Social Studies 30-1
4.1.11 Rejections of Liberalism Assignment

Total 40 marks

In this section, you looked at why and how some parts of the world deliberately rejected liberal beliefs and practices. In particular, you looked at the rise of fascism in Nazi Germany and the emergence of communism in the Soviet Union. Both ideologies came into being because many people in these countries believed that liberalism did not provide most citizens a better quality of life. These choices led to the implementation of totalitarian rule in both countries, which had a catastrophic impact on millions of people.

In this **two-part assignment**, you examine the historical reasons these nations rejected liberalism, as well as how each government maintained totalitarian control over citizens.

Be sure to review all the readings in this section, and Chapter 5 of your textbook, before you complete this assignment.

Part One   **20 marks**

1. **Read pages 172-177 in your textbook**. On a scale of 1 to 3, rank the extent to which you feel German citizens were justified in rejecting liberal principles between 1919-1933 in favour of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party*. What were the reasons that people chose to move away from a liberal government? Think political, social and economic factors.*

2.

Check (☐) one box. Provide historical reasons for the rise of Nazism in your response. (Be sure to make references to principles of liberalism) (5 marks)

1= to no extent	*2= to some extent*	*3=to the full extent*
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3. **Read pages 186-194 in your textbook.** From the perspective of German citizens, explain to what extent the rejection of liberalism was a success. Use specific events or policies to support your answer. (5 marks)
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4. **Read pages 164-171 in your textbook**. On a scale of 1 to 3, to what extent do you think Russians were justified in rejecting liberal principles in favour of communism?

Check (☐) one box. Provide historical reasons for the **rise of communism** in your response. (Be sure to make references to principles of liberalism) (5 marks)

1= to no extent	2= to some extent	3=to the full extent
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5. **Read pages 179-186 in your textbook.** From the perspective of **Soviet citizens**, explain to what extent the rejection of liberalism was a success. Use specific events or policies to support your answer. (5 marks)

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Scoring Criteria for each question Part One.

Paragraph	Scoring Criteria *The student…*
Excellent **5**	● provides thoughtful ideas and thorough explanations ● provides support that is specific, relevant, and accurate ● writes fluently with effective organization ● uses precise, accurate, and effective vocabulary
Proficient **4**	● provides meaningful ideas and appropriate explanations ● provides support that is relevant and appropriate but, perhaps, with some minor errors ● writes clearly with proficient organization ● uses specific, accurate, and appropriate vocabulary
Satisfactory **3**	● provides straightforward ideas and general explanations ● provides support that is relevant but general and /or incompletely developed ● writes generally clearly with functional organization ● uses appropriate and generally accurate vocabulary, but may not be specific
Limited **2**	● provides ideas and/or explanations that are limited and over-generalized ● provides support that is superficial and may not always be relevant ● writing is uneven and /or incomplete ● vocabulary is general and/or imprecise and/or inappropriate
Poor **1**	● provides ideas and/or explanations that are minimal and/or tangential ● provides support that, if present, is superficial, incomplete, and/or marginally relevant ● writes unclearly with inadequate organization ● uses ineffective and frequently incorrect vocabulary

Part Two   **20 marks**

The following are social conditions that helped lead to the rise of totalitarianism in the 20th Century. Use your readings and textbook to find a specific example. Include a brief explanation of how the example reflects the technique of dictatorship.

Technique of Dictatorship	Nazi Germany (2 marks each)	Soviet Union (2 marks each)
Example: Establishment of extensive local, regional, and national organizations affiliated with party	After taking power in 1933, the Nazi Party became the only political party. They outlawed all other political parties within 6 months of taking office. By 1936, their Nazi party controlled regional as well as local governments. There continued to be paramilitary groups that operated alongside party members. There were various ranks or categories of members. Trade unions abolished and all workers forced to join the German Labor Front. Source: https://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10007331	Established the Comintern or Communist International in 1919, which was an international organization of communist parties controlled by the Soviet Union. While this allowed international control, at home, the only party was the Communist Party and the party members populated government roles and decided on constitutional matters. The party leader was the leader of the Soviet Union. District and local control were also selected by the party leaders or the Politburo. https://www.britannica.com/topic/Communist-Party-of-the-Soviet-Union https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_the_Soviet_Union#Lower-level_organization
1. Network of youth, professional, cultural and athletic groups (often forced participation)		
2. A secret police uses force & terror as weapons		
3. Indoctrination through education		
4. The censorship of the media		

and use of propaganda		
5. Redirecting popular discontent (through use of scapegoats) away from government to blame for problems.		