Who were the main sides in the Civil War?

The role of the White Generals

- **The North**: General Miller aided by British forces attempted to push south from Archangel (Arkhangelsk) but was unsuccessful in breaking through Red forces. Following the withdrawal of British forces from the region in the summer of 1919, Miller was eventually forced to evacuate his army to Norway in February 1920.

- **The West**: General Yudenich’s army of 15,000 reached the outskirts of Petrograd in October 1919 but failed to take the city; the Estonian troops that fought alongside him made a separate peace with the Bolsheviks and withdrew, leaving Yudenich’s forces too weak to crutch the Reds and in mid-1920 the army was dissolved.

- **The South**: General Denikin’s army of 150,000 men (which included a large number of Cossacks) failed in achieving its target of capturing Moscow, being driven back by Red forces led by Trotsky; in 1919 Denikin was replaced by General Wrangel but by the end of 1920 his army had withdrawn from the Crimean Peninsula.

- **The East**: Admiral Kolchack’s army of 140,000 men met with initial success pushing north as far as Kazan and Samara; Red Army counter-attacks in late 1919 pushed forces back and in 1920 Kolchack was captured and shot. In the Siberian region General Semenov was initially supported by Japanese forces but following the withdrawal of Japanese troops in July 1920, Semenov found it difficult to control his forces in Siberia and in October 1920 his army was defeated by the Red Army.

The intervention of foreign powers

- **Britain** — anxious to stop the spread of Bolshevism and sent the North Russian Expeditionary Force to occupy Archangel and Murmansk; British warships were sent to the Baltic and to the Black Sea to help British forces fighting in these regions.

- **France** — very anti-Bolshevik; France established a naval base in the Black Sea port of Odessa and sent troops into the Ukraine; however, by April 1919 they had withdrawn their forces.

- **Japan** — hoping for territorial gain, the Japanese sent a sizeable force into Siberia, especially the area around Vladivostok; they held the port until November 1922.

- **USA** — sent troops to Siberia with the aim of curtailing Japanese expansion, and also troops to Archangel to reinforce British and French forces.
• The appeal of Hitler: he was a gifted public speaker who captivated his audiences and he used his private plane to tour the country delivering speeches to mass audiences, offering something to all sections of society. He projected the image of being the messiah, the saviour who would solve the problems facing Germany. He kept the message simple, blaming scapegoats for Germany’s problems, especially Jews and communists
• Use of propaganda: Dr Josef Goebbels was in charge of the party propaganda machine. Through the staging of mass rallies, huge poster campaigns, using the radio and cinema, he ensured that the simple Nazi message was hammered home
• Financial support: the Nazi Party could not have financed its electoral campaigns without large-scale financial backing from big industrialists such as Thyssen, Krupp and Bosch — they feared a communist takeover and were concerned at the growth of trade union power and Hitler promised to deal with both
• The use of the SA: the SA played a vital role in protecting Nazi speakers during election meetings and also in disrupting the meetings of their political rivals, especially the Communists. These ‘bully boy thugs’ of the party engaged in street fights with the political opposition
• Hitler’s promises:
  • To women: put emphasis on family life and moral values; put emphasis upon children’s welfare
  • To big industrialists: protect against communism; curb the growth of powerful trade unions
  • To the middle classes (Mittelstand): protect against communism; increase living standards; restore law and order
  • To the upper classes: protect against communism; allow them to keep their wealth and status; restore Germany’s status
  • To the working classes: tackle unemployment; provide a decent wage; protect workers’ rights
  • To farmers: reverse the decline in agricultural prices

The Wall Street Crash
• German recovery was largely reliant on American loans and after the Wall Street Crash in October 1929 US banks recalled their loans and depression hit Germany
• Impacts:
  • Demand for consumer goods fell sharply and German firms were forced to lay off workers
  • International trade began to contract and German exports fell rapidly
  • Factories closed and unemployment rose sharply, reaching a peak of 6.2 million in 1932
  • Many Germans were unable to pay their rents and found themselves homeless, living on the streets
  • Four out of every ten German workers were without a job
• Weimar politicians appeared to be doing too little too late and in desperation people started looking at extremest parties for solutions

Reasons for the Nazi Party success
• The impact of depression
  • Created political and economic conditions that caused millions of Germans to change their voting habits and vote for extreme parties
  • The modern parties appeared unable to tackle the worsening economic conditions and the Nazi Party seemed to offer radical action
• The appeal of Hitler
  • Hitler was a gifted public speaker who captivated his audiences and he projected an image of being the person who would solve all the problems in Germany
  • He toured the country in his private plane giving speeches and offering something to all sections of society
  • He kept his message simple, blaming people for Germany's problems, especially Jews and communists
• Use of propaganda
  • Dr Josef Goebbels was in charge of the party propaganda and he ensured that the Nazi message was spread by rallies, poster campaigns, radio and cinema
• Financial support
  • The party would not have been able to finance its campaigns without the support from big industrialists like Thyssen, Krupp and Bosch
Changing life for the German people, 1933-1939

How did Nazi economic and social policy affect life in Germany?

Tackling economic problems
- When Hitler became Chancellor they'd had 3 years of depression so he introduced measures to reduce the 6 million unemployed
- Creation of the National Labour Service Corps (RAD): from 1935 compulsory for all males 18-25 to serve 6 months in RAD
- Public works programme: building 7,000 km of autobahns, tree planting, building schools, hospitals and houses
- Rearmament: conscription introduced 1935 and army was increased to 1.4 million in 1939 and 3.5 billion marks were spent on producing tanks, aircraft and ships which increased to 26 billion by 1939. Heavy industry expanded and resource usage went up dramatically
- Control of the economy: Four-Year Plan (1936-40) was designed to speed up rearmament and prepare the country for war and make Germany self-sufficient
- Invisible unemployment: unemployment fell dramatically (1933 was 6 million - 1939 was 350,000) but didn’t include Jews or women dismissed from jobs or opponent of Nazi regime held in concentration camps
- Control of the workforce: banned trade unions and in 1933 replaced them with the German Labour Front (DAF) which had complete control over workers, regulating hours and pay
- Rewarding the workforce: to reward loyal workers the Joy Movement (KdF) was set up which sponsored leisure activities and cultural events. The Beauty of Work organisation aimed on improving the workplace. In 1938 the Volkswagen (People’s Car) Scheme was introduced so workers could buy their own car for 5 marks a week

Nazi attitudes and policies towards women and young people

Women and work
- Progress made during Weimar period: equal voting rights, encouraged to obtain a good education and take up careers in the professions, follow fashion, smoke, wear makeup
- Nazi attitudes: very traditional which reversed many gains for women, responsible for the home and bringing up children
- Nazi policies:
  - Three K’s: Kinder, Kuche, Kirche — (children, kitchen, church) they were expected to give up their jobs to get married and start a family
  - Law for the encouragement of marriage (1933): provided loans to encourage couples to marry, and were rewarded for large families
  - Lebensborn (Life Springs) programme (1936): unmarried aryan women encouraged to ‘donate a baby to the Führer’ by becoming pregnant by ‘racially pure’ SS men

Nazi control over education
- To make people loyal supporters he introduced beliefs to them early on
- Teachers had to belong to the Nazi Teachers’ League and had to promote Nazi ideas
- Curriculum strictly controlled: 15% of timetable devoted to PE to prepare boys for military and girls as homemakers and mothers
- Lessons started with ‘Heil Hitler’ and taught through the Nazi point of view
- Textbooks written to reflect Nazi views - emphasis on German military glory and evils of Communism and Jews who were blamed for the problems such as the Depression

The Hitler Youth Movement
- Influence people out of school as well achieved through Hitler Youth Movement (1925)
- Made difficult for people to avoid joining in 1936 and in 1939 membership was compulsory meaning that there were 7 million members
- Boys instructed in military skills and girls learned domestic skills for motherhood and marriage
How did Nazi political policy affect life in Germany?

Extending political control
The Nazi police state, 1934

• The SS (Schutzstaffel):
  - Formed in 1925 as a bodyguard for Hitler they were part of the SA
  - After 1929 they were led by Heinrich Himmler and they wore black uniforms
  - After the Night of the Long Knives, the SS were replaced with the SA as the main security force, responsible for the removal of all opposition to the Nazis in Germany
  - SS officers had to be pure Aryans, by 1934 there were 50,000 SS

• The Gestapo (Secret State Police):
  - Set up by Goering in 1933 and in 1936 they came under the control of the SS and were led by Reinhard Heydrich, Himler’s deputy
  - They became feared as they could arrest and imprison suspected ‘enemies of the state’ without any trial
  - Many of the people they arrested ended up in concentration camps and by 1933 160,000 people were under arrest for political crimes

• Concentration camps:
  - In 1933 the first concentration camp opened in Dachau outside Munich and others soon followed
  - The prisoners were classified into different categories and wore a triangle to show their crimes

Control of the legal system

• Judges and lawyers had to belong to the National Socialist League for the Maintenance of Law and order which forced them to accept Nazi policy, those who refused were sacked
• October 1933 the German Lawyers Front was established and its 10,000 members swore an oath of loyalty to the Führer
• Peoples Court was set up in 1934 to try enemies of the state and by 1939 it had sentenced over 500 people to death

Control of central and regional government

• Central government:
  - The Enabling Law meant that the Reichstag was no longer needed to pass laws; Germany came to be governed by ‘the will of the Führer’ and Hitler made all the key decisions
  - Government policies were carried out by an elite core of Nazi leaders who competed to secure the attention of the Führer

• Regional government:
  - Hitler closed down the state parliaments in March 1933 and divided the country into regions, each held by a Reich Governor (Gauleiter)
  - These men were loyal party officials directly appointed by the Führer and they had the power to appoint and dismiss the town mayor and all councillors and make state laws

The use of propaganda and censorship

• The Ministry for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda was set up in March 1933 under Dr Josef Goebbels in an attempt to control the thoughts, beliefs and opinions of German people. It brainwashed them in different methods:
  - Cinema: all films had to be given a pro-Nazi story line which had to be shown to Goebbels before going into production. Shown with all films were official newsreels which glorified Hitler and Nazi achievements
  - Newspapers: they were all subject to censorship and editors were told what they could print; German people only read what the Nazis wanted them to know
  - Rallies: annual mass rally of over 100,000 in September at Nuremberg to showcase the Nazi regime
  - Radio: all stations were placed under Nazi control; radio sets were placed in cafes and factories and loud speakers broadcast programmes into the streets
How did the Nazi racial and religious policy affect life in Germany?

Nazi racial policy
The master race and Aryan superiority
- In Mein Kampf, Hitler argued that pure Germans — Aryans — formed the master race and they were characterised by being tall, having fair hair and blue eyes
- The aryan race had been contaminated by subhumans over time — Untermenschen
- Selective breeding must be introduced in order to rebuild the ‘master race’
- Measures were taken to sterilise the mentally ill, disabled, homosexuals, black people and gypsies
- The Jews were among those groups who received widespread persecution

Persecution of the Jews
- In the early twentieth century attacks on Jews were common throughout Europe, particularly in Russia
- The Nazis blamed the Jews for the First World War defeat, hyperinflation and the Great Depression
- Hitler made a master plan to eliminate all Jews in 1939 but most measures were uncoordinated
- Measures taken against the Jews included:
  - April 1933 - boycott of Jewish shops and businesses as well as Jews being banned from working the the Civil Service
  - May 1935 - all Jews banned from joining the armed forces
  - September 1935 - The Nuremberg Laws: took away the right to German citizenship from all Jews; made it illegal for Jews to have a relationship with a pure aryan
  - November 1938 - Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass): Nazi official was murdered in Paris by a young Polish Jew. Goebbels organised attacks on Jewish property in cities throughout Germany. Over 7,500 Jewish shops were destroyed, 400 synagogues burnt down and 100 Jews killed with over 30,000 being arrested and taken to concentration camps. Jews were fined 1 billion Reichmarks as compensation for the damage caused
  - April 1939 - Jews evicted from their homes and forced into ghettos

The treatment of religion
Views on religion
- Hitler viewed the church as a threat to Nazi policies
- Many Christians saw Nazism as a protection against the atheism of Communism and an upholder of traditional family values and morals

Relations with the Catholic Church
- Hitler signed a Concordat with the Pope in July 1933 which allowed the Catholic Church full religious freedom to operate without state interference and the Pope promised to keep the Church out of politics
- Hitler broke the agreement very quickly - Catholic schools were taken out of Church control, Catholic youth groups were shut down and Catholic priests were arrested
- Pope Pius XI protested against the abuse of human rights in 1937 and as a result 400 Catholic priests were arrested and sent to Dachau concentration camp

Relations with the Protestant Church
- Nazism and the National Reich Church was opposed by many Protestants
- In April 1934 Pastor Martin Niemöller set up the Confessional Church which openly attacked the Nazi regime
- Niemöller was arrested in 1937 and sent to a concentration camp and the Confessional Church was banned
The National Reich Church
• It was set up in 1933 to ‘Nazify’ the Protestant Church and was led by Reich Bishop Ludwig Müller
• The Bible and the religious cross were replaced by a copy of Mein Kampf, a portrait of the Führer and a sword
• It had been coordinated through the process of gleichschaltung however the Nazis never succeeded in destroying the Church in Germany
The punishment of Germany
The Yalta Conference, February 1945
• Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin met in Yalta in the Crimea to decide what to do with Germany once the Nazi regime was defeated
• Germany was to be divided into four zones and so was Berlin
• Nazi war criminals would be hunted down and countries would be allowed to liberate from Nazi rule to have free elections to decide their future government

The Potsdam Conference, July 1945
• Second conference held in Potsdam on the outskirts of Berlin in July
• Tensions between the Allies were emerging as the Soviets showed no signs of withdrawing from Eastern Europe
• The division of Germany and Berlin agreed at Yalta was confirmed and it was also agreed to demilitarise the country, ban the Nazi Party, begin the process of denazification (remove Nazi influence) and put Nazi leaders on trial

The Nuremberg Trials
• On 21 November 1945, 22 senior ranking Nazis and 200 other Nazis were put on trial at Nuremberg
• They were charged with waging war, committing crimes against peace and humanity, and war crimes
• The trials lasted until 1 October 1946, with 142 people being found guilty and 24 receiving death sentences (11 of which were later amended to life imprisonment)
• Goering cheated the hanging by committing suicide the night before his execution

Policy of denazification
• This was a deliberate policy of removing traces of the Nazi regime from German society, culture, press, economy, judiciary and politics
• It was achieved through a series of directives issued by the Allied Control Council and included the following actions:
  • 10 October 1945 — the National Socialist Party was dissolved and its revival totally prohibited
  • 1 December 1945 — all German military units dissolved
  • 12 January 1946 — issue of criteria for the removal of public office of anybody who had played more than a nominal role in Nazi Party activities. Special courts were set up to determine the extent of involvement of Party members in the Nazi regime. However, it proved impossible to examine all Party members thoroughly and many escaped justice
  • 13 May 1946 — confiscation of all media associated with Nazism or militarism. Over 30,000 books were banned

Germany in 1947
• By 1947 the devision between East and West Germany was already beginning to appear — in the western zones capitalism and democracy were being introduced, and in the eastern zone communism was emerging as the dominant force
• Churchill used the phrase 'Iron Curtain' to describe the division emerging between East and West
• In 1949 two separate countries were created from the occupation zones — the three western zones merged to form the Federal Republic of Germany, while the eastern zone formed the German Democratic Republic
• Two countries of East and West Germany continued to exist until reunification in 1990
• In August 1990 troops from Iraq invaded and captured neighbouring Kuwait
• Saddam Hussein, the leader of Iraq, was Kuwait as a rich prize which would help to lessen his country’s economic debts
• The US wanted to protect its economic interests, especially its oil supplies from this region
• The United Nations imposed sanctions on Iraq. The US, Britain and other states sent forces to protect Saudi Arabia and its oil reserves (Operation Desert Shield)
• In January 1991 the Allies launched an air assault against Iraq (Operation Desert Storm) and in February land forces began the liberation of Kuwait (Operation Desert Saber)
• Saddam was allowed to withdraw with much of his army intact
• With the defeat of Saddam, President Bush Snr’s reputation stood high; America had successfully restored order to the oil producing states in the Middle East