**Section 3: The collapse of democracy, 1928-33**

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| **Chapter 9** | **Chapter 10** | **Chapter 11** | **Chapter 12** |
| * 29th Oct 1929 – Wall Street Crash * German export goods declined by 61% between 1929-32 * Industrial production fell by 58% from what it had been in 1928 * Britain’s industrial decline was 11% * Germany’s foreign trade collapsed and prices fell * companies had no alternative but to declare themselves bankrupt and make workers redundant – surviving companies cut wages and hours that employees workers * bank customers withdrew their money and people refused to pay loans * Austrian ban fell in May 1931 led German banking into crisis * 1932 – 1/3 of wormers registered as unemployed * Jan 1933 – unemployment around 8 million * princes collapsed – exports of agricultural products declined * suicide rates increased * level of youth unemployment rose – increase thefts – increase association with extremist groups though extent is exaggerated – emergency labor schemes established though unpopular and two strikes in Oct 1930 and June 1932 * female workforce increased – May 1932 law passed allowing married civil servants to be dismissed – 1000 women dismissed from Reich Postal Service * collapse of Grand Coalition in March 1930 and reliance on presidential decree * Sep 1930 – Bruning cut expenditure and raised taxes * Sep 1930 elections – extremist parties got most votes – Nazi got 107 seats – 2 out of 5 voters had voted for anti-democratic parties * 1930-31 – level of violence increased dramatically – April 1932 Hindenburg outlawed the SA but membership continued to grow – end of 193, estimated to be about 400,000 members | * pre-1929 – Nazi main support Mittelstand but after depression also secured support of broader middle class and farmers * Nazis strongest in Protestant north, east and center of Germany * 2nd Presidential election – Hindenburg won by 53% votes but Hitler did gain 37% * Sep 1930 – July 1932 – Nazis doubled their electoral support * KPD main support was from factories and workshops where trade unions were established – after 1929 tried securing support of unemployed * Wedding district of Berlin fell under Communist control * KPD membership turnover was very high – more than 50% left within a few months | * Brunings government in power from March 1930- May 1932 * Bruning replaced by von Papen and Schleicher made defence minister * July 1932 elections – DVP and DDP suffered most loss – Hitler joined with other parties including KPD to vote no confidence on Papen’s government * Nov 1932 elections – loss of support for Nazis – middle-class votes alienated y Hitler’s attack on Papen and his refusal to join coalition government – KPD made significant gains * Papen replaced by Schleicher but he failed and was replaced by Hitler as Chancellor – Pen made vice-chancellor | * 30th Jan 1933 – Hitler appointed Chancellor – followed by torchlight procession by 100,000 Nazi members * late Feb 1933 – SA and Stahlhelm merged into ‘auxiliary police.’ * 5th Feb – SA shot SPD mayor of a small town * Feb – communists killed in class with the SA * by July 1933 – 22,789 political prisoners had been arrested by the SA and taken into ‘protective custody’ and imprisoned in some 70 camps * 27th Feb – Reichstag fire and communist, Marinus van der Lubbe found at scene * Hitler had Hindenburg pass Decree for the Protection of the People and the State to arrest communist and socialists and ben their newspapers – police arrested 10,000 communists within two wees * March 1933 election – Nazis vote increased to 43.9% and with DNVP had a majority * 23rd March first meeting of Reichstag and on 24th March – Enabling Act passed |