the Rise of Fascism
"the darkest pages of history were written between the two world wars..."

3 of Human history's most despised dictators:
Stalin, Mussolini, and Hitler,
caused most of the suffering during these years...
(one communist, two fascists)

which is on the left of the political spectrum? _______________________
which is on the right? _______________________

A new, authoritative political and social order, Fascism, was developed in these two countries:
1. _______________________
2. _______________________

Fascists:
1. _______________________
2. _______________________
3. _______________________
4. _______________________
5. _______________________
6. _______________________
7. _______________________
8. _______________________
9. _______________________
10. _______________________
11. _______________________
12. _______________________
13. _______________________
14. _______________________

True/False: Mussolini started out as a socialist militant (on the political left).

What were the "fasci" (pronounced fash-ee)? _______________________

"National Fascist Party" boasted _______ members by 1922

Due to the fascist "march on Rome" in 1923 which was more like a parade or a show of force than an invasion, the Italian King (____________________) asked Mussolini to form a new government. As President of the Council, Mussolini passes a law that guarantees the fascists an automatic _____% majority in the Senate and the House of the Italian legislature. Mussolini gets the nickname "IL DUCE," which means ________________ , in 1925. He may make laws without consulting anyone else...here are the laws he passes:
1. the party system is _______________________.
2. ________________________ is established.
3. _______________________________ is abolished.
The Weimar Republic was established in 1919 as a result of the breakup of the German Empire (Reich) when Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated his throne. The leaders of the Weimar Republic accept the Treaty of Versailles even though German citizens consider it an outrage (the terms of the treaty are very strict—the size of the German army was limited, Germany cannot manufacture war material including submarines and airplanes, cannot place troops in the Rhineland, and must pay $31 billion in “war reparations” to the Allies).

Adolf Hitler was born in __________; he studied art in __________, Austria.

In 1919, after returning from World War I, Hitler joins the National Socialist Deutsche Arbeiter Party (NSDAP) and chooses the swastika as its symbol; he asks his friend Rohm to form the "SA", a special military group.

The French occupy the Rhineland and deport _______ Germans from it...Germans freak out!!

In 1929 the fascists sign a treaty with the Catholic Church.

the Great Depression spreads to Germany; the German government just prints up more money to pay its war reparations...this causes...Inflation!!! (HYPER-inflation) At beginning of 1924 $1 = DM 18,000 by November, $1 = DM ________________ !

Unemployment rises! Rioting by the unemployed begins!!

Hitler provokes a revolt in a Beer Cellar in Munich; goes to jail for 5 years (only ends up serving 6 months); writes Mein Kampf (My Struggle):

Name 5 ideas he outlined in Mein Kampf, published in 1925:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Back to Italy: Mussolini says: "I take a man in the crib and I let go of him when he dies."

He has a fascist group for every phase of life:

babies: __________________________
older children: Balilas -- motto "believe, obey, fight"
teenagers: __________________________
adults: __________________________

Mussolini announces the birth of the "THIRD ROME" (after the Rome of the Caesars and the Rome of the Renaissance popes)--wants to tie his rule to historical conquest. Territorial conquest is a fascist theme.

the Mediterranean = "_______" the Adriatic Sea = “ _________”

• Mussolini always appears in uniform
• "war is to man what motherhood is to woman"
• "Italy will lead humanity through the 20th century"

What is the Fasicst motto? ____________________________ !
**Back in Germany**, French troops evacuate the Rühr (the Rühr-major coal-mining and industrial region of Western Germany), people there start to feel nationalistic again. Hitler is released from prison after 6 months. Now he will use LEGAL means to get to power.

1929 ____ million Germans are unemployed; by 1931 ____ million. (The Great Depression)

1932 Hitler runs for President (against Hindenberg, the WWI general)
Hitler gets 37% of the total; but ______________________ wins.

In the next election the Nazis get the most votes, but Hitler isn’t appointed chancellor until ________________________.
1. gets his S.S. to burn down _____________________________ (lower house of Parliament).
   He blames it on the Jews.
2. gets a decree signed to suppress freedom of _________ and ______________.

**Hitler takes these steps:**
1. dissolves ______________ party and all ______________
2. outlaws __________________________ except the Nazi party
3. Reich Ministry of Propaganda created, ______________ made the head of it
4. universities purged of __________ and __________________ professors and students
5. Books by ____________, ________ and ________ burned in huge bonfires

When President von Hindenburg dies, Hitler declares himself “Reichsführer” (Empire Leader).

Hitler combats unemployment by creating work camps and building the famous German freeways, the __________________

In 1938 how much unemployment was there in Germany? ____%

In __________ Hitler withdraws Germany from the League of Nations and says that it intends to rearm itself.

the Saar is a region on the border of southern France & Germany which has historically gone back and forth between the two.

Nazis believe that all Germanic peoples should be ______________________.

Austria holds a referendum (a yes/no vote of all citizens) to see if Austria wants to become a part of Germany..._______% say yes!! Germany annexes Austria.
Hitler reinstates the draft (compulsory military service). The League of Nations ____________________________ .

**(Back in Italy,**
Mussolini plans to conquer ______________. The Emperor of ______________, Haile Selassie, appeals to the League of Nations, but ______________________________.)
The Nuremberg Convention (an annual Nazi rally in Nuremberg, Germany) brings about the Nuremberg Laws: (including the German Citizenship Law & Preservation of the Purity of German Blood and Honor Law). Name four provisions of these anti-Semitic laws:

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

True/False: The Nazis devised fake archaeological evidence to “prove” in schools that Jews and “Aryans” were different physically.

True/False: The German Army soldiers were encouraged to have sex with women they weren’t married to; they even gave medals to women who bore “Aryan” children of S.S. soldiers. The children were brought up in Nazi orphanages.

The ________________ was the required Nazi group for young children and teenagers.

Their two major weapons were:

1. ____________________________ 2. ____________________________

Heinrich Himmler leads the __________ and the ________ (They carry out the Holocaust)

March 1936 Hitler re-occupies and re-arms __________________________. They hold a plebeicite there to see if they want to be occupied by Germany (the result: __________).

What international event took place in Berlin in 1936? __________________________.

In 1936, ______________ spoke to German industrialists and told them that Germany was on the brink of war... might they please be able to help provide the necessary __________________________?

True/False: Hitler and Mussolini become closer in the late 1930s.

Roosevelt (FDR) requests that Germany __________________________.

Hitler makes fun of this request by reading the list in a meeting of the Reichstag:
“Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Russia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Iraq, Arabia, Syria, Palestine...” (at which Nazi legislators burst out laughing) . . .

A German diplomat in Paris is supposedly assassinated by a French Jew. This is an excuse for more anti-Semitism. Göbbels institutes the following new regulations:

1. All Jewish ownership of businesses is ________________
2. Jewish lawyers and doctors __________________________
3. Jews must add “______” or “____________” to their name
4. All Jews must have a “____” stamped on their passport
5. 17,000 Polish Jews living in Germany __________________________
What was **Kristallnacht**?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

When did it happen? ________________________________________

What are Jews not allowed to do afterwards? (what happens?)
1. 1 billion marks payment is demanded from the Jews to pay for the destruction
2. Jews are not allowed to attend ____________________________
3. Jews are not allowed to use ________________
3. Jews are not allowed to visit __________________

**VOCAB:**
*the Rhineland*—the region between France & Germany along the Rhine River.
*anti-Semitism*—prejudice against Jews
*SA (Stürmabteilung)*—Nazi storm troopers
*SS (Schützstaffel)*—Hitler's personal forces, loyal only to him. Did the dirty work.
*Gestapo*—*Geheimstaatpolizei* (Nazi secret police)
*Wehrmacht*—Germany army
*Luftwaffe*—German air force
*panzer*—German tank
*U-boat*—German submarine

Now write a one-paragraph description of fascism (at least five sentences):
the Rise of Fascism
"the darkest pages of history were written between the two world wars..."
3 of Human history’s most despised dictators:
Stalin, Mussolini, and Hitler,
caused most of the suffering during these years...
(one communist, two fascists)

which is on the left of the political spectrum? __communism__
which is on the right? __fascism__

A new, authoritative political and social order, Fascism, was developed in these two countries:
1. Italy
2. Germany

Fascists:
1. are extremely nationalistic
2. unlike communism, have no clear program or ideals
3. oppose communism violently
4. scorn democracy
5. deny individual rights; the state is supreme
6. supress freedom of speech and the press
7. encourage militiam
8. use and promote violence and brute force
9. manipulate the population with propaganda
10. appeal to their citizen’s lowest human impulses, like racial discrimination
11. once in power, outlaw all political parties but their own
12. gain emergency powers from “Parliament,” then never give them up
13. promise world conquest
14. charismatic leader with special nickname and salute

True/False: Mussolini started out as a socialist militant (on the political left). (true)

What were the “fasci” (pronounced fash-ee)? armed military units formed by Mussolini

"National Fascist Party" boasted _700,000_ members by 1922

Due to the fascist “march on Rome” in 1923 which was more like a parade or a show of force than an invasion, the Italian King (Victor Immanuel III) allowed Mussolini to form a new government. As President of the Council, Mussolini passes a law that automatically guarantees the fascists an automatic 65% majority in the Senate and the House of the Italian legislature. Mussolini gets the nickname "IL DUCE," which means The Leader, in 1925. He may make laws without consulting anyone else...the party system is done away with...secret police is established...freedom of the press is abolished...

The Germans are bitter because: World War I was blamed solely on Germany, and they felt humiliated.
The Weimar Republic was established in 1919 as a result of the breakup of the German Empire (Reich) when Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated his throne. The leaders of the Weimar Republic accept the Versailles Treaty even though German citizens consider it an outrage (the terms of the treaty are very strict—the size of the German army was limited, Germany cannot manufacture war material including submarines and airplanes, cannot place troops in the Rhineland, and must pay $31 billion dollars in “war reparations” to the Allies).

Adolf Hitler was born in Austria; he studied art in Vienna, Austria.

In 1919, after returning from World War I, Hitler joins the National Socialist Deutsche Arbeoters Party (NSDAP) and chooses the swastika as its symbol; he asks his friend Rohm to form the "SA", a special military group.

The French occupy the Rhineland and deport 150,000 Germans from it...Germans freak out!!

the Great Depression spreads to Germany; the German government just prints up more money to pay its war reparations...this causes...Inflation!!! (HYPER-inflation) At beginning of 1924 $1= DM 18,000 by November, $1= DM 8 million!

Unemployment rises! Rioting by the unemployed begins!!

Hitler provokes a revolt in a beer cellar (pub) in Münich; goes to jail for 5 years (only ends up serving 6 months); writes Mein Kampf (My Struggle):

Name 5 ideas he outlined in Mein Kampf, published in 1925:

1. The world is a jungle and only the strong survive.
2. The white race (especially Aryans) are superior to all others.
3. Jews must be eliminated.
4. Germans are destined after a great war to rule Europe.
5. France is to be the first target of world conquest.

Back to Italy: Mussolini says: "I take a man in the crib and I let go of him when he dies."

He has a fascist group for every phase of life:

- babies: Son of the Wolf
- older children: Balilas -- motto "believe, obey, fight"
- teenagers: Avante Guardists
- adults: join Fascist political party

Mussolini announces the birth of the "THIRD ROME" (after the Rome of the Caesars and the Rome of the Renaissance popes)—want to tie his rule to historical conquest. Territorial conquest is a fascist theme.

the Mediterranean = "Italian Lake" the Adriatic Sea = "our sea"

- Mussolini always appears in uniform
- “war is to man what motherhood is to woman”
- “Italy will lead humanity through the 20th century”

What is the Fasicst motto? Mussolini is always right!

In 1929 the fascists sign a treaty with the Catholic Church.
Back in Germany, French troops evacuate the Rühr (the Rühr--major coal-mining and industrial region of Western Germany), people there start to feel nationalistic again. Hitler is released from prison after 6 months. Now he will use LEGAL means to get to power.

1929 2 million Germans are unemployed; by 1931 6 million. (The Great Depression)

1932 Hitler, now a German citizen, runs for President (against Hindenberg, the WWI general)
Hitler gets 37% of the total; but Hindenberg wins.

In the next election the Nazis get the most votes, but Hitler isn’t appointed chancellor until January 30, 1933.
1. gets his S.S. to burn down the Reichstag building (lower house of Parliament).
   He blames it on the Jews.
2. gets a decree signed to suppress freedom of speech and the press

Hitler takes these steps:
1. dissolves communist party and all unions
2. outlaws all parties except the Nazi party
3. Reich Ministry of Propaganda created, Goebbels made the head of it
4. universities purged of Jewish and Communist professors and students
5. Books by pacifists, communists and Jews burned in huge bonfires
6. National boycott against Jewish lawyers and shopowners

When President von Hindenburg dies, Hitler declares himself “Reichsführer” (Empire Leader).

Hitler combats unemployment by creating work camps and building the famous German freeways, the autobahns.

In 1938 how much unemployment was there in Germany? Zero Percent

In 1933 Hitler withdraws Germany from the League of Nations and says that it intends to rearm itself (breaking the terms of the Versailles Treaty).

the Saar is a region on the border of France & Germany which has historically gone back and forth between the two.

Nazis believe that all Germanic peoples should be unified.
Austria holds a referendum (a yes/no vote of all citizens) to see if Austria wants to become a part of Germany...91% say yes!! Germany annexes Austria.
Hitler reinstates the draft (compulsory military service). The United Nations accepts German rearmament.

(Back in Italy,
Mussolini plans to conquer Ethiopia. The Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, appeals to the United Nations, but no one listens.)
The Nuremberg Convention (an annual Nazi rally in Nuremberg, Germany) brings about the **Nuremberg Laws**: (including the German Citizenship Law & Preservation of the Purity of German Blood and Honor Law). Name three provisions of these anti-Semitic laws:

1. **The only German citizen is one born in Germany or a blood relative of “the German people.”**
2. German citizenship is granted by a nationality certificate.
3. Any union between a German citizen and a Jew is forbidden.
4. German women under age 45 are not allowed to work in Jewish homes.
5. Jews are not allowed to raise the flag of the Reich or wear its colors.

**True/False**: The Nazis devised fake archaeological evidence to “prove” in schools that Jews and “Aryans” were different physically.

**True/False**: The German Army soldiers were encouraged to have sex with women they weren’t married to; they even gave medals to women who bore “Aryan” children of S.S. soldiers. The children were brought up in Nazi orphanages.

The **Hitler Youth** was the required Nazi group for young children and teenagers.

Their two major weapons were:

1. **Fear of the police**
2. **Propaganda**

Heinrich Himmler leads the **police** and the **S.S.** (They carry out the Holocaust)

March 1936 Hitler re-occupies and re-arms the **Rhineland**. They hold a plebeicite there to see if they want to be occupied by Germany (the result: yes).

What international event took place in Berlin in 1936? **The Olympics**

In 1936, Göring spoke to German industrialists and told them that Germany was on the brink of war...might they please be able to help provide the necessary military manufacturing?

The Conquest of **Living Space (Lebensraum)** in the Eastern European regions was Hitler’s next goal. What countries were his targets? (The ones with German minorities)

1. **Austria**
2. **Czechoslovakia**
3. **Poland**
4. Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium

**True/False**: Hitler and Mussolini become closer in the late 1930s. (drawn together by their isolation from other European leaders.)

Hitler makes fun of Roosevelt’s request for Germany to respect the borders of 30 countries by reading the list in a meeting of the Reichstag:

“Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Russia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Iraq, Arabia, Syria, Palestine...“ (at which Nazi legislators burst out laughing) . . .
A German diplomat in Paris is supposedly assassinated by a French Jew. This is an excuse for more anti-Semitism. **Goebbels institutes the following new regulations:**
1. All Jewish ownership of businesses is made public
2. Jewish lawyers and doctors may no longer practice
3. Jews must add “Israel” or “Sarah” to their name
4. All Jews must have a “J” stamped on their passport
5. 17,000 Polish Jews living in Germany were expelled

What was **Kristallnacht**? Pogrom (organized violence) against the Jewish population in Germany; Jewish synagogues were vandalized and their holy writings destroyed, Jewish cemeteries desecrated, Jewish homes terrorized and vandalized.
When did it happen? **November 9 & 10 1938**

**What are Jews not allowed to do afterwards? (what happens?)**
1. 1 billion marks payment is demanded from the Jews to pay for the destruction
2. Jews are not allowed to attend universities
3. Jews are not allowed to use buses
3. Jews are not allowed to visit museums

VOCAB:
**the Rhineland**—the region between France & Germany along the Rhine River.
**anti-Semitism**—prejudice against Jews
**SA (Sturmabteilung)**—Nazi stormtroopers
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**Gestapo**—Geheimstaatpolizei (Nazi secret police)
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**panzer**—German tank
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**Now write a one-paragraph description of fascism (at least five sentences):**

(answers will vary)