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not that successful in achieving prosperity within Germany by 1939. Overall, the total national debt also rose from 13.9 billion reichmark in 1933/34 to 41.7 billion reichmark in 1938/39, which shows that although industrial production had increased and employment had increased, Nazi economic policy was relying on money from outside their own country to implement their policies. Although we established that their self-sufficiency increased (by reducing imports and exports), we can now see that in order to achieve the prosperity they did they were not self-sufficient at all and in fact relied on other countries to fund their plans. This is a huge case for failure as one of their main aims, to be self-sufficient as a country, was not achieved. Overall, although prosperity increased after the crash of 1929, the three main aims were not successfully achieved, the policies were founded on an unstable basis and things only improved compared to the crash not compared to pre-crash statistics - therefore the Nazi economic policy didn’t very successfully achieve real prosperity by 1939 in Germany.

In summary, although many areas such as wages didn’t reach 1928 levels and some areas were worse than 1928 levels by 1939 such as government debt, Nazi economic policy had successfully improved/recovered Germany from most of the effects of crash very successfully. Although prosperity may not be the right word because things were still bad, when used to compare the effects of the crash to the effects after Nazi policy had been implemented, a definite prosperity rose whereby people were earning more money because of more jobs being available and this meant industrial production rose which was good for Germany as a whole. In terms of the three main aims of the policy, reducing unemployment was a partial success as statistics say that it did fall (although data doesn’t include Jews or women). Self-sufficiency was achieved in that imports and exports were reduced however government debt did rise so arguably the ground on which the policies were implemented were not stable and this probably not last long – this aim was also a partial success. Having been partially successful in two of their aims, Nazi economic policy was hugely successful in increasing industrial production and in a way it was this success that made them partially successful in the other two aims (more jobs meant more employment and producing more for themselves made Germany more self-sufficient). Overall, Nazi economic policy did successfully improve conditions after the Wall Street Crash of 1929 and this created prosperity in itself, the policies were partially successful in achieving self-sufficiency and reducing unemployment and very successful in increasing industrial production and so, despite some failure, the Nazi economic policy was overall relatively success at achieving prosperity by 1939.