

CHAPTER 26 1919-1939



THE FUTILE SEARCH FOR A NEW STABILITY:
EUROPE BETWEEN THE WARS

1

Europe in 1919



2

AN UNCERTAIN PEACE - THE SEARCH FOR SECURITY:

Europe after 1919 –

1. tried to solve nationalism
2. Redrawing borders
3. Creating new states - 11 new countries created
4. Unhappiness over borders still remained in Eastern Europe
5. Germany was angry, resentful, and humiliated - article 231 + reparations
6. The League of Nations - it was hoped that this could resolve conflicts and keep the peace
7. USA - does not join the League of Nations, rejects the Treaty of Versailles -> isolationism
8. Britain - focus on economic problems and ignore continental problems
9. France - isolated and without allies
10. Russia - communist = toxic = the outcast of Europe

The Little Entente = France forms alliance with Czechoslovakia + Romania + Yugoslavia (enlarged Serbia)
France forms alliance also with the new Poland

3

Germany

4

From the German Point of View



← Lost—but not forgotten country.

← Into the heart You are to dig yourself these words as into stone:
Which we have lost may not be truly lost!

5

Maimed German WW I Veteran



6

The "Stabbed-in-the-Back" Theory

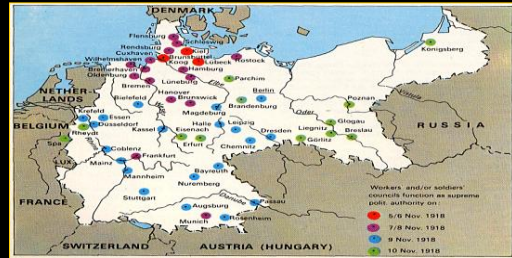
Who is that guy?



Disgruntled German WWI veterans

7

German "Revolutions" [1918]



8

Freikorps were paramilitary militias formed in the aftermath of World War I and during the German Revolution of 1918–19. Freikorps units consisted primarily of demobilised soldiers, disillusioned young men, and fanatical conservative nationalists blaming socialists and communists for Germany's problems.

German Freikorps



9

Spartacist Poster



The **Spartacus League** (German: Spartakusbund) was a left revolutionary movement organized in Germany during World War I and immediately thereafter. It was founded in August 1914 as the International Group by Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Liebknecht, Clara Zetkin, and other members of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) who were dissatisfied with the party's official policies in support of the war. In 1916 it renamed itself the Spartacus Group and in 1917 joined the Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany (USPD), which had split off from the SPD as its left wing faction.

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The Spartacist League



Rosa Luxemburg
[1870-1919]
murdered by the Freikorps

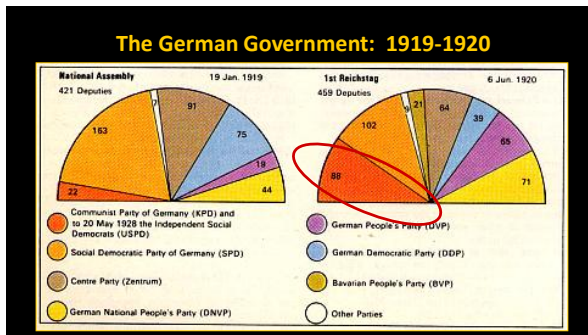
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Friedrich Ebert: First President of the Weimar Republic



The **Weimar Republic** was a historical period of the German state from 9 November 1918 to 23 March 1933, during which it was a constitutional republic for the first time in history. The state was officially named the German Reich, but was more commonly referred to, and unofficially proclaimed itself, as the German Republic.^[†] The period's informal name is derived from the city of Weimar, where the republic's constituent assembly took place. During the interwar period in the Anglophone world, the republic was usually simply called "Germany", with "Weimar Republic" (a term introduced by Adolf Hitler in 1920) not commonly used until the 1930s. The Weimar Republic had a semi-presidential system.

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THE FRENCH POLICY OF COERCION (1919-1924):

1. Strict enforcement of the Treaty of Versailles
2. Tough policy towards Germany = must pay full reparations
3. 1921 the reparations that Germany owed was set at 132 billion marks
4. Germany agrees and starts to pay reparations in 1921
5. 1922 Germany says it is broke and can't pay the reparations
6. France sends troops to occupy the Ruhr Valley in Germany - operate and use Ruhr mines and factories

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Raymond Poincaré & the Conservative Right

- He sent French troops into the Ruhr in 1923.
- Pushed for large-scale infrastructure reconstruction programs [counting on German reparations to pay for them].
- After 1926-29:
 - New taxes & tightened tax collections.
 - Drastic decline in govt. spending that stabilized the franc [the threat of runaway inflation was avoided!]

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Edouard Herriot & the French Socialists

- 1924-1926.
- Progressive social reform.
- Spoke for the lower classes, small businessmen, and farmers.
- Committed to private enterprise and private property.
- Fervently anti-clerical.

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The French in the Ruhr: 1923




20

The French Occupation of the Ruhr




Sünde weg vom Ruhrgebiet!

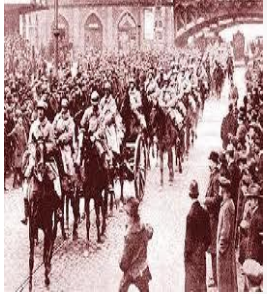
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Ruhr Valley - Germany's mining and industrial heartland

Germans adopt policy of passive resistance

Germany begins printing money to pay debts = inflation

The policy of coercion adopted by France proves to be a loser for both Germany and France



22

THE HOPEFUL YEARS (1924-1929)

□ The second half of the 1920's –

1. New governments in France, Britain, and Germany
2. New conciliatory approach to Germany and the reparations problem
3. **Gustav Stresemann** = new elected leader of the **Weimar Republic**
 - End passive resistance
 - Agree to obey the Treaty of Versailles
 - Seek a new settlement for the reparations problem
4. **The Dawes Plan** 1924 = American loans to Germany to assist economic recovery
5. **The Treaty of Locarno** 1925 = settles problems between Germany and France - "the spirit of Locarno"
6. Germany admitted to the League of Nations in 1926
7. **The Kellogg-Briand Pact** = treaty "making war illegal"
8. **Disarmament** - conferences and treaties designed to reduce weapons

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GUSTAV STRESEMANN –Weimar
Germany's greatest politician



THE SIGNING OF THE KELLOGG-BRIAND PACT -> MAKING WAR ILLEGAL

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European Debts to the United States



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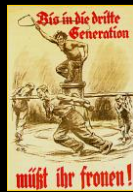
The Dawes Plan (1924)

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



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The Young Plan (1930)



For three generations, you'll have to slave away!
\$26,350,000,000 to be paid over a period of 58½ years.

27

Collective Security

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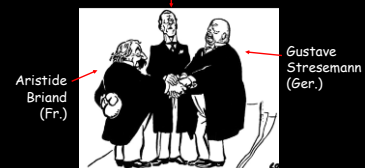
League of Nations Members



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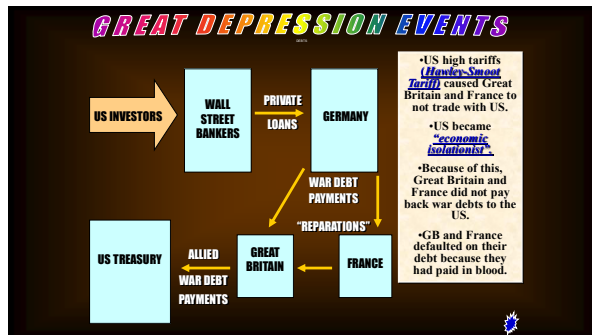
Locarno Pact: 1925

Austin Chamberlain (Br.)

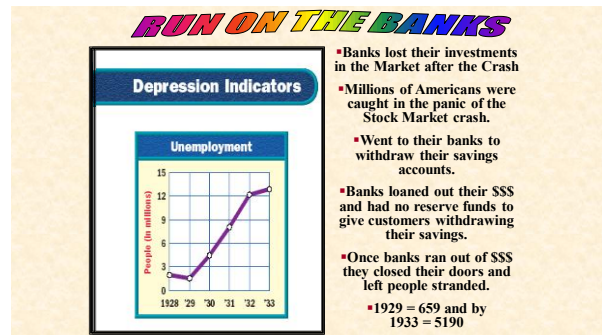


- Guaranteed the common boundaries of Belgium, France, and Germany as specified in the Treaty of Versailles of 1919.
- Germany signed treaties with Poland and Czechoslovakia, agreeing to change the eastern borders of Germany by arbitration only.

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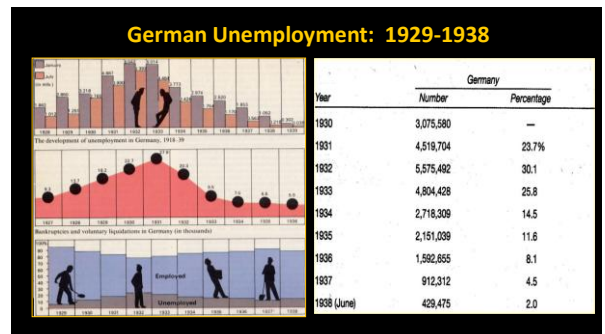
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Japan's Great Depression (Unemployment)

Year	Japan	
	Number	Percentage
1930	369,408	5.3%
1931	422,755	6.1
1932	485,681	6.8
1933	408,710	5.6
1934	372,941	5.0
1935	356,044	4.6
1936	338,365	4.3
1937	295,443	3.7
1938 (June)	230,262	2.9

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Great Britain's Great Depression (Unemployment)

Year	Great Britain	
	Number	Percentage
1930	1,464,347	11.8%
1931	2,129,359	16.7
1932	2,254,857	17.6
1933	2,110,090	16.4
1934	1,801,913	13.9
1935	1,714,844	13.1
1936	1,497,587	11.2
1937	1,277,928	9.4
1938 (Nov.)	1,529,133	10.8

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United States Great Depression (Unemployment)

Year	United States	
	Number	Percentage
1930	4,340,000	8.7%
1931	8,020,000	15.9
1932	12,060,000	23.6
1933	12,830,000	24.9
1934	11,340,000	21.7
1935	10,610,000	20.1
1936	9,030,000	16.9
1937	7,700,000	14.3
1938 (Nov.)	10,390,000	19.0

43

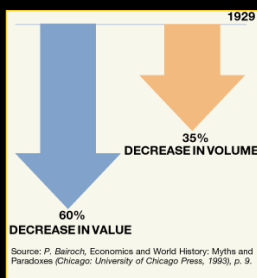
The Great Depression [1929-1941]

Year	Germany		Japan	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1929	3,075,580	—	369,408	5.3%
1931	4,519,704	23.7%	422,758	6.1
1932	5,575,592	26.1	485,591	6.8
1933	4,804,428	25.8	458,710	6.6
1934	2,718,309	14.5	372,841	5.0
1935	2,181,039	11.6	398,044	4.8
1936	1,580,650	8.1	338,345	4.3
1937	913,312	4.5	295,443	3.7
1938 (June)	429,475	2.0	230,282	2.9

Year	Great Britain		United States	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1929	1,464,347	11.8%	4,340,000	8.7%
1931	2,126,369	16.7	8,020,000	15.9
1932	2,254,807	17.6	12,060,000	23.6
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1937	1,277,828	9.4	7,700,000	14.3
1938 (June)	1,026,133	7.8	10,390,000	19.0

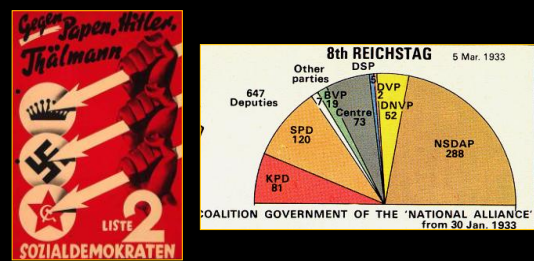
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Decrease in World Trade: 1929-1932



45

German Election Results in 1933



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England

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Ramsay MacDonald: 1924, 1929



Labour Party

Stanley Baldwin



Conservative Party

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1926 General Strike



Trades Disputes Act (1927):

- All general or sympathy strikes were illegal.
- It forbade unions from raising money for political purposes.

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The "New Napoleons?"



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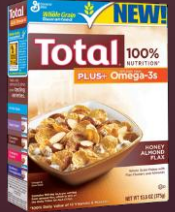


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Totalitarianism

Authoritarian & dictatorial governments that control *all* aspects of public and private life.

State > Individual



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Bolshevik Revolution

(Russia/Soviet Union) 1917



Vladimir Lenin Joseph Stalin

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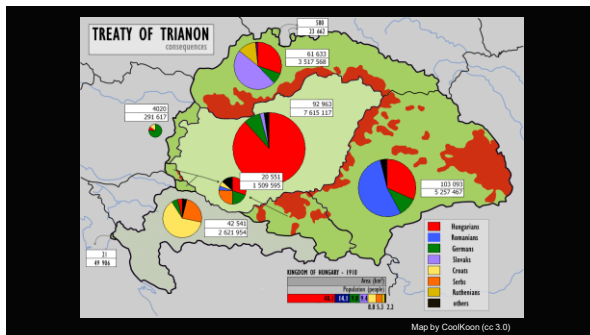
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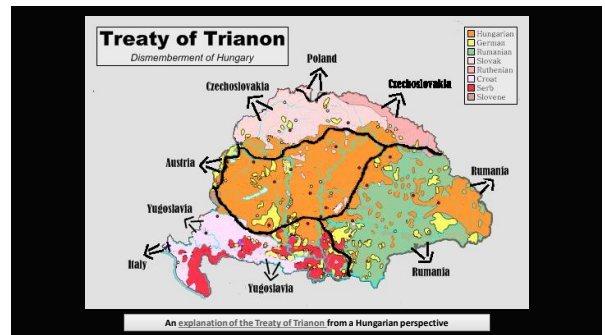
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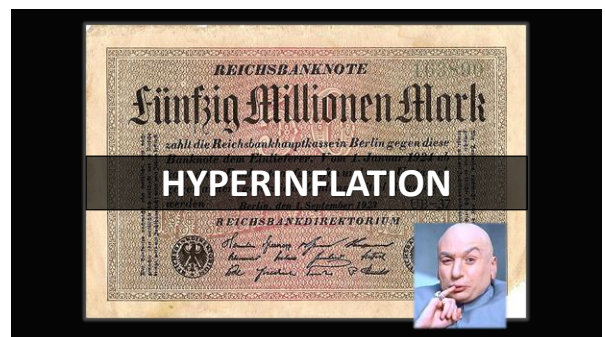
The Weimar Republic 1919-1933

Germany briefly experimented with liberal democracy.

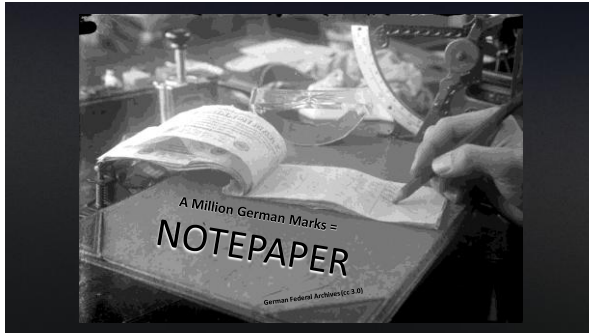
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Map by hlgberger (cc 2.5)

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67



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69



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Totalitarian Regimes		
"Left Wing"	"Right Wing"	
Soviet Union	Germany	Italy
Communism/ Bolshevism/ Leninism	National Socialism (Nazism)	Fascism
Lenin/Stalin	Hitler	Mussolini

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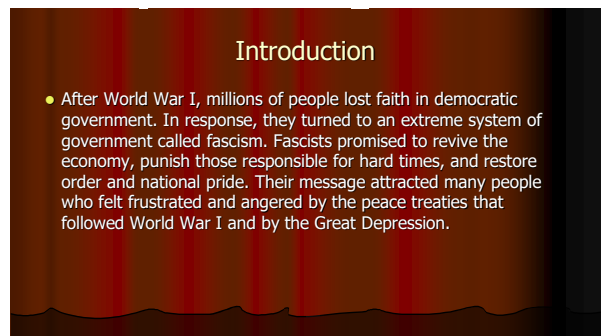
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A Definition of Fascism

Fascism is the totalitarian philosophy of government that glorifies the state and nation and assigns to the state control over every aspect of national life.

The State not only is authority which governs and molds individual will with laws and values of spiritual life, but it is also power which makes its will prevail abroad...For the Fascist, everything is within the State and...neither individuals nor groups are outside the State...For Fascism, the State is an absolute, before which individuals or groups are only relative...Liberalism denied the State in the name of the individual; Fascism reasserts the rights of the State as expressing the real essence of the individual.

-- Enciclopedia Italiana, 1932



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The Fasces Symbol



- Comes from the Latin word *fasces*.
- In ancient Rome, the fasces were cylindrical bundles of wooden rods, tied tightly together around an axe.
- They symbolize unity and power.

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1. Ideology

- A form of extreme right-wing ideology.
- It celebrates the nation or the race as an organic community transcending all other loyalties.
- Powerful and continuing nationalism.
 - Constant use of patriotic mottos, slogans, symbols, songs, etc.
 - Flags are seen everywhere.



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2. Subordination to the State

- Fascism seeks forcibly to subordinate ALL aspects of society to its vision of organic community [usually through a totalitarian state].
- It uses organized violence to suppress opposition.
 - Glorification of force.
 - Accepts the tenets of Social Darwinism.
 - Is anti-democratic.



3. Cult of State Worship

- █ The individual had no significance except as a member of the state.
- █ The fascists were taught:
 - *Crederel* [to believe]
 - *Obbedire!* [to obey]
 - *Combatterel* [to fight]

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4. The Myth of Rebirth

- █ The "phoenix rising up from the ashes."
- █ Emphasis on a national or racial rebirth after a period of decline or destruction.
- █ Calls for a "spiritual revolution" against signs of moral decay [such as individualism and materialism].
- █ Seeks to purge "alien" forces and groups that threaten the organic community.

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5. Militarism



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6. Rampant Sexism

- █ Almost exclusively male-dominated.
- █ Traditional gender roles are made more rigid.
- █ Divorce, abortion & homosexuality are suppressed.
- █ The state is represented as the ultimate guardian of the family institution.



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7. Identification of Enemies or Scapegoats as a Unifying Cause



- █ The people are rallied into a unifying patriotic frenzy over the need to eliminate a perceived common threat or foe.
- █ This foe could be racial, ethnic, a religious minority, liberals, communists, etc.

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8. Disdain for the Recognition of Human Rights

- █ Because of the fear of enemies and the need for security, the people are persuaded that human rights can be ignored out of "need."
- █ People look the other way or even approve of torture, summary executions, long incarcerations of prisoners, assassinations, etc.

90



91

Jews Are the Enemy!



92

9. Religion & Government Are Intertwined

- █ Fascist governments tend to use the most common religion in the nation as a tool to manipulate public opinion.
- █ They meld religious rhetoric, symbolism, mythology, etc., into their policies [appears to give a religious imprimatur to government policies!]



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10. Disdain for Intellectuals & for the Arts

- █ Open hostility to higher education and academia is promoted.
- █ Professors and other academics are censored or arrested.
- █ Free expression in the arts and letters is openly attacked.



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11. Rampant Cronyism & Corruption

- █ Fascist regimes are almost always governed by groups of friends and associates who appoint each to government positions.
- █ This group uses governmental power and authority to protect their friends from accountability.
- █ National resources and even treasures can be appropriated or even outright stolen by government leaders.



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12. Fraudulent Elections

- █ Sometimes elections are a complete sham.
- █ Other times, elections are manipulated by smear campaigns against or even assassination of opposition candidates.
- █ The use of legislation to control who can vote.



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13. Controlled Mass Media





14. Labor Power is Suppressed; Corporate Power is Protected

- Because the organizing power of labor is the only real threat to a fascist government, labor unions are suppressed or independent unions are eliminated.
- The industrial and business aristocracy of a fascist state often are the ones who put the government leaders into power.
 - This creates a mutually beneficial business/government relationship and power elite!

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Mussolini Takes Control

- Fascism fueled by Italy's failure to win large territorial gains at the Paris Peace Conference.
- Inflation and unemployment fuel Fascism.
- Mussolini promised to rescue Italy's economy and rebuild armed forces.
- Mussolini founds the Fascist party in 1919.
- Economic downturn makes Fascists popular.



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March on Rome



- October 27-29, 1922 Fascist "blackshirts" march on Rome and demand that King Victor Emmanuel III put Mussolini in charge of the government. He puts Mussolini in power "legally."

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Il Duce's Leadership

- Mussolini was now called "Il Duce" translated "the leader."
- Democracy was abolished along with all opposing political parties to the Fascists.
- Secret police jailed political opponents.
- Radio and publications were forced to broadcast or public Fascist teachings.
- He sought to control the economy by allying Fascists with industrialist and large landowners.

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Immediate Post-WW I Italy

- Fascism, to some extent, was a product of a general feeling of anxiety and fear among the middle class of post-war Italy:
 - Fears regarding the survival of capitalism.
 - Economic depression.
 - The rise of a militant left.
 - A feeling of national shame and humiliation at Italy's poor treatment by the other Entente leaders after World War I [especially at Versailles].



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Immediate Post-WW I Italy

- In 1920 the Italian Socialist Party organized militant strikes in Turin and other northern Italian industrial cities.
 - Economic chaos in the north could spread to the rest of Italy!
- Hundreds of new fascist groups developed throughout Italy in response → "Black Shirts" [paramilitary *squadriste*] violently attacked the Socialists.



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Benito Mussolini (1883-1945)



- Originally a Marxist.
 - By 1909 he was convinced that a national rather than an international revolution was necessary.
 - Edited the Italian Socialist Party newspaper: *Avanti!* [Forward].



106

Benito Mussolini (1883-1945)

- He became an interventionist.
 - Founded the newspaper *Il Popolo d'Italia* [The People of Italy] to encourage Italy to join the war.



107

Benito Mussolini (1883-1945)



- His editorial positions:
 - The war was a turning point for Italy.
 - The returning combat soldiers would form a new elite and bring about a new type of state.
 - This new elite would transform Italian politics and society!



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Mussolini Comes to Power



- 1921 election → Fascists included in the political coalition bloc of P. M. Giovanni Giolitti's government [they win 35 seats].
- October, 1922 → Mussolini threatened a coup d'état.
 - "March on Rome" → 25,000 Black Shirts staged demonstrations throughout the capital.



Mussolini Forms a Government

- King Victor Emmanuel III refused to sign a law giving the Italian military the ability to quell the chaos and arrest the Fascists.
- He invited Mussolini to join a coalition government with Giolitti.
- 1925 → Mussolini seized dictatorial powers during a political crisis [Black Shirts murdered one of Mussolini's chief Socialist critics, Giacomo Matteotti].



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The Fascists Consolidate Power (1925-1931)

- New laws passed to create the legal basis for Italy's official transformation into a single-party state:
 - Independent political parties & trade unions were abolished.
 - Freedom of the press was curbed.
 - Special courts created to persecute any political opposition.
 - National police force created [with a secret police component].

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State "Corporatism"

- 1926 → The National Council of Corporations created.
 - Guilds of employers and employees established to manage the 22 sectors of the economy.
 - Supported by small capitalists, low-level bureaucrats, and the middle class
 - They all felt threatened by the rise of Socialist power!
 - The goal → harmonize the interests of workers, managers and the state by abolishing class warfare.
 - The reality → This system retarded technological progress and destroyed workers' rights.

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The Lateran Accords (1929)

- This settled a long-running dispute over the Catholic Church's role in Italian politics → this was the 1st time in Italian history that the Church and the government agreed on their respective roles!
- Terms:
 - The Papacy was granted temporal sovereignty over Vatican City.
 - The Papacy was guaranteed the free exercise of Roman Catholicism as the sole state religion throughout Italy.
 - The Papacy accepted Italian sovereignty over the former Papal States.

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The Lateran Treaty



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The Fascist Family



The Fascists encouraged the development of large families.



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Education

- █ The first sentence pronounced by children at school was Let us salute the flag in the Roman fashion; *hail to Italy; hail to Mussolini.*
- █ Textbooks emphasized:
 - The glorious past of the ancient Romans.
 - The limitations imposed upon the present inhabitants by geography and the West.
 - The imperial destiny that awaited Italy's future development.



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Emphasis on Physical Fitness



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Fascist Youth



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Anti-Semitism

- █ 50,000 Jews lived in Italy in the 1930s.
- █ Mussolini did NOT implement an extermination program in Italy.
 - 75% of Italian Jews survived World War II.
 - 8,000 died in German extermination camps.
- █ 1938 → anti-Semitic laws passed
 - *Manifesto degli Scienziati Razzisti* [The Manifesto of the Racist Scientists].
 - Excluded foreign Jews [most of them were sent to German death camps].
 - Forbade all Jews from teaching.
 - Excluded Jews from serving in the government or in the military.



Gli Ebrei in Italia (1937)

- █ Provided the intellectual premise for the 1938 racial laws.
- █ Attacked Jews for:
 - Their alleged Zionist sympathies.
 - Their championing of degenerate avant-garde cultural expressions.
 - For their doubtful loyalty to the Fascist regime and its imperial claims.



121



"Everything in the state, nothing outside the state, nothing against the state!"

Mussolini = he and his party were the state

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Mussolini Was Hitler's Role Model



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Nazi Party (Germany) 1933

National Socialist
German Workers Party

Adolf Hitler
der Führer

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Fascism and Bolshevism

Common Traits

	Fascism	Bolshevism
1. Opposition to Liberal Democracy	YES	YES
2. Unity through Hatred (common enemy)	YES	YES
3. Government by a Party Elite	YES	YES
4. The Cult of the Leader	YES	YES
5. Totalitarianism	YES?	YES?

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Fascism vs. Communism Differences

Fascism	Communism
 - Extremely nationalistic (Fascism is for the good of a particular country alone.) - Does not seek a "classless society". - Made up of aristocrats, industrialists, war veterans, and lower middle class.	 - Internationalistic (Communists believe their system should spread throughout the world.) - Seeks a "classless society" - Made up of urban working lower classes (Russia) and peasants (China).

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Fascism AND Communism Similarities

- Both were ruled by dictators.
- Both allowed only one-party rule.
- Both denied individual rights.
- In both, the state was supreme.
- Neither practiced democracy.
- Both replaced religion with some kind of competing belief system (atheism—in the case of the communists; religion of racial superiority—in the case of the Nazis)

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135



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137



138



139

Germany

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From the German Point of View



← Lost—but not forgotten country.

← Into the heart
You are to dig yourself these words
as into stone:
Which we have lost may not be truly
lost!

141

Maimed German WW I Veteran



142

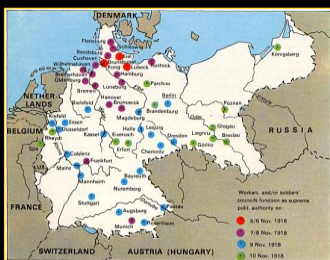
The “Stabbed-in-the-Back” Theory



Disgruntled German WWI veterans

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German “Revolutions” [1918]



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German Freikorps



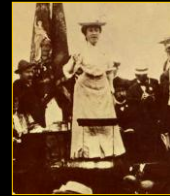
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Spartacist Poster



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The Spartacist League



Rosa Luxemburg
[1870-1919]
murdered by the Freikorps

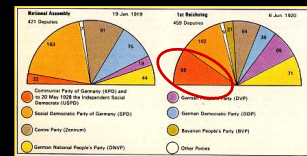
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Friedrich Ebert: First President of the Weimar Republic



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The German Government: 1919-1920



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Value of German Currency, 1914-1923

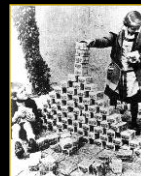
Date	Number of German Marks in 1914 U.S. Dollar
1914	4.2
1919	14.0
1921	76.7
August 1923	4,820,455.0
November 1923	4,200,000,000,000.0

The German Mark



150

The German Mark



151

The French in the Ruhr: 1923



152

The French Occupation of the Ruhr



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1. What was at the core of Hitler's political and social beliefs?
2. What was the NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKER'S PARTY?
3. Who were the SA?
4. What was Hitler's failed attempt to take power in 1923 called? The _____ PUTSCH
5. What was MEIN KAMPF?
6. What were three ideas in Mein Kampf?
7. Define LEBENSRAUM
8. What was the FUHRERPRINZIP?
9. What was the new political strategy adopted by Hitler in 1929?
10. Why did President Hindenburg name Hitler as Chancellor in 1933?
11. What law or act gave Hitler legal dictatorial power over Germany?

QUIZ pp. 750-754



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The Beer Hall Putsch: 1923



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The Beer Hall Putsch Idealized



156

Hitler in Landesberg Prison



157

The Rise of the Nazis

- Hitler settled in Munich at the end of World War I. He was appointed "police-spy" to investigate a small political party known as the "German Workers Party."
- Hitler was impressed by the views of this party's leader and joined the group.
- The group later changed its name to the **National Socialist German Workers Party**, **Nazi** for short. The policies of this party formed the brand of fascism called **Nazism**.

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Symbols of Nazism

- The Nazi party chose the swastika as its symbol.
- The swastika has been used for thousands of years as a symbol of power.



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The SA or "Brownshirts"

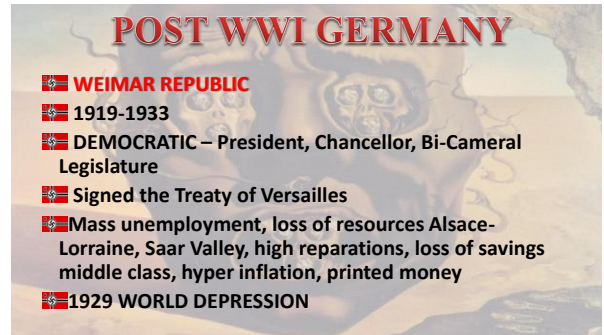
- The Nazis set up a private militia called the **Sturmabteilung** meaning "storm detachment" or "storm troopers." They were also called "Brownshirts" because of the brown uniform they wore. The SA was mostly made up of **working class** Nazis. They were prone to street violence.



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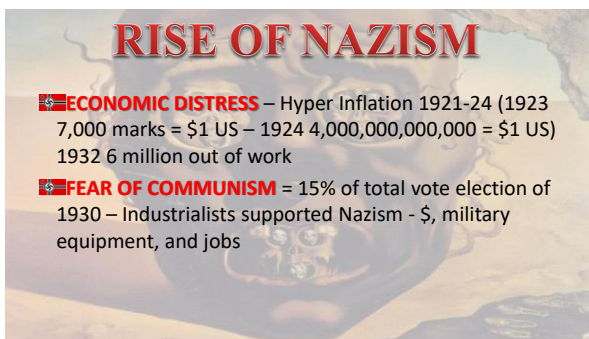
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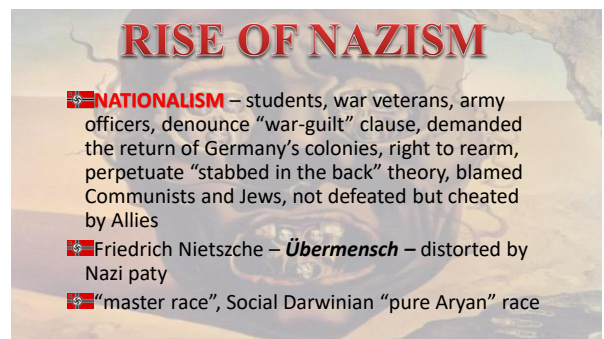
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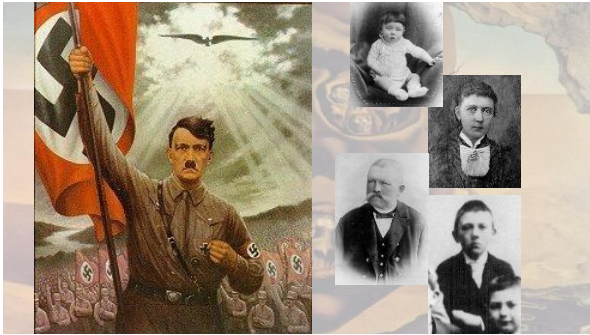
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Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)

- Born in Austria
- Poor student who drops out at 14
- Goes to Vienna - attempts to become an artist/rejected by art school
- In Vienna he establishes his world view and philosophy
 - Extreme nationalism
 - Anti-Semitism
 - The will to power/faced to dominate - the music of Wagner
- Moves to Munich - the war starts and he joins the German army - salvation for Hitler



- Serves at the rank of corporal - awarded the "Iron Cross"
- The end of the war is shattering for Hitler - meaningless and betrayal
- In 1919 after the war Hitler enters politics and joins the German Workers' Party
- By 1921 he takes control and renames the party the **National Socialist German Workers' Party** =Nazi

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BIOGRAPHY OF HITLER

- 1889-1945
- Born in Austria
- Artist?
- Volunteered for the German Army - "dispatch runner"
- Karl Lueger (1844-1919) Mayor of Vienna



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RISE OF NAZISM

- WEAKNESSES OF THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC**
 - weak president, many political parties
- LACK OF DEMOCRATIC TRADITION** - history of autocracy, Democracy = economic failure, Nazi promises of economic stability, nationalistic glory
- LEADERSHIP OF HITLER** - orator, mass politics, propaganda, violence, suppressed opposition, organizational ability



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RISE OF NAZISM

- National Socialist German Workers Party (1919-1945)
- Anti-parliamentary, democratic, capitalistic, communistic
- Anti-Semitic, Pan-Germanism
- Extreme Nationalism, Militarism, Racism
- Use of Violence
- Charismatic Leader



Life, Sun, Power,
Strength, Good
Luck

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APPEAL OF NAZISM



- ✚ Redistribute income and war profits
- ✚ Profit sharing in large industry
- ✚ Increase in old age pensions
- ✚ Free education
- ✚ "RIGHT THE WRONG OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES"

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CHARACTERISTICS

- ✚ State over the individual
- ✚ One-political party
- ✚ Cult of personality
- ✚ Propaganda over truth
- ✚ Mass media to lie and kill
- ✚ Secret Police / censorship



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HITLER'S RISE

- ✚ Uprising against the Weimar Republic – Communist (Spartacist)-1919, Kapp Putsch (right-wing coup) –1920
- ✚ Freikorps – "Free Corps" – former senior officers of the Army – paramilitary group organized to fight the Red Army
- ✚ **Munich Beer Hall Putsch 1923**

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Beer Hall Putsch

- Within a short time Hitler was chosen as the Führer (the leader).
- Hitler followed Mussolini's example of the March on Rome and plotted to seize power in Munich on November 8, 1923.
- Hitler wanted to use Munich as a base to overthrow the government in Berlin. This was called the **Beer Hall Putsch**.
- The attempted coup failed and Hitler was tried for treason and sentenced to five years in prison. He only served nine months of that sentence.

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HITLER'S RISE

- ✚ Munich Beer Hall Putsch Nov. 8/9 (1923)
- ✚ Munich, Bavaria – take over Munich and then Berlin and declare himself Dictator
- ✚ 3,000 men with the assistance of General Ludendorff
- ✚ 16 Nazi's and 3 police officers died
- ✚ Hitler – trial – 5 years treason



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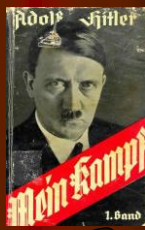
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Mein Kampf (My Struggle)

- Written during the nine months Hitler served in prison.
- The book set forth his beliefs and goals for Germany.
- He asserted Germans were a "master race."
- He expressed his outrage over the Versailles Treaty.
- He declared Germany's need for "lebensraum" or "living space."



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HITLER'S RISE

- Mein Kampf** – Four years of struggle against Lies, Stupidity, and Cowardice
- "My Struggle" – Rudolf Hess edited
- Autobiography, political ideas, use of propaganda
- Aryan "superior" race = "master race"
- Anti-Semitic
- Lebensraum** – "living space" – war, conquered territory of inferior people
- Destroy the Jewish/Marxist control of the world



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HITLER'S RISE

- THE GREAT DEPRESSION** (1929)
- 40% unemployment
- Industrial Production 1929-1932 fell by ½
- Hitler – simple answers – complex problems
- "national rebirth"
- "crimes" of the Treaty of Versailles

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HITLER'S RISE

- ELECTION 1932**
- President –
 - Paul von Hindenburg 19,360,000
 - Hitler – 13,400,000
- Reichstag – Nazi Party 230 seats, 38%



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HITLER'S RISE

- 🇩🇪 HINDENBURG NAMES HITLER CHANCELLOR
- 🇩🇪 Jan. 1933
- 🇩🇪 Feb. 1933 **REICHSTAG FIRE**
- 🇩🇪 **ARTICLE 48** – suspension of civil liberties in time of national crisis
- 🇩🇪 March 1933 - **THE ENABLING ACT** – ruled by decree

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Hitler Becomes Chancellor

- The Nazis were the largest political party in Germany by 1932.
- Conservative leaders advised President Paul von Hindenburg to name Hitler chancellor thinking they could control him.
- Hindenburg appointed Hitler chancellor in January 1933.

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THE NAZI RISE TO POWER

- **The burning of the Reichstag**
= blamed on the communists/Hitler convinces Hindenburg to sign a decree giving the government emergency powers - basic rights of citizens are suspended - Nazis can arrest and imprison whoever they want
- Elections of March 1933 - Nazis win 44%



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Reichstag Fire

- Hitler immediately called for new elections hoping to win a parliamentary majority.
- Fire destroyed the Reichstag (parliament) building six days before the election.
- The Nazis blamed the Communists for this fire.
- The Nazis won a majority of votes in the Reichstag and were able to pass significant legislation increasing Hitler's power.

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The Reichstag Fire Decree

- The **Reichstag Fire Decree** abolished civil rights protections. The text reads:
 - § 1. Articles 114, 115, 117, 118, 123, 124 and 153 of the Constitution of the German Reich are suspended until further notice. It is therefore permissible to restrict the rights of personal freedom [habeas corpus], freedom of opinion, including the freedom of the press, the freedom to organize and assemble, 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.

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THE NAZI CONSOLIDATION OF POWER



- The Enabling Act - March 1933 = Reichstag passes legislation suspending the constitution and giving Hitler dictatorial power
 1. Nazis moves to take control of all social institutions
 2. Becomes a one-party state
 3. Strike were outlawed and trade unions dissolved - replaced with the Nazi Labour Front
 4. Universities and publishing houses brought under Nazi control

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Enabling Act of 1933

- This act gave the Office of the Chancellor **plenary powers** (powers he could exercise without the review of the legislative branch).
- The law gave the Chancellor's cabinet the power to enact their own laws apart from the Reichstag. Therefore, Hitler came to this absolute power in a "legal" manner.

201

Hitler's Totalitarian State

- Hitler banned other political parties.
- Hitler created the SS (*Schutzstaffel*, or protection squad). The SS arrested and murdered hundreds of Hitler's enemies.
- The Gestapo was established as the Nazi's secret police.
- Strikes were made illegal.
- Millions of people were put to work building up the military.

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HITLER'S RISE

- ✚ THE NIGHT OF THE LONG KNIVES
- ✚ June 1934
- ✚ Purge of the SA (Strumabteilung) "storm trooper"
- ✚ Leader Ernst Rohm
- ✚ Purge carried out by the SS (Schutzstaffel) and the Gestapo (Secret Police)



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THE NIGHT OF THE LONG KNIVES

- Army remains independent - Hitler agrees to eliminate the threat from his own personal army the SA - in return the German army will support him as sole ruler of Germany
- The Night of the Long Knives = Hitler murders Ernst Rohm and the leaders of the SA
- August 1934 a national election approves Hitler as Fuhrer with 85% of the vote



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HITLER'S RISE

- ✚ August 1934 Hindenburg dies (age 87)
- ✚ Office of President and Chancellor combined
- ✚ Der Fuhrer - "leader"
- ✚ Third Reich - "empire", "nation"
- ✚ "One people, one Reich, one leader"



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HITLER'S GOV'T

- ✚ The Third Reich (1933-1945)
- ✚ Gestapo - Secret Police Heinrich Himmler
- ✚ Propaganda - Joseph Goebbels
- ✚ BIG LIE TECHNIQUE
- ✚ "Nuremburg laws"
- ✚ Holocaust - Genocide 6 million Jews
- ✚ Public Works, Economy - Full employment -
- TOTAL WAR**

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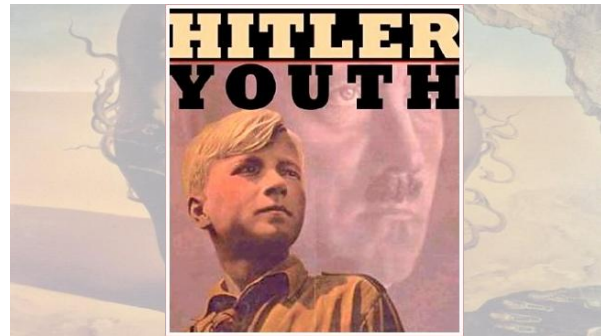
The Führer Is Supreme

- Hitler used the press, radio, literature, painting, and film as his propaganda tools.
- Churches were forbidden to criticize the Nazis or the government.
 - Ministers were required to sign an oath of allegiance. This was opposed in Germany by Dietrich Bonhoeffer and the "confessing church."
- The Boy Scouts was abolished in Germany. School children had to join Nazi organizations like the Hitler Youth.

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Hitler Jugend = Nazi Youth

The most frequently cited statement from Adolf Hitler regarding children is: **"He alone, who owns the youth, gains the future."** Hitler spoke these words during a 1935 rally to emphasize the Nazi regime's focus on indoctrinating children and taking total control of their education through the Hitler Youth.

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Nazi policies towards women –

1. Women were expected to be wives and mothers
2. Mothers who had large families were awarded medals
3. Nazis pursued a campaign against women working in business and industry

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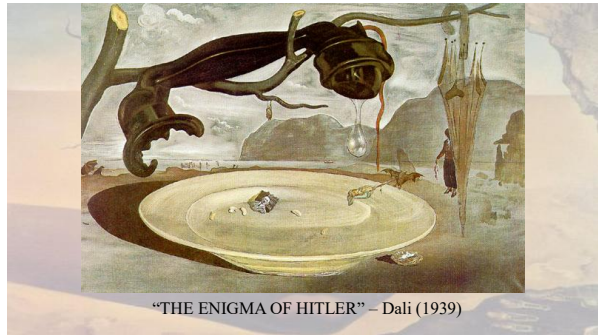
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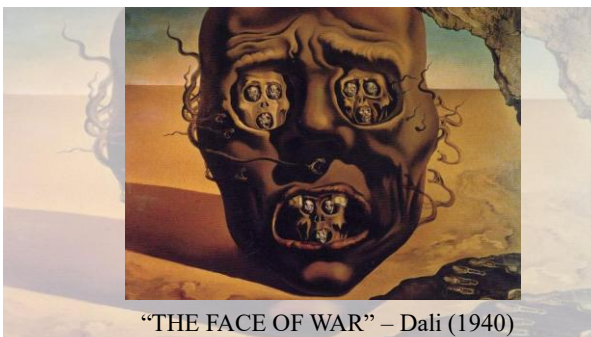
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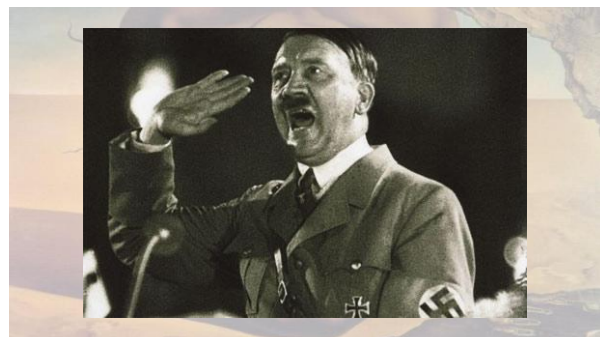
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RADIO, TV, AND MOVIES



JOSEPH GOEBBELS – NAZI MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA -> NAZIS WERE MASTERS OF THE USE OF NEW MODERN COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

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■ Radio –

1. Marconi discovers “wireless” radio waves
2. Permanent radio broadcasting facilities set up 1921-22
3. Mass production of radios/receiving set begins
4. 1926 the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is established as public corporation



Volksempfänger (meaning “People’s Receiver”)

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RADIO AND MOVIES

■ A revolution in mass communications

■ Motion Pictures –

1. Began as novelty in the 1890’s
2. First full-length motion pictures produced before WW I - *Quo Vadis*, *Birth of a Nation*
3. By 1939 forty of adults in industrialized nations attended movies once a week

- Marlene Dietrich - German film actress/ *The Blue Angel*
- Radio and movies used for propaganda
- **Joseph Goebbels** = Nazi minister of propaganda
- *The Triumph of the Will* - documentary/propaganda film showing the 1934 Nazi party rally at Nuremberg



GOEBBELS – NAZI MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA -> NAZIS WERE MASTERS OF THE USE OF NEW MODERN COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

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MASS LEISURE

- New work patterns allow for expanded amount of free time available - by 1920 the eight hour day was the norm in Northern and Western Europe

■ Professional sports –

1. football (soccer) and the creation of the World Cup in 1930
2. Stadium building in the 1920’s-30’s
3. **The 1936 Olympics in Berlin**



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- Travel as mass leisure activity -
 - The beginnings of air travel = just for the wealthy and elite
 - Trains, buses, and private cars made travel possible
 - Excursions to beaches and resorts - Brighton in England
- Totalitarian regimes used mass leisure activities to control their populations -
 - The *Dopolavoro* (Afterwork) in Mussolini's Italy - fascist organized and supervised recreation
 - Kraft durch Freude* (Strength Through Joy)** - Nazi recreation program



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Mass culture and mass leisure =

- Increasing homogeneity in national populations - everyone acting and becoming the same
- Replacement of local culture with a national and international culture
- Mass production and mass consumption - same products sold and bought by all

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Hitler Makes War on the Jews

- Hatred of Jews, anti-Semitism, was a key part of Nazi ideology.
- Jews were used as scapegoats for all Germany's troubles since the end of the war.
- Nazis passed the Nuremberg Laws depriving Jews of most of their rights.
- Violence against Jews grew. On November 9, 1938 mobs attacked thousands of Jewish owned buildings and businesses. This was called ***Kristallnacht*** (Night of Broken Glass).

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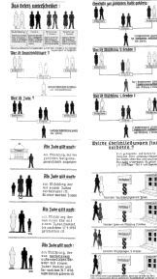
THE NUREMBERG LAWS

▪ The Nazi total state was intended to be an Aryan racial state = anti-Semitic government policies

1. Jews excluded from professions - law, civil service, medicine, teaching, press, entertainment
2. The **Nuremberg Laws 1935** = -
-Jews are stripped of their citizenship

Forbade marriages between Jews and German citizens

Stripped Jews of political, social, and legal rights



Nuremberg Laws

- Prohibited marriages between Jews and German citizens.
- Prohibited sexual relations between Jews and German citizens.
- Jews were not permitted to hire German females as domestic servants under the age of 45.
- Jews were forbidden to display the national flag or national colors, but could display the Jewish colors identifying them as Jews.
- Punishment for violating these laws includes hard labor or imprisonment.

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November Pogrom / Kristallnacht

Who gets to name it and tell the story – historian dilemma

- **Kristallnacht 1938** = the night of shattered glass - thousands of Jewish businesses and synagogues were Destroyed
- Jewish historians and communities prefer using pogrom or **The November Pogrom (often used in Hebrew as Lail ha-Pogrim)**
- In 1938-39 thirty thousand Jews were rounded up and sent to concentration camps
- The SS encouraged Jews to emigrate from Germany

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KRISTALLNACHT = the night of broken glass 1938

Nazi attacks on Jewish shops and synagogues



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Other Countries Fall to Dictators

- Poland: Marshal Jozef Pilsudski—seized power in 1926.
- Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria, and Romania—kings turn to strong man rule.
- Argentina-Juan Peron is a fascist "strong-man"



Nazism in the United States

- **German-American Bund**, (earlier called the Friends of New Germany) headed by the "American Führer" **Fritz Julius Kuhn**.
- Kuhn was appointed because Hitler wanted an American citizen fronting the organization to make it look like there were Americans truly supportive of Nazi Germany.
- Kuhn was eventually convicted of embezzlement from his own organization when the Mayor La Guardia of New York ordered an investigation into the organization.
- Kuhn was arrested during World War II as an enemy agent and held in a detainment camp in Texas. He was later deported to Germany and died in Munich in 1951.

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THE EXPANSION OF MASS CULTURE AND MASS LEISURE

- **The Roaring Twenties** = a time of vibrant and dynamic popular culture
- Berlin became a center of theaters, cabarets, cinemas, and jazz clubs
- Dance crazes - the Charleston, etc.
- **Josephine Baker**
- **Flappers** = new liberated, unconventional women
- **Jazz** = new musical form that originated with African-American musicians in the USA
 1. 1920's called "the Jazz Age"
 2. Improvised qualities and forceful rhythms
 3. King Oliver, Bix Beiderbecke, Jelly Roll Morton

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THE CULTURE OF THE 1920's



DRINK, DANCE, AND PARTY -> A WILD
NEW POPULAR CULTURE AND SOCIAL
ATTITUDES APPEAR



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WEIMAR BERLIN



BERLIN AFTER
WW I AND
BEFORE
HITLER IS THE
CENTER OF A NEW
WILD, AVANT
GARDE, ARTSY, SCANDALOUS CULTURE AND SCENE

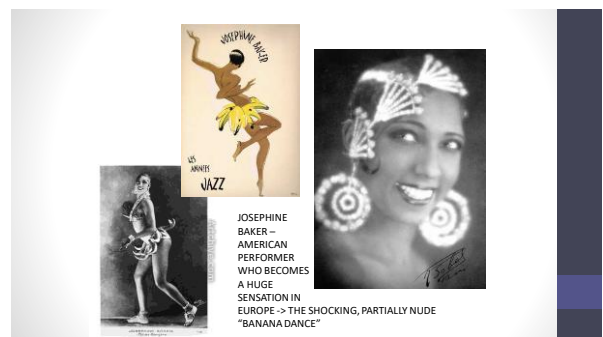


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THE CHARLESTON -> THE NEW DANCE CRAZE OF THE 1920'S



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JOSEPHINE
BAKER -
AMERICAN
PERFORMER
WHO BECOMES
A HUGE
SENSATION IN
EUROPE -> THE SHOCKING, PARTIALLY NUDE
"BANANA DANCE"

249

FLAPPERS = THE NEW LIBERATED "MODERN YOUNG WOMAN"



250

CULTURAL AND INTELLECTUAL TRENDS IN THE INTERWAR YEARS

- The culture of the avant-garde
 - The impact of WW I on art, culture, and ideas
 1. Disillusionment
 2. Despair
 - *The Decline of the West* by the German writer Oswald Spengler = the decadence/collapse of Western civ.
 - Human beings were violent and irrational animals
 - The growth of fascism and totalitarianism = violence and the degradation of individual rights
 - The Great Depression = uncertainty
- Social insecurities -
1. Break down of many traditional middle class values
 2. New ideas of women - liberations/flappers
 3. New ideas of sexuality
 4. Birth control - family planning clinics started by Margaret Sanger



AVANT GARDE

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ART BETWEEN THE WARS

Art -

1. Abstract painting
2. Fascination with the absurd
3. Fascination with the contents of the unconscious

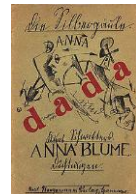


Otto Dix, *Card-Playing War Cripples* (1920)

252

THE DADA MOVMENT

1. Expression of the purposelessness of life
2. Absurdity and ridiculousness
3. The creation of anti-art



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SURREALISM

- Exploration of the world of the unconscious
- Portrayal of fantasies, dreams, and nightmares
- Show the illogical and irrational - disturbing and evocative images
- Salvador Dali - Spanish painter/master of Surrealism - *The Persistence of Memory* (drooping watches)



256

Early Modern Art

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Themes in Early Modern Art

1. Uncertainty/insecurity.
2. Disillusionment.
3. The subconscious.
4. Overt sexuality.
5. Violence & savagery.

258

Edvard Munch: *The Scream* (1893)



Expressionism

- Using bright colors to express a particular emotion.

259

Franz Marc: *Animal Destinies* (1913)



260

Wassily Kandinsky: *On White II* (1923)



261

Gustav Klimt:
Judith I (1901)

Secessionists

- Disrupt the conservative values of Viennese society.
- Obsessed with the self.
- Man is a sexual being, leaning toward despair.



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Gustav Klimt: *The Kiss* (1907-8)



263

Henri Matisse:
Carmelina
(1903)

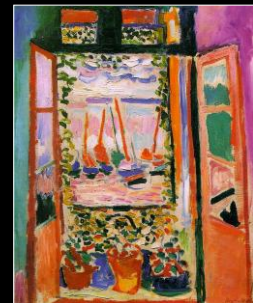
FAUVE

- The use of intense colors in a violent, and uncontrolled way.
- "Wild Beast."



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Henri Matisse:
Open Window
(1905)



265

Georges Braque: *Violin & Candlestick* (1910)

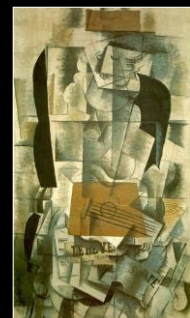
CUBISM

- The subject matter is broken down, analyzed, and reassembled in abstract form.
- Cezanne → The artist should treat nature in terms of the cylinder, the sphere, and the cone.



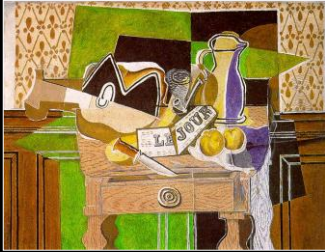
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Georges Braque:
Woman with a Guitar
(1913)



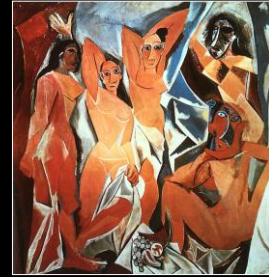
267

Georges Braque: *Still Life: LeJeur* (1929)



268

Pablo Picasso: *Les Femmes d'Alger (O Version O)* (1907)



269

Picasso: *Studio with Plaster Head* (1925)



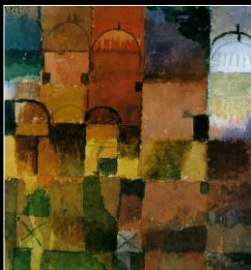
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Pablo Picasso:
Woman with a Flower
(1932)



271

Paul Klee: *Red & White Domes* (1914)



272

Paul Klee: *Senecio* (1922)



273

George Grosz

Grey Day
(1921)

DaDa

- Ridiculed contemporary culture & traditional art forms.
- The collapse during WW I of social and moral values.
- Nihilistic.



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George Grosz

The Pillars of Society

(1926)



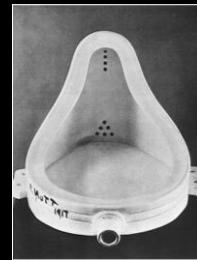
275

Raoul Hausmann: *ABCD* (1924-25)



276

Marcel Duchamp: *Fountain* (1917)



277

Marcel Duchamp:
Nude Descending a Staircase
(1912)



278

Salvador Dali: *Soft Construction with Boiled Beans*
(*Premonition of Civil War*), 1936



Surrealism

- Late 1920s-1940s.
- Came from the nihilistic genre of DaDa.
- Influenced by Freud's theories on psychoanalysis and the subconscious.
- Confusing & startling images like those in dreams.

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Salvador Dali:
The Persistence of Memory (1931)



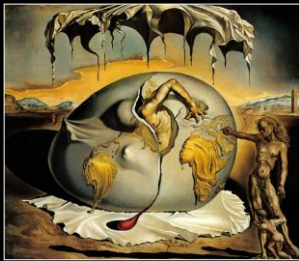
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Salvador Dali: *The Apparition of the Face and Fruit Dish on a Beach* (1938)



281

Salvador Dali: *Geopoliticus Child Watching the Birth of a New Man* (1943)



282



283

EXPRESSIONISM

Movement in fine arts that emphasized the **expression of inner experience** rather than solely realistic portrayal, seeking to depict not objective reality but the subjective emotions and responses that objects and events arouse in the artist.



<http://www.ibiblio.org/wm/paint/qto/expressionism/>

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EXPRESSIONISM

Unlike **Impressionism**, its goals were not to reproduce the impression suggested by the surrounding world, but to **strongly impose** the artist's own sensibility to the world's representation.



Impressionism

<http://www.ibiblio.org/wm/paint/qto/expressionism/>

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Due to advances in **photography**, literal depictions of World War I were plentiful.

This rendered painting as a way to capture literal depictions obsolete, and art became a means by which to express one's inner emotions rather than to depict the physical world.



Photograph of Australian Infantry with Gas Masks

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Otto Dix, *Sturmtruppe geht unter Gas vor* [Stormtroops advancing under gas] (1924)

288

Otto Dix

German Expressionist
World War I Veteran



289

Otto Dix

German Expressionist
World War I Veteran



Otto Dix, *Self-Portrait with Carnation* (1912)

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Otto Dix, *Dead Sentry in Trench*

291



Otto Dix, "Triptychon Der Krieg" (War Triptych)

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Triptych



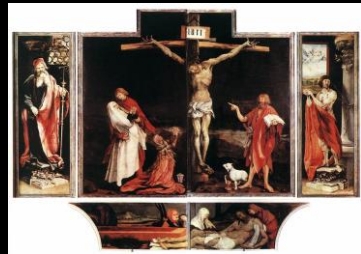
The Triptych was prevalent in Byzantine Iconography.

It would usually feature Jesus flanked by angels or saints.



293

A Western Triptych



Matthias Grunewald, "The Crucifixion"

294



295



Otto Dix, "Triptychon Der Krieg" (War Triptych)

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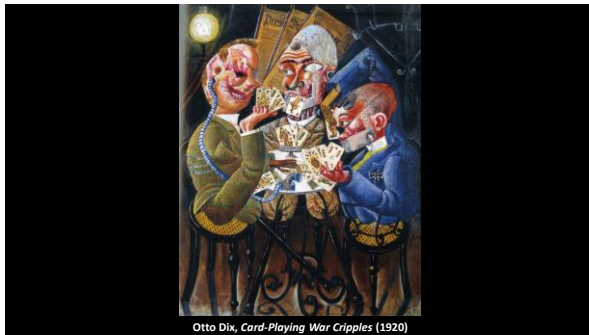
Postwar Expressionism

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Otto Dix, *Kriegskrüppel* [War Cripples], (1920)

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MODERN ARCHITECTURE

- **Functionalism** = buildings should look and be useful/fulfill the purpose for which they were constructed
- Rejection of decoration and ornamentation
- "Form follows function"



- The Chicago School/style of architecture -

1. **Louis Sullivan** - "skyscrapers"/the elevator and reinforced concrete and steel
2. **Frank Lloyd Wright** - domestic architecture



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Bauhaus

1. A new school of architecture founded in the 1920's in Germany
2. **Walter Gropius** - founder of the Bauhaus
3. Le Corbusier
4. Stripped down unornamented steel, concrete and glass boxes



WALTER GROPIUS



LE CORBUSIER

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Walter Gropius: Bauhaus Building (1928)

Bauhaus

- A utopian quality.
- Based on the ideals of simplified forms and unadorned functionalism.
- The belief that the machine economy could deliver elegantly designed items for the masses.
- Used techniques & materials employed especially in industrial fabrication & manufacture → steel, concrete, chrome, glass.



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Walter Gropius: Lincoln, MA house (1938)



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MUSICAL THEATER

- 1. The blending of popular and classical music and theater
- 2. Influence of jazz
- 3. Kurt Weill's *The Threepenny Opera* - gangsters and hookers/"Mac the Knife"
- 4. George Gershwin - *Rhapsody in Blue*



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REJECTION OF MODERN ART

1. Traditionalists denounced modern art as degeneracy and decadence
2. Hitler and the Nazi said modern art was "degenerate" or "Jewish" art
3. Nazis favored a 19th century style of art which glorified the strong, healthy and heroic
4. The Soviet Union - "socialist realism" = a boy and his tractor/brawny factory workers



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MODERN MUSIC

1. Started with Stravinsky at the start of the 20th century
2. **Atonal music** - radical new style of music
3. Arnold Schonberg



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"The Lost Generation"

1. American writers after WW I
2. New style of writing - simple and direct/less flowery
3. F. Scott Fitzgerald - *The Great Gatsby*
4. Ernest Hemingway - *The Sun Also Rises*



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MODERNISM IN LITERATURE

- **"stream of consciousness"** = modernist style of writing/interior monologue
- **Herman Hesse** -
 - 1. German modernist writer
 - 2. Interest and use of psychology in his novels
 - 3. Interest in Eastern religions - *Siddhartha*
- **James Joyce** -
 - 1. Irish modernist writer
 - 2. Use of stream of consciousness in his writing
 - 3. *Ulysses* - his masterpiece novel /banned in the USA/ new, shocking, and scandalous

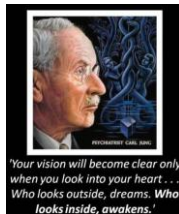


- **Virginia Woolfe** -
 - 1. British modernist writer
 - 2. Use of stream of consciousness
 - 3. Feminism - *A Room of One's Own*

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CARL JUNG

- Popularization of Freudian ideas
- **Carl Jung** - pupil of Freud's/collective unconsciousness/archetypes/myths, religions and philosophy



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• THE HEROIC AGE OF PHYSICS:

- Subatomic research
- The splitting of the atom
- The road to the atomic bomb
- Ernest Rutherford
- Werner Heisenberg - the uncertainty principle

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