The annual Nazi party rally at Nuremberg

THE NAZI STATE (1933-1939)

- The Nazi creation of a totalitarian state –
  1. Mass demonstrations, spectacles and parades - the Nuremberg rallies
  2. Industry was not nationalized
  3. Rearmament of Germany solved the unemployment problem
  4. The German Labor Front - a state controlled union - all workers had a "workbook" to get jobs
  5. The SS - run by Heinrich Himmler was the Nazi secret police - use of terror and ideology
  6. Churches, schools, and universities were controlled the Nazis
  7. Hitler Jugend (Hitler Youth)

NAZI SS = NAZI SECRET POLICE

HIMMLER, HEAD OF THE SS, VISITING THE DACHAU CONCENTRATION CAMP

Hitler Jugend = Nazi Youth

THE NUREMBERG LAWS

- The Nazi total state was intended to be an Aryan racial state = anti-Semitic government policies
  1. Jews excluded from professions - law, civil service, medicine, teaching, press, entertainment
  2. The Nuremberg Laws 1935 =
     - Jews are stripped of their citizenship
     - Forbade marriages between Jews and German citizens
     - Stripped Jews of political, social, and legal rights

Kristallnacht 1938 = the night of shattered glass - thousands of Jewish businesses and synagogues were Destroyed

In 1938-39 thirty thousand Jews were rounded up and sent to concentration camps

The SS encouraged Jews to emigrate from Germany
KRISTALLNACHT = the night of broken glass 1938

Nazi attacks on Jewish shops and synagogues

- Nazi policies towards women –
  1. Women were expected to be wives and mothers
  2. Mothers who had large families were awarded medals
  3. Nazis pursued a campaign against women working in business and industry

THE EXPANSION OF MASS CULTURE AND MASS LEISURE

- The Roaring Twenties = a time of vibrant and dynamic popular culture
- Berlin became a center of theaters, cabarets, cinemas, and jazz clubs
- Dance crazes - the Charleston, etc.
- Josephine Baker
- Flappers = new liberated, unconventional women
- Jazz = new musical form that originated with African-American musicians in the USA
  1. 1920’s called “the Jazz Age”
  2. Improvised qualities and forceful rhythms
  3. King Oliver, Bix Beiderbecke, Jelly Roll Morton

THE CULTURE OF THE 1920’s

WEIMAR BERLIN

BERLIN AFTER WW I AND BEFORE HITLER IS THE CENTER OF A NEW WILD, AVANT GARDE, ARTSY, SCANDALOUS CULTURE AND SCENE

THE CHARLESTON -> THE NEW DANCE CRAZE OF THE 1920’S

DRINK, DANCE, AND PARTY -> A WILD NEW POPULAR CULTURE AND SOCIAL ATTITUDES APPEAR
JOSEPHINE BAKER – AMERICAN PERFORMER WHO BECOMES A HUGE SENSATION IN EUROPE -> THE SHOCKING, PARTIALLY NUDE “BANANA DANCE”

FLAPPERS = THE NEW LIBERATED “MODERN YOUNG WOMAN”

RADIO AND MOVIES

- A revolution in mass communications.
- Radio
  - 1. Marconi discovers “wireless” radio waves
  - 2. Permanent radio broadcasting facilities set up 1921-22
  - 3. Mass production of radios/receiving sets begins
  - 4. 1926 the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is established as public corporation
- Motion Pictures
  - 1. Begin in novelty in the 1890’s
  - 2. First full-length motion picture produced before WWI - The Birth of a Nation
  - 3. By 1939 forty of adults in industrialized nations attended movies once a week
  - Marlene Dietrich - German film actress, The Blue Angel
  - Radio and movies used for propaganda
  - Joseph Goebbels – Nazi minister of propaganda
  - The Triumph of the Will – Documentary/propaganda film showing the 1934 Nazi party rally at Nuremberg

GEORGE = NAZI MINISTER OF PROGANDA -> NAZIS WERE MASTERS OF THE USE OF NEW MODERN COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

MASS LEISURE

- New work patterns allow for expanded amount of free time available - by 1920 the eight hour day was the norm in Northern and Western Europe
- Professional sports –
  1. football (soccer) and the creation of the World Cup in 1930
  2. Stadium building in the 1920’s-30’s
  3. The 1936 Olympics in Berlin

- Travel as mass leisure activity –
  1. The beginnings of air travel - just for the wealthy and elite
  2. Trains, buses, and private cars made travel possible
  3. Excursions to beaches and resorts - Brighton in England

- Totalitarian regimes used mass leisure activities to control their populations –
  1. The Dopolavoro (Afterwork) in Mussolini’s Italy - fascist organized and supervised recreation
  2. Kraft durch Freude (Strength Through Joy) - Nazi recreation program

Mass culture and mass leisure –

1. Increasing homogeneity in national populations - everyone doing and learning the same
2. Replacement of local culture with a national and international culture
3. Mass production and mass consumption - same products sold and bought by all