

Chapter 26 Glossary

Adolf Hitler: leader of German Nazi Party (1933-1945). Rose to power by promoting racist and nationalist views.

Arnold Schoenberg: composer who invented the 12-tone system.

Aryanism: Hitler's perfect person that he tried to make in all of Europe and all other races were considered inferior.

Atonal music: music without tonality, without a key center.

Bauhaus School: under Walter Gropius, German, school of architecture that brought together modern architecture - glass and steel.

BBC: British Broadcasting Corporation. Run by the government on behalf of the people

Benito Mussolini: began fascism in Italy. appointed Italian prime minister in 1922. Organized 22 state corporations to run all parts of the economy. combined private ownership and state control over economic decisions.

"Birth of a Nation": controversial but highly influential and innovative silent film directed by D.W. Griffith. It demonstrated the power of film propaganda.

Black shirts: private army under Mussolini that destroyed Socialist newspapers, union halls, and Socialist Party headquarters, eventually pushing Socialists out of the city governments of northern Italy.

Carl Jung: studied dreams but saw them differently than Freud. saw in them the collective unconscious, individualism, universal archetypes, universal myths.

collective farms: government-owned farms, workers were paid by government and they shared profits from products.

Dadaism: expressed contempt for western culture, "Anti-art", celebration of the absurd popular during Berlin during the Weimar Republic.

Dawes Plan: proposal by an American banker. investment in European economies increased. Fell apart after the stock market crash in 1929.

"degenerate art": modern art was considered by Hitler and Nazis to be "Jewish" art. discouraged it but there were art exhibitions that opened up to display the work anyways.

Dopolavoro: vast national recreation agency established by Mussolini in Italy. It introduced many Italians to many facets of mass culture and mass leisure. It was also a way for the government to supervise the masses.

Enabling Act: March 23, 1933. Gave Chancellor Adolf Hitler unlimited power for four years.

Ernest Rutherford: 1909. proposed the solar system model of the atom.

Fascio di Combattimento: "league of combat". first Fascist organization; headed by Mussolini.

Five-year plans: 1928. Rapid development of Russian heavy industries. Created a socialist command economy. End of NEP. Use of propaganda.

Francisco Franco: Fascist leader of the Spanish revolution, helped by Hitler and Mussolini.

Führerprinzip: Nazi leadership principle; entitled a single-minded party under one leader.

"Germany Awake": song favored by many Nazis.

Great Depression: decade-long economic disaster resulting from the crash of the American stock market in October 1929.

Guernica: painted by Picasso in response to the horrors of the Nazi bombing of his beloved city during the Spanish Civil War

Hermann Hesse: Swiss writer (born in Germany) whose novels and poems express his interests in Eastern spiritual values (1877-1962).

Hitler Jugend: organization that trained young German men to follow Hitler without question and be willing to die for the Third Reich.

James Joyce: Irish novelist who wrote *Ulysses*, a stream of consciousness book that mirrored Homer's book.

John Maynard Keynes: "Government should prime the pump" and create jobs. His ideas helped governments avoid economic depression

Joseph Stalin: general secretary of the Bolshevik Party. Ruled USSR for thirty years

Kellogg-Briand pact: diplomatic treaty that renounced war as an instrument of national policy.

Kraft durch Freude: German program that offered leisure time activities to fill the free time of the working class.

Kristallnacht: "Night of Broken Glass" during which Jewish businesses and homes were attacked

League of Nations: international organization formed in 1920 to promote cooperation and peace among nations. Proposed in Wilson's Fourteen Points

Lebensraum: Hitler's expansionist theory based on a drive to acquire "living space" for the German people.

Little Entente: Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Romania.

"Married Love": 1928. proposed by Marie Stopes: sexual pleasure in marriage, birth control.

Mein Kampf: (in English: *My Struggle*) book by Hitler, later became the basic book of Nazi goals and ideology, reflected obsession.

Mohandas Gandhi: great leader from India who used non-violence to protest for independence, gender equity, and peaceful conflict resolution.

Mustafa Kemal: also known as Atatürk; leader of Turkish republic formed in 1923; reformed Turkish nation using Western models.

Nazis: National Socialist Workers Party in Germany. Hitler used fascism to create a government based on totalitarian ideas which were used to unite Germany during the 1930s.

New Deal: American public works projects to create jobs - partial recovery from Depression

New Economic Policy: modified capitalism. Lenin's pragmatic retreat. Successfully revived the Soviet economy.

Nuremberg laws: 1935 laws defining the status of Jews and withdrawing citizenship from persons of non-German blood.

Pablo Picasso: Spanish painter best known for co-founding the Cubist movement and for the wide variety of styles embodied in his work.

Popular front: Gave government workers new rights and benefits including minimum wage.

Socialist realism: Artistic style that sought to elevate the common worker, whether factory or agricultural, by presenting his/her life, work, recreation as admirable and dignified.

Spanish Civil War: 1936-1939. Italy and Germany intervened on the side of the fascists.

Squadristi: armed fascists - used violence to intimidate enemies.

"Stream of consciousness": literary technique used by writers to show the innermost thoughts of each character.

Surrealism: artistic style depicting world of unconscious mind as revealed in dreams/fantasies. Reveals influence of Freudian psychology. Portrays strange objects and symbols that express the artist's inner mind.

Totalitarianism: political system demanding active commitment of citizens. Mass propaganda techniques. High speed communication. Led by single leader and single party. Germany, Italy, and Soviet Union.

Treaty of Locarno: guaranteed France and Belgium's postwar boundaries.

Virginia Woolf: 1882-1941. English writer. *Mrs. Dalloway*. *A Room of One's Own*.

Walter Gropius: German architect who broke from previous traditional design with light, airy, bright buildings of glass and iron.

"War communism": in World War I Russia, government control of banks and most industries, the seizing of grain from peasants, and the centralization of state administration under Communist control.

Weimar Republic: German republic founded after the WWI and the downfall of the German Empire's monarchy.

Werner Heisenberg: German physicist that speculated that there was no real certainty in where an electron was, and only tendencies. This broke down Newton's dependable laws to only probabilities.

"Women into the home": fascist slogan. Women were to be homemakers and baby producers according to Mussolini.