

Comparative Totalitarian Regimes

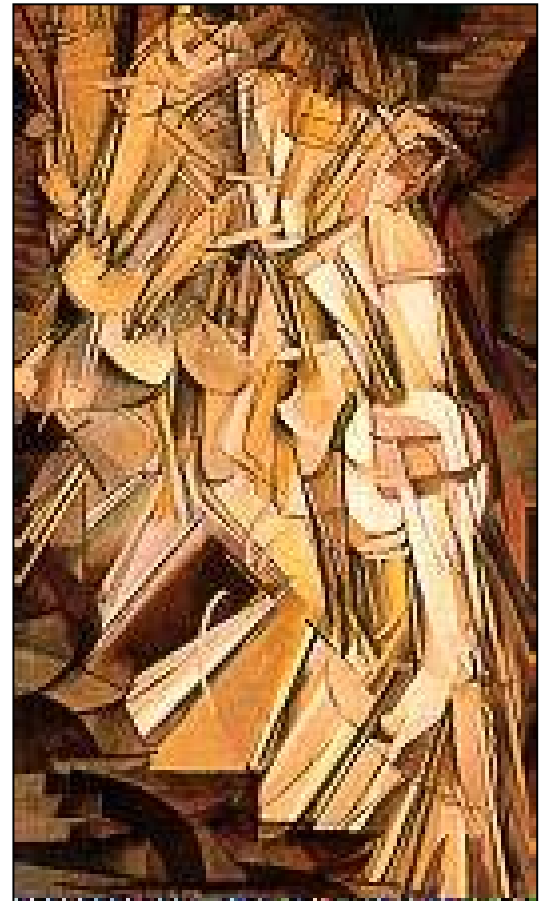
I. Postwar World

II. Search for Totality and Politics

III. Fascist Italy and Germany

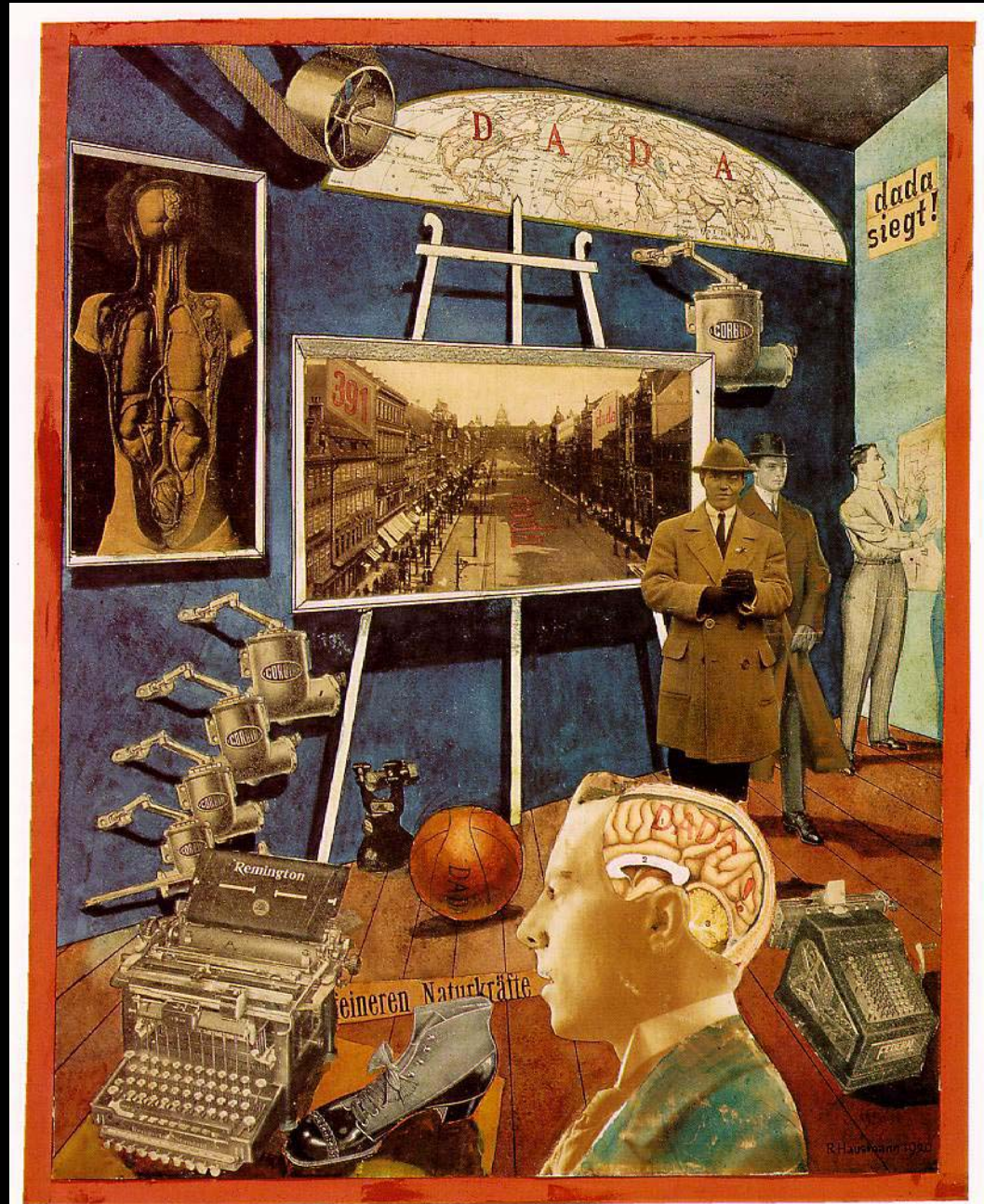
Postwar Culture and Society

- **WWI represented “death” of Enlightenment ideas, political principles and assumptions.**
- **Search for new satisfactions, ways of life, ideas, and politics.**
- **New forms of art, architecture, music, philosophy and politics.**

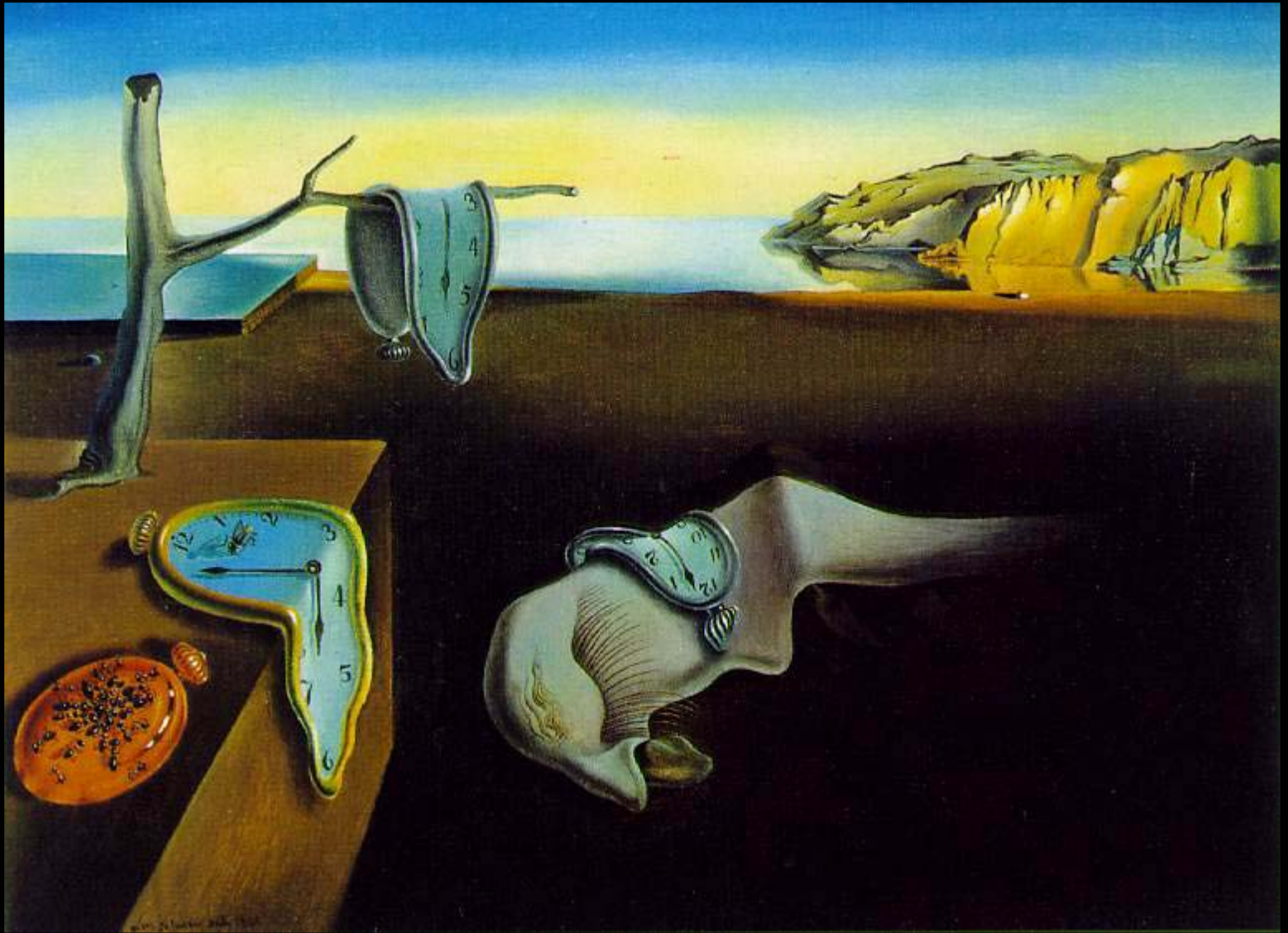


Art Movements

Surrealism







Art Movements

Dadaism



Postwar Youth Culture



Sexuality and Liberation of the Self



Cultural Politics of Fascism

- **Postwar Europe and worldwide expression 1919-1945.**
- **“Hunger for wholeness”- organic metaphor.**
- **Search for new totality through nation state and nationalism.**
- **New type of “mass” politics and use of propaganda.**
- **Militaristic, expansionist.**
- **Racialist**



Italian Fascism: Benito Mussolini



Fascism and Militarization



Weimar Germany, 1919-1933

- 1. Germany loses WWI: Nov. 1918**
- 2. German Republic founded November, 1918 led by socialists**
- 3. Democratic Weimar Constitution written and ratified, July, 1919 Treaty of Versailles imposed on Germany**
 - a) War Guilt clause**
 - b) reparations**
- 5. Economic Recession of 1923**

Economic Recession. 1923



Unemployed in Germany, 1923



Adolf Hitler, Nazi Leader



Key Points in the 1920 German Worker's Party Platform

- **1. Greater Germany for German-speaking peoples.**
- **2. Annulment of the Treaty of Versailles.**
- **3. citizenship for Jews.**
- **4. Social and Denial of economic reforms for working and middle classes.**

Nazi Stormtroopers, 1922



Nazi Campaign Poster, 1930s



“He Loves Germany” Nazi Campaign Poster

