



納粹政權的興起



What is the Nazi Party ?

1919 : 德國工人黨

1920 : 國家社會主義德國工人黨

德語縮寫為NSDAP 英文為Nazi Party

Hitler's rise to power

1921 : 希特勒領導納粹黨

1932 : 議會選舉獲勝

1933 : 希特勒出任德國總理



黨旗





Group Discussion II

1. What problems were Germany faced with domestically and internationally after WWI ?



2. What solutions were proposed by the Nazi regime?

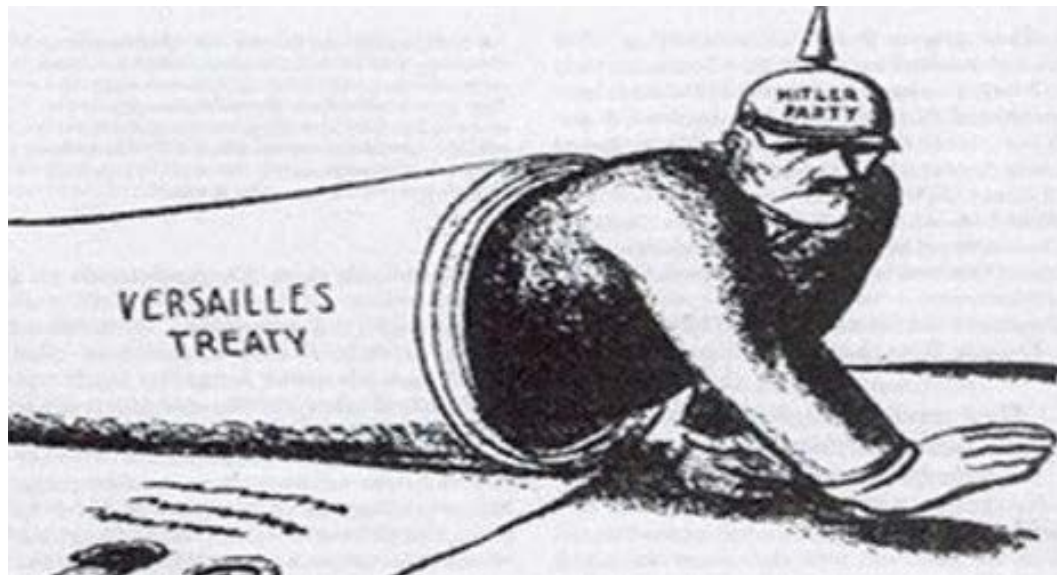
3. What were the responses of Germans to these policies?



The popularity of Nazi Party

1. 拒絕 <凡爾賽條約>
2. 反共的立場
3. 解決經濟問題
4. 反猶太主義(Anti-Semitism)
5. 國家主義(Nationalism)

拒絕 <凡爾賽條約>



拒絕 <凡爾賽條約>



解決經濟問題

Women in Germany burning marks because the money was worth less than conventional fuels.

<https://knews.cc/history/196vb9.html>



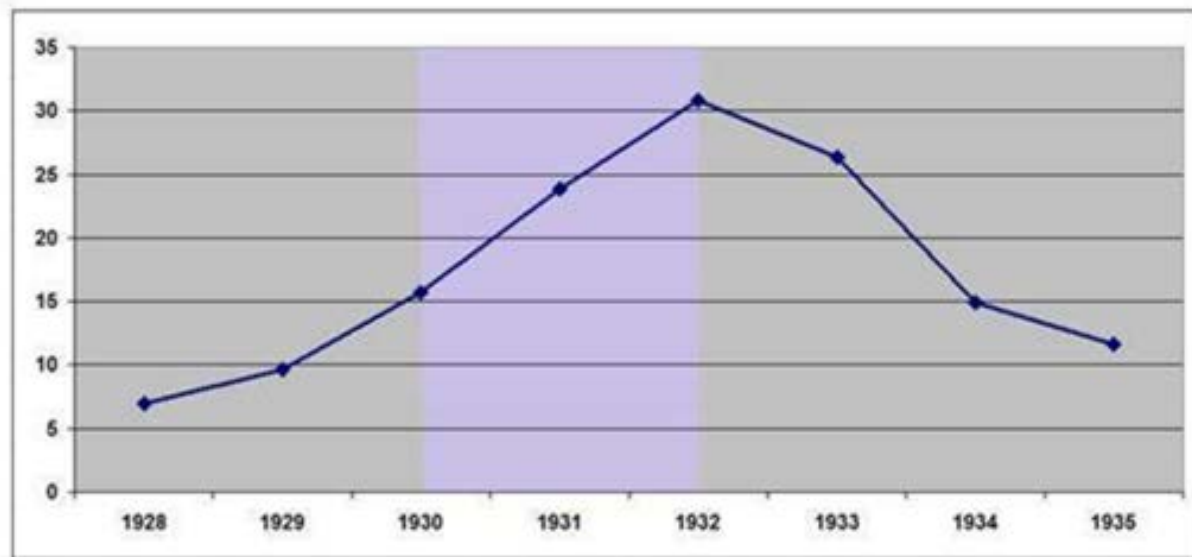


<https://kknews.cc/history/q4mo388.html>

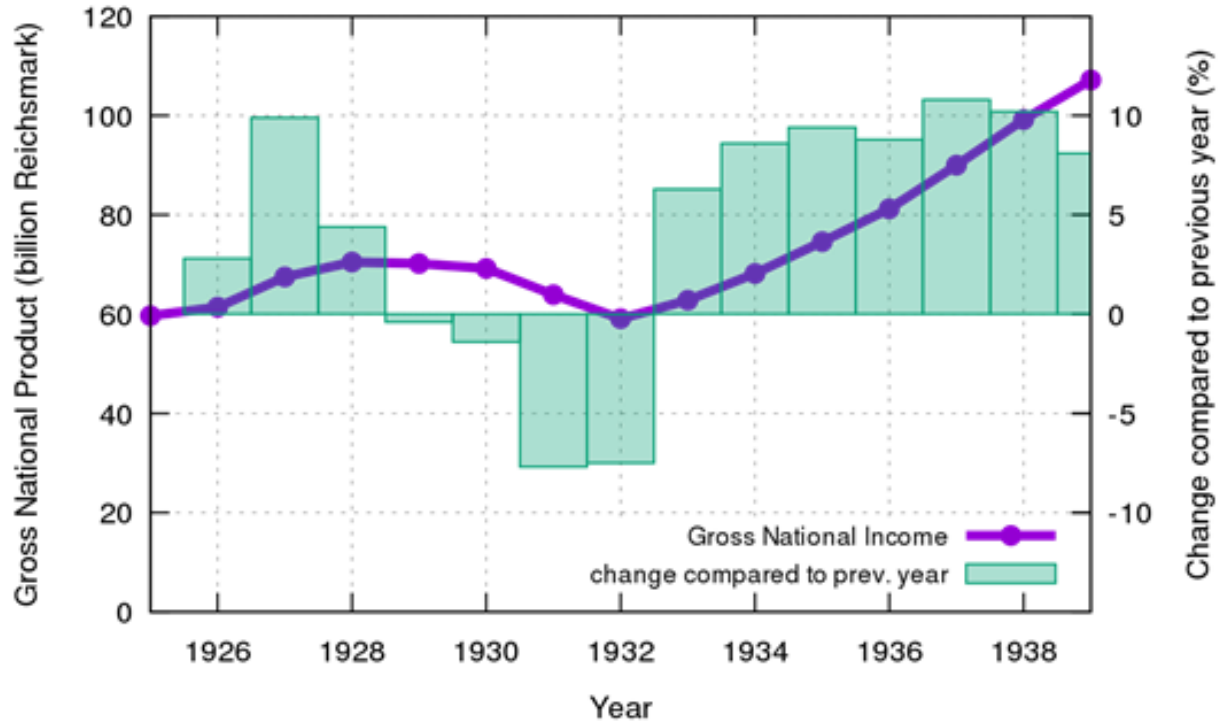


<https://kknews.cc/zh-tw/history/q292y6y.html>

1928-1935的德國失業率



GNP in the German Reich (adjusted to 1936)






Totalitarianism



Group Discussion III

Please illustrate the features of Totalitarianism by using inductive method to analyze the ruling strategies of the Nazi regime.



**Please analyze the pros and cons of
Totalitarianism.**

Compare the pros and cons.

Do you agree or disagree with Totalitarianism?

Why?



The Pros of Totalitarianism

- Totalitarian societies can implement rapid change.
- Totalitarian regimes force change when necessary.
- Totalitarianism makes all members of society truly equal.
- The citizens of a Totalitarian regime sacrifice for their nation.



The Pros of Totalitarianism

- Totalitarian regimes are quick to make laws.
- Totalitarian societies are more stable than other forms of governments.
- Totalitarian governments have a greater influence on the economy.
- Leadership is clearly defined in a totalitarian state.



The Cons of Totalitarianism

- Nobody gets to refute the leader.
- Totalitarian societies have a large police force and spy network.
- Your personal feelings, emotions, and thoughts don't matter in a totalitarian regime.
- Traditional and social institutions are not allowed.



The Cons of Totalitarianism

- Minorities generally suffer.
- People tend to defect.
- The totalitarian states are hyper aggressive.
- People are less creative in a totalitarian society.
- The totalitarian ruler will be responsible for the success or failure of the state.

<https://www.ablison.com/totalitarianism-pros-and-cons>



Anti-Semitism



Group Discussion IV

What are the reasons that the Nazi regime radicalized anti-Semitism?

Please analyze it from different perspectives.



At that time, did the majority of Germans support or oppose anti-Semitism?

Why?



歷史因素

西元一世紀，因為猶太人反抗羅馬的統治，於是被羅馬統治者驅逐，這些逃往西歐的猶太人受到當地人的歧視，不許他們占有土地，只許他們經營商業。然而猶太人靠著經營商業逐漸富有，引發猶太人與其他歐洲民族間的利益衝突，逐漸衍生出反猶的情緒



宗教情結

基督教vs 猶太教



現實需要

1920-1930年代的經濟大恐慌，嚴重打擊德國的經濟，也激化了國內的階級矛盾。為了轉移人民注意力，並宣揚日耳曼民族的優越性，因此希特勒大力提倡反猶觀點，將猶太人形塑為次等種族

這幅海報是在煽動種族仇恨，幕簾拉開，一張被刻意醜化的臉露了出來，這表示猶太人，伴隨著猶太人的則是戰火紛飛，台下無數憤怒的拳頭抗議著。海報上寫著：猶太人，戰爭的煽動者，戰爭的延長者!

<https://kknews.cc/zh-tw/history/633qjem.html>



這幅圖片非常生動，一把納粹寶劍殺死了一條毒蛇，毒蛇的頭上畫著代表猶太人的大衛星。為什麼要仇恨猶太人呢？毒蛇身上的紅字做了說明：放高利貸、凡爾賽和約、失業、挑起戰爭、馬克思主義、布爾什維克主義、謊言和背叛、通貨膨脹、洛迦諾公約、賣淫、內亂、恐怖、金融醜聞。一股腦兒地把這些罪名全部推到猶太人頭上

<https://kknews.cc/history/633qiem.html>







從迫害到屠殺猶太人



1933：反猶太政策


- Public burning of books by Jews and anti-Nazis
- Random attacks on Jews and Jewish property
- Police and the courts no longer protect Jews
- April boycotts of Jewish shops - for one day, Germans are told not to buy from shops and business owned by Jews

- 
- SA stand by shops to discourage people from going inside
 - 'Kosher' - ritual slaughter of animals banned
 - Department of Racial Hygiene ('ethnic cleansing') established



1935：紐倫堡法案--->剝奪猶太人的公民權

At the annual party rally held in Nuremberg in 1935, the Nazis announced new laws which excluded German Jews from Reich citizenship and prohibited them from marrying or having sexual relations with persons of "German or related blood." Ancillary ordinances to the laws disenfranchised Jews and deprived them of most political rights.



The Nuremberg Laws, as they became known, did not define a "Jew" as someone with particular religious beliefs. Instead, anyone who had three or four Jewish grandparents was defined as a Jew. Many Germans who had not practiced Judaism for years found themselves caught in the grip of Nazi terror. Even people with Jewish grandparents who had converted to Christianity were defined as Jews.



1935年解釋紐倫堡法案的示意圖。從左向右依次為：德意志血統人，二級混血兒（四分之一猶太），一級混血兒（二分之一猶太），和兩種猶太人（四分之三及純種猶太）。其中可以看到一級混血兒與二級混血兒或德意志人結婚需要許可證，而猶太人與二級混血兒或德意志人禁止結婚。

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/c7/Nuremberg_laws_Racial_Chart.jpg/1280px-Nuremberg_laws_Racial_Chart.jpg



1938/ 11/ 9 水晶之夜 之後開始將猶太人送往集中營

Kristallnacht (9 November) - a night of terrible violence in Germany. German and Austrian Jews are murdered, synagogues burnt and desecrated and shop windows destroyed. Thousands of Jews are arrested.



許多猶太商店的窗戶在當晚被打破，破碎的玻璃在月光的照射下有如水晶般的閃光，這是該事件名稱的由來。

<https://kknews.cc/history/mkornbg.html>



1942：最終解決方案

確定大規模屠殺猶太人的方針，決定自西向東徹底清洗歐洲猶太人，將其全部送往東方占領區，通過繁重勞役加以消滅，倖存者則處死，使猶太民族徹底滅絕。

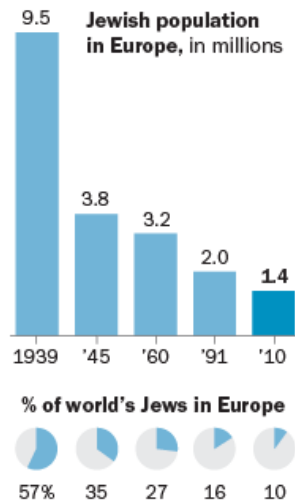
二戰前後歐洲

猶太人的人數變化

<https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2015/02/09/europes-jewish-population/>

The Jewish Population in Europe Since 1939

Seven decades after the Holocaust, the number of Jews on the continent continues to decline.



Source: 2010 estimates are from the Pew Research Center's Global Religious Landscape report. All other years' estimates are based on research by Sergio DellaPergola of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER



Transitional justice

華沙之跪 (Kniefall von Warschau)



- 
- 1945 紐倫堡大審
 - 1970 德國總理Willy Brandt於華沙猶太區的遇害紀念碑前下跪
 - 2015 梅克爾強調對於屠殺猶太人「我們承擔我們的責任」
 - 以法律規範來防範種族主義再起
 - 將納粹歷史寫入課本並引以為戒

Only through
forgiveness, love and
tolerance will
humanity be able to
avoid the same
mistakes again, and
terminate hatred
and persecution
among races.

