Reichstag Fire: 27 February 1933:
● days before March election
● fire started by Marinus van der Lubbe (or SA, led by Karl Ernst?)
● Hitler used as opportunity to claim Communists were dangerous
● persuaded Hindenburg to sign "Decree for the Protection of People and the State"
  ○ got rid of Communists- banned meetings and Reichstag membership

General Election: 5 March 1933:
● removed Communists helped Hitler get majority
● gained support of Church- Concordat
● Goering became speaker of Reichstag

Enabling Act: 23 March 1933:
● act to make Hitler dictator, effectively
● got 2/3 majority by using threats and promises
● only Social Democrats opposed
● Hitler made GER one-party dictatorship
● trade unions abolished, strikes illegal
● Civil Service purged of ‘enemies of the state’
  ○ replaced with pro-Nazi people
● state parliaments abolished

Night of the Long Knives: 30 June- 2 July 1934:
● SA leader, Ernst Röhm, gaining power
  ○ showed doubt about regime
  ○ very large
  ○ more independent
  ○ disorganized
● wanted to show support for army
  ○ efficient
  ○ had power to remove Hitler
  ○ needed for reversal of ToV
  ○ unsure about loyalty
● Röhm and SA leaders arrested and shot
● SA men, political enemies (Communists) and other rivals (von Schleicher)
● showed army importance of loyalty
● SA under control
● Hitler declared himself Chancellor and Reich Führer when Hindenburg died
  ○ army swore oath to Hitler