

# The Inter War Years

By Mr. Cegielski

## between the wars

- **Essential Questions:**
  - Why did much of Europe, and especially Germany, experience economic problems after WWI?
  - Why did America experience an economic boom and a cultural transformation?
  - Why did the Stock Market crash in 1929, causing the Great Depression?
  - What was the New Deal?
  - What economic and political conditions allowed dictators such as Adolph Hitler and Benito Mussolini to assume power in Europe?
  - How were Nazism and Fascism alike? Unlike?

## The Situation at the End of WWI

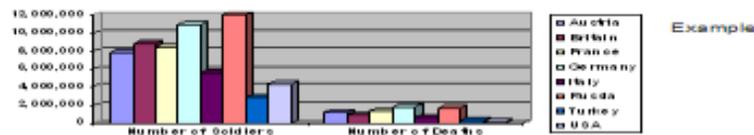
- Death and destruction
- The Kaiser has abdicated and left Germany
- No established form of government
- Millions of German workers had been killed or seriously injured during the war
- The Germany economy is ruined—>depression!
- Germany has become an international pariah (outcast)
- Germany is subject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

### Statistics related to the First World War

| Nation               | Total Number of Servicemen engaged in the war. | Number of deaths. | Number of soldiers wounded. | Number of men taken prisoner or reported missing. |
|----------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Austria              | 7,800,000                                      | 1,200,000         | 3,620,000                   | 2,200,000   |
| Britain (inc Empire) | 8,904,467                                      | 908,371           | 2,090,212                   | 191,652   |
| France               | 8,410,000                                      | 1,357,800         | 4,266,000                   | 537,000   |
| Germany              | 11,000,000                                     | 1,773,700         | 4,216,058                   | 1,152,800   |
| Italy                | 5,615,000                                      | 650,000           | 947,000                     | 600,000   |
| Russia               | 12,000,000                                     | 1,700,000         | 4,950,000                   | 2,500,000   |
| Turkey               | 2,850,000                                      | 325,000           | 400,000                     | 250,000   |
| United States        | 4,355,000                                      | 126,000           | 234,300                     | 4,500   |

Answer the following questions:

1. Which country had the most soldiers in World War One?
2. Which country had the least soldiers in World War One?
3. Which country had the highest number of deaths?
4. Which country had the least number of deaths?



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### 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.



Meanwhile  
in America...



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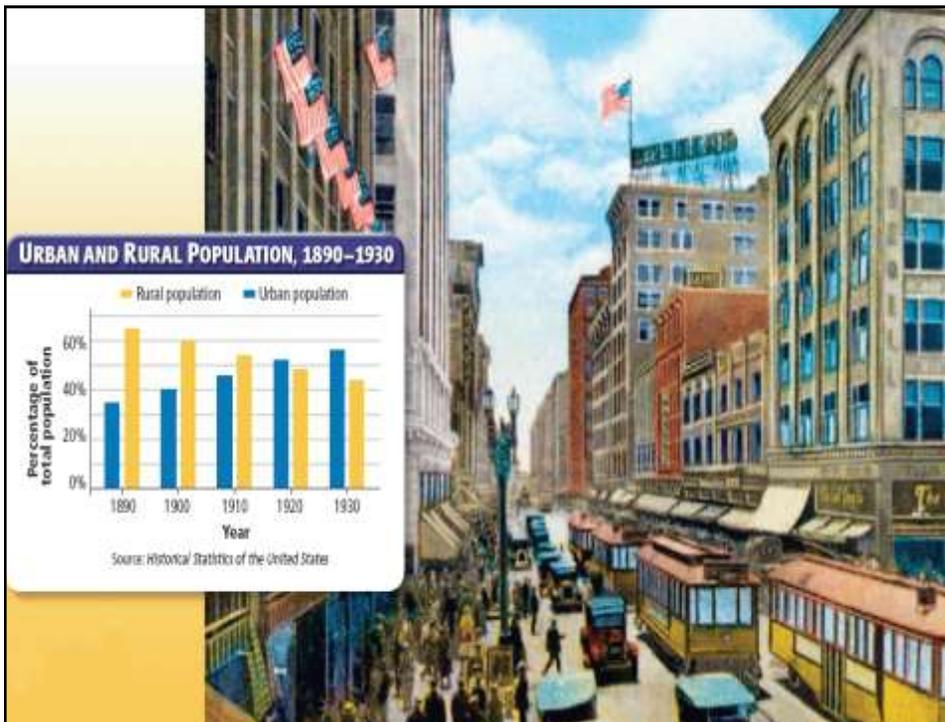
# Post-War America



At the end of the 1919, World War I ended!

America's government was prospering!

Many soldiers returned home and began to search for jobs. **What would they find?**

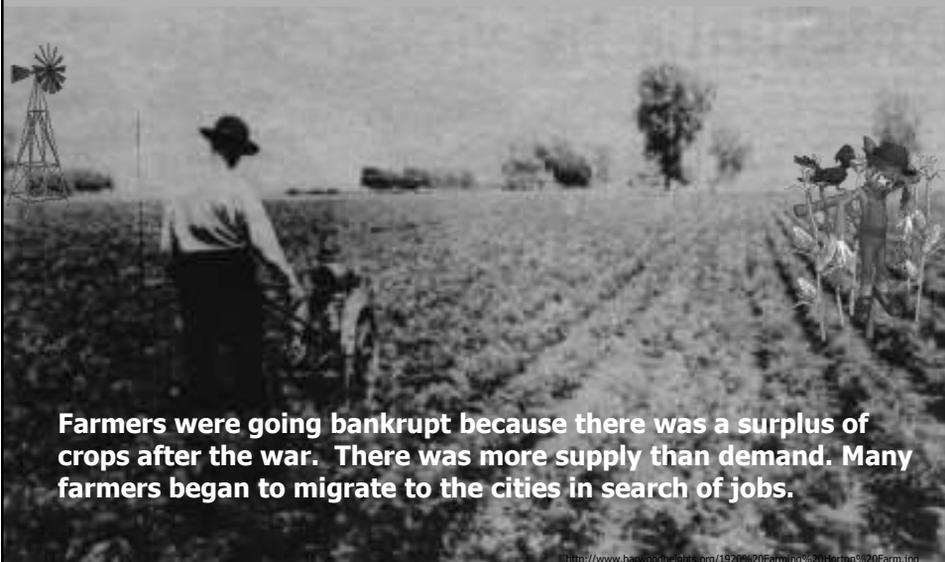


**Wages in cities increased by about 20%**



Factory workers during the 1920's

**Farmers Suffered after World War I**  
**Where would they go?**



Farmers were going bankrupt because there was a surplus of crops after the war. There was more supply than demand. Many farmers began to migrate to the cities in search of jobs.

<http://www.hanxoo.com/1920%20Farming%20Herten%20Farm.jpg>

# What hapened during the 1920's?

The **"Roaring Twenties"** (1920-1929) describes a period of time in the United States that experienced social, artistic, and cultural dynamism.

After World War I, jazz music blossomed, the "flapper" redefined modern womanhood, Art Deco peaked, and finally the Wall Street Crash of 1929 marked the end of the era, as The Great Depression set in.

There were several inventions and discoveries, great industrial growth and growing consumer demand and aspirations, and significant changes in lifestyle.

Characterized by:

- Development of Entertainment (Flappers, Fashion, Cinema etc)
- KKK and Racism
- Prohibition
- Effects of Prohibition (Speakeasies, Moonshine, Corruption, Al Capone and Organised Crime)



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# The Roaring 1920s—Swingin'!!!!

- Business Booms
- First shopping mall built
- First fast food chain, A&W Root Beer
- Appliances all the rage—radios, washing machines, telephones, cars
- Companies spend \$1.5 billion on advertising in 1927
- Henry Ford built his automobile empire
- People began to buy things on credit—>Mass consumerism!



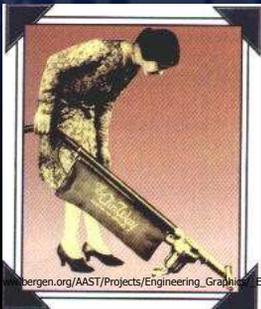
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**ELECTRICITY** A Cause of Change

Electricity became more popular in homes  
People began buying more electrical appliances



Vacuum and Washing machine



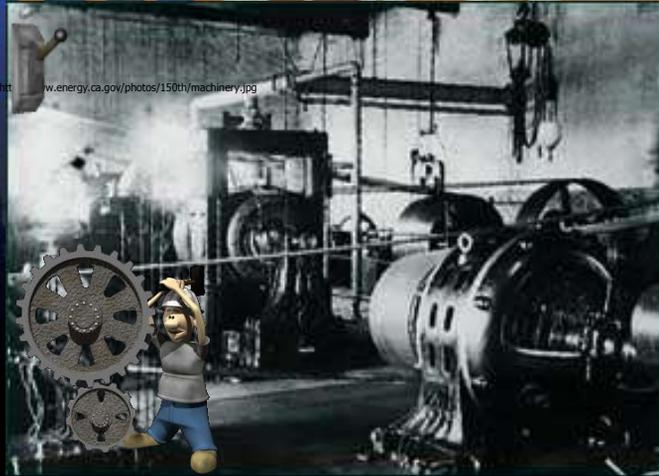
[http://www.whirlpoolappliances.ca/english/laundry/laundry/images/shot\\_1920.gif](http://www.whirlpoolappliances.ca/english/laundry/laundry/images/shot_1920.gif)

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# Machinery

There was an increase in the production of steel, gasoline, rubber, and roads.

Assembly lines made production of cars easier and faster.



# Automobile

<http://www.thehenryford.org/education/smartfun/model/second/second.html>



1923 Ford Model T coupe.

**Henry Ford** —inventor of the Model T and the assembly line--wanted every family in America to own one of his cars.

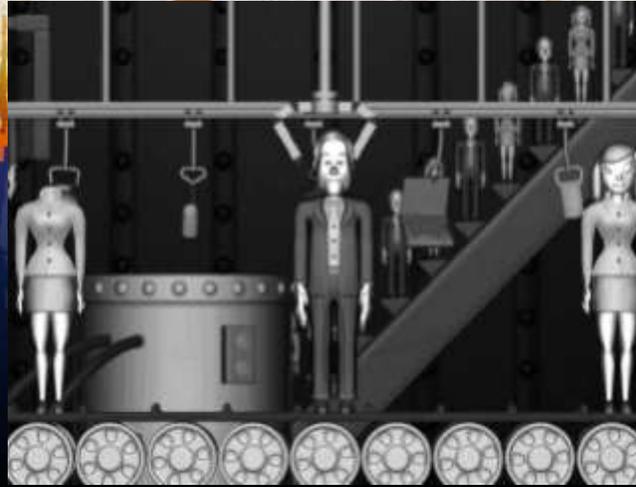
An **assembly line** is a manufacturing process in which interchangeable parts are added to a product in a sequential manner to quickly create a finished product.

Ford was the first businessman to build factories around that concept.

Led to rise of modern consumer culture-- More people were able to afford automobiles so cars began to be sold more often.

Houses began to change- they now had garages to store the family car.

## The Result of the Assembly Line



What message is this animated clip suggesting about the assembly line?

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# A New Popular Culture is Born

The Main Idea

New technologies helped produce a new mass culture in the 1920s.

Essential Questions

- How did mass entertainment change in the 1920s?
- Who were the cultural heroes of the 1920s?
- How was the culture of the 1920s reflected in the arts and literature of the era?

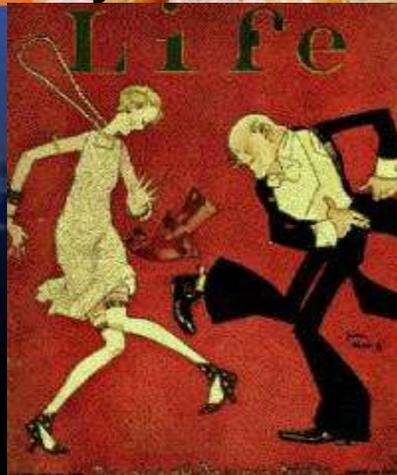
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**Contrast the women in these two drawings. What's the difference and why?**

● **Victorian Woman**



**Jazz Age Woman**



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# Radio Drives Popular Culture



During the 1920s, the radio went from being a little-known novelty to being standard equipment in every American home.

## Rise of the Radio

- [Guglielmo Marconi](#) invented the radio in the late 1800s, and by the early 1900s the military and ships at sea used them.
- In 1920, most Americans still didn't own radios, and there was not any programming.
- In 1920, a radio hobbyist near Pittsburgh started playing records over his radio, and people started listening.

## Radio Station Boom

- The growing popularity of those simple broadcasts caught the attention of Westinghouse, a radio manufacturer.
- In October 1920, Westinghouse started KDKA, the first radio station.
- By 1922 the U.S. had 570 stations.
- Technical improvements in sound and size helped popularity.
- Americans now had a shared experience.

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# Radio

Radio was the main source for news.  
Radio shows were a popular way to be entertained.



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# The Movies!

WARNER BROS. SUPREME TRIUMPH  
**AL JOLSON**  
"THE **JAZZ SINGER**"

Movies exploded in popularity during the 1920s for several reasons.

### New Film Techniques

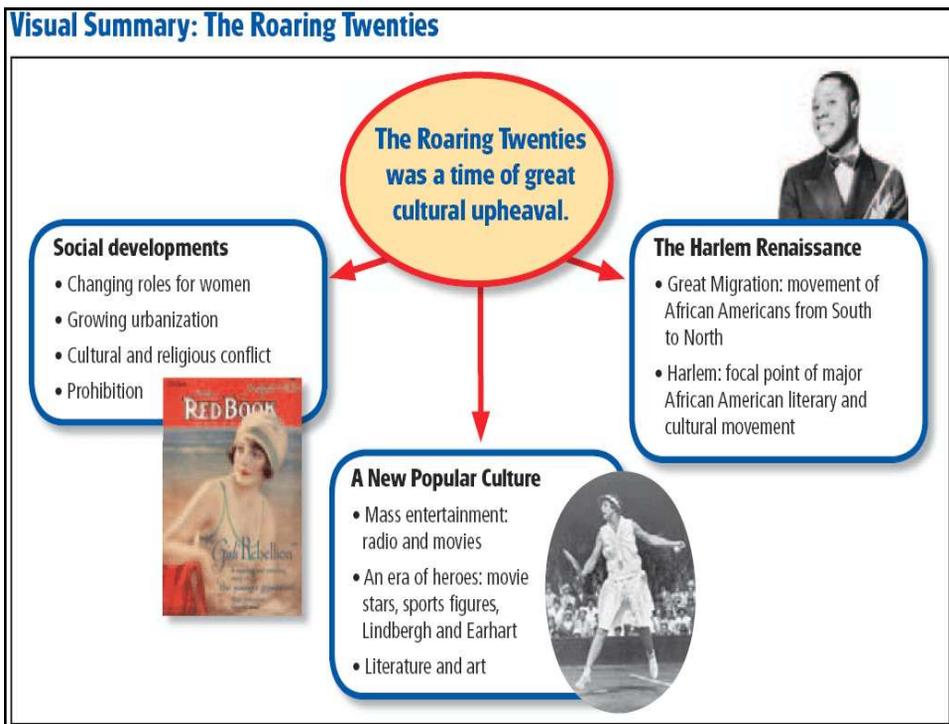
- In early years movies were short, simple pieces.
- During World War I, filmmaker **D. W. Griffith** produced *The Birth of a Nation*, a controversial film featuring the KKK that some consider racist.
- The film nonetheless introduced innovative movie techniques and helped establish film as an art form and widened its audience.
- Woodrow Wilson, after seeing the movie, said, "it's like writing history with lightning."

### Talkies and Cartoons

- Another important innovation was the introduction of films with sound, or "talkies."
- In 1927 filmgoers were amazed by *The Jazz Singer*, a hugely successful movie that incorporated a few lines of dialogue and helped change the movie industry forever.
- In 1928, the animated film *Steamboat Willie* introduced Mickey Mouse and cartoons.

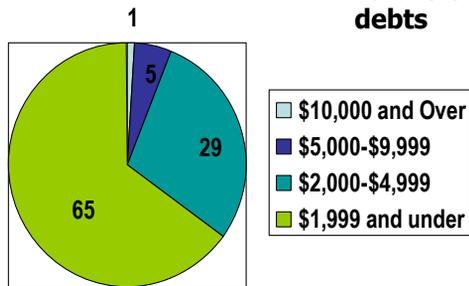
By the end of the 1920s, Americans bought 100 million movie tickets a week, though the entire U.S. population was about 123 million people.

A WARNER BROS. PRODUCTION



## The Economy of the Late 1920s

Income Distribution, 1929



- "Everybody ought to be rich"
- 200 large companies controlled 49% of all American industry
- Too many goods, not enough demand
- Farm prices fell after WWI
- Farmers not able to repay their debts



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## 1928 Presidential Election

- Herbert Hoover(R)



- Al Smith(D)

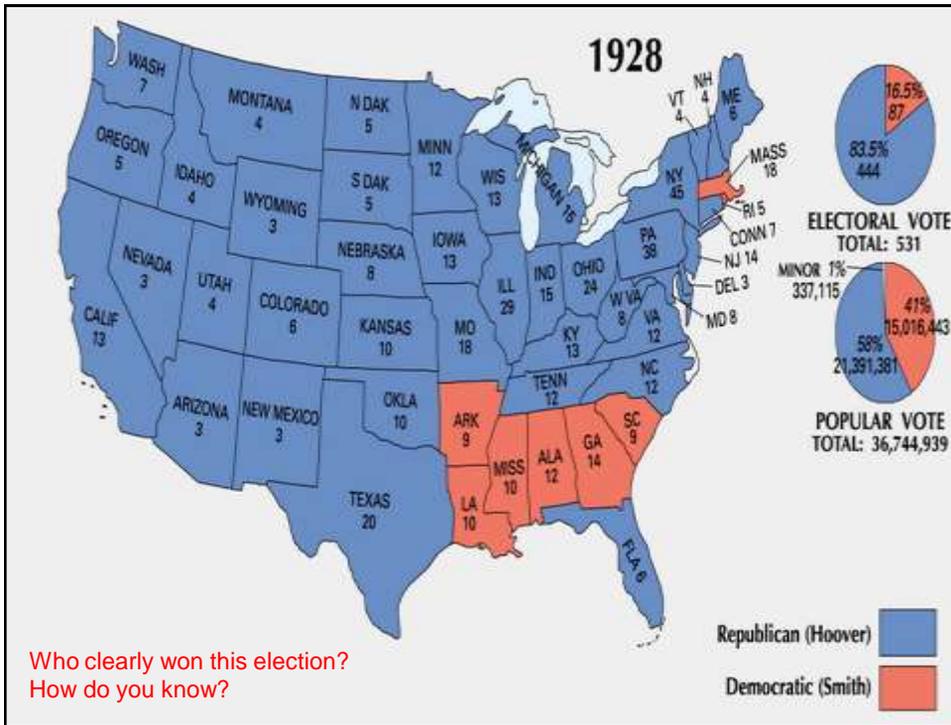


The **United States presidential election of 1928** pitted Republican **Herbert Hoover** against Democrat **Al Smith**.

The Republicans were identified with the booming economy of the 1920s, whereas Smith, a Roman Catholic, suffered politically from anti-Catholic prejudice, his anti-prohibitionist stance, and the legacy of corruption with which he was associated.

Hoover's was a landslide victory.

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## Warm Up: Hoover's Ironic Acceptance Speech

- "We in America today are nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before in the history of this land... We shall soon with the help of God be in sight of the day when poverty will be banished from this land."
- Herbert Hoover in his acceptance speech June, 1928
- Question: Why is this speech so "ironic?"



## Prosperity was Short-lived

- During the first few months of Hoover's administration, the economy continued to prosper
- (left) The New York Stock Exchange—where stocks are bought and sold by brokers, or hired investors



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Inside the New York Stock Exchange today



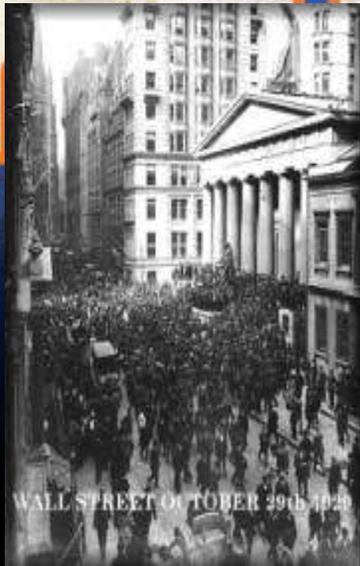
## Dow Jones



- The [Dow Jones Industrial Average \(DJIA\)](#) is one of several stock market indicators created by Charles Dow.
- Dow compiled the index as a way to gauge the performance of America's stock market.
- Today, the average consists of 30 of the largest and most widely held public companies in the US.

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## **Black Tuesday Oct. 29, 1929—Stock Market Crashes!**

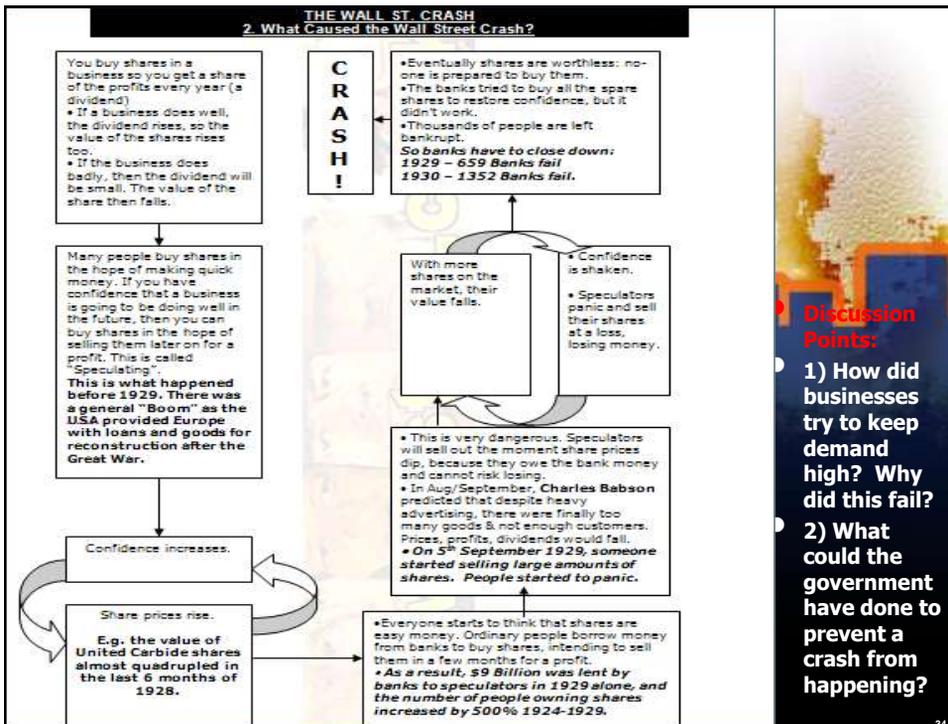


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# The Stock Market Crash

- Stocks hit all-time highs in September of 1929
- In October, stocks began to fall
  - Ex. General Electric stocks bought for \$400 sold for \$283
- **Black Tuesday**, Oct. 29, 1929—16.4 million shares sold, compared to average of 4 million
- This collapse of the stock market is known as the **Great Crash**

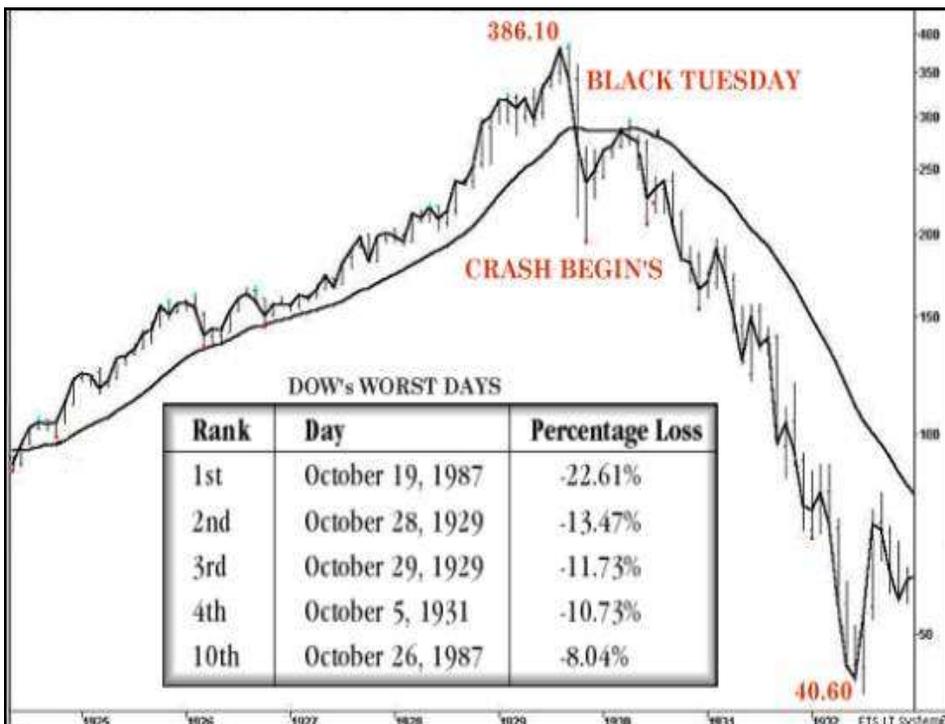
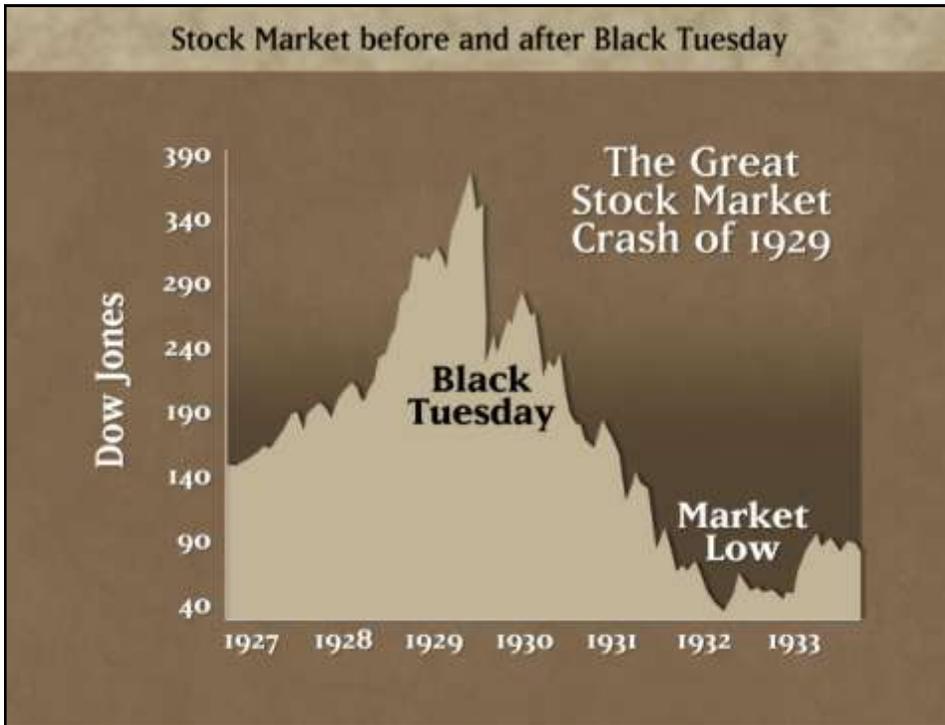
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## Discussion Points:

- 1) How did businesses try to keep demand high? Why did this fail?
- 2) What could the government have done to prevent a crash from happening?

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## Why did the market crash?

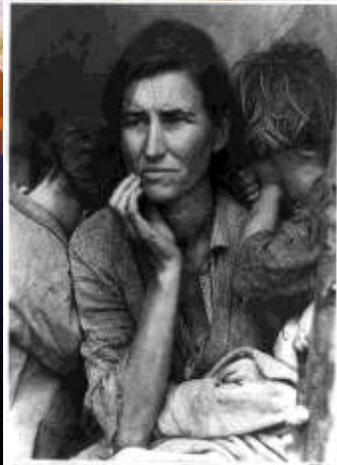
### Causes:

- 1) Many people bought stocks on margin—like a loan
- 2) Companies lied about their profits—remember Enron?
- 3) Economies like ours go through natural “boom” and “bust” cycles
- 4) Republican Presidents believed in **laissez faire**—no control on businesses
- 5) Stock market was not regulated by government

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## The Stock Market Crash From Riches to Ruin

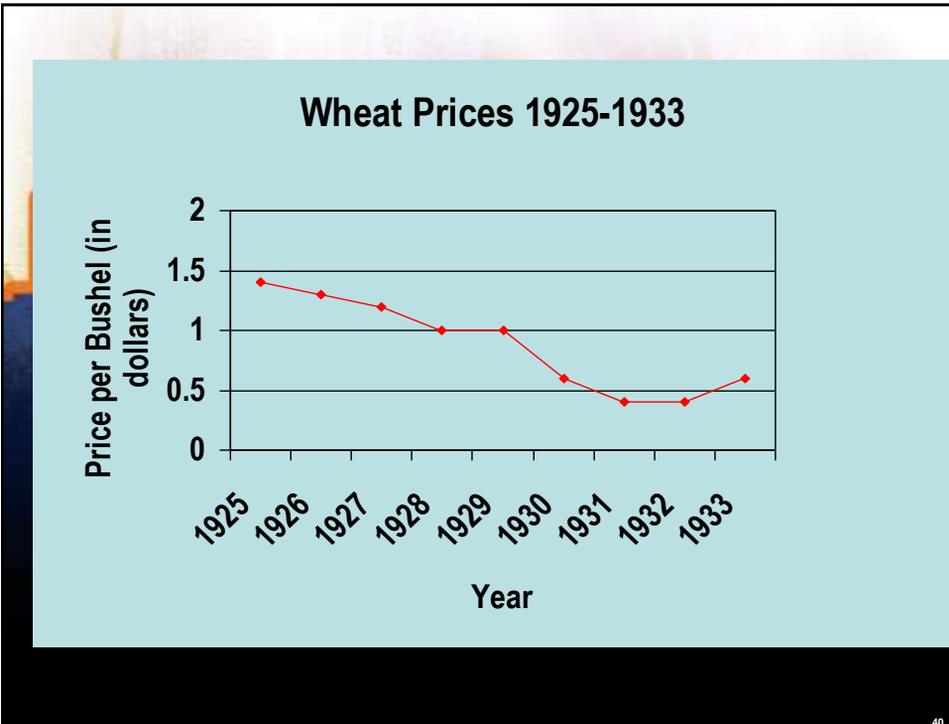
- Many wealthy families lost everything
- Some even committed suicide
- Millions of people who never owned a single stock lost their jobs, farms and homes
- The crash triggered a much wider, long term economic crisis known as the **Great Depression**, lasting from 1929 to 1941 when America entered WWII
- The Depression had a ripple effect that hurt the economies of other countries



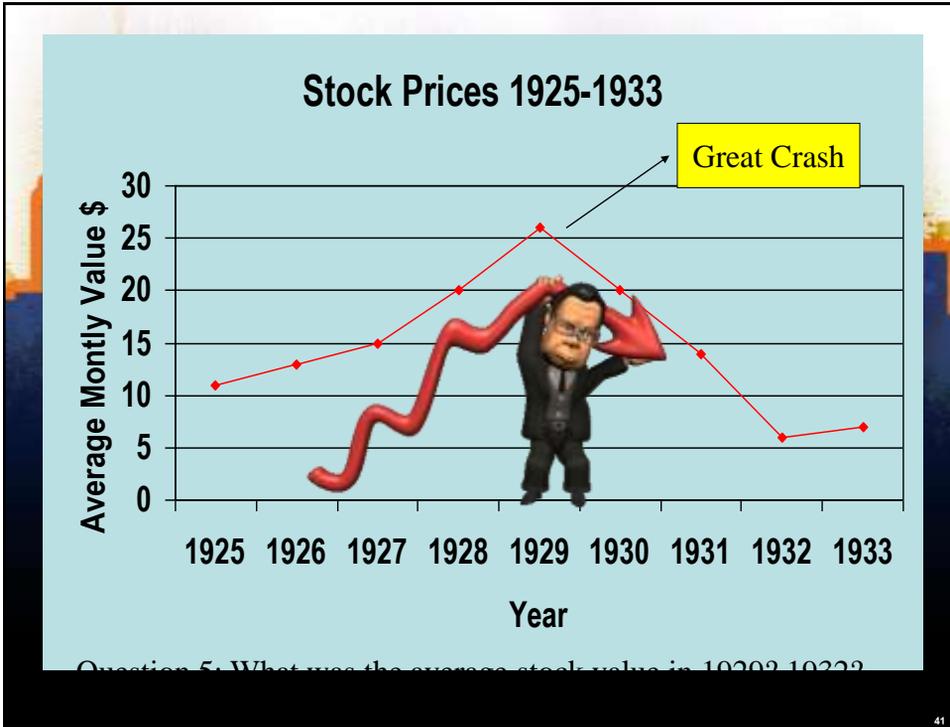
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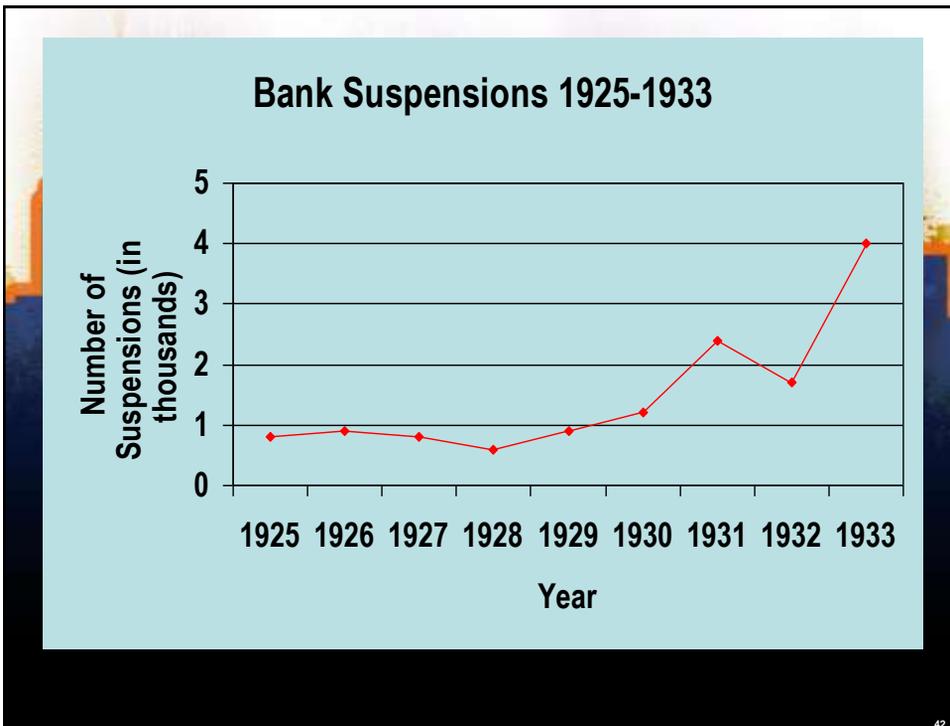
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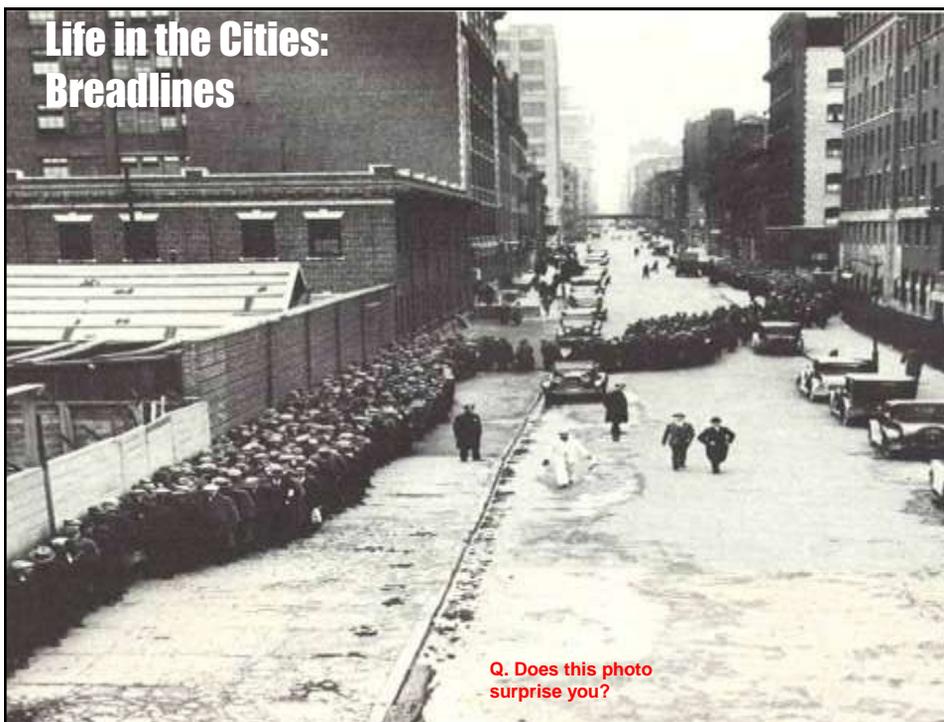
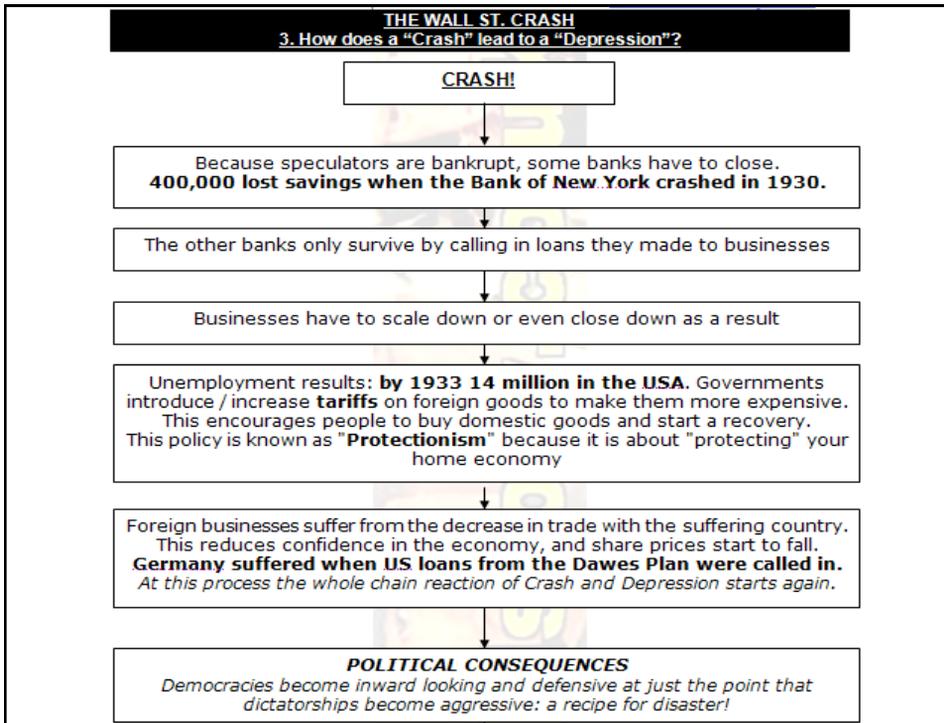
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Lesson Eight: Handout #6  
 Audio:  
[http://www.authentichistory.com/audio/1930s\\_music/1932-Brother\\_Can\\_You\\_Spare\\_a\\_Dime.html](http://www.authentichistory.com/audio/1930s_music/1932-Brother_Can_You_Spare_a_Dime.html)  
**Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?**  
 Rudy Vallee, 10/27/32

They used to tell me I was building a dream  
 And so I followed the mob  
 When there was earth to plow or guns to bear  
 I was always there, right on the job

They used to tell me I was building a dream  
 With peace and glory ahead  
 Why should I be standing in line  
 Just waiting for bread?

Once I built a railroad, made it run  
 Made it race against time  
 Once I built a railroad, now it's done  
 Brother can you spare a dime?

Once I built a tower to the sun  
 Brick and rivet and lime  
 Once I built a tower, now it's done  
 Brother can you spare a dime?

Once in khaki suits, gee we looked swell  
 Full of that yankee doodle dum  
 Half a million boots went sloggin' through hell  
 And I was the kid with a drum

Say, Don't you remember they called me Al?  
 It was Al all the time  
 Say, don't you remember, I'm your pal  
 Buddy can you spare a dime?



Let's analyze this!  
 What does it say  
 about life during  
 this time?



## Addendum to the Great Depression: The Dust Bowl, 1933-1939

### Where was it?

- The Great Plains region—N. & S. Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas Oklahoma and northern Texas

### What Caused it?

- Farmers plow the plains, eliminating the protective layer of grass
- Wheat replaces grass—tractors make it much easier
- Severe drought
- High winds
- Layers of top soil blown away, leaving dunes of grit and sand

April 14, 1935--**Black Sunday**--  
 •Was one of the worst "black blizzards"



Lesson Eight: Handout #4

## Dust Storm Disaster, 1935

By Woody Guthrie

On the 14th day of April of 1935,  
There struck the worst of dust storms that ever filled the sky.  
You could see that dust storm comin',  
The cloud looked deathlike black,  
And through our mighty nation, it left a dreadful track.

From Oklahoma City to the Arizona line,  
Dakota and Nebraska to the lazy Rio Grande,  
It fell across our city like a curtain of black rolled down,  
We thought it was our judgment, we thought it was our doom.

The radio reported, we listened with alarm,  
The wild and windy actions of this great mysterious storm;  
From Albuquerque and Clovis, and all New Mexico,  
They said it was the blackest that ever they had saw.

From old Dodge City, Kansas, the dust had rung their knell,  
And a few more comrades sleeping on top of old Root Hill,  
From Denver, Colorado, they said it blew so strong,  
They thought that they could hold out, but they didn't know how long.

Our relatives were huddled into their oil boom shacks,  
And the children they was cryin' as it whistled through the cracks.  
And the family it was crowded into their little room,  
They thought the world had ended, and they thought it was their doom.

The storm took place at sundown, it lasted through the night,  
When we looked out next morning, we saw a terrible sight.  
We saw outside our window where wheat fields they had grown  
Was now a rippling ocean of dust the wind had blown.

It covered up our fences, it covered up our barns,  
It covered up our tractors in this wild and dusty storm.  
We loaded our jalopies and piled our families in,

We rattled down that highway to never come back again.

Photo of Black Sunday



### Question:

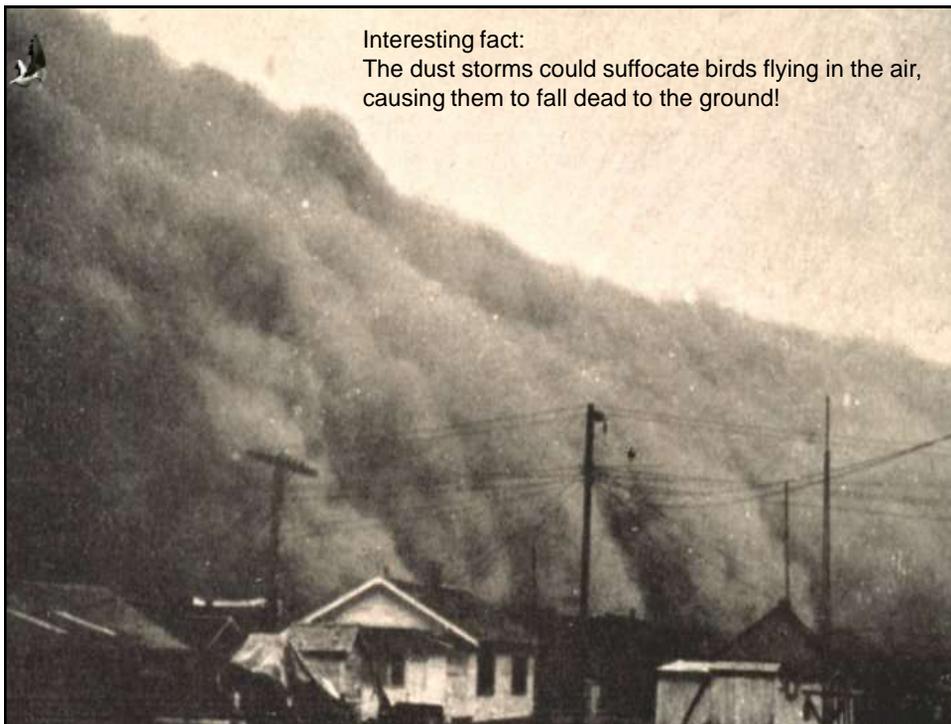
- What lyrical techniques does this songwriter use to describe "Black Sunday?"

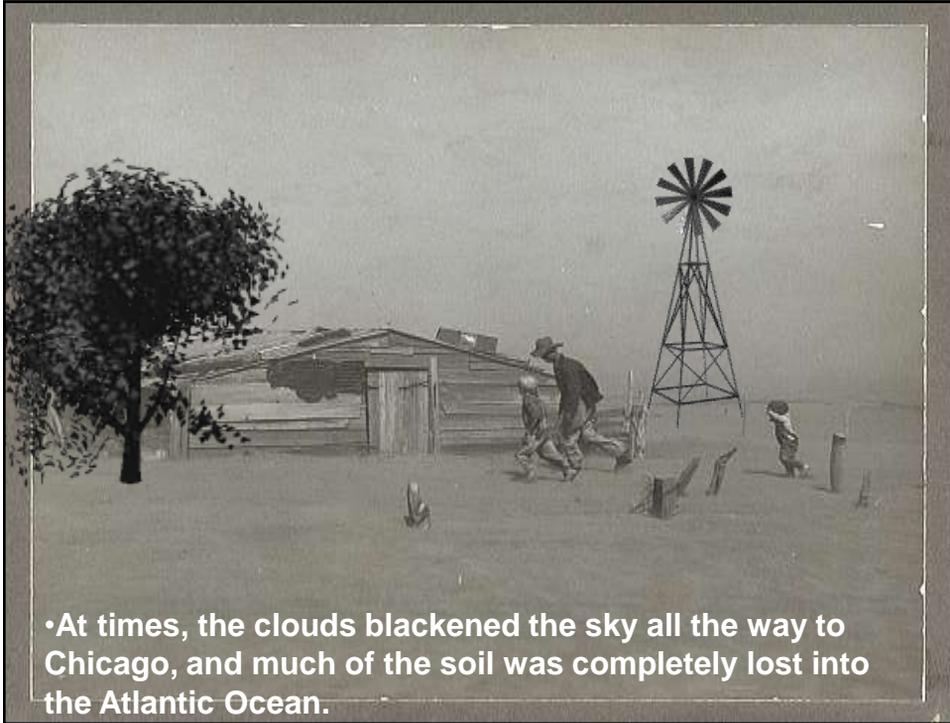
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## The Dust Bowl



Which areas defined  
The Dust Bowl?





•At times, the clouds blackened the sky all the way to Chicago, and much of the soil was completely lost into the Atlantic Ocean.

## Fleeing the Dust Bowl

- This ecological disaster, which began as the economic effects of the Great Depression were intensifying, caused an exodus from Texas, Oklahoma, and the surrounding Great Plains, with over 500,000 Americans left homeless.
- Many of these Americans—called **Oakies**-- migrated west looking for work



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Lesson Eight: Handout #3

### Dust Bowl Refugees

By Woody Guthrie

**Note:** Guthrie hated the term, "Dust Bowl Refugees." He introduced this song by saying, "You know, there are different kinds of refugees. There are people who are forced to take refuge under a railroad bridge because they can't get no place else to go, and there are those who take refuge in public office..."

I'm a dust bowl refugee,  
Just a dust bowl refugee,  
From that dust bowl to the peach bowl,  
Now that peach fuzz is a-killin' me.

I'm a dust bowl refugee,  
I'm a dust bowl refugee,  
And I wonder will I alw ays  
Be a dust bowl refugee?

'Cross the mountains to the sea,  
Come the wife and kids and me,  
It's a hot old dusty highway  
For a dust bowl refugee.

Hard, it's always been that way  
, Here today and on our way  
Down that mountam, 'cross the desert,  
Just a dust bowl refugee.

We are ramblers, so they say,  
We are only here today,  
Then we travel with the seasons,  
We're the dust bowl refugees,  
From the south land and the drought land,  
Come the wife and kids and me,  
And this old world is a hard world  
For a dust bowl refugee.

Yes, we ramble and we roam  
And the highway that's our home,  
It's a never-ending highway  
For a dust bowl refugee.

Yes, we wander and we work  
In your crops and in your fruit,  
Like the whirlwinds on the desert  
That's the dust bowl refugees.



#### Question:

- According to this songwriter, what is a "dust bowl refugee?"
- What problems do these people face?

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Lesson Eight: Handout #7

### ROUTE 66

By Bobby Troup, 1946



Well if you ever plan to motor west  
Just take my way that's the highway  
That's the best  
Get your kicks on Route 66

Well it winds from Chicago to L.A.  
More than 2000 miles all the way  
Get your kicks on Route 66

Well goes from St. Louis down to Missouri  
Oklahoma City looks oh so pretty  
You'll see Amarillo and Gallup,  
New Mexico

Flagstaff, Arizona don't forget Winona  
Kingman, Barstow, San Bernardino  
Would you get hip to this kindly tip  
And go take that California trip  
Get your kicks on Route 66

Well goes from St. Louis  
down to Missouri

Oklahoma city looks oh so pretty  
You'll see Amarillo and Gallup,  
New Mexico

Flagstaff, Arizona don't forget Winona  
Kingman, Barstow, San Bernardino

Would you get hip to this kindly tip  
And go take that California trip  
Get your kicks on Route 66

**Note:** Route # 66 was a major migratory path out west that traveled from Chicago to California during the Dust Bowl of the 1930s. It is nicknamed the "Main Street of America" and "Mother Road." The song "Get Your Kicks On Route 66" is an American popular song, composed in 1946 by Bobby Troup and first recorded that same year by Nat King Cole. Troup associated the idea for the song while driving south from Escondido, California. The lyrics celebrate the romance and freedom of automobile travel.

Map of Route 66.



#### Question:

- What do you think was the importance of Route 66 during the 1930's?

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### The Grapes of Wrath, by John Steinbeck, 1939

This small excerpt from Steinbeck's novel depicts the hardships that farmers faced during the Dust Bowl and the Great Depression.

Also going by foot to California



*"And then the dispossessed were drawn west- from Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico; from Nevada and Arkansas, families, tribes, dusted out, tractored out, Carloads, caravans, homeless and hungry: twenty thousand and fifty thousand and a hundred thousand and two hundred thousand. They streamed over the mountains,*

*hungry and restless - restless as ants, scurrying to find work to do - to lift, to push, to pull, to pick, to cut - anything, any burden to bear, for food. The kids are hungry. We got no place to live. Like ants scurrying for work, for food, and most of all for land." -John Steinbeck*

**Question:** What does this famous Steinbeck novel reveal about rural life during the Great Depression?



### Directions

- Read this selection and then complete the activities as described.

## Hoover Struggles with the Great Depression

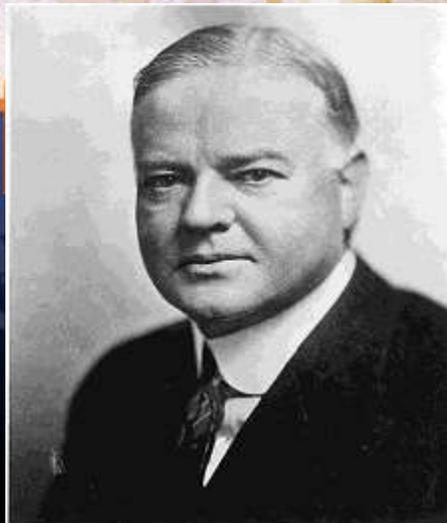
### Hoover's solution:

Do nothing!

Laissez-faire--Government should not interfere in the economy.

Hoover believed that the economy would eventually correct itself and the Depression would go away.

**Make a prediction:** Will Hoover's plan succeed?



## The Background – early 1930s

During President Hoover's government the Depression was in full swing. Unemployment was at 13 million, industries were closed, farms repossessed and the Dust Bowl was disastrous, banks shut down and the stock market had major difficulties.

People couldn't find work anywhere so the government had to act.



People searched the newspapers for job adverts.

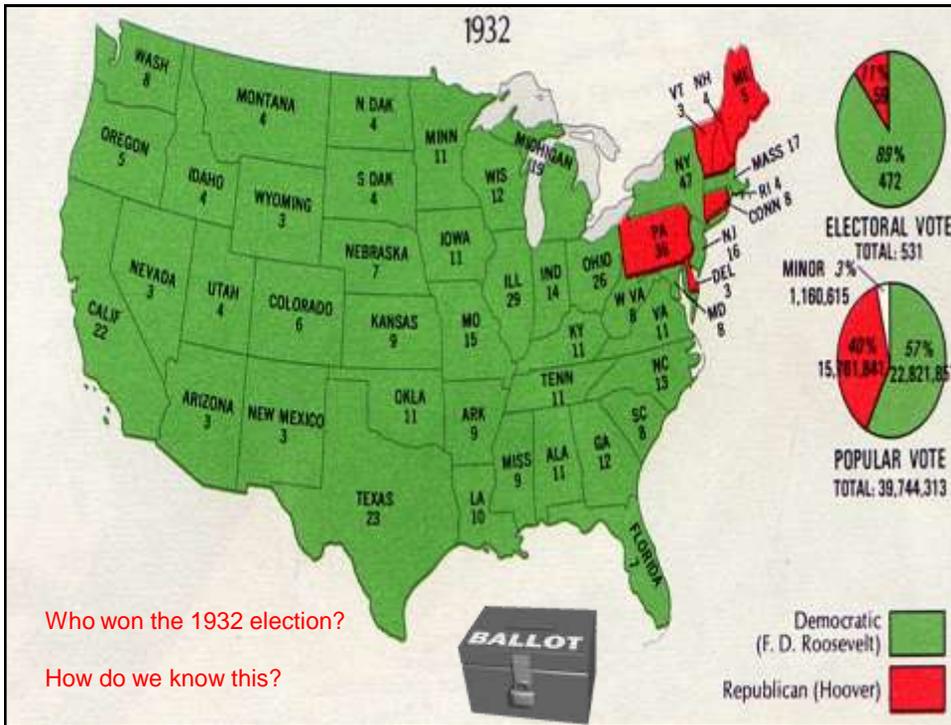
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## 1932 Election

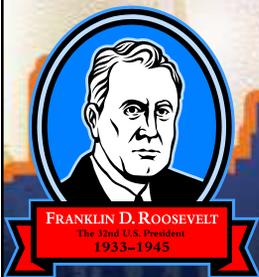
- **Herbert Hoover(R)**
  - Decides to run for President again in 1932, despite his growing unpopularity since the Stock Market crash.
  - Hoover's "hands-off" approach to dealing with the Depression did not help the millions of unemployed and starving farmers.
- **Franklin D. Roosevelt(D)**
  - In his campaign, Roosevelt promised a new beginning and to take action!



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## The Background



Roosevelt soon came to the conclusion that a massive change in the American way of life was needed to tackle the problems.

“The nation asks for action and action now.”

“Our greatest primary task is to put people to work.”

What was needed was a

**New Deal**

## Political Cartoon Analysis



### Question:

What does this political cartoon suggest is coming in the near future? What symbols in the cartoon are used to reveal the artist's message?

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## FDR's Fireside Chats

FDR used **fireside chats**—weekly radio addresses—to encourage people, provide hope and discuss his important legislation



<http://streaming.museum.tv/realvideo/mbc/fdr.rm>  
Fireside Chats of Franklin D. Roosevelt



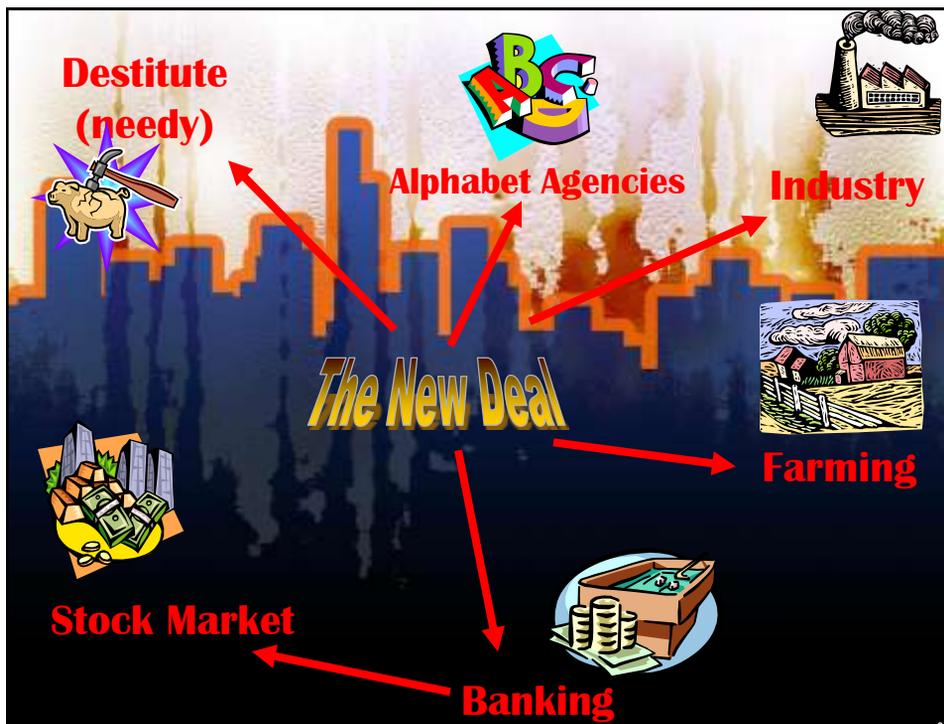
62

## FDR's New Deal

- The **first one hundred days** of Franklin D. Roosevelt's first term is considered to be historic because of the numerous laws passed during that period—which became known as the **New Deal**.
- The New Deal is divided into three groups: **relief, recovery, and reform**
  - **Relief** was **immediate aid to the worst sufferers**
  - **Recovery** was meant to **get the economy going again**
  - **Reform** programs were to be **permanent**



63



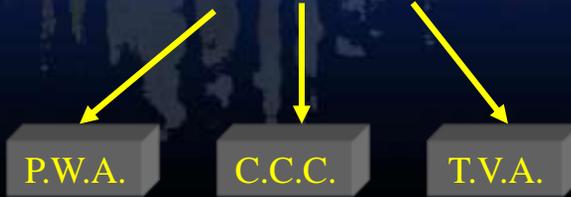
64



# New Deal

## Alphabet Agencies

Roosevelt created a number of major agencies known by their initials.



Some opponents called them Alphabet Soup.

65

### Study Aid: Alphabet Agencies Vocabulary Sheet

- **FDIC**  
Inspect banks and insure depositor's accounts.  
Roosevelt now said it was safer to keep your money in a reopened bank than under the mattress.
- AAA**  
A law that paid farmers to grow less by farming fewer acres created it. This would increase farm prices.
- FCA**  
Provided low cost farm loans.
- HOLC**  
Provided homeowners with low cost loans.
- NRA**  
Helped businesses earn reasonable profits while workers earned decent wages.  
The agency encouraged businesses to draw up rules of fair competition. These rules set prices, production quotas wages, and working conditions.

- **PWA**

Provided funds for construction projects such as roads, dams, bridges, and warships. It helped businesses put people to work so that they had money to spend.

- **CCC**

Employed thousands of young men in camps across the country improving public lands by planting trees, clearing trails, and fighting forest fires.

**TVA**

It improved the economy of the deep south by building dams and improving existing ones so that electricity could be brought to the region. It provided flood control and a reliable supply of water for irrigation, drinking and recreation.

- **NYA**

Provided jobs for young people.

**WPA**

Millions were put to work in construction projects such as schools, libraries, hospitals, roads, sewer systems, and airports. Musicians were hired to give lessons, writers and artists and actors were hired.

**NLRB**

Set up by the Wagner Act, this agency strengthened the power of labor unions by outlawing unfair labor practices. Employers had to bargain with unions or keep workers from joining unions. The board watched over business to ensure collective bargaining.

**SSA**

It set up a form of insurance where employers and workers would pay the tax to cover unemployment benefits, old age pensions, programs for the blind, and for children of workers who had died. Domestic and farm workers had been left out of the bill that created the agency.

## Political Cartoon Analysis

**Questions:**

- Was everyone happy about the New Deal Programs? Why or why not?

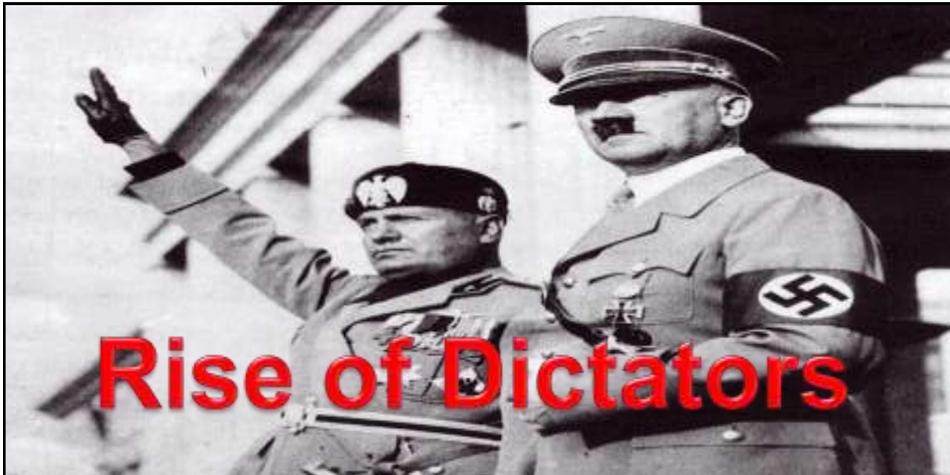


“Ring around a Roosevelt, pockets full of dough”: a 1938 cartoon.

# Criticisms of Roosevelt and the New Deal:

- A. What were some of the reasons the New Deal was challenged?
  - 1. Created a very powerful president that led Congress, this was a violation of checks and balances.
  - 2. It was a radical departure from Laissez Faire ideals. Created "big government" .
  - 3. Some acts appeared interfering and at worst unconstitutional. Ex. "Court Packing" incident
  - 4. Heavy debt burden - the United States was engaged in deficit spending and this was unhealthy for the economy in the long run.





# Rise of Dictators

**Essential Questions**

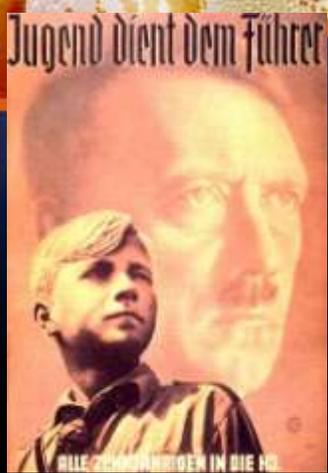
- 1) How did events at the end of WWI, including the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, contribute to WWII?
- 2) What factors allowed Hitler to gain control of Germany and rebuild its military? What role did the Great Depression play? What is militarism?
- 3) How are Fascism and Nazism alike? Different?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

# The rise of dictators!

**Opening Questions:**



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



## 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.



## Rise of Hitler: Early Years

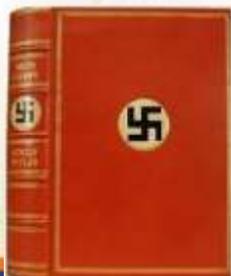
The shock of Germany's defeat in WWI intensified his commitment to racial nationalism. To lead Germany to a total victory over its racial enemies became his obsession.



## 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. USHMM



## 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 **Aryan 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.



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"  |   |

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



## 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 to 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?



Illustration by Mr. Yalilov  
www.SchoolStory.co.uk

### 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

'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.'



Goebbels  
Himmler

Goering

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).

## Your Anti-Nazi Propaganda Poster

Thirty Minutes!

- **Directions:** Imagine it's the late 1920'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



## 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



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:

**CONTROL**

- Opposition was weak, split and badly organised
- When people saw what happened if you spoke out against the Nazis, it was safer to say nothing
- The Gestapo hunted down any opponents to the Nazi rule
- The Nazis ruled the streets with violence and terror – if you didn't go along with them you were beaten up or worse
- At the time, many approved of Hitler's strong leadership – it looked like he was solving problems
- Hitler was able to outmanoeuvre the rest of the cabinet – he created a dictatorship under their noses
- The Gestapo kept files on everybody in the country, updated by reports and rumours from tens of thousands of ordinary Germans acting as informants

## 1. Introduction

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

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|             |                                |  |
| <b>Parliament</b>  | <b>Party</b>  | <b>President</b>   |
| 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, Hitler wants you 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.



**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

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



Better Luck Next time



**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.



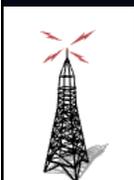


well done

## 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

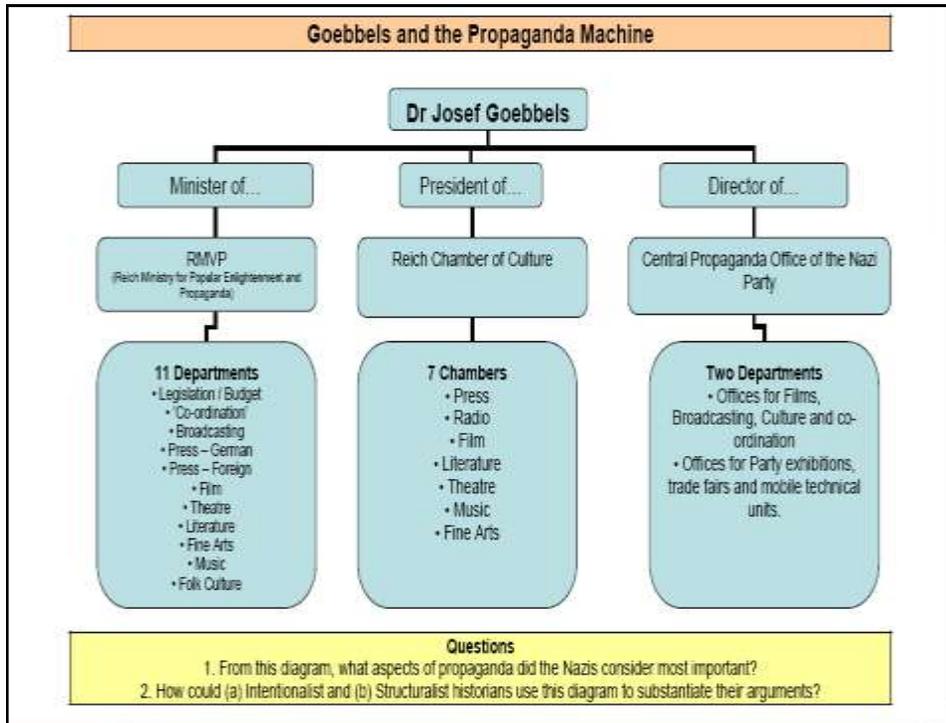


- After a "communist" set fire to the Reichstag in February, Hitler convinced Hindenburg to sign an emergency decree--Hitler used these emergency powers to arrest members of political parties that opposed him.
- By 1933, Hitler was able to gain a majority of support within the Reichstag to pass the **Enabling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





## 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



# The Gestapo

## The Secret Police

Set up by  
Herman  
Goring in  
1933.

Their job  
was to  
search out  
opponents  
of the  
Nazis.

They could  
arrest  
anyone and  
send people  
to camps  
without  
trial.

In 1936  
Reinhard  
Heydrich  
became  
head of the  
Gestapo.

Created  
'terror' in  
Germany  
through a  
network of  
informers.





# Life in Nazi Germany 1933-9

## Workers and work

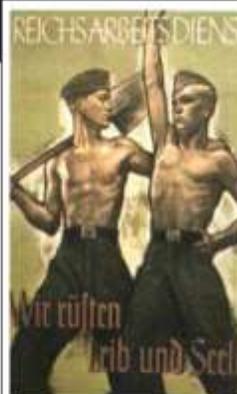


When Hitler came to power in 1933, six million Germans were unemployed. His most important task was to find them jobs. During the election he had promised voters 'work and bread' if he ever became leader.

A

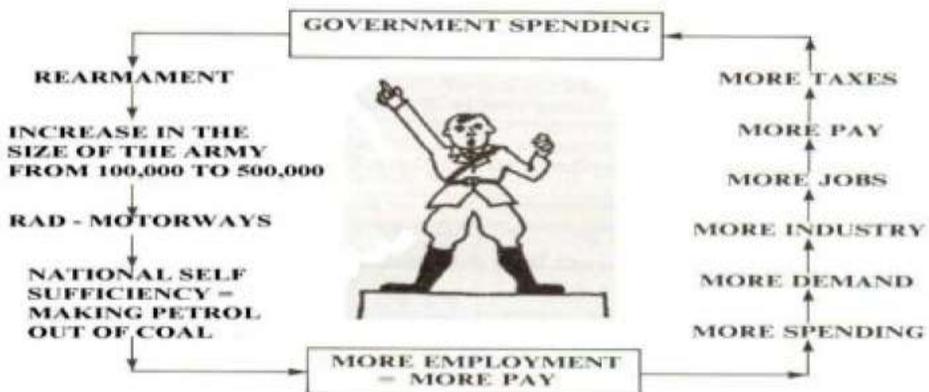
### Reichsarbeitsdienst (RAD)

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.



Nazi Propaganda poster for the Reichsarbeitsdienst (National Labour Service)

### Putting Germany back to Work



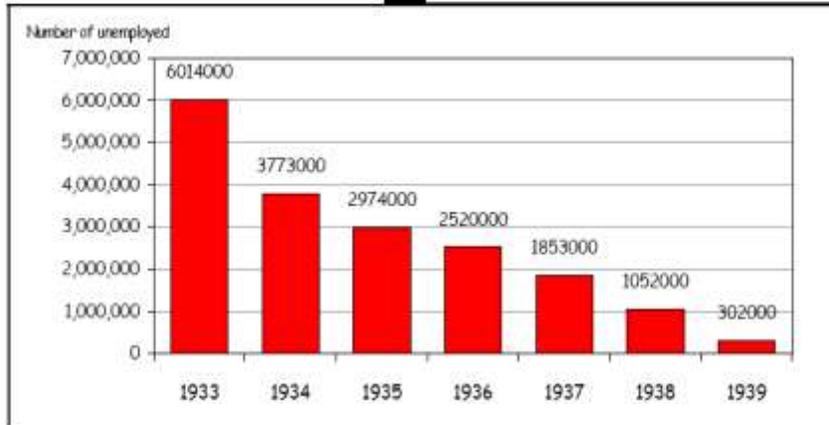
#### Questions

1. In your own words explain how rearmament and increasing the size of the German 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

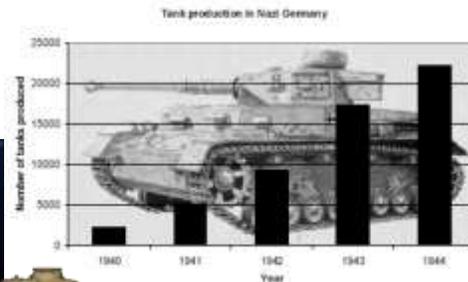
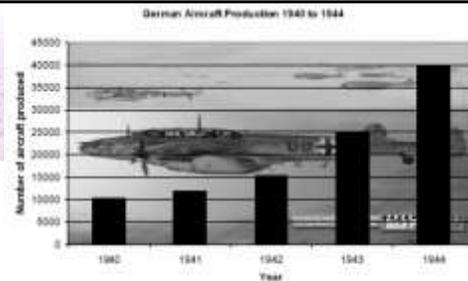
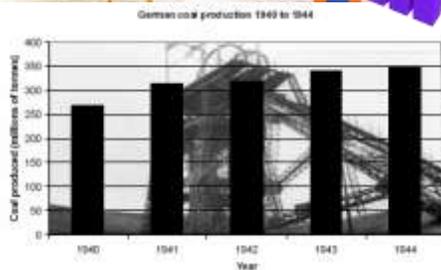
The results of Hitler's attack on unemployment look very impressive at first sight:

### B Unemployment in Germany 1933 to 1939



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.

## German Prewar Production—Rearmament



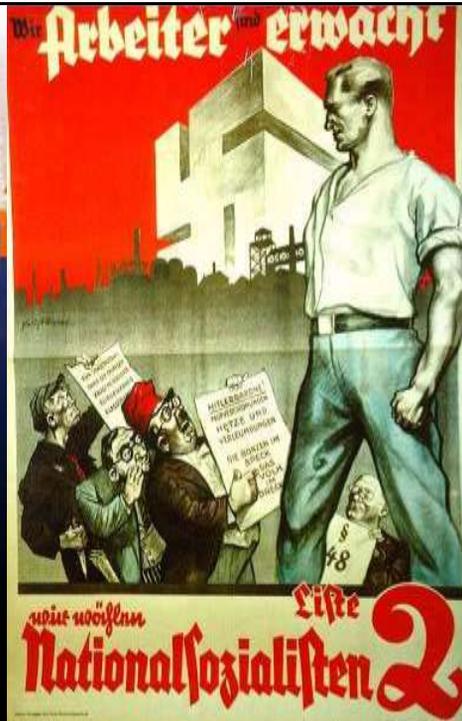
What do these graphs prove?



What is the purpose of this poster? →

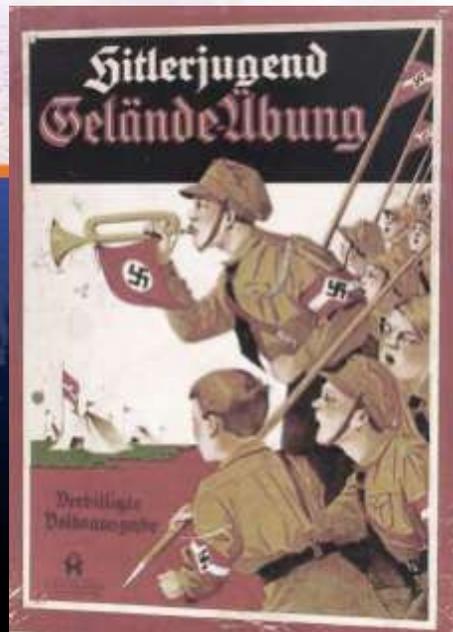
## Hitler & Prosperity

- 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.



## Hitler's Youth?

- Q. What is this! What purposes did Hitler's Youth serve?



## HITLER'S YOUTH AND PROPAGANDIST CARTOONS? Did Disney go too far?

- Topping the charts of historical cartoon propaganda is without a doubt Disney's Education For Death, which graphically details the life and times of Hitler youth. The narrator solemnly intones the distorted text of Gregor Ziemer's The Making of The Nazi.
- German adults are portrayed in classic Disney "sinister bulldog" style: barrel chest, small rear end, bowed legs, and no neck. The bellowing, red-faced instructor's jowls flop around like coattails as he berates a kindergarten classroom full of Bambi-eyed waifs in lederhosen, whose pluckish heads are delightfully oversized. The military professor's singular goal: get these scatterbrained kids to appreciate Hitler's way of thinking.
- The lesson plan is presented at the blackboard. Chalk drawings of a fox eating a rabbit illustrate nature's intended course: the weaker species (i.e. Jews and bunnies) are justly but inevitably devoured without mercy by superior forces.



## MR. C'S DISCLAIMER ON THE CARTOONS:

- I AM NOT PROMOTING ANY OF THE MATERIAL PRESENTED IN THE FOLLOWING CARTOONS. RATHER, I AM SHOWING HOW DISNEY, WARNER BROTHERS AND OTHER ANIMATION STUDIOS JOINED THE WAR EFFORT BY CREATING PROPAGANDA, OFTEN CONSIDERED RACIST BY TODAY'S STANDARDS. IN FACT, ONE SUCH CARTOON-- **Der Fuehrer's Face (1942)**—WON A SPECIAL ACADEMY AWARD FOR CARTOON SHORT! WE WILL CRITICALLY ANALYZE THE CARTOONS, POINTING OUT THEIR EDUCATIONAL VALUE AS WELL AS FAULTS.

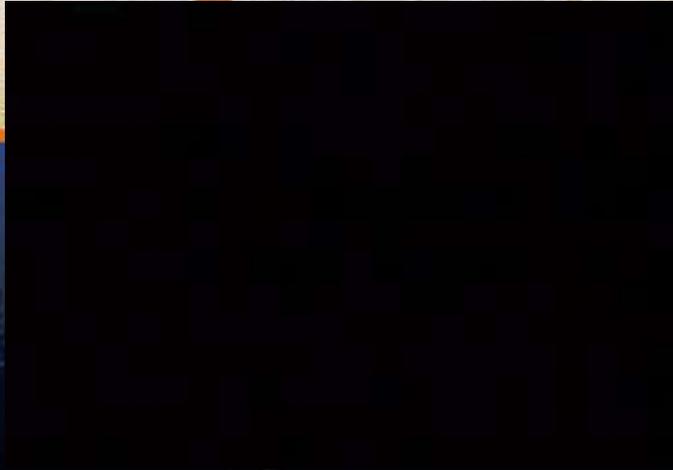
## Disney's "Education for Death"

- Q. Does this cartoon effectively show the Nazi education of Hitler's Youth? Why is it propaganda and is it racist? Did Disney go too far?

## Disney's Der Fuehrer's Face (1942)

- In your opinion, did this cartoon short deserve to win the academy award in 1942. What's the main purpose of the cartoon, considering it shows Donald Duck joining the Nazi army?! Is it racist?

**“Ducktators”: A Very Strange Cartoon Featuring a Daffy Duck-Like Character Playing Hitler!**



How does this cartoon make fun of the appeal of dictators to the masses? Is it racist? What's the overall purpose of the cartoon?





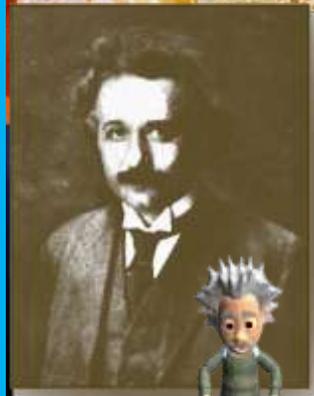
## Treatment of Jews in Germany before the War: 1933-39

- 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 (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 Nuremberg Laws



# “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?



## 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 |
|  |   |                   |                 |
| <b>1933: Early Moves</b>  |   |                   |                 |
| ▪ 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                            |   |                   |                 |
| <b>1935: The Nuremberg Laws:</b>  |   |                   |                 |
| ▪ 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.                                      |   |                   |                 |
| <b>1938: Kristallnacht</b>  |   |                   |                 |
| ▪ 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?

## 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



## What did Hitler believe in?

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

