

## Party Representation in the German Reichstag of the Weimar Republic (1928-1933)

<u>Party</u>	May 1928	Sept 1930	July 1932	Nov. 1932	Mar. 1933	Nov 1933
National Socialist (Nazi)	12	108	230	196	288	661
German National Peoples	78	41	37	51	52	
German Peoples	45	10	7	11	2	
Economic	23	23	2	1		
Catholic Center	61	68	75	70	74	
Bavarian Peoples	17	19	22	20	18	
State (Democrats)	25	15	4	2	5	
Social Democrat (Socialists)	153	143	133	121	120	
Communist	54	77	89	100	81	
Other Parties	23	53	9	12	7	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>661</b>

### NOTES:

- Why do the Nazis have so few seats in May 1928?
- Why does Nazi representation increase so much in the September 1930 elections?
- Where do the Nazis rank in terms of representation after the July 1932 elections?
  
- After the July 1932 elections, new elections are called for by President von Hindenburg when an effective anti-Nazi coalition does not develop – Nazis remain the dominant party after the November 1932 elections as well
  
- Hitler is then appointed Chancellor by von Hindenburg in January 1933 – von Hindenburg thinks Hitler will be easier to control
  
- Hitler then calls for new elections in March 1933
  - Nazis terrorize opposition with threats and violence
  - Force newspapers and radio stations to close
  - **REICHSTAG BUILDING BURNED AND COMMUNISTS BLAMED!!!**
  
- After March 1933 the Nazis form a coalition with the Nationalist Peoples Party to gain a majority in the Reichstag **PASS THE ENABLING ACTS**
  - Enabling Acts: (1934)**
  - 1. Allowed Hitler to have dictatorial powers for four years
  - 2. Outlawed all other political parties
  - 3. Outlawed unions