Right-wing threat
Many right-wing groups hated the new government for signing the Versailles Treaty (June 1919):
The Kapp Putsch: in March 1920, a Freikorps rebelled against the Treaty, it took over Berlin and tried to bring back the Kaiser.

Invasion - Inflation: the crisis of 1923
The cause of the trouble was Reparations – the government paid them by printing more money, causing inflation. In January 1923, Germany failed to make a payment, and France invaded the Ruhr. This humiliated the government, which ordered a general strike, and paid the strikers by printing more money, causing hyperinflation:

Munich Putsch
On 8–9 November 1923, Hitler's Nazis tried to take control of Bavaria (the Munich Putsch).

Although the Putsch failed, it - and the trial that followed - turned Hitler into a national hero, and laid the foundation of his future success. Police helped defeat Hitler he only served 9 months for the treason where he should have got a life sentence

Causes
Why Nazis Supported Munich Battle
1. Weimar weaknesses
   • Invasion and inflation made the government very weak in 1923. Everybody was very angry with the government - there were Communist rebellions in Saxony and Thuringia.
2. Nazi Party Growing
   • In the crises of 1923, the membership of the Nazi Party grew from 6,000 to 55,000.
   • The Nazi Stormtroopers (SA) grew quickly, and wanted a revolution - in October, an SA leader told Hitler that, if there was not a rebellion soon, the SA would ‘sneak away’.
   • Hitler became friends with General Ludendorff (a WWI hero) – he thought that the Army would follow Ludendorff in a putsch.
3. Stresemann calls off resistance
   • In September 1923, the German Chancellor, Stresemann, called off the general strike in the Ruhr (it was ruining Germany). This made EVERY German angry with the government.
4. Mussolini’s Example
   • In 1922, Mussolini had seized control of the government of Italy by marching on Rome. Hitler hoped to copy his example.
5. Bavarian Rebellion called off
   • In Bavaria, the right-wing local government wanted to rebel against the Weimar Republic.
   • Its leaders – planned a march of 15,000 soldiers on Berlin.
   • Hitler was going to help them, but on 4 Nov., they postponed the rebellion.
   • Hitler hoped the Munich Putsch would force them to rebel.