


**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



What's going on in Europe?

- North America – Depression
- Other countries experiencing social and political upheaval
- Communism – public ownership
- Strong military
- Leaders became dictators once in power

TOTALITARIANISM

Totalitarianism (NEW) vs.	Older concepts of dictatorship
-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: exported 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

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, lending 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)

Hideki Tojo, Military Leader of Japan
 Hirohito, Emperor of Japan

Germany after the war



Angry about the terms of the Treaty of Versailles

Economy was ruined

Massive inflation

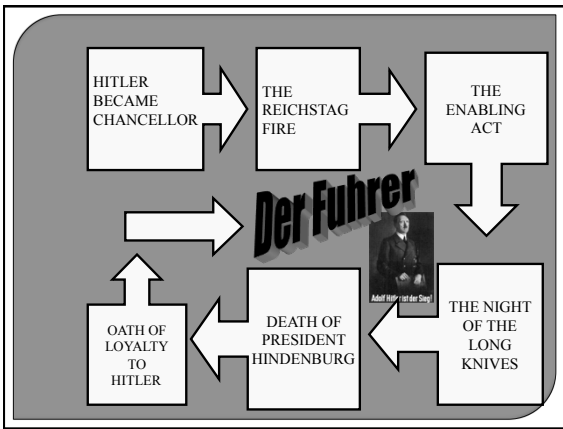
Value of currency decreased – costs increased

Britain, France and the US gave better terms for reparations

Stock Market crash in 1929 hit Germany harder than most countries




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

A black and white photograph of the Reichstag building in Berlin, Germany, with thick smoke billowing from its roof. The title 'The Reichstag Fire' is written diagonally across the image in a large, bold, black font.

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.

A small black and white photograph of the Reichstag building, similar to the one in the first section.

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

The Enabling Act

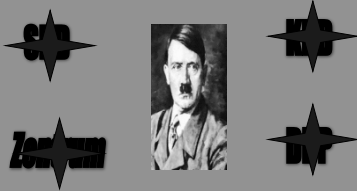
March 1933



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

A small black and white portrait of Adolf Hitler in a military-style uniform.

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



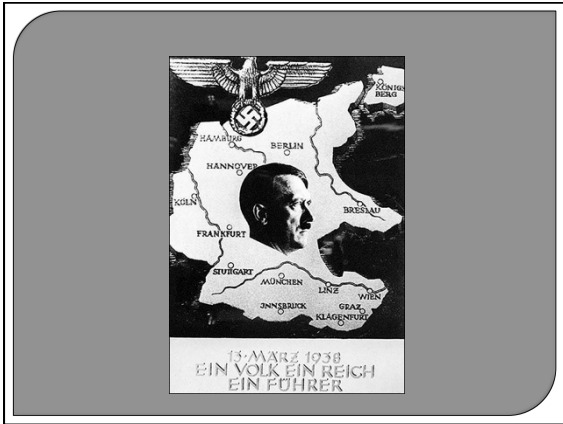
A final note

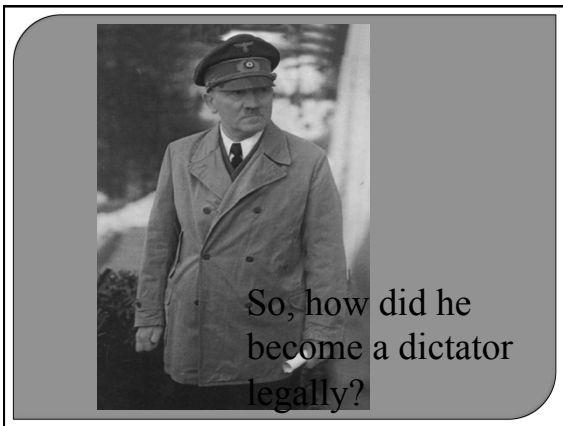
PRESIDENT HINDENBURG'S DEATH GAVE HITLER THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMBINE THE ROLE OF CHANCELLOR AND PRESIDENT. HE CALLED HIMSELF 'DER FUHRER'.

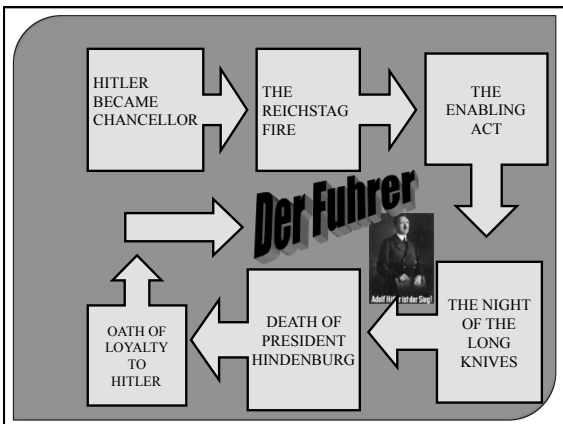
Oath of Loyalty to Adolf Hitler



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









Taking Control

- ◉ Nazis abolished all political parties
- ◉ Trade unions were banned
- ◉ Ruled through intimidation and fear
- ◉ Racism: Germans “Master Race”
- ◉ Persecuted: Jews, Slavs, Gypsies, Mentally Ill, Homosexuals
- ◉ Prohibited from schools, jobs, government

Road to War

- ◉ 1931 – Japan invades Manchuria
- ◉ League of Nations was unable to protect Manchuria
- ◉ Japan withdraws from League of Nations
- ◉ 1935 Italy invades Abyssinia (Ethiopia)
- ◉ League of Nations imposes sanctions – not oil
- ◉ France/Britain didn’t want to punish Italy (balance of power, support against Germany)

Germany on the Offensive

- ◉ 1936 German troops enter the Rhineland and were not opposed by the League of Nations
- ◉ General Franco with the help of Hitler and Mussolini takes over Spain
- ◉ Canadian volunteers go to Spain to fight fascism
- ◉ Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion
- ◉ Dr. Norman Bethune was among them

The Policy of Appeasement

- ◉ Make concessions to Hitler to avoid war
- ◉ Made Hitler bolder – “cross this line”
- ◉ March 1938 Britain and France Okd Hitlers request to take over the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia



WWII



- ◉ March 1939 Germany took all of Czechoslovakia
- ◉ Hitler signs non-aggression pact with The Soviet Union
- ◉ Germany/Soviet Union agree to split Poland
- ◉ Sept 1 1939 Germany invades Poland
- ◉ Britain and France order Hitler out – Germany ignores order
- ◉ Sept 3 1939 War is declared

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D8bCuNiJ-NI>

Writing - Individual

- 1 paragraph
- Why do you think Germany turned to Hitler and Nazism during the 1930s?
