

History, Weimar and Nazi Germany

Lesson 13

Worksheet:

Who were the SA and what was their role?

Mr McNally



The 25 Point Programme

The **25 Point Programme** outlined the **ideology** of the Nazi Party. It aimed to appeal to both the **nationalists** and the **socialists** and had strong views on race. It had a message that put Germans first and promoted work and pensions. Central to the Nazi ideology was autarky, the desire to make Germany self-sufficient.

It was this programme which shaped the views of the Party and the direction it was heading.



The 25 Point Programme - Socialism

Socialism is about the government **distributing wealth** to the people to provide greater equality. This was aimed at winning the vote of the left-wing workers, and even the unemployed.

The 25-Point Programme included the following socialist policies:

7. The state to provide employment to the people

11. To get rid of **unearned** income

13. The **nationalisation** of businesses that have become corporations

14. Profits from **wholesale** trade to be shared out

15. An expansion to pensions and old-age welfare



The 25 Point Programme - Nationalism

Nationalism is about people supporting, or having pride in, their country, often at the expense of others. This was aimed at winning the vote of the right-wing, such as those that **supported the military** and nationalists.

The 25-Point Programme included the following nationalistic policies:

1. A Greater Germany to be formed for all the German speaking people
2. To abolish the Treaty of Versailles
3. The demand of extra land to support the German population (Lebensraum)
9. All citizens of the state to have equal rights



The 25 Point Programme - Racism

Part of the 25 Point Programme was to discriminate against minority groups. This fitted in with putting Germans first.

The 25-Point Programme included the following racist/antisemitic policies:

4. Only people with German blood may be citizens of Germany. No Jew could be a German citizen

8. All **immigration** of non-Germans must be prevented



The role of the SA

The SA was the Nazi Party's paramilitary group. They were tasked with providing protection at the Nazi meetings/rallies but they were also asked to **sabotage** opposition rallies.

Initially, the SA were largely made up of ex-soldiers and were led by **Ernst Rohm**. They were given the nickname of the 'Brownshirts' due to their distinctive uniforms and were well organised. In addition, they were well known for their violence and hatred towards the **Communists**.

By time Hitler came to power in 1933, there were over 2 million members.



Glossary

Ideology - The beliefs of a political party

Wealth distribution - Ensuring that wealth is shared amongst the people, rather than a select few becoming extremely rich

Unearned income - This is money people earned by doing no work. This related to rent income on inherited property

Nationalisation- Where the state takes control of an industry

Immigration - Where people move to a different country

Sabotage - To deliberately destroy/disrupt something



Comprehension Questions

1. How was the ideology of the NSDAP antisemitic?
2. Why would the NSDAP have opposed the Dawes Plan?
3. How was socialism reflected in the ideology of the NSDAP?
4. Who were the SA?
5. Challenge question: Explain why support for the NSDAP grew in 1923.

P - One reason why support for the NSDAP grew in 1923 was ...

E - This is because ...

E - This resulted in an increase in support because ...

L - Therefore, ... was a reason why support for the NSDAP grew in 1923

