

IB 1 History	Answer Outline
<p>Question: Break down the question- What is the question asking you to do?</p> <p>Compare and Contrast the economic and social policies of one left wing and one right wing single-party leader</p>	<p>Command Term -</p> <p>SUCCESS: How successfully were the leaders able to carry out their ideology.</p>
<p>Introductory Paragraph and Thesis Statement: (Decide your main argument but acknowledge different interpretations)</p>	<p>Introduction: Hitler (1933-1945) and Stalin (1929-1953) used different methods to maintain their powers within their regime. However, the methods used revolved mostly around economic and social policies inputted into society.</p> <p>Thesis: Overall, while Stalin's economic policies were successful, Hitler's economic policies were largely a failure; further, Hitler's social policies were successful, however Stalin's social policies met mostly failure</p>
<p>EVALUATE different interpretations and/or perspectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both were very successful in both social and economic aspects • One was more successful in one area, the other was more successful in the other • One was more successful than the other in both areas • Neither was successful in either social or economic aspects
<p>Simply stating historians views are ONLY useful when they are fully evaluated. Views should be integrated into an answer with some personal comments</p>	<p>Historiography:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler: Overall, our argument relates more to the idea that Hitler was a weak leader, as seen through his neglect of his economic policies • This is related to functionalism

Hitler (1933-1945)

- Economic: Hitler's economic policies were a failure, as seen through his conflict between guns and butter, the miscommunication between different leaders, and his cover up of economic issues
 - Guns and Butter
 - Hitler introduced the New plan in 1934, which was intended to help the German economy through trade, however this was contrasted with the Four-Year Plan in 1936 which focused on self-sufficiency; the contrast between guns and butter caused neither to be successful to the extent that Hitler had hoped them to be, causing his economic policies to be left
 - Dr. Hjalmar Schacht
 - Introduced new policies, such as the New Plan, to help Germany become an economic power again
 - His responsibilities were contrasted by Speer, who was made minister of armaments in 1942 and was widely focused on the success of the war/funding for that; the two didn't agree on Germany's economic future and how this would best be ensured (guns vs. butter); Hitler allowed for chaos and lack of organization between different government positions (historiography)
 - Farmers vs. Soldiers
 - Measures were taken to help peasant farmers, who were displayed as the backbone of Nazi Germany, by setting up programs like the Reich Food Estate and the Reich Entitled Farm Law in September 1933
 - However this took second place to the idea of Wehrwirtschaft— a defence economy to prepare Germany for war
 - This caused neither idea to be realized, as the policies for the farmers were ignored and Germany was not ready for war by the time it began
 - Unemployment
 - Went from 6 million in 1932 to less than 200,000 by 1939; however, around 4 million of these jobs were part of the military (conscription)
 - Therefore, while Hitler attempted to perform an "economic miracle," he simply hid Germany's unemployment problem, causing his policies to be a failure
- Social
 - Hitler maintained his power by using the method of implementing censorship upon every aspect of social policies.
 - Nazi youth organizations aimed to prepare boys to fight in war and make girls suitable for motherhood. The short term censorship on the education being taught to the youth was believed to lead to a long term result of Nazi youth carrying on the ideology taught by Nazism in the future.
 - In 1935, unmarried, good racial credential women were encouraged to get pregnant with selected SS men as the father. The significance of this was

to create a stronger Aryan race that consisted of perfect Germans who were loyal to Hitler's ideology.

- Jews, in specific, were treated extremely poorly due to the belief by the Nazi regime that they were the cause of Germany's problem. On the Night of the Broken Glass, which took place on November 9/10, 1938, hundreds of Jews were injured, ninety-one were murdered, and 20,000 were sent to concentration camp. The significance of this event was to get rid of Germans who were seen to be an inferior race and strengthen the Aryan race who had similar perspective to Hitler.
 - Although Hitler did face both quiet and overt opposition from the regime, he is deemed as successful with his social policies because he was able to maintain his power despite the many oppositions faced.

Stalin

- Economic
 - Assertion: Stalin's economic policies were unsuccessful in terms of agriculture, but heavily successful in terms of industry.
 - 1929- the Kulak class was destroyed, and the beginning of forced collectivisation
 - 1930-1937- mass collectivisation to consolidate food production to gain a stronger economy, which was unsuccessful
 - 1932-33 famine, led to millions of death, which collectivisation was then dismantled over
 - Resistance to collectivisation
 - 1st 5 year plan (1928-1932)
 - Heavy in industry quotas, weren't met, but there was a large increase in production
 - The international situation would concern Stalin
 - 1932-1933: crisis year because of too many industrial goods produced, and lack of buyers
 - 2nd 5 year plan (1933-1937)
 - More successful in creating self-sufficiency for Russia
 - Still industry focused
 - Introduced the Stakhanovite movement
 - Alexei Stakhanov dug out 102 tonnes of coal during his shift, and thus was the goal for all production during the plan
 - 3rd 5 year plan (1938-42)
 - Industrialization was slowed by the Great Purge and worsening political international situation
 - Wasn't approved until 1939, and disrupted by Nazi invasion
 - 4th 5 year plan (1946-50)
 - Russia was alone in recovery of resources after WW2, thus Stalin outlined a 15 year plan for long-term recovery

- Emphasis was placed on civilians and re-building, rather than industry
 - First year wasn't successful, but revival greatly improved without meeting expectations
 - Agriculture continued to struggle
- 5th 5 year plan (1951-55)
 - Had a lower overall target, and there were tremendous improvements by Stalin's death in 1953
 - Due to the start of the Cold War, Russia's industry shifted heavily towards defense
- Social
 - Youth
 - 1926- youth organizations became the Communist Union of Youth
 - 1939- it was directly affiliated to party
 - 1943- coeducation in rural areas was replaced with same sex schools
 - Education was aimed at the creation of a socialist citizen
 - Women
 - Promoted traditional values to increase population
 - 1936- new family law introduced
 - Rising fee for each divorce
 - Restricted abortion to those done for medical reasons
 - Tax exemptions to families with many kids
 - Unmarried people taxed more heavily
 - New welfare reforms for women
 - Equality in the sexes in education, employment, and the law
 - Minorities
 - 1928- 1936- Stalin had divided central Asia into five separate republics to weaken any pan-turkish loyalties
 - National groups living on the borders were moved if they shared any beliefs with potential enemies
 - 1926-1931- # of jew workers doubled
 - Jews were granted a national homeland in the far eastern region
 - Immigration to israel was banned
 - Anti- zionist, not anti-seminist
 - Opposition
 - Purges
 - 1929: Stalin had defeated main opponents, but was still lacking full control
 - Dec 1930- Sergey Syrstov and others were expelled from the central committee for criticizing excess committed with collectivization
 - Anyone who signed the document written by Ryutin in the Ryutin affairs of 1932 was expelled for the central committee for going against Stalin's actions

- The 17th party congress, 1934
 - Leading local officials asked Sergei Kirov to replace Stalin, and then congress abolished the general Secretary post which gave Stalin more power
- Dec 1934- Kirov was assassinated
 - Stalin used this assassination to say it was an attack on the government and had people arrested, tried, and executed on terrorist charges
- The Great Purge
 - Summer 1936- new purge began with the first show trial
 - The trial of the 16, August 1936- Zinoviev, Kamenev, and 14 others were found guilty of counter-revolutionary conspiracy and planning the assassination of the tsar, which led to their execution
 - The trial of the 17, Jan 1937- 17 communist leaders were accused of working with Trotsky to carry out assassinations
 - The trial of 21, March 1938- Bukharin and 20 others were accused of membership of Trotskyist rightist bloc
 - Great purge turned into great terror with the rapid increase of denunciations, expulsions, trials, imprisonments, and executions
 - Purges were mainly focused on party members until 1937 when it included a number of administrators and specialists
 - End of 1936- 3/5 of army marshals 14/16 of commanders in the military were executed
 - March 1938- end of the great terror

Conclusion

- Overall, while Stalin's economic policies were successful, Hitler's economic policies were largely a failure; further, Hitler's social policies were successful, however Stalin's social policies met mostly failure
 - Counter: Stalin's social policies met some success, however this was outweighed by the failures, as seen through the extent of opposition and policies regarding women
 - Hitler's economic policies mostly failed, due to the contrast between different programs (guns vs butter) and government positions as well as his attempt to disguise the problems occurring in Germany (including unemployment); however his social policies met more success due to his maintenance of censorship, especially with the youth, women, and minority groups
 - Stalin's economic policies were mostly successful, as the implementation of the 5 year plans helped allow Russia to be self-sufficient industry wise, despite agricultural struggles.
 - Agricultural struggles did hinder self-sufficiency somewhat, and were failures in terms of implementation of Stalin's policies.

- However, Stalin's social policies were mostly failures, as Stalin lacked full authoritarian control to fully implement his policies and control his opposition, as well as eventually encouraging the opposite of his policies.
 - His policies were successful in encouraging his cult of personality, as well as diminishing most opposition.