20th Century rejections of liberalism

Chapter 5

**Bloody Sunday**

* January \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ workers in Russia marched to present a petition to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ asking for recognition of basic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rights such as freedom of speech, press, religion, etc.
* They also asked for a state-sponsored \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system, better working conditions, fairer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, an 8 hour workday, etc.
* Hundreds were gunned down.
* Russians were outraged and grew more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This eventually led to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Revolution in 1917.

**The Russian Revolution**

* The Russian Revolution was a reaction to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the authoritarian czarist system and uncontrolled free-market capitalism which exploited the proletariat (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_).
* The Bolsheviks (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), under Vladamir Lenin, sought to destroy this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-based system.
* We’ve already looked at responses to classical liberalism (Classical conservatism, Marxism, socialism, and welfare capitalism).
* Now we will look at ideologies that completely rejected liberalism in favour of totalitarian systems of government such as the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany.

**Why did totalitarianism emerge?**

* **Communism** and **Fascism** were the two most influential ideologies to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ liberalism and both used totalitarian forms of government.
* **Totalitarianism** means complete control of the government over the public and private lives of its citizens.

**“Everything within the state, nothing outside the state, nothing against the state.”**

** -Benito Mussolini**

**The nature of totalitarian regimes**

* Totalitarian regimes are responding to what they see as dangerous and destabilizing changes. They consider the existing society in need of a complete transformation.
* These transformations may be...

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **radical** | **reactionary**  |
| As in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The change desired is a move toward the far \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ side of the economic spectrum and a complete \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of political and economic traditions of the past  | As in Nazi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The change desired is a move toward an idealized past and an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of economic inequality (accepting the belief that some people are naturally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than others.)  |

* Like most ideologies, totalitarian regimes provide an account of the past, and explanation of the present, and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the future. However, the extensive use of propaganda, coercive power, and communications technologies ensure the totalitarian governments maintain strict \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_over their citizens. This can include:
* Extensive local, regional, and national organization
* Youth, professional, cultural, and athletic groups (often forced participation)
* A secret \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ using terror
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through education
* The censorship of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Redirecting popular discontent (using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**The rise of totalitarianism in Russia**

* More then 80% of Russians were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; some of them were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (low income farmers who worked and were bound to the land of wealthy land-owners)
* Czar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ II announced the emancipation of the serfs in 1861 but the government was slow to implement the changes.
* Thus the reforms did little to satisfy Russian citizens
* From the 1860s to the early 1900s Russia underwent massive change
* Classical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_economic policies led to rapid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but Russia still lagged behind the rest of Europe
* Russia also remained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the monarchy did not want to relinquish power
* In 1881 the Czar was assassinated and Czar Alexander III took power. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stricter political control; he exiled and persecuted **dissidents** using a secret police force.

**Lenin and the rise of communism**

* Czar’s government was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and authoritarian
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shortages were common
* The secret police were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Vladamir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1870-1924) appealed to the struggling workers
* A revolution broke out in 1905 and although it was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Czar was forced to allow some reforms such as basic human rights, universal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the creation of an elected Legislative Assembly called the Duma
* These \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were not enough to satisfy the people, especially since the Czar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the powers of the Duma before its first session
* The Fist World War broke out in 1914 which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the problems in Russia
* In February 1917 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed into an outright revolution.
* Lenin’s communist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ took over the machinery of the government in an organized attack in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1917

**“Land, Peace, and bread”**

* Lenin and the Bolsheviks believed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ revolution was the only way to overthrow the government and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ further development of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Russia
* However taking power was easier than staying in power; a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ war erupted and lasted for 5 years.
* By 1922 the war was over and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was established
* By 1924 Russia became the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR or Soviet Union), a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rule by the Communist Party

**The rise of totalitarianism in Germany**

**Aftermath of the first world war**

* Immediately after the First World War in 1919, Germany became a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a modern, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ democratic political structure.
* This became known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Republic

**The treaty of Versailles**

* German army of no more than 100 000 men and no tanks
* Reduce German navy, no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* No German \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ force
* Alsace-Lorraine returned to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Germany loses all it’s colonies
* Rhineland became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* (union) with Austria forbidden
* Germany forced to recognize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Czechoslovakia
* Germany had to sign the War \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Clause (Article \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) which placed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on them
* A Reparations Commission decided Germany should pay $\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_billion US, they eventually paid $713 million US.
* Even though Germany had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ choice in signing the treaty, much of the German population \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the government for the humiliation and economic hardship the treaty was cause for years to come.
* This \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_would undermine German confidence in their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ democratic government
* Furthermore, many Germans associated liberalism with the countries that defeated them in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Economic turmoil**

* After WW1 the German economy was in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Germany had trouble with the reparation payments and
	+ massive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_saw savings
	+ being wiped out
* Just when the economy started to improve the stock market crash of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the Great Depression plunged the country into economic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_once again.

**A legacy of authoritarian rule in Germany**

* Since the creation of the German Empire in 1871 the government was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in many ways
* The Kaiser and the Chancellor held power and created a welfare state with health, accident, old-age, and disability insurance.
* Hence, many Germans saw authoritarian ayatem as benevolent.

**Nationalism, militarism, and law & order**

* When the Weimar Republic failed to provide Germans with any hope in hard times they looked back to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rule
* Hitler capitalized on their fears
* Adolf Hitler’s Nazi party:
	+ promoted absolute \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which called for the unification of all German-speakers
	+ Used paramilitary organizations to stifle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and to terrorize the opposition
	+ Centralized decision making in a single leader to whom everyone owed loyalty
	+ The Nazis’ advocacy of law and order \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to many Germans who were tired of years of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **Read the GET TO THE SOURCE section on page 176 of your text entitled *The Program of the Nazi Party* and answer questions 1-3 at the bottom of the page**

**Theories of racial superiority**

* Nazi ideology included a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory that claimed that Germans formed a superior, “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ race”
* They also used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; they claimed that the Jews were the cause of many of Germany’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Anti-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was not unique to Germany, many Christians blamed the Jews for the crucifixion of Jesus
* You must be familiar with forms and purposes of propaganda. If you are unfamiliar with propaganda read page 178.
* Living with communism and nazism

**How did ideologies that rejected liberalism affect citizens?**

* Any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that came out of these two ideologies were outweighed by the devastating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to many of the people living in those countries.
* While some citizens benefited, many others suffered or died.

**Is it reasonable to suggest that the rejection of liberalism can be dangerous for citizens?**

**Communism in the Soviet Union**

* Marx and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had developed theories of communism with Western European society in mind.
* Lenin believed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had to be carried out differently in Russia
* This came to be called “war \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” but the conversion could not take place as quickly as first hoped
* In 1921, Lenin introduced the New \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Policy (NEP) which brought back some aspects of capitalism temporarily to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the economy
* The state retained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of banking, large industry, transportation, etc

**Stalin: 5 year plans & collectivization**

* Lenin death in 1924 led to a 4 year
	+ struggle for power until Joseph \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ took power
* Stalin continued with making Russia more communist by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economic planning and implementing \_\_\_\_\_ year plans (industrial production increase by \_\_\_\_\_\_per year)
* The government implemented **collectivization**-all land was taken away from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ owners and combined into large, collectively worked farms
* Along with collectivization came the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the **kulaks**-a class of prosperous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-owning peasants
* Kulaks who did not give up their property were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and deported, or in some cases executed; they became the scapegoats of collectivization
* Few peasants were satisfied with the changes, some destroyed crops and farm equipment, and slaughtered their animals rather than give them up to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* These disruptions to agricultural production led to food shortages such as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Ukraine

**Stalin eliminates political opposition**

* Some became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Stalin’s leadership
* He responded with a period of political \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ known as the Great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1936-1938)
* Political opponents were executed or sent into exile, it included most of the highest ranking officers of the Red Army
* Almost 2 million were arrested, half of them executed; the rest sent to forced labour camps in Siberia. These camps were known as the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Consolidating power**

* In November 1932, the Nazi party held 1/3 of the seats in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. By 1933 Hitler was named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Capitalizing on the situation he quickly turned Germany into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state.
* A fire in the Reichstag was used by Hitler to spread fear of a communist takeover. Although it is believed the Nazis actually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the fire he used the incident to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his power

**Hitler passed the Reichstag Fire Decree and Enabling Act in 1933 which made it possible to:**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_personal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, freedom of opinion, freedom of the press, and freedom of organization and assembly
* Eliminate the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of mail, telegrams, and phone conversations
* Eliminate the need for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to conduct searches
* Pass legislation through the office of the Chancellor without the approval of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all political parties except the Nazi party
* Germany has become a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by 1933
* The Nazis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Germany of opposition to them
* When President Hindenburg died August 19, 1934, Hitler declared himself *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
* While individual rights suffered, the economy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: 6 million Germans were unemployed in 1932, in 1936 only 1 million were unemployed
* Foreign imports were restricted to promote German products designed to achieve **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (self-sufficiency and independence from other nations)

**Nazi Eugenics**

* Nazi ideology \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the superiority of the Aryan race and **eugenics**-controlling human reproduction so that desirable genetic traits are encouraged and undesirable traits are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 9-11 million people, including 6 million Jews, who were considered *Untermenschen* (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) and were killed by the Nazis

**Read the GET TO THE SOURCE section at the top of page 190 and we’ll discuss it**

* The strict enforcement of law and order gave people a sense of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Transportation improved
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and propaganda brought hope and confidence

**Hitler “is my mother and my father. He keeps me safe from all harm”**

**Women and youth**

* Nazi Germany was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dominated society. Women were primarily to stay at home and raise children
* Couples were rewarded for having children (pg 192)
* The Nazis also saw the importance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people as the future of the Reich
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were active participants in Nazism and were even encouraged to report \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-Nazi acts even by their parents