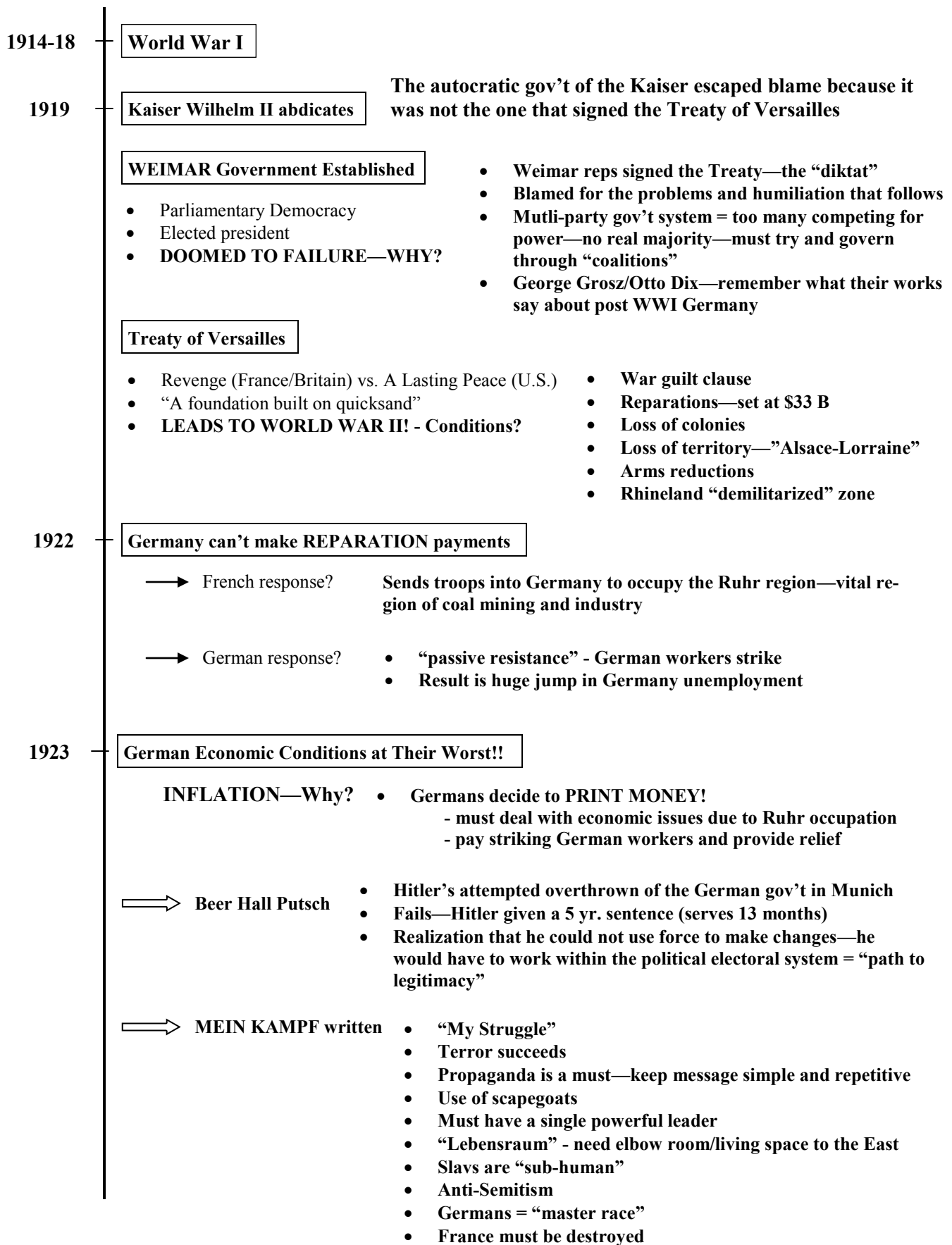


AIM: Between the Wars: The Struggle for Security and the Rise of the Nazi Party



1924

DAWES PLAN

Conditions?

- Reduced reparations
- Ties to ability of Germans to pay—GDP
- U.S. gives \$200 M in loans

Results?

- French withdraw from the Ruhr
- Economy turns around for Germany
- 1924-1929 = Prosperity

1925

LOCARNO TREATY— “Spirit of Locarno”

- Germany (Gustav Stresemann) and France (Aristide Briand)

Purpose?

Cooperation between the two countries as they recognize borders—people thought this signaled an new era of European peace

1925

KELLOGG-BRIAND PACT

- United States (Frank Kellogg) and France (Aristide Briand)
- Sixty three nations “renounce war as an instrument of Foreign policy

1929

GREAT DEPRESSION

Effects on Germany?

- Germany hurt as markets for its exported good dry up
- Production falls as there is no demand for goods
- Remember the “tangled system of war debts”
- Collapse of loans—loans stop and U.S. calls for re-payment
- Germans cannot pay Britain and France as well who in turn cannot pay back war loans to U.S.

1932

NAZIS BECOME THE LARGEST PARTY IN THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT (Reichstag)

Support for Nazi Party increases greatly as a result of the Great Depression!!! People are looking for strong leadership and solutions to their problems—people are increasingly willing to trade social and political freedom for economic prosperity

1933

HITLER APPOINTED CHANCELLOR

1934

Hitler has ENABLING ACTS passed

- Death of President von Hindenburg
- Provisions of **Enabling Acts**:
 - all political parties outlawed
 - unions are outlawed
 - Hitler given dictatorial powers = “emergency powers” for four years to deal with the crisis in Germany