# Social Studies 30-1 Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Perspectives on Ideology

***Key Issue: To what extent should we embrace an ideology?***

***Related Issue #2: To what extent is resistance to liberalism***

 ***justified?***

Chapter 5: Twentieth-Century Rejections of Liberalism

Chapter Issue: *To what extent is the rejection of liberalism justified?*

**Chapter Overview:**

This chapter explores the 20th century ideologies of ***communism in Russia*** and ***fascism in Nazi Germany***. You will consider examples of ideologies that affect people’s thinking. You will see the power of beliefs as the motivator of human actions.

One intention of this chapter is that you **understand why totalitarian ideologies that rejected liberalism emerged in Russia and Germany**. A second intention is that you **evaluate the influences and impacts of these two totalitarian ideologies on citizens**.

You will also be given the opportunity to **analyze propaganda techniques** used by those supporting and those opposing ideologies. You will **consider the success of propaganda posters** in convincing the masses that one version of the truth and vision for society is superior to others.

Two questions for inquiry will guide your investigations. They include:

* Why did ideologies that rejected liberalism emerge?
* How have ideologies that reject liberalism affected citizens?

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| Key Terms | autarky, collectivization, communism, emancipation, fascism, propaganda, radical, revolutionary, totalitarianism, reactionary, censorship, dissent |
| Key Concepts | differences between totalitarian regimes and democracies, resistance to liberalism, similarities between totalitarian regimes |
| Key People | Czar Nicholas II, Benito Mussolini, Vladimir Ilich Ulyanov (Lenin), Adolf Hitler, Joseph Stalin |

**Introduction:**

***Analyze the data and visuals found on pages 164 and 165 and answer the questions that follow.***

1. Describe the suffering endured by the industrial workers of Europe in 1905.

2. What specific aspects of ***economic liberalism*** were the Russian workers reacting

 to?

3. What was the response of ***Czar Nicholas II*** to the demonstration at the Winter

 Palace in January 1905?

4. What was the significance of ***Bloody Sunday***?

**Part One: Societal Conditions That Led to the Rise of Totalitarianism**

 **in the 20th Century (Pages 167-178)**

In this section you will explore the concept of totalitarianism. You will study two influential ideologies that rejected liberalism—communism in the U.S.S.R. and fascism in Nazi Germany—that utilized totalitarian forms of government.

In Russia, there was a movement from autocracy under Tsar Nicholas II to a communist state under Vladimir Lenin. A quote from Lenin will offer an explanation of his ideas. Lastly, George F. Kennan, a former Ambassador to the Soviet Union presents an American assessment of the value of the Russian Revolution within and beyond its borders.

Germany moved from the Weimer Republic to the Nazi Third Reich under Adolf Hitler. The 1935 Nuremberg Laws, quotations of philosophical ideas circulating in Germany and the Nazi Party’s “25 Points” provide some perspectives on the emergence of fascism.

1. Review pages 167 and 168 carefully. Briefly describe the characteristics of

 ***totalitarian regimes***.

2. *Under any totalitarian regime,* ***conformity to the state ideology*** *is demanded.*

 How can conformity to the state be achieved?

3. *Totalitarian regimes view existing society as failing to meet the needs of its citizens. They feel that society is in need of a* ***complete transformation****. This transformation can be either* ***radical*** *or* ***reactionary****.*

 Describe the essential differences in these two terms as they apply to the ***Soviet Union*** and to ***Nazi Germany***.

***Communism in Russia***

4. Describe two issues that motivate the Russian movement for change.

5. Describe both the **inefficiency** and the **authoritative nature** of the Czar’s

 government at the turn of the 20th century.

6. Read Lenin’s quote at the top of page 170. What did Lenin mean by:

 ***“The Russian worker is bowed under a double yoke…………”***?

7. What caused the unrest in Russia that lead to the ***Russian Revolution of 1905***?

8. Describe how ***World War I*** contributed to the ***Russian Revolution of 1917***.

9. How does ***George F. Kennan*** justify his point of view that the Russian revolution was the ***“greatest political event of the 20th century”***? Do you agree or disagree with his assessment? Explain fully.

***Fascism in Germany***

10. *Review the eight terms of the* ***Treaty of Versailles*** *found on pages 172-173.*

 Place these terms in **rank order** as to how influential you feel they were to promoting resentment amongst the citizens of Germany.

11. Explain how the government of the ***Weimar Republic*** became an example of ***redirecting popular discontent*** (use of a scapegoat) which allowed groups such as ***Hitler’s Nazi Party*** to become a viable alternative to a perceived weak government.

12. a) Why did France invade the ***Ruhr region*** of Germany in 1923?

 b) What was the **reaction** of the German workers to this invasion? What was the

 **consequence** of their reaction?

 c) How did the ***Dawes Plan*** attempt to alleviate the situation described in **question 12 b)?**

13. *Study carefully the data found in* ***Figure 5-9*** *on page 174 and answer the question that follows. These charts show the* ***number of deputies elected to the Reichstag******according to political party****, and the* ***rate of unemployment*** *during the same period.*

What correlation can you see between these statistics?

14. ***Adolf Hitler*** made use of ***nationalism,*** ***militarism,*** and ***law and order*** to maintain control of Germany. Explain how each of these concepts aided Hitler in his bid for power.

 **a) Nationalism:**

 **b) Militarism:**

 **c) Law and Order:**

15. Explain how ***European Jews*** were used as a **scapegoat** by Hitler.

 Read carefully the feature **Get to the Source:** ***The Program of the Nazi Party*** on

 page 176 and answer questions 16-18.

16. In 1919, Adolf Hitler joined the ***German Worker’s Party***, which changed its name to the ***National Socialist Workers’ Party*** (the NSDAP, commonly known as the Nazi Party) in 1920.

 The party program of the NSDAP was proclaimed on February 24, 1920, by Adolf Hitler at the first large party gathering in Munich. The national socialist philosophy was summarized in 25 points. The list found on page 176 of your textbook includes 10 representative points of the program.

 **What are the Nazi Party’s views on…………..**

a) who can be a German citizen? List the numbered point(s) in support of your response.

 b) the role of the citizen in the new Germany? List the numbered point(s) in

 support of your response.

 c) the role of the state in the new Germany? List the numbered point(s) in support

 of your response.

17. a) What **appeal** would the 10 points listed above have had for citizens living in

 Germany **at the time**? List the numbered point(s) in support of your response.

 b) What **concerns** would the 10 points listed above have had for citizens living in Germany **at the time**? List the numbered point(s) in support of your response.

 c) Which of these points **shock you the most**?

18. How and why **was the Nazi Party rejecting liberalism**? Give specific examples from the points presented in the feature.

**Part Two: Living with Communism and Nazism (Pages 179-194)**

This section examines the impacts of ideologies such as communism and fascism on the citizens of their respective states. Some of the consequences for people living within Joseph Stalin’s communist U.S.S.R. and Adolf Hitler’s Nazi Germany provide the background to address the Chapter Issue: “To what extent is a rejection of liberalism justified?”

1. Two ideological responses to liberalism were communism and fascism. What were **the benefits of communism or fascism (Nazism)** to:

 **a) the USSR:**

 **b) Germany:**

**Communism in Russia**

2. Explain how the beliefs of ***Karl Marx*** and ***Vladimir Lenin*** differed regarding the **“Dictatorship of the Proletariat”.**

3. During the course of the ***Russian Civil War***, Lenin and the Bolsheviks attempted to rapidly transform Russia into a communist society. Beginning in 1918, they introduced a group of policies known as ***“war communism”.***

 Use the quote by Sheldon L. Richman to identify those characteristics of ***“war communism”.***

4. a) Why did Lenin introduce the ***“New Economic Policy” (NEP)*** in 1921?

 b) What aspects of the ***New Economic Policy*** reflect ***classical liberalism***?

 c) What aspects of the ***NEP*** reflect ***collectivism***?

5. Joseph Stalin came to power after the death of Lenin in 1924. One of his first actions to continue the transformation of Soviet society into a true communist state was to **centralize economic planning** and to **implement a series of five year plans**. Briefly describe both of these actions.

 **a) centralize economic planning:**

 **b) five year plans:**

6. a) What was **collectivization**? Why was **collectivization** implemented?

 b) Who were ***Kulaks***? Describe the ***Kulaks*** response towards **collectivization**.

7. a) What was the ***Holodomor***? How many people died in the ***Holodomor***?

 b) How did Stalin’s supporters put a positive ***“spin”*** on this tragic event?

 c) In what way was Stalin’s persecution of the people of Ukraine **a rejection of**

 **liberalism?**

8. Read the letter to ***“Sergo”*** on page 182. Why do you think the accommodations of the Red Army veteran were somewhat better than all others?

9. a) What was the ***Great Purge***?

 b) What were ***Gulags***?

10. Read carefully the feature **Investigation:** ***Stalin Explains Communism*** on

 page 184.

 This investigation contains an interview with ***Joseph Stalin*** by the ***American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia*** in 1927. The interview was printed in the Soviet publication ***Pravda.*** ***Pravda*** translated into English *means truth*. Do you consider Stalin’s interview ***“the truth”***? Explain fully.

11. Read the poem by ***Vladimir Maiakovskii*** on page 185.

 a) Why would it have been so important to the ***Proletkult*** to **eradicate bourgeois**

 **liberal ideas** from children’s literature?

 b) How effective do you think Maiakovskii’s poem is **in promoting** the Soviet

 communist ideology?

 c) Do you think children would understand the overt references to **communist**

 **ideology** and to the **criticisms of liberalism**?

**Fascism in Nazi Germany**

12. What part did the ***Reichstag fire*** play in Adolf Hitler’s bid to **consolidate his political power?**

13. Explain how the ***Reichstag Fire Decree (1933)*** and the ***Enabling Act (1933)*** were perceived to be **a rejection of liberalism**.

14. Describe the historical events surrounding the ***“Night of the Long Knives”.***

15. a) From your glossary, define the term ***“autarky”.***

 b) List some of the Nazi Party measures that were **designed to achieve autarky**.

 c) What were the **negative consequences** to the attempt for German autarky?

16. Explain how Hitler used Jews as ***scapegoats* for many of Germany’s problems**.

17. Define and describe the role played by both the ***Gestapo*** and the ***SS*** in Hitler’s police state.

18. a) Define the term ***eugenics***. How did ***eugenics*** fit into **Nazi ideology**?

 b) Define the term ***Untermenschen***. Who were considered ***Untermenschen***?

 How did the ***Untermenschen*** fit into **Nazi ideology**?

19. *Hitler passed the* ***Nuremberg Laws*** *in 1935 with the intent of* ***defining who the Jewish people were*** *and how* ***to ensure the preservation of the Aryan race****.*

 Read and study the feature ***Get to the Source*** on page 190 and then answer the question that follows.

 How did the ***Nuremberg Laws*** strip not only the **Jewish Germans** but also **Aryan Germans** of their basic human rights? How were these laws **a reaction to liberalism?**

20. Read the quotes on pages 191 and 192 that appear to praise Adolf Hitler.

 Considering that millions suffered under Hitler, how do you think it was possible that Aryan Germans should have such positive things to say about him?

21. a) What did the Nazi Party **expect of women** in the ***Third Reich***?

 b) What incentives did the Nazi Party utilize to encourage German women to

 have children?

22. Read and study the **Voices feature** ***“Nazism Reacting To Feminism”*** on

 pages 193-194 and answer the questions that follow.

 a) To what extent do the opinions cited in these sources **reflect a rejection of**

 **liberalism**?

* G. Zienef:
* Martha Dodd:
* Adolf Hitler:

 b) How do the points of view expressed **compare and contrast** with liberal ideas

 today **about the roles of women**?

 c) What might have been some of the consequences for German society after the

 Nazi regime ended in 1945 as a result of focusing girls’ education solely on

 their roles as housewives and mothers?

 d) What was the reaction to **Hitler’s anti-feminist policies**?

23. a) What was expected of the ***“Hitler Youth”*** of Germany?

 b) What would happen if the German youth **resisted Nazi ideology**?

24. Who was ***Sophie Scholl***?

25. Read the **three quotations found in the Voices section** (pages 190 and 191) and answer the following question.

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| Many German people were aware of the harsh treatment of those considered *untermenschen*. In many instances these same people chose to remain silent and/or do nothing.“What responsibility do citizens bear for supporting their government’s immoral actions?”Prepare your response on a separate sheet of paper and **prepare to turn your work in for evaluation.** |