

Question

Analyze the rise of Nationalist movements (Nazism and Fascism) in Europe _____?

Give numbering to headings.

Introduction:

During the interwar period between 1918 to 1939, Europe witnessed a rapid emergence of Nationalist movements. Main of these were Fascism led by Mussolini and Nazism led by Hitler. These movement reshaped the European course of actions and sow the seeds of new conflicts and ultimately WWII. Both movements emerged due to economic pressure and post-war territorial settlement. Hitler and Mussolini ruled with dictatorial powers and banned all kind of freedom. Hitler's territorial ambitions

led to invasion of Sudetenland and other parts of Czechoslovakia and finally drawn major power into another great power

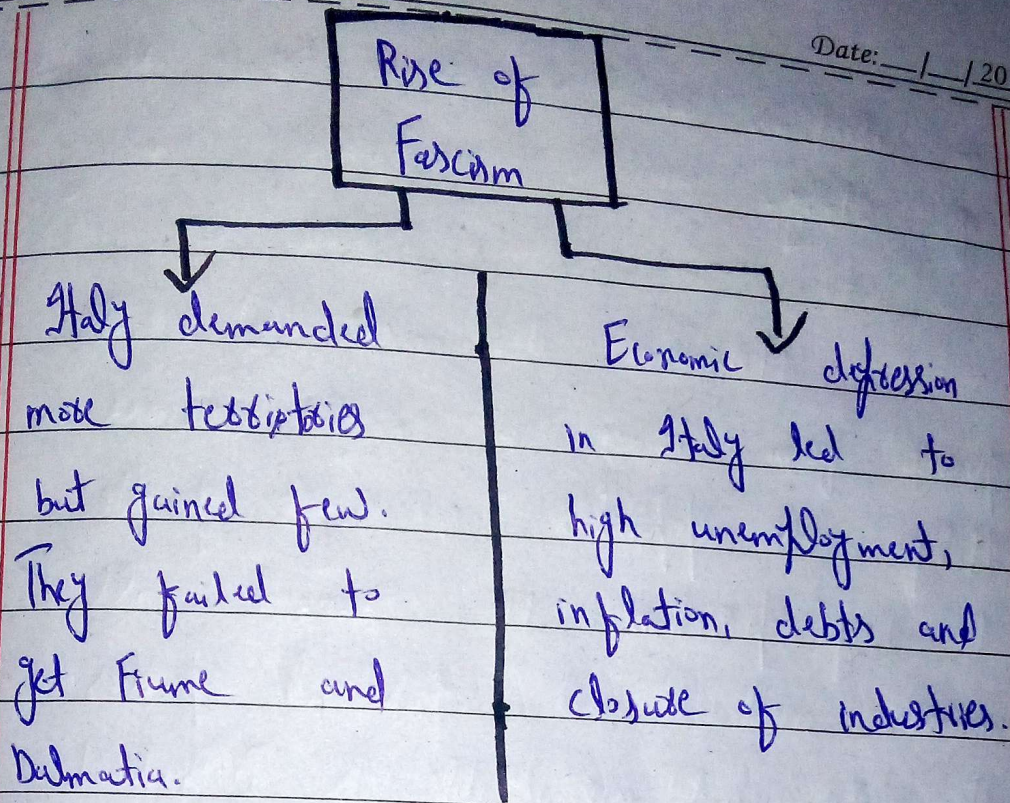
Rise of nationalist movements in Europe:

After the WWI, peace treaties were signed. These held Germany responsible for war. At that time there was severe economic downfall in country. These factors set the stage for Nazism. Similarly economic troubles and dissatisfaction with treaties led to Fascism in Italy.

Fascism: nationalist movement:

Factors led to rise of Fascism

Italy's disappointment from war settlement and severe economic conditions were largely responsible.



Mussolini's Fascism attracted wide support:

Mussolini aimed to prevent anarchy, communism. He was newspaper editor. He formed association of ex-soldiers which turned into disciplined Fascist party. His writing against communism attracted mass support.

Mussolini consolidation of power:

Mussolini got majority seats

in elections and become Prime Minister of Italy.

Dictatorship under Fascism:

Mussolini demanded dictatorial power from king to end violence in Italy. He appointed his loyal people to key positions. He banned all unions, media and political parties. He was not answerable to Parliament.

Mussolini Foreign policy:

Cosofu incident:

During border dispute between Albania and Greece two Italian officials were killed. Mussolini acted aggressively and invaded Greece by capturing its cosofu Island.

Non-aggressive pact with Austria:

In 1933, Hitler tried to overthrow Austrian chancellor. but Italy ensured its full support by

Day: _____

Date: ____/____/20

signing non-aggressive pact with Austria.
He warned Hitler through military advancement.

Rome-Berlin axis:

1936, after Italian invasion of Abyssinia, LON imposed sanction. Mussolini highly annoyed and withdrew from LON and greater power camp. He then supported Hitler's invasion of Spain and Czechoslovakia and led to WWII.

Nazism: Nationalist movement.

Factors led to rise of Nazism:

Acceptance
of Versailles
Treaty

Germany accepted harsh terms of treaty by ceding 1/3rd territories, population, disarmament and acceptance of war criminal state.

Economic Strain

New Weimar republic was unable to stabilize economy.

Germany bankrupted after

war. Had to take debts

from USA. High unemployment,

fear of communism.

Popularity of Nazism:

Along with above factors, passion and words of Hitler attracted people. He was great speaker. He pledged to provide jobs, ensure dignity and self-sufficiency of Germans through his movement named Nazism.

Germany under Nazism.

Hitler became new chancellor after elections. He passed Enabling Law. which develops dictatorship in state. All parties were banned, no freedom for media special

Day: _____

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surveillance police was formed in Germany to control public.

Anti-Semitism:

Hitler's hatred for Jews was pathological. He viewed them as responsible for German defeat in WWI. He banned all Jews from jobs. Their houses were burnt, millions were murdered. ~~out of 9 million~~ only 6 million Jews left in Germany.

Hitler's Foreign Policy:

Withdraw from LoN:

Hitler said that other nations must ensure disarmament to match the level of Germany. When refused he left LoN and began his aggressive territorial invasion.

Annexation of Saar and Rhineland

Major territory of Germany. Saar was regained after Versailles. Hitler then militarily occupied Rhineland.

Anti-Commitment Pact:

After improving relations with Italy, Hitler signed Anti-Commitment Pact with Japan and got her neutrality in possible war.

Case of Czechoslovakia:

Annexation of Sudetenland:

There were 3 million Germans living in Sudetenland. Hitler demanded its annexation and invaded it. This led to Munich agreement. Seeing Hitler's move, great powers agreed to give Sudetenland and ensure integrity of remaining Czechoslovakia.

Day: _____

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But Hitler was not satisfied.
Later he invaded Czechoslovakia and
led the Europe to WWII.

Conclusion:

Causes

Impacts

Critical analysis

Add flowchart/map

After the end of WWI,
there was rise of nationalism
across Europe, primarily due to
unjustified treaties. Nazism and
Fascism were the major movements.
Both, led the countries with
extreme dictatorship at home
and abroad. They took the
clauses of post-war treaties and
continued territorial ambitions and
resettlement actions across the Europe.
All these factors once again
drew major powers into new
WWII, after the failure of
negotiations with Germany.