RISE OF TOTALITARIANISM

Key Traits of Totalitarianism

- **Ideology**
  - sets goals of the state
  - glorifies aims of the state
  - justifies government actions

- **State Control of Individuals**
  - demands loyalty
  - denies basic liberties
  - expects personal sacrifice for the good of the state

- **Dynamic Leader**
  - unites people
  - symbolizes government
  - encourages popular support through force of will

- **Methods of Enforcement**
  - police terror
  - indoctrination
  - censorship
  - persecution

- **Dictatorship and One-Party Rule**
  - exercises absolute authority
  - dominates the government

- **Modern Technology**
  - mass communication to spread propaganda
  - advanced military weapons

- **State Control of Society**
  - business
  - labor
  - housing
  - education
  - religion
  - the arts
  - personal life
  - youth groups

(CALIFORNIA STANDARDS
10.7.3, REP 4)
CH. 14.1 - Revolutions in Russia
Objective Review

1. What led to the Russian Revolution?

2. What was the March Revolution?

3. What were Lenin’s reforms?
Bolshevik Revolution

- Lenin returns: Petrograd, April 1917
  - Germany knows Lenin would stir unrest
    - Hurt Russian war effort
    - Returns in armored RR car, under German protection
  - "Peace, Land, and Bread"
Bolsheviks in Power

• Red Guard
  – Armed Bolshevik enforcers
    • Arrest Provisional govt. officials, later disappear...

• Royal family Murdered

• * Russians support Bolsheviks - Call for Immediate peace with the Germans in WWI
  – Peasants receive farmland
  – Workers control factories
  – March 1918 sign Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
Civil War Rages in Russia 1918-1920

- **Red Army**
  - Bolsheviks
    - Vladimir Lenin is leader
      - Leon Trotsky military genius
      - Joseph Stalin political genius

- **White Army**
  - Any one who was not a Bolshevik
    - Western nations, U.S. (sent aid)

- Bolsheviks victorious

- 14 million die (Due to Revolution)
Lenin Restores Order

- Lenin needs to restore industry
- **1921 New Economic Policy (NEP)**
  - Major industries, banks, ran by the state
  - Some small businesses, foreign investment encouraged
  - 1928 econ. back to pre-WWI levels
Political Reforms

• Nationalism seen as a threat
  – Russia organized into small, self-ran republics Known as:
    
    **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**
    
    AKA: USSR, or Soviet Union

• Bolshevik party becomes the Communist Party
  – Idea from Karl Marx
  – Est. dictatorship of the Communist Party not of the proletariat like Marx said
Stalin Becomes dictator

- 1922 Lenin suffers stroke
  - Who will take power?
    - Trotsky or Stalin
    - 1922-1929 struggle ensues
  - 1929 Stalin (political genius) forces Trotsky into exile
- Stalin becomes leader (dictator)
55...#13...BUT WAIT FOR MORE INSTRUCTIONS!
Totalitarianism

Chapter 14, Section 2
What is Totalitarianism?

• A government that takes total control over every aspect of public and private life.
  • Leaders appear to provide a sense of security and give direction
  • A dynamic leader who is able to build support for his policies and justify his actions
  • Utilizes secret police to crush oppositions and create fear among the people

How is totalitarianism different from communism?
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  - religion
  - the arts
  - personal life
  - youth groups

**TOTALITARIANISM**
Create the list below:

- Methods of Control
  - Police Terror:
  - Indoctrination:
  - Propaganda and Censorship:
  - Religious and Ethnic Persecution:
Method of Control: Police Terror

• Use terror and violence to force obedience and crush opposition
  – Willing to use brutal force and murder
Method of Control: Indoctrination

• Instruction in the government’s beliefs to mold minds.

• Control of education is essential
  – Glorify the leader and his policies
Method of Control: Propaganda and Censorship

- **Propaganda** - bias or incomplete information used to sway beliefs and opinion

- **Censorship** - No publication, film, art, or music is allowed to exist without permission

- Citizens are surrounded with false or incomplete information that seems true

- Any questioning of information is forbidden
Propaganda
Method of Control: Religious and Ethnic Persecution

• Religious and ethnic groups blamed for all problems.
  – Often are groups that can be easily identified
Stalin’s Totalitarian State

• Police State –
  – Monitor telephones, read mail, and have informers everywhere.
  – Children encouraged to report their parents

• **Great Purge** – the systematic elimination of anyone who threatened Stalin’s power.
  – Estimated 13 million murdered
  – Stalin gains total control of government.
Stalin’s Totalitarian State

• Propaganda and Censorship
  – Stalin’s government controlled all newspapers, motion pictures, radio, etc…
  – News broadcasts and radio glorified communism and Stalin.
Stalin’s Totalitarian State

• Indoctrination
  – Stalin’s government controlled all aspects of education
    • Students learned the virtues of the Communist Party
    • Questioning the parties version of history or their policies was strictly forbidden.
Stalin’s Totalitarian State

• Religious Persecution
  – Religious teachings were replaced with communist ideals
  – Propaganda campaigns attack religion as mere superstition
How did Stalin change the economy?

- He used a **Command Economy** – A system in which all economic decisions are made by the government
5 Year Plans – Impossibly high goals to increase the output of steel, coal, oil, and electricity

- Limited production of consumer good to meet goals
- Leads to shortages of housing, food, clothing, etc
- Fall short of goals, but impressive results
RUSSIAN COMMUNISM

You have two cows. You have to take care of them, then the government takes all the milk.
CAPITALISM

You have two cows. You sell one and buy a bull.
How does Stalin change farming?

• Government seizes 25 million privately owned farms
  – Combined into large government owned Collective Farms
    • Hundreds of families work the farms
    • Wealthy peasants (Kulaks) resist
      – Systematically eliminated by the government
    • Estimated 10 million peasants die as a result
  – Despite deaths, farming output increases
## What was life like Under Stalin?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Benefits</strong></th>
<th><strong>Drawbacks</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free schooling</td>
<td>Taught communist values (atheism, glory</td>
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<tr>
<td>Programs outside of</td>
<td>of collective farming, love of Stalin)</td>
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<tr>
<td>school (sports)</td>
<td>Housing scarce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free medical care</td>
<td>food scarce</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inexpensive housing</td>
<td>Large scale death</td>
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<tr>
<td>Childcare provided</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women more rights !</td>
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</table>
Communism: What's so BAD about it?
Capitalism vs. Communism
Capitalism vs. Communism
The choice is not yours.
A. Determining Main Ideas  As you read this section, fill in the web diagram with key characteristics of Stalinist Russia.

1. Industrial policies
2. Agricultural policies
3. Art/religion
4. Education
5. Control methods
6. Propaganda methods

Stalin's Totalitarian State
A Worldwide Depression

Main Idea- An econ. depression in the U.S. spread throughout the world and lasted a decade.

Why it Matters Now- Many social and econ. programs introduced worldwide to combat the Great Depression are still operating.
Review

- Totalitarianism
- Propaganda
- Censorship
- Police Terror
- Indoctrination
- Religious Persecution

- Great Purge
- Collective Farms
- Command Economy
- 5 Year plans
Objectives

• What happened to European economies after WWI?

• What problems did the Weimar Republic face?
SETTING THE STAGE

During The 1920s:

European nations were rebuilding their war-torn econ.

The U.S. loaned money /rebuild European nations

U.S. had several weaknesses to their economy (that would lead to a worldwide economic depression)

The U.S./Japan were the only nations who’s economies prospered after the war
Post WWI Europe

- High Human/economic loses after WWI.
- Europe was bankrupt
- European domination ended

**Unstable New Democracies**
Democracy was rapidly replacing the absolute monarchs of Europe.

**Several problems with new democracies**

- Little experience (Democracy)
- Competing Parties
- Dictators will try to gain power
Defective Democracies in Europe

• Competing political parties made effective government difficult – Some countries had 12 or more political parties

• Party Alliances were formed

**Coalition Groups**
A temporary alliance of several parties to form a parliamentary majority
Weakness of The Coalition Government

• **Parties disagree on policies**: coalitions seldom worked

• Frequent changes made it hard to establish strong leadership/ meet goals

• During a crisis - voters were willing to allow a dictator to rule. Why?
The Weimar Republic 1919

Germany’s new democratic government had weaknesses –

1. Germany lacked - democratic tradition
2. Germany had many Competing political parties
3. Germans blamed the Weimar officials, not the wartime leaders, for the countries defeat and postwar humiliation. Treaty Of Versailles
Inflation Causes Crisis in Germany

• Problems began during WWI

• Wartime taxes were not raised (To pay for the war they simply printed more money)

• German money rapidly lost value

• Due to reparations and other economic issues:
  • Severe inflation set in
  • The value of the Mark fell sharply
Inflation Continued

• More money needed to buy basic goods

Examples:
1918- bread cost less than a mark

1922- Around 160 Marks

1923- 200 billion marks

* Wheelbarrows of money was needed to buy food

* Germans begin to question the Weimar government
1. Germany has huge war expenses
2. Govt. spends more than it takes in
3. Germany prints more money
4. Value of money goes down
5. Prices go up
6. Govt. prints more money
7. Cycle cont.
8. Econ. is in danger of collapsing

By 1923 German Govt. printed 400 quadrillion 400,000,000,000,000,000 Marks a day.
Attempts at Economic Stability

• International committee helped recovery

• Committee headed by U.S. banker Charles Dawes

The Dawes Plan

1. U.S. loaned 200 million (stabilized German Currency) $1 U.S. = 4 trillion marks

2. Realistic payment schedule: (Reparations)

*By 1929 Germany’s economy back on track
Review

• Euro: war-torn econ
• New Democracies
• Coalition Groups
• Weimar Republic
• Inflation Causes Crisis
• The Dawes Plan
A Worldwide Depression
CH. 15.2
Pgs. 470-475

Part. 2
Objectives

• What events led to the financial collapse of the U.S. economy?

• What effects did the Great Depression have on the nations of the world?
Financial Collapse

• During the 1920’s U.S. Econ. Giant of the world

• Several weaknesses in the U.S. economy

*A Flawed Economy

1. Uneven distribution of wealth

2. Overproduction of business and agriculture

3. Americans were buying less

4. Big Business is making money, average American is not
Citizens have very little money to buy necessities

1. Store owners forced to order less goods due to lack of business
2. Factories lay off workers due to less demand of products
3. People have less money due to lay off, now even less goods bought
4. Factories lay off more workers due to even less demand of products
Farming Overproduction in The 1920’s

• **Tech. improvements in farming lead to massive crop yields**

• **Comp. from other countries (Australia, Japan) lead to a world wide surplus that drove prices down**

• **Lack of profits farmers can not pay off their loans**
The Stock Market Crashes

• **1929 Wall Street is the financial capital of the world**
  (Banks and investment companies lined the streets)

• **Middle Class bought stocks on the margin**
  (this meant they put a small down payment for the stock and barrowed the rest from a stockbroker)

• **Selling stocks creates a panic** - stocks were unnaturally high, so brokers began to sell believing the price of stocks would go down. Lowering of stock prices became a downward slide.

• **Oct. 29, 1929 - Stock Market collapsed:** everyone wanted to sell/ no one wanted to buy Bought (16 mil. stocks sold)
The Great Depression

- High priced stocks were worthless
- Industrial production, wages, and prices dropped.
- Unemployment skyrocketed - 1000s of businesses failed
- Banks closed: 9 million people lost everything in their savings accounts, Farmers lost land, and 25% of Americans were out of work
Great Depression

- "Why can't you give my dad a job?"
- "Work is what I want and not charity. Who will help me? Get a job."
- "7 years in Detroit. No money. Sent away, furnish, best of references."
- "Rarig's kid doesn't start school like that too!"
A Global Depression

U.S. economic collapse sends shock waves throughout the world

Germany, and Austria suffer due to lack of American funds

Asia, and Latin America suffer due to lack of exports

- U.S. places tariffs on foreign goods/ Foreign countries do the same

- World trade dropped by 65%
Recovery in The U.S.

• March 4, 1932, Franklin D. Roosevelt wins first presidential election since the depression

• His confidence appealed to millions of Americans
The New Deal

Large public works projects

New government agencies formed providing Financial help for businesses and Farms

State welfare and relief programs
The New Deal Continued

* Regulations imposed on the stock market

* FDR believed his program would help stimulate the economy and create jobs.

* The U.S. would not be entirely over the depression until WWII
• COMPLETE WORKBOOK...63 IN ISN
Fascism Rises in Europe

CH. 15.3

Pgs. 476-480
Setting the Stage

• Main Idea:
  – Because of the World Wide Depression some Euro are losing faith in Democracy.
    • Totalitarian Dictators will promise to revive the econ. and punish those responsible.
    • When people are frustrated they will turn to anything or anyone they think might help

• Why it matters:
  – These dictators changed the course of history and the world is still recovering
Fascism

- **Fascism:**
  - Single Party Rule
  - Strong Military
  - Extreme nationalism.
  - Loyalty to the leader
  - **Response to the weak govt. and econ., post WWI**
Communism vs. Fascism

- Dictator
- One party rule
- No individual rights
- No democracy
- Classless society
- Internationalists (spread communism to the world)

- Dictator
- One party rule
- No individual rights
- No democracy
- Class structured society
- Nationalists
Fascism’s Rise in Italy

**Terrible Conditions**
- Italy treated poorly at Peace conf.
- Inflation, Unemployment,
- Democracy not working

**Benito Mussolini**
- Newspaper editor/Politician
- (1919) Fascist Party Founded
  - As econ worsened gained support
• **Black Shirts:**
  – Fascist thugs
  – Beat up members of other parties
  – Communist’s favorite targets

• **Oct. 1922**
  – 30,000 Fascist's marched on Rome
    • Demanded that Mussolini become leader.
    • Italy’s king gave power to Mussolini *legally*.
Mussolini becomes:
- **Il Duce** (Leader)
- Abolishes democracy
- Outlaws all political parties except Fascists
  - Opponents imprisoned
- Govt. censors control radio, newspapers, etc.
Hitler’s Rise in Germany

• 1919 **NAZI** Party
  – Treaty of Versailles should be overturned
  – Destroy Communism
  – Adopt the swastika as its symbol
  – **Storm troopers/Brown Shirts:**
    • Thugs
    • Beat up members of other parties
• Adolf Hitler
  – 1923 becomes leader of NAZI’s
    • Called *der Fuhrer*
  – 1923 Inspired by Mussolini, NAZI’s try to seize power in Munich
    • Fail, Hitler thrown in Jail
    • Serves 9 months
    • Writes *Mein Kampf*:
      – “Aryan’s” are master race
      – Jew’s, other’s inferior
      – Regain German lands
      – *Lebensraum*:
        » Increase living space by conquering E. Euro, Russia
1924 Hitler Released

- Revives NAZI party
  - Ignored, econ. doing well

- 1929
  - Depression hits
  - US loans stop
  - German Econ. collapses
  - German citizens turn to Hitler and NAZI’s
Hitler Becomes Chancellor

• 1932
  – NAZI’s largest political party
  – German president appoints Hitler chancellor
    • Calls for new elections, to win NAZI majority
    • **Six days later Fire burns down the Reichstag**
      – Blame communists
    • NAZI’s win election
• Germany becomes a “Totalitarian State”
  – All other political parties banned
  – SS created
    • Security force
    • Loyal only to Hitler
    • Opponents arrested, murdered
  – Gestapo
    • Secret Police
    • Spy, arrest, murder “traitor's”
• Econ. taken over
  – No labor unions
  – Govt. control business
    • Millions of Germans go to work
      – Unemployment 6 million to 1.5 million by 1936

• German people have something to believe in
Hitler Becomes Supreme Leader

• Takes over communication
  – Radio, newspaper become propaganda tools
  – Books that did not conform, burned

• Kids had to join:
  – Hitler youth (boys)
  – League of German girls
Democracy vs. Dictatorship

• By the mid 1930’s
  – Europe divided into two camps:
    • Dictators:
      – Italy, Germany, USSR
    • Democracy:
      – France, GB,
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