

UNIT 5, PART 2: TOTALITARIANISM

TWO REVOLUTIONS IN RUSSIA - The March Revolution

Long-Term Unrest - majority of pop. = peasants - endured stark poverty

- Czar Nicholas II created the Duma (Russian parliament) after the Revolution of 1905 to show he supported reform - however, Duma had no real political power
- many didn't trust the czar - used his secret police, govt. was a corrupt bureaucracy
- revolutionaries hoped to lead peasants in a revolt against the czarist regime – Marxists gained support among the proletariat (working class, the "have-nots")

Impact of World War I - Russian soldiers were poorly equipped, suffered huge casualties

Nicholas II went to the front to help boost morale of the troops - left his wife Alexandra in charge of Russia's domestic affairs - many didn't trust her (German born, knew little about govt.)

Rasputin - an illiterate peasant, self-proclaimed "holy man" and healer - became close to the royal family, hired to help cure their son Alexei of hemophilia (a secret) - his influence over Alexandra weakened confidence in the govt.

Collapse of the Monarchy - March 1917 - bread riots in St. Petersburg (capital of Russia), workers went on strike - troops refused to fire on protesters - on advice of military/political leaders, Nicholas II abdicated

- Duma set up a provisional (temporary) govt. led by Alexander Kerensky - decided to continue the war with Germany - most Russians wanted out of the war - many troops deserted at the front, peasants wanted land, city workers demanded food

Lenin and the Bolsheviks - V.I. Lenin - revolutionary who hated the czarist govt. (his brother had been arrested, hanged for plotting to kill the czar) - read the writings of Karl Marx, led student demonstrations, spread Marxist ideas among factory workers

- 1895 - Lenin and fellow socialist Nadezhda Krupskaya were arrested, sent to Siberia
- during imprisonment, they were married - after serving sentence, they lived in exile in Switzerland, spreading revolutionary ideas

A New View of Marx - Marx predicted that the industrial working class would rise up, overthrow capitalism (but Russia didn't have a large urban proletariat) - Lenin chose an elite group of Bolsheviks to lead the revolution ("Bolsheviks" means "majority") - said only revolution could bring about needed changes

Lenin Returns From Exile - April 16, 1917 - Lenin, with the help of Germany, took a special train across Germany to Russia

The November Revolution - Lenin began to plan the revolution with supporters like **Leon Trotsky - The Bolshevik Takeover** - November 1917 - Red Guards (armed factory workers) joined Russian sailors in attacking the provisional govt. - Bolsheviks took control, provisional govt. fell without a struggle, Kerensky stepped down

The Bolsheviks in Charge - Moscow became the Bolsheviks' capital, and the Kremlin (former czarist center of govt.) its HQ - ended private ownership, distributed land to the peasants, workers given control of factories and mines - new flag: red background, entwined hammer and sickle in yellow (hammer = workers, sickle = peasants)

- Bolsheviks renamed themselves the Communists

Russian Civil War - after revolution, Lenin quickly sought peace with Germany

March 1918 - **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** - Russia gave up a huge chunk of its territory and population in exchange for Germany ending its war on the Eastern Front

Opposing Forces - July 1918 - Russian Civil War began - Reds vs. Whites (Reds = Communists, Whites = counterrevolutionaries loyal to the czar) - U.S., France, Britain sent forces to help the Whites - Japan seized land in East Asia that czarist Russia had once claimed

- Allied presence did little to help the Whites - Whites captured and slaughtered Reds, tried to assassinate Lenin - Communists organized the Cheka, a secret police force - former Czar Nicholas II, his wife and five children were beaten, stabbed and shot to death by the Reds to keep them from becoming a rallying symbol for the Whites

War Communism - policy in which the Communists took over banks, mines, factories, and railroads - peasants forced to deliver surplus food to hungry people in cities, drafted into military or into factory work

- Leon Trotsky - leader of the Red Army - made it an effective fighting force - he gave the order to shoot every tenth man if a unit performed poorly (tactic borrowed from the armies of ancient Rome)

A Costly Triumph - 1921 - civil war had ended - Reds had won, but Russia was still in chaos - millions had died since WWI, millions more dead from disease and famine, nation's economy was in ruins

LIFE IN A TOTALITARIAN STATE (THE SOVIET UNION)

An Age of Totalitarian Control - Stalin created a totalitarian state - form of govt. in which one-party dictatorship regulates every aspect of the lives of its citizens

Terror - Stalin's Communist party used secret police, censorship, violent purges, and terror

Propaganda - radios & loudspeakers blared into factories and villages - citizens heard about communist success and the evils of capitalism in movies, theaters, schools, newsreels, and newspapers - Pravda (or "Truth") was the Communist party newspaper

Changes in Soviet Society - The New Elite - head of society: Communist party members - only a few Soviet citizens could join - included industrial managers, military leaders, scientists, some artists and writers

- they enjoyed special privileges: best apartments in cities, vacation homes in the country, shopped at special stores - good shoes distinguished the elite from the common citizens

The Arts and the State - Stalin forced artists & writers to conform to social realism, an artistic style that tried to boost socialism by showing Soviet life in a positive light

- govt. controlled what books were published, what music was heard, which works of art were displayed - artists who ignored Communist guidelines couldn't get materials, work space, or jobs
- writers, artists and composers faced govt. persecution under Stalin's totalitarian policies

FASCISM IN ITALY

Rise of Mussolini - in 1919, Italian nationalists were outraged by the Paris peace treaties

- lands they expected to gain became part of the new Yugoslavia - peasants seized land, workers went on strike and seized factories, returning veterans faces unemployment, trade declined, taxes rose - govt. was split into feuding factions
- **A Leader Emerges - Benito Mussolini** - a socialist in his youth, he became a nationalist during the war - 1919 Mussolini organized veterans and discontented Italians and formed the Fascist party (taken from the Latin word fasces, a bundle of sticks wrapped around an ax, a symbol of authority in ancient Rome)
- a fiery speaker - promised to end corruption and replace turmoil with order, to bring Italy back to its former greatness (saw himself as a modern Julius Caesar)

Seizing Power - Mussolini used his Black Shirts (combat squads) to break up socialist rallies, smash leftist presses, attack farmers' cooperatives - Fascist gangs ousted elected officials in northern Italy through intimidation and terror

- 1922 - Fascists announced a "march on Rome" to demand changes in the govt. - King Victor Emmanuel III feared a civil war in Italy after seeing Mussolini's supporters swarm into Rome -> offered Mussolini the position of prime minister

Mussolini's Italy - by 1925, Mussolini was known as "Il Duce" ("The Leader") - suppressed rival parties, muzzled the press, rigged elections, replaced elected officials with Fascist supporters - Italy remained a parliamentary monarchy (in theory), but was in fact a dictatorship upheld by terror

Economic Policy - Mussolini brought economy under state control, but preserved capitalism - reps. of business, labor, govt., and Fascist party controlled industry, agriculture, and trade - production increased, but at the expense of workers (low wages, strikes were illegal)

Social Policies - slogan of Fascist Italy: "Believe! Obey! Fight!" - men urged to be ruthless warriors, women called on to "win the battle of motherhood" - women with more than 14 children given a medal by Mussolini himself - Italy's children were indoctrinated with Fascist ideology as they joined the Fascist Youth - they marched in parades, chanting "Mussolini is always right"

What is Fascism? - an authoritarian govt. that is not communist - rooted in extreme nationalism, fascists glorified action, violence, discipline, and blind loyalty to the state, antidemocratic - saw democracy as weak, pursued aggressive foreign expansion, glorified war

Fascism vs. Communism - **f.** - pursued nationalist goals - **c.** - hopes for international change - **f.** - found allies among business leaders, wealthy landowners, lower middle class - **c.** - support from urban & agricultural workers

- **similarities:** flourished during economic hard times by promoting extreme programs of social change - dictators imposed totalitarian govts. to bring about social revolutions
- a party elite claimed to rule in the name of national interest

Totalitarian Rule - 6 features of totalitarian states:

1. single-party dictatorship
2. state control of the economy
3. use of police spies and terror to enforce the will of the state
4. strict censorship of govt. and monopoly of the media
5. use of schools and the media to indoctrinate and mobilize citizens
6. unquestioning obedience to a single leader

Appeal - Why did fascism appeal to Italians?

1. promised strong, stable govt. + end to political feuding
2. Mussolini revived national pride
3. Mussolini projected a sense of power and confidence at a time of disorder and despair

WORLD HISTORY
VIDEO QUESTIONS – *Rasputin: The Mad Monk*

1. How did people describe Rasputin later in his life?
2. Why was Rasputin allowed into the Romanov's royal court? Why did the Romanov family keep the reason for Rasputin's presence a secret?
3. What tragedy struck Rasputin when he was eight years old? What impact would this event have on him?
4. What powers did Rasputin demonstrate at a young age?
5. Why did Rasputin leave his village? What training did Rasputin now seek? Did this training change him?
6. How did Rasputin address Czar Nicholas II the first time he was introduced to him?
7. How did Rasputin gain favor with the Romanov family? How did some explain this miracle?
8. What event finally secured Rasputin's position in the royal court?
9. How did Alexandra justify Rasputin's sexual activity?
10. What impact did Rasputin's association with the Romanov family have on Czar Nicholas II's rule?
11. What happened to Rasputin on the same day that Francis Ferdinand was shot and killed?
12. How did Rasputin deal with the pain he suffered from his wounds?
13. How was the Russian war effort going in 1915? How does the Czar respond to this situation?
14. What new role did Rasputin take on with the Romanov family? What was Rasputin accused of as the Russian war effort continued to falter?
15. Discuss the assassination attempt on Rasputin.

16. How did the Czar react to the news of Rasputin's death?

17. What prediction did Rasputin reveal to Nicholas II? Did the prediction come true?

AFTER VIEWING: Was Rasputin responsible for the fall of the Romanov dynasty or were they brought down by the events of the time? Explain. **(3-5 complete sentences)**

WORLD HISTORY
UNIT 5: THE WORLD WARS (Totalitarianism)

From Lenin to Stalin (pgs. 707-711) Answer below in COMPLETE SENTENCES.

1. What was the name given to the new communist state in 1922?
2. What was the New Economic Policy (NEP)? Why did Lenin implement it? What was so ironic about this policy?
3. How did Stalin work his way into the Communist party? How did he assure himself support?
4. Discuss the opposing political views held by Leon Trotsky and Joseph Stalin.
5. When did Lenin die? How did Stalin seize control of the government?
6. What was the goal of the 5-year plan? What were the results of this economic program?
7. What are collectives? What were the Russian peasants told to do? How did the peasants respond?

8. Who were the kulaks? What happened to them? What was collectivization? What were the results of this program?
9. What was the Great Purge? What was the result? How would this impact the Soviet Union during World War II?
10. Discuss the purpose of the Comintern. Why were some nations reluctant to recognize the Soviet Union?

WORLD HISTORY
UNIT 5, SECTION 2: TOTALITARIAN REGIMES
OUTLINE #1

Hitler and the Rise of Nazi Germany (starts on pg. 362)

I. Struggles of the Weimar Republic

A. Unrest

1. Why were the conservatives and the liberals upset with the republic?
2. What was the republic blamed for by Germans of all classes?

B. Inflation

1. What happened to the value of the mark?

C. Recovery

1. As Germany's economy began to recover, what event led to another economic crisis?

II. Adolf Hitler

A. Life

1. Of what political group did Hitler eventually become a member?
2. What was the name of Hitler's fighting squads?

B. *Mein Kampf*

1. What does *Mein Kampf* mean? When did Hitler write this book?
2. Discuss Hitler's philosophy outlined in this book.
3. According to Hitler, why did Germany need to expand?
4. What title would Hitler eventually give to himself?

C. Road to Power

1. What position in the German government did Hitler receive in 1933? Who gave this position to him? Why?
2. What did Hitler do once he was in power?

Outline #2

Hitler's Third Reich (starts on pg. 364)

III. Hitler's Third Reich

A. Totalitarian State

1. Who enforced Hitler's policies and rooted out opposition?

B. Economic Policy

1. How did Hitler combat the Great Depression?

C. Social Policy

1. What did Hitler encourage Germans to do to their enemies?

IV. Purging German Culture

A. Schools

1. What did the Nazi regime do to the book *All Quiet on the Western Front*? Why?

B. Nazism and the churches

1. Why did Hitler start to close churches?

C. Campaign against the Jews

1. What were the Nuremberg Laws? (list 5 restrictions placed by these laws)

V. Night of Broken Glass

A. What was *Kristallnacht*? Why did it start? What was Hitler's excuse for it?

B. What happened during the two nights of terror?

C. Aftermath

1. How did this event affect Germany?
2. What was Hitler's "Final Solution"?

WORLD HISTORY

VIDEO: *Benito Mussolini*

1. To which past ruler did Mussolini compare himself?
2. When was Mussolini born?
3. Why did his father name him Benito?
4. While a member of the Socialist party, what things was Mussolini against?
5. Through what profession did Mussolini start to gain prestige and notoriety?
6. Describe what happened to Mussolini during WW I. How did Mussolini react to this event?
7. In 1919 Mussolini formed a new political party which could be identified by their black shirts. What was the name of this new party?
8. What happened when Mussolini decided to march on Rome with his followers?
9. What type of state did Italy become under Mussolini?
10. What famous leader in his youth was denied an autographed picture of Mussolini?

WORLD HISTORY

VIDEO: *Adolf Hitler*

1. What was Hitler's nationality?
2. What was his father's response to Adolf's desire to become an artist?
3. How old was Hitler when he quit school?
4. What event was Hitler's "deliverance"?
5. How did Hitler first come into contact with the German Workers' Party?
6. What group of people did the Nazi party court for their support?
7. What was the name of Hitler's private army?
8. For what crime was Hitler imprisoned in the early 1920s?
9. How long did Hitler spend in prison? What did he do while he was there?
10. What happened to Hitler's niece with whom he fell in love?
11. What daring step did Hitler take in 1932? What was the result?
12. Who burned the Reichstag building? Whom did Hitler blame it on?
13. Who handed Hitler dictatorial power?

AFTER VIEWING: Why do you think Hitler appealed to the German people? Give specific examples to support your answer. **(3-5 complete sentences)**

WORLD HISTORY

UNIT 5, PART 2 STUDY GUIDE: TOTALITARIAN STATES

Important Figures/Terms

Nicholas II	Benito Mussolini
V.I. Lenin	Victor Emmanuel III
Alexander Kerensky	Il Duce
Gregory Rasputin	Black Shirts
Leon Trotsky	Fascism
Joseph Stalin	Adolf Hitler
Cheka	<i>Mein Kampf</i>
Reds	Paul von Hindenberg
Whites	Gestapo
Kulaks	Nuremberg Laws
	Fuhrer

1. How did Lenin adapt Marxism to conditions in Russia?
2. 1917 Revolution – March Revolution – Who stepped down? Who took power?
Nov. Revolution – Who stepped down? Who took power?
3. civil war – Who fought? Who won?
4. Lenin – New Economic Policy (NEP)
5. Stalin vs. Trotsky – their different views on communism
 - Who took power? How?
6. Stalin's Five-Year Plans – Goals? Results?
7. Collectivization – Effects? Results?
8. The Great Purge
9. The Comintern
10. Soviet propaganda/war on religion
11. Mussolini's Italy – seizing power/economic policy/social policy
 - similarities/differences of fascism and communism
 - What is fascism? Why did it appeal to Italians?
 - Features of totalitarian states
12. Hitler and Nazi Germany – problems faced by the Weimar Republic (unrest/inflation/recovery)
13. Hitler's *Mein Kampf* – What ideas were addressed in this book?
14. How does Hitler gain power?
15. Hitler's Third Reich – Economic/social policy, purge of German culture (churches, campaign against Jews, *Kristallnacht*, aftermath)