

THE RISE OF THE DICTATORS

World Civ



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CHAPTER 16-3

Fascism in Italy



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MUSSOLINI'S RISE TO POWER

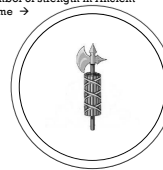


- Many Italians were upset after WWI because they did not receive much of the lands promised to them for joining the Allies



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This is a "fasces" - it was a symbol of strength in Ancient Rome →



MUSSOLINI'S RISE TO POWER

- Benito Mussolini was a socialist before the war but became an extreme nationalist during the war
- He started the Fascist party after the war



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MUSSOLINI'S RISE TO POWER

- Mussolini promised to end corruption and revive Roman greatness
- Mussolini organized his followers into a group of militants known as the Black Shirts
- They used violence and terror to stop opposition and spread their ideas
- Many Italians accepted this because they lost faith in constitutional governments



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MUSSOLINI'S RISE TO POWER

- The March on Rome (1922)
- Mussolini and thousands of followers marched into Rome
- The King of Italy told Mussolini to create a government, and that Mussolini could lead Italy



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MUSSOLINI'S RULE



- Mussolini took the title Il Duce (The Leader)
- Mussolini rigged elections, threw critics into prison and exile, and used secret police to keep his regime running
- In 1929, the Pope gave Mussolini support in return for recognizing the Vatican City as an independent state

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MUSSOLINI'S RULE



- Mussolini put industry, agriculture, and trade under state control
- Capitalism was preserved and the upper classes and industrial leaders were treated well. Workers were paid poorly and were forbidden to strike

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MUSSOLINI'S RULE

- The Fascists preached loyalty to the state
- Men, women, and children were told slogans such as "Mussolini is always right," and "Believe! Obey! Fight!" to glorify Italy and Mussolini
- Men were to be warriors, women were to be mothers, and children were to follow strict military discipline orders
- Women who had more than 14 children were given a medal
- Children were taught of the glories of ancient Rome

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THE NATURE OF FASCISM

- Mussolini's government was the first totalitarian state
- Totalitarian State: A one-party dictatorship attempted to regulate every aspect of the lives of its citizens
- Hitler and Stalin followed Mussolini's lead and took on the same ideas

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THE NATURE OF FASCISM



- Fascism: any centralized, authoritarian government that is not communist whose policies glorify the state over the individual and are destructive to basic human rights
- All fascists glorify action, violence, discipline, and blind loyalty to the state
- They are antidemocratic, reject faith in reason, and reject the concepts of equality and liberty

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THE APPEAL OF FASCISM



- Mussolini projected a sense of confidence and power in a time of despair
- Italians wanted a strong central government

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FASCISM COMPARED TO COMMUNISM

Fascism	Communism	Both
Have national goals	Have international goals	Blind devotion to the state
Society has defined classes	Is a classless society	Use terror to guard their power
Won support from the wealthy	Won support from the peasants	Succeeded during hard economic times

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CHAPTER 16-4

The Soviet Union Under Stalin

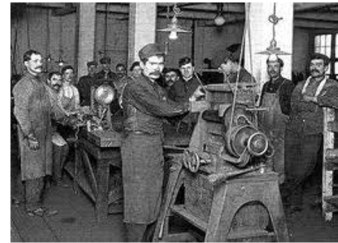
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A TOTALITARIAN STATE



- Stalin imposed a command economy
 - Command Economy: Government officials made all basic economic decisions
- Stalin came up with "five year plans"
 - These would help boost heavy industry, farm output, and transportation
 - "Five Year Plans" gave bonuses to workers who succeeded and punished those who did not

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A TOTALITARIAN STATE

- Oil, coal, and steel production grew, as did mining and building of railroads
- Factories put out low quality goods, workers were paid poorly, and were forbidden to strike

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A TOTALITARIAN STATE

- Stalin wanted peasants to work on state-owned farms
 - Collectives: Large farms owned and operated by peasants as a group
 - The government provided better equipment, but peasants had to turn over all animals and supplies to the collective
- Some farmers did not want to give up their possessions and sell the output at low prices
 - Stalin thought the Kulaks were behind the resistance
 - Kulak: wealthy farmers


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A TOTALITARIAN STATE



- Stalin tried eliminating the Kulaks
 - Stalin identified Kulaks as anyone who opposed collectivization
 - Their land was taken and they were sent to labor camps and 5 million were killed

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A TOTALITARIAN STATE

- Many farmers responded by growing only enough grain to feed themselves
- The government then took all of the grain and let the peasants starve
- Coupled with poor harvests, this created the Terror Famine

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STALIN'S TERROR TACTICS




- Stalin used secret police, torture, and violence to ensure obedience
- There was no free press or protesting
- Critics were sent to Gulags
 - Gulag: a system of brutal labor camps

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STALIN'S TERROR TACTICS

- The Great Purge
- Stalin feared that a rival party would form, so he charged suspected rivals with crimes
- Many were never tried and were sent straight to the Gulag
- At least 4 million people were purged during the Stalin years
- Results of the Purge
- Citizens were aware of the consequences of disloyalty
- Stalin took out many of Russia's brightest thinkers and best military leaders



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COMMUNISTS ATTEMPTS TO CONTROL THOUGHT

- Propaganda
- Stalin made himself a godlike figure
- Radios played in factories and villages
- People were told of the evils of capitalism



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COMMUNISTS ATTEMPTS TO CONTROL THOUGHT



- Russification: Making a nationalities culture more Russian
- Stalin tried to make all the SSR's more like Russia, the largest and most powerful Soviet Socialist Republic

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COMMUNISTS ATTEMPTS TO CONTROL THOUGHT



- War on Religion
- The state religion was atheism, or the belief that there is no god
- Many Russian Orthodox, Catholics, Muslims, and Jews were Purged
- The Communists held the works of Lenin and Marx as sacred, and used Lenin's body as a shrine

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SOVIET SOCIETY UNDER STALIN



- The New Elite takes control
 - At the top of society were members of the Communist Party
 - Not everyone could join the party
 - These people enjoyed privileges that other citizens could not
 - These were also targets of Stalin's Purges

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Benefits	Drawbacks
Required all children to attend free schools	Regulated every aspect of citizen's lives
Extra-curricular activities	Low standard of living
Free medical care	Lack of meat, fruit, and vegetables
Free daycare	Surveillance by secret police
Inexpensive housing	Religious persecution
Women equality	Censorship

SOVIET SOCIETY UNDER STALIN


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SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

- Lenin and Stalin both wanted a worldwide revolution
 - Lenin formed the Communist International, or Comintern
 - The Comintern: aided revolutionary groups around the world and urged colonies to rise up
- Many nations no longer trusted the USSR because of the Comintern and the Purges

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CHAPTER 16-5

Hitler and the Rise of Nazi Germany


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BACKGROUND



- Hitler was a WWI veteran
- In 1923, he tried to follow Mussolini's example and lead a small-scale coup in Munich
- The coup failed and Hitler was arrested, but within a decade he made a new bid for power

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THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC'S RISE AND FALL

- At the end of WWI, Germany was in chaos and the Kaiser abdicated
- New German Government after WWI-Weimar Republic: A democratic government led by a chancellor, or prime minister

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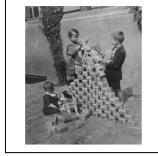

THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC'S RISE AND FALL



- Political Struggles
 - The government was weak because Germany had many small parties
 - All Germans blamed the new gov't for the Versailles Treaty
 - Many turned to German Jews as scapegoats

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THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC'S RISE AND FALL

- Runaway Inflation
 - In 1923, Germany fell behind in reparations
 - The government kept printing money, resulting in inflation

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THE NAZI PARTY'S RISE TO POWER




- Hitler
 - Born in Austria in 1889
 - In Vienna in 1907, Hitler developed anti-Semitism (prejudice against Jews)
 - Fought for Germany in WWI
 - In 1919, he joined a group of extremists
 - Within a year, he became the leader of the National Socialist German Worker's Party (Nazi Party)
 - Hitler's "Storm Troopers" fought political enemies

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THE NAZI PARTY'S RISE TO POWER


- Hitler's Manifesto
 - While in jail in 1923, Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf*
 - It became the basis of Nazi goals
 - Extreme nationalism
 - Racism
 - Anti-semitism
 - Hitler viewed Jews as a different race, not as members of a religion
 - Hitler thought Germans were members of a "master race" called Aryans (light-skinned Europeans) whose greatest enemies were the Jews



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THE NAZI PARTY'S RISE TO POWER


- Hitler's Manifesto
 - Hitler wanted Germans everywhere to unite
 - They needed Lebensraum (living space)
 - Inferior races must bow to Aryans
 - To achieve this, Germany needed a strong Führer (Leader)



Ein Volk, ein Reich, ein Führer!

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THE NAZI PARTY'S RISE TO POWER



- Hitler Comes to Power
 - Hitler's program appealed to veterans, workers, lower-middle class, small town Germans, and business people
 - Hitler was appointed chancellor in 1933
 - Within a year, Hitler was a dictator
 - Civil rights were suspended, other parties were dissolved, the Nazi Party was purged

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THE THIRD REICH CONTROLS GERMANY



- Hitler appealed to past German glories to motivate Germans
 - 1st Reich- Holy Roman Empire
 - 2nd Reich- Germany under Bismarck
 - 3rd Reich- Nazi Germany
 - Under the 3rd Reich, Germany's master race would control Europe for 1000 years
- Hitler undertook large public works projects to counteract the Depression

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THE THIRD REICH CONTROLS GERMANY



- Germany Becomes a Totalitarian State
 - The government controlled every aspect of German's lives
 - The SS enforced Hitler's will
 - The Gestapo was his secret police
- Most people believed in Hitler's promises
 - Those who didn't were quickly silenced

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THE THIRD REICH CONTROLS GERMANY



- The Campaign Against the Jews Begins
 - Nuremberg Laws (1935)
 - Deprived Jews of German citizenship and put restrictions on them
 - Could not marry non-Jews, attend or teach at German schools, hold government jobs, practice medicine or law, or publish books
 - Jews were beaten and robbed. Many fled Germany.

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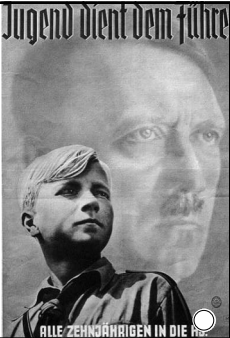
THE THIRD REICH CONTROLS GERMANY



- The Night of Broken Glass (Nov 9-10, 1938)
 - Kristallnacht
 - Nazi-led mobs attacked Jewish communities
 - Was to lead to the "Final Solution"- extermination of the Jews
 - Was in response to a Jewish boy shooting a German

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THE THIRD REICH CONTROLS GERMANY



- Nazi Youth
 - Camps trained children for war
 - Schooling was teaching children Nazi views
 - Women were limited from working and education
 - "Pure-blooded Aryan" women were rewarded for having children

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