




**Totalitarian Leaders:
The Rise of Fascism
Pre-WWII**



Vocabulary

Fascism: a dictatorial/totalitarian form of government with a strong sense of *nationalism* that values the state over the individuals; fascist governments forbid and suppress criticism and opposition to the government

Marxist-Leninist Communism: version of a classless society in which capitalism is overthrown by a working-class revolution that gives ownership and control of wealth and property to the state

Communism (beginning with Stalin): any system of government in which a single, usually totalitarian, party holds power, and the state controls the economy

TOTALITARIANISM

<u>Totalitarianism (NEW)</u>	vs.	<u>Older concepts of dictatorship</u>
-Seek to dominate all aspects of national life		-Seek limited, typically political control
- Mobilize and make use of mass political participation		-Seek pacified and submissive populations
-Seek the complete reconstruction of the individual and society		-Attempt to rule over the individual and society

Benito Mussolini
1922



Il Duce



Country: Italy
Type of Government: Fascism (dictatorship)
Goals and Ideas:

- Centralized all power in himself as leader (total control of social, economic, and political life)
- Ambition to restore the glory of Rome and create a vast Italian empire
- Invasion of Ethiopia
- Alliance with Hitler's Germany

Joseph Stalin
1924




Country: Soviet Union
Type of Government: Communism (dictatorship)
Goals and Ideas:

- Crushed opponents and took control after Lenin's death
- Held absolute authority; suppressed resistance
- Brought his country to world power status but imposed upon it one of the most ruthless regimes in history
- **New Economic Policies (NEP)**
 - Collectivization: expropriated seized goods and gained enough capital to finance a massive industrialization drive
 - Rapid industrialization: three 5-year plans
- **The Great Purges:** KGB = secret police killed thousands of army officers and prominent Bolsheviks who opposed Stalin
- Feared the growing power of Nazi Germany

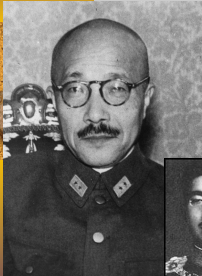
<http://www.history.com/topics/the-holocaust/videos/adolf-hitler>
Adolf Hitler
1933




Country: Germany
Type of Government: Nazism (dictatorship)
Goals and Ideas:

- Inflation and depression weakened the democratic government in Germany and allowed an opportunity for Hitler to rise to power
- Believed the western powers had no intention of using force to maintain the Treaty of Versailles
- **Anti-Semitism:** persecution of Jews
- **Extreme nationalism:** National Socialism (aka Nazism)
- **Aggression:** German occupation of nearby countries
- **Lebensraum:** unite all German speaking nations
- **Anschluss:** German union with Austria
- Hatred of Communism

Hideki Tojo



Hideki Tojo, Military Leader of Japan

Country: Japan
Type of Government: Militarism

Goals and Ideas:


- Though Japan had an emperor, the military had taken control of the government
- Emperor Hirohito could not stand up to the powerful generals, but he was worshipped by the people, who often fought in his name

Industrialization of Japan, leading to a drive for raw materials – how do you get raw materials? IMPERIALISM


Japan conducted aggressive imperialistic policies in Asia: invasion of Korea, Manchuria, and the rest of China (the League of Nations did nothing)

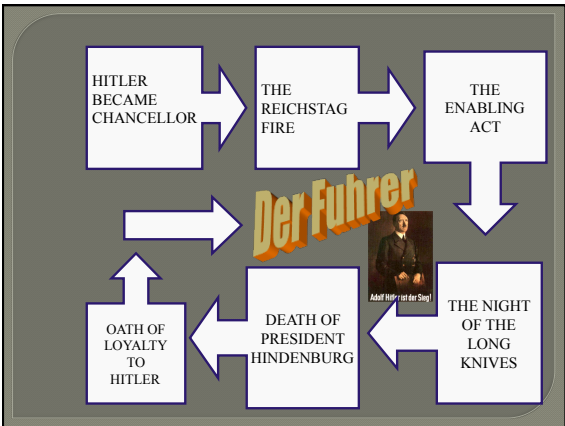


Hirohito, Emperor of Japan



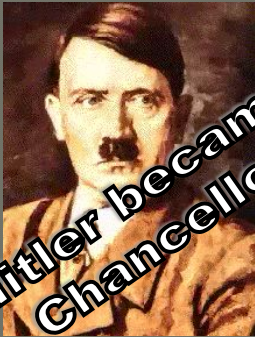
How did Hitler turn the Chancellorship into a dictatorship by 1934?





The depression after the Wall Street Crash made many more people vote for the Nazis. In 1933 Von Papen convinced Hindenburg that Hitler should become Chancellor.

January 1933



Hitler became Chancellor

February 1933



The Reichstag Fire

The Reichstag Fire

February 1933



- The Reichstag building burnt down.
- A communist was found inside the building. He admitted responsibility.
- Chancellor Hitler was able to convince people that the Communists were trying to take power by terrorism.
- He was able to have the Communists banned from the Reichstag.

With the Communists banned from the Reichstag
Hitler was able to pass:

The Enabling Act

March 1933



**HITLER CAN
RULE ALONE
FOR FOUR
YEARS. THERE
IS NO NEED TO
CONSULT THE
REICHSTAG.**

The Enabling Act gave Hitler the power
to make his own laws. So, he banned
other political parties.





The Night of the Long Knives

June 1934



Now I have got rid of opposition political groups, I can now deal with opposition in my party. Ernst Rohm (an old friend), head of the S.A. is very popular with the German army leaders. They have the power to overthrow me. I've been worried about Rohm for a while, so this is a good excuse.

The Night of the Long Knives

- ◆ Hitler had to get rid of Rohm. He was too much of a threat.
- ◆ On the night of 30th June 1934 Hitler's S.S. killed over 1000 SA members including Rohm.
- ◆ The army were pleased.
- ◆ Hitler had gained the support of the army.

The death of President Hindenburg

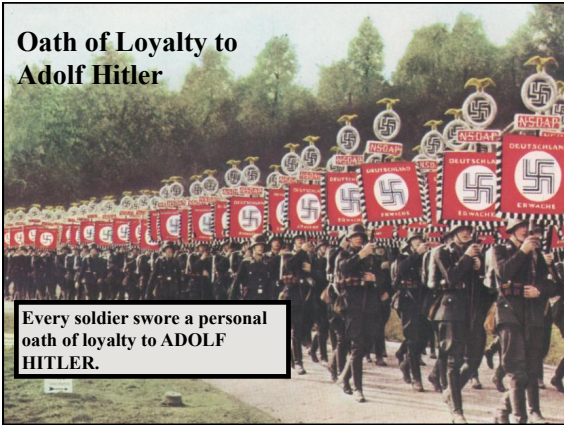
August 1934



A final note

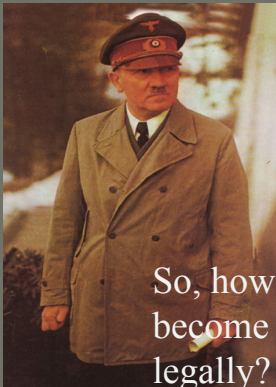
PRESIDENT HINDENBURG'S DEATH GAVE HITLER THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMBINE THE ROLE OF CHANCELLOR AND PRESIDENT. HE CALLED HIMSELF 'DER FUHRER'.

**Oath of Loyalty to
Adolf Hitler**



Every soldier swore a personal oath of loyalty to ADOLF HITLER.





So, how did he become a dictator legally?

