1929 onwards.
Soreseemann 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

B. RISE OF HITLER after 1933

I. HOME AFFAIRS (Domestic Policy)

1. 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 burned out of Parl. Nazis had over 50% majority.
b. Enabling Act.
   i) Hitler authorized to issue laws without consulting Parl.
   ii) Parl. in recess for 4 yrs.
   iii) Law came into effect day after publication.

2. July 1933 All parties except Nazis banned.
3. All authority in Central govt. Each state ruled by 1 Nazi.
4. Nazi officials in all parts of govt.
5. 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. 1933 - membership compulsory.

l. May 1933. Trade Unions abolished.headers bashed up.

Labour Front formed run by Nazis. Strikes illegal.

m. Stormtroopers abolished. "they wanted to be above the army. Hitler liked the army. S.A. were more socialistic than Nazi; they brought 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 smacked 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.


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 practice medicine but avoided.

(iii) No marriage legal between Jews and Aryans

(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 hours

(viii) Had to wear the yellow star

b) All Germans had to investigate racial origins - 3 generations each side. Identity cards.

c) 1938 Pogrom S.S. & S.A. looted Jewish shops, disturbed synagogues. Many Jews left but very difficult.

d) 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. At least 6m. died.

d) At some conc. camps, starvation.

e) Some shot having lst dug their graves.

Persecution of Christians

d) Nazis loathed Christianity because:

(i) Christians were loyal to God before the Fuhrer.
(vi) Christian teaching opposed Nazism
  eg. Chr. - no violence
  Naz. - more violence

(vii) Christ & first Christians were Jews.


(v) R.C. was international but Nazi wanted just Germ.

Actions

a) Hitler tried to establish a Nazi Proto-Chr. Christian Church called
   the Reich Church.

b) Archbishop Pastor Ludwig Müller - Nazi clergy.

c) Proved that Christ & apostles were Aryans. New testament changed.

d) Imprisoned R.C. priests & Protestant pastors in conc. camps.

  1937 870 Prot. priests. Always arrested for crimes nor 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 train priests & clergy.

  This would break up the Prot. church, but people were
  still trained.

g) Compelled Hitler Youth - mer 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: v. new.
   b) Parliamentary democracy new; too many parties: coalitions.
   c) 1918 liberals under Giolitti: divided.
   d) V. weak king.

3. Dissatisfaction over Tr. of Vers.
   a) Victorious but gained little: Istria, Trieste, S. Tyrol, Trentino called Italy for tridenta irredenta.
   b) They wanted Fiume: gov. despised: they had not gained more.
   c) But It. had lost a lot.

4. Revolutionary Political Parties
   a) Communists looked to Russia. Aim to destroy private property & run industries for benefit of workers. Gained gr. popularity.
   b) Riots to gain power which gov. failed to suppress.
   c) Socialists Syndicalists - factories run by workers.
   d) Strikes & riots esp. N. to get factories.
RUSSIA 1894-1939

1. State of Russia by 1894
   a. State of Society
      i. 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 govt. if govt. paid land owners compensation in 1861, 6.25% 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. i.e. open to any political party who would give them land.

2. Economic Problems
   a. Late 19th - Industrial Revolution began actively encouraged by Sergei Witte: 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.

   a. Tsar was absolute monarch; no Parl. Tsar made taxes, laws policy (war, reforms), appointed & dismissed ministers. By 1898