

Aim 6.3

**How were the governments of
Mussolini, Stalin, and Hitler
similar/different?**

Mr. Sforza - Global 4

Riverdale/Kingsbridge Academy

Aim 6.3

How were the governments of **Mussolini**, Stalin, and Hitler similar/different?

Italy

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Aim 6.3

How were the governments of
Mussolini, **Stalin**, and Hitler
similar/different?

Italy

Soviet Union

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Aim 6.3

How were the governments of
Mussolini, **Stalin**, and **Hitler**
similar/different?

Italy

Soviet Union

Germany

Mr. Sforza - Global 4

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Do Now: Create a blank organizer that looks something like this!

Mussolini's Fascist State

Youth groups;
indoctrination

Women as
mothers & wives,
NOT workers

Use of secret
police

Critics of govt.
jailed or murdered

Low wages; strikes
banned

Business
production
increases

Govt. propaganda
(slogans)

Strict censorship of
media

Other political
parties outlawed

Militaristic; boys
raised to be
soldiers

Italy After World War I

- Disappointment over Treaty of Versailles
 - Few territorial gains
- Poor Economy
 - Few jobs for veterans
 - Slow trade
 - High taxes
- Worker strikes, peasant rebellions



Benito Mussolini



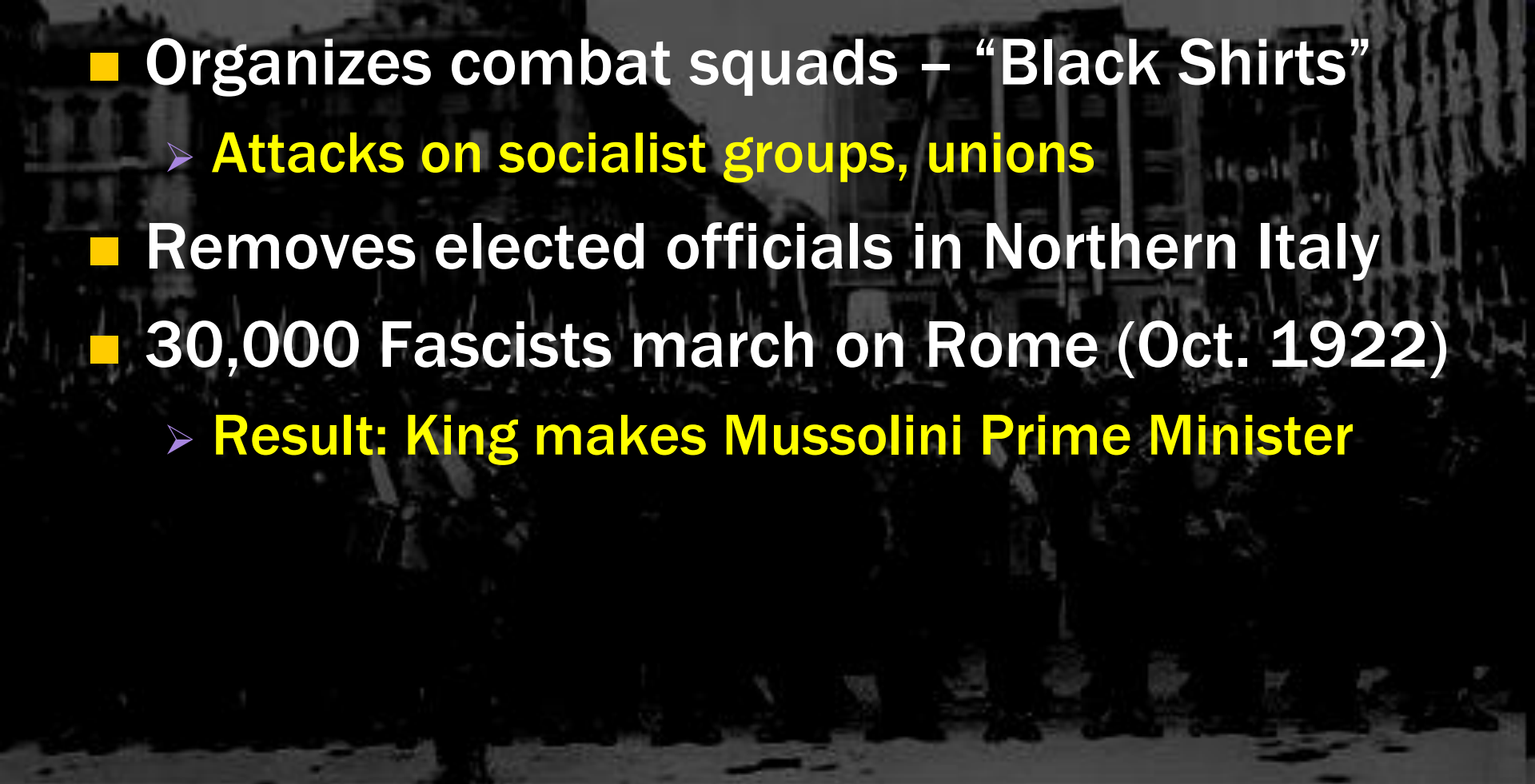
- Newspaper editor
- Organizes the Fascist party (1919)
- Promises:
 - Revive Roman power
 - End unemployment
 - Gain more land
- Anti-communist

Mussolini Takes Power



Mussolini Takes Power

- Organizes combat squads – “Black Shirts”
 - Attacks on socialist groups, unions
- Removes elected officials in Northern Italy
- 30,000 Fascists march on Rome (Oct. 1922)
 - Result: King makes Mussolini Prime Minister



Mussolini's Fascist State

Fascism = An authoritarian and nationalistic right-wing system of government.

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Stalin's Totalitarian State

Think: Were these characteristics similar or different than Mussolini?

Great Purge;
political "enemies"
jailed or murdered

Secret police
spying on citizens

Women can work
alongside men

Free education &
healthcare;
investments in
public transp.,
recreation

Anti-religion;
communism
replaces it;
churches
destroyed

Upper class of
party members
w/privileges

Govt. run
education;
indoctrination of
youth

Russification-
persecution of
minorities

Censorship of
media, art

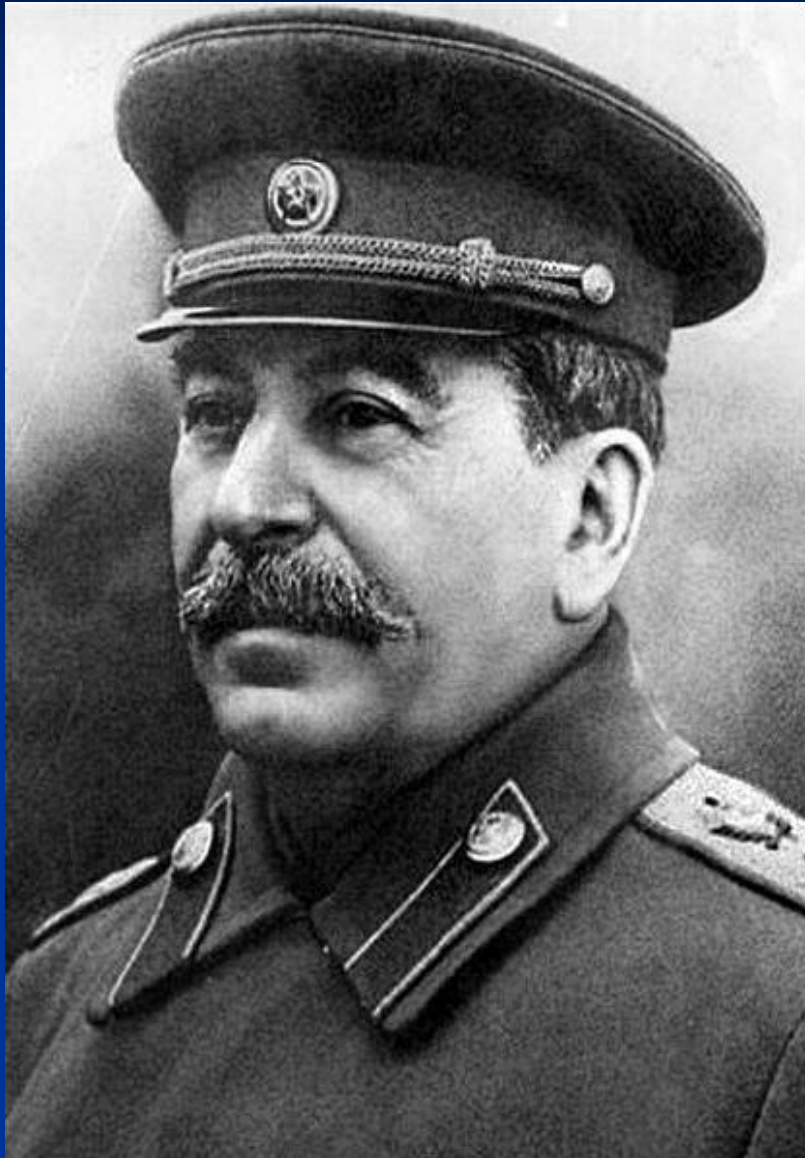
Use of govt.
propaganda

Stalin's Totalitarian State

***totalitarian state* =**

**a government that takes
control over every aspect
of public and private life**

A Police State



The Great Purge (1930s)



The Great Purge (1930s)



Gulags

АРХИПЕЛАГ ГУЛАГ

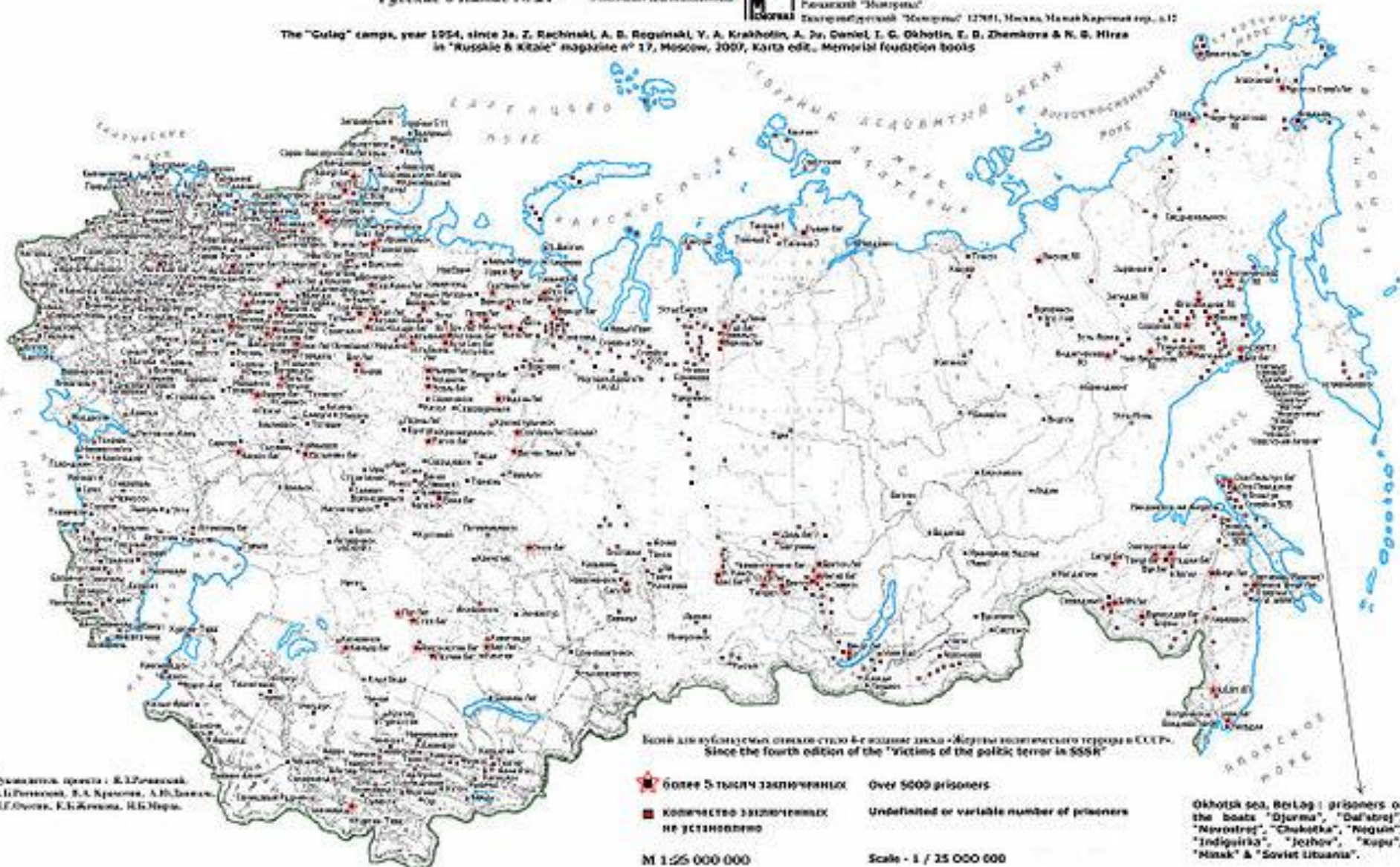
Русские в Китае №17

ОСНОВАНЫ ДЛЯ ПОСВЯЩЕНИЯ



Журнал "Совесть"
Российский "Мемориал"
Информационный "Мемориал" 12781, Москва, Манеж-Корпус стр. 1/12

The "Gulag" camps, year 1954, since Ja. Z. Rachinski, A. B. Requinaki, Y. A. Krakhotin, A. Ju. Denis, I. G. Okhotin, E. B. Zhemkova & N. B. Mirza in "Russkoe & Kitajc" magazine n° 17, Moscow, 2007, Карта одл., Memorial foundation tools



Всего для публикации мы отыскали около 4-х тысяч точек - жертвы политического террора в СССР.
Since the fourth edition of the "victims of the politic terror is 555K"

★ более 5 тысяч заключенных Over 5000 prisoners

■ количество заключенных не установлено Undefined or variable number of prisoners

M 1:25 000 000

Scale - 1 / 25 000 000

Okhotsk sea, Berlag : prisoners on the boats "Djurma", "Duf'rej", "Nevostrej", "Chukotka", "Nigun", "Indigirka", "Jochov", "Kupa", "Minsk" & "Soviet Libanias".

Проект составили: Е.Л.Рачинский, А.В.Режинский, Я.А.Кракотин, А.Ю.Денис, И.Г.Окhotин, Е.Б.Жемкова, Н.Б.Мирза.

Gulags



Gulags



Propaganda and Censorship



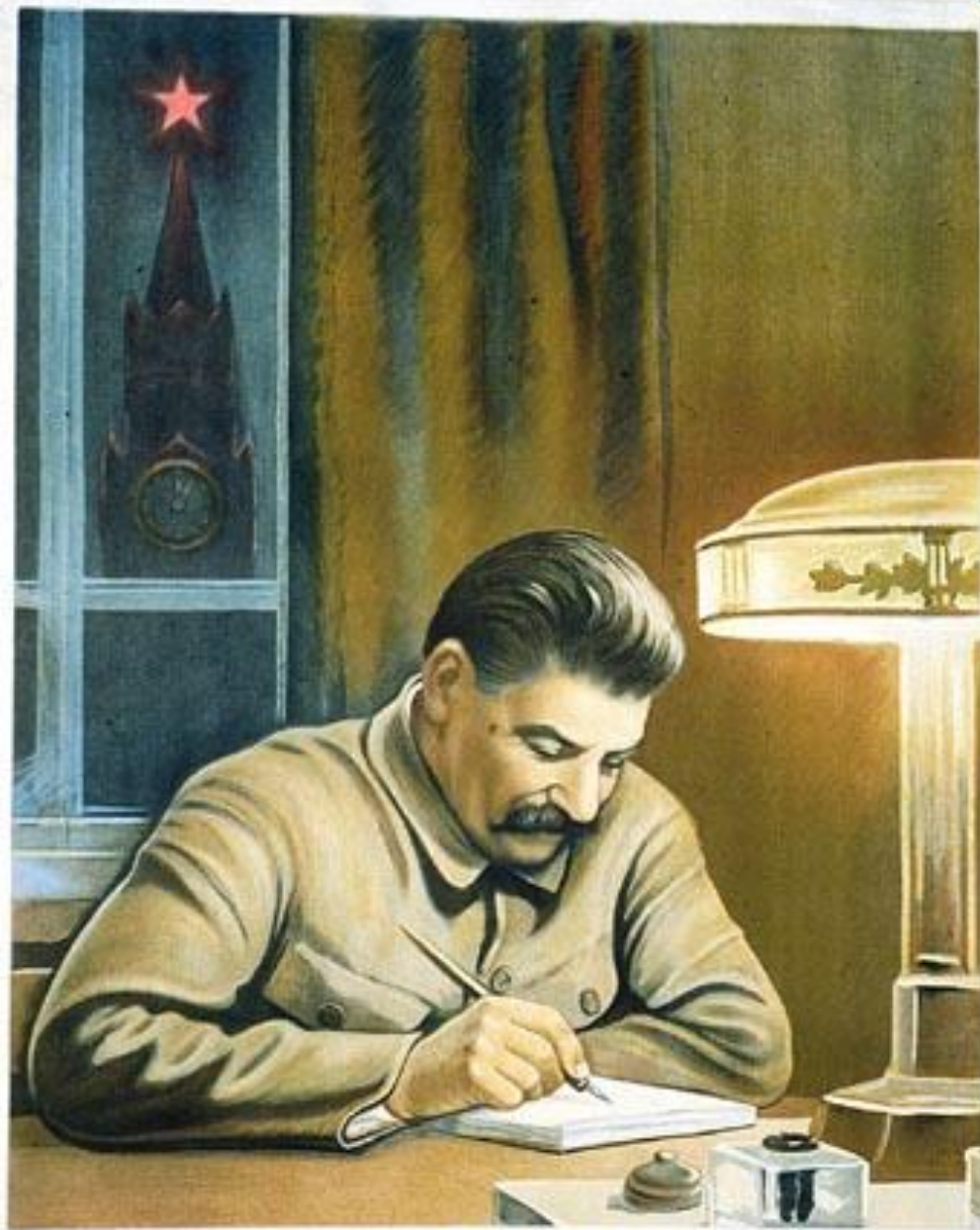
Propaganda and Censorship

A poem:

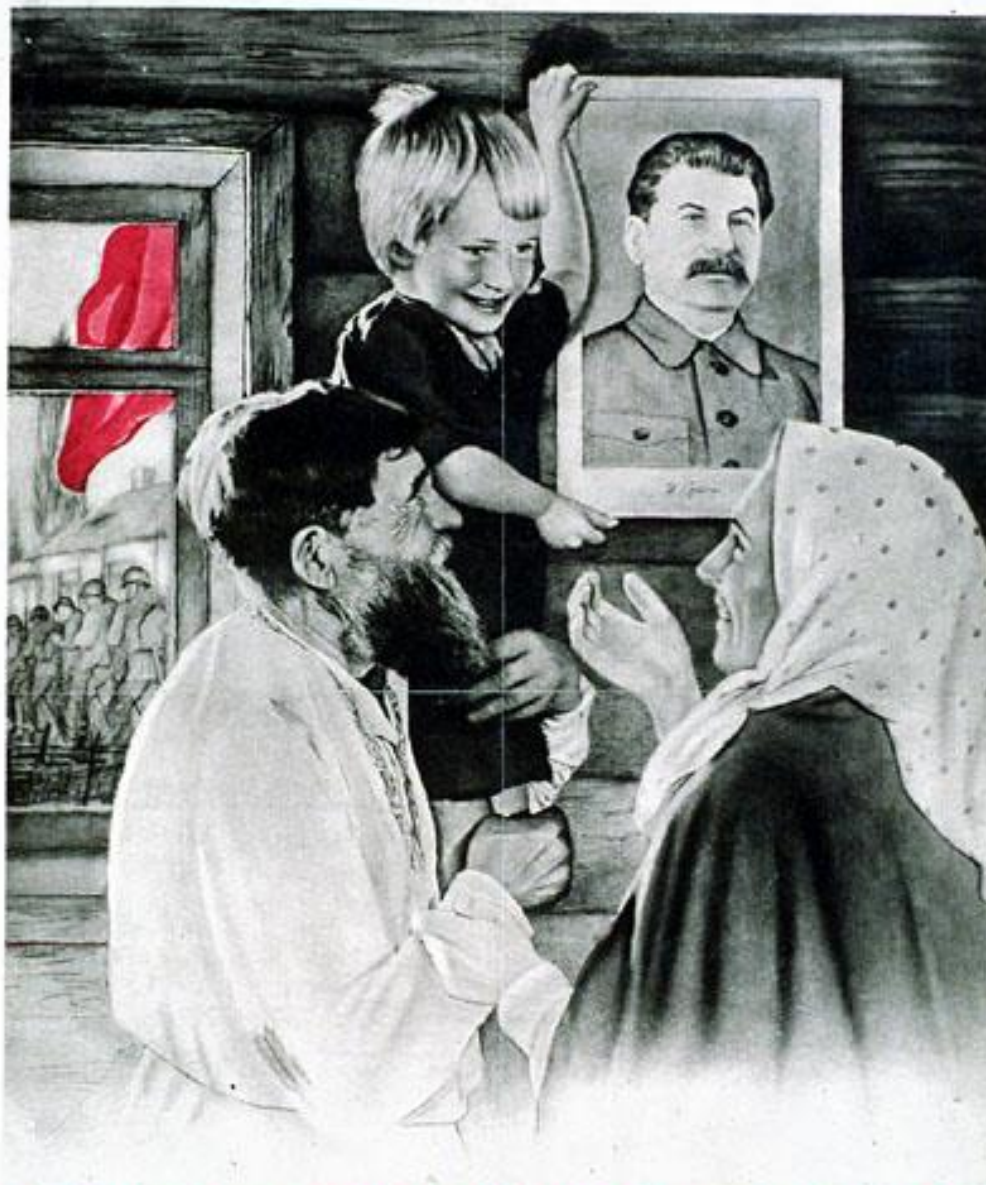
*“We receive our sun from Stalin,
We receive our prosperous life from Stalin...
Even the good life in the tundras filled with
snowstorms
We made together with him,
With the Son of Lenin,
With Stalin the Wise.”*



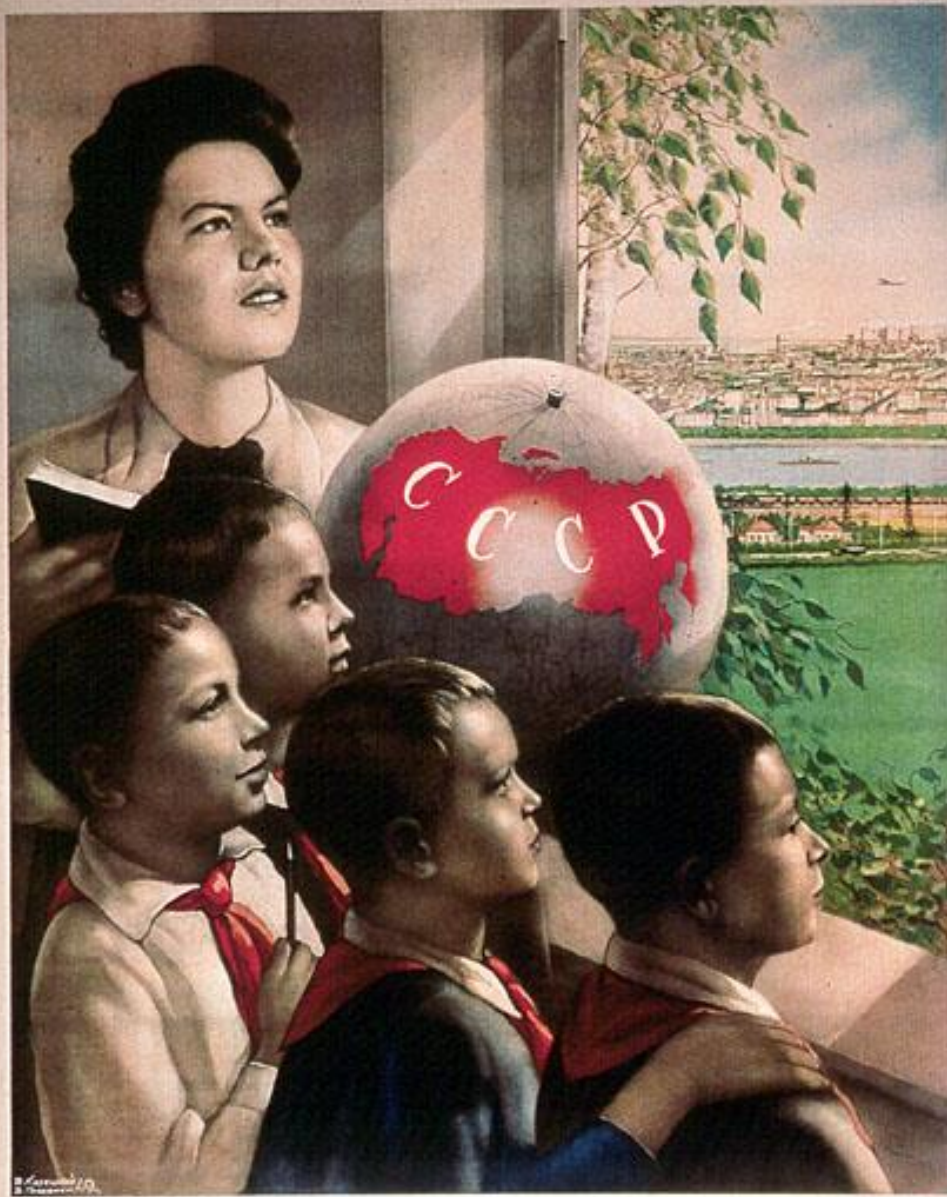
**ВВЈУН СТАЛИНА ЕЅО ОДСУН!
СЛАВА ВЕЛИКОМУ
СТАЛИНУ!**



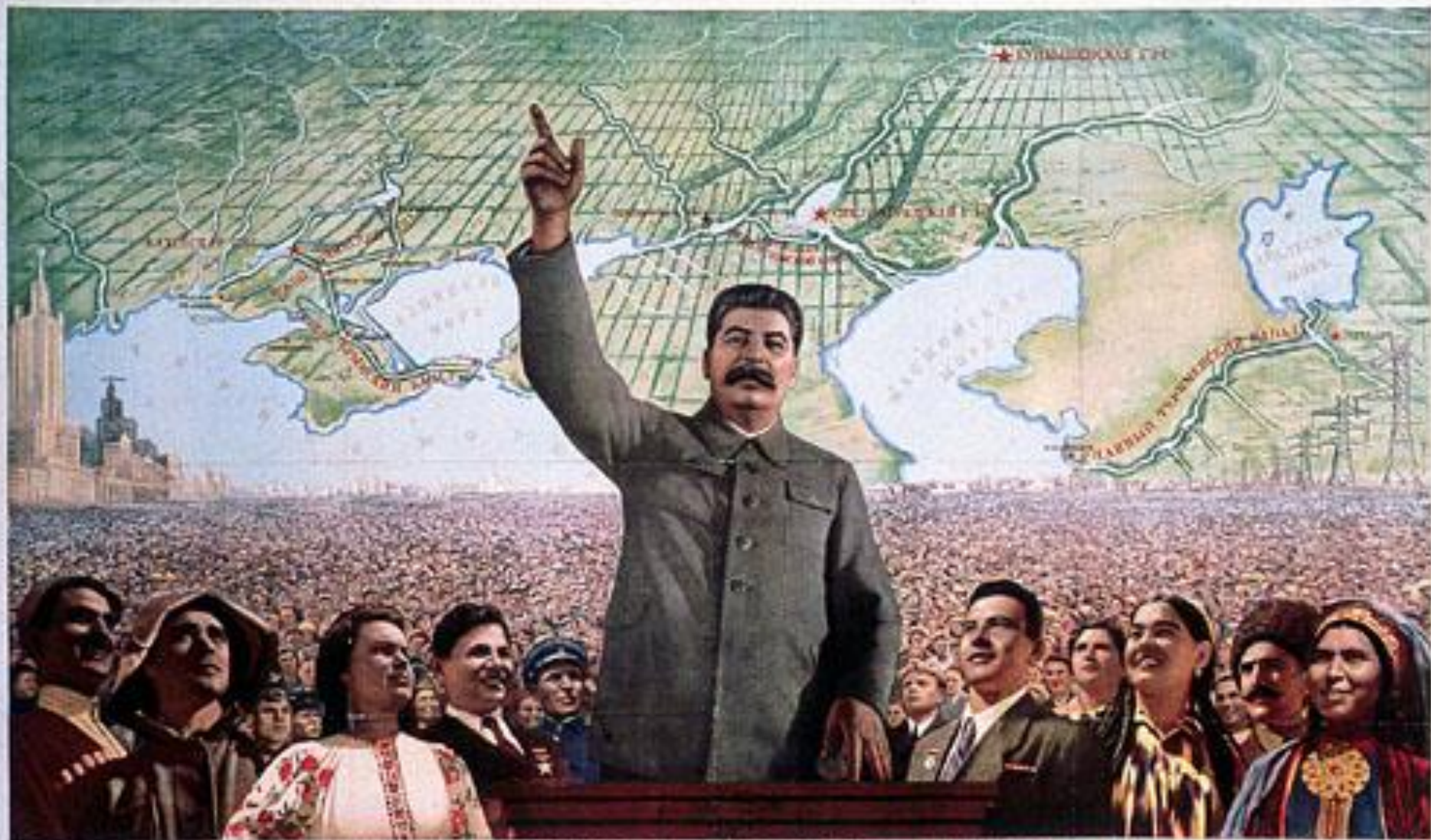
О каждом из нас заботится Сталин в Кремле



В радостный день освобождения из под ига немецких захватчиков первые слова безграничной благодарности и любви советских людей обращены к нашему другу и отцу товарищу СТАЛИНУ—организатору нашей борьбы за свободу и независимость нашей родины.



ЛЮБИТЕ РОДИНУ!



ПОД ВОДИТЕЛЬСТВОМ ВЕЛИКОГО СТАЛИНА—ВПЕРЕД К КОММУНИЗМУ!



**СЛАВА ВЕЛИКОМУ СТАЛИНУ
- ЗОЛЧЕНУ КОМУНИЗМА!**

The 'Purpose' of Art

“Literature, the cinema, the arts are levers in the hands of the proletariat which must be used to show the masses positive models of initiative and heroic labor...”

– *Pravda (the Communist Party Newspaper)*

Education and Indoctrination



Religious Persecution & Russification



Stalin's Totalitarian State

Think: Were these characteristics similar or different than Mussolini?

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jailed or murdered

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spying on citizens

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Anti-religion;
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replaces it;
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destroyed

Upper class of
party members
w/privileges

Govt. run
education;
indoctrination of
youth

Russification-
persecution of
minorities

Censorship of
media, art

Use of govt.
propaganda

Do Now: Create one more blank organizer that looks like this!

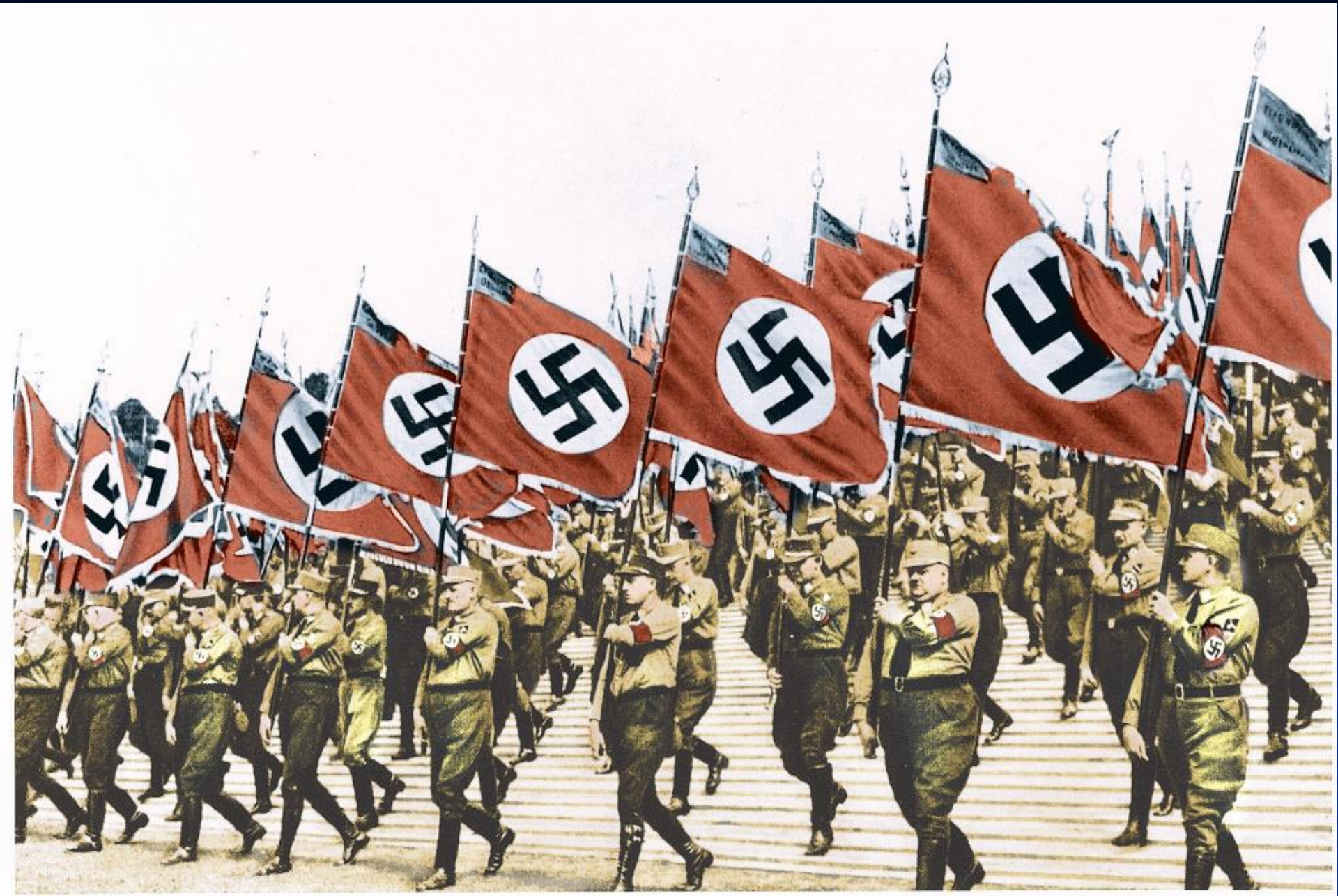
Hitler's Totalitarian State

A graphic organizer template consisting of 12 blank white rectangular boxes arranged in a 3x4 grid. Each box is overlaid on a colorful oval background. The colors of the ovals are: Row 1: Red, Maroon, Olive Green, Pink; Row 2: Green, Magenta, Orange, Grey; Row 3: Bright Green, Yellow, Light Blue. The boxes are intended for students to write notes or create a diagram related to the topic 'Hitler's Totalitarian State'.

Rise of the Nazis

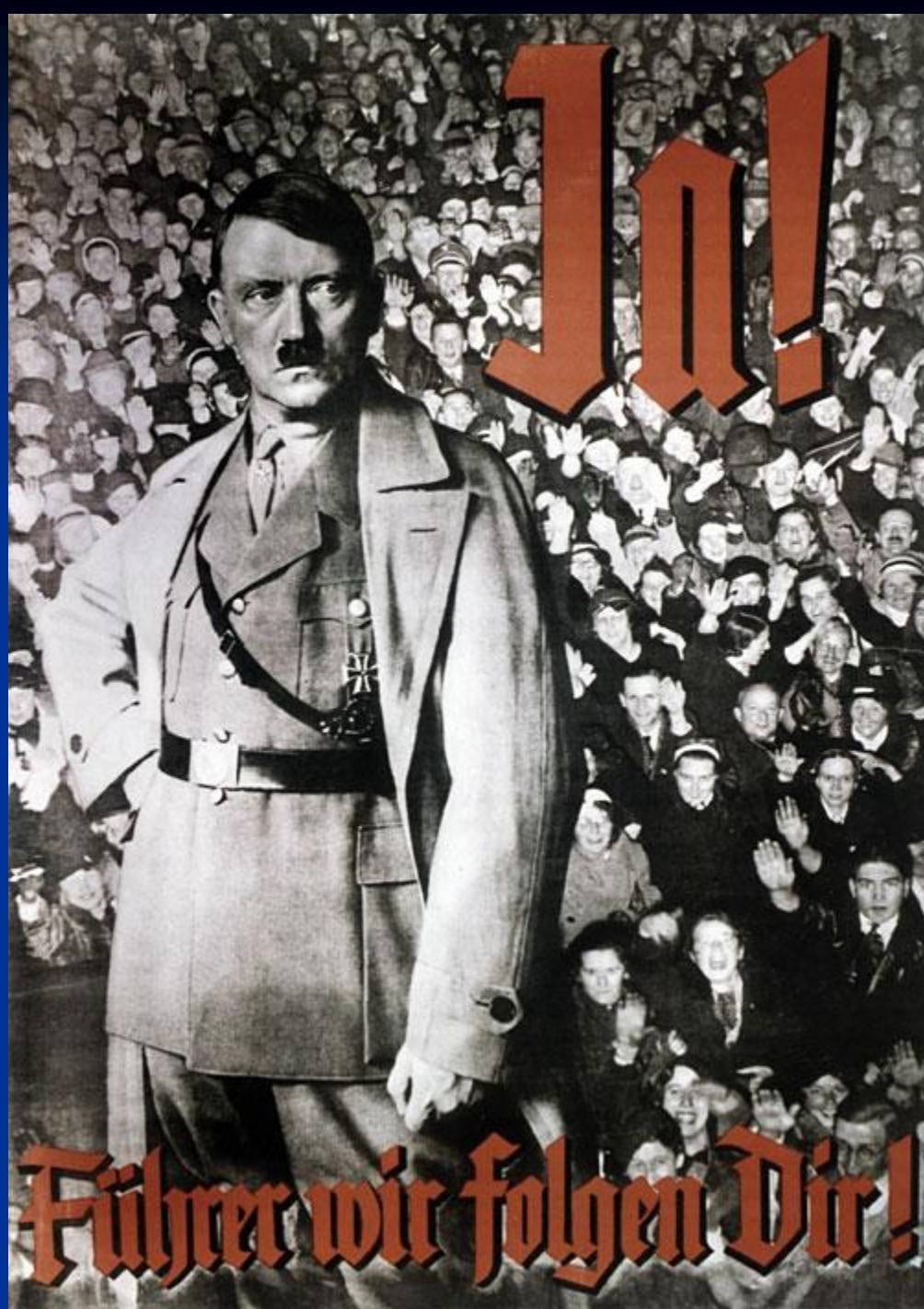


- Hitler's background
- Beer Hall Putsch (1923)
- Hitler's goals in *Mein Kampf* (1925)
 - "*Liebensraum*"
 - Master race theory
 - Repeal the Treaty of Versailles



Party Representation in the Reichstag of the Weimar Republic

Party	May 1928	Sept. 1930	July 1932	Nov. 1932	Mar. 1933	Nov. 1933
National Socialist (Nazi)	12	108	230	196	288	661
German National Peoples	78	41	37	51	52	
German Peoples	45	30	7	11	2	
Economic	23	23	2	1		
Catholic Center	61	68	75	70	74	
Bavarian Peoples	17	19	22	20	18	
State (Democrats)	25	15	4	2	5	
Social Democrat (Socialist)	153	143	133	121	120	
Communist	54	77	89	100	81	
Other Parties	23	53	9	12	7	
Totals	491	577	608	584	647	661



Hitler's Aggression ('33-'39)





Persecution and Violence Against Jews

- **Nuremberg Laws (1935)**

- **Laws depriving Jews of most of their rights**

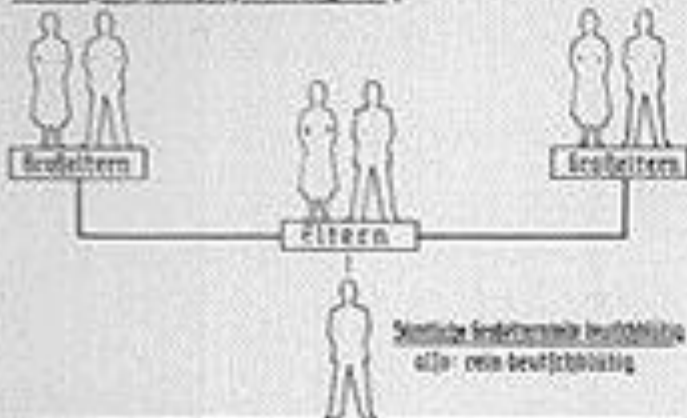
Das Gesetz unterscheidet :



Deutschblütige	Toten	Mischlinge 2. Grades	Mischlinge 1. Grades
Personen der deutschen Rasse u. Teiljüdische (nicht als solche bezeichnet) werden	Personen jüdischen Rasse u. Teiljüdische (als solche bezeichnet) werden	Personen nur bei beiden Teiljüdischen (nicht als solche bezeichnet) werden	Personen nur bei beiden Teiljüdischen (als solche bezeichnet) werden

Erbschaftsmerkmal für die Zugehörigkeit zu einer dieser Gruppen ist die rassistische Zugehörigkeit der Großeltern

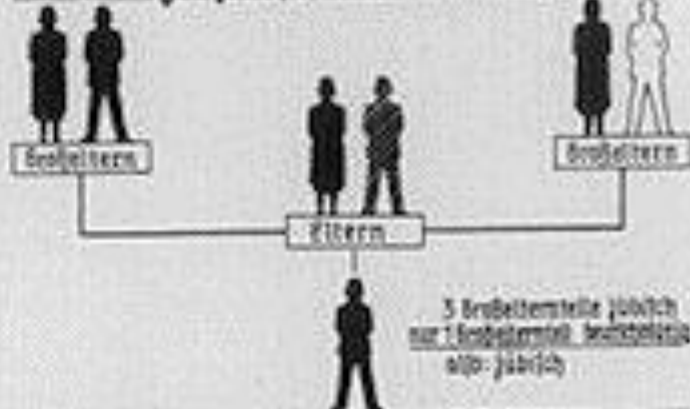
Wer ist Deutschblütiger ?



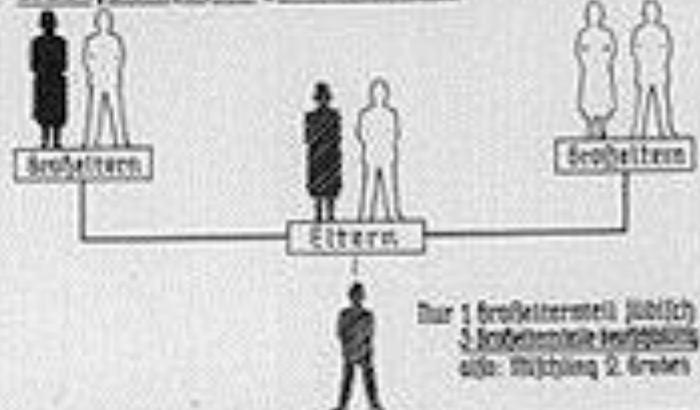
Wer ist Jude ?



Ebenfalls zur jüdischen Rasse gehörig :



Wer ist Mischling 2. Grades ?



Wer ist Mischling 1. Grades ?





Nur für Juden!



Mit dem Stürmer
gegen Juda

Die Juden sind unser Unglück



Der Stürmer

ist unser

Unglück

von

Seit

1933

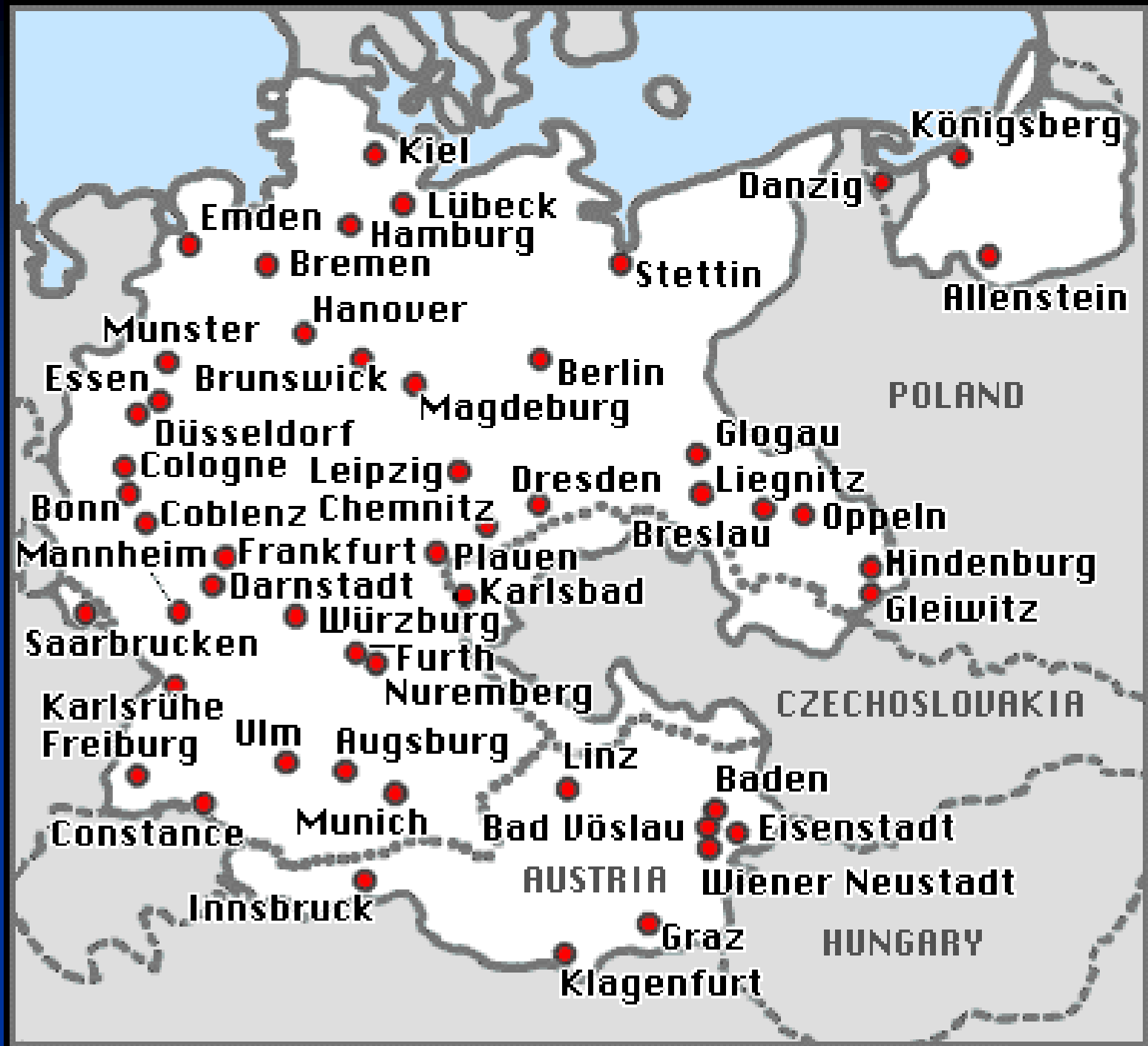


Persecution and Violence Against Jews

- **Nuremberg Laws (1935)**
 - **Deprived Jews of most of their rights**
- **Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass)**
 - **Nov. 9, 1938**
 - **Attacks on Jewish homes and businesses**







Libert
ERBAUM



E

BEDIEN

VERLEIHING







Hitler's Totalitarian State

Q: How was Hitler similar to Mussolini and Stalin?

Youth groups;
indoctrination of
youth

Purged his own
party (jail or kill
disloyal Nazis)

Secret police
(Gestapo); spy on
citizens

Censorship of
books, media, art;
extensive govt.
propaganda

Govt. control over
economy; no
unions; strikes
banned

Defied Treaty of
Versailles; military
build up

Booming
economy;
production up;
unemployment
down

Women valued in
the home, not as
workers

Creates one state
Protestant church;
limits church
power; one party
only; no criticism of
govt. allowed

Persecution of
Jews (used as
scapegoat)

Meanwhile, In Japan...

- 1920s - democratic govt. renounces war
- After 1929, military leaders gain control
 - Emperor as figurehead
- Aggressive imperialism begins 1931



家わさあがるこの朝
旭日の下敢然と
正義を起す大日本
執れ膺懲の銃と剣

