

Hitler had the Economic aims of
 1) REDUCING UNEMPLOYMENT
 2) CONTROLLING THE ECONOMY
 3) GETTING GERMANY READY FOR WAR

The Nazis economic policies can be DIVIDED INTO TWO
 1) SCHACHTS NEW PLAN 1933-36.
 2) GOERINGs FOUR YEAR PLAN 1936-40



1) SCHACHT'S NEW PLAN 1933-36

Schacht was an economist and previous Head of Germany's main bank. He was made **ECONOMICS MINISTER** in 1933. He introduced his **NEW PLAN** in 1934

SCHACHT'S NEW PLAN

- 1) There would be big cuts in welfare spending (benefits)
- 2) He aimed to reduce Germany's reliance on imports (goods bought outside Germany)
- 3) He made important exchange agreements with other areas of the world like South America to exchange German industrial goods for much needed raw materials
- 4) Government spending was to be focused on key areas
- 5) Rearmament (industry making weapons) was to be gradually increased.

WHAT HAPPENED?
 SCHACHT performed well **HOWEVER**, Hitler wanted Germany to **REARM** faster and prepare for war.
 Schacht did not agree and **RESIGNED**

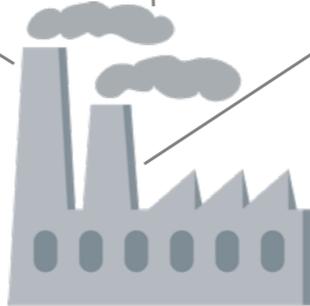
WAS SCHACHT SUCCESSFUL?

MOSTLY HE WAS SUCCESSFUL ... WITH A FEW LIMITATIONS

- 1) Unemployment was reduced significantly under Schacht
- 2) The economy began to grow and soon reached pre depression levels
- 3) **FARMERS** benefited from greater demand for food
- 4) **FACTORY OWNERS** benefited from increased orders
- 5) **PRODUCTION INCREASE** by over 50%

HOWEVER:
 Germany was still buying more than it was making
 There were major restrictions on workers. Jews and women for example were discouraged from working. The RAD was compulsory and very poorly paid

BACKGROUND



HOW DID THE HITLER TRY TO CONTROL THE ECONOMY?



2) GOERING'S FOUR YEAR PLAN 1936-40

Goering was a major NAZI and did not have any economics background. Hitler put him in charge of economics in 1936 to help make Germany ready for war

GOERING'S FOUR YEAR PLAN

- 1) Germany was to be made ready for war.
- 2) **SPENDING** was massively increased on military rearmament
- 3) New factories were built and priority was to be given to those producing military goods.
- 4) **INDUSTRY** was strictly controlled and **TARGETS** were set which had to be met
- 5) **AGRICULTURE** was controlled and targets were set for it to achieve better harvests and achieve better food production
- 6) **AUTARKY** was introduced. This aimed to make Germany **SELF SUFFICIENT** in materials. industry was encouraged to develop alternatives. Coffee was made from acorns for example and synthetic materials like **BUNA** were introduced



WAS GOERING SUCCESSFUL?

GOERING HAD A FEW SUCCESSES BUT A LOT OF LIMITATIONS

He did still keep The German economy growing
 He continued to reduce unemployment to a very small 0.5 million 

HOWEVER,
 Germany was **STILL** importing over **ONE THIRD** of its raw materials by 1939!
 Even with autarky. Some suggest Germany went to war to be able to become self sufficient. It had to conquer territory to succeed 