

Unit 9: Between World Wars (1919-1939)

- Germany punished harshly (Treaty of Versailles)
- League of Nations formed, but weak
- Map of Europe redrawn
- Break of Austria-Hungary & Ottoman Empires
- Japan angry bec. Allies didn't recognize its claims in China
- China angry that Japan received former German possessions in China
- Russia angry over formation of Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania (were part of Russia)
- Rise of nationalist movements (self-determination) worldwide

Nationalism in Turkey

1) After WWI, the Ottoman Empire was broken apart. All that remained was Turkey

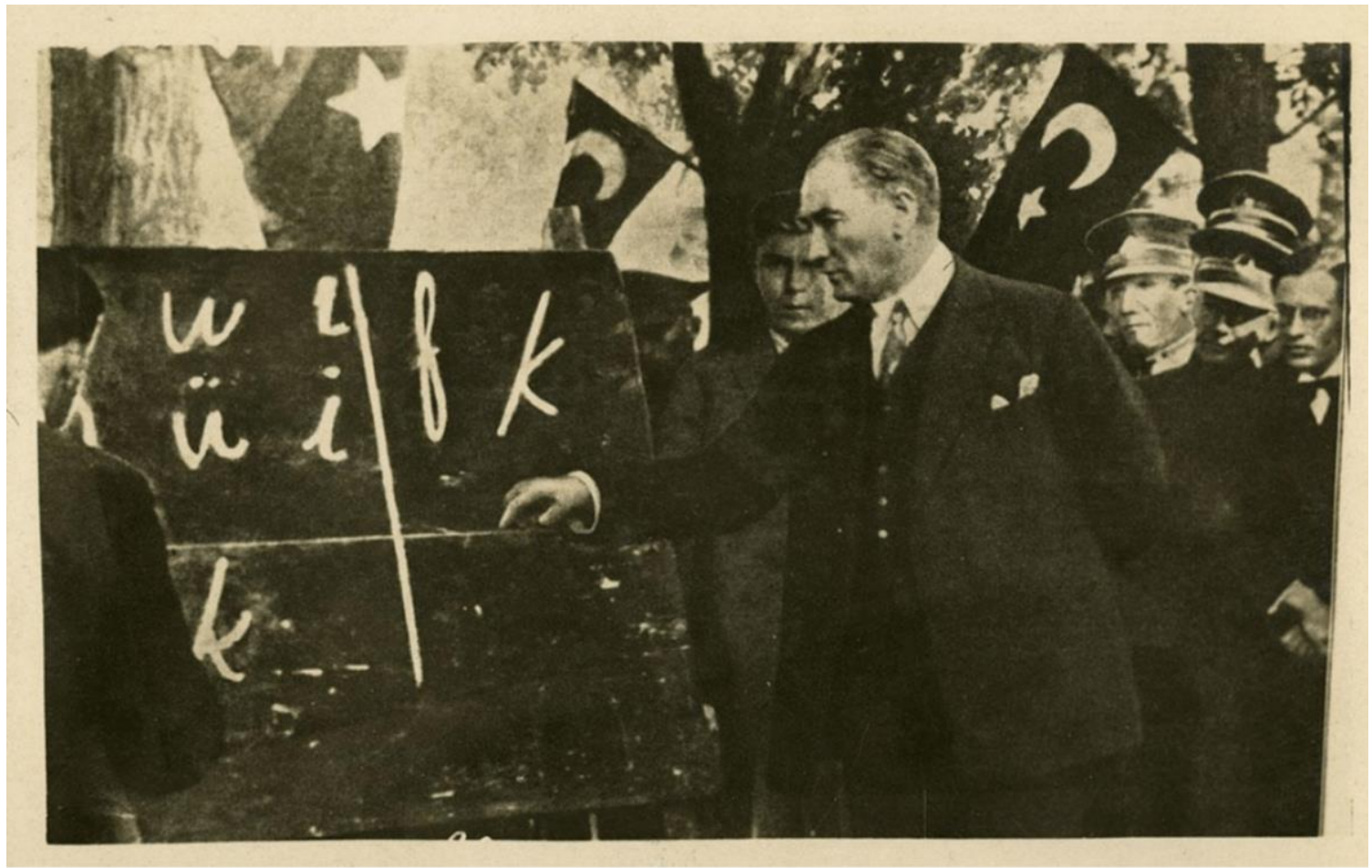
2) **Kemal Ataturk**, first president of Turkey; considered a nationalist bec. he overthrew Sultan & defeated Western occupation forces, & made Turkey a Republic. He made many changes in order to strengthen Turkey:

a) Westernization & Modernization- He imitated the customs & traditions of European countries & industrialization (railroads & factories)

(for example, people in Turkey were required to dress like Europeans)

b) Democracy- He helped establish democracy in Turkey by giving people a voice in government (even women were given the right to vote)

c) **NOTE:** Many Muslims resented Kemal Ataturk since he eliminated Islamic laws & created secular (non-religious) laws



Nationalism in Iran

- 1- Followed same path as Turkey (Westernization & Industrialization)
- 2- led by **Reza Khan**: 1925, overthrew Shah & set up dynasty
- 3- Khan was supported by wealthy urban Iranians, but hated by Muslims religious leaders



Jewish Nationalism

Zionism

- 1) nationalist movement of Jews began in 1890s by **Theodore Herzl**
- 2) Since Jews did not yet have their own country, the goal of Zionists after WWI was to create an official nation for Jews in the Holy Land, “Palestine” (a region of the Middle East that includes the sacred city of Jerusalem)
- 3) **NOTE:** Jews & Palestinians (Arab Muslims) were fighting for the same territory (British Mandate) & both were promised by the British the same land— **Balfour Declaration 1917**



Nationalism in India

1) When WWI ended, India had been a colony of Great Britain for almost 200 yrs. After WWI, India began to increase its demands for independence since 1 million Indians fought for the Allies & promised more rights, but weren't given to them

2) **Amritsar Massacre**: (1919) Turning point: riots & attacks on British citizens led to a ban of public meetings. April 13, British troops fired on a group, killing 400 & injuring 1200--- woke Indians up that British rule must end



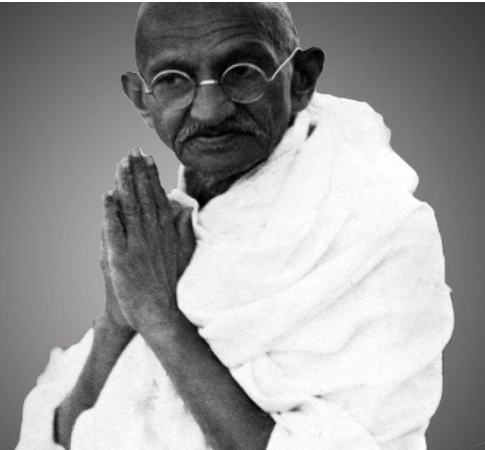
Nationalism in India

3) Mohandas Gandhi

- a) nationalist leader of India, fought for independence from Britain using only non-violent methods called civil disobedience (refusal to obey unjust laws) or passive resistance
- b) Salt March- Famous event where Gandhi protested British taxes on salt by leading a peaceful march to the sea to make his own salt
- c) Boycott- Gandhi encouraged Indians to boycott (stop buying) British products (like clothing) that were sold in India
- d) embraced Western ideas of democracy & nationalism. Attacked caste system & urged equal rights for all, including women

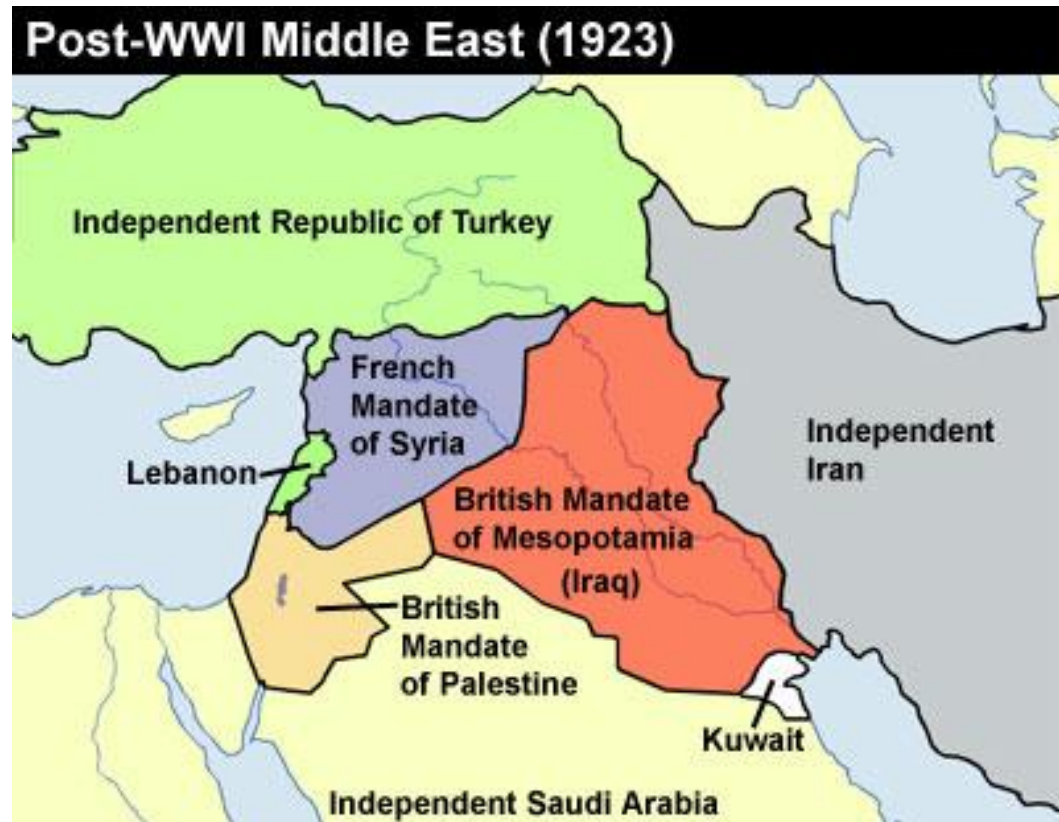
An eye for an eye
leaves the whole
world blind.

GANDHI



Arab Nationalism

- Many Arabs helped the Allies in WWI in return for their independence
- But post-War, Britain & France divided Ottoman lands into European **mandates**, territories controlled by Europeans
- 1920s & 1930s, Arab nationalists wanted self-government & started **Pan-Arabism**, movement to create unity bet. all Arabs



Chinese Nationalism

- Post-WWI, China was in chaos... especially after **Sun Yat-Sen** stepped down as leader of Republic
 - Economy collapsed
 - rival warlords fought each other
 - Japan increased its influence
 - 1925, a nationalist, backed by middle class businessmen, **Chiang Kai-shek** took over & ignored peasants
 - Civil war for 22yrs between Kai-shek & Nationalists Vs. **Mao Zedong** & Communists

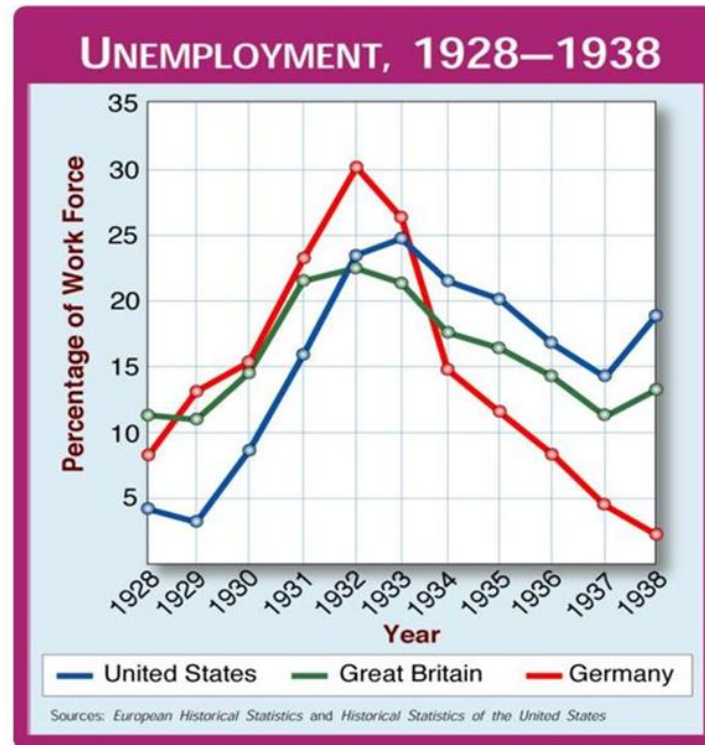


Between World Wars

The Great Depression

- Post WWI, Europe had a shaky economy w/ war debts & having to rebuild cities
- U.S. had an economic boom, became world economic leader, & invested in Europe's recovery
- In 1929, U.S. stock market crash started a chain reaction worldwide that led to a ***depression*** (severe economic downturn w/ many business failures & high unemployment)
- Effects: many lost their faith in capitalism & democracy & turned to extreme, strong leaders– (Communists, extreme nationalists/militarists & authoritarians)

Unemployment, 1928 – 1938



Unit 10: Rise of Totalitarian States

A) Totalitarian dictatorships are governments where one ruler/party has complete control over ALL aspects of life w/ in a country. They control the political, social, cultural, & economic features of a nation.

B) After WWI, totalitarian dictatorships were established in 3 countries under 3 men:

- 1) U.S.S.R (Communist) under Joseph Stalin
- 2) Italy under (Fascist) Benito Mussolini
- 3) Germany under (Fascist/Nazi) Adolf Hitler



C) **NOTE:** The Regents wants you to know that both Hitler & Mussolini were able to come to power bec. Germany & Italy were facing severe economic problems (inflation & unemployment). The people of Germany & Italy believed that Hitler & Mussolini, strong leaders could solve these problems.

Rise of Totalitarian States

D) All 3 totalitarian dictatorships had a number of characteristics in common:

- 1) **Censorship**- The governments ended freedom of speech & strictly controlled media (i.e.- newspapers, radio, & television) of their nation.
- 2) **One political party**- Only the political party of the dictators was allowed to exist.
- 3) People were expected to put the needs of the state (their country) before their own needs.
- 4) They eliminated opposition by using a secret police force.
- 5) They used **propaganda**- Messages that were meant to influence the way people thought.



TOTALITARISM

Ideology

- sets goals of the state
- glorifies aims of the state
- justifies government actions

State Control of Individuals

- demands loyalty
- denies basic liberties
- expects personal sacrifice for the good of the state

Methods of Enforcement

- police terror
- indoctrination
- censorship
- persecution

Dynamic Leader

- unites people
- symbolizes government
- encourages popular support through force of will

Modern Technology

- mass communication to spread propaganda
- advanced military weapons

Dictatorship and One-Party Rule

- exercises absolute authority
- dominates the government

State Control of Society

- business
- labor
- housing
- education
- religion
- the arts
- personal life
- youth groups

Life in a Totalitarian State

Economics	Politics	Arts	Religion	Society
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Growth of industry• Growth of military• Low standard of living• Shortage of foods and consumer goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One-Party dictatorship• Total government control of citizens• Total government control of industry and agriculture• Use of propaganda to win government support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Censorship of books, music, art• Purpose of all art to praise communism• Observation of artists, writers, and musicians by secret police	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government war on religion• Takeover of house of worship• Secret police control religious worship• Communist ideals replace religious ideals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fear of secret police• An upper class of Communist party members• Free education and health care• Public transportation and recreation• Jobs for women

Totalitarianism under Stalin

The Regents wants you to know the following about Stalin:

- 1) He established a Command (or Communist) economy- an economic system where the government (instead of individuals) owns businesses, makes business decisions, & sets prices.
- 2) Five-Year Plans- Stalin tried to modernize the industry & agriculture of the Soviet Union by setting economic goals every five years.
- 3) Collectivization-Stalin took over the individual farms that people owned & forced people to live on large government farms (called collective farms) that were owned by the government.
- 4) NOTE: Stalin took away food from the people of the Ukraine (an area of the Soviet Union) when they resisted his program of collectivization. Millions of peasants in the Ukraine died of forced starvation.

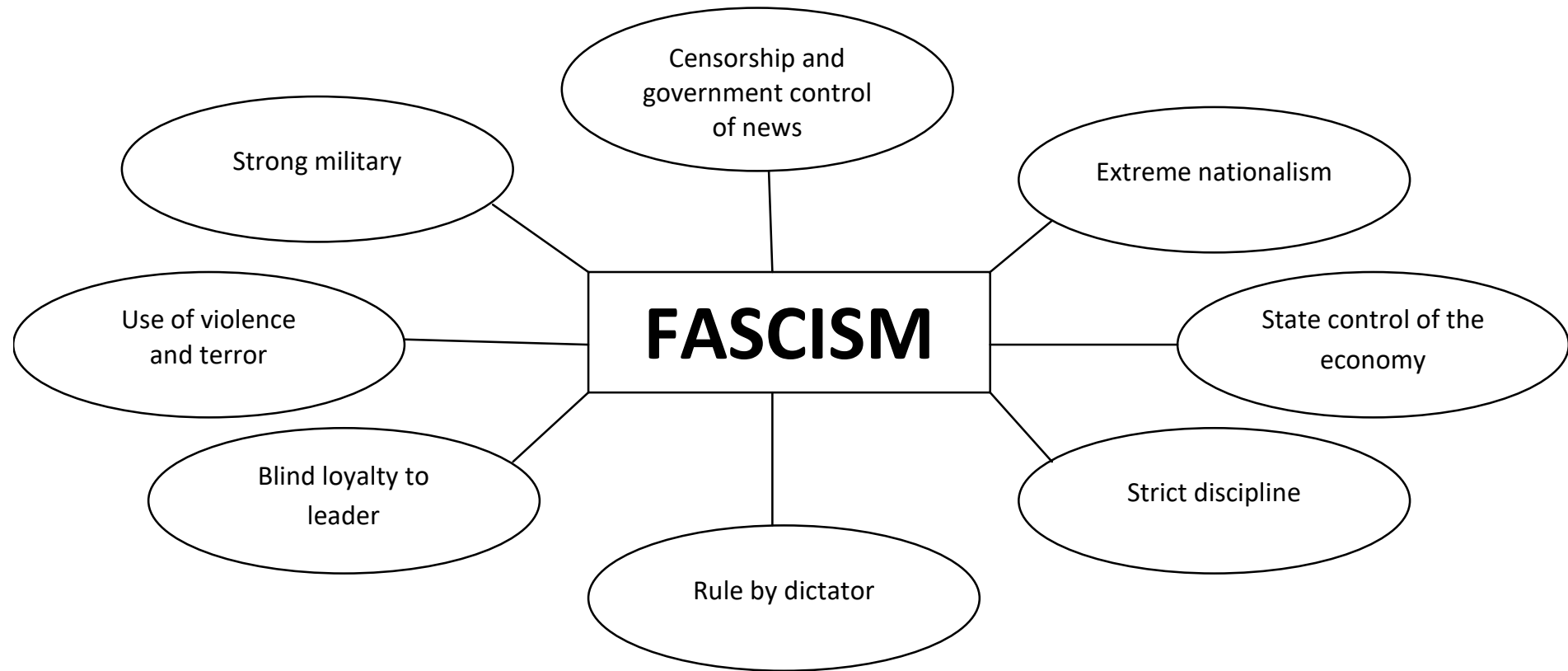
Totalitarianism under Mussolini

- Mussolini, first to use **Fascism**, a political movement focusing on extreme nationalism, militarism & imperialistic dictator.
- Post WWI, Italy lost land & had high unemployment
- 1922, he overthrew government (**Coup d'état**) & made him self **El Duce** promising to gain back land & strengthen economy
- He used violence & terror to get control
- ended freedom of speech, press, & elections



Fascism

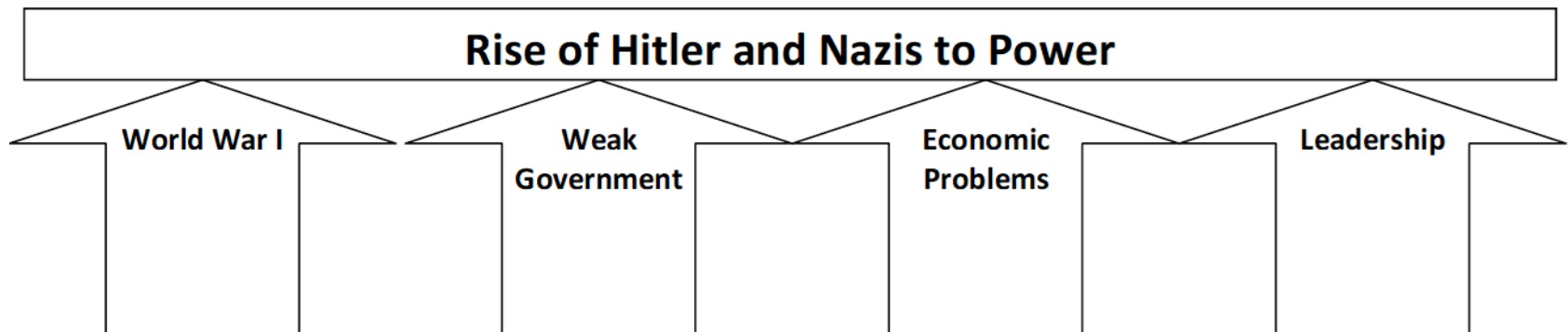
Graphic Summary: *The Fasict State*



* Fascism promised a strong government, but it took away freedoms

Totalitarianism under Hitler

- After WWI & harshness of Versailles Treaty, Germany entered a period of economic & social chaos
- Kaiser forced to leave & set up a republic- **Weimar Republic** (weak gov't & blamed for signing Treaty of Versailles).
- Great Depression hit Germany hard & Germans looked for solutions from a strong leader
- Adolf Hitler rose to political importance (elected as **chancellor** 1933) after he promised to rebuild German pride & fix the economy
- He called Germany the superior race (Aryans) & made a nationalistic party called the **Nazi Party**. Published his ideas/goals in **Mein Kampf**



Totalitarianism under Hitler

- Became dictator & turned Germany into a totalitarian state (**Third Reich**), banned political opposition, & controlled artistic/intellectual activity (propaganda)
- He ended civil rights (executions & arrests w/o trials), businesses put under gov't control, & employed ppl in public programs--- caused economic prosperity
- He rebuilt the military
- Used Jews as the scapegoat to blame all German problems
- Human rights violations/Anti-Semitic Policies: Boycotted Jewish businesses, took away Jewish property, made the **Nuremberg Laws of 1935**: took away Jews' political rights, forced to wear stars , & later forced onto ghettos & concentration camps
- Used the secret police (**Gestapo**) to suppress opponents, who were thrown into concentration camps

How did the end of World War I impact Germany?

1919-1929: The Weimar Republic

The Birth of the Weimar Republic

In November of 1918, Germany surrendered in World War I. In 1919, the Treaty of Versailles was signed and deprived Germany of various territories, demilitarized the country, and forced Germany to pay heavy reparations. With the ending of World War I and Germany's defeat, the imperial government came to an end and German leaders created a democratic government known as the Weimar Republic. In this new democratic government, there was a **chancellor** or prime minister. Under this new democratic government, women were allowed to vote, there was a bill of rights and political parties were able to form.

Problems in the Weimar Republic

Despite the hopes of a new democracy, Germany suffered from a range of early political and economic problems.

Political Problems

Politically, the Weimar Republic had many small political parties so it was nearly impossible to form a coalition. The Weimar Republic was criticized by both conservatives and leftists. Conservatives thought the Weimar Republic was too weak. Leftists and communists demanded the changes they'd heard Lenin brought to Russia. In addition to the critiques of the Weimar Republic, many Germans were still angered by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Having to pay such large reparations negatively impacted the economy. Not only did the Treaty of Versailles impact the economy, it also impacted German nationalism and the sense of pride they had for their country. Germans of all classes began to believe the Weimar Republic was weak and not doing enough to protect German pride.

1. What did the Treaty of Versailles require Germany to do?
2. What form of government emerged after Germany's defeat in World War I?
3. In this new government, what three new freedoms were Germans granted?
4. Identify three *political* problems in the Weimar Republic.

How did the end of World War I impact Germany?

1919-1929: The Weimar Republic

Economic Problems

The political problems were compounded by economic problems. In 1922 and 1923, Germany experienced rampant inflation. Inflation is the rise in prices and the fall in the value of money. Many Germans who lived on fixed government incomes found their money to be worthless. In addition to inflation, Germany began to fall behind on reparation payments as mandated in the Treaty of Versailles. When the Weimar Republic was unable to make payments, France occupied the Ruhr Valley. The German workers in Ruhr Valley refused to work, but were still paid by the government with newly printed money. The newly printed money only created more inflation and soon the German currency (*marks*) were worthless.

Angered, bittered and humiliated, Germans began to look for **scapegoats** [people who are unfairly blamed for all problems] to explain their political and economic problems. Many Germans looked to German Jews as the reason for Germany's problems. These political and economic problems caused many people to lose faith in the Weimar Republic and they began to look to extremist leaders to solve the problems it seemed the Weimar Republic was unable to solve.

To help the economy recover, the United States loaned Germany money and a new plan was developed by Western nations to reduce reparation payments. Between 1924 and 1929, Germany was able to experience a period of prosperity

5. Identify two (2) *economic* problems in the Weimar Republic.
6. Why did the scapegoating of Jewish people happen during these times of political and economic trouble in Germany?
7. Why did Germans begin to look to extremist leaders during these times of political and economic trouble?
8. How was Germany able to experience a period of prosperity between 1924 and 1929?

How did Hitler gain, consolidate and maintain power in Germany before the Great Depression?

1919-1929: The Rise of Adolf Hitler

Hitler's rise to power cannot be attributed to one event. There were **multiple causes** for Hitler's rise to power including events happening throughout the world and events happening within Germany. Hitler was able to **exploit** these events and in 1933 he **legitimately** gained power to become chancellor through the support of conservative politicians.

Hitler's Early Life

In 1919, Hitler joined the German Workers Party, a right-wing extreme nationalist party in Munich. This party focused on creating a **scapegoat** for the outbreak of the war and Germany's defeat. Hitler unfairly blamed, or scapegoated the Jews for the problems Germany was experiencing following World War I. Communists and politicians across the party spectrum were also blamed. He quickly moved up the ranks in this organization and grew into an effective speaker and delivered speeches in front of large crowds in Munich. His speeches spoke against the Treaty of Versailles, Marxists and Jewish people. His speeches brought large crowds because of the economic crisis and the continued anger over the World War I defeat and the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. In July 1921, Hitler was introduced as Führer and Hitler changed the name of the party to the National Socialist German Workers Party, or Nazi party for short.



What type of political group did Hitler join when the war ended? Why?

Hitler began delivering speeches with his political organization. What was the topic of his speeches? Why did this draw in crowds?

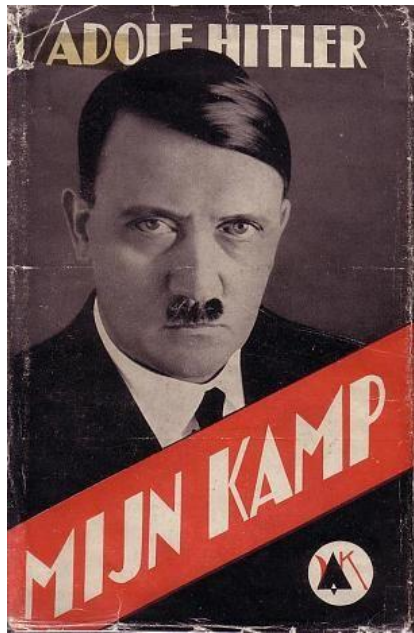
The Beer Hall Putsch and Hitler's Incarceration

By 1923, the Nazi party had 55,000 members and was stronger than ever. Still angered by the economic and political problems of inflation and poor leadership, Hitler decided to take matters into his own hands. From November 8 to November 9, 1923, Hitler and his followers staged the Beer Hall Putsch in Munich, a failed takeover of the government in Bavaria, a state in southern Germany. The Nazi party was banned, and Hitler was prevented from speaking in public until 1927 because his speeches were considered too inflammatory and agitating. In April 1924, he was sentenced to 5 years in jail for treason. While the takeover was unsuccessful, the attempt brought Hitler and the Nazis national attention.

**What was the Beer Hall Putsch?
Why did Hitler do this?**

**What was the impact of the Beer
Hall Putsch?**

**Why was Hitler banned from public
speeches until 1927?**



While incarcerated, Hitler wrote a **manifesto** [a public declaration of policy and ideas] entitled *Mein Kampf* ("My Struggle"). This text outlined the ideas that inspired his millions of followers. The manifesto illustrates his strong and extreme German nationalism, his violent **anti-semitism** [hostility to or prejudice against Jews] and his anticommunism.

What did Hitler write during his incarceration?

Dutch edition of Adolf Hitler's *Mein Kampf*. *Mijn kamp*, translated by Steven Barends. Publ. by De Amsterdamsche Keurkamer, 1939



A German soldier from WW2 featuring blonde hair, blue eyes, long head, a smooth straight nose, and presumably tall stature - the stereotyped physical appearance of the Nordic race, which was said to be the most pure sub-race of the Aryan race.

Some of the ideas discussed in *Mein Kampf* include:

Anti-Semitism	Racial Purity	“Undesirables”
<p>•Hitler blamed Germany's problems on the parliament of the Weimar Republic, the Jews, and Social Democrats, as well as Marxists. He believed that all of these people were all working for Jewish interests. He wrote about the Jews as corrupters of the nation that should be subjected to poison gas.</p>	<p>Hitler believed that racial purity was an absolute necessity for a renewed Germany Hitler divided humans into categories. At the top, is the Germanic man with his fair skin, blond hair and blue eyes. Hitler refers to this type of person as an Aryan. Hitler believed that Aryans were the supreme form of humans, or master race and that everyone else was inferior.</p>	<p>Hitler stated that the destruction of the weak and sick is far more humane than their protection. Hitler believed in destroying "the weak" in order to provide the proper space and purity for the "strong".</p>

1. According to *Mein Kampf*, what were Hitler’s views on Jewish people?
2. According to *Mein Kampf*, what were Hitler’s views on “racial purity”?
3. According to *Mein Kampf*, what were Hitler’s views on “undesirables”?
4. How did Hitler imagine the future of Germany?



Hitler only served nine months of his five year sentence. During his incarceration, he decided that the success of the Nazis lie not in a violent overthrow of the Weimar Republic, but by winning power through constitutional means. Once he legally gained power, he could transform Germany into a nation that aligned with his doctrine. Upon his release, Hitler reorganized the Nazi party into a proper political organization and sought to compete for votes with other political parties. By 1929, the Nazi party had become an official national political party.

How did Hitler's incarceration impact his decision about how he would gain power in Germany?

At the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Anthropology, Human Genetics, and Eugenics, a racial hygienist measures a woman's features in an attempt to determine her racial ancestry. Berlin, Germany, date uncertain.

— National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Md.

What caused the Great Depression? How did the Great Depression impact the rise of totalitarian dictators?

1930: The Great Depression

One major cause of the global Great Depression was the American Wall Street Crash of

October 1929. America had given the Weimar Republic huge loans in 1924 to help with reparation payments. However, now America needed those loans back to assist its troubled economy. Because Germany lost its loans from America, it was unable to make reparation payments. Germany's failure to make reparation payments meant that France and Britain were unable to make their loan payments. Throughout the world, trade began to slow down and production decreased. The Wall Street Crash had a ripple effect throughout the world that resulted in high unemployment throughout Europe. Unemployment forced many Europeans, especially in Germany, to rely on soup kitchens and other government support.

European governments seemed unable to handle the crisis. The traditional approaches to handling economic crises seemed to only cause more problems. With the current governments unable to ease the pain and suffering of unemployment and inflation, Europeans began to be drawn to **totalitarian** leaders who made promises about economic recovery. **Totalitarianism** is a political system in which all authority is in the hands of the state. In a totalitarian society, all control of public and private life are government run. In Stalin's **totalitarian communist** government there was no ownership of private property. In **totalitarian fascist** there is private property and free enterprise with often severe restrictions. Although fascist governments differed, they had many characteristics in common such as extreme **militaristic nationalism**, a rejection of democracy, a belief in natural social hierarchy, and the limitation of individual rights. Fascist governments used violence, propaganda and intimidation to promote their ideas and to justify their control of every aspect of life. In a fascist government Europe's first fascist leader was **Benito Mussolini** of Italy.

1. **What caused the Great Depression?**
2. **How did the Great Depression impact European nations?**
3. **How did the Great Depression lead to the rise of totalitarian leaders?**
4. **What is the difference between a totalitarian communist government & a totalitarian fascist government? What are the similarities?**

How did Hitler gain, consolidate and maintain power in Germany after the Great Depression?

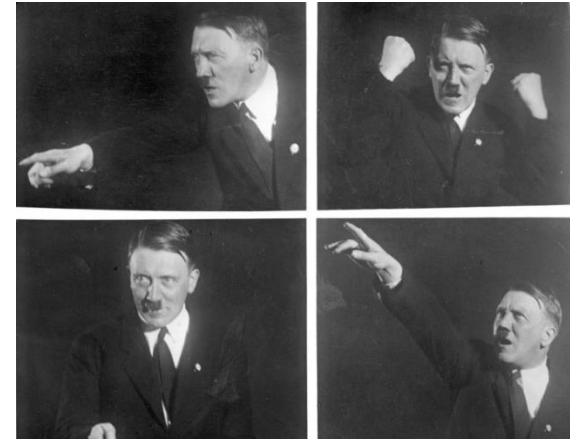
1930-1933: The Rise of the Nazi Party and Hitler Becomes Chancellor of Germany



Hitler salutes Nazis in Weimar – 1930



Hitler in a NSDAP meeting – 1930



Hitler poses for the camera, 1930

In the early 1930s, the mood in Germany was depressing and hopeless. Unemployment rose from 4 million to 6 million in 1931 and inflation continued. The worldwide economic depression hit many countries hard, however, Germany was not only suffering from economic problem, the country was also suffering from the loss of confidence due to being defeated in World War I. The Germans lacked confidence in democracy and the Weimar Republic which they came to believe was too weak to pull the country out of these troubles. The economic problems and the German loss of faith in the Weimar Republic's democracy provided the perfect opportunity for Adolf Hitler and his Nazi party to gain power. Hitler was an excellent speaker and often gave speeches that targeted those Germans who were desperate for change such as the unemployed, young people, and members of the lower middle class. In his speeches, he promised a better life..



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

According to the graphic and the text above, what events allowed Hitler and the Nazi party to rise to power?

Propaganda is the spreading of ideas to promote a cause or damage an opposing cause. It is a specific type of message aimed at trying to influence people's opinions or behaviors actively.

Context: Below is an excerpt from Hitler's *Mein Kampf*.

The task of propaganda is to attract followers; the task of organization to win members. A follower of a movement is one who declares himself in agreement with its aims; a member is one who fights for it. [...] Propaganda tries to force a **doctrine** [a set of beliefs taught by a religious or political organization] upon an entire people [...] Propaganda works on the community in the sense of an idea and it makes it ripe for the time of the victory of this idea [...] The first task of propaganda is the winning of people for the future organization [...] The second task of propaganda is the destruction of the existing condition and the permeation of this condition with the new doctrine, while the second task of the organization must be the fight for power, so that by it it will achieve the final success of the doctrine.

According to Hitler, what is the purpose or “task” of propaganda?



Hitler speaks of presidential election – April 4, 1932



Bundesarchiv, Bild 102-03407A
Foto: ©.Apg. 1.31. Juli 1952

Supporters of Hitler's National Socialist Party campaigning in front of a polling place in Berlin

1932 Presidential Campaign Posters



1932 campaign poster reads: "We will take the fate of the nation into our hands! Hitler will be Reich President!"

Who is he targeting?	Why is he targeting them?
What is the message?	
What does he want people viewing this poster to do?	



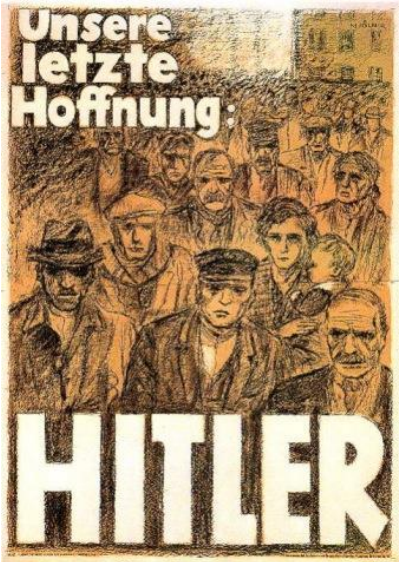
1932 campaign poster reads: "Workers of the Mind, of the Fist, Vote for the Front Soldier / HITLER!"

Who is he targeting?	Why is he targeting them?
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1932 campaign poster reads: "We Women Are Voting Slate 2 National Socialists"

Who is he targeting?	Why is he targeting them?
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1932 campaign poster reads: "Our Last Hope—Hitler"

Who is he targeting?	Why is he targeting them?
What is the message?	
What does he want people viewing this poster to do?	

In the July 1932 elections, the Nazis won 33 percent of the votes, more than any other party. In the Reichstag (German parliament) elections of November 1932, the Nazis lost almost two million votes from the previous elections of July. Because Hitler did not think that they would gain a majority in democratic elections, he agreed to a coalition with conservatives. After months of negotiations, the president of Germany, Paul von Hindenburg, decided to appoint Hitler as the chancellor of Germany.

How did Hitler become the chancellor of Germany?

Why is it significant that Hitler gained power this way?

1933-1945: The Nazi Party Controls Germany



Paul von Hindenburg and Adolf Hitler on the Day of Potsdam, 21 March 1933

As soon as Hitler became chancellor on January 30, 1933, he immediately ended democracy and created a totalitarian state. He sought to stamp out opposition and worked tirelessly to establish total control of Germany. In the March 1933 federal elections, the Nazi party did not obtain the absolute majority of votes for control of the parliament. To gain absolute power, Hitler passed the **Enabling Act** which made Hitler dictator of Germany. This act left the Reichstag or parliament powerless. In a few short months, the Nazis banned all other parties and dissolved the parliament. The parliament was replaced by a parliament with only Nazi party representatives.

By mid-1933, Germany had become a **totalitarian** state. Nazi Germany, or the Third Reich, refers to Germany in the years of 1933 to 1945, when it was governed by the dictatorship of the Nazi Party, with Adolf Hitler as chancellor and, from 1934, as head of state called the Führer (Leader). Hitler and the Nazi party sought to create a “total state” where his German Aryan racial state would dominate the world. The new government installed a **totalitarian** dictatorship through a series of strategies to **gain, consolidate** and **maintain** power over Germany.

After Hitler was appointed as Chancellor, how did he gain even more control over Germany?

How did Hitler GAIN, CONSOLIDATE, & MAINTAIN power in Germany?

- **Gaining power** is the process of getting it and expanding it.



- **Consolidating power** is the process of taking control from other people who also have power.



- **Maintaining power** is the process of keeping one's power.



Method of Control	Gain, Consolidate, and/or Maintain Power? Circle all that apply.	Explanation Explain why the method of control described made is possible for Hitler and the Nazi Party to gain, consolidate, and/or maintain power in Germany.
Hitler's Youth and Indoctrination of Youth	GAIN	
	CONSOLIDATE	
	MAINTAIN	
Mass Demonstrations, Rallies and Spectacles	GAIN	
	CONSOLIDATE	
	MAINTAIN	
Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht	GAIN	
	CONSOLIDATE	
	MAINTAIN	
SS or Secret Police	GAIN	
	CONSOLIDATE	
	MAINTAIN	
Propaganda	GAIN	
	CONSOLIDATE	
	MAINTAIN	
Rearmament & New Alliances	GAIN	
	CONSOLIDATE	
	MAINTAIN	

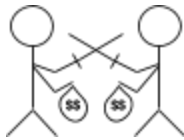
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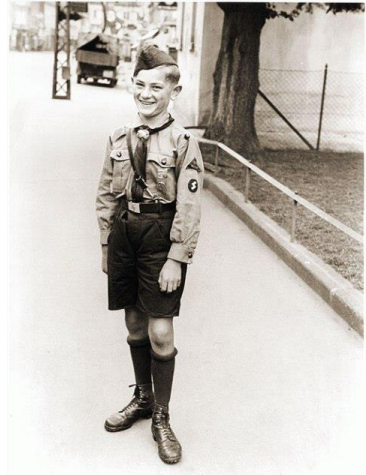


- **Maintaining power** is the process of keeping one's power.



Hitler Youth and Indoctrination

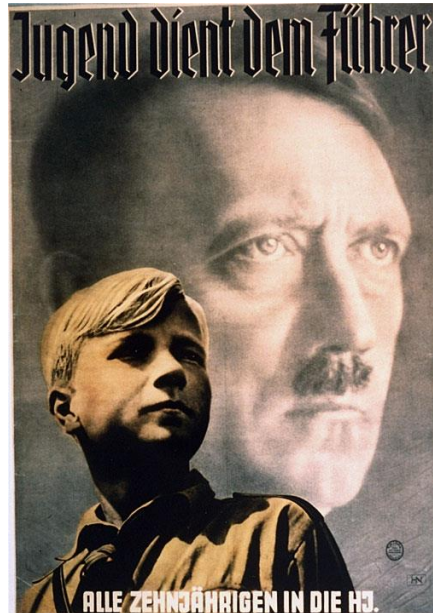
A Hitler Youth poses for a photograph in the Rhineland city of Bruehl, 1934. In 1939, membership in Nazi youth groups became mandatory for all boys and girls between the ages of ten and eighteen.



Hitler Youth performing the Nazi salute at a rally in Berlin, 1933

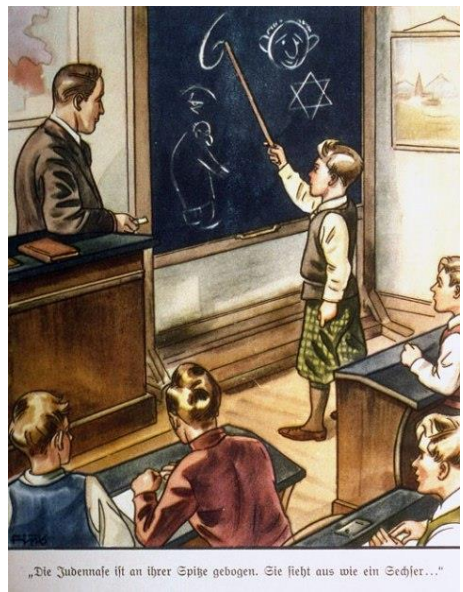


Hitler Youth at rifle practice, circa 1943



Poster: "Youth Serves the Leader: All 10-Year-Olds into the [Hitler Youth]"

1. What was the purpose of Hitler's Youth?
2. How did Hitler's Youth indoctrinate the youth?
3. Why was it important for Hitler to target youth?
4. Some forms of indoctrinating young people included textbooks & children's books. Why would the Nazi party choose textbooks & children's books to spread Nazi beliefs?



Page from The Poisonous Mushroom. This photograph shows a page from one of several anti-semitic children's books published by Julius Streicher's Der Stürmer-Verlag. The text reads, "The Jewish nose is crooked at its tip. It looks like the number 6."

Mass Demonstrations, Rallies and Spectacles

The Nuremberg Rally was the annual rally of the Nazi Party in Germany held from 1933 to 1938. These large Nazi propaganda events were held at the Nazi party rally grounds in Nuremberg. These rallies were intended to symbolize the solidarity between the German people, reinforce party enthusiasm and to showcase the power of Nazi party to the rest of Germany and the world. Often, they used these rallies to showcase their growing number of participants. The rallies included speeches by the Führer (Hitler) that were often the occasion for the announcement of new Nazi laws such as in 1935 when the Nuremberg laws were announced. There were great displays of Nazi symbolism such as flags, banners, goose-step marches, human swastika formations, and fireworks displays.

[Watch 03:00-07:00 and 00:34-00:38 of *Triumph of the Will*](#)

Triumph of the Will is a 1935 German propaganda by Leni Riefenstahl. It tells the story of the 1934 Nazi Party Congress in Nuremberg attended by more than 700,000 Nazi supporters. The film includes excerpts from speeches given by Nazi leaders with rally footage. Hitler commissioned the film to be made.



Berlin, Nazi rally in Lustgarten



Nazi rally in the Lustgarten



Berlin, Lustgarten, HJ parade

Mass Demonstrations, Rallies and Spectacles



Nazi rally, 1937



Crowds cheering Adolf Hitler's campaign to unite Austria and Germany, 1938.



Reich Party Congress, Nuremberg, Germany, 1938



League of German Girls dancing during the 1938 Reich Party Congress, Nuremberg, Germany.

Mass Demonstrations, Rallies and Spectacles



Adolf Hitler salutes troops of the Condor Legion



Reich Minister of Propaganda Joseph Goebbels speaking at the Lustgarten in Berlin, 1938.



Volkswagen Works cornerstone ceremony, near Wolfsburg, 1938.



Adolf Hitler salutes troops of the Condor Legion

Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht

How were Jewish people treated in Nazi Germany?

In 1933, persecution of the Jews became active Nazi policy, but at first laws were not as rigorously obeyed and were not as devastating as in later years.

On April 1, 1933, Jewish doctors, shops, lawyers and stores were boycotted. Only six days later, the Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service was passed, banning Jews from being employed in government. From then on, Jews were forced to work at more menial positions.

In 1935 and 1936, persecution of the Jews increased.. In May 1935, Jews were forbidden to join the Wehrmacht (Armed Forces), and that year, anti-Jewish propaganda appeared in Nazi German shops and restaurants.

The Nuremberg Racial Purity Laws were passed around the time of the great Nazi rallies at Nuremberg. On September 15, 1935, the "Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour" was passed, preventing marriage between any Jew and non-Jew. At the same time, the Reich Citizenship Law was passed and was reinforced in November by a decree stating that all Jews, even quarter- and half-Jews, were no longer citizens (Reichsbürger) of their own country (their official status became Reichsangehöriger, "subject of the state"). This meant that they had no basic civil rights, such as the right to vote. (Keep in mind that at this time the right to vote for the non-Jewish Germans only meant the obligation to vote for the Nazi party.) This removal of basic citizens' rights preceded harsher laws to be passed in the future against Jews.

In 1936, Jews were banned from all professional jobs, effectively preventing them from exerting any influence in education, politics, higher education and industry.

Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht



1935 chart shows racial classifications under the Nuremberg Laws: German, Mischlinge, and Jew

The "Nuremberg Laws" established a pseudo-scientific basis for racial identification. Only people with four German grandparents (four white circles in top row left) were of "German blood". A Jew was defined as someone who descended from three or four Jewish grandparents (black circles in top row right). In the middle stood people of "mixed blood" of the "first or second degree."



Beginning in 1941, Jews were required by law to self-identify by wearing a yellow badge on their clothing.

1. What was the purpose of the Nuremberg laws?
2. What impact did the Nuremberg laws have on Jewish people in Germany?

Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht

The Nazis coordinated an attack on Jewish people and their property in Germany and German-controlled lands as a part of Hitler's anti-Semitic policy. On November 7, 1938, Herschel Grynszpan, a 17-year old German Jew enraged by his family's expulsion from Germany, walked into the German Embassy in Paris and fired five shots at a junior diplomat, Ernst vom Rath. Two days later, the diplomat died and Germany was in the grip of skillfully orchestrated anti-Jewish violence.

Kristallnacht was a **pogrom** [a mob action targeting any specific ethnic or religious group] in Nazi Germany on November 9–10, 1938. On a single night, 91 Jews were murdered, and 25,000–30,000 were arrested and deported to **concentration camps**. In the early hours of November 10, an orgy of coordinated destruction broke out in cities, towns and villages throughout the Third Reich. The consequences of this violence were disastrous for the Jews living under the Third Reich. In a single night, Kristallnacht saw the destruction of more than 1,000 Synagogues, and the ransacking of tens of thousands of Jewish businesses and homes. It marked the beginning of the systematic eradication of a people in Germany who could trace their ancestry to Roman times, and served as a prelude to the Holocaust that was to follow.

1. What was Kristallnacht? What impact did Kristallnacht have on Jewish people in Germany?



Polish Jews expelled from Germany in late October 1938



Kristallnacht, shop damage

The SS or Secret Police

An important tool of Nazi terror and control was the Protective Squad (*Schutzstaffel*), or SS. The SS began as a special guard for Hitler and other important Nazi party leaders. In 1934, the SS became the private army of the Nazi party. The secret police used cruel methods throughout Germany to identify, arrest and murder political opponents. They sought to eliminate all opposition. They would sometimes go door to door looking for Hitler's enemies or anyone who'd ever spoken against Hitler. Camps were set up all over Germany in abandoned warehouses where political opponents were held and persecuted.



Soldiers of the Leibstandarte SS Adolf Hitler standing at attention, 1935



Source: Eric Godal, January 10, 1943 (adapted)

Directions: Examine the images & read the excerpt above. Respond to the questions.

1. What was the SS and Gestapo?
2. What techniques did the SS and Gestapo use to maintain control in Germany?
3. Who were the SS and Gestapo protecting? Who were the SS and Gestapo targeting?

What does this political cartoon reveal about the SS and Gestapo in Nazi Germany?

Propaganda

Nazi propagandists drew upon the successful techniques and strategies used by the Allies, Socialists, Communists, and Italian Fascists to advance their political campaigns, win public support, and to wage war. Once in power, the Nazis eliminated the "marketplace of ideas" through terror and media manipulation and mobilized propaganda as a weapon to unite the German people around a "leader" and to facilitate aggression, mass murder, and genocide.



Illustration from a German anti-semitic children's book titled "Trust No Fox in the Green Meadow and No Jew on his Oath". The headlines depicted in the image say "Jews are our misfortune" and "How the Jew cheats." Germany, 1936.



German children read an anti-Jewish propaganda book titled DER GIFTPIELZ ("The Poisonous Mushroom"). The girl on the left holds a companion volume, the translated title of which is "Trust No Fox." Germany, ca. 1938.



Nazi propaganda photo depicts friendship between an "Aryan" and a black woman. The caption states: "The result! A loss of racial pride." Germany, prewar.

Propaganda

The Nazis believed in propaganda as a vital tool in achieving their goals. Adolf Hitler, Germany's Führer, was impressed by the power of Allied propaganda during World War I and believed that it had been a primary cause of the collapse of morale and revolts in the German home front and Navy in 1918.

Along with posters, the Nazis produced a number of films and books to spread their beliefs. Most propaganda in Germany was produced by the Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda. Joseph Goebbels was placed in charge of this ministry shortly after Hitler took power in 1933. All journalists, writers, and artists were required to register with one of the Ministry's subordinate chambers for the press, fine arts, music, theater, film, literature, or radio. Hitler met frequently with Goebbels to discuss the news. Goebbels would then meet with senior Ministry officials and pass down the official Party line on world events. Broadcasters and journalists required prior approval before their works were disseminated



Poster for *The Eternal Jew* (1940), an anti-semitic German Nazi propaganda film

Propaganda



1. What forms of media did Hitler and the Nazi party used to propagandize?
2. What was the purpose of propaganda in Nazi Germany?
3. Who benefited from Nazi propaganda? Who was hurt by Nazi propaganda? Explain.
4. Why were broadcasters & journalists required to receive prior approval before their works were disseminated?

Rearmament and New Alliances



The Heinkel He 111, one of the technologically advanced aircraft that were designed and produced illegally in the 1930s as part of the clandestine German rearmament

In March 1935, Hitler repudiated [rejected] the Treaty of Versailles by reintroducing conscription [mandatory enlistment into the military] in Germany. He set about building a massive military machine, including a new navy (the Kriegsmarine) and an air force (the Luftwaffe). The enlistment of vast numbers of men and women in the new military seemed to solve unemployment problems but seriously distorted the economy. For the first time in a generation, Germany's armed forces were as strong as those of her neighbor, France.

In March 1936, Hitler again violated the Treaty of Versailles by reoccupying the demilitarized zone in the Rhineland. When Britain and France did nothing, he grew bolder. In fact, Hitler claimed that if one of those countries actually tried to stop him, he would have been defeated easily and the outbreak of war in Europe would probably have been prevented. In July 1936, the Spanish Civil War began when the military, led by General Francisco Franco, rebelled against the elected Popular Front government of Spain. Hitler sent troops to support Franco, and Spain served as a testing ground for Germany's new armed forces and their methods, including the bombing of undefended towns such as Guernica, which was destroyed by the Luftwaffe in April 1937 and served as the inspiration for Pablo Picasso's famous eponymous painting.

An axis was declared between Germany and Italy by Galeazzo Ciano, foreign minister of Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini, on October 25, 1936. This alliance was later expanded to include Japan, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria. They were collectively known as the **Axis Powers**.

1. Why did Hitler choose to rearm in 1935?

2. How did rearmament impact Germany's power in comparison to other European nations?

3. What new alliances did Hitler form? Why?

Militarism in Japan

Historic Summary: *Japanese Militarists of the 1930s*

- suffered through economic & social problems (upset about losing their traditions) after WWI
- **Militarists** & extreme nationalists gained control
- Believed the only way to solve country's problem was to establish colonies in Asia
- Began Imperialist takeover of many regions of Asia
- Anti-western feeling- ended democratic freedom

Causes

- Unhappiness over loss of traditions
- Loss of foreign markets due to the Great Depression
- Unemployment
- Poverty among peasants
- Feelings of Nationalism
- Demand for expansion of Japanese empire.

Rise of Militarists in Japan

Effects

- 1931 attack on Chinese province of Manchuria
- Withdrawal from League of Nations
- Anti-western feelings
- End of many democratic freedoms
- Renewed practice of traditions
- Increased honor of emperor
- Renewed expansion and efforts to control China

Communism

- Production is organized to provide for the human needs without the use of money
- Rejected and abolished all religions
- Classless society in which people share in the production of goods and services. Less Hierarchy
- Marxism communism, believed no government involvement was better
- 20th century communism believed that a great deal of government involvement was needed to create a better society
- Public property ownership was allowed and private property was rejected
- Collective output should be redistributed equally
- Key supporters: Karl Marx, Vladimir Lenin, Leon Trotsky
- Political movements - Leninism, Trotskyism, Marxism-Leninism, Stalinism
- State is governed in the interests of the people
- Equality between genders and all people
- Collective vote or states rulers make economic and political decisions for the state
- Communists in one country feel as though they are in solidarity with communists in other countries
- Don't trust nationalistic nations and leaders

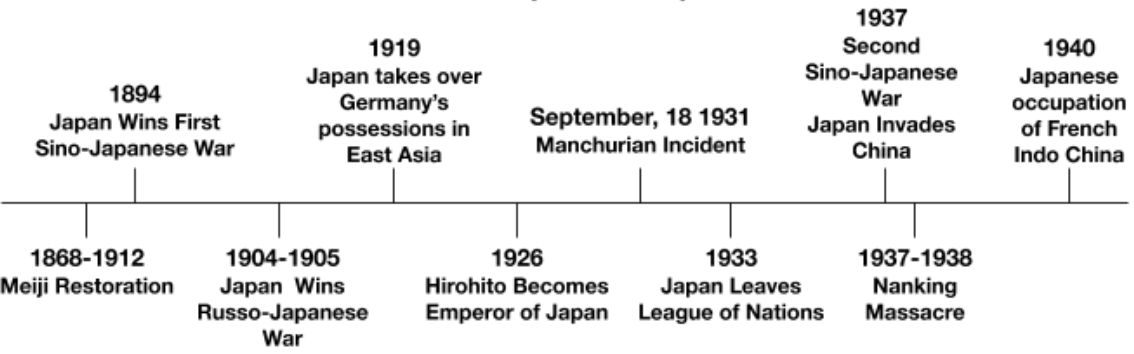
Fascism

- Government directed private enterprise against international financial markets
- Against work and labour unions from forming
- One party system
- Fascism is a civic religion
- Collective is more important than the individual
- Citizens are required to worship the state through nationalism
- Promotes revolutionary change over gradual change
- Only allow religions that are nationally/ historically tied to that state. Ex. Iron guard in Romania - Romanian
- Rejection of a free market society
- One leader that has complete control and authority
- Government control is necessary
- The state is governed in the interests and beliefs of the leader and all are to follow and agree with his doings
- No individual rights. Favours collect rights
- Private property ownership was allowed and often enforced
- Use of violence and dictator techniques: Military, war, secret police, propaganda, indoctrination, youth groups, controlled participation
- Key supporters: Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini
- Controls religion
- Strict class structure was believed to be necessary to prevent chaos. (Fascist Italy) . All class distinctions were eliminated (Germany)
- Planned economy
- Nazism believes in a superior race. Italian Fascism did not
- Political Movements - National socialism, Nazism, Strasserism, Nation-Bolshevism
- Individual is considered meaningless
- Do not believe in international law

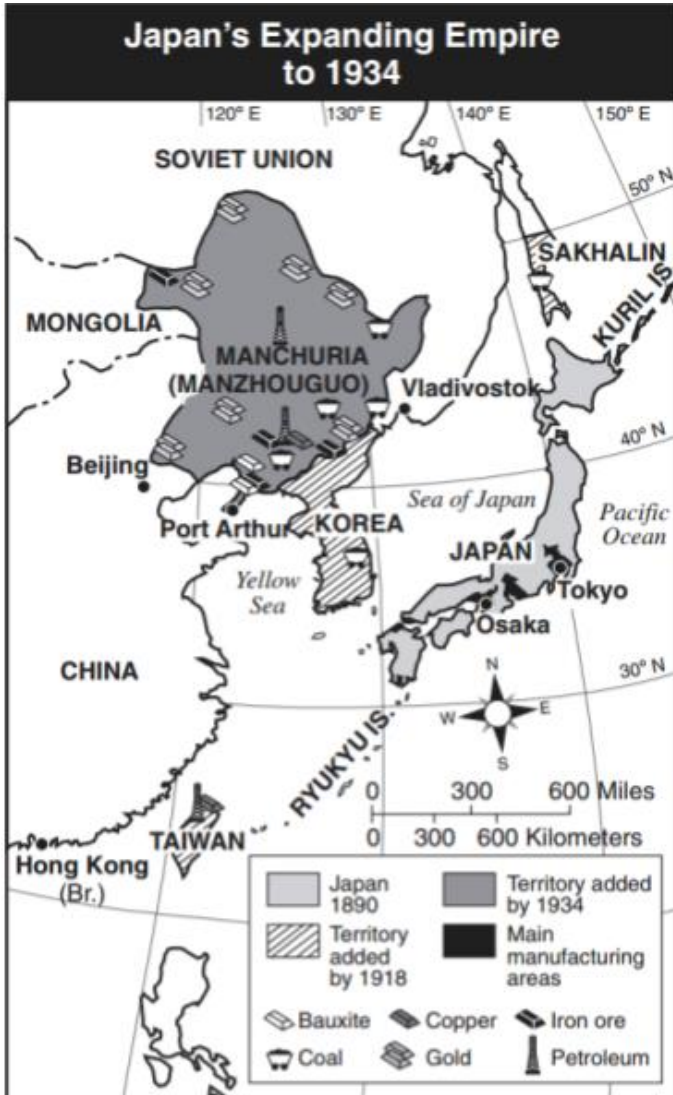
Imperial Japan

During the **Meiji Restoration** (1868-1890), the Japanese studied the political, economic, and social institutions of the Western powers and selectively adopted certain institutions to meet their needs. Most importantly, the Japanese industrialized during the Meiji Restoration. To get the raw materials they needed, the Japanese decided to do what European had started earlier in the century: imperialize. First, the Japanese, with their new industrial strength and modern weapons, renegotiated the unequal treaties they made with Western nations like the United States when Commodore Matthew Perry forced them to open up to trade. Then, Japan fought a war against China in 1894-95 over the control of Korea and gained Taiwan, Japan's first colony. In 1902, Japan signed an alliance with Great Britain, which signified a dramatic increase in international status, and in 1904-5, Japan won a war against Russia, one of the major Western powers. In the process Japan expanded its empire, annexing Korea in 1910. Japan was allied with the United States and Britain in World War I, and expected territorial gains at the Versailles peace conference in 1919. Instead Japan met with strong opposition from the United States, and again learned the lesson that the West regarded imperialism very differently if it was the imperialism of an Asian nation rather than a European power.

Timeline of Japanese Imperialism



Note: Timeline is not to scale.



Source: Elisabeth Gaynor Ellis and Anthony Esler, World History Connections to Today: The Modern Era, Prentice-Hall (adapte(4) from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, January 2003.

What were the effects of Japanese imperialism?

The Manchurian Incident and Japanese Aggression Leading up to WWII

Watch this [video on the Japanese takeover of Manchuria](#) (start-6:25), read the text below, and answer the accompanying questions.

The setbacks and insults from abroad, combined with an economic depression, sowed public frustration with the political leadership in Japan. A group of military leaders stationed in Northeastern China, in a region called Manchuria, who were there to protect a Japanese railway, wanted full control over the region. They knew, however, that unprovoked aggression would be condemned by the international community.

In 1931, they came up with a plan. On September 18, they detonated dynamite close to a section of Japanese railway and blamed it on the Chinese. They used the explosion as an excuse to mobilize their army, invade all of Manchuria and rule the region. Six months later, Manchuria became Manchukuo, a Japanese territory.

The Chinese called on the League of Nations to condemn the act and stop the Japanese, but the League did not act and the Japanese left the League of Nations. This event showed how weak the League of Nations was and how ineffective it was at peacekeeping after WWI.

After the Manchurian Incident, the military-industrial machine went into high gear, pulling Japan out of its economic depression as it continued to expand Japanese power across the Far East. As Holland, France, and Germany were enveloped in turmoil in Europe, Japan looked to replace them in Asia. Japanese troops invaded China in 1937, and French Indochina in 1940, setting up puppet governments to administer areas too vast to be controlled by the Japanese armies.

Western countries, especially the United States, grew concerned over Japan's increased aggression.

- 1. Based on the video (start- 1:45), describe Japan in the 1920s before the Great Depression in 1929.**
- 2. What was the Manchurian Incident? Why did it happen?**
- 3. What were the effects of the Manchurian incident for the Chinese? For the Japanese?**
- 4. Was the Manchurian incident justified?**

The Nanking Massacre

Watch this [news report from CCTV on the Japanese invasion of China in 1937 and the Massacre of Nanking](#), read text below, & answer question.

In 1937, the Japanese invaded China, starting the Second Sino-Japanese War. They were successful in taking over most of the eastern coast of China and its major ports.

After invading & securing the capital, Nanking [Nanjing], an event known as the **Nanking Massacre**, also called **Rape of Nanking**, (December 1937–January 1938) took place. It was a period of mass killing & ravaging of Chinese citizens & surrendered soldiers by soldiers of the Japanese Imperial Army. The number of Chinese killed in the massacre has been subject to much debate, with most estimates ranging from 100,000 to more than 300,000. The destruction of Nanking—which had been the capital of the [Nationalist](#) Chinese from 1928 to 1937—was ordered by Matsui Iwane, commanding general of the Central China Front Army that captured the city. Over the next several weeks, Japanese soldiers carried out Matsui's orders, perpetrating numerous mass executions & tens of thousands of rapes. The army looted & burned the surrounding towns & the city, destroying more than a third of its buildings. In 1940, the Japanese made Nanking the capital of their Chinese puppet government headed by [Wang Ching-wei](#) (Wang Jingwei). Shortly after the end of World War II, Matsui & Tani Hisao, a lieutenant general who had personally participated in acts of murder & rape, were found guilty of war crimes by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East & were executed.

Source: *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, s. v. "Nanjing Massacre"



Source: Peter Stearns et al.,
World Civilizations: The Global Experience,
Pearson Longman (adapted)

What was the Nanking Massacre?

