



Rise of Totalitarianism: Germany

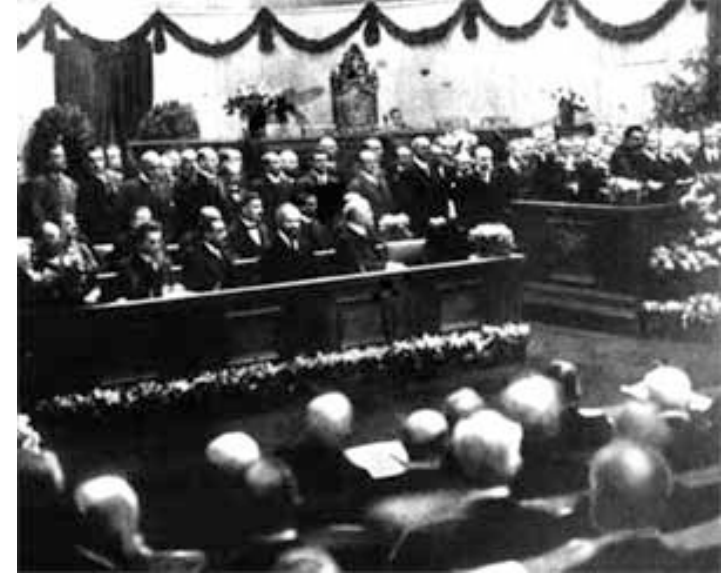
Where did Germany go wrong?



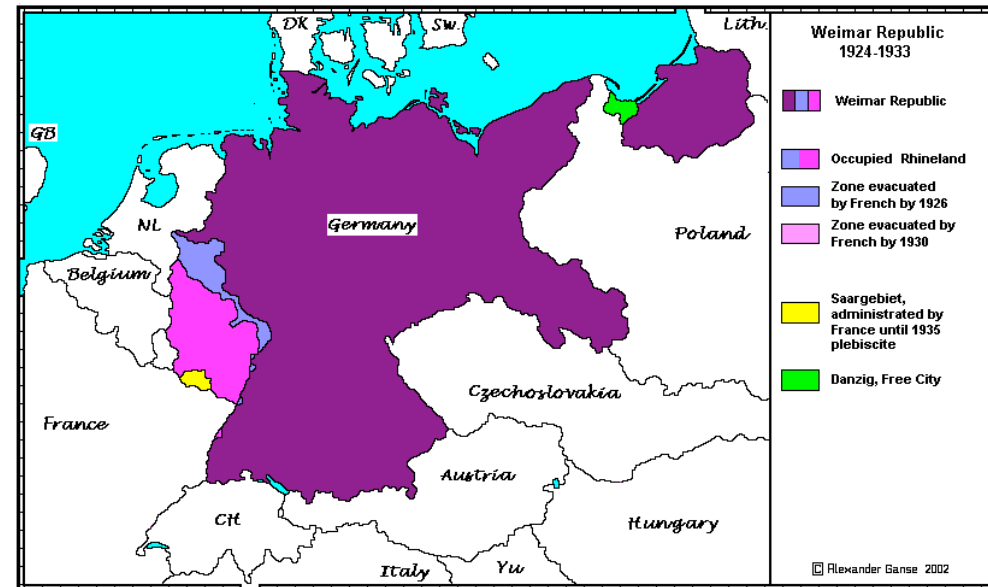
Weimar Republic

Chaos after war ended, new government got blamed for signing Versailles treaty.

- Vote (everyone can vote)
- 2 House structure: Reichsrat & Reichstag
- Chancellor & President
- Attempted Coup (Spartacist Rebellion)
 - Freikorps
- Treaty of Versailles
 - Rhineland - Locarno Treaty
 - Military:
 - Article 231 & Reparations:

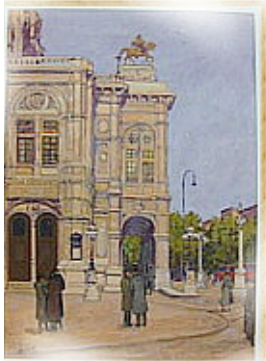
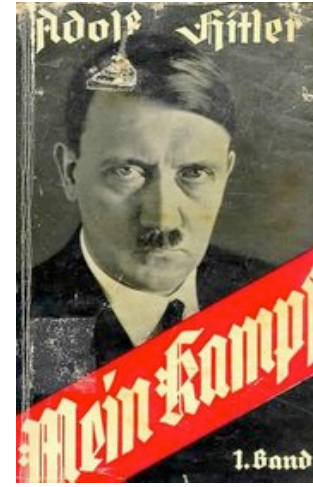


Stressman



Background of Der Fuhrer

- Austria
- Family
- Vienna
- World War 1
- Beer Hall Putsch, 1923 March to Berlin - Failure with General Ludendorff (March 1923)
- Mein Kampf



Rise of Fascism

National Socialists

- Adolf Hitler
- Brown Shirts

Reasons for Success

- Economic distress
 - Paper money
- Communism
- Nationalism
 - Master Race
- Gustav Stresemann



The International Financial System
Under the Dawes Plan and Young Plan
1924-30



Post Beer Hall Political Intrigue

Stressman

- Locarno Treaty
- Dawes Treaty

- Gain power by political means
- Effects of the Great Depression: Oct 1929
- Political Success for Nazis and KPD



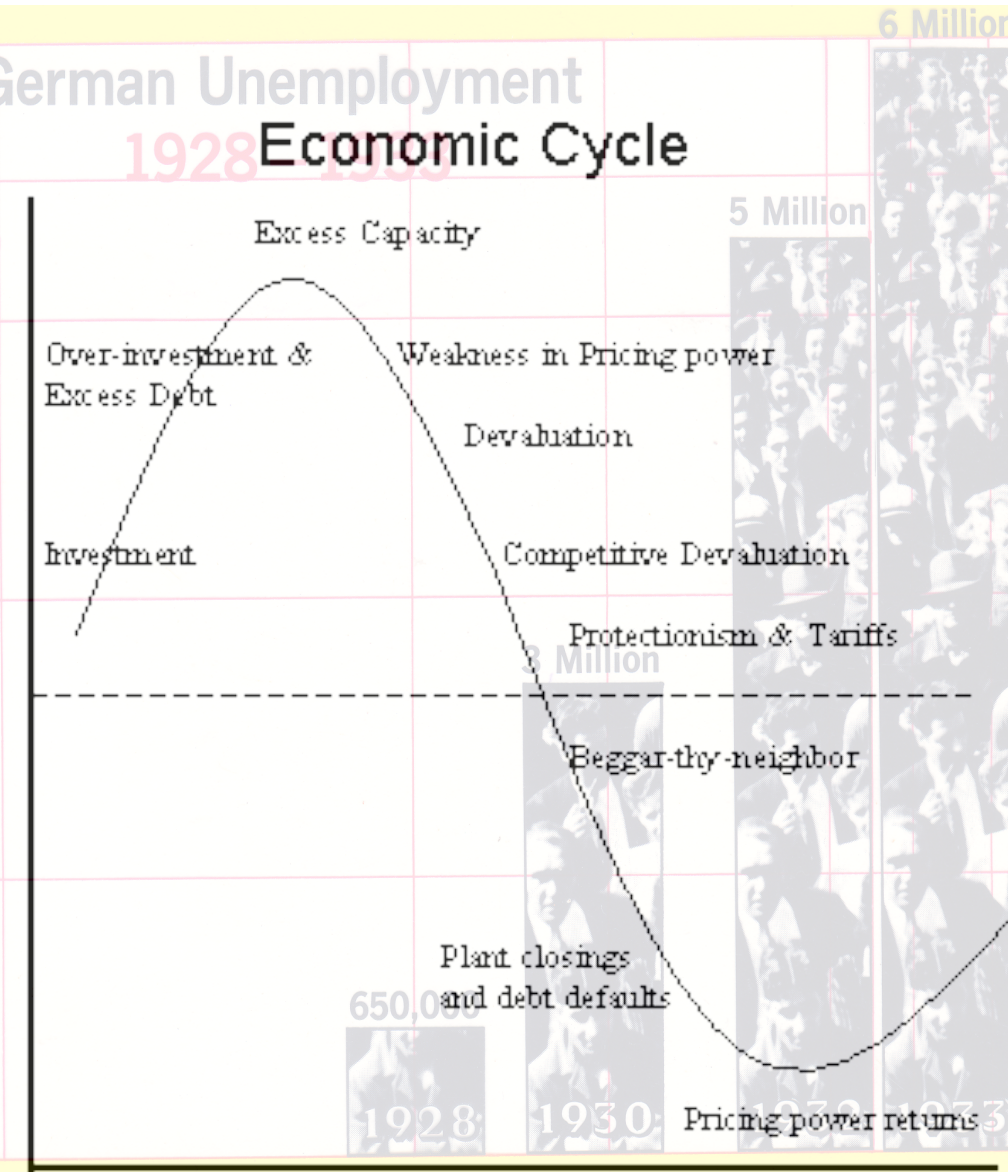
- May 1928: KPD 54/NAZI 12
- Sept 1930: KPD 77/NAZI 107
- March 1932: Presidential Elections
 - Hindenburg 49.6 percent
 - Hitler 30.1 percent
 - Thaelmann 13.2 percent
 - Duesterberg 6.8 percent
- July 1932: KPD 89/NAZI 230 (37.4%)
- Nov 1932: KPD 100/NAZI 196 (33.1%)

Hindenburg replied that because of the tense situation he could not in good conscience risk transferring the power of government to a new party such as the National Socialists, which did not command a majority and which was intolerant, noisy and undisciplined.

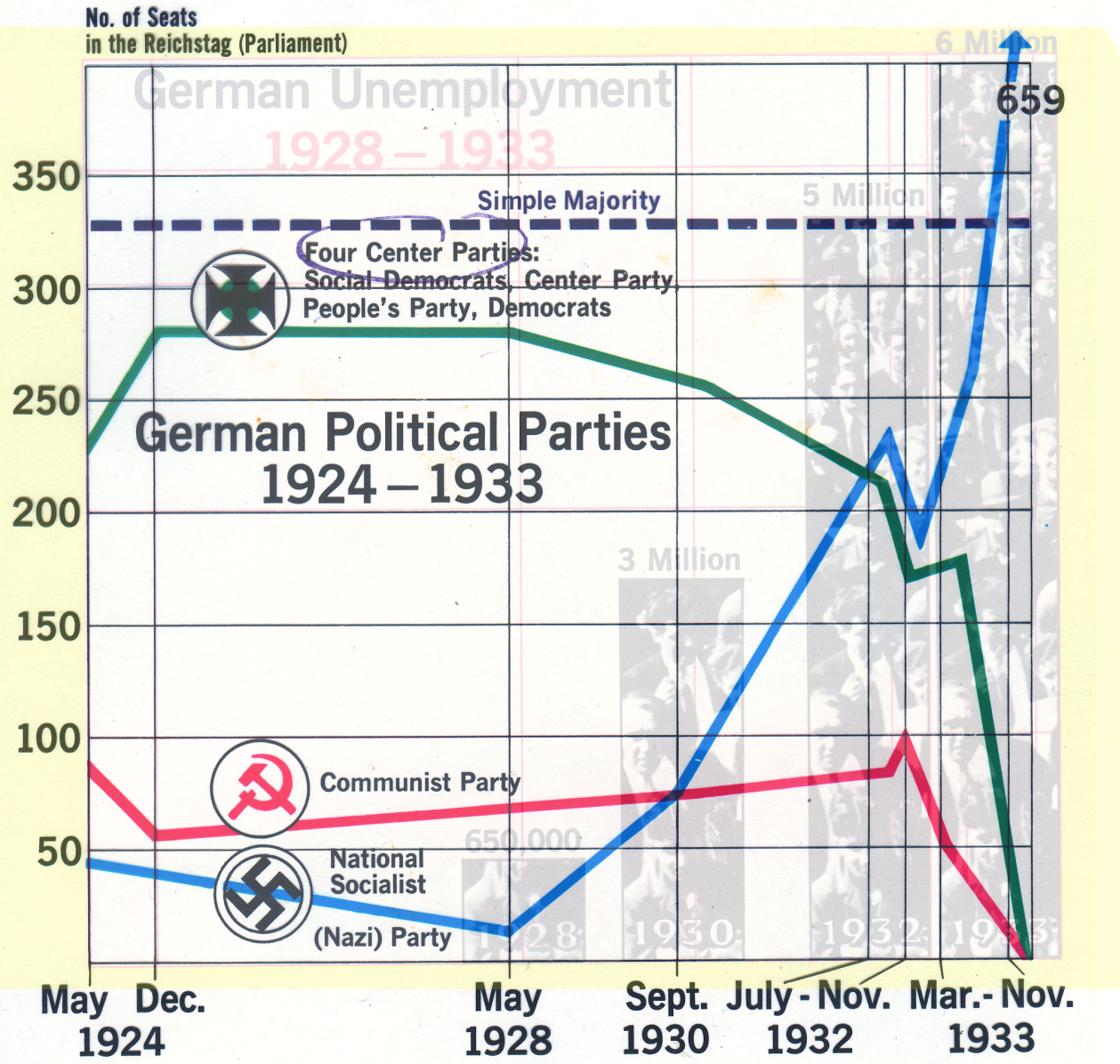
<http://www.fff.org/freedom/fd0403a.asp>



Election Results & Unemployment: Weimar Republic

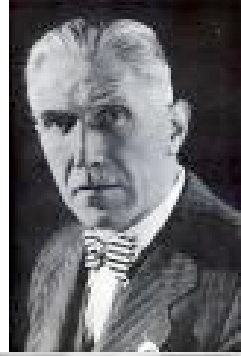


Election Results & Unemployment: Weimar Republic



	Nazi's	Communist
1924	32	62
May 1924	14	45
Dec 1928	12	54
1930	107	77
1932	230	89
July 1932	196	100
Nov 1933	288	81

Hitler's Political Intrigues to Gain Power



- Intrigues of Van Papen

- Kurt von Schleicher hoped to attain a majority in the Reichstag by forming a so-called Querfront, meaning "cross-front," whereby he would unify Germany's fractious special interests around a non-parliamentary, authoritarian but participatory regime. Thus, he reached out to the Social Democratic labor unions, the Christian labour unions and the more left-wing branch of the NSDAP or Nazis, led by Gregor Strasser.

- Chancellorship, Jan 30, 1933 Paul von Hindenburg (blimp boy)



- Reichstag burns: (Feb 27, 1933) *Civil Liberties Restricted* "This is the beginning of the Communist revolution! We must not wait a minute. We will show no mercy. Every Communist official must be shot, where he is found. Every Communist deputy must this very day be strung up. "

- New Elections: Mar 1933: KPD 81/NAZI 288 (43.9%)

- Socialist and Communist jailed, others fled country

- Enabling Act (441-84) March 23rd Government was authorized to legislate without the consent of the Reichstag, **Article 48 of the Constitution, Hitler given dictatorial power for four years.**

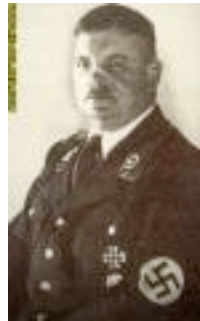
- Steps to complete power

- dismantled parties

- Night of the Long Knives
June 30, 1934

"Civil rights and liberties have disappeared. Opposition to the Nazi regime has become tantamount to suicide or worse. Free speech and free assembly are anachronisms."

Ernst Rohm



Dachau



Restrictions on personal liberty, on the right of free expression of opinion, including freedom of the press; on the rights of assembly and association; and violations of the privacy of postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications; and warrants for house searches, orders for confiscations as well as restrictions on property, are also permissible beyond the legal limits otherwise prescribed.



Date	Jan 1919	Jun 1920	May 1924	Dec 1924	May 1928	Sept 1930	July 1932	Nov 1932	Mar 1933
Total Deputies	423	459	472	493	491	577	608	584	647
SPD Social Democrats	165	102	100	131	153	143	133	121	120
USPD Independent Socialists	22	84							
KPD Communists		4	62	45	54	77	89	100	81
Centre Party (Catholics)	91	64	65	69	62	68	75	70	74
BVP Bavarian Peoples Party		21	16	19	16	19	22	20	18
DDP Democrats	75	39	28	32	25	20	4	2	5
DVP Peoples Party	19	65	45	51	45	30	7	11	2
Wirtschafts Partei Economy Party	4	4	10	17	23	23	2	1	
DNVP Nationalists	44	71	95	103	73	41	37	52	52
NSDAP Nazis			32	14	12	107	230	196	288

Passing of the Enabling Act

Debate within the Centre Party continued until the day of the vote, March 23 1933, with Kaas advocating voting in favor of the act, referring to an upcoming written guarantee from Hitler, while former Chancellor Heinrich Brüning called for a rejection of the Act. The majority sided with Kaas, and Brüning agreed to maintain party discipline by voting for the Act.

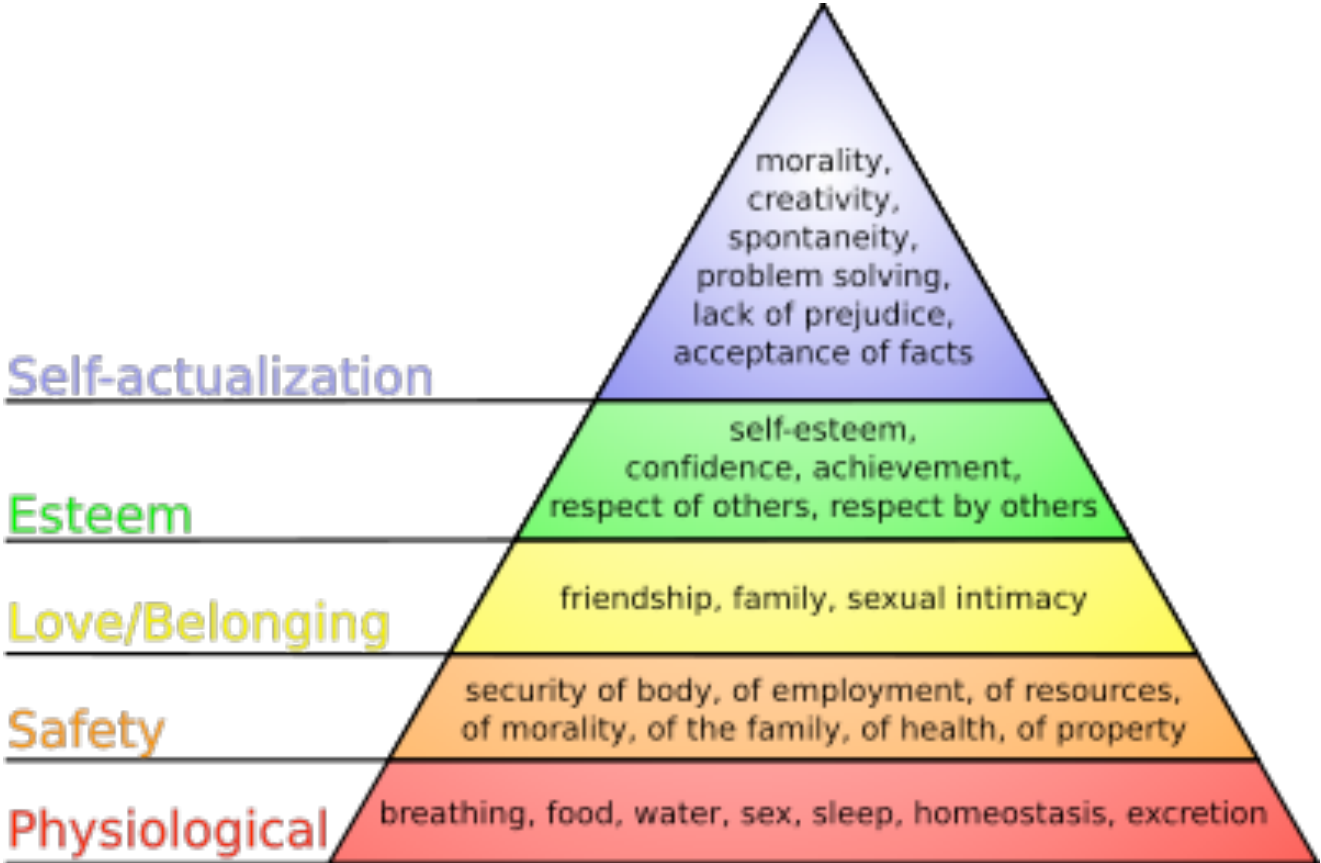
Meanwhile, the Social Democrats initially planned to hinder the passage of the Act by boycotting the Reichstag session, rendering that body short of the quorum (two thirds) needed to vote on a constitutional amendment. The Reichstag, however, led by its President, Hermann Göring, changed its rules of procedure, allowing the President to declare that any deputy who was “absent without excuse” was to be considered as present, in order to overcome obstructions. Because of this procedural change, the Social Democrats were obliged to attend the session, and committed to voting against the Act.

Later that day, the Reichstag assembled under intimidating circumstances, with SA men swarming inside and outside the chamber. Hitler’s speech, which emphasized the importance of Christianity in German culture, was aimed particularly at appeasing the Centre Party’s sensibilities and incorporated Kaas’ requested guarantees almost verbatim. Kaas gave a speech, voicing the Centre’s support for the bill amid “concerns put aside”, while Brüning notably remained silent. Only the Social Democratic chairman Otto Wels spoke against the Act. Kaas had still not received the written constitutional guarantees he had negotiated, but with the assurance it was being “typed up”, voting began. Kaas never received the letter.

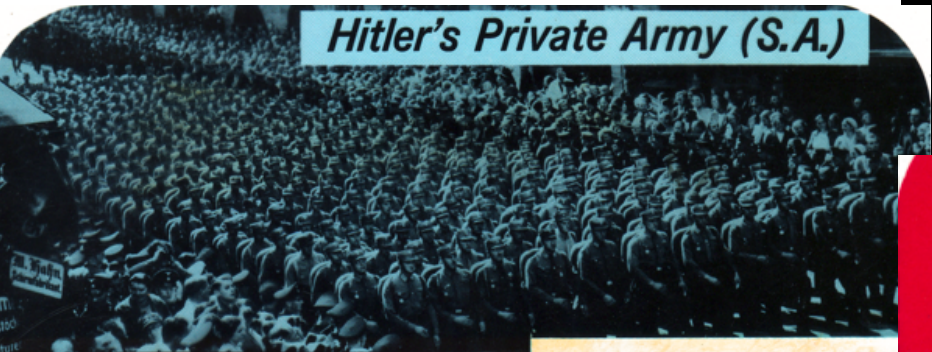
At this stage, the majority of parties already supported the bill, and any deputies who might have been reluctant to vote in favor were intimidated by the SA troops surrounding the meeting. In the end, all parties except the SPD voted in favor of the Enabling Act. With the Communist delegates removed and 26 SPD deputies arrested or in hiding, the final vote was 441 supporting the Enabling Act to 94 (all Social Democrats) opposed. The Reichstag had adopted the Enabling Act with 83% of the deputies. After it had been also approved of by the Reichsrat, the Act was signed into law.

The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing

Mazlow's Hierarchy of Needs



Hitler Rising



Hitler's Private Army (S.A.)



TERROR



FORCE



POPULARITY

WHAT CAUSED THE RISE OF HITLER?

"I have regarded myself as called upon by Providence to serve my own people."

Adolf Hitler

"The foundation of Hitler's success was his own energy and ability as a political leader."

Alan Bullock, English historian

"Hitler's decisive success had its source in the economic and social crisis of 1930-1932, with its disastrous unemployment."

Eugene N. Anderson, American historian

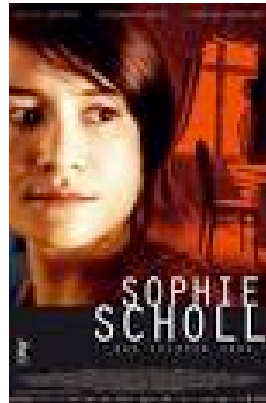
"The desire to replace the unsettled parliamentary coalition governments with a strong and lasting authority certainly played a very large part in Hitler's rise to power."

Gerhard Ritter, German historian

Life in Nazi Germany

How Maintain Control?

Change Values
Instill Fear
Complete Censorship
Bring Butter



• Culturally/Intellectual

- German Classics (only Aryans)
- Book Burning
- Encourage violence, anti-family
- Youth Organizations Nazi Youth



Gobbels

“The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing.”

Life in Nazi Germany

- **How Maintain Control?**

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Instill Fear

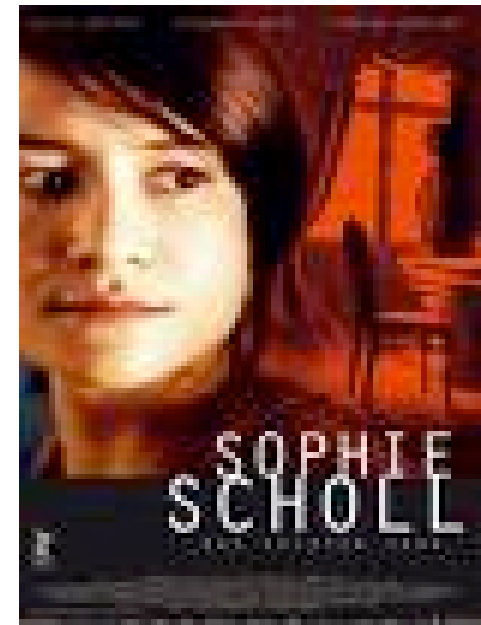
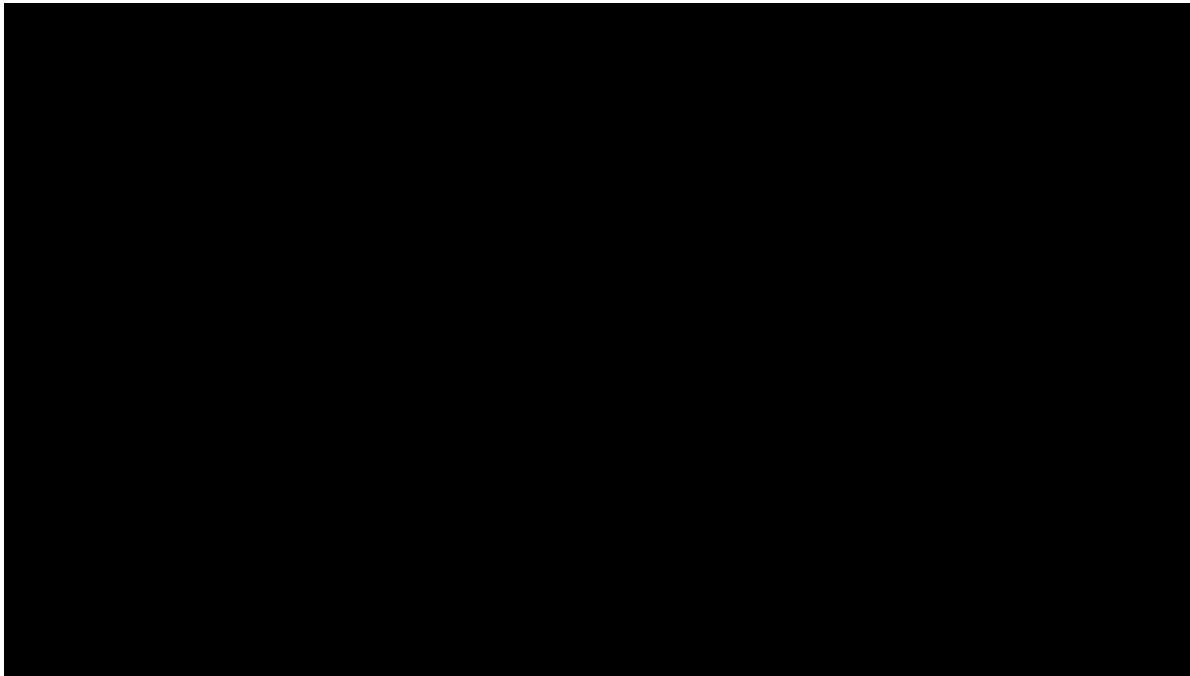
Complete Censorship

Bring Butter

-No Free Speech, No Free Press (Reich
Press Law (Oct 1933), No Free Courts

*“Do not forget that every
people deserves the
regime they are willing
to endure.”*

-white rose



Life in Nazi Germany

How Maintain Control?

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Politically

- No opposition Parties
- Law of Reconstruction of the Reich January 1934
- Secret Police (**SA** 3 million “Storm Unit” led by Ernst Rohm and **SS** 55,000 led by Heinrich Himmler, **Gestapo**)
- 1st camps – Dachau (political)
- Night of the Long Knives June 30, 1934
- Censorship (Propaganda: Joseph Goebbels head of Propaganda Ministry)
- No Free Speech, No Free Press (Reich Press Law (Oct 1933), No Free Courts

“Do not forget that every people deserves the regime they are willing to endure.” -white rose

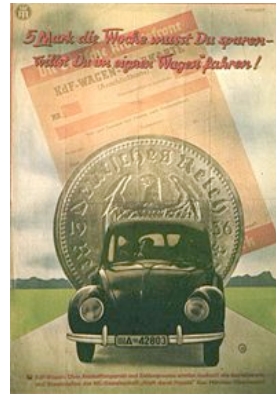
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Life in Nazi Germany

How Maintain Control?

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• Economically

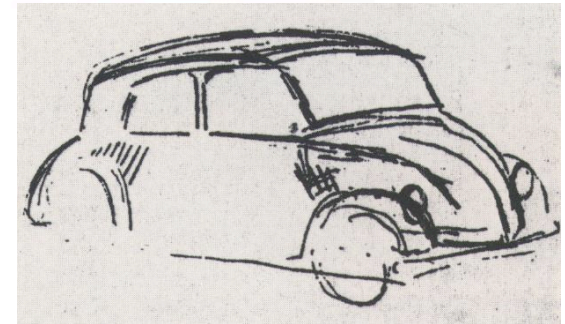
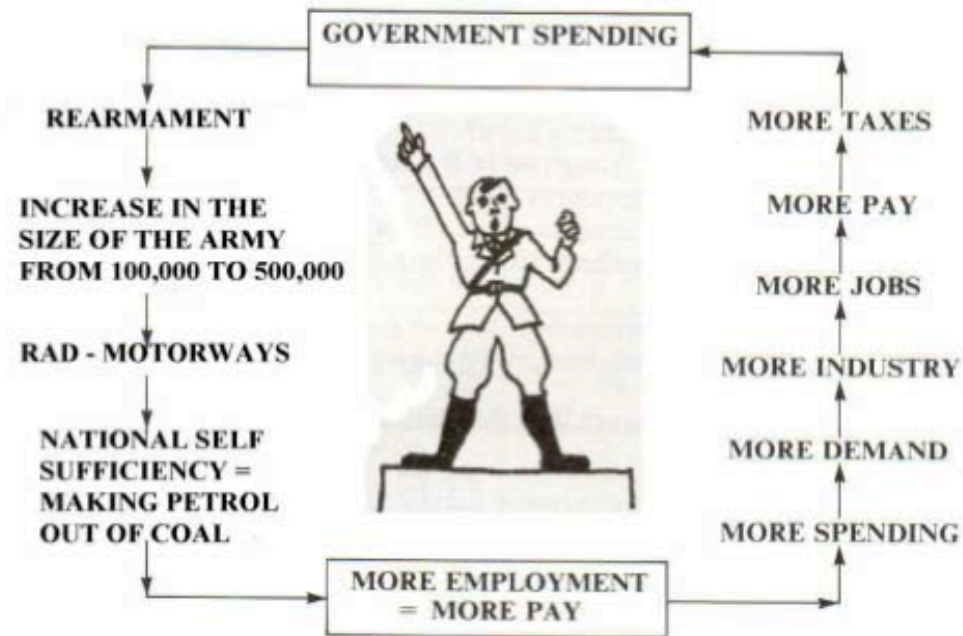
- Full employment
 - Public Works (Autobahn) lebensraum
 - “Strength through Joy”
 - festivals, vacation trips & traveling cinemas

The best possible way to bring the German people back into work is to set German economic life once more in motion through great monumental works... This is not merely the hour in which we begin the building of the greatest network of roads in the world, this hour is at the same time a milestone on the road towards the building up of the community of the German people.

- Military Rearmament (Secretly Broke Treaties)
- Self Sufficiency



Putting Germany back to Work



Life in Nazi Germany

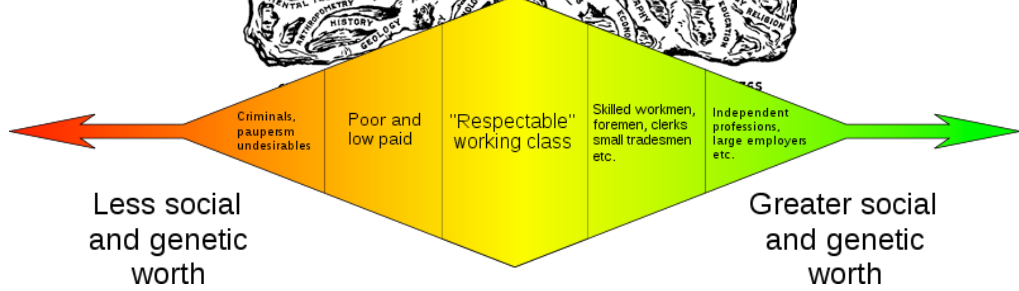
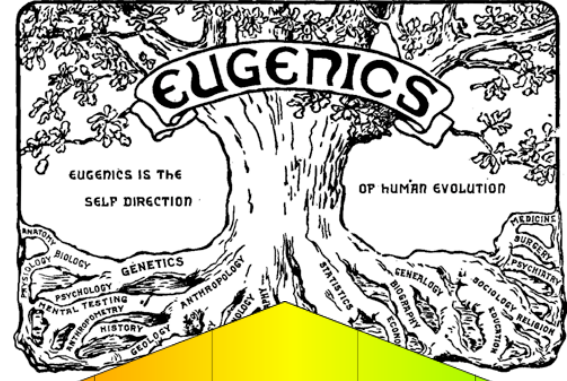
Socially

A.) Racial Classification

- 1.) Aryans = Übermenschlich
- 2.) Franks
- 3.) Slavs
- 4.) "Other Races" = (Untermensch) He is only a rough copy of a human being, with human-like facial traits but nonetheless morally and mentally lower than any animal.



U.S.A.
Too



Less social and genetic worth

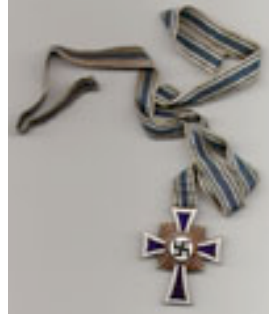
Greater social and genetic worth

5.) Jews - State anti-semitism

B.) Relations with the Church

C.) Women

A mother could be awarded a bronze, silver, or gold cross depending on the number of children she had produced. Eight would entitle the woman to a gold cross, six for silver, and four for bronze.



Nazi propaganda for their compulsory "ethanasia" program: "This person suffering from hereditary defects costs the community 60,000 Reichsmark during his lifetime. Fellow German, that is your money, too."

Hitler Path to Total Dominance

“The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing.”



Gold	1936 Berlin	100 m
Gold	1936 Berlin	200 m
Gold	1936 Berlin	4 x 100 m relay
Gold	1936 Berlin	Long jump

- Gestapo Created -- April, 1933
- Jewish Boycott – April, 1933
- Jewish Books Banned & Burned – May, 1933
- *Night of the Long Knives* - 1934 Ernst Rohm, Schleicher, Strasser

- **AUGUST 2, 1934** Hindenburg dies - Führer, army swears an oath of personal loyalty to Hitler

“Each of the German victories and there were a surprising number of these made him happy, but he was highly annoyed by the series of triumphs by the marvelous colored American runner, Jesse Owens. People whose antecedents came from the jungle were primitive, Hitler said with a shrug; their physiques were stronger than those of civilized whites and hence should be excluded from future games.

- Nuremberg Laws – 1935

- -citizenship, marriage, etc. (Leni Riefenstahl)

- Olympics, 1936 *Jesse Owens*
- 10,000 people in camps, 1937
- Kristallnacht - 1938, November 1938

- Herschel Grynszpan

- -100killed, 30,000 arrested



- Illegal to Leave Germany – October, 1941

“In Germany they came first for the Communists and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a Communist. Then they came for the Jews and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a Jew. Then they came for the trade unionists and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a trade unionist. Then they came for the Catholics and I didn't speak up because I was a Protestant. Then they came for me—and by that time no one was left to speak up.” Martin Niemöller

The West's Response

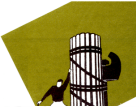
- Failure of a feeble League
 - Non-League treaties - Locarno pact 1925
 - Manchuria
 - Response
 - 1935: (Italy, France, & Britain meet up to preserve status quo in Europe)
 - Ethiopia:
 - Hoare Threat “deter and if necessary punish aggression.”
 - Real Response



Haile Selassie:

"It is us today, it will be you tomorrow."





Death of the League



Source B

I will begin by re-affirming the support of the League by the British government and the interest of the British people in collective security. The government of the United Kingdom will be second to none in their intention to fulfill, within the measure of their capacity, the obligations which the Covenant lays on them.

A speech by Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, to the League of Nations (11 September 1935, during the crisis).

What are the MOST important words in his speech? This speech, although it promises on the outside to support the League, in fact shows that Britain was getting ready to betray the League. In December 1935, Hoare came to an agreement with Laval (for France) to give Abyssinia to Italy (the 'Hoare-Laval Pact').

Hoare-Laval Agreement: Give Italy most of Ethiopia

Source D

The crisis was fatal to the League. Nobody took it seriously again. They got ready for the Second World War.



historian JR Western (1971)

Maxim Litvinov

Source E

The League died in 1935. One day it was a powerful body imposing sanctions, the next day it was a useless fraud, everybody running away from it as quickly as possible. Hitler watched.

Written by the historian AJP Taylor (1966)

Source F

Manchuria demonstrated that the league was toothless. However, the blow to the League was not a mortal one and the decisive test came two years later in the Abyssinian crisis... The Abyssinian crisis delivered a death blow to the League. It was already weakened by the departure of Japan in March 1933 and Germany in October. Italy left in 1937. While Britain and France were distracted, Hitler made his first major territorial move, sending a force of 22,000 men into the demilitarised Rhineland.

Written by the historian AP Adamthwaite (1977)

German Aggressions/Foreign Policy Successes

b.) 1933 withdrawal from league of nations

Illegal rearming

c.) Austria: Attempt 1: Dolfuss Assassination

d.) 1935 reintroduction of conscription

1935: Saar - Plebescite, announces Germany has an air force.

e.) 1936: Rhineland (Saturday March 7)

– Rome-Berlin Axis: *Seigfreid Line*

– 1936-1939 Spanish Civil War

f.) 1938/ March: Anschluss w/ Austria

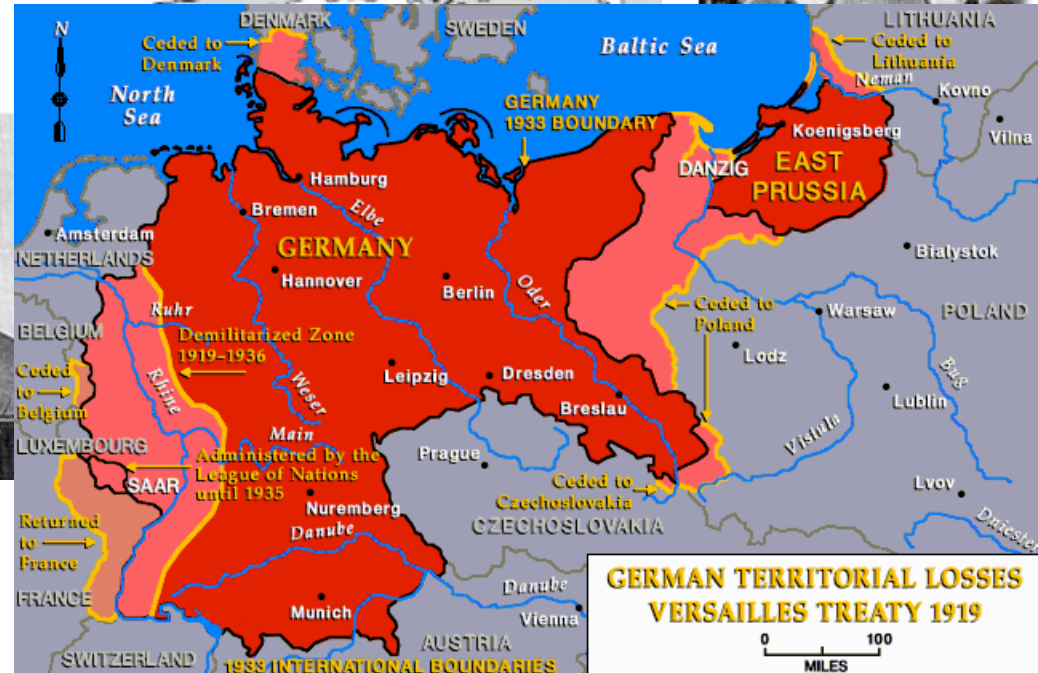
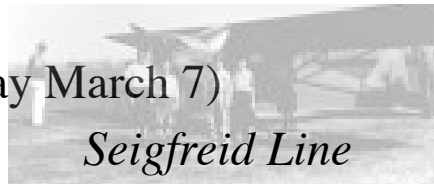
- Schuschnigg - Inquart

- 5th Columnists

– Summer: Sudetenland



Appeasement Lebensraum



SEYSS INQUART
ARTHUR



Policy of Appeasement

- France's alliance systems: Little Entente, agreement w/ Russia
- Neville Chamberlain (the bad son)
- **Munich Conference (Sudetenland) 9/30/38**

- 1.) Neville Chamberlain
- 2.) Eduard Daladier

• End of Appeasement: March 31, 1939



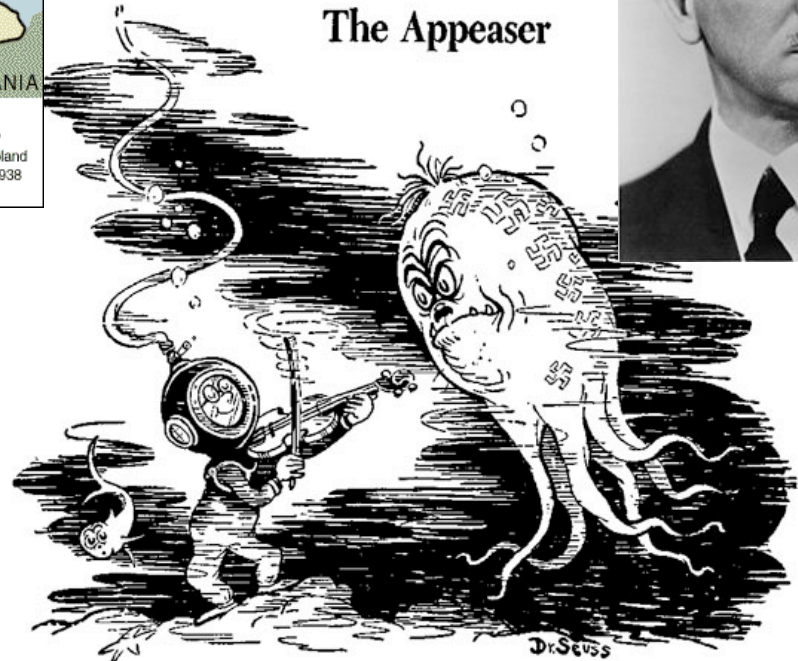
N. Chamberlain



Edvard Beneš



The Appeaser



Did we Know?

“The figure of Adolf Hitler strode over a cringing Europe with all the swagger of a conqueror. Not the mere fact that the Führer brought 10,500,000 more people (7,000,000 Austrians, 3,500,000 Sudetens) under his absolute rule made him the Man of 1938. More significant was the fact Hitler became in 1938 the greatest threatening force that the democratic, freedom-loving world faces today.

His shadow fell far beyond Germany’s frontiers. Small, neighboring States (Denmark, Norway, Czecho-Slovakia, Lithuania, the Balkans, Luxembourg, The Netherlands) feared to offend him. In France Nazi pressure was in part responsible for some of the post-Munich anti-democratic decrees. Fascism had intervened openly in Spain, had fostered a revolt in Brazil, was covertly aiding revolutionary movements in Rumania, Hungary, Poland, Lithuania. In Finland a foreign minister had to resign under Nazi pressure. Throughout eastern Europe after Munich the trend was toward less freedom, more dictatorship.”



Importance of USSR

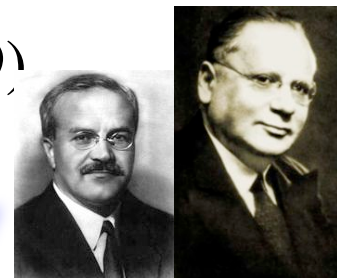


- Allied trip:
 - Missed hints: both sides Litvinov fired, Pact of Steel between Germany and Italy
 - Sent mission in June but didn't send any high ranking folk and then on invitation from Russia sent a military mission in August but it was not composed of high ranking folk and took the sightseeing tour ship to Leningrad rail to Moscow... Russians still ready to deal immediately but British Representatives had no credentials to do so.

- Ribbentrop - Molotov
- Nazi-Soviet Pact. August 21, 1939
- Invasion of Poland (9/1/1939)
 - Declaration of War(9/3/1939)

Maxim Litvinov

Molotov



Ribbentrop: German Foreign Minister