**Freikorp Timeline:**

**1918**

* 4 October 1918 [Prince Maximilian of Baden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wittelsbach). The [King of Bavaria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurt_Eisner); also:
  + Matthias Erzberger arrives at Allied HQ at Compiegne.
  + [Kaiser Wilhelm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilhelm_II,_German_Emperor) told to abdicate, before he can decide Prince Max formally announces the abdication of Wilhelm.
  + [Social Democrats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Democratic_Party_of_Germany) demand government from Prince Max.
  + [Friedrich Ebert](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friedrich_Ebert) assumes the chancellery.
  + First German Republic established.
* 11 November 1918 [First World War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I) ended.
* Mid December, 1918 First [Freikorps](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freikorps) unit formed; Maercker Volunteer Rifles.
* 23 December 1918 Lt. Dorrenbach with the Volksmarine Division declare gov. under arrest, surround the chancellery and occupy phone exchange.
* 24 December 1918 [Skirmish of the Berlin Schloss](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skirmish_of_the_Berlin_Schloss)

**1919**

* 10 January 1919 Battle of Berlin begins; [Counter-revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counter-revolution)
* 13 January 1919 Battle of Berlin finished.
* January 1919 Bremen seized. Also:
  + German Gov. moved to the city of [Weimar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weimar).
* 21 February 1919 [Kurt Eisner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurt_Eisner) assassinated. Also:
  + Attempted assassination of Erhard Auer.
* 3 March 1919 2nd Battle for Berlin; Communists seize Berlin; Weimar government appoints [Gustav Noske](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bavaria) declared a [Soviet Republic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_republic_(system_of_government)).
* 14 April 1919 Freikorps suppress Communists in [Dresden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dresden).
* 18 April 1919 Freikorps suppress Communists in [Brunswick](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braunschweig). Also:
  + Battle of the Bavarian governments at [Dachau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leipzig).
* 18 June 1919 Germany given ultimatum to sign Treaty of Versailles
* 28 June 1919 Versailles Treaty signed in the [Hall of Mirrors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hall_of_Mirrors_(Palace_of_Versailles)).
* 11 August 1919 The Weimar Constitution is announced.
* 11 September 1919 [**Adolf Hitler**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adolf_Hitler)sent as *Vertrauensmann (Secret Agent)* to infiltrate the [German Workers' Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Workers%27_Party) (DAP).

**1920**

* January 1920 The DAP grew to 190 members.
* 20 February 1920 DAP changes name to [National Socialist German Workers’ Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_Party).
* February 1920 [Inter-Allied Control Commission](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Inter-Allied_Control_Commission&action=edit&redlink=1) order 2/3 of Freikorps disbanded.
* 24 February 1920 First public meeting of the NSDAP.
* 13 March 1920 [Kapp Putsch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kapp_Putsch)
* During the Kapp Putsch, [Adolf Hitler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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, Remschied, 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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Wirth) and [Walther Rathenau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walther_Rathenau) announce their "Policy of Fulfillment"; not received well by nationalist groups.
* 21 June 1920 [Hermann Mueller](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hermann_M%C3%BCller_(politician)) (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](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Wojciech_Korfantry&action=edit&redlink=1) rise up in [Upper Silesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_Silesian_Uprising).
* 5 May 1921 London Ultimatum which set the total sum of the war indemnity at 132 billion marks.
* 10 May 1921 [Constantin Fehrenbach](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Wirth) (Center) forms 2nd cabinet

**1922**

* 12 January 1922 **Adolf Hitler** sentenced to nine months.
* 24 June 1922 Hitler Incarcerated. Also:
  + [Walther Rathenau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walther_Rathenau) assassinated.
* 27 July 1922 Hitler released.
* 27 October 1922 [**Benito Mussolini**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benito_Mussolini) **establishes his** [**Fascist**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fascism) **dictatorship in Italy.**

**1923**

* May 27, 1923 [Albert Leo Schlageter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fedor_von_Bock) crushes a coup attempt by the Black Reichswehr.
* October 6, 1923 Dr. [Gustav Stresemann](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gustav_Stresemann) (People’s [RIght Wing]) forms 2nd cabinet
* October 20, 1923 General Alfred Mueller marches on [Saxony](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saxony) to prevent a communist takeover. Also:
  + General [Otto von Lossow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Otto_von_Lossow) in Bavaria is relieved of command by Berlin; he refuses.
* October 23, 1923 Communist takeover of [Hamburg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamburg)
* October 25, 1923 [Hamburg Uprising](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamburg_Uprising) suppressed
* November 8, 1923 [Beer Hall Putsch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beer_Hall_Putsch)
* November 9, 1923 Beer Hall Putsch quelled.
* November 12, 1923 Dr. [Hjalmar Schacht](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hjalmar_Schacht) was named ‘’Reichswaehrungskommissar’’.
* November 30, 1923 Dr. Stresemann leaves office.

**1924**

* February 26, 1924 [Hitlerputsch trial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beer_Hall_Putsch) begins.
* June 3, 1924 Dr. [Wilhelm Marx](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilhelm_Marx) (Center) forms 2nd cabinet
* August 29, 1924 [Dawes Plan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dawes_Plan) agreed by Reichstag.
* December 20, 1924 **Hitler** released from [Landsberg Prison](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_von_Hindenburg), the canditate of the right wing parties, wins over [Wilhelm Marx](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilhelm_Marx), candidate of the [Centre party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centre_Party_(Germany))
* July 1925 French and Belgian troops evacuate the Ruhr completely.
* November 22, 1925 [Strasser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strasserism) wing of Nazi party goes into rebellion.

**1926**

* January 20, 1926 Dr. [Hans Luther](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans_Luther) (No party affiliation) forms 2nd cabinet
* April 24, 1926 Germany and [Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union) sign [Berlin Treaty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Berlin_(1926)).
* 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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kellogg%E2%80%93Briand_Pact) signed
* 20 October 1928 [Alfred Hugenberg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Hugenberg) becomes head of DNVP
* 8 December 1928 Prelate Kaas becomes head of Center party.

**1929**

* 7 June 1929 [Young Plan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Young_Plan) resets reparations amount, and allows it to be paid in installations over a period of 58.5 years.
* 3 October 1929 Foreign minister [Gustav Stresemann](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gustav_Stresemann) dies.
* 24 October 1929 [Black Tuesday](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wall_Street_Crash_of_1929) [stock market crash](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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 **Hitle**r 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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_von_Hindenburg) reelected [President of Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_Germany).
* 30 May 1932 Henrich Bruening (Center) leaves office.
* 1 June 1932 [Franz von Papen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enabling_Act_of_1933)).