

Rise of Hitler to becoming a Dictator (1933-1934) Revision Guide

You will need to know key dates, names, actions and which were as a direct result of Hitler and which were as a result of others

Rise of Hitler the Dictator:

- Feb 27th 33, The Reichstag Fire led to President Hindenburg granting Hitler emergency powers. Hitler used this to arrest his biggest threats- Communist and SDP supporters.
- 5th March 33, New elections to secure the majority of seats for the Nazi Party
- 24th March 33, The Enabling Law gave Hitler total power to pass laws without going through the Reichstag or President. Hitler used the Enabling Law to ban his nearest rivals including the Communists.
- 2nd May 33, Trade Unions banned
- July 33, Political parties such as the Communists and Social Democrat Party banned meaning there was only one party in Germany and this was the Nazis
- 29-30th June 34, The Night of the Long Knives where Rohm and at least 80 SA soldiers were killed for being a political threat to Hitler
- 2nd Aug 34- President Hindenburg dies meaning Hitler makes himself Chancellor and President and ultimately the Fuhrer (Supreme Leader)
- Aug 34- the Army signed an oath of loyalty to the President who was Hitler. Soldiers had to obey Hitler and risk their life for him.
- Other areas to consider include the role of the SS and propaganda

Examples of Exam Questions:

Why was Hitler able to make himself Dictator between January 1933 and August 1934? **10 MARKS**

How important was the passing of the Enabling Law, amongst other factors, so important in making Hitler Dictator after January 1933? **12 MARKS**

How important was Luck, amongst other factors, in making Hitler Dictator after 1933? **12 MARKS**

How were the Nazis able to increase their power between Jan 1933-Aug 1934? **10 MARKS**

Why was the SS important to Hitler between 1933-1939? **4 MARKS**