Aggressive Nations/Fascism foldable

- Foldable
- Use documents and pp. 915-917
- 4 Sections
 - Japanese Rape of Nanjing
 - Italy invades Ethiopia
 - Spanish Civil War
 - Germany invadesRhineland

- In each section list
 - Who
 - When
 - Why
 - What Happened

Japanese Rape of Nanjing	Italy Invades Ethiopia	Spanish Civil War	Germany Invades the Rhineland

Fascism

- Extreme system of government that emphasized military, loyalty to the state, and obedience to its leader
- Leader promised to revive the economy, punish those responsible for hard times, and restore order and national pride
- Attracted those angry after WWI and Great Depression



Characteristics of Fascism **Political** Cultural Social Economic Basic Principles -Censorship -supported by -everything -nationalist -state more controlled by -secret police middle class, important than -racist industrialists, individual state -one party and military corporations or -action oriented -supreme leader state leader

How Fascism & Communism are similar

- Ruled by dictators, one-party rule
- Denied individual rights
- State was supreme
- No democracy or basic civil rights

How Fascism & Communism are different

- Fascists did not seek "classless" society
- Fascists believed each class had its place & function
- Fascists were made up of aristocrats & industrialists, war veterans & lower middle classes.
- Fascists were nationalists where Communists were internationalists seeking hoping to launch world revolution among workers.

Italy

- Still upset about not gaining that much territory after WWI
- Need leader to step in and take control



Benito Mussolini

- Former newspaper editor and politician
- Promised to restore Italy's economy and military power
- 1922-over 30,000 supporters marched on Rome and told king to put Mussolini in power



Mussolini

- Known as Il Duce (the leader)
- Fascist methods
 - Instated own police force, black shirts
 - Cleared political parties-only fascism allowed
 - Radio and newspapers only allowed to use Fascist materials

Germany

- Adolf Hitler
 - Was decorated WWI soldier
 - Upset about Germany's punishments in Treaty of Versailles
 - Joined right wing political party
 - National Socialist German Worker's Party (NAZI)
 - Nazism, Germany's version of fascism

- Hitler chosen as leader,
 Fuhrer
- 1923-his secret police (Brown Shirts) attempted to take Munich like Mussolini took Rome
 - Arrested and spent 9months of 5 yearsentence in jail



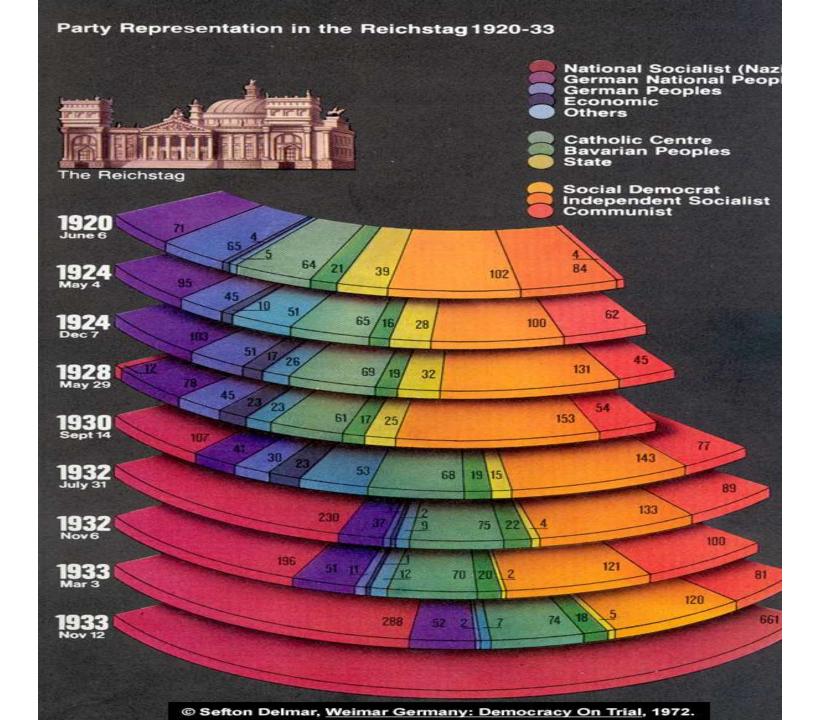
- While in jail, wrote Mein Kampf (my struggle)
- Details his plan for a better Germany
 - His master race, Aryan nation, in control
 - Eliminate all non-Aryans, Jews, gypsies, Slavs
 - Regain territory lost from WWI



Major Ideas of Mein Kampf

- Extreme nationalism
- Race was the single-most important factor in Nazi ideology.
 - The Aryans were the master race
- Jews were inferior & scapegoated for long list of problems confronting Germany. Very antisemitic.
- Fascist govs were all anti communist.
- Lebensraum demanded by Nazis
- Women and Motherhood
- Slavic people as slaves to Germans

- 1932-Nazi party becomes largest political party and Hitler is elected Supreme Chancellor
 - Germany now totalitarian state, gov't in control of everything
 - Elite force, SS, formed for protection
 - Gestapo, police, kidnapped and murdered hundreds of those who got in his way



- 1936-public works program rebuilds German infrastructure and greatly reduces unemployment rate (Hitler's New Deal)
- Propaganda
 - Burns books not supportive of him
 - Boys and girls must attend his schools
 - Churches forced to preach Nazi beliefs



Nazism & the Churches

- Hitler saw Christianity as weak
- Wanted to replace it with a racial creed
- Combined all Protestant sects into one single state church to better control them
- Many Catholic churches were closed and the clergy was silenced
- Some did support Hitler though including the Pope who recognized the Nazi regime and never uttered a complaint against what it was doing to the Jews





Totalitarian State

- Single party dictatorship
- State control of the economy
- Police spies & state terrorism
- Strict censorship & government control of the media
- Use of schools & media to indoctrinate citizens
- Demands unquestioning obedience to Hitler
- All of these are also elements of Fascism.
- What then is the difference? In fascism the element of race & nationality is paramount.
- In a Communist society the goal is world revolution and elimination of nationalism

Militarists Take Control of Japan

- Many Japanese blamed the government for the Great Depression.
- Military leaders gained support and control of the country.
- Restored the traditional control of gov. to military, with the emperor as the symbol of power.
- Planned to solve economic problems through foreign expansion.

Authoritarianism in Eastern Europe

- Ethnic & religious rivalries persisted & undermined political stability
- Agric economies lacked capital to industrialize
 & modernize
- Instability of govs helped fascist rulers gain power
- With the exception of Czechoslavakia & Finland all Eastern European govs were run by right-wing dictators

First they came for the socialists, and I did not speak out because I was not a socialist.

Then they came for the trade unionists, and I did not speak out because I was not a trade unionist.

Then they came for the Jews, and I did not speak out because I was not a Jew.

Then they came for me, and there was no one left to speak for me.

Pastor Martin Niemöller

Prior to and during World War II, Hitler's genocidal Nazi party used variations on the triangle to identify citizens and concentration camp prisoners according to religion, ideology, sexual preference and numerous other categories.

Some of the symbols were:

Yellow on Yellow (Star of David): Jews Pink Trianglet Homotexuals Brown: Gypsies Purple: Jehovsh's Winesses



Red: German Political Prisoners—Communists, Socialists Black: Vagrants and Lesbians

Green: Hab that Criminals
Blue: Emigrants





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