

SCHOOL... Loughton..... High.....

European History 1919 - 1939

Name.... Sarah Daniel.....

Form.... V.....

Subject... History.....

Division.....

1929 onwards

Stresemann dead. Many supporters from unemployed. Jews blamed.

1930 107 Nazis in Parl. 2nd largest party.

1932 Hitler stood for president

July 1932 More seats in Parl. Hitler refused to be Chancellor with a coalition

Nov. 1932 Support declined ∵ he agreed to a coalition

Jan 1933 Coalition formed - Nationalists + Nazis ∵ Hitler Chancellor

Mar. 1933 Gen Election - convinced of win. Feb 27th burning down of Reichstag - Jews blamed. Nazi party 44%.

B. RULE OF HITLER after 1933

① HOME AFFAIRS (Domestic Policy)

- i. How Hitler created a dictatorship 1933-4
 - a. April 1933 Communist party banned with Parliamentary approval. 4,000 Communists were first in concentration camps. 70 turned out of Parl. ∵ Nazis had over 50% majority.
 - b. Enabling Act.

- ii) Hitler authorized to issue laws without consulting Parl.
 - (i) Parl. in recess for 4 yrs.
 - iii) Law came into effect day after publication.

- c. July 1933 All parties except Nazis banned.
- d. All authority in Central gov. Each state ruled by 1 Nazi.
- e. Nazi officials in all parts of gov.

- P. Stormtroopers helped police Also S.S. - vastly enlarged
1933 52,000 1939 240,000. Staffed concentration camps

helped army.

- g. Gestapo - political police hunting down possible opponents.
No warrant needed.
- h. Radio, cinema + newspapers censored by Nazis
- i. Schools taken over by Nazis. Taught obedience, strength etc.
- j. Concentration camps to house political prisoners
- k. Hitler Youth Movement v. popular. 1937 - membership compulsory.
- l. May 1933 Trade Unions abolished. Leaders bashed up.
Labour Front formed run by Nazis. Strikes illegal.
- m. S.A. Stormtroopers abolished : they wanted to be above the army. Hitler liked the army. S.A. were more socialist than Nazis; they brought H. to power for the w. class. Leaders of S.A. + Von Röhm suspected that Hitler wanted power + wondered if they should remove him.

30th June Night of the long knives - Gestapo struck.
Leaders dragged out. Röhm - suicide. Many eliminated about 4000.
Some died in conc. camps, some in Gestapo hands.

S.A. reorganized - only met on ceremonial occasions, they no longer supported police.

n. Aug. 1934 Von Hindenburg died : Hitler declared himself President.

Plebiscite - 89.93% out of 95.7% voted for him. All armies took oath to Hitler.

Persecution of the Jews.

a) 1935 Nuremberg Laws :-

(i) Lose citizenship - no vote, could not hold public office, no welfare benefits, law courts closed to them

- (ii) Driven from jobs - lawyers, teachers, artisans. Could practise medicine but avoided.
 - (iii) No marriage legal between Jew + ~~Aryan~~ Aryan
 - (iv) Encouraged Jew baiting
 - (v) Had to live in ghettos - certain areas of towns. Only a few shops open to Jews.
 - (vi) By 1939 Jews could not buy have cars or use public transport
 - (vii) Jewish schools; not allowed out of own houses at certain times
 - (viii) Had to wear the yellow star
- a) All Germans had to investigate racial origins - 3 generations each side. Identity cards.
 - b) 1938 Pogrom S.S. + S.A. looted Jewish shops, destroyed synagogues. Many Jews left but v. difficult.
 - c) Conc. camps but not for Jews.

Actions after 1939

- a) Conc. camps for Jews
- b) Gas used to exterminate Jews from whole of Europe.
- c) Slave labour till exhausted, then gassed. All young old + sick exterminated at once. ~~Jews from~~
- d) At least 6m. died.
- e) At some conc. camps, ^{slow} starvation.
- f) Some shot having 1st dug their graves.

Persecution of Christians

- a) Nazis loathed Christianity because:-
- (i) Christians were loyal to God before the Führer.

(v) Christian teaching opposed Nazism
eg. Chr. - no violence

Naz. - more violence

(vi) Christ + first Christians were Jews.

(vii) Minority of Christians - racism. Could not be Chr. + Naz.
esp.

(viii) R.C. was international but Nazis wanted just Germ.

Actions.

- a) Hitler tried to establish a Nazi Protestant Christian Church called the Reich Church.
- b) Archbishop Pastor Ludwig Müller - Nazi clergy.
- c) Proved that Christ + apostles were Aryans. New testament changed.
- d) Impisoned R.C. priests + Protestant pastors in conc. camps.
1937 870 Prot. priests. Always arrested for crimes not religion.
- e) Pastor Niemöller originally supported Nazis but changed by 1934. Became a leading spokesman against Nazis. Arrested in 1937 accused of treason v. state - acquitted. But immediately taken by Gestapo in conc. camp.
- f) Closed down seminaries to main priests & clergy.
This would break up the Prot. church; but people were still trained.
- g) Compelled Hitler Youth - met on Chr. feast days + Sun. No religion in school.
- h) Protestants signed to obey Hitler; not R.C.

ITALY 1918 - 1939

I Condition of Italy in 1918

1. Economic problems.

- a) Poor : no minerals only industries in N. Main industry - agriculture.
- b) Widespread poverty, great unemployment.
- c) Soldiers returned : increased unemployment.
- d) Gov. unable to solve problems.

2. Government weak.

- a) Till 1870 only small states : U. new.
- b) Parliamentary democracy new; too many parties : coalitions.
- c) 1918 Liberals under Giolitti - divided.

Opposition Socialists also divided.

- d) U. weak king.

3. Dissatisfaction over Tr. of Vers.

- a) Victorious but gained little :- Istria, Trieste, S. Tyrol, Trentino called Italia Irredenta.
- b) They wanted Fiume : gov. despised : they had not gained more.
- c) But It. had lost a lot.

4. Revolutionary Political Parties

- A. a) Communists looked to Russia. Aim to destroy private property & run industries for benefit of workers. Gained gk popularity.
- b) Riots to gain power which gov. failed to suppress.
- B. a) Socialists ~~Syndicats~~ ^{lists} - factories run by workers.
- b) Strikes & riots esp. N. to get factories.

RUSSIA 1894-1939

3

A. State of Russia by 1894

① State of Society

- a) From 1861 all serfs freed by order of Tsar (more's pop had been serfs). But problems of emancipation not solved by 1894:-
 - (i) Ex-serfs owed gr. sums of money to gov. ∵ gov paid land owners compensation in 1861. 6½% interest by 1910.
 - (ii) Serfs endowed with land as a community ∵ need communal farming + with greater pop. - lack of land.
- b) By 1894 ex-serfs glad to be free but dissatisfied with lack of land. ∵ v. open to any political party who would give them land.

② Economic Problems

- a) Late (19th - Industrial Revolution began actively encouraged by Sergei Witte) in mines, factories, towns.
- b) All sons who could left village for towns (Head of family had to stay). Formed urban proletariat.
- c) Caused slums, low wages, long hours; trade unions forbidden.
- d) ∵ urban proletariat v. discontented; gave support to socialist parties which grew up. They were exploited by Communists to build up revolution.

③ Government of Russia

- a) Tsar was absolute monarch; no Parl. Tsar made taxes, laws policy (war, reforms), appointed + dismissed ministers. By 1894