## RISE OF TOTALITARIANISM

#### Key Traits of Totalitarianism

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS

10.7.3, REP 4

#### Ideology

- · sets goals of the state
- · glorifies aims of the state
  - · justifies government actions

#### of Individuals · demands loyalty

denies basic liberties

State Control

 expects personal sacrifice for the good of the state

#### Dynamic Leader

- unites people
- symbolizes government
- · encourages popular support through force of will

#### TOTALITARIANISM

#### Methods of Enforcement

- police terror
- indoctrination
- censorship
- persecution

#### Dictatorship and One-Party Rule

- exercises absolute authority
- dominates the government

#### State Control of Society

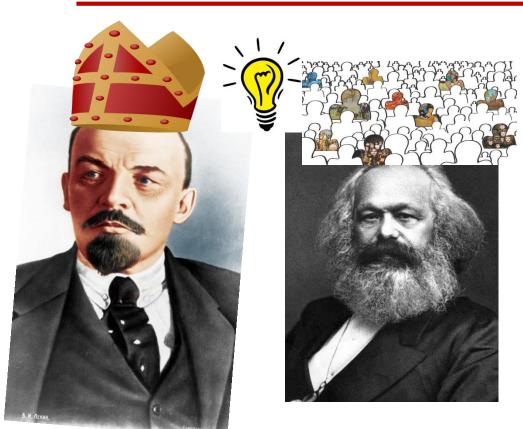
- business
- labor
- housing

- · religion
- · the arts
- · personal life
- education
   youth groups

#### Modern Technology

- mass communication to spread propaganda
  - advanced military weapons

## CH. 14.1-Revolutions in Russia







## **Objective Review**

1. What led to the Russian Revolution?

2. What was the March Revolution?

3. What were Lenin's reforms?

## **Bolshevik Revolution**

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

Lenin in disguise, w/o beard



### **Bolsheviks in Power**

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

## Royal family Murdered

- \* Russians support Bolsheviks -Call for Immediate peace with the Germans in WWI
  - Peasants receive farmland
  - Workers control factories
  - March 1918 sign Treaty of Brest-Litovsk



## Civil War Rages in Russia 1918-1920

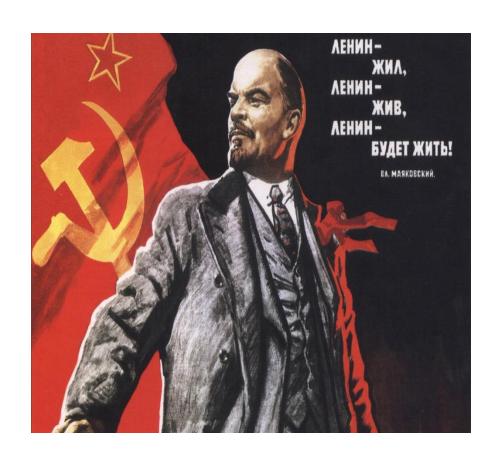
- Red Army
  - Bolsheviks
    - Vladimir Lenin is leader
      - Leon Trotsky military genius
      - Joseph Stalin political genius
- White Army
  - Any one who was not a Bolshevik
  - Western nations, U.S. (sent aid)
- Bolsheviks victorious
- 14 million die (Due to Revolution)

1920 Lenin cleanses the earth



## Lenin Restores Order

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



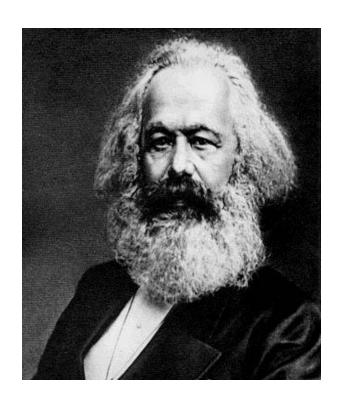
## Political Reforms

- Nationalism seen as a threat
  - Russia organized into small, self ran republics Known as:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
AKA: USSR, or Soviet Union

- Bolshevik party becomes the <u>Communist Party</u>
  - Idea from Karl Marx
  - Est. dictatorship of the
     Communist Party not of the
     proletariat like Marx said

Karl Marx 1818-1883



### Stalin Becomes dictator

- 1922 Lenin suffers stroke
  - Who will take power?
    - Trotsky or Stalin
    - 1922-1929 struggle ensues
  - 1929 Stalin (political genius) forces Trotsky into exile
  - Stalin becomes leader (dictator)

Leon Trotsky



Joseph Stalin



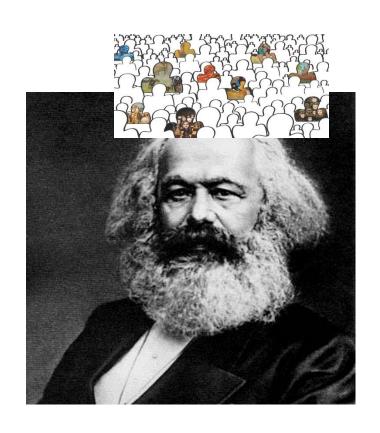


## ET

## FINISH ALL NOTES

# 55...#13...BUT WAIT FOR MORE INSTRUCTIONS!





## Totalitarianism

Chapter 14, Section 2

### What is Totalitarianism?

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

How is totalitarianism different from communism?

#### Key Traits of Totalitarianism

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS

10.7.3, REP 4

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- · glorifies aims of the state
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- housing
- personal life
- education
   vouth groups

#### Modern Technology

- mass communication to spread propaganda
  - advanced military weapons

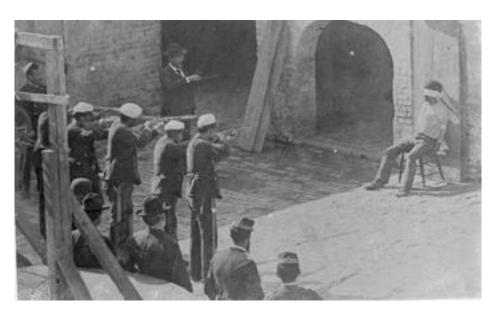
## Create the list below

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



## Method of Control: Police Terror

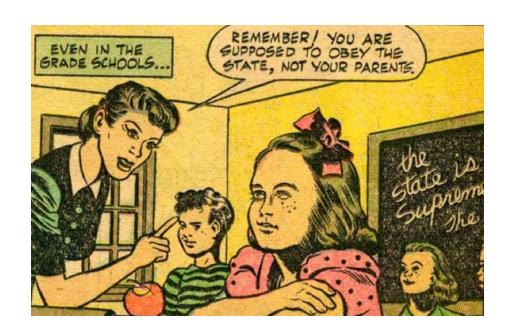
- Use terror and violence to force obedience and crush opposition
  - Willing to use brutal force and murder

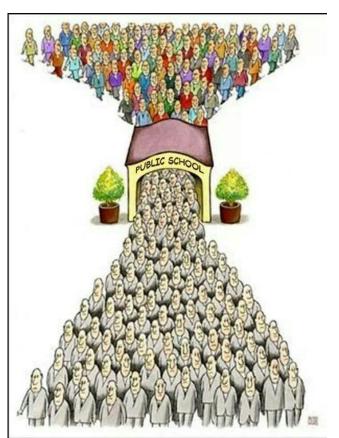




## Method of Control: Indoctrination

- Instruction in the government's beliefs to mold minds.
- Control of education is essential
  - Glorify the leader and his policies



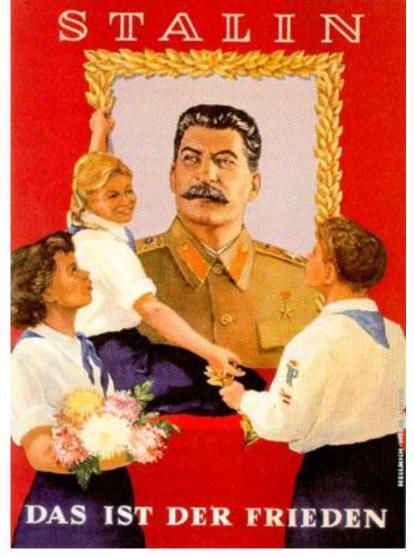


## Method of Control: Propaganda and Censorship

- <u>Propaganda</u> bias or incomplete information used to sway beliefs and opinion
- <u>Censorship</u> No publication, film, art, or music is allowed to exist without permission
- Citizens are surrounded with false or incomplete information that seems true
- Any questioning of information is forbidden

## Propaganda





## Method of Control: Religious and Ethnic Persecution

- Religious and ethnic groups blamed for all problems.
  - Often are groups that can be easily identified



- Police State
  - Monitor telephones, read mail, and have informers everywhere.
  - Children encouraged to report their parents
- Great Purge the systematic elimination of anyone who threatened Stalin's power.
  - Estimated 13 million murdered
  - Stalin gains total control of government.

- Propaganda and Censorship
  - Stalin's government controlled all news papers, motion pictures, radio, etc...
  - News broadcasts and radio glorified communism and Stalin.

- Indoctrination
  - Stalin's government controlled all aspects of education
    - Students learned the virtues of the Communist Party
    - Questioning the parties version of history or their policies was strictly forbidden.

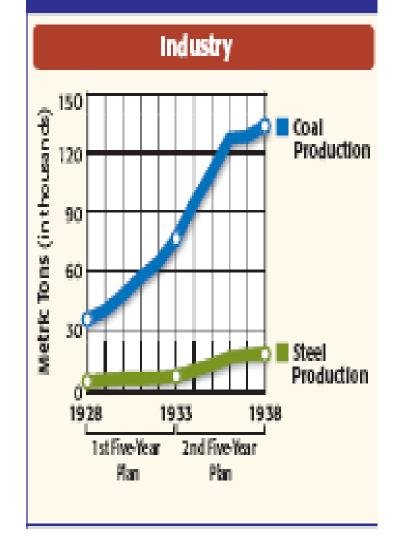
- Religious Persecution
  - Religious teachings were replaced with communist ideals
  - Propaganda campaigns attack religion as mere superstition

## How did Stalin change the economy?

 He used a Command Economy – A system in which all economic decisions are made by the government

- <u>5 Year Plans</u> Impossibly high goals to increase the output of steel, coal, oil, and electricity
  - Limited production of consumer good to meet goals
  - Leads to shortages of housing, food, clothing, etc
  - Fall short of goals, but impressive results





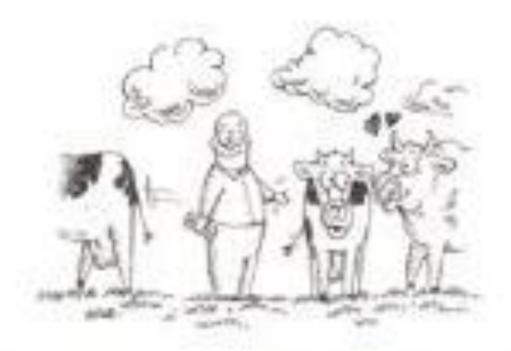
## RUSSIAN COMMUNISM

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



## CAPITALISM

You have two cows. You sell one and buy a bull.



## How does Stalin change farming?

- Government seizes 25 million privately owned farms
  - Combined into large government owned
     Collective Farms
    - Hundreds of families work the farms
    - Wealthy peasants (Kulaks) resist
      - Systematically eliminated by the government
    - Estimated 10 million peasants die as a result
  - Despite deaths, farming output increases

## What was life like Under Stalin?

#### **Benefits** Drawbacks >Free schooling > Taught communist > Programs outside of values (atheism, glory school (sports) of collective farming, > Free medical care **love of Stalin)** > Inexpensive housing > Housing scarce > food scarce > Childcare provided >Women more rights! > Large scale death





## Capitalism vs. Communism





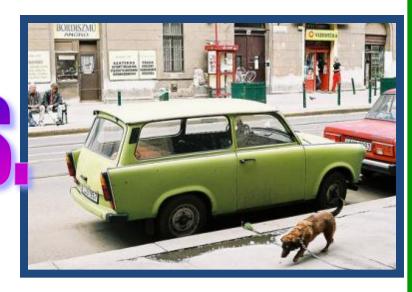


## Capitalism vs. Communism



## Capitalism vs. Communism



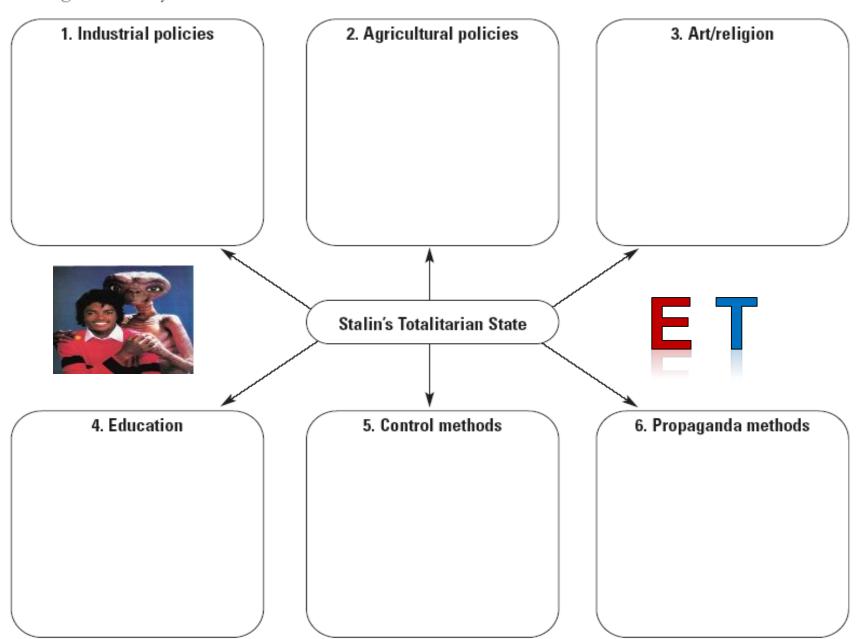






почта ссср

A. Determining Main Ideas As you read this section, fill in the web diagram with key characteristics of Stalinist Russia.



# **A Worldwide Depression**

<u>CH. 15.2</u> Pgs. 470-475 <u>Part 1</u>

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

Why it Matters Now- Many social and econ. programs introduced worldwide to combat the <a href="Great Depression">Great Depression</a> are still operating.

#### Review

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

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

# Objectives

 What happened to European economies after WWI?

What problems did the Weimar Republic face?

#### SETTING THE STAGE

#### **During The 1920s:**

European nations were rebuilding their war-torn econ.

The U.S. loaned money /rebuild European nations

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

The U.S./Japan were the only nations who's economies prospered after the war

#### Post WWI Europe

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

#### **Unstable New Democracies**

Democracy was rapidly replacing the absolute monarchs of Europe.

#### Several problems with new democracies



- Little experience (Democracy)
- Competing Parties
- Dictators will try to gain power

# Defective Democracies in Europe

- Competing political parties made effective government difficult – Some countries had 12 or more political parties
- Party Alliances were formed

#### **Coalition Groups**-

A temporary alliance of several parties to form a parliamentary majority

#### Weakness of The Coalition Government

 Parties disagree on policies : coalitions seldom worked

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

 During a crisis - voters were willing to allow a dictator to rule. Why?

# The Weimar Republic 1919

# Germany's new democratic government had weaknesses –

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

#### Inflation Causes Crisis in Germany

- Problems began during WWI
- Wartime taxes were not raised (To pay for the war they simply printed more money)
- German money rapidly lost value
- Due to reparations and other economic issues:
- Severe inflation set in
- The value of the Mark fell sharply



# Inflation Continued



More money needed to buy basic goods



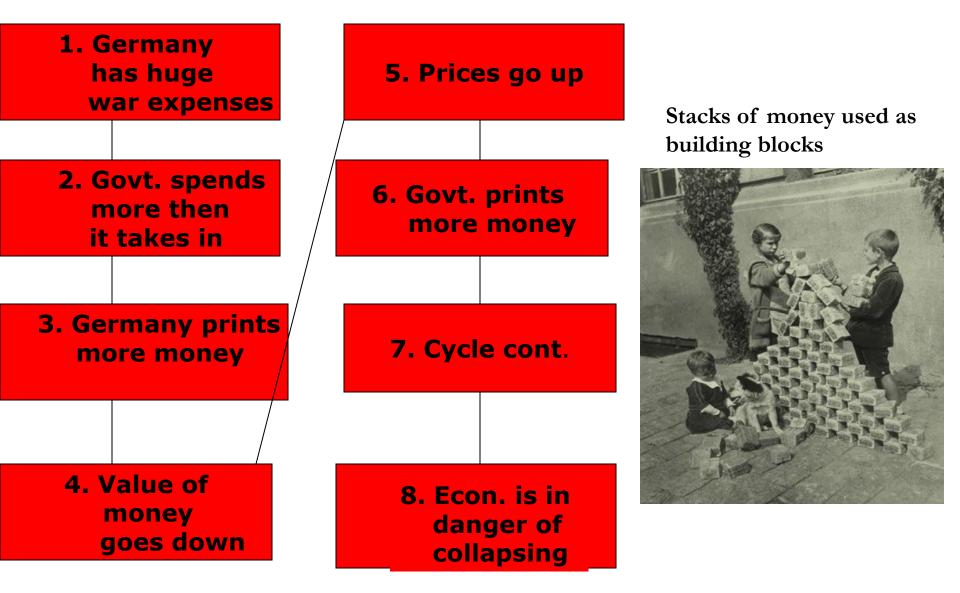
#### camples:

1918- bread cost less then a mark

**1922- Around 160 Marks** 

**1923- 200 billion marks** 

- \* Wheelbarrows of money was needed to buy food
- \* Germans begin to question the Weimar government



By 1923 German Govt. printed 400 quadrillion 400,000,000,000,000,000 Marks a day.

#### **Attempts at Economic Stability**

- International committee helped recovery
- Committee headed by U.S. banker Charles Dawes

## **The Dawes Plan**

- 1. U.S. loaned 200 million (stabilized German Currency) \$1 U.S. = 4 trillion marks
- 2. Realistic payment schedule: (Reparations)
- \*By 1929 Germany's economy back on track

# <u>Review</u>

- Euro: war-torn econ
- New Democracies
- Coalition Groups-
- Weimar Republic
- Inflation Causes Crisis
- The Dawes Plan

# A Worldwide Depression CH. 15.2 Pgs. 470-475

Part. 2

# Objectives

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

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

#### Financial Collapse

- During the 1920's U.S. Econ. Giant of the world
- Several weaknesses in the U.S. economy
  - \*A Flawed Economy
    - 1. Uneven distribution of wealth
    - 2. Overproduction of business and agriculture
    - 3. Americans were buying less
    - 4. Big Business is making money, average American is not

# Citizens have very little money to buy necessities







4. Factories lay
off
more Workers
due to
Even less demand
of Products



3. People have less money due to Lay off ,Now even less goods bought

# Farming Overproduction in The 1920's

- Tech. improvements in farming lead to massive crop yields
- Comp. from other countries (Australia, Japan) lead to a world wide surplus that drove prices down
- Lack of profits farmers can not pay off their loans

# The Stock Market Crashes

- 1929 Wall Street is the financial capital of the world (Banks and investment companies lined the streets)
- Middle Class bought stocks on the margin

(this meant they put a small down payment for the stock and barrowed the rest from a stockbroker)

- Selling stocks creates a panic- stocks were unnaturally high, so brokers began to sell believing the price of stocks would go down. Lowering of stock prices became a downward slide.
- Oct. 29,1929 -Stock Market collapsed: everyone wanted to sell/ no one wanted to buy Bought (16 mil. stocks sold)

# The Great Depression

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



# **Great Depression**



# A Global Depression

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

Germany, and Austria suffer due to lack of American funds

Asia, and Latin America suffer due to lack of exports

- U.S. places tariffs on foreign goods/ Foreign countries do the same
- World trade dropped by 65%

#### Recovery in The U.S.

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

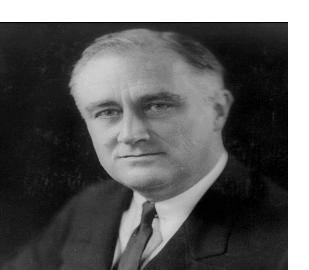
 His confidence appealed to millions of Americans

#### The New Deal

#### Large public works projects

New government agencies formed providing Financial help for businesses and Farms

State welfare and relief programs





#### The New Deal Continued

\* Regulations imposed on the stock market

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

\* The U.S. would not be entirely over the depression until WWII

#### ET

# • COMPLETE WORKBOOK...63 IN ISN





# Fascism Rises in Europe

CH. 15.3

Pgs. 476-480

# Setting the Stage

#### Main Idea:

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

#### Why it matters:

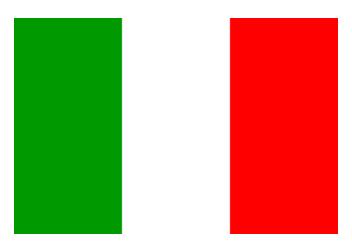
 These dictators changed the course of history and the world is still recovering

#### **Fascism**

#### Fascism:

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

#### **Fascist Italy**



**Nazi Germany** 



#### Communism vs. Fascism

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

- Dictator
- One party rule
- No individual rights
- No democracy
- Class structured society
- Nationalists

# Fascism's Rise in Italy

#### Terrible Conditions

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

#### Benito Mussolini

- Newspapereditor/Politician
- (1919) Fascist PartyFounded
  - As econ worsened gained support



#### Black Shirts:

- Fascist thugs
- Beat up members of other parties
- Communist's favorite targets
- Oct. 1922
  - 30,000 Fascist's marched on Rome
    - Demanded that Mussolini become leader.
    - Italy's king gave power to Mussolini *legally*.



#### Mussolini becomes:

- Il Duce (Leader)
- Abolishes democracy
- Outlaws all political parties except Fascists
  - Opponents imprisoned
- Govt. censors control radio, newspapers, etc.



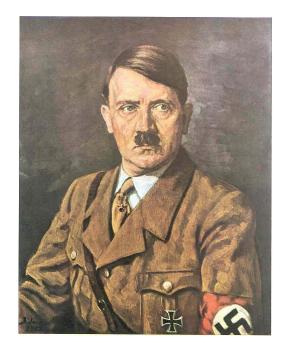
# Hitler's Rise in Germany

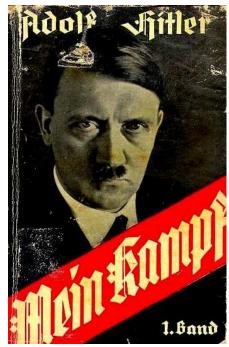
- 1919 **NAZI** Party
  - Treaty of Versailles
     should be overturned
  - Destroy Communism
  - Adopt the swastika as its symbol
  - <u>Storm troopers/Brown</u>
    <u>Shirts</u>:
    - Thugs
    - Beat up members of other parties



#### Adolf Hitler

- 1923 becomes leader of NAZI's
  - Called der Fuhrer
- 1923 Inspired by Mussolini,
   NAZI's try to seize power in
   Munich
  - Fail, Hitler thrown in Jail
  - Serves 9 months
  - Writes *Mein Kampf*:
    - "Aryan's" are master race
    - Jew's, other's inferior
    - Regain German lands
    - Lebensraum:
      - » Increase living space by conquering E. Euro, Russia





#### 1924 Hitler Released

- Revives NAZI party
  - Ignored, econ. doing well
- 1929
  - Depression hits
  - US loans stop
  - German Econ. collapses
  - German citizens turn to
     Hitler and NAZI's

#### Hitler Becomes Chancellor

- 1932
  - NAZI's largest political party
  - German president appoints
     Hitler chancellor
    - Calls for new elections, to win NAZI majority
    - \*\*Six days later Fire burns down the Reichstag\*\*
      - Blame communists
    - NAZI's win election



- Germany becomes a "Totalitarian State"
  - All other political parties
     banned
  - SS created
    - Security force
    - Loyal only to Hitler
    - Opponents arrested, murdered
  - Gestapo
    - Secret Police
    - Spy, arrest, murder "traitor's"



- Econ. taken over
  - No labor unions
  - Govt. control business
    - Millions of Germans go to work
      - Unemployment 6 million to1.5 million by 1936
- German people have something to believe in

## Hitler Becomes Supreme Leader

- Takes over communication
  - Radio, newspaper
     become propaganda
     tools
  - Books that did not conform, burned
- Kids had to join:
  - Hitler youth (boys)
  - League of German girls



# Democracy vs. Dictatorship

- By the mid 1930's
  - Europe divided into two camps:
    - Dictators:
      - Italy, Germany, USSR
    - Democracy:
      - France, GB,

Hitler's Rise to Power	Mussolini's Rise to Power
Rise:	Rise:
E T-DESCRIBE!	
Nazi's Goals:	Il Duce's Goals: