

The Rise of Fascism in Germany

Industrialization
 Competition for resources & markets

Nationalism

Arms Race

Militarism

Imperialism
 (colonial expansion)

Secret Diplomacy

Alliance System

1871

Germany Created

Assassination of Sarajewo (1914)

Spark / Start of WWI

Triple Entente

France
 Britain
 Russia

(Allied Powers)

Triple Alliance

Austrian Empire
 Germany
 Italy

(Central Powers)

Treaty of Versailles (1918)

End of WWI

(Beer Hall Putsch)

Rise of Nazis

Economic/Moral Struggle

The Weimar Republic

Communists

Democratic Parties

Nazis

Hitler becomes Chancellor

1933

Redevelopment of the 3rd Reich

1939

Invasion of Poland

WWII

1945

Cold War Era

"The Long Fuse"

Political Divisions in German Parliamentary Elections, 1919-1933

[Figures indicate number of seats]

	Communists	Independent Socialists	Social Democrats	Centre	Democrats	People's Party	Nationalists	National Socialists	Others
Jan. 1919	—*	22	163	71	74	22	42		7
June 1919				Versailles					
June 1920	2	31	112	68	45	62	66		30
1923				Inflation, French Invasion of Ruhr					
May 1924	62	—†	100	65	28	44	96	38	45
Dec. 1924	45		131	69	32	51	103	20	48
May 1928	54		152	61	25	45	78	12	67
1929				Depression					
Sept. 1930	77		143	68	14	30	41	107	91
Apr. 1932				Presidential Election					
May 1932				Dismissal of Brüning					
July 1932	89		133	75	4	7	40	230	33
Nov. 1932	100		121	70	2	11	51	196	32
Jan. 1933				Hitler Chancellor					
Mar. 1933	81		125	74	5	2	52	288	25
Nov. 1933								661	

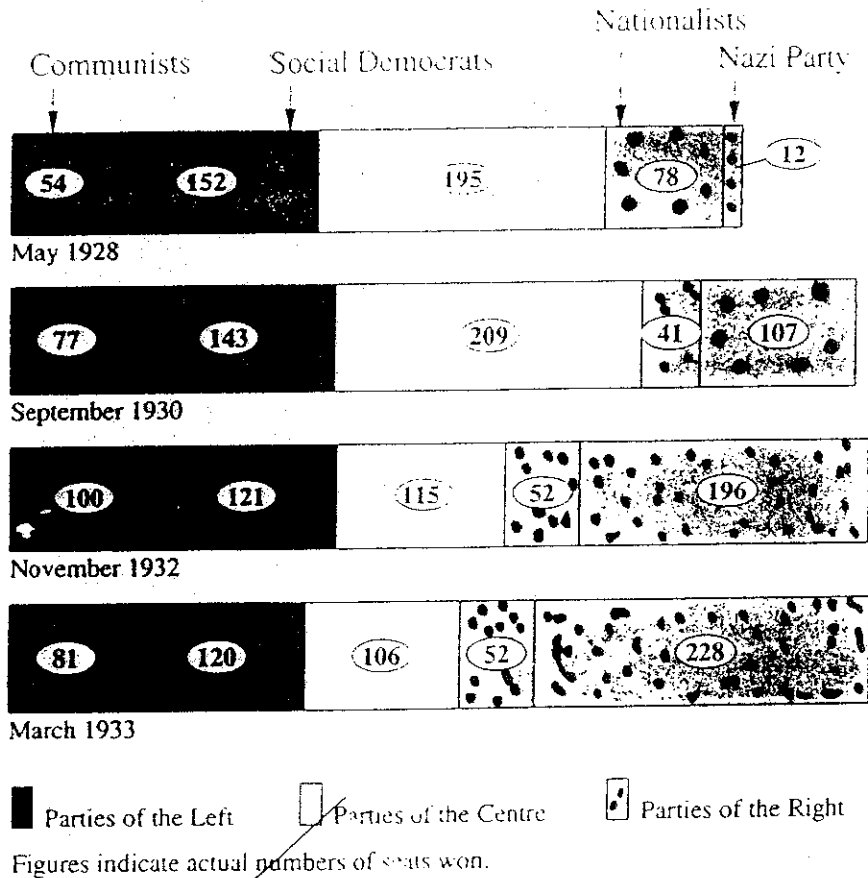
*The Communists boycotted the election.

†The Independent Socialists split between the Communists and the Social Democrats.

Results of National Reichstag Elections in Germany, 1928 to 1933
(major parties)

	May 20 1928	Sept. 14 1930	July 31 1932	Nov. 6 1932	March 5 1933
% of eligible voters voting	75.6%	82.0%	84.0%	80.5%	88.8%
Communists	54 del. 10.6%*	77 del. 13.1%	89 del. 14.3%	100 del. 16.9%	81 del. 12.3%
Social Democrats (liberal)	153 del. 29.8%	143 del. 24.5%	133 del. 21.6%	121 del. 20.4%	120 del. 18.3%
Centre (Catholic)	78 del. 15.2%	87 del. 14.8%	97 del. 15.7%	90 del. 15.0%	92 del. 14.0%
National People's Party (conservative, right wing)	73 del. 14.2%	41 del. 7.0%	37 del. 5.9%	52 del. 8.5%	52 del. 8.0%
National Socialist	12 del. 2.6%	107 del. 18.3%	230 del. 37.3%	196 del. 33.1%	288 del. 43.9%

Reichstag Elections 1928-1933



—from *The Rise of Totalitarian States*

Source II

Composition of Nazi Party Membership			
Support Group	Percentage Membership in Nazi Party		Percentage of Total German Population
	1930	1934	
Working Class	28.0	32.0	46.0
White Collar	25.6	20.6	12.4
Independent Business	20.0	20.0	9.0
Civil Service and Teachers	8.3	13.0	5.0
Farmers	14.7	10.7	9.0
Others	3.4	3.7	18.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

—from *The German Dictatorship*

The anti-hate law

281.2 (1) Every one who, by communicating statements in any public place, incites hatred against any identifiable group where such incitement is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, is guilty of

(a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years; or

(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

(2) Every one who, by communicating statements, other than in private conversation, willfully promotes hatred against any identifiable group is guilty of

(a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years; or

(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

(3) No person shall be convicted of an offence under subsection (2)

(a) if he establishes that the statements communicated were true;

(b) if, in good faith, he expressed or attempted to establish by argument an opinion upon a religious subject;

(c) if the statements were relevant to any subject of public interest, the discussion of which was for the public benefit, and if on reasonable grounds he believed them to be true; or

(d) if, in good faith, he intended to point out, for the purpose of removal, matters producing or tending to produce feelings of hatred towards an identifiable group in Canada.

★ - "concentration camps"

+ - concentration/death camps

