



Rise of Dictators



- **Essential Questions**
- **1) How did events at the end of WWI, including the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, contribute to WWII?**
- **2) What factors allowed Hitler to gain control of Germany and rebuild its military? What is militarism?**
- **3) How are Fascism and Nazism alike? Different? How do Fascism and Nazism differ from other political ideologies?**



The Situation at the End of WWI

- Death and destruction
- The Kaiser has abdicated and left Germany
- No established form of government
- Millions of German workers had been killed or seriously injured during the war
- The Germany economy is ruined—>depression!
- Germany has become an international pariah (outcast)
- Germany is subject to an imposed peace settlement (**The Treaty of Versailles**)



The Treaty of Versailles

In Paris in 1919, the leaders of the victorious countries met to discuss the peace settlement. They were dominated by 'The Big Three' who were Georges Clemenceau of France, the American President, Woodrow Wilson and David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Britain. Germany was not invited to the peace conference.



Georges Clemenceau
French PM

Make Germany pay!
Stop Germany invading again.
Revenge.



David Lloyd George
British PM

Similar to French but worried that too harsh a treaty might cause more hostility in future



Woodrow Wilson
US President

Put forward the use of 'the 14 points' designed to establish a lasting peace in Europe

At the treaty of Versailles, Germany agreed to:

1. Accept the new map of Europe.
2. Accept the decisions made by the new League of Nations.
3. Limit the size of its army and navy.
4. To give up its Empire.
5. To accept blame for the war and to pay reparations to countries that suffered damage.

Reparations -

Money paid by the defeated countries to repair damage done to the victorious countries.

The treaty of Versailles treated Germany very harshly. President Wilson of the USA didn't like the treaty - he thought it was too harsh. Many historians argue that mistakes made at this treaty - by treating the Germans too harshly - actually caused World War II.

Germany's Problems, 1919-1924

- **1) Political instability**--There are uprisings against the new German republic even before it is properly formed. Extremist groups attempt to seize power from the weak government (eventually the Nazis!)
- **2) Economic ruin**--The war has devastated the economy and further problems occur as a result of the **Treaty of Versailles**, which had forced Germany to pay reparations to the Allies. Hyper-inflation makes paper money worthless
- **3) Unemployment**--Millions of soldiers returned home to find no jobs available.
- **4) Resentment**--Germans citizens were angry at the government for signing the Treaty of Versailles. Wanted revenge for losing World War I.



The Rise of Dictators: Benito Mussolini



1922- **Benito Mussolini** becomes dictator of Italy's new fascist, totalitarian government.

Hitler: Growing Up

- Hitler was born on April 20, 1889, at Braunau-am-Inn, Austria.
- Alois, his father, had risen from a poor peasant background to become an Austrian customs official and was able to provide his son with a secondary school education.
- He spent his early life as a failed art student in Vienna, painting picture postcards.
- He was strongly influenced by **Social Darwinism**— the belief that only the strongest survive. He would later apply this theory to his belief in German racial superiority.



THE EARLY YEARS IN WWI

- In 1913 Adolf Hitler moved to Munich in southern Germany. At the outbreak of the WWI, in 1914, he volunteered in the German army and was accepted into the 16th Bavarian Reserve Infantry Regime.
- He fought bravely, twice receiving the Iron Cross.
- In 1918, Hitler was hospitalized for blindness caused by a British gas attack in the Ypres Salient. In December 1918 he returned to his regiment back in Munich, only to witness Germany surrender to the Allies.



Short Video Clip: How did Hitler gain popularity and appeal?





Rise of Hitler: Early Years

- The shock of Germany's defeat in WWI intensified his commitment to racial nationalism. To lead Germany to a total victory over its racial enemies became his obsession.



The Nazi Party: A New Type of German Politics

- **Economic conditions gradually worsened:**
 - **runaway inflation wiped out savings and caused massive unemployment**
- Promising to cure Germany's economic problems, Hitler became the leader of the Nationalist Socialist Workers' Party in the early 1920's.
- Like Mussolini, Hitler incorporated military attitudes and techniques into politics.
- His followers believed that Hitler could restore Germany's strength and pride.

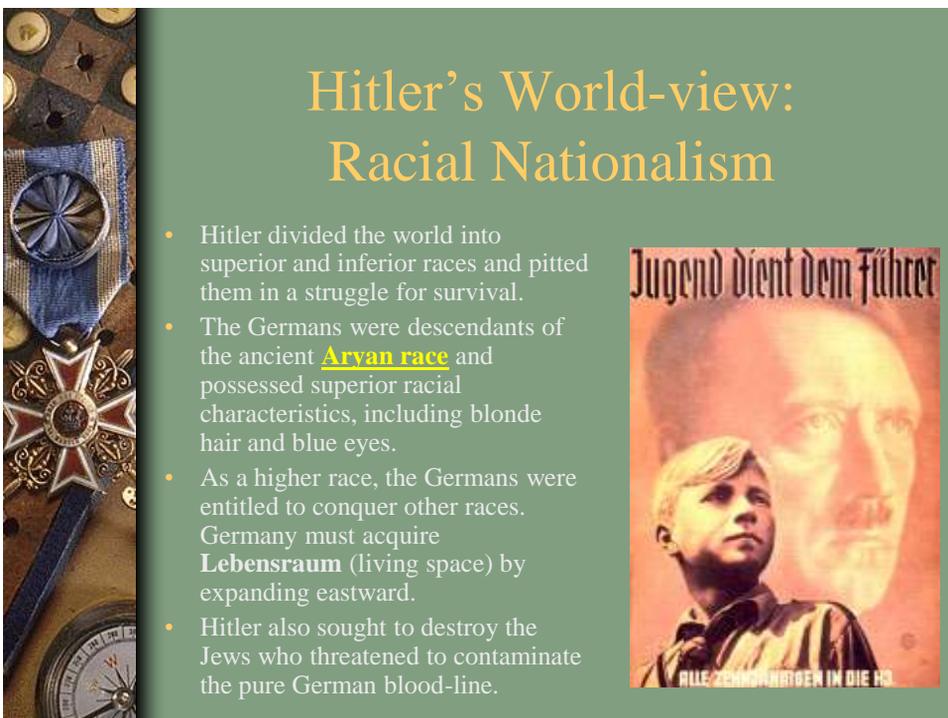




Donald Duck?

• In 1923, Hitler attempted to seize power in Munich--**Beer Hall Putsch**--or coup. He failed and was imprisoned for nine months. His trial and imprisonment gave Hitler more attention and prestige. While in prison he wrote **Mein Kampf** (**My Struggle**) which explained his world-view.

The arrival in Munich of troops supporting Hitler.



Hitler's World-view: Racial Nationalism

- Hitler divided the world into superior and inferior races and pitted them in a struggle for survival.
- The Germans were descendants of the ancient **Arvan race** and possessed superior racial characteristics, including blonde hair and blue eyes.
- As a higher race, the Germans were entitled to conquer other races. Germany must acquire **Lebensraum** (living space) by expanding eastward.
- Hitler also sought to destroy the Jews who threatened to contaminate the pure German blood-line.

Jugend dient dem Führer

ALLE ZEHNRHUNDERTEN IN DIE NS

Read through the following extracts from Hitler's book "Mein Kampf". Next to each, comment whether it provides a Christian (c), racial (r), economic (e) or political (p) reason for Hitler's anti-Semitism.

Note: Each quote may be a combination of more than one factor.

Quote from "Mein Kampf"	Religious, racial, economic and / or political?
"With satanic joy in his face, the black-haired Jewish youth lurks in wait for the unsuspecting girl whom he defiles with his blood, thus stealing her from her people..."	
"The personification of the devil as the symbol of all evil assumes the living shape of the Jew..."	
"Germany is the next great war aim of Bolshevism. It requires all the force of a young missionary idea to raise our people up again, to free them from the snares of this international serpent..."	
"I believe that I am acting in accordance with the will of the Almighty Creator: "by defending myself against the Jew, I am fighting for the work of the Lord".	
"The Jew has sinned against the masses in the course of the centuries, he has squeezed and sucked the blood again and again"	

Hitler Gains Popularity

- When Hitler left prison in 1924, he tightened his hold on the Nazi party.
 - The Nazi party grew from 27,000 members in 1925 to 178,000 members in 1929.
 - The Nazi party still only polled about less than 3 % of the vote and its future seemed bleak as economic conditions improved.



Fascism and Hitler: What does fascism mean and why is it opposed to Democracy?



In order to answer the above question, watch this short video clip!

Totalitarianism Vs. Nazi Fascism

Totalitarianism--The party-state determines what people should believe.

- No individual thinking is allowed.
- No natural rights that the state must respect.
- Like a **religion**, the totalitarian ideology is passed down by a leader who preaches about a heroic fight against evil.
- For Mussolini and Hitler, the enemy became the capitalist West, Jews, etc.

Fascism—an extremely conservative right-wing political ideology.

- Often driven by nationalistic fervor and the desire for territorial expansion
- Racial nationalism (Nazi fascism)
- The dictator is in total control and uses the military to instill fear.
- Violence is used to impose will.
- No other political parties are accepted.
- Use of propaganda



Rise of the Nazi Party



Why was Hitler considered a master of public speaking?

- The Depression of 1930 created the unrest needed for people to increasingly turn to Hitler's radicalism.
- The Nazi party went from 810,000 votes in 1928 to 6.4 million in 1930 and its representation in the Reichstag grew from 12 to 107.
- The German public wanted an end to the weak Weimer Republic, a revival of the economy, protection against the Communist threat, and revenge for the Treaty of Versailles.
- As a master of public speaking and propaganda, Hitler promised all of these things and more.



How did Hitler appeal to the German people?

How did Hitler gain control?

This will test your understanding of some of the techniques Hitler and the Nazis used to gain control of the people.

Source A



Resource by Mr. Yelland
www.SchoolHistory.co.uk



I'm beginning to comprehend, I think, some of the reasons for Hitler's astounding success ... He is restoring pageantry and colour and mysticism to the drab lives of twentieth century Germans ... The hall was a sea of brightly coloured flags. Even Hitler's arrival was made dramatic. The band stopped playing. There was a hush over 30,000 people packed in the hall. Then the band struck up the Badenweiler march, a very catchy tune and used only, I'm told, when Hitler makes his big entries. Hitler appeared at the back of the auditorium, and, followed by his aides Goering, Goebbels, Hess, Himmler and the others, he strode slowly down the long centre aisle while 30,000 hands were raised in salute ... In such an atmosphere no wonder, then, that every word dropped by Hitler seemed like an inspired word from on high. Man's - or at least the German's - critical faculty is swept away at such moments and every lie pronounced is accepted as high truth itself!

This extract is taken from William Shirer's Berlin diary, published in 1941 (Shirer was an American reporter who was in Germany at this time).

THE RISE OF HITLER



- In the presidential elections of the spring of 1932, Hitler became the most popular next to **Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg**.
- In July he outpolled all other parties with some 14 million votes and 230 seats in the parliament.
- **Question:** What actions would Hitler take to make himself dictator of Germany?



The police state was controlled by Stormtroopers (SA) or elite military and the Gestapo (SS)

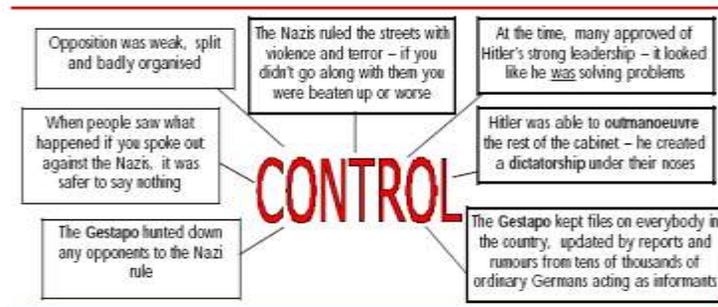


Study this! Then we'll play a game!

THE HITLER STATE

The Nazis gained enormous popularity due to the terrible conditions in Germany, effective propaganda, and their promises to solve all Germany's problems. However, they were never supported by a majority of German voters between 1930 and 1933....

Once Adolf Hitler had been appointed Chancellor (1933), he managed to take total control of Germany:



1. Introduction

Despite being made chancellor in January 1933, Hitler's was in a weak position:

		
Parliament	Party	President
Hitler was only chancellor of a coalition government – of its 11 members, only 3 were Nazis!	The SA was becoming difficult to control. Its leader, Ernst Rohm, was starting to challenge Hitler's leadership	President Hindenburg had ultimate control. He deeply distrusted Hitler.



A PowerPoint Interactive!

Let's play the
**Dictatorship Decision
 Game! "How Hitler
 Became Fuhrer!"**



Introduction and Rules:

Hitler wants to become dictator of Germany. As one of his closest advisors, you want to help him.



The obstacles which may stand in his way are:

- ☹ Any new laws must be passed by the Reichstag
- ☹ There are only 3 nazis in the government
- ☹ He does not have the support of the army which feels threatened by the SA
- ☹ Opposition parties exist
- ☹ Hindenburg, the president can sack him at any time



If you accept this mission – you will need to eliminate these obstacles.

You will be given various situations and courses of actions

Think carefully before deciding a course of action, weigh up the consequences carefully.

Failure is not an option!



Hitler has only 3 nazi's in the cabinet, this is not enough to get a majority to pass the laws he wants

What should he do?

A

Persuade Hindenburg to use article 48 to let him pass laws.

B

Call for new elections to try and get more Nazis in parliament.

C

Start to pass new laws feeling confident that the parliament members will feel intimidated by him and will vote for whatever he wants.



Before the elections the Reichstag burns down. A communist 'Van der Lubbe' is found inside with matches and admits his guilt.



What should he do?

A

Hang Van der Lubbe for treason.

B

Take revenge on the communists. Attack without mercy until the streets run red with blood.

C

Persuade Hindenburg this is part of a communist revolution. Ask for powers to arrest communists to save the Republic.



Hitler wants to pass an Enabling Law. This would allow him to rule without consulting parliament for 4 years. To pass this law he needs have a 2:1 majority.

What should he do?

A

Allow all the parties to vote on the law. Use the SA to count the votes.

B

Use the SA to prevent other politicians entering the Reichstag. Only allow Nazis in to vote on the law.

C

Use bribery to persuade other parties to vote for the law. Use intimidation to prevent other others from voting against it.



Germany is governed by a network of officials , not all of whom support the Nazis. What should he do?

A

Replace the existing network with his own network of loyal Nazi officials.

B

Place some Nazi members in all government offices to ensure his orders are carried out.

C

Get rid of the network of officials. He will rely on a close circle of advisors to carry out his orders.



Hitler still does not have the support of the army who feel threatened by the SA. The leader of the SA is very popular with the people and wishes to merge the SA with the army

What should he do?



A

Rohm is popular and an asset. Make him leader of the army and the SA into one Nazi fighting force.

B

Get the SS to kill Rohm and leading SA men in a top secret mission

C

Remove Rohm from leading the SA. Replace the army with the SS.



Hindenburg, the president of the Republic dies. What should Hitler do?



A

Start organising elections for the next future president of the Republic

B

Make himself President

C

Appoint Goebbels, (his minister of Propaganda as President so that he can control the president



**Do your answers reveal
that you have what
it takes to advise a dictator?**



Hitler has only 3 nazi's in the cabinet, this is not enough to get a majority to pass the laws he wants

What should he do?

A

Persuade Hindenburg to use article 48 to let him pass laws.

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Call for new elections to try and get more Nazis in parliament.

C

Start to pass new laws feeling confident that the parliament members will feel intimidated by him and will vote for whatever he wants.



A

Persuade Hindenburg to use article 48 to let Hitler pass laws.

Hindenburg refuses to pass article 48. He realizes Hitler can not be trusted. Hitler is sacked.



Better luck next time!





C

Start to pass new laws feeling confident that the parliament members will feel intimidated by him and will vote for whatever he wants.



The parliament refuses to pass Hitler's laws. The Reichstag complains about him. Hindenburg sacks Hitler.



Better luck next time!



B

Call for new elections to try and get more nazis in parliament

AN EXCELLENT CHOICE

Hindenburg agrees to new elections being held.





Before the elections the Reichstag burns down.
A communist 'Van der Lubbe' is found inside
with matches and admits his guilt.



What should he do?

A

Hang Van der
Lubbe for
treason.

B

Take revenge on
the communists.
Attack without
mercy until the
streets run red
with blood.

C

Persuade Hindenburg
this is part of a
communist
revolution. Ask for
powers to arrest
communists to save
the Republic.



A

Hang Van der
Lubbe for
treason.

This causes further conflict
between the Nazi's and
communists. Violence erupts
into the streets. Hindenburg is
convinced the Nazi's can't be
trusted and sacks Hitler.



Better luck next time!





B

Take revenge on the communists. Attack without mercy until the streets run red with blood.



Hindenburg realises that he was right. The nazis are a bunch of thugs and can not be trusted. Hindenburg sacks Hitler.



Better luck next time!



C

Persuade Hindenburg this is part of a communist revolution. Ask for powers to arrest communists to save the Republic.

GOOD CHOICE

Hitler takes advantage of emergency laws, communists are arrested, their newspapers are shut down. The communists are unable to campaign for the election and prevent them from campaigning for the elections. When elections are held he wins 43.9% of the votes. He is able to form his own government.





Hitler wants to pass an Enabling Law. This would allow him to rule without consulting parliament for 4 years. To pass this law he needs have a 2:1 majority.

What should he do?

A

Allow all the parties to vote on the law. Use the SA count the votes.

B

Use the SA to prevent other politicians entering the Reichstag. Only allow Nazis in to vote on the law.

C

Use bribery to persuade other parties to vote for the law. Use intimidation to prevent other others from voting against it.



A

Allow all the parties to vote on the law. Use the SA count the votes.



The SA rig the voting to ensure a 2:1 majority. There is an uproar by the Reichstag who demand a recount!

Hitler is not happy!

Better Luck Next time





B

Use the SA to prevent other politicians entering the Reichstag. Only allow Nazis in to vote on the law.



They complain to Hindenburg. Hindenburg sacks Hitler!!

Better Luck Next time



C

Use bribery to persuade other parties to vote for the law. Use intimidation to prevent other others from voting against it.

GOOD CHOICE

The enabling act is passed. (Almost legally!) Hindenburg doesn't intervene. Hitler can now rule however he likes. In July he bans all political parties except the Nazi's. Germany is a one party state





Germany is governed by a network of officials , not all of whom support the Nazis. What should he do?

A

Replace the existing network with his own network of loyal Nazi officials.

B

Place some Nazi members in all government offices to ensure his orders are carried out.

C

Get rid of the network of officials. He will rely on a close circle of advisor to carry out his orders.



C

Destroy local governments and regional parliaments You will rely on a close circle of advisor to carry out your orders.



This system works well for a couple of weeks, however there is too much to organise and the system falls into chaos. The people complain rise up against the Nazis.

Better Luck Next time



B

Infiltrate the local government and regional parliaments with loyal Nazis who can ensure your orders are being carried out

The laws are carried out however resistance goes underground and sabotage laws. The workers resent the intimidation by the Nazi officials and refuse to work. Hindenburg sacks Hitler.



Better Luck Next time



A

Destroy local government and regional parliaments. Appoint your own loyal network of officials to carry out your orders

Excellent choice

Hitler has loyal workers that are keen to carry out his orders. He can control every section of Germany.





Hitler still does not have the support of the army who feel threatened by the SA. The leader of the SA is very popular with the people and wishes to merge the SA with the army



What should he do?

A

Rohm is popular and an asset. Make him leader of the army and the SA into one Nazi fighting force.

B

Get the SS to kill Rohm and leading SA men in a top secret mission

C

Remove Rohm from leading the SA. Replace the army by the SA



A

Rohm is popular and an asset. Make him leader of the army and the SA into one Nazi fighting force.

Rohm decides to use his new fighting force and popularity to overthrow Hitler. Faced with his military strength Hitler has no option but to leave.



Better luck next time!





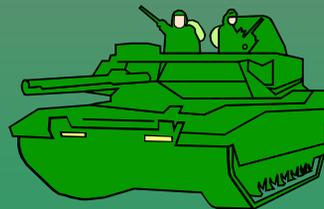
C

Remove Rohm from leading the SA. Replace the army by the SA



Better Luck Next time

The army is extremely annoyed by this and organise a revolt to overthrow Hitler.



B

Get the SS to kill Rohm and leading SA men is a top secret mission



GOOD CHOICE

The army are more likely to support Hitler as has chosen them over the SA.

Rohm no longer poses a threat to his leadership, and the violent deaths of Hitler's enemies works as a deterrent to other potential enemies

WELL DONE



Hindenburg, the president of the Republic dies. What should Hitler do?



A

Start organising elections for the next future president of the Republic

B

Make himself President

C

Appoint Goebbels, his minister of Propaganda, as President so that he can control the president



A

Start organising elections for the next future president of the Republic

Elections are held, Joseph Goebbels, minister of propaganda stands against you. He stages a amazing campaign and wins. Once he is president he sacks Hi



Better Luck Next time





C

Appoint Goebbels, (his minister of Propaganda as President so that he can control the president



Better Luck Next time



Goebbels enjoys his new powerful position so much that he decides to sack Hitler and have power all to himself.



B

Make himself President

Excellent choice

He now has complete control of Germany. He hold the two highest positions in Germany. He is the 'Fuehrer'. One final act is to make the army swear personal allegiance to Hitler instead of to the country.

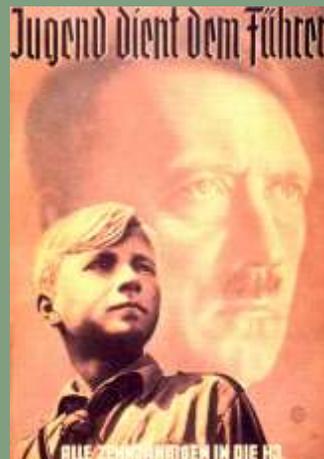




Topic: Hitler seizure of power in the 1930's!

Opening Questions:

How did dictators such as Hitler use **propaganda** to gain public support? What was the purpose of the poster on the right?





How did Hitler gain power in 1933? Will Hitler fulfill his promises?



How did Hitler come to power in 1933?



Hitler promised **strong government**.
Hitler, like many other groups believed that the Weimar Republic was **weak**.
Hitler promised to get rid of the **Treaty of Versailles** by taking back land and re-arming.
Hitler's propoganda made people believe that the Weimar politicians had **stabbed Germany in the back** in 1918.



Hitler appealed to all classes:
JUNKERS (aristocrats) - feared Communism and wanted re-armament. Hitler promised both.
MIDDLE CLASS - wanted law and order and feared communism.
WORKING CLASS - wanted jobs. Hitler promised to end unemployment.
CHURCH - supported Hitler because Communists were atheist.



Hitler began his rise to power in 1923 when he attempted the **Munich Putsch**.
Although his attempt failed he used his trial to gain **publicity**.
In prison he wrote **Mein Kampf** setting out his ideas.
More importantly, he changed his ideas about how to gain power. He decided to take power legally, using the democratic system, which he then planned to destroy.



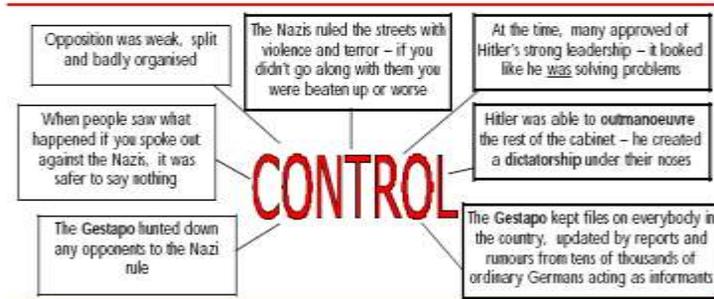
Complete this!

THE HITLER STATE



The Nazis gained enormous popularity due to the terrible conditions in Germany, effective propoganda, and their promises to solve all Germany's problems. However, they were never supported by a majority of German voters between 1930 and 1933....

Once Adolf Hitler had been appointed Chancellor (1933), he managed to take total control of Germany:



Rise of the Nazi Party

- In 1932 the Nazi party won 37.3 percent of the vote, far more than any other party but still not a majority.
- Aging President Paul von Hindenburg (1847-1934) was pressured into naming Hitler as Chancellor.
- Hitler took office at the beginning of 1933 and quickly moved to assume dictatorial powers.



Hitler's speech after being named chancellor:

"SA and SS, Heil! The great time has now begun. Germany is now awakened. We have won power in Germany. Now we must win over the German people. I know, my comrades, it must have been difficult at times, when you were desiring change which didn't come, so time and time again the appeal has to be made to continue the struggle - you mustn't act yourself, you must obey, you must give in, you must submit to this overwhelming need to obey."

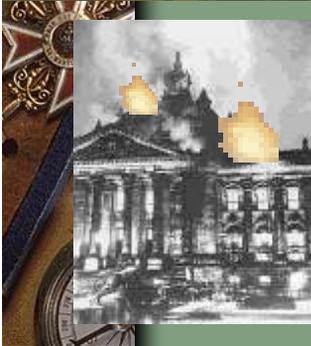




Hitler becomes Dictator



- After a “communist” set fire to the **Reichstag** in February, Hitler convinced Hindenburg to sign an emergency decree--Hitler used these emergency powers to arrest members of political parties that opposed him.
- By 1933, Hitler was able to gain a majority of support within the Reichstag to pass the **Enabling Act of 1933**, which gave Hitler unlimited dictatorial authority.



Nazi Germany: The Leader-State

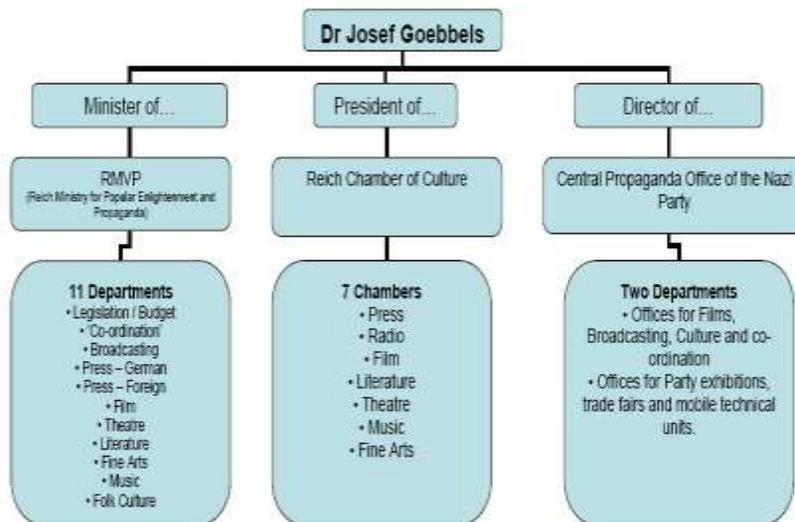


- The **Third Reich** was organized as a leader-state.
- Hitler, the **Fuehrer** (leader), commanded the supreme loyalty of the people and held unlimited power.
- The Ministry of Popular Enlightenment – **Joseph Goebbels**-- used **propaganda** by controlling the press, book publishing, the radio, the theater, and the cinema





Goebbels and the Propaganda Machine



Questions

1. From this diagram, what aspects of propaganda did the Nazis consider most important?
2. How could (a) Intentionalist and (b) Structuralist historians use this diagram to substantiate their arguments?

Nazi Regime






- The Nazi regime became a **police state** –where the Nazis suspended civil rights and mass arrested all opponents
- The police state was controlled by **Stormtroopers** (SA) or elite military and the **Gestapo** (SS) or secret state police led by Heinrich Himmler
- Most Germans believed that the new government was trying to solve Germany's problems

Heinrich Himmler

The Gestapo



Your Anti-Nazi Propaganda Poster

- Directions: Imagine it's the early 1930's and Hitler is growing in popularity and power, largely due to his effective use of German propaganda. You are in charge of the media in Great Britain, and you wish to design an anti-Nazi propaganda poster to counteract Hitler. Your poster must:
 - 1) Look appealing (no scribbles)
 - 2) Have a message, clearly written out
 - 3) Have illustrations (in color would be nice). Suggestions:
 - You can make fun of the enemy in an amusing, cartoonish way
 - Or, your poster can be serious, showing the potential horrors of Hitler's reign.
 - 4) Avoid vulgarities and show racial sensitivity





Life in Nazi Germany 1933-9

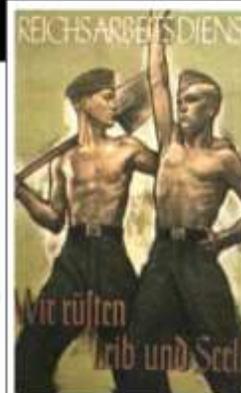
Workers and work



When Hitler came to power in 1933, six million Germans were unemployed. His most important task was to find them jobs. During the election he had promised voters 'work and bread' if he ever became leader.

Reichsarbeitsdienst (RAD)

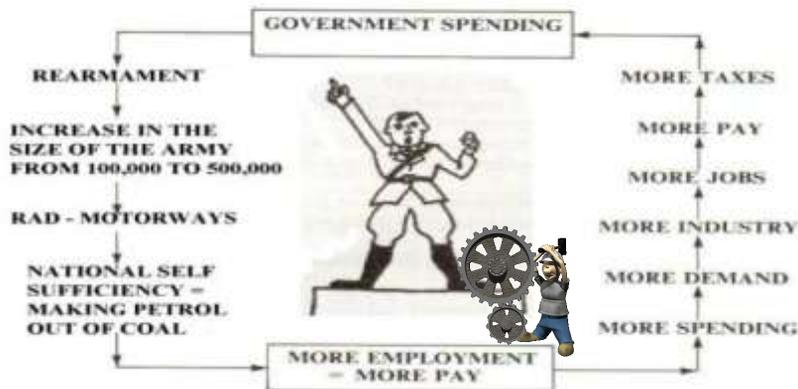
Hitler's first action was to set up a National Labour Service. This organisation gave men jobs in public works schemes. These were jobs such as digging drainage ditches on farms, planting new forests, or building schools and hospitals. The biggest public works scheme was the construction of a network of motorways. Men in the RAD had to wear military uniform, live in camps and were only given pocket money as wages. But for many thousands of men that was better than life with no job - they got free meals and were made to feel proud as they were helping build Hitler's new Germany. Moreover, Hitler removed restrictions on the number of hours a worker had to work.



A Nazi Propaganda poster for the Reichsarbeitsdienst (National Labour Service)



Putting Germany back to Work

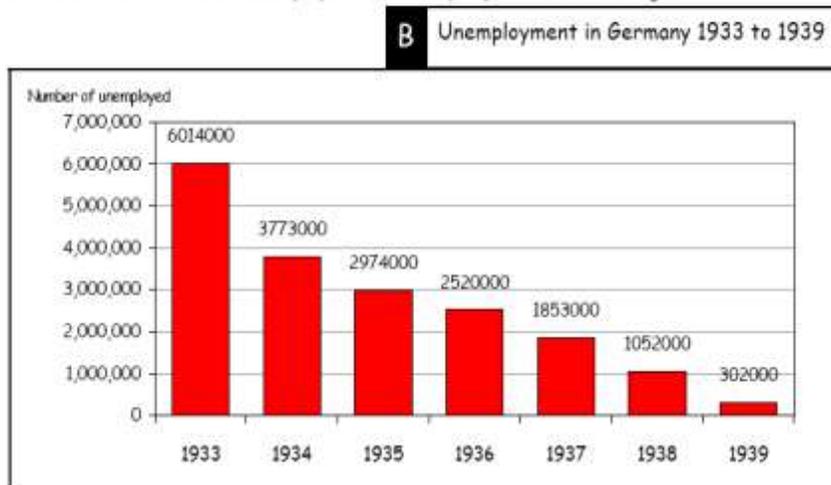


Questions

1. In your own words explain how rearmament and increasing the size of the Germany Army would help to put Germany back to work.
2. What other public work programmes did RAD build beside motorways?
3. What is the German name for National Self Sufficiency?
4. What other products did the Nazi government encourage German industry to produce under its National Self Sufficiency programme?
5. Explain in your own words how National Self Sufficiency helped to create jobs?
6. What other methods did the Nazis use to reduce unemployment in Germany?

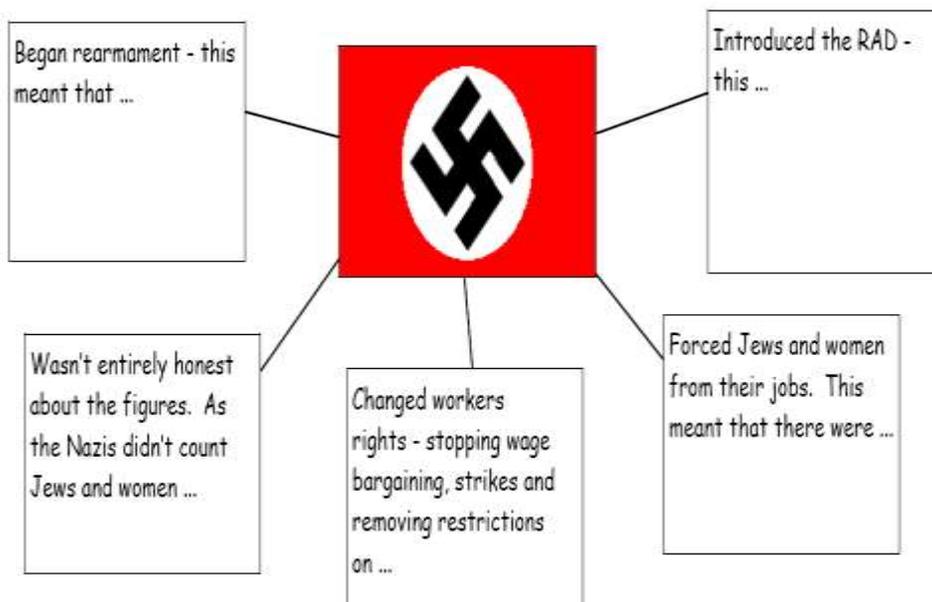
The attack on unemployment

The results of Hitler's attack on unemployment look very impressive at first sight:

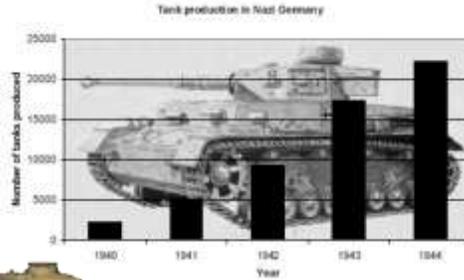
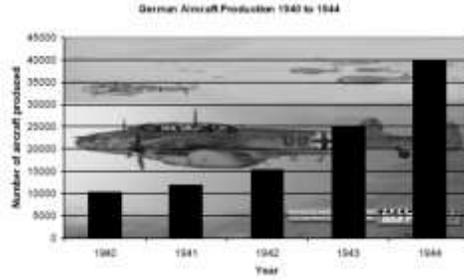
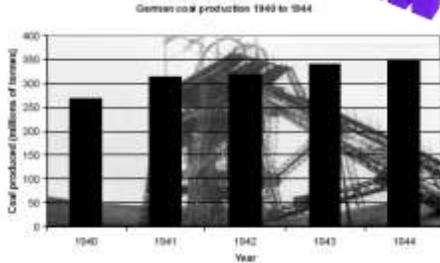


Yet the drop in unemployment was not all due to the creation of new jobs. Soon after the Nazis came to power many Jews and women were forced out of their jobs. Although their jobs were given to unemployed people, the names of the Jews or women who became unemployed were not recorded on the unemployment registers! Thus the figures do not tell the whole story.

Measures Hitler took to reduce unemployment



German Prewar Production—Rearmament



Directions:

Analyze and use in conjunction with graphic organizer



Graphic Organizer

Explain how Hitler and the Nazis would present the same set of data about Germany's industrial production during World War II to three different groups of people. Think about what the audience would want to hear. The first one has been done for you. Read this and use it as a model for answering the question for the other two groups.

Group 1: Workers Group 2: The Army Group 3: Businessmen and factory owners

Group 1: Workers	Group 2: The Army	Group 3: Businessmen and factory owners
<p>Hitler would use the three graphs to show that there were plenty of jobs for the workers in Germany producing the weapons for the war.</p> <p>Hitler could also say that the rising aircraft and tank production showed the strength of Germany's armed forces. He would say that this showed that the Nazis were protecting the German people well.</p> <p>The graph of coal production could be used to show that there was fuel for factories and homes.</p>		



What is the purpose of this poster? 

Hitler & Prosperity

- By 1936, the reinvigoration of the economy, stimulated in part by rearmament, had virtually **eliminated unemployment**.
- Just as importantly, it appeared that Hitler was rebuilding Germany's power in international affairs.





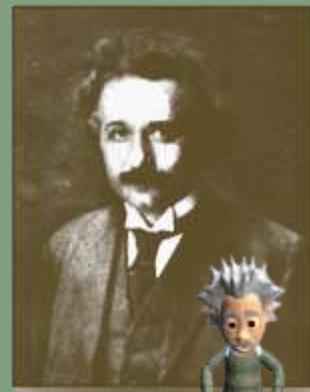
Treatment of Jews in Germany before the War: 1933-39

- In 1934, law required Jews, to wear a yellow **Star of David** on their clothing while in public.
- Jews were publicly humiliated.
- Forced to sit in separate seats on public transportation.
- The word "**Juden**" or Jew was painted above the doors of their homes and businesses.



The Nuremberg Laws

- **The Nuremberg Laws (1935):**
 - 1. German citizenship was taken from all Jews.
 - 2. Marriages between Jews and non-Jews were forbidden.
 - 3. Sexual relations between Jews and non-Jews was forbidden
 - 4. Jews forbidden to display their national flag or colors
- Caused increased violence against German Jews. By 1938, a quarter of the half million Jews in Germany fled the country.
- Fleeing Jews were forbidden to take any property and to leave only with the clothes on their backs.
- One of the better known people to leave was **Albert Einstein**, the famous scientist.



“The Night of Broken Glass” (1938)

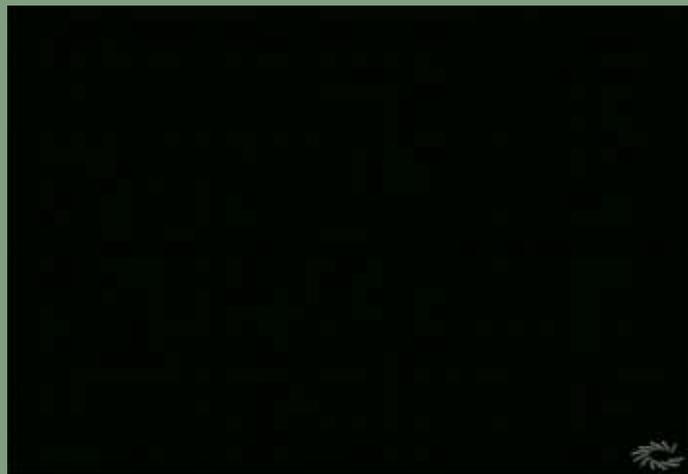
- After the assassination of a Nazi official in Paris, Hitler ordered the head of the SS, [Heinrich Himmler](#), Hitler’s right-hand man, to retaliate against Jews in Germany.
- Led to ["The Night of the Broken Glass"](#) –
 - A week of terror against Jews.
 - Jewish shops, homes and synagogues, were destroyed or burned to the ground.
 - Jews were forced to get on their hands and knees to scrub streets with brushes
 - Others were arrested or killed.
- Heinrich Himmler also ordered the expansion of concentration camps throughout Germany.



What event does this represent?



25-Minute Video: “Witness: Voices from the Holocaust” Part I



Pay close attention! Your assignments follow!





Prelude to the Holocaust-- Anti-Semitism in Germany

Assignments:

Complete the following worksheet readings and questions:

- 1) “The German Master Race”
- 2) ”Nazi Actions Against Jews, 1933-1939
- 3) “The Nazis and Racism”
- 4) “Source Work: The Mistreatment of Jews in Germany”
- **Due time: Today at 12:30 pm!**

Nazi Actions Against Jews, 1933-39

1. When and how were the Jews persecuted?

	How is Hitler attacking the Jews? (tick as appropriate)		
	Mental Health	Material Comforts	Physical Health
1933: Early Moves			
▪ Jewish teachers and civil servants were sacked.			
▪ Jews were banned from public places like parks / cafes.			
▪ Hitler declared a one-day boycott of Jewish businesses			
1935: The Nuremberg Laws:			
▪ Jews were not allowed to marry non-Jews.			
▪ Jews had to wear the 'Star of David'.			
▪ Jewish children were expelled from non-Jewish schools.			
▪ Jews were banned from being German citizens.			
1938: Kristallnacht			
▪ 91 Jews were murdered			
▪ 20,000 Jews were put into concentration camps			
▪ 200 Jewish synagogues were burnt.			
▪ Jews were fined 1 billion marks			

Discussion points:

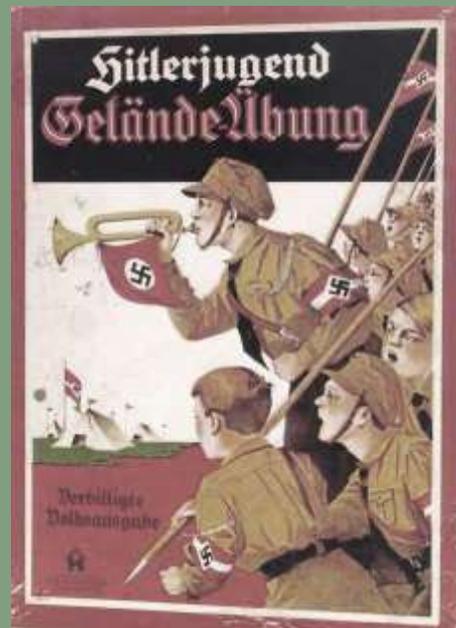
1. Do the actions of this table suggest that Hitler's policies were mainly motivated by religious, racial, political or economic factors? Explain your answer.

2. Over half of German Jews emigrated 1933-39. When would you have left as a Jew, and why?

3. Many Jews nevertheless chose to stay. Why do you think that this was?



- Q. What is this!





2-minute video clip: Watch this!

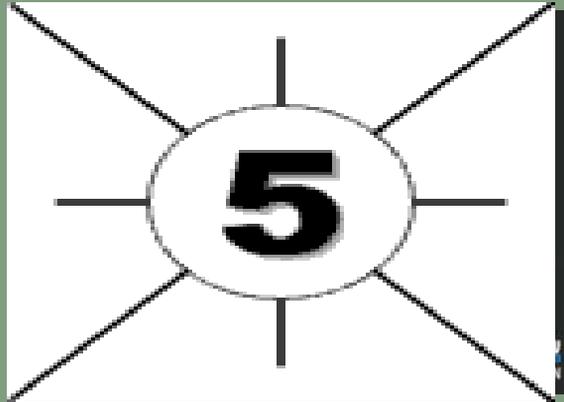


What was it like to go to school
in Nazi Germany?

- Answer: You were taught at an early age that “pure” Germans or “Aryans” were racially superior to the Jews.
- **ASSIGNMENT:** Complete “Young People in Nazi Germany (1933-1939).”



World War II, The Road to War: The Clouds of War (03:37)



Could Hitler have been stopped,
thereby preventing World War II?



Germany becomes a militaristic state

- Hitler sought to unite the German people
 - “protecting the 10 million Germans living outside the Reich”
- In 1935, Hitler declared that Germany was no longer bound by the Versailles treaty and began to rearm.
 - March 16, 1935- Hitler announces conscription and plans a 36 division, 500,000 men army





Italy also becomes an aggressor nation!



October 1935- Italy invades Ethiopia

Italians rally around Mussolini who, like Hitler, begins to display imperialistic and militaristic intentions.



Germany aids fascists in Spain!

- Hitler exploited the Spanish Civil War of 1936-39
 - → Germany and Italy supplied Franco, leader of the fascist party, and the Soviet Union supplied the Spanish republic
- In March 1936, Hitler reoccupied the Rhineland, taking away the buffer zone between Germany and France.

An Alliance Forms— “The Axis of Evil?”



- Fall 1936- [The Rome-Berlin Axis](#) —an alliance between Italy and Germany – is formed
- December 1937- Japanese sink the U.S.S. Panay. 2 Americans are killed

The New German Empire Grows!



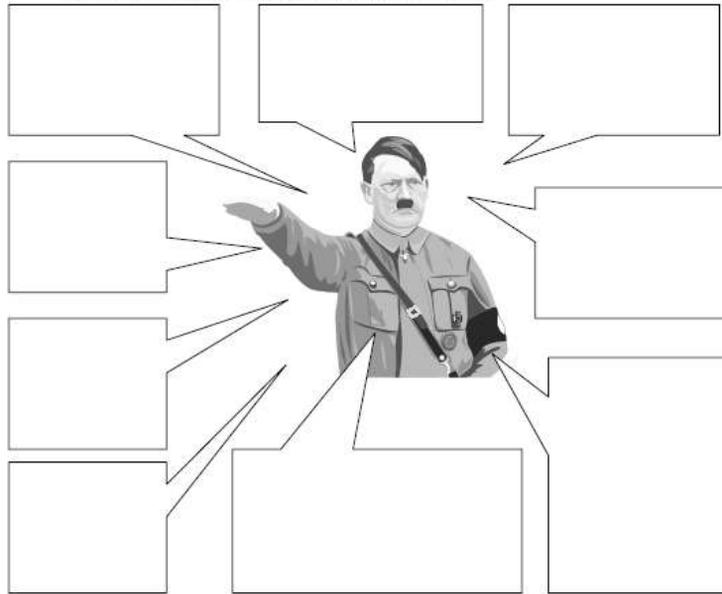
In 1938 Hitler annexed Austria bringing about [Anschluss](#) --union of Germany and Austria

"This land and this people does not come to the Reich with hat in hand. I myself lead you home." --Hitler



What did Hitler believe in?

Directions: Identify 9 major beliefs of Hitler. Write them in the boxes.



...and what about the women of Nazi Germany? How did Hitler feel about them?

- Complete the worksheet “Women and the Family.”
 - Note: I believe that this will be the first assignment that you will need to access on my new website (Time to practice!): <http://historyscholars.weebly.com>
 - Check “The Rise of Dictators” folder!





End?