In doing this he was able to make himself more known to the public masses. He used his time in prison to write Mein Kampf a book about his life story and beliefs.

**How did the Nazi party change tactics in the years 1924-1929?**

In the years 1924-1929 Hitler realised that he could not obtain power in by rebellion but by being elected. He started by creating a national party which still had the ideology of the 25 point programme as their basis. Also he reduced the number of stormtroopers (SA) and set up the SS a personal bodyguard fanatically loyal to himself. Then he set up a network of local parties and merged with other right wing parties, then took them over. Also he set up the Hitler youth to attract the young people to the party. Furthermore he put Joseph Goebbels in charge of Propaganda and started using all sort of propaganda such as Posters, Emblems, Slogans, Hysterias, Symbols, Mass Rallies, Leaflets, Radio and Films. They believed the best way to get the support of the masses was by appealing to their feelings rather than by argument. Also he cultivated the support of wealthy businessmen promising them that, if he came to power, he would destroy Communism and the Trade Unions. This gave him the finance to run his campaigns.

**Why did the Nazi become the most popular party by 1933?**

The Nazi party became the most popular party by 1933 because of the Wall Street Crash in 1929. This is because the Wall Street crash caused the US to call back its loans to Germany which in turn made the German economy to collapse. This caused the number of unemployed people to increase and the number of people who were starving to increase. Then in their time of crisis Hitler was able to provide a solution. He gave them Arbeit und Brot (Work & Bread) something which the Weimar government was unable to provide. This made the people of Germany believe in him and he was able to use this to his advantage by engraving his teachings and beliefs into them. Furthermore he was able to earn financial backing by appealing to rich businessmen by promising to ban trade unions. After this the number of Nazi seats in the Reichstag rose from 12 in 1928 to 230 in July 1932.

**How did Hitler become chancellor in 1933?**

In November 1932 they had an election but failed to get a majority of seats in the Reichstag and had reduced its votes from 230 votes to 196 votes. Then when Hindenburg and Von Papen were having to govern by emergency decree under article 48 of the constitution. They offered Hitler the post of vice-Chancellor if he promised to support them. He refused so Hindenburg and Von Papen took a risk and made Hitler chancellor.