



The Rise of Fascism

...and the death of liberalism

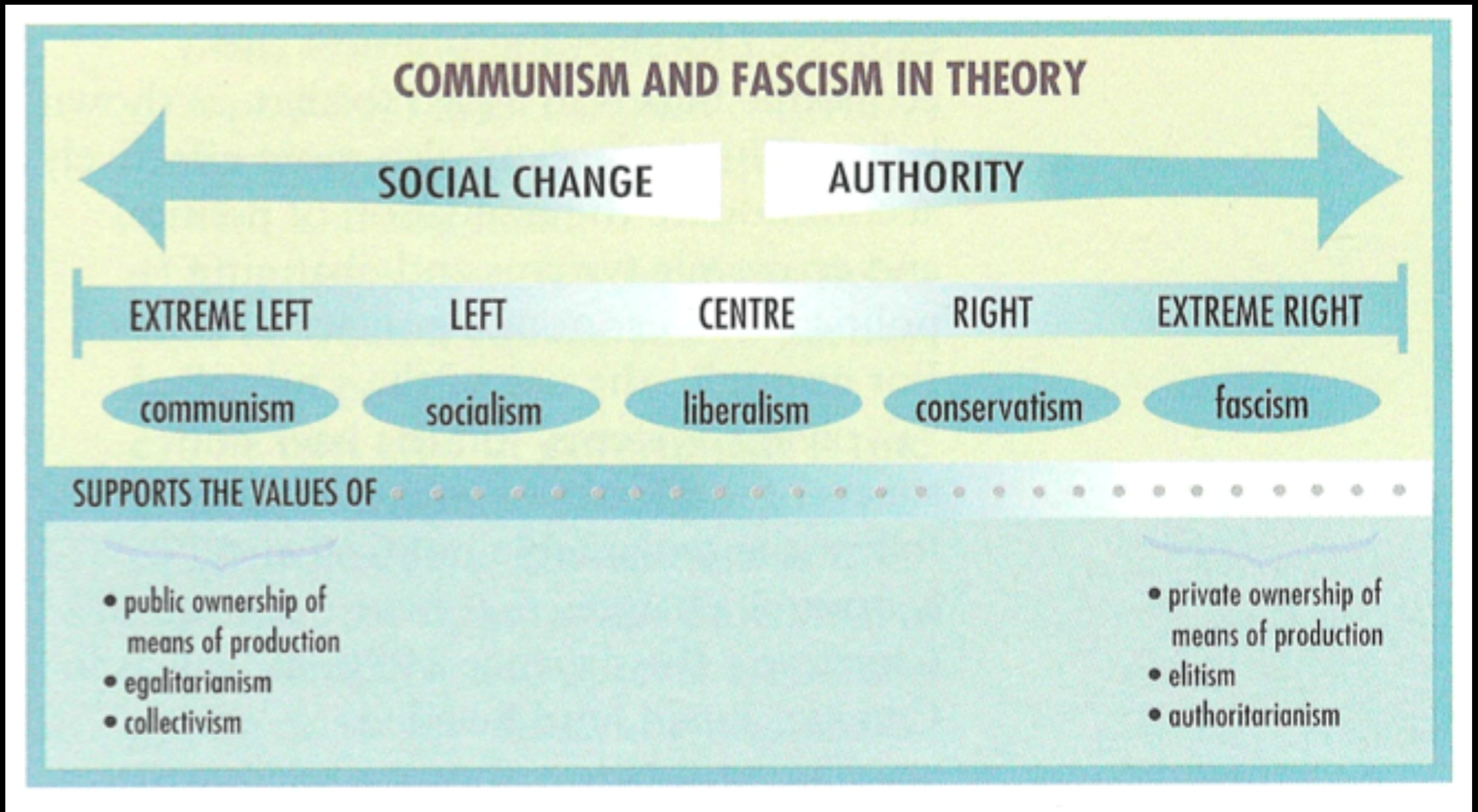
RECAP

- What is classical liberalism?
- What is modern liberalism?

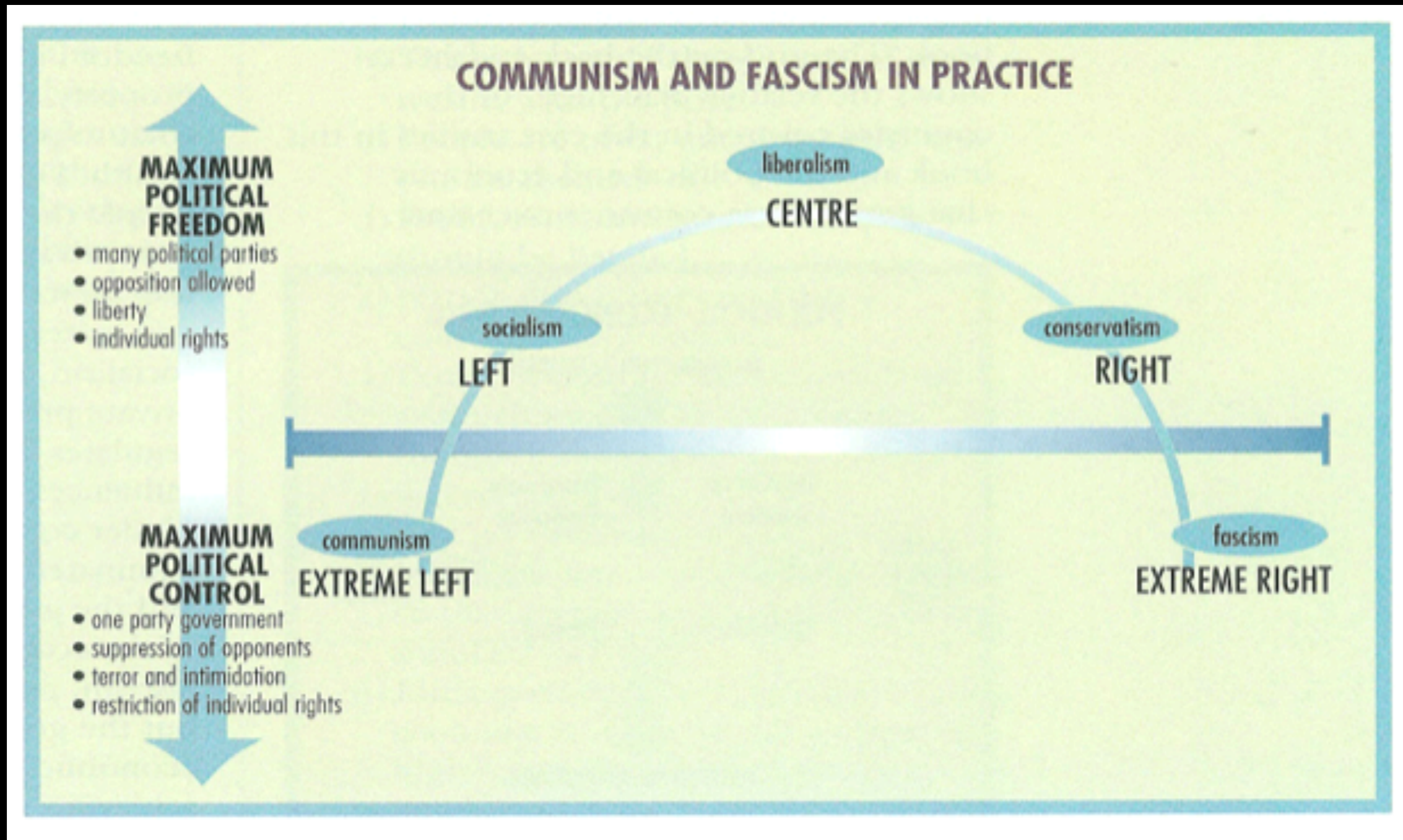
Our Fascist Unit Goals

- Identify at least FOUR ways that both Stalin's USSR and Hitler's Nazi Germany were "anti-liberal".
- Describe the circumstances under which people found the ideologies of fascism appealing (you'll notice they share similarities with communism).
- Can you reject liberalism and not have a dictatorship?
- Will the rejection of liberalism always lead to failure as it did with the USSR and Nazi Germany?

Economic Spectrum



Political Spectrum



A Fascist Figure

- Compare this chart with the one on page 162. What is similar/different?

Political Ideas	Economic Ideas	Social Ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• cult of the leader and elite rule• extreme nationalism• organized violence and war and military force• it is in the country's national interest to expand its territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a government-directed private enterprise economy to serve the needs and interests of the state• anti-union/anti-workers' rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• inequalities between individuals and groups of people• racial purity• racial or national superiority• national strength more important than individual rights

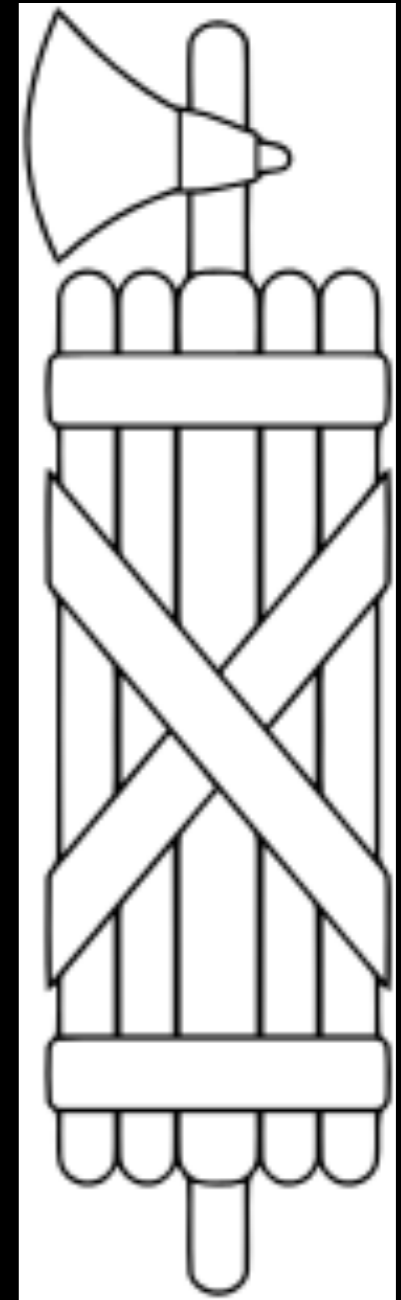
Fascist Principles

- Democracy is weak
- Society must share a common purpose
- Nation-states must dominate other nations
- Domination is achieved through:
 - Discipline
 - Obedience
 - An all powerful state

Such a Fascio



- The Italian term fascismo derives from fascio (or fasces) meaning a bundle of rods.
- The symbolism of the fasces suggested strength through unity: a single rod is easily broken, while the bundle is difficult to break.



BENNY MUSS

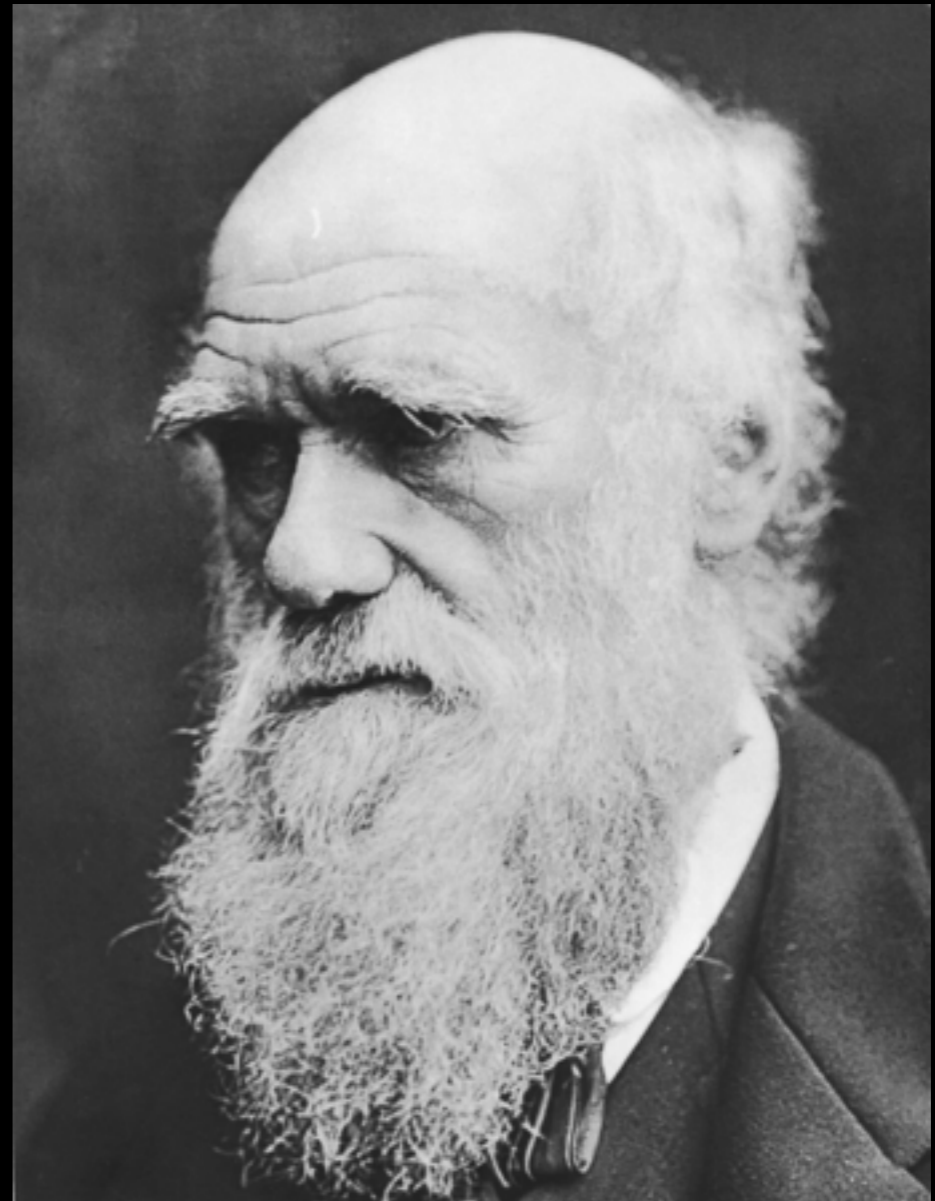


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I7lw30qKFLw>

Social Darwinism

- What is Darwinism?
- How could this be applied to economics?
- How could this be applied to people?

Some individuals or groups achieve power and advantage because they are stronger and fitter.



I'm so sad my name is on this...

Yay Democracy!

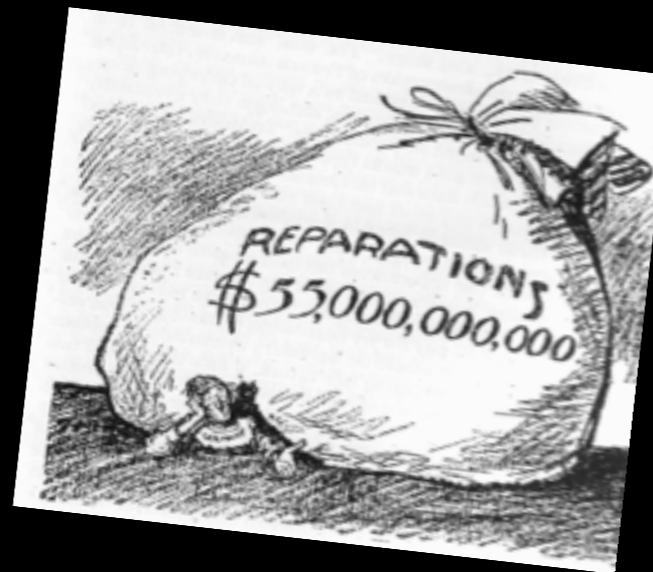
- 1919 - Germany becomes a republic (what's that?) with a liberal democracy
- The German Parliament (Reichstag) is elected through universal suffrage
- This era becomes known as the Weimar Republic



*Weimar Government
declared*

Social 20 Review

Reparations and Hyperinflation



Eg; the cost of a loaf of bread in Germany due to hyperinflation –

Nov 1918: 1 mark

Nov 1922: 163 marks

Sep 1923: 1,500,000 marks

Nov 1923: 200,000,000,000 marks



Inflated Facts

- People were paid by the hour and rushed to pass money to loved ones so that it could be spent before its value meant it was worthless.
- People had to shop with wheel barrows full of money
- Bartering became common – exchanging something for something else but not accepting money for it. Bartering had been common in Medieval times!
- Pensioners on fixed incomes suffered as pensions became worthless.
- Restaurants did not print menus as by the time food arrive...the price had gone up!
- The poor became even poorer and the winter of 1923 meant that many lived in freezing conditions burning furniture to get some heat.
- The very rich suffered least because they had sufficient contacts to get food etc. Most of the very rich were land owners and could produce food on their own estates.
- The group that suffered a great deal – proportional to their income – was the middle class. Their hard earned savings disappeared overnight. They did not have the wealth or land to fall back on as the rich had. Many middle class families had to sell family heirlooms to survive.
- *Dawes Plan* stabilizes Germany through creating a new currency & borrowing heavily from the US. No problem here in 1924 right?

The Good Ole Days

- Germany had a long & proud military history
- Was authoritarian from 1880-1918
 - The Kaiser (Emperor) ex: Wilhelm II
 - The Chancellor (Prime Minister) ex: Otto Von Bismarck
- The people did NOT want a liberal democracy because they created a *welfare state (health care, old-age insurance, accident and disability insurance)*
- Many people saw the old regime as “benevolent”





How could this lead to the rise of the Nazi party and Adolf Hitler?



National Socialist German Workers' Party; NSDAP.

The shorthand Nazi is from the first 2 syllables of the German pronunciation of the word "national"



Hi Hitler.

Hitler's NAZI Party starts to win over voters with promises to:

revive authoritarian rule through military law and order

abolish the Treaty of Versailles

promote and revive German nationalism (and unite all Germanic nations together)

revive the German military

offer protection of the Christian religion by the state

confiscate all personal profits made off of WWI

deny citizenship of anyone not of the German race

all citizens must work to be physically and spiritually pure

all citizens should have access to education and health care

all profits from the factories will be shared by all citizens*

*this promise is never adhered to



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Yay Democracy?

1923 – a failed coup d'état (Munich Putsch or 'Beer Hall' putsch)
imprisoned for nine months – writes Mein Kampf
realizes he must gain power legitimately



After the stock market crash (1929), the economic crisis leads more people to listen to Hitler's solutions

By 1933, the Nazi have the most seats in the Reichstag, and Hitler is named Chancellor

A month later, the Reichstag burned down.
Nazis claim it was the work of the communists

Hitler has President Hindenburg sign the "Enabling Act"



Enabling A Dictator

The Enabling Act:

- restricts personal freedoms (opinion, press, assembly)
- eliminates privacy of mail, telegrams, phone calls
- eliminates the need for search warrants
- gives power to the Chancellor to make legislation without the approval of the Reichstag
- bans all political parties other than the Nazi Party

Just like that... Hitler has created a dictatorship!



June 30, 1934 – The Night of the Long Knives

All leaders of the SA (stormtroopers) are killed

Aug 19, 1934 – President Hindenburg dies, Hitler

pronounces himself Fuhrer



Germans Did Nazi This Coming

1935 – Nuremberg Race Laws

- Jews deprived of citizenship, open discrimination allowed

1938 – Jewish businesses and homes are confiscated. Jewish children expelled from school

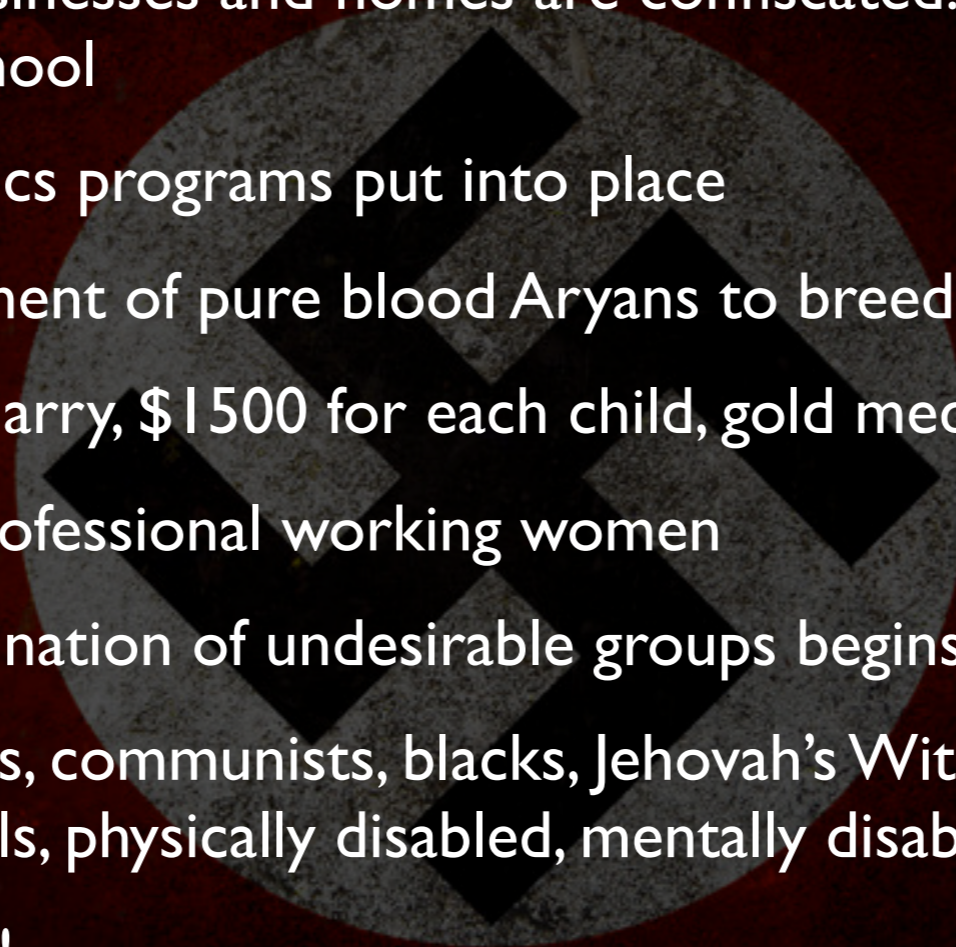
- Nazi Eugenics programs put into place
- encouragement of pure blood Aryans to breed
- \$6000 to marry, \$1500 for each child, gold medal for 8 kids
- no more professional working women

Control and elimination of undesirable groups begins:

- Jews, gypsies, communists, blacks, Jehovah's Witnesses, Soviets, homosexuals, physically disabled, mentally disabled, ill, Polish

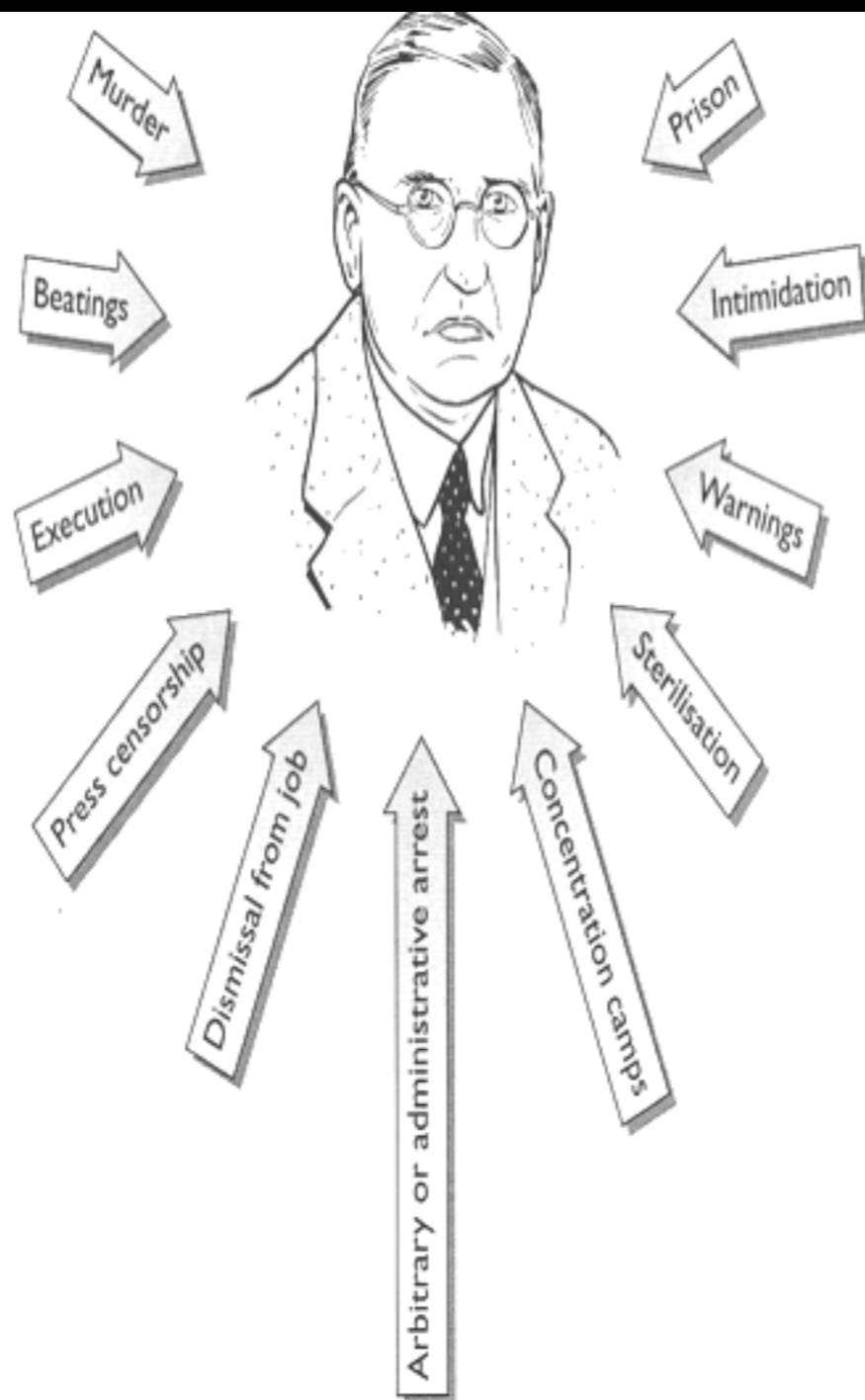
Recruit the Youth!

- Boys: Cubs, to Young Boys, then Hitler's Youth
- Girls: Young Maidens, where they prepared for their domestic roles



Instruments of repression

- Gestapo
- SS-SD
- Other police
- SA
- NSDAP
- Informers



Extent of repression

- 1942 30,000 Gestapo officers
- 1939 50,000 SD officers
- By July 1933 over 26,000 political prisoners
- 1933-45 800,000 detained for resistance
- 1933-9 Courts sentenced 225,000 people to a total of 600,000 years' imprisonment for political offences
- April 1939 Gestapo claimed that 162,734 people in 'protective custody'
- 1933-45 32,000 'legally' executed
- 1933 onwards Series of concentration camps developed into a vast empire, with labour and extermination camps

