from other political opposition, his own people thanks to demobbing and the small chance of foreign threats also. However, more importantly Gröener agreed because although he did not agree with the democratic Weimar Republic, he recognised that the system would collapse without the power the army provided and also it was preferable to a communist society, therefore he pledged the support against left wing attacks, but refused to take action should the right wing take a stand. Among the revolts post WWI are the 1919 Spartacist Uprising; this was a failed communist uprising lead by Rosa Luxembourg and Karl Liebknecht, Ebert was able to put it down by calling on the Freikorps. The Kapp Putsch of 1920 was led by nationalists but was also put down by the Freikorps, then finally the Munich Putsch of 1923. This is the most relevant because at the time Germany was effected by hyperinflation and the Ruhr crisis, poverty was rife and the French invasion showed just how weak Germany was when they responded with passive resistance. However, at the time when Germany was at its weakest Hitler, the man leading the Munich Putsch, was not able to cause a full scale revolution. Therefore, given that later in 1933 Hitler was able to gain the support and become Chancellor of Germany, we can connote that Weimar was not doomed from the start, something else occurred which made Germany more vulnerable later in the Weimar era.

In August 1923 a new hope emerged for the Weimar Republic; Gustav Stresemann was appointed Chancellor of Germany and a new era of stability began. Straightaway in November 1923 Stresemann introduced the Rentenmark, this allowed for stabilisation after the unsustainable rates of hyperinflation across Germany. Not only this but the US also stepped forward to help in the shape of the Dawes Plan in 1924, and later the Young Plan in 1928; both of these gave loans to Germany to a enable them to pay their reparations and get France and Belgium out of the Ruhr. This helped to stabilise the government and solidify their authority at home; there was at the next four years Weimar Germany began to thrive. The focus then moved and Germany began to improve their image internationally. They finalised their western borders through the Locarno Pact of 1925 and then joining the League of Nations in 1926; both of these actions show that not only was the Weimar Public being accepted as the government internationally but also it was strong and stable enough to focus on external affairs rather than concentrate on internal troubles. Lastly, a true sign of the recovery and stabilisation that was manifesting the Stresemann era occurred in 1928 with the signing of the Kellogg-Briand Pact; this treaty asked that its signatories would act to preserve the peace and to not go to war. As well intended as this treaty was, it did not have consequences and thus was meaningless in the more troublesome years that followed, however the signing of it shows that Germany had intended to remain as peaceful as they had become since start of Stresemann’s ‘rule’.

The May 1928 election results starkly contrasted with the September 1930 results for the Nazi party in particular. The number of votes for the Nazi’s shot up from 2.6% to 18.3% in the space of two years, the cause for this was the same that rocked the whole Germany and unbalanced them following their period of stability: the Wall Street crash. In September 1928, just weeks after the death of Stresemann, America’s and the world’s greatest stock exchange platform crashed. This resulted in a worldwide depression, it particularly effected Germany as all US banks recalled their foreign loans, and this meant the loans from the Young and Dawes Plans. Germany was plunged into hyperinflation and poverty ran rife. There was a huge rise in unemployment even from the previously high figure and desperate times followed in Germany. It was this desperation and instability that caused an increased support for the extremist parties – in times of weakness people turn to strong authorities, usually found at the extremes of the Political Spectrum, the Nazi’s were able to seize this opportunity as shown in through the 1930 elections. Therefore, despite the original recovery, the Weimar Republic was faced with harsh struggles once more, due to the Wall Street Crash.