The Twentieth Century and Beyond: A Global History

Chapter Sixteen

Dictatorship and Democracy in Europe during the 1930s

Hitler and the Consolidation of Nazi Power in Germany

Steps to Dictatorship

There were many reasons for the rise of Hitler. The text brings up the Depression, however, the Depression was exacerbated by the Allies treaty after WWI. With 30% unemployment, the Nazis sent 107-delagates in the Reichstag.





The election the summer before gave the Nazis a 230-seat minority a large minority, but it was still a minority with 37% of the seats. Hindenburg, the German president, kowtowed to Hitler assuming that he could control Hitler after the government used Hitler.

On January 30, 1933, Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany.

Once Hitler became chancellor, he consolidated his power. Blaming the fire in the **Reichstag on the Communist.** This enabled the Nazis to get former seats of the **Communists in the next** election-44%.



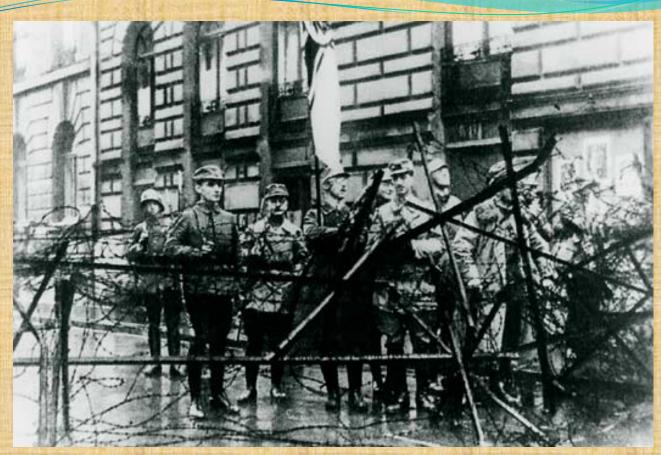


Ernst Röhm was the head of the Storm Troopers (SA) and very much into the Nazi movement—a bit too much. Hitler was politically envious of Röhm and had him shot.



The Night of the Long Knives was June 30, 1934. It replaced the SA with the Schutzstaffel (SS).







The SS were also known as the black shirts.



By August 1934, Hindenburg died and Hitler merely took his place. Then the Gestapo went after the opposition.



This is Hitler opening the autobahn. 2/3 of the unemployed were back to work by mid-1935.



Hitler said regarding the Aryan race, "Man owes everything that is of any importance to the principle of struggle and to one race which has carried itself forward successfully. Take away the Nordic Germans and nothing remains but the dance of apes."

Hitler sent Heinrich Harrer to Tibet wanting him to discover the link of the Aryans to Tibet and Germans. Duh.

Nevertheless, it made a great movie....

AT THE END OF THE WORLD HIS REAL JOURNEY BEGAN.

Seven Years in Tibet

BRAD

WARE PRE-LAW AND A BENEFITY AND A CONTRACT AND A CO



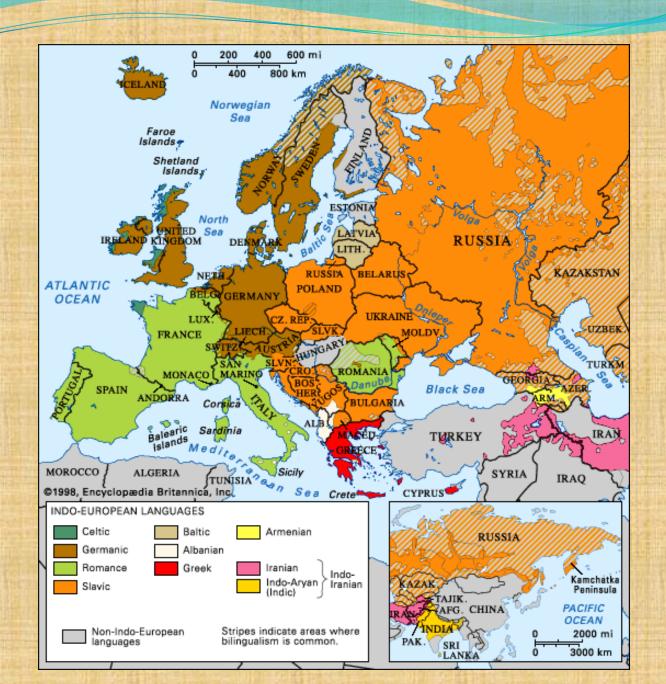
HEINRICH HARRER

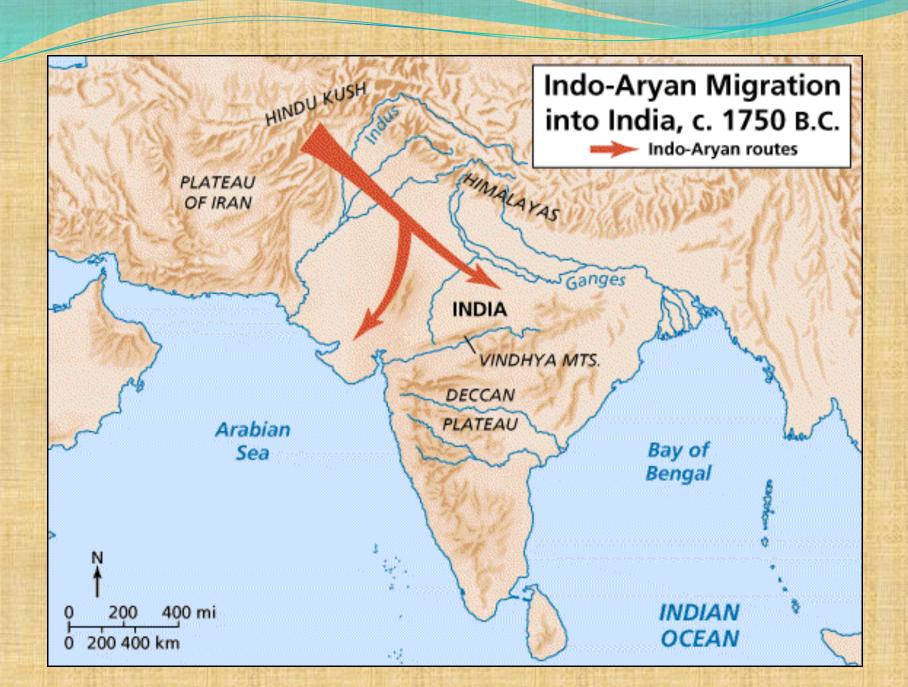
BEYOND SEVEN YEARS IN TIBET My life before, during and after



Hitler, who was not a scholar nor did he go to college, figured out that Germans were Aryans, which meant blonde-haired and blue eyes.

Aryans are from Iran and later from India. They have dark skin and brown eyes.





Hitler made a mistake in anthropology and ethnic ties with the Aryans being related to the Germans. Besides, Hitler was an example of what the Aryans looked like according to him—blonde hair and blue eyes. Less you think that racism was a German notion; D.W. Griffith wrote is in *The Birth of a Nation*.

9 The former enemies of North and South are united again in common defence of their Aryan birthright.

Hitler was not only a racist but also a sexist.

"...a woman must be a cute, cuddly, naïve little thing—tender, sweet, and stupid."

Kristallnacht, Crystal Night, or The Night of Broken Glass

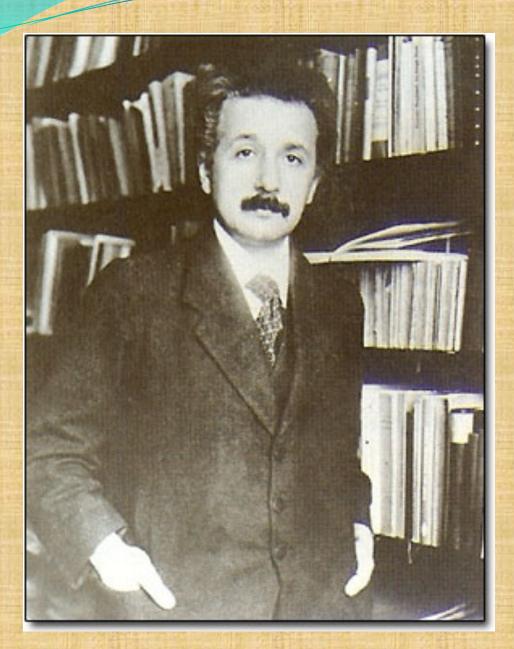




A Berlin synagogue as the result of Kristallnacht

On November 9-10, 1938, the Germans went on a pogrom (violent riot or attack) against Jews, their homes, shops, synagogues, and attacked and/or imprisoned at least 10,000.

Half the German Jews emigrated prior to WWII. After the war started, Hitler started the genocide of Jews.



Who is this?

The Hitler Phenomenon: How and Why?

WWI's Treaty of Versailles Parliamentary ineffectiveness Old order's lack of support by the masses

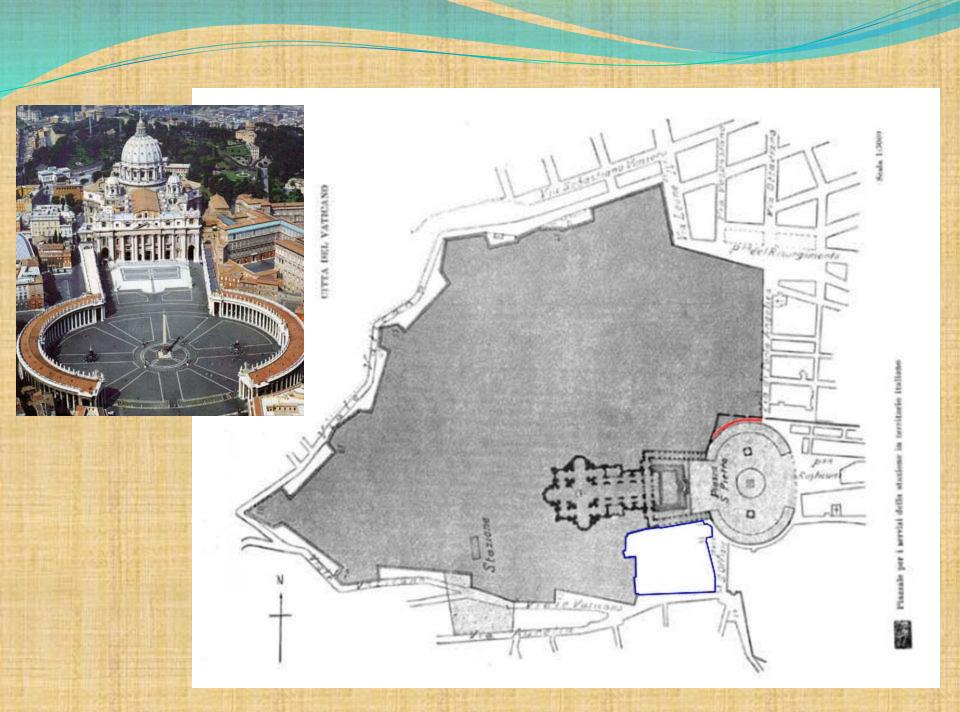
Elite mistake about using Hitler
Lack of organized opposition
Use of scapegoats
Lowering unemployment and not listening to the Allies
Force

The Corporate State in Italy In 1929, Pope Pius XI and Mussolini signed the Lateran Treaty, which gave Vatican City political autonomy, but it also made Catholicism the official state religion.





The treaty gave Vatican City political autonomy, but it also made Catholicism the official state religion.



In 1930, the pope was upset with "a pagan worship of the State."

Mussolini and Hitler link up in a military and political mindset.

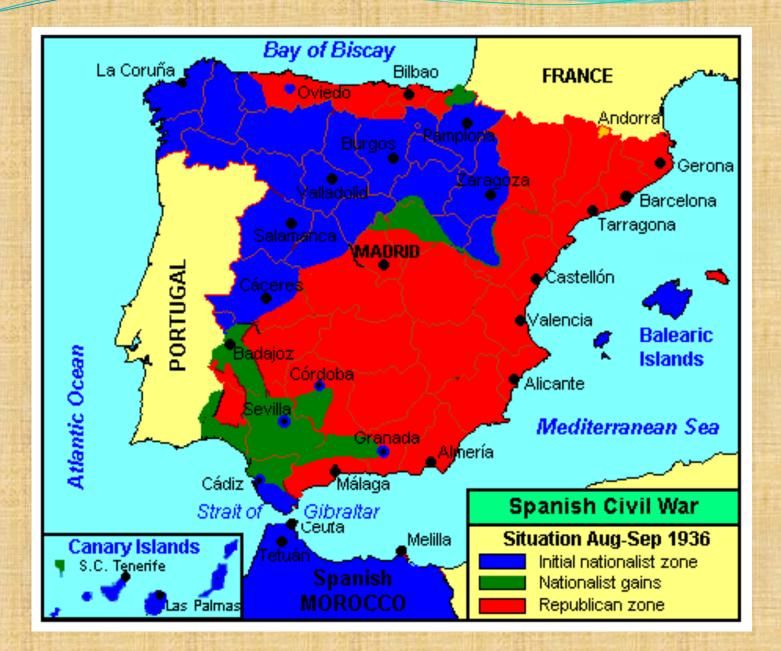


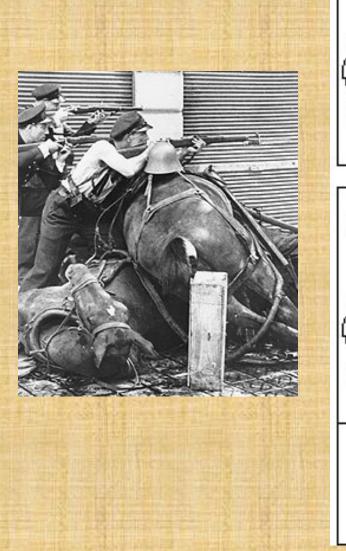
Authoritarian Governments Elsewhere in Europe

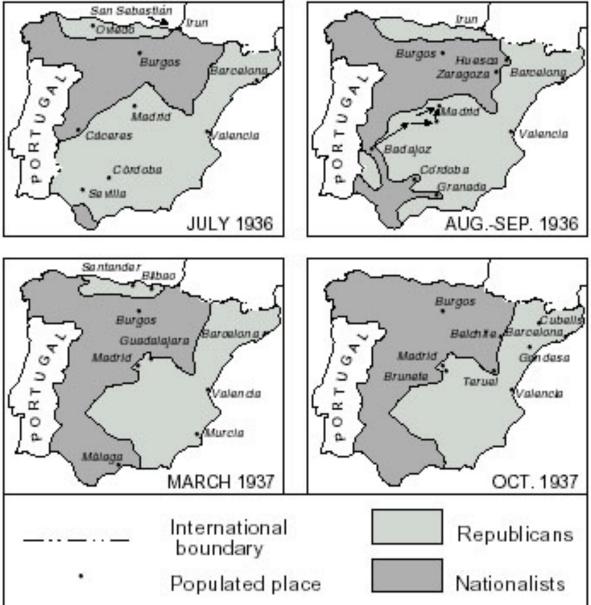
In interesting transformation occurred in **Europe starting in the 20s.** Nearly all countries then had some form of a democratic government. By the beginning of WWII, much of Europe, excluding Western Europe and Scandinavia was headed by an extreme rightist governments.

From 1923-1930, General Primo de Rivera ruled Spain from the right. Democracy was restored in 1931 and then the civil started in 1936.

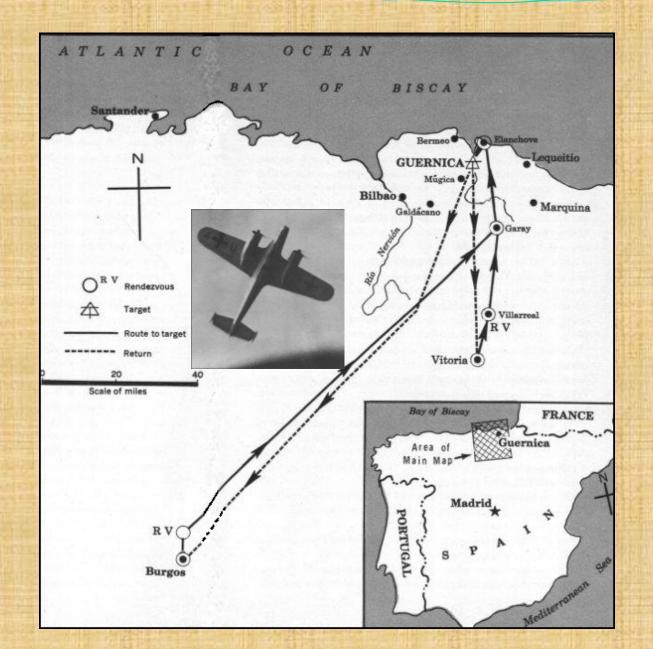






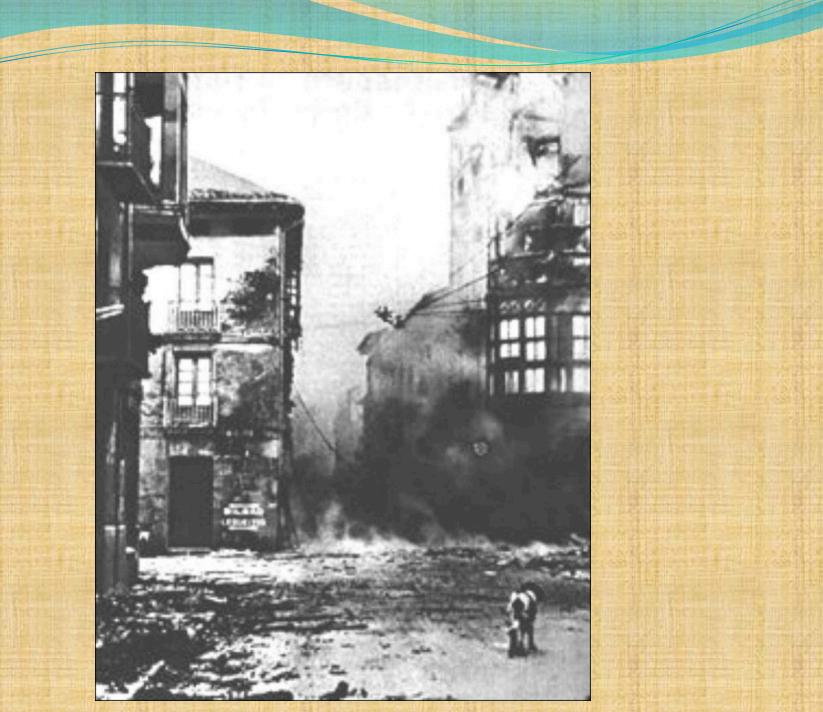


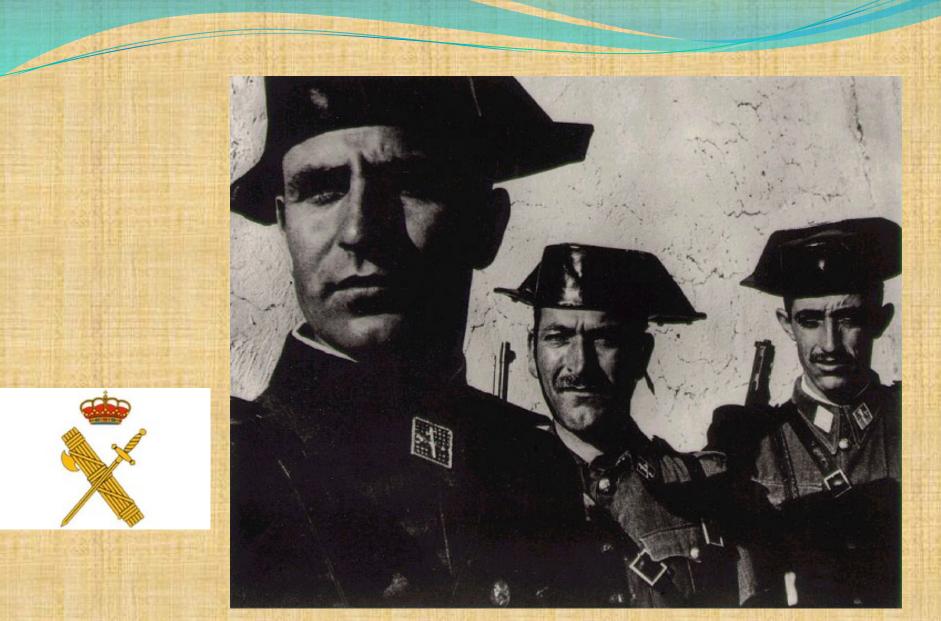




Guernica by Picasso







La Guardia Civil



Salazar of Portugal and Franco of Spain



Englebert Dollfuss was the Austrian dictator from 1933-1938.

He was 5' 2" and had several nicknames: Mickey Mouse, Millimettemich, or the Jockey.



Stalinism in the Soviet Union: 1933-1939

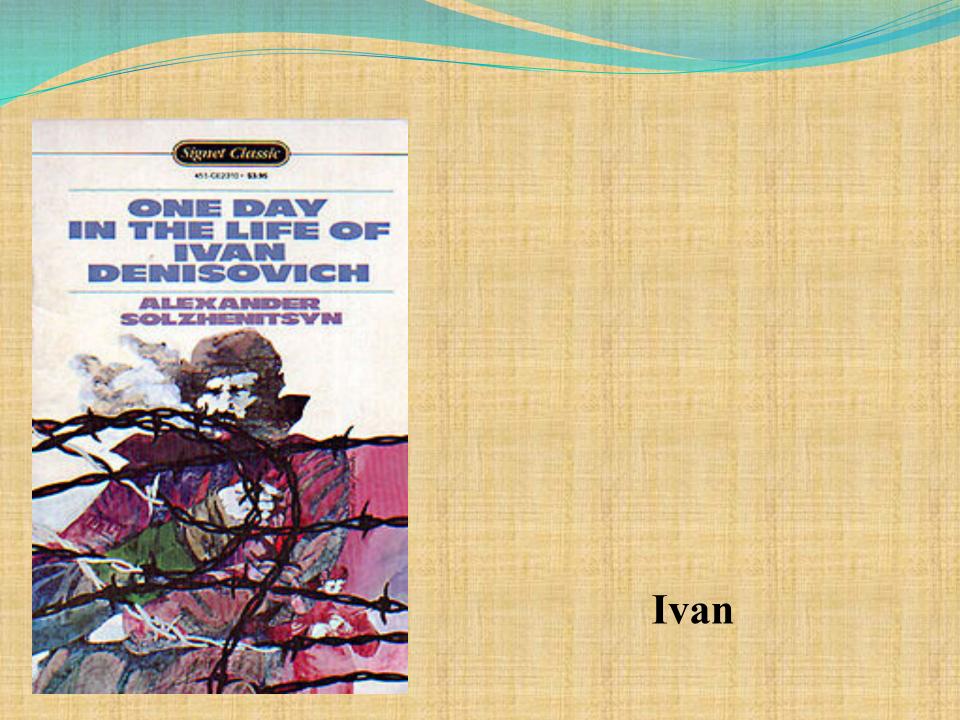
Stalin was moving away for egalitarianism for the sake of production. Incentives were used to increase productivity.

Stalin also dropped the Zhenotdel, which was the Woman's Department of the Central Committee.

Okay, Stalin was a sexist....

Stalin used "The Great Terror" to control the USSR. 70% the of Central Committee of the party were assassinated by 1939. From 1920-1940, 8 million Russians were sent to gulags.





Social and Political Changes

Unemployment and a decease of the Western European birth rate changed society.

Unionism was more strident.

Leon Blum became the first French Socialist premier. The Labour Party struggled under the prime minister of Ramsay MacDonald. In 1931, it lost control, but MacDonald served until 1935 in a coalition government. Then the Conservatives came in with Stanley Baldwin and later Neville Chamberlain.

Chapter Seventeen

Aggression in the 1930s

The Depression worldwide as according to Piers Brendon "the worst peacetime crisis to afflict humanity since the (fourteenth century) Black Death."

Germany and Japan moved toward militarism as a response to the Depression while the Allies were busy cutting corners especially when it came to the military.

Japanese Aggression and Chinese Response



Japan Seizes Manchuria

Japan lacked many necessary natural resources upon which they needed since Japan didn't have many of their own.

They needed to curtail China's growth or else China would stand in the way of Japanese expansion.

China wanted to reclaim Manchuria from outside powers...especially Russian. September 18, 1931 began the take-over of Manchuria. With an explosion done by the Japanese, the Japanese blamed the Chinese for the Mukden Incident.







Japan invades Manchuria

Manchukuo (land of the Manchus) becomes the new name of Manchuria in March of 1932.

Japan maintained a puppet state until the end of WWII in Manchuria.

The League of Nations came up with the Lytton Report, which told Japan to leave, but the report wasn't back by any force...something that the League never had.

Japan Attacks China

Going beyond Manchuria, the Japanese pushed into northern China while Chiang Kai-shek wanted to unify China before stopping the Japanese. However, both the communist in the USSR and the communist in China wanted a united front against the Japanese, which Chiang agreed to in 1937.





July 7, 1937, the Japanese attacked a Chinese railroad junction at Marco Polo Bridge.

The Marco Polo Incident moved Chiang into the united front movement.

While China slowly unified, only the USSR was supporting them, because of their concern that they would be affected if the Japanese won.

However, that didn't work and China stood alone.

China during the War

America remained an isolationist and non-aligned until the middle of 1941 even though we didn't enter the war until December 7, 1941.

China was alone against the Japanese.





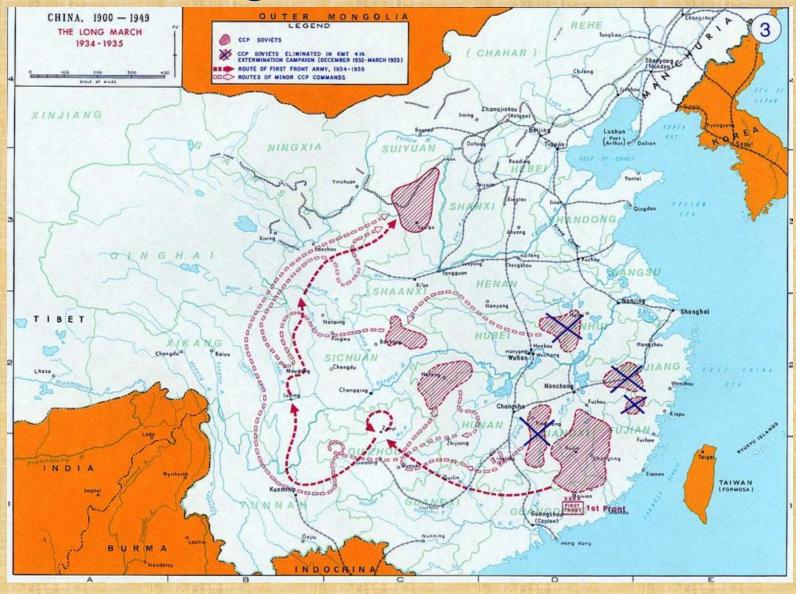
The Rape of Nanking resulted in over a ¹/₄ million deaths and 20,000 rapes of Chinese women.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YoW2WYdOsvg

The Chinese moved westward to avoid the Japanese. Ironically, this was the same scorched earth tactic used by the Russians when Hitler invaded the motherland.

The retreat was called the Long March.

The Long March

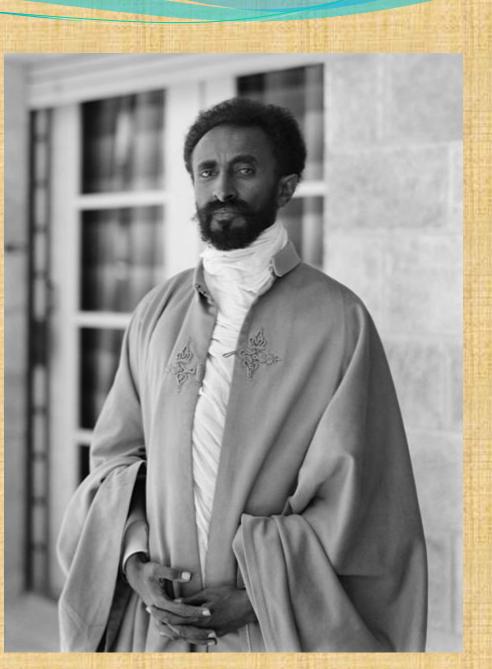


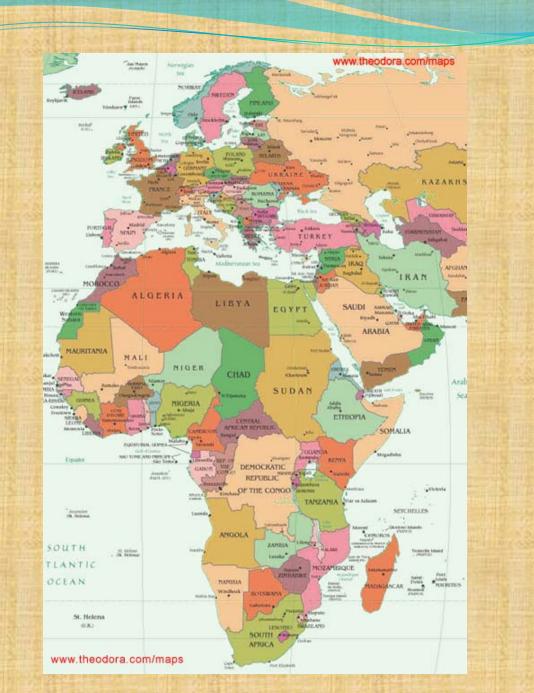
The United States Moves toward Confronting Japan

The US and FDR began cutting-off treaties and trade with the Japanese after their invaded China.

The Nazi Threat to Peace and the Allied Response

The Brits and French did or could do little to stop the three aggressor states and their activity: 1. Japan seizing Manchuria 2. Italy seizing Ethiopia 3. Germany violated the Treaty of Versailles Emperor Haile Selassie and Ethiopia by Mussolini and the Italians to protect Italy from possible invasion.





German Remilitarization of the Rhineland



The Rhineland was a buffer state within Germany to protect the French from having German troops on their border. Hitler took a long-shot, and it paid off. Soviet Response to Japanese and German Aggression

Stalin didn't mind Hitler initially, because a belligerent German would get the Allies aroused.

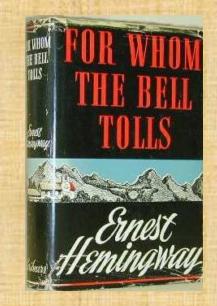
The Japanese and Germans signed the Anti-Comintern Pact in 1936, which was designed to stale or stop the USSR.

Franco Triumphs in Spain

The Spanish civil war was fought from 1936-1939 resulting in the deaths of a million people. Franco, who full name was Francisco **Paulino Hermenegildo fu Teódulo Franco y Bahamonde Salgado Pardo** de Andrade, emerged as the winning dictator.

The Germans supported Franco and the US, Canada, USSR, and many European countries.

Ernest Hemingway fought and wrote for the Republican guerillas.



For Whom the Bell Tolls

No man is an island, **Entire of itself.** Each is a piece of the continent, A part of the main. If a clod be washed away by the sea, **Europe is the less.** As well as if a promontory were. As well as if a manner of thine own Or of thine friend's were. Each man's death diminishes me, For I am involved in mankind. Therefore, send not to know For whom the bell tolls, It tolls for thee.

John Donne 1624

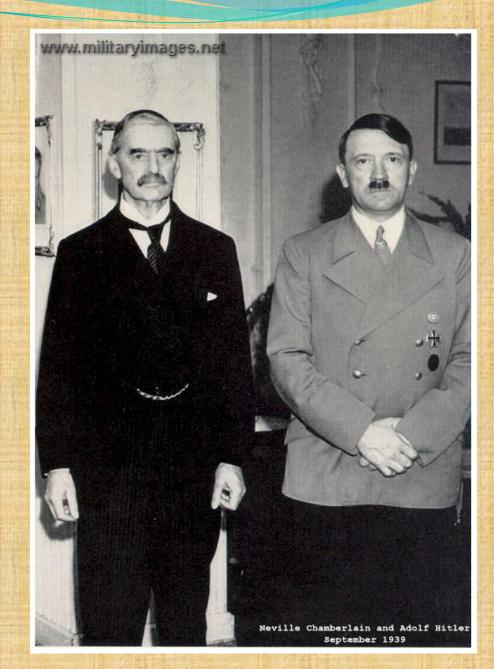
German Aggression: March 1938 to March 1939

Anschluss (or link-up) was what Hitler wanted for German and Austria.

This took place in March 1938.

Also that year, Hitler annexed the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia.

Chamberlain and Hitler met to resolve the Sudetenland issue





Chamberlain returns to London having resolved the Sudetenland issue, which provided "peace in our time."



Finally, Britain and France awoke and realized Hitler needed to be stopped.

The United States Remains Neutral

America had mixed feelings that were pro and con. The Depression was more of an American issue...not political unrest in Europe.

Europe on the Eve of the War

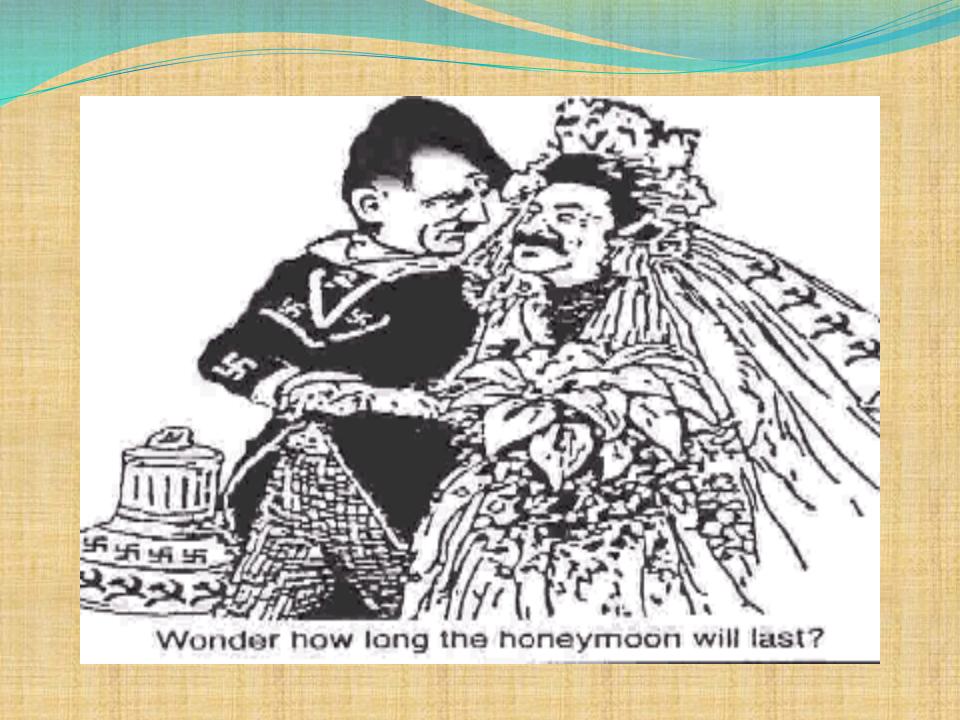
Hitler was in the middle of an East/West problem.







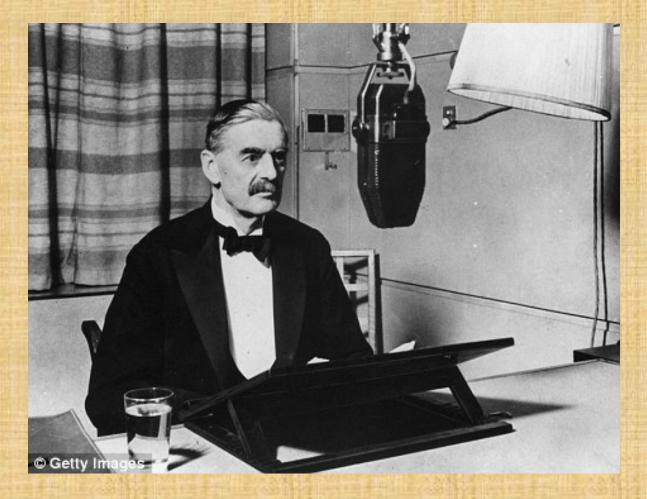
Germany and the USSR signed a Non-Aggression Pact on August 23, 1939. This meant that Russia would not enter a possible world war against Germany.



Hitler, hoping that Britain and France wouldn't enter the conflict, attacked Poland on September 1, 1939.







It took the British and France a couple of days to respond, but WWII was on.

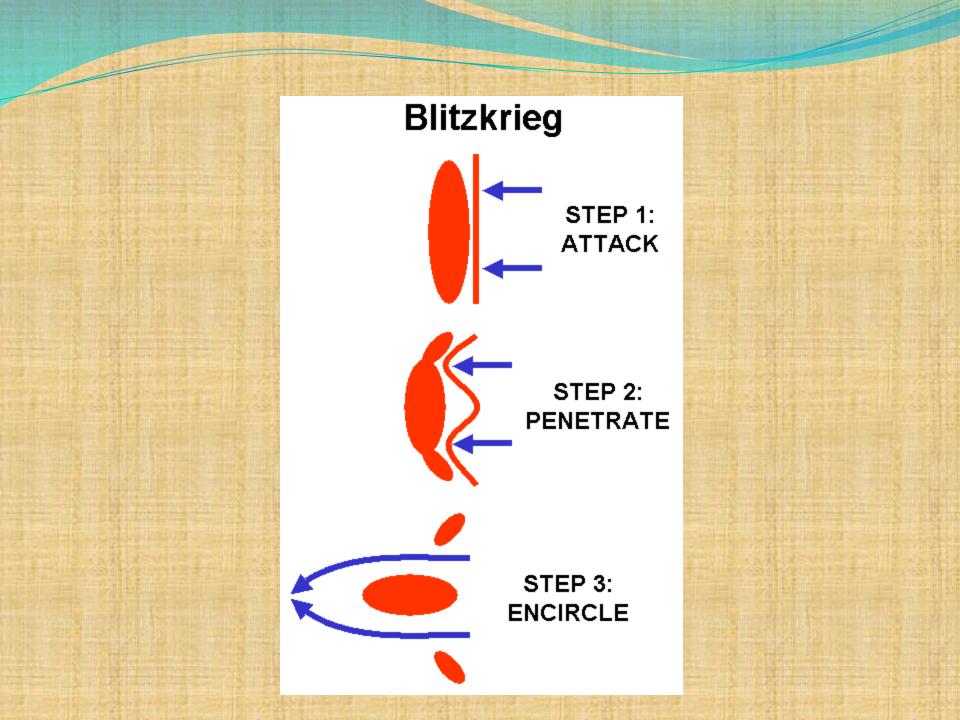
Chapter Eighteen

World War II

Hitler Triumphant, 1939-1941

Hitler was on the winning side for the first third of WWII.

Blitzkrieg/lightning war avoided the problems of WWI.

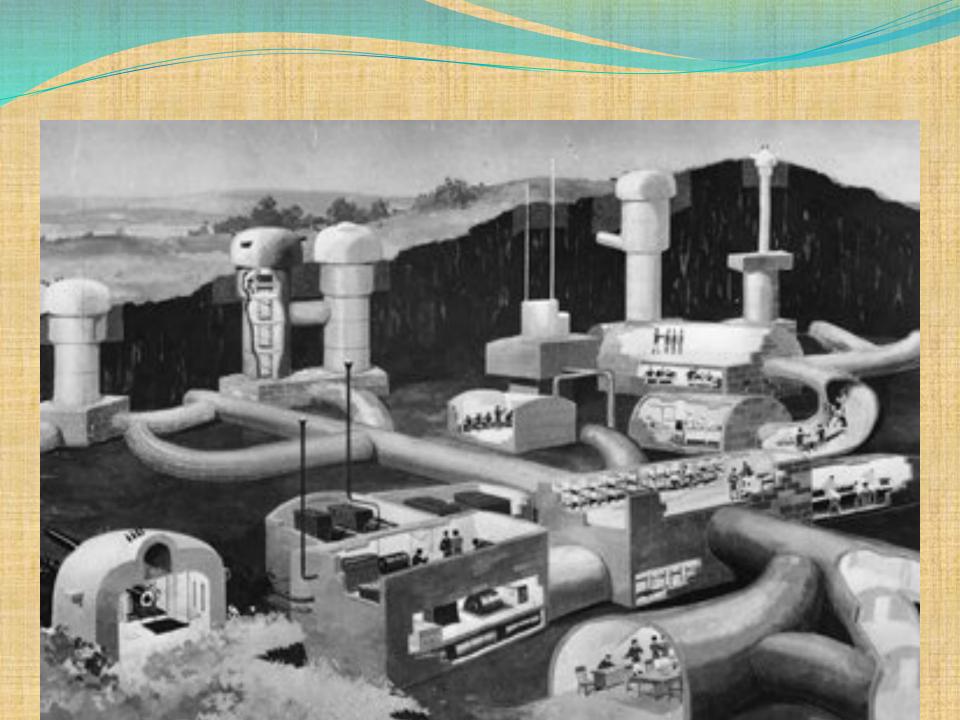




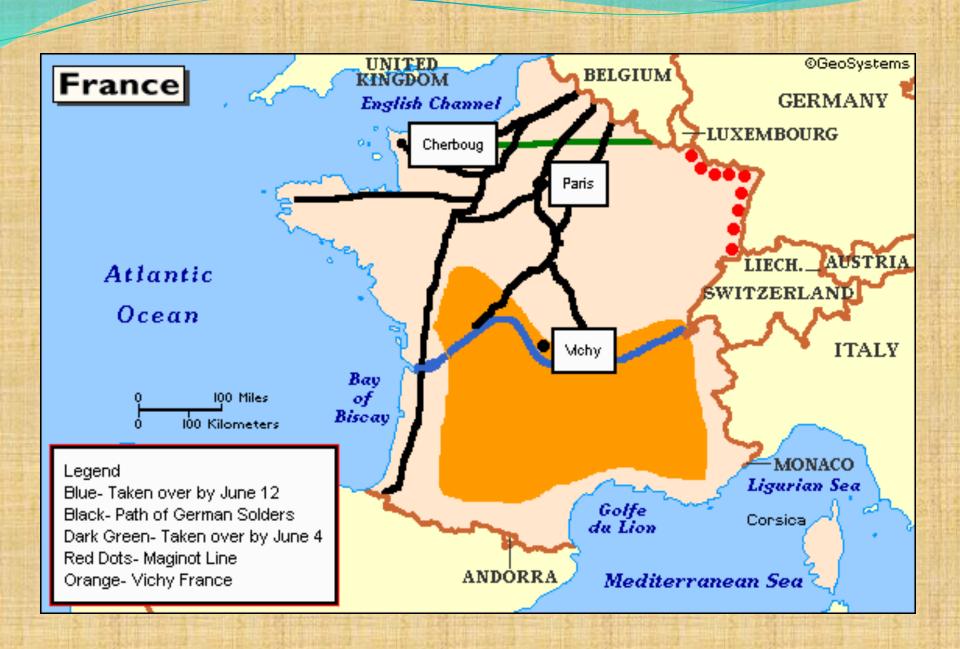
Tanks, planes, and soldiers were in a coordinated attack plan. The war in Poland started on September 1st and was over before the end of the month.

To assist Hitler, Stalin attacked Poland from the East, which meant that both the USSR and Germany divided Poland. Hitler offers Britain and France no war for the right to seize Poland, which they didn't accept.

The British went after the Germany navy. The French waited patiently behind the Maginot Line.



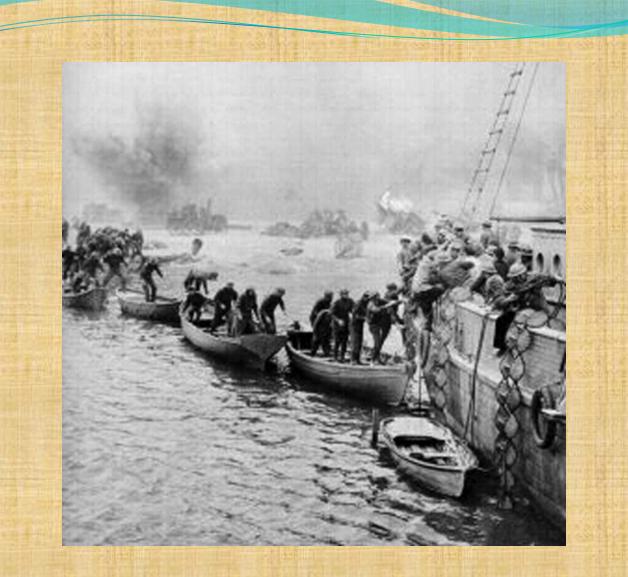




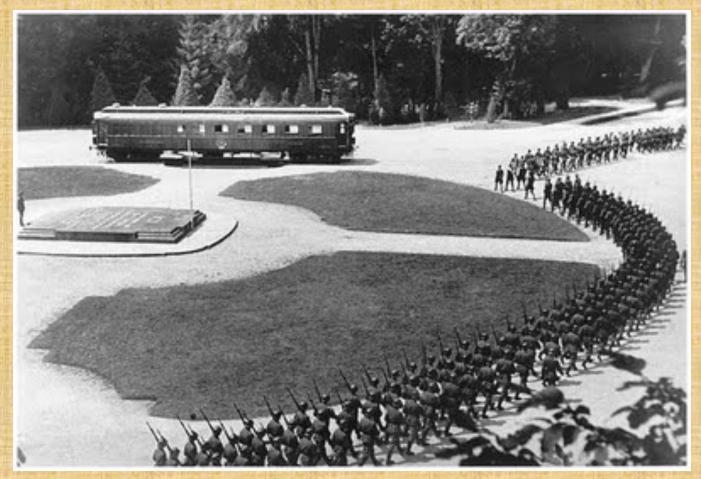
Germany attacks the Allies on May 10, 1940. The Germans completely ignored the Maginot Line by sweeping north and west of the fortresses.



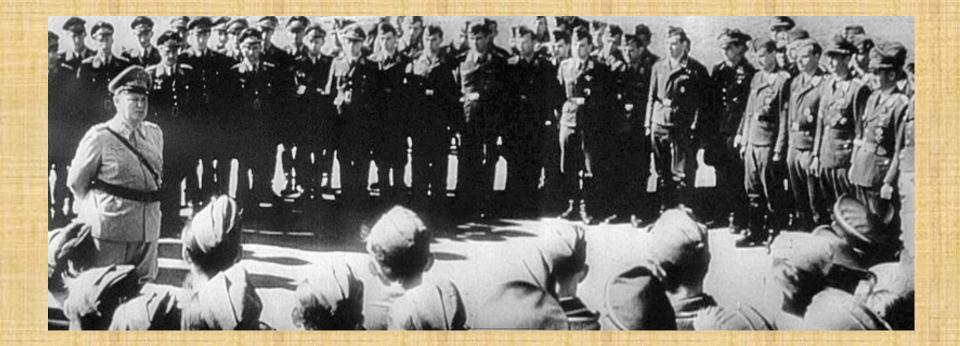


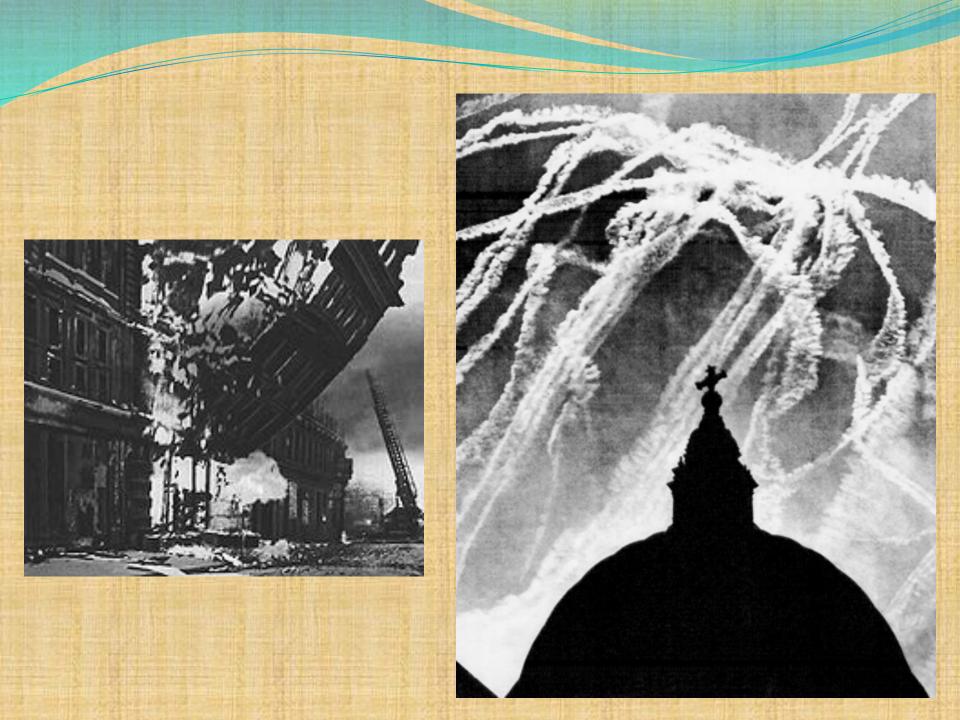


The British and French are forced to surrender or try to get to Dunkirk. The French government surrenders on June 22, 1940 in the same railroad car that the Germans capitulated to end WWI.



While Stalin is protecting Russia from Germany, the Germans begin the battle of Britain. It started with destroying airfields and then towns and cities.







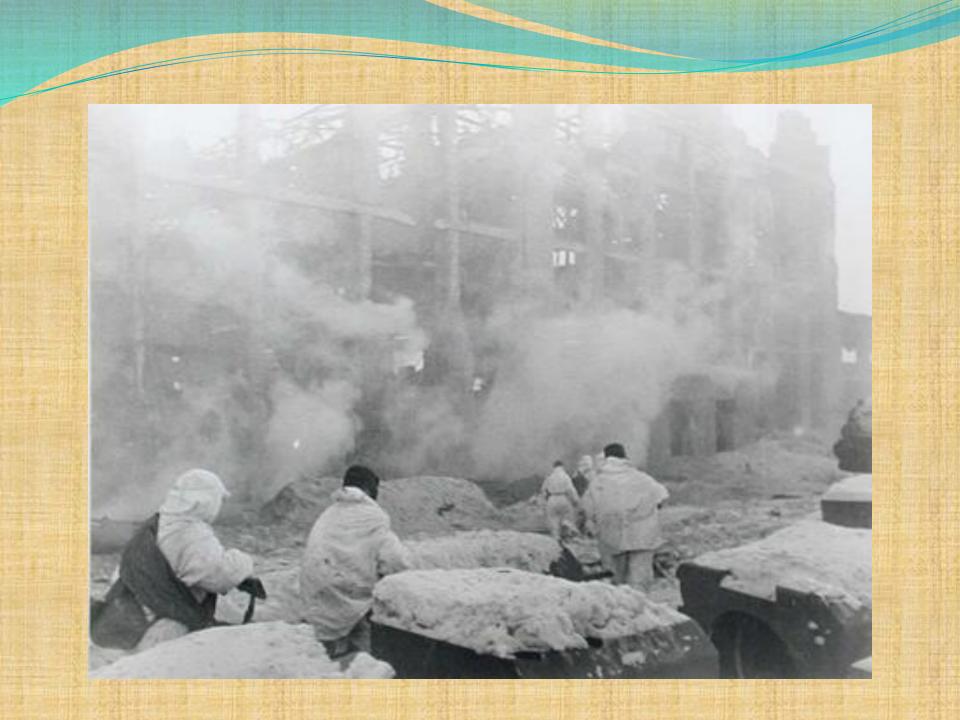
As with WWI, the Germans initial success brought then long term defeat.

Hitler now could go East and attack the USSR.

Italy was being defeated by the British and Tito was fighting a guerrilla war against the Germans. Operation Barbarossa started against the Russians on June 22, 1941. It was a massive and overwhelmingly successful attack. So successful that the Germans were extended their supply line by more than a thousand miles.



Also, the winter weather was coming and so was General Zhukov.





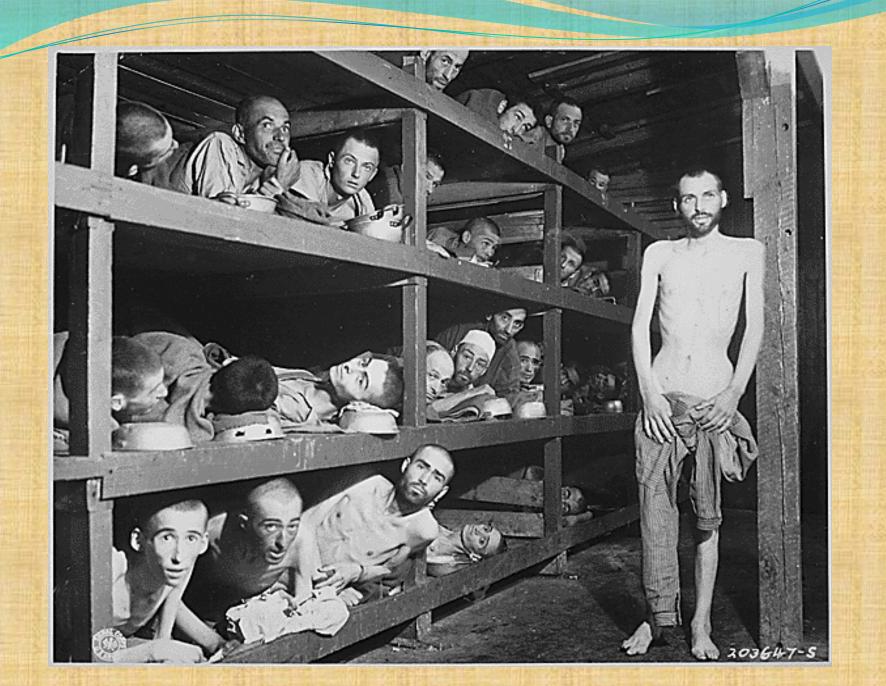
Hitler's "New Order" and the Holocaust

Hitler used non Aryan's as slave laborers or merely killed them. Jews, Slavs, Asians, communists, etc. were all on the list.

The Final Solution was to execute unwanted human beings.

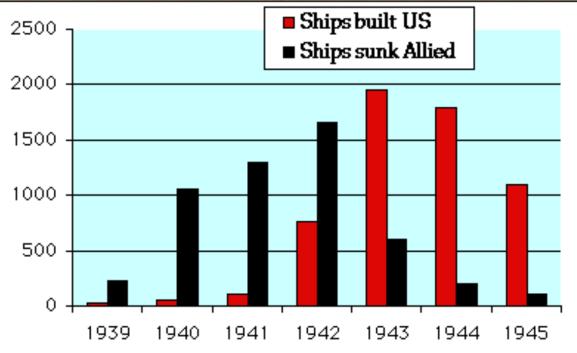
http://history1900s.about.com/library/holocaust/nmap2.htm http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Nazi_concentration_camps





The United States and European Affairs

The US government prepared for possible war while attempting to supply Great Britain.



Confrontation between Japan and the United States

Japan still was fighting in China with approximately a million soldiers.

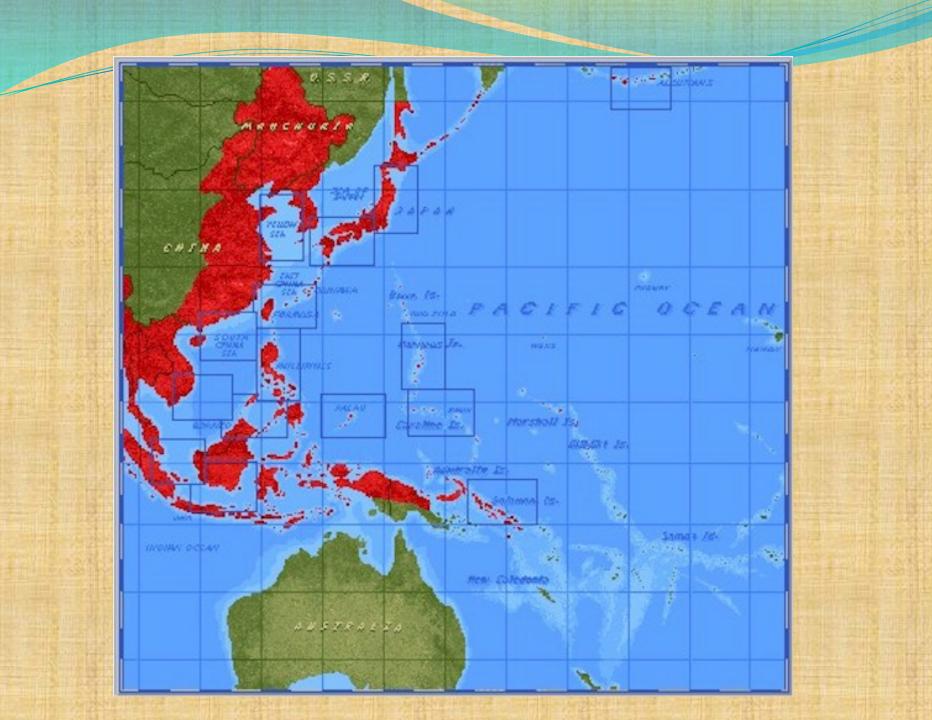
The Japanese signed the Tripartite Pact making Germany, Italy, and Japan allies if attacked. The Japanese tried to work with the US to avoid war while preparing for war against the States.



General Hideki Tojo planned the attack on **Pearl Harbor to get** the US Navy out of the Pacific. That was planned well... his two suicides attempts didn't work out and was hanged after the war.

Japanese Conquest in Asia and the Pacific, 1941-1942

By the middle of 1942, Japan's expansion was about complete.



Forging the "Grand Alliance" Against the Axis

The British, Americans, and the Russians planned their war efforts together both in the West and in the East...something that Hitler and Tojo didn't do.

The main war effort was the West under General Eisenhower.

Stalin wanted a second front to take pressure off them in the East. The Allies weren't ready nor anxious to prematurely invade France in 1942-1943.



Industrial Mobilization for Total War

The Great Arsenal of democracy produced a huge war effort:

1. 12-million men

2. Supplied much of the Allies

 3. 300,000 planes, 88,000 tanks, 2.5 million trucks, 17.4 rifles, 315,000 artillery pieces, and 3,000 ships
 US doubled the Axis production

capability





Women again got *men only* jobs in the US military industry.

The War at Sea

The Germans didn't need imports as much during WWII as in WWI.

However, the British needed imports and the German submarine wolf packs sank a large number of supply ships.

The US won the war in the Pacific having broken the Japanese code.

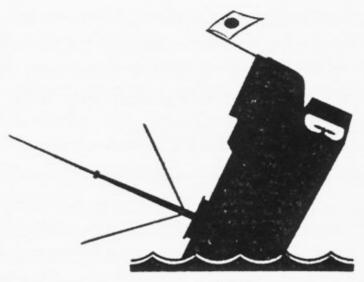
2/3 of the shipping was sunk by US submarines.



The US sank most of the merchant shipping supplying Japan by 1945.

Japanese Merchant Shipping of 1000 or more gross tons

Sunk 1941-1945 Inclusive



63%

Sunk by U.S. Submarines alone



37%

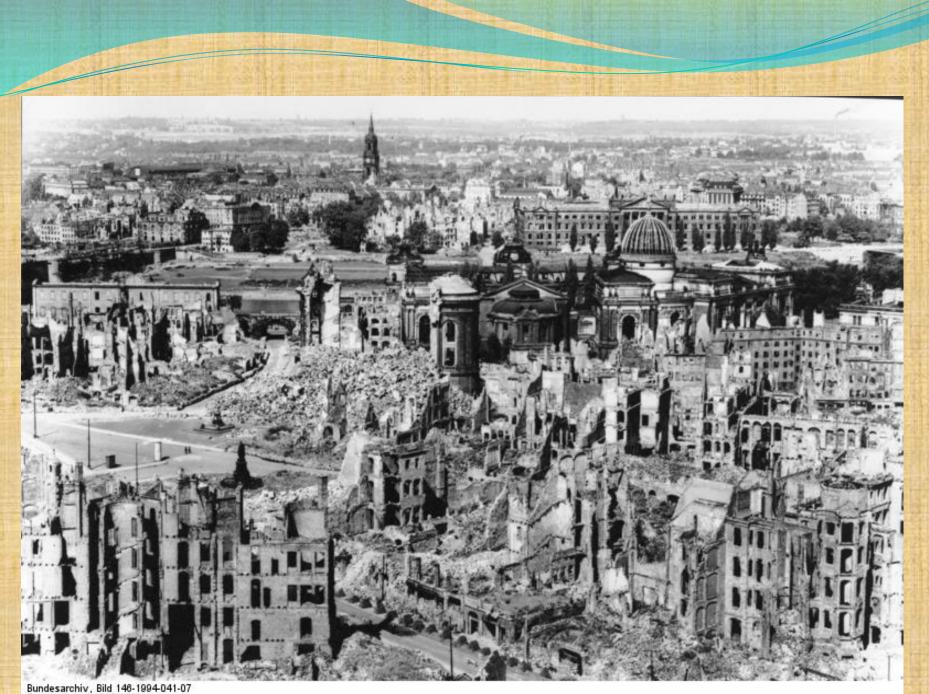
Sunk by all other means, Army and Navy combined

The Air War

Strategic bombing raids were most critical for the war effort after Hitler started to attack cities and civilians. The fire-bombing of Dresden in February of 1945 was such an event.





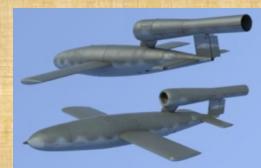


Bundesarchiv, Bild 146-1994-041-07 Foto: o.Ang. | 1945/1946 ca.

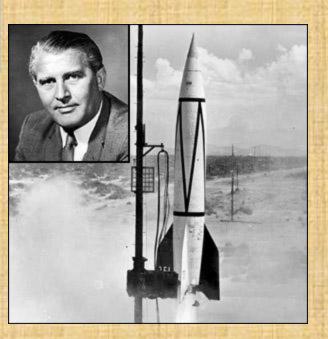


The death toll of Dresden was a 100,000 in a 14-hour raid, which equals the number due to the blast at Hiroshima.

Kurt Vonnegut was a German POW in Dresden when the British bombed the city. He wrote *Saughterhouse Five* in 1969. The Germans perfected a new generation of aircraft...the first jet, the ME-262 and the V-1 and V-2, which were ballistic missiles, but they were too little and too late.

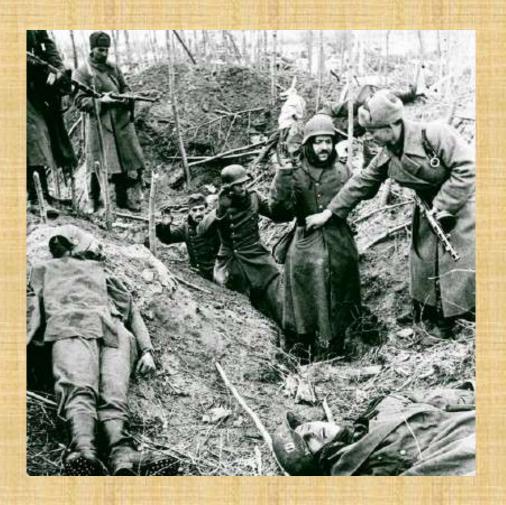






The Allies Defeat the Axis, 1942-1945

Germans in Russia were stretch two long distances...one was a thousand mile battle line and the other was stretch a thousand miles in front of their supply lines.



The battle over **Stalingrad** was an extremely costly victory for the USSR. **The Russians lost** 1.1 million while only 5,000 Germans of 350,000 returned to Germany after the war.

Soviets captured Germans soldiers in Leningrad.



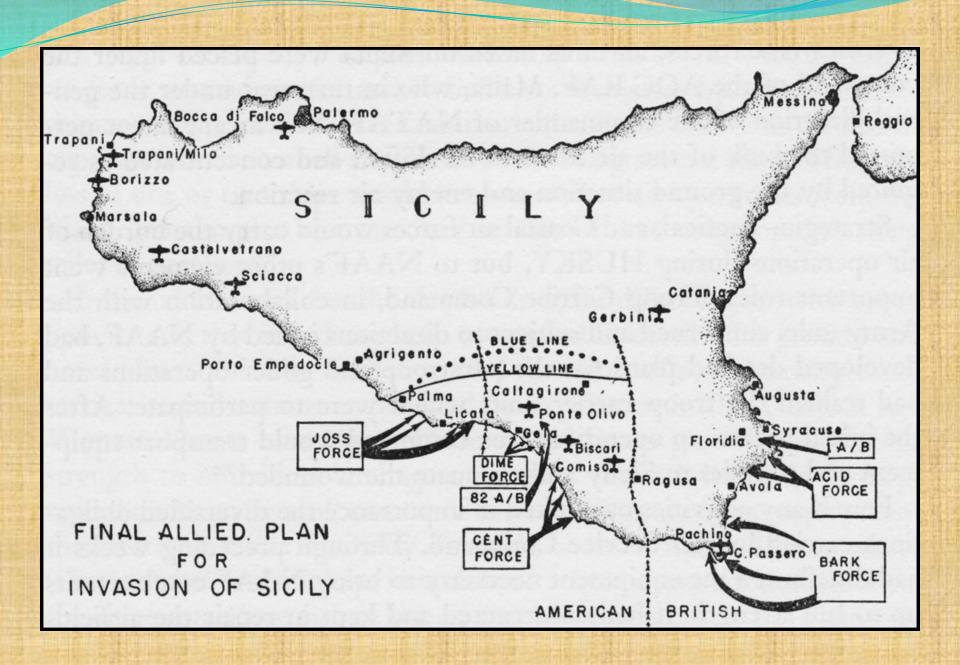
The Soviets freed the USSR of the Nazis at a staggering cost of 27 million lives.

D-Day and the Final Phases



North Africa freed in May 1943, and in August 1943, the British and US forces invaded Sicily and the mainland the next month.

This causes the killing of Mussolini and the surrender of the Italians, which causes the Germans to send in reinforcements to the boot.



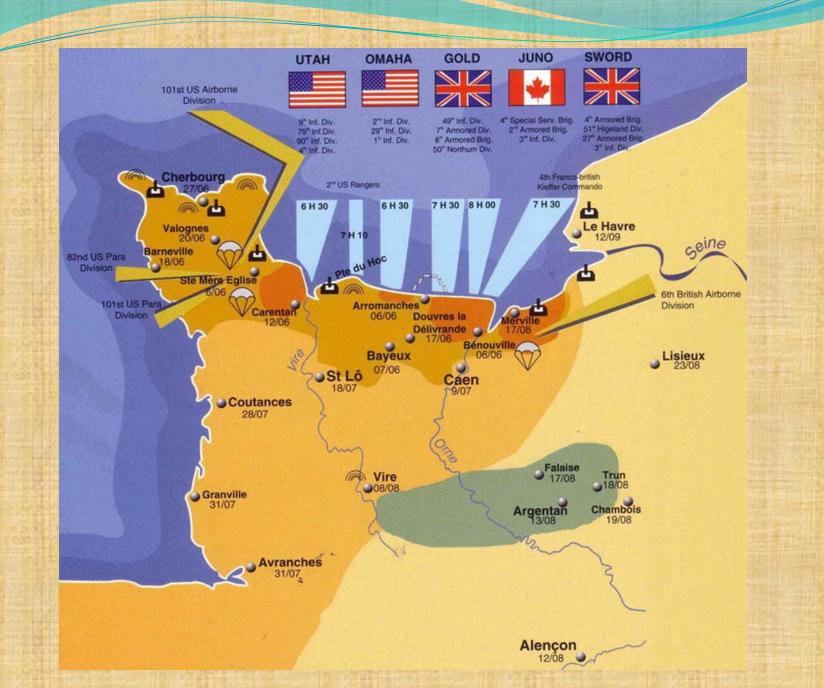




D-Day...June 6, 1944 The invasion of France at Normandy finally opened the second front.

June was a very slow advance, but the US broke through the German lines and began the advance into France.

By the fall of 1944, the Germans were back within the western border of their country.





US and Soviet troops meet in Germany

Campaigns against Japan, 1942-1945

Within a half year, the Allies had stopped the Japanese advance. The US employed the technique of island-hoping. They picked and captured key island while leave unnecessary islands untouched.

By mid-1944, America was within B-29 striking distance of Japan.



MacArthur returns to the Philippines

MacArthur's seizure of the Philippines meant that Japan was isolated from its army in Southeast Asia. **Operation Downfall** estimated 1 million Allied causalities and 3 million Japanese.

Another reason for ending the war quickly was that the Soviets had just entered the war.

The Atomic Bomb: The Climax of Total War

The death tolls on Iwo Jima, Okinawa, and the tolls on Allies due to the kamikaze attacks pushed America into dropping the atomic bomb...the first on August 6th on Hiroshima and on the 9th on Nagasaki, which killed 200,000.



Major Kenji Hatanaka attempted a military coup d'état to stop Hirohito's surrender after the two atomic bombs were dropped. There is much debate after the fact about whether America should have dropped the atomic bombs on Japan or not. Many believe that the Japanese would have surrendered without the use of the bombs. Jim Smith, who was the radio operator of the B-29 that flew the final mission of WWII wrote about that flight, *The Last Mission*. His flight was head for an oil refinery on August 14, 1945. When his 315th Bomb Wing flew over Tokyo, the Japanese blacked out the city fearing another atomic bomb attack—this time on Tokyo.

Ironically, the blackout interpreted a coup d'état attempt by some junior grade army officers, because they knew that Emperor Hirohito would announce Japan's surrender the following day. The blackout foiled the coup and the surrender went on as scheduled. "Mailing meaning process and activate being. Partial Bedroghen on a Frankling property and and here. Some deal partial before of an provability despires in work in discovery call— a way where both bill object becomes and a transfere threader as " - weight proteined, and or it have been



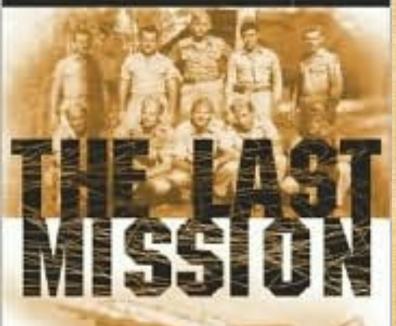
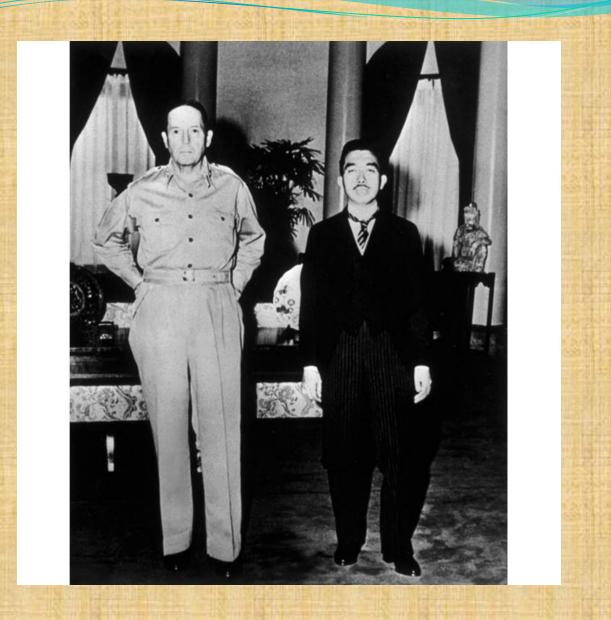






Photo # 80-G-332701 Gen. Umezu signs instrument of surrender, 2 Sept. 1945



The Human and Economic Costs of WWII

60-million military and civilian dead 27-million Soviets dead 35-million injured 3-million missing Millions lost their homes and homeland \$1.5 trillions was the cost of the war