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You have to copy this unit in english, because you don't have activities in english

GERMANY IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD, THE REPUBLIC OF WEIMAR (1919-1933)

After the IWW in Germany, a republic governed by a democratic regime is created (know as Weimar because the meeting was there)

The most important party was the Social Democratic with majority in parliament

The far left thought they was a moderate regime. Therefore, they wanted to impose a similar Russian regime in Germany. They tried to get by force but the government avoided.

Conservative groups felt that the government had betrayed Germany to accept the Treaty of Versailles. In 1920 Adolf Hitler created the Nazi Party* (NSDAP). In 1923 Hitler attempted a coup (The Munich Putsch*), but failed

But the New Democracy had opposition

The economic situation led to hyperinflation, money was worthless and people became poorer

From 1924 el Marshal Hindenburg was elected president of the republic and political life seemed to calm

But Germany was one of the hardest damaged by the crash of 29 due to its dependence on the U.S., so it was the closure of U.S. companies, and it gave more unemployed in Germany

As a result, in 1932 there were 6 million unemployed in Germany, nearly half of the workforce

ECONOMIC CRISIS

HITLER COMES TO POWER

Rising unemployment led to distrust in the government, so they began to vote extremists options. In addition, businessmen, for fear of a communist contagion, also supported the Nazi Party, the only party to maintain its interests

In the 1932 elections no party won an absolute majority, but Nazis and Communists were the highest voted. As president Marshal Hindenburg was elected again, who appointed Hitler chancellor in January 1933.

In a few months the Nazis have all power, ending with the opposition parties. The Communists were accused of the Reichstag* fire and they were sent to concentration camps

Furthermore Hitler assassinate anyone who opposed him, within his own political party, sending murdering his fellow 1934 "night of the long knives"

Head of State: Hindenburg died in August, so Hitler also became president of the republic, so he was:

Head of Government

President of the only political party

IDEOLOGY OF NAZISM

Cult leader

Primacy of State

Exaltation of violence and youth

Racism

Traditional value of the woman: have children and housework

After the failure of the putsch, Hitler was imprisoned, where he wrote Mein Kampf* (My struggle), becoming a best seller. This ideology reflected many other traits of fascism and others like racism

Nazism is a variant of fascism. Its specific design is racism, where they believed they were superior races and inferior races, which was the Arian* race

As Hitler wanted, they had to be imposed on inferior races as Hispanic, Slavs, Gypsies and especially Jews. For him, race mixing had led to the decline of Germany

1st banned most Jews could make professions

2nd marriages were forbidden between Jews and Aryans

In 1935 happened the night of broken glass*: Jews were killed, their businesses looted, burned synagogues and 26.000 Jews locked up in concentration camps

The "racial purity" was carried out killing anyone that was not perfect racially (crazy, disabled, homosexuals too) and they imposed an anti-Semitic* political system

The exile of Jews in other countries was massive across Europe

But in 1942, with the WWII, Hitler applied the FINAL SOLUTION*, all the Jews and Gypsies of Germany and his conquests were deported to extermination camps. Died at least 5 million Jews in these camps as Auschwitz* and Treblinka



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1. FASCIST ITALY



THE RISE OF MUSSOLINI IN POWER

After the IWW Italy lived a crisis, large debt war = Price increase + unemployment (Soldiers returning from war)

Political parties do not know the deal with the problem and the people supporting extremist parties

Communist Party (Left)



Fasci Italiani di Combattimento* led by Mussolini

In elections Mussolini have little support, so he will take power by force, putting on locations members of his party



MARCH ON ROME* (October 27-28th 1922)

King Victor Emmanuel III gave Mussolini government with full powers

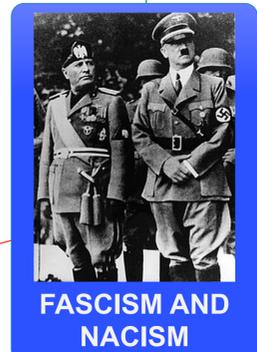
MUSSOLINI'S GOVERNMENT

Characteristics of fascism



- Antidemocratic and anticommunist ideology
- The state was a totalitarian manner directed by their leader (The Duce*), and individual freedoms were suppressed.
- There was only one party, the fascist, so there were no elections
- The state intervenes in the economy and is also supported by private businessmen
- Any opposition to the state was harshly repressed
- Full control of the media and education to manage the public
- Nationalism was imposed to create an Italian colonial empire
- The cult of violence and militarism was developed
- Military style: hymns, uniform (black shirt*), symbols (fascis*), flags and large concentrations was adopted

Realizar comentario de texto y entrada en el blog correspondiente



FASCISM AND NACISM

2. NAZI GERMANY

POLICY OF THE NAZI GERMANY

It eliminated all political parties

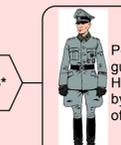


Seil Hitler! The State was led by a leader: fuhrer*. The greeting "Heil Hitler" expressed absolute confidence in him



Implementation of a police state led by Himmler, consisting of 2 bodies, which chased every opponent and sent to concentration camps

THE SS*



Personal guard of Hitler made by thousands of people

THE GESTAPO*



The secret police



In addition propaganda played a role to show the benefits of the regime, Goebbels was responsible for directing

All media were controlled by the nazi party: the press, radio and cinema, which were in charge of praising Hitler, and transmitting a demeaning view of other races

Education also transmitted the nazi ideologi, young people had to enter compulsory Hitler Youth

The opposition to Nazism was almost non-existent. He is also thanked him that it had solved the unemployment and the economic crisis. Even so, it is difficult to know how many Germans supported him really, because many did not dare to refuse it for fear of his death and more than one is resigned to living well the situation

FOREIGN POLICY

Nazi ideology was expansionist, so it was desirous to go beyond the borders imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. Expansionism had two ideological bases

PAN-GERMANISM*

All populations of German origin of Europe should unite in a single State

VITAL SPACE THEORY*

The Aryans were entitled to conquer territory at the expense of the Slavs and other inferior races

- 1st carried out a plan of rearmament
- 2nd re-established compulsory military service
- 3th Goering put a powerful, and modern army
- 4th It began expansion: in 1938, German troops invade Austria and they annexed it to Germany, and the Czechoslovakian Sudetenland region. In 1939 occupied whole Czechoslovakia

Economy for war

The goal was ending the strike to satisfy the population, so it politica de was a great public works policy much employment

Autarky* + create industries related to the army

Major industrial groups supported the nazi regime and obtained great benefits

