

TO WHAT EXTENT DID STRESEMANN SUCCEED

Did Stresemann succeed in solving the problems faced by the Weimar Republic? Gustav Stresemann provided the Weimar republic with intelligent solutions to the problems it . To what extent were the problems of overcome.

This persuaded France and Belgium to end the occupation of the Ruhr by However, his support of expanded social-welfare programs did not sit well with some of the party's more conservative members, and he lost his post in the party's executive committee in However, he remained a monarchist at heart. This was a sign that Germany was quickly becoming a normal state, and assured the Soviet Union of Germany's sincerity in the Treaty of Berlin. Germany signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact in August Reducing the amount of money the government spent , government employees lost their jobs so that its budget deficit reduced. He believed in the spiritual, military, and economic superiority of the German Empire , and his political idealism manifested itself in a sentimental enthusiasm for the heroic liberalism of the revolutions of , as well as in a romantic style of speech. In social policy, a new system of binding arbitration was introduced in October in which an outside arbitrator had the final say in industrial disputes. After initially sympathizing with the ideas of the Protestant social reformer Friedrich Naumann and collaborating with his National Social Union, Stresemann joined the National Liberal Party in This new insight was instrumental in the Young Plan of February which led to more reductions in German reparations payment. His main preoccupation was how to free Germany from the burden of reparations payments to Britain and France, imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. His first act was to attempt to restore the old Entente through a three-power alliance of England, France and Belgium, directed against Germany. He also persuaded the French to pull back from the Ruhr in return for a promise that reparations payments would resume. This helped to restore confidence in the German economy both internally and internationally. While a student he belonged to a relatively progressive fraternity and retained a lifelong attachment to the sentimental glories of student life. He was known for his organizational gifts, knew how to handle people, and was aware of the power he wielded. The impression left on all was tremendous". The DVP was initially seen, along with the German National People's Party , as part of the "national opposition" to the Weimar Republic, particularly for its grudging acceptance of democracy and its ambivalent attitude towards the Freikorps and the Kapp Putsch in With Bassermann kept away from the Reichstag by either illness or military service, Stresemann soon became the National Liberals' de facto leader. After losing his seat in the new Reichstag elections in the same year, he traveled with other business leaders to the United States to study economic conditions. He completed his studies in January , submitting a thesis on the bottled beer industry in Berlin, which received a relatively high grade. Initially, in the German Empire , Stresemann was associated with the left wing of the National Liberals. The family was lower middle class, but relatively well-off for the neighbourhood, and had sufficient funds to provide Gustav with a high-quality education. Stresemann later wrote: "Chamberlain had never been our friend. By this time Stresemann, who had moved to Berlin, was one of the best-known leaders of German economic life. Germany officially recognized the post-World War I western border for the first time, [17] and was guaranteed peace with France, and promised admission to the League of Nations and evacuation of the last Allied occupation troops from the Rhineland. It renounced the use of violence to resolve international conflicts. Introducing a new currency called the Rentenmark. This was part of his larger strategy of "fulfillment. Recognizing the importance of the press in influencing public opinion , he took advantage of it to support his aims. Germany could now act as "the spokesman of the whole German cultural community" and thereby provoke the German minorities in Czechoslovakia and Poland. In , he was elected to the Reichstag , where he soon became a close associate of party chairman Ernst Bassermann.