



WWII

Unit 4

Which Candidate Sounds Best?

- A. Associated with crooked politicians, and consults with astrologists. He's had two mistresses. He also chain smokes and drinks 8 to 10 Martinis a day.
- B. He is a decorated war hero. He's a vegetarian, doesn't smoke, drinks an occasional beer and never committed adultery.
- C. He was kicked out of office twice, sleeps until noon, used opium in college and drinks a quart of whiskey every evening.

Which Candidate Sounds Best?

- A. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- B. Adolf Hitler
- C. Winston Churchill

A Broken Germany

Life in Germany was very difficult with the end of WWI.

- Hyper-inflation
- Government broke
- Loss of industrial lands
- Mass unemployment
- Reparation payments

Lost But Not Forgotten



- A German postcard, produced about the time of the Treaty of Versailles, showing the land where Germans lived. The areas in red are the lands given to other countries by the Treaty of Versailles, (including the land lost by Austria).

Its title is 'Lost but not forgotten land'.

The poem under the map reads:
You must carve in your heart
These words, as in stone -
What we have lost
Will be regained!

The Rise of Dictatorial Regimes

- People were ready for change. Especially after the Great Depression, citizens were desperate for better times and could be easily influenced by someone who promised prosperity.
- New leaders gained popularity as they spoke out against governments and vowed to bring change.

In Italy...

- **Benito Mussolini** formed the Fascist Party in the early 1920s.



Fasces

In the USSR...

- Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
- **Josef Stalin** had taken over leadership of the Communist Party in 1922.



In Japan...

- The government leaders wanted to get rid of European and US influence in the region.
- Emperor Hirohito allowed a military dictatorship, led by **Hideki Tojo**, to build a Japanese Empire

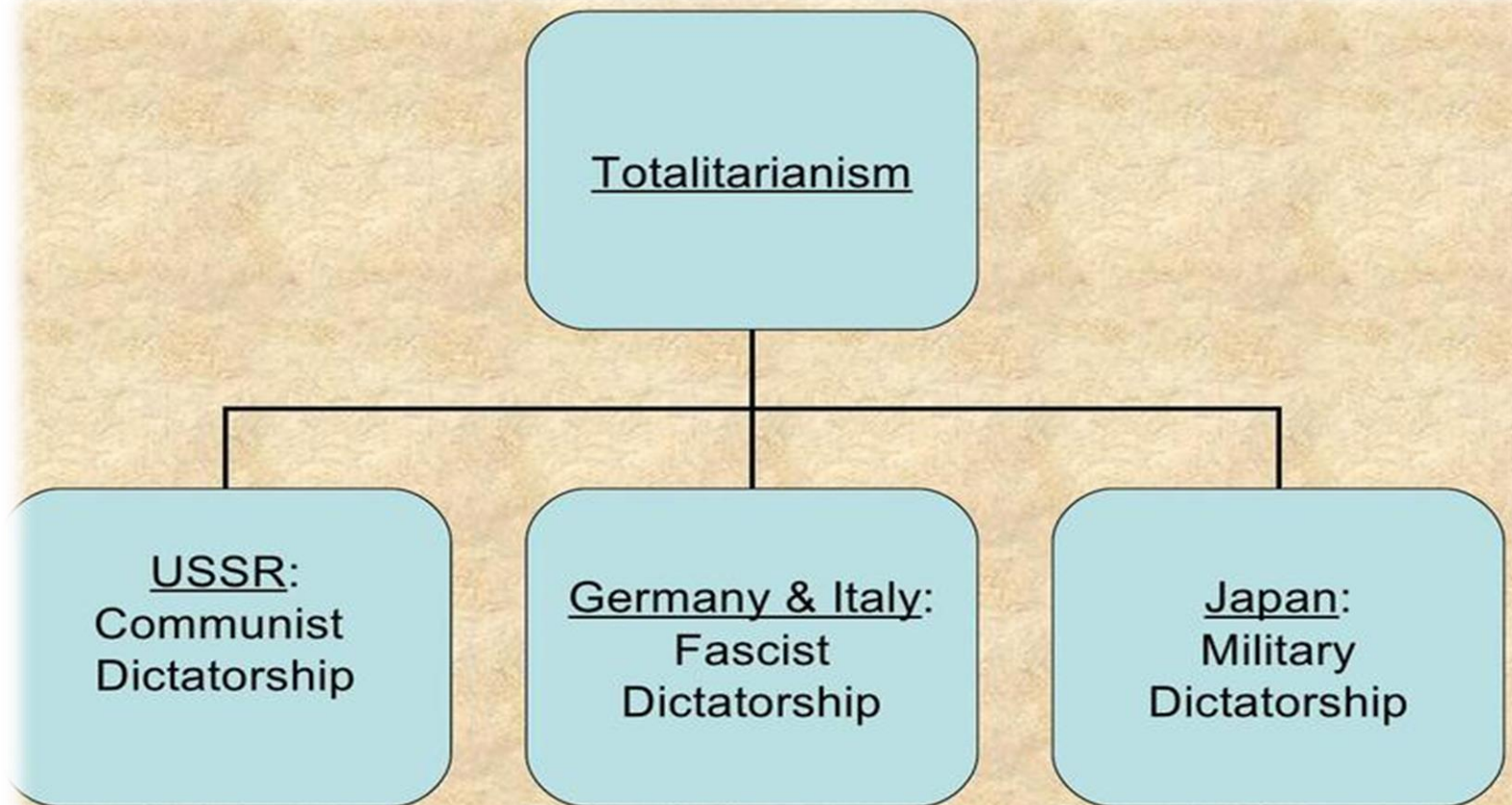


In Germany...

- Germans opposed to the harsh Treaty of Versailles.
- In 1923, WWI veteran **Adolf Hitler** attended a German Worker's Party meeting and later formed the Nazi Party.



Rise of Totalitarianism



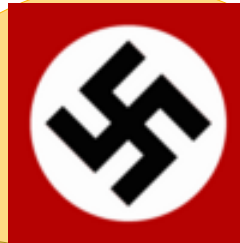
What is totalitarianism?

- It is a system of government in which a leader has complete control of all aspects of the lives of the people.
 - Political
 - Economic
 - Social
 - Intellectual
 - Cultural
 - Military

Totalitarian Characteristics

- Highly nationalistic (flags, salutes, rallies, uniforms)
- Strict controls and laws
- Military state (secret police, army, military)
- Censorship (of opposing literature and ideas)
- Propaganda (media – radio, newspapers, posters)
- One leader (dictator); charismatic
- Total conformity of people to ideas and leader
- Terror and Fear

Nazism



Totalitarianism



Communism

Fascism

These theories, specifically Communism and Fascism, are completely different theories that are bitterly opposed; however they exhibit the same behaviour.

What if...

- What if Mrs. Belliveau's class were a totalitarian regime?
- What are some specific changes that you might notice?

How did they come to power?



Benito Mussolini

Mussolini and his fascist followers, known as the “Blackshirts” marched on Rome and seized power in Italy in 1922. Mussolini became Il Duce (“The Leader”) and set up an efficient but brutal rule over Italy!

Examples of Totalitarian Rule

Problems

Economic and political problems (Debt, Unemployment, corruption).

Peasants lost land and resentment after WWI

Fear of communist uprising
- Clear division between rich and poor

Major Reforms

Developed Fascist party -
Extreme sense of nationalism

Repaired and built up the infrastructure (roads, bridges, trains)

Wanted to return Italy to the glory of the Roman Empire

No criticism of state allowed!

“Everything is the state” Forced Italian men to join military, women should have babies

Used censorship and propaganda - schools, newspapers, government

Secret police, the OVRA

How did they come to power?



Joseph Stalin

After a terrible civil war and the death of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin took power in the Soviet Union. He immediately started putting his opponents to death and began a ruthless program to build up industry in the USSR, killing anyone who stood in his way!

Problems

The USSR was not industrialized and had a very weak military

The Government was unstable after Lenin's death.

The economy was improving, but many still suffered from famine.

Major Reforms

Collectivization of farms

Five year plans to industrialize USSR

Total Command Economy - government control all means of production

Built up the military

Examples of Totalitarian Rule

Single party dictatorship (Communist Party)

Ruled through fear and terror (Reign of Terror)

Used censorship and propaganda - schools, newspapers, government

Secret police

How did they come to power?



Hideki Tojo

During the Great Depression, nations could not afford to buy Japanese goods and many factories closed. Some Japanese blamed the democracy movement for the economic problems and thought that a return to military rule would be the solution to Japan's problems.

Problems

Unhappiness over loss of traditions
Loss of foreign markets due to Great Depression
Unemployment, poverty among peasants
Government was seen as weak, corrupt, and inefficient

Major Reforms

Military took over government and ended democracy
Glorified war to build an over sea empire
Stressed nationalism, shintoism, and anti-western feelings

Examples of Totalitarian Rule

Preached service to the state and to honor Emperor Hirohito as a god!
Invaded Manchuria and China
Used censorship and propaganda - schools, newspapers, government
Secret police

How did they come to power?



Adolf Hitler

In 1933 Adolf Hitler promised Germans that he would tear up the Treaty of Versailles. His Nazi Party won the elections and he was appointed Chancellor of Germany. He quickly gathered all power in his own hands and began arresting communists, trade unionists and Jews.

Problems

Damage from WWI and Great Depression caused economy to suffer

Hyperinflation, unemployment, massive debt due to Treaty of Versailles

Fear of communist revolution

Major Reforms

Developed Nazi party - Extreme sense of nationalism

Ignored Treaty of Versailles rebuilt military

Provided security and leadership to Germans

Targeted scapegoats - Jews, French, Communists

Examples of Totalitarian Rule

Preached service to the state!

Developed idea of Aryans, master race, who needed to be purified and regain land that was rightfully theirs.
Campaign against Jews

Used censorship and propaganda - schools, newspapers, government

Secret police, the Gestapo

The Main Idea

- Why were these totalitarian leaders able to gain so much support in Italy, Russia, Japan and Germany?



**How did Hitler
and the Nazis
CONTROL
Germany?**

Terms to Know

- **Gestapo** – Secret Police
- **SS** – Hitler’s police force
- **Concentration Camps** – Prison camps where “undesirables” and opponents of Nazism were sent.
 - Jews
 - Communists
 - Gypsies
 - Homosexuals
 - Alcoholics
 - Prostitutes

One-Party State

The Enabling Act (23 March 1933) made Hitler the all-powerful 'Führer' (leader) of Germany. The Law against the Formation of Parties (14 July 1933) declared the Nazi Party the only political party in Germany. It was an offence to belong to another Party. All other parties were banned, and their leaders were put in prison.



"If you stay in your political party the Nazis will put you in prison. They have total control of the state (country)"

Gestapo (The Secret Police)



Drawing Anti-Nazi graffiti would have gotten you arrested by the Gestapo

The Nazis took over local government and the police.

On 26 April 1933, Hitler set up the Gestapo (the secret police) and the SS, and encouraged Germans to report opponents and 'grumblers'. Tens of thousands of Jews, Communists, gypsies, homosexuals, alcoholics and prostitutes were arrested and sent to **concentration camps** for 'crimes' as small as writing anti-Nazi graffiti, possessing a banned book, or saying that business was bad.

'Strength through Joy'



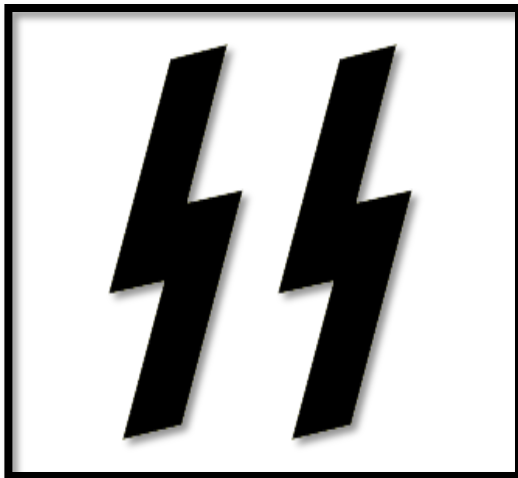
Although wages actually fell under the Nazis they controlled the workers by keeping them happy. They contributed toward paying for holidays like cruises in Norway or even free trips in Germany. The Strength through Joy programme also built sports facilities, paid for theatre visits and financially supported travelling cabaret groups. It also subsidized the development of the People's Car, the Volkswagen.



Control over the WORKFORCE

FEAR

The Nazis controlled the German population through fear. People who spoke out against them were attacked or arrested by Gestapo or the SS, and hundreds of thousands of innocent German people died in concentration camps.





Ein Volk, ein Reich, ein Führer!

'One People, One Nation, One Leader!' poster of Hitler, 1938



'Long live Germany'



The Nazis took control of Radio stations. Here, the SS took over Radio Berlin. They even controlled the 'airwaves'.

The German people were subjected to continual propaganda, under the control of Josef Goebbels. It was the cult of personality - everything was organised to make Germans permanently grateful to Adolf Hitler. They used modern technology to put their messages across.

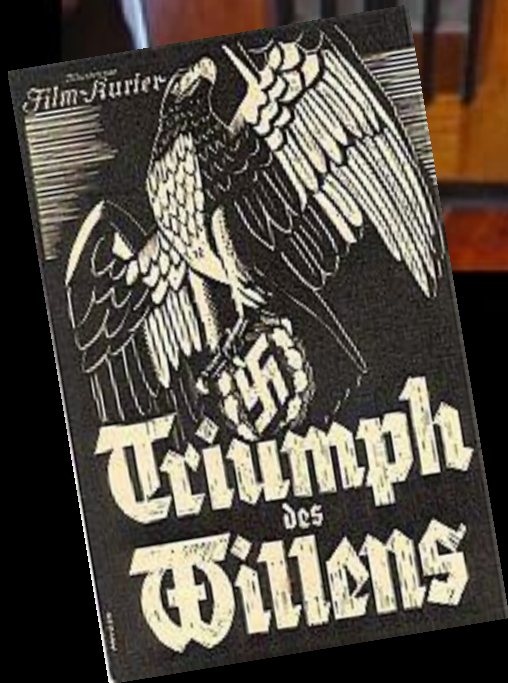
Propaganda (Attempts to persuade you to believe or do something)



“Welcome to Radio Adolf.

What a truly wonderful man
our Fuhrer is – just look at
his tash – what a beauty!”

The Nazis made Radios cheaper.
Consequently, their propaganda messages
reached the German people’s homes. There
were also loud speakers in town centres



Propaganda (Attempts to
persuade you to believe or do something)

US Propaganda

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dIK8yfOdweg&feature=related>



'When an opponent declares, 'I will not come over to your side', I calmly say, 'Your child belongs to us already'. — Adolf Hitler 1937.

The Nazis replaced anti-Nazi teachers and University professors, and school lessons included hidden indoctrination (brainwashing) - requiring children to calculate how much mentally disabled people cost the state, or to criticize the racial features of Jewish people. They were **CONSTANTLY** taught about Nazi ideas and the idea that Hitler was a hero who deserved the loyalty of the people.



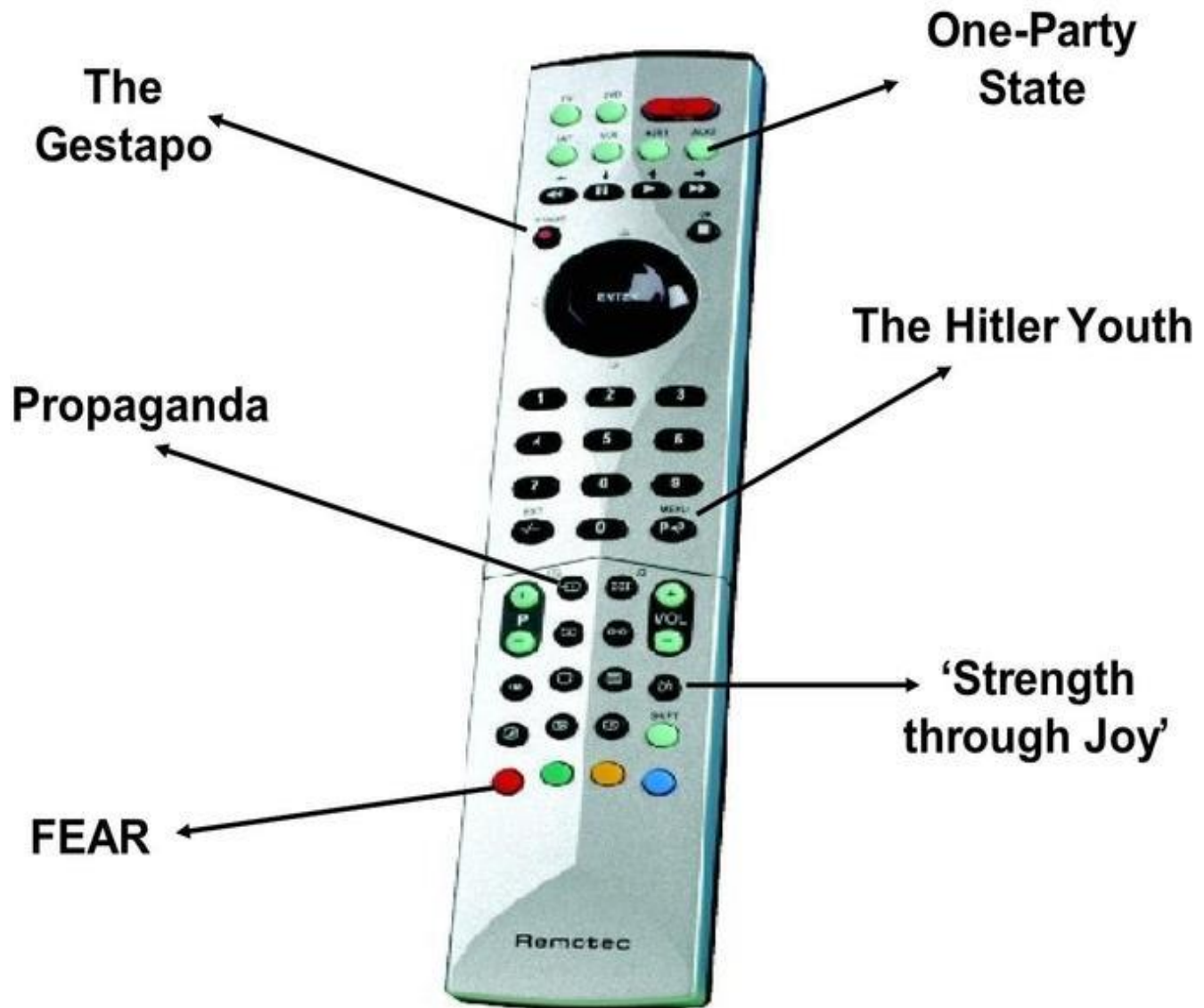
Control the Youth of Germany

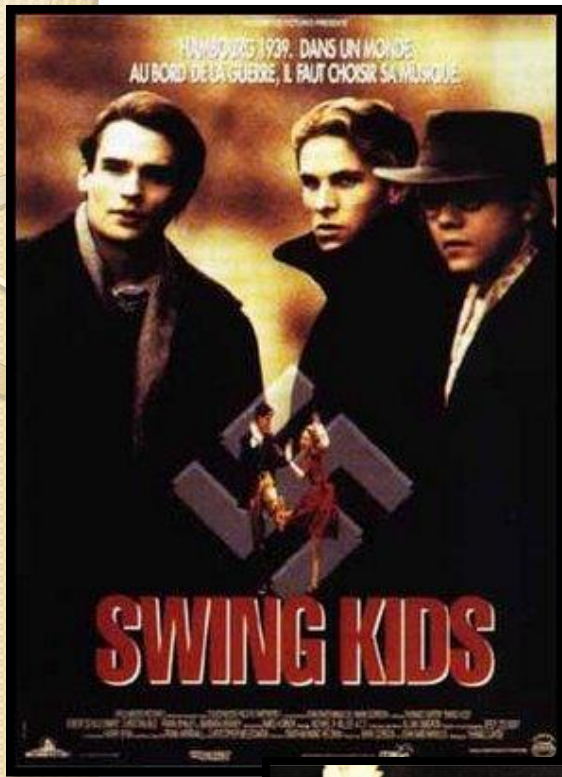


The Hitler Youth

Boys were encouraged to join the “Hitler Youth”. They were “taught” about Nazi ideas and played “war games” in preparation for life as a soldier. This kept control of young people in preparation for when they became adults. Girls would be taught about motherhood.







Swing Kids

- The Swing Kids were German teenagers who sought a British and American way of life.
- Opposed the Nazi ideals, especially the Hitler Youth.



Hitler: The Rise of Evil

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dSjkpaXIXIE>