours later: proclamation of the Socialist Republic by [Kurt Eisner](#); also:
 - Matthias Erzberger arrives at Allied HQ at Compiègne.
 - [Kaiser Wilhelm](#) told to abdicate, before he can decide Prince Max formally announces the abdication of Wilhelm.
 - [Social Democrats](#) demand government from Prince Max.
 - [Friedrich Ebert](#) assumes the chancellorship.
 - First German Republic established.
- 11 November 1918 [First World War](#) ended.
- Mid December, 1918 First [Freikorps](#) unit formed; Maercker Volunteer Rifles.
- 23 December 1918 Lt. Dorrenbach with the Volksmarine Division declare gov. under arrest, surround the chancellorship and occupy phone exchange.
- 24 December 1918 [Skirmish of the Berlin Schloss](#)

1919

- 10 January 1919 Battle of Berlin begins; [Counter-revolution](#)
- 13 January 1919 Battle of Berlin finished.
- January 1919 Bremen seized. Also:
 - German Gov. moved to the city of [Weimar](#).
- 21 February 1919 [Kurt Eisner](#) assassinated. Also:
 - Attempted assassination of Erhard Auer.
- 3 March 1919 2nd Battle for Berlin; Communists seize Berlin; Weimar government appoints [Gustav Noske](#) as German defense minister.
- 7 March 1919 Communist Strike Committee withdraws proclamation and makes peace overtures to government.
- 10 March 1919 Gustav Noske orders Peoples' Naval Division disbanded. Battle for Berlin over.
- March 1919 Adolf Hitler finishes job of guarding Russian prisoners.
- 6 - 7 April 1919 [Bavaria](#) declared a [Soviet Republic](#).
- 14 April 1919 Freikorps suppress Communists in [Dresden](#).
- 18 April 1919 Freikorps suppress Communists in [Brunswick](#). Also:
 - Battle of the Bavarian governments at [Dachau](#). Communists defeat republican forces.
- 27 April 1919 Battle for Munich between Communists and Freikorps units.

- 1 May 1919 Communist defences at Munich breached.
- 2 May 1919 City of Munich taken; not declared secure until May 6; approximately 1200 Communists killed.
- 7 May 1919 German Delegation presented with the terms of the Treaty Of Versailles
- 10 May 1919 Freikorps suppress communists in [Leipzig](#).
- 18 June 1919 Germany given ultimatum to sign Treaty of Versailles
- 28 June 1919 Versailles Treaty signed in the [Hall of Mirrors](#).
- 11 August 1919 The Weimar Constitution is announced.
- 11 September 1919 [Adolf Hitler](#) sent as *Vertrauensmann* (*Secret Agent*) to infiltrate the [German Workers' Party](#) (DAP).

1920

- January 1920 The DAP grew to 190 members.
- 20 February 1920 DAP changes name to [National Socialist German Workers' Party](#).
- February 1920 [Inter-Allied Control Commission](#) order 2/3 of Freikorps disbanded.
- 24 February 1920 First public meeting of the NSDAP.
- 13 March 1920 [Kapp Putsch](#)
- During the Kapp Putsch, [Adolf Hitler](#), who had been in contact with the members of the *Nationale Vereinigung* and was eager to help the coup along, was flown into Berlin from Munich by the Army. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kapp_Putsch (accessed 4/7/18)
- 14 March 1920 Communists seize demilitarized Ruhr; Dortmund, Remscheid, Hagen, Mülheim, Düsseldorf; 300 people killed (mostly policemen).
- 17 March 1920 Kapp Putsch ends.
- 31 March 1920 **Adolf Hitler** mustered out of the military.
- 3 April 1920 21 different Freikorps units, under the command of General Baron [Oskar von Watter](#), annihilate the Ruhr Communist uprising in five days; thousands killed.
- April 1920 Government stops paying Freikorps units.
- 10 May 1920 Dr. [Joseph Wirth](#) and [Walther Rathenau](#) announce their "Policy of Fulfillment"; not received well by nationalist groups.
- 21 June 1920 [Hermann Mueller](#) (SPD) leaves office
- 11 August 1920 National Disarmament Law takes effect; disbanded civil guards
- 17 December 1920 NSDAP buys its first paper, the *Voelkischer Beobachter*.
- December 1920 NSDAP total party membership comes to 2,000.

1921

- 21 March 1921 Plebiscite in Upper Silesia. They vote to remain part of Germany.
- March, 1921 Allied Plebiscite Commission draws boundary based on plebiscite results, giving about 30% (1255/4265 square miles) of Upper Silesia to Poland. Large minority populations exist on both side of the boundary.
- 27 April 1921 Allied Reparations Committee levels 33 billion war reparations debt onto Germany; commands the handing over of 26% of all exports for 42 years and puts the Germans immediately into 12 billion in arrears.
- 3 May 1921 Polish insurgents under [Wojciech Korfantry](#) rise up in [Upper Silesia](#).

- 5 May 1921 London Ultimatum which set the total sum of the war indemnity at 132 billion marks.
- 10 May 1921 [Constantin Fehrenbach](#) (Center) leaves office
- 23 May 1921 German Freikorps smash Polish forces at St. Annaberg.
- 24 May 1921 Under Allied pressure, all Freikorps units outlawed.
- 11 July 1921 Adolf Hitler resigns from the party to force the hand of [Anton Drexler](#) not to unite with the DSP.
- 25 July 1921 Adolf Hitler rejoins the party.
- 29 July 1921 Adolf Hitler assumes leadership of the NSDAP. He becomes "Der Fuehrer".
- 26 August 1921 [Matthias Erzberger](#), (finance minister of 1920) gunned down by OC killers
- 17 September 1921 **Hitler** and SA disrupt speech by Otto Ballestedt of the Bayernbund; beaten badly; Hitler with others arrested.
- 26 October 1921 Dr. [Joseph Wirth](#) (Center) forms 2nd cabinet

1922

- 12 January 1922 **Adolf Hitler** sentenced to nine months.
- 24 June 1922 Hitler Incarcerated. Also:
 - [Walther Rathenau](#) assassinated.
- 27 July 1922 Hitler released.
- 27 October 1922 [Benito Mussolini](#) establishes his [Fascist](#) dictatorship in Italy.

1923

- May 27, 1923 [Albert Leo Schlageter](#), a German freebooter and saboteur, was executed by a French firing squad in the Ruhr. Hitler declared him a hero that the German nation was not worthy to possess.
- August 13, 1923 Dr. [Wilhelm Cuno](#) (No party affiliation) Leaves office
- September 24, 1923 Chancellor Stresemann ends the passive resistance in the Ruhr; infuriates the nationalists.
- September 30, 1923 Major [Fedor von Bock](#) crushes a coup attempt by the Black Reichswehr.
- October 6, 1923 Dr. [Gustav Stresemann](#) (People's [Right Wing]) forms 2nd cabinet
- October 20, 1923 General Alfred Mueller marches on [Saxony](#) to prevent a communist takeover. Also:
 - General [Otto von Lossow](#) in Bavaria is relieved of command by Berlin; he refuses.
- October 23, 1923 Communist takeover of [Hamburg](#)
- October 25, 1923 [Hamburg Uprising](#) suppressed
- November 8, 1923 [Beer Hall Putsch](#)
- November 9, 1923 Beer Hall Putsch quelled.
- November 12, 1923 Dr. [Hjalmar Schacht](#) was named "Reichswaehrungskommissar".
- November 30, 1923 Dr. Stresemann leaves office.

1924

- February 26, 1924 [Hitlerputsch trial](#) begins.
- June 3, 1924 Dr. [Wilhelm Marx](#) (Center) forms 2nd cabinet
- August 29, 1924 [Dawes Plan](#) agreed by Reichstag.
- December 20, 1924 **Hitler** released from [Landsberg Prison](#).

1925

- January 4, 1925 **Hitler** begins his political comeback by meeting with new ministers and President of Bavaria.
- January 15, 1925 Dr. Marx leaves office.
- February 27, 1925 Nazi party refounded.; **Hitler** gives his first speech since release from prison.
- February 28, 1925 Reichspresident [Friedrich Ebert](#) dies.
- March 29, 1925 First round of presidential elections: no candidate receives absolute majority.
- April 25, 1925 Second round of presidential elections: [Paul von Hindenburg](#), the candidate of the right wing parties, wins over [Wilhelm Marx](#), candidate of the [Centre party](#)
- July 1925 French and Belgian troops evacuate the Ruhr completely.
- November 22, 1925 [Strasser](#) wing of Nazi party goes into rebellion.

1926

- January 20, 1926 Dr. [Hans Luther](#) (No party affiliation) forms 2nd cabinet
- April 24, 1926 Germany and [Soviet Union](#) sign [Berlin Treaty](#).
- May 12, 1926 Dr. Luther leaves office over flag dispute
- May 16, 1926 Marx cabinet of the Center, BVP, DDP, DVP.
- June 20, 1926 Referendum on expropriation of princely families.
- September 10, 1926 Germany enters [League of Nations](#)

1927

- January 29, 1927 Marx's 3rd cabinet leaves office

1928

- May 1928 Adolf Hitler speaking ban lifted in Bavaria.
- 29 June 1928 Marx's 4th cabinet leaves office
- 27 August 1928 [Kellogg–Briand Pact](#) signed
- 20 October 1928 [Alfred Hugenberg](#) becomes head of DNVP
- 8 December 1928 Prelate Kaas becomes head of Center party.

1929

- 7 June 1929 [Young Plan](#) resets reparations amount, and allows it to be paid in installments over a period of 58.5 years.
- 3 October 1929 Foreign minister [Gustav Stresemann](#) dies.
- 24 October 1929 [Black Tuesday stock market crash](#), start of world economic collapse.

1930

- 30 March 1930 Hermann Mueller's (SPD) 2nd cabinet leaves office
- 30 June 1930 French troops leave the Rhineland ahead of schedule.
- 16 July 1930 Reichstag dissolved; first emergency decree by Reichspresident.
- August 1930 SA commander in Berlin [Walter Stennes](#) calls for SA general strike against Nazi Party.
- 14 September 1930 Reichstag elections; gains by NSDAP who become the second-largest party (behind the SPD.)
- September 1930 **Hitler** at trial of 3 SA Lieutenants disavows the SA goals of replacing the army and hence appeases the German army.

1931

- 11 October 1931 Harzburg Front formed of coalition between DNVP, Stahlhelm, and Nazi Party

1932

- 10 April 1932 [Paul von Hindenburg](#) reelected [President of Germany](#).
- 30 May 1932 Henrich Bruening (Center) leaves office.
- 1 June 1932 [Franz von Papen](#) cabinet
- 16 June - 9 July 1932 Lausanne conference
- 20 July 1932 Von Papen dissolves Prussian government.
- 31 July 1932 Reichstag elections where Nazi party becomes the largest party.
- 6 November 1932 Reichstag elections; Nazis lose votes.
- 17 November 1932 Franz von Papen (Center) leaves office
- 3 December 1932 [Kurt von Schleicher](#) cabinet

1933

- 28 January 1933 Kurt von Schleicher (no party affiliation) leaves office
- 30 January 1933 **Adolf Hitler** is sworn in as Chancellor of Germany.
- 23 March 1933 **Adolf Hitler** establishes the Third Reich ([Enabling Act of 1933](#)).