

Q.1

How can we explain the

transformation of the Nazi party from a marginal political and ideological force that secured less than 03% of the national votes in the federal election in Germany in 1928 BUT by the the summer of 1932 was able to secure 37.4% of the votes?

What political, socio-economic and ideological reasons do Donny Gluckstein, Axel fair Schulz and Chris Harman suggests.(Explicitly and implicitly)

RESPONSES

The transformation of the Nazi Party from a marginal force to a significant political player in Germany can be attributed to several factors. Firstly, economic instability and the Great Depression created widespread discontent among the German population, leading to a desire for change and a search for radical solutions. Secondly, the Nazi Party, under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, employed effective propaganda techniques to appeal to various segments of society, tapping into nationalist sentiments, anti-Semitism, and promising solutions to economic woes. Additionally, the political polarization and fragmentation of the Weimar Republic allowed for the rise of extremist parties like the Nazis, as they were able to capitalize on the weaknesses of the existing political system. Finally, strategic alliances and coalitions with other conservative forces, along with the use of violence and intimidation tactics, helped the Nazis gain support and consolidate power.

Donny Gluckstein, Axel Fair-Schulz, and Chris Harman likely suggest a combination of political, socio-economic, and ideological reasons for the rise of the Nazi Party. Politically, they might argue that the failures of the Weimar Republic and the inability of mainstream parties to address the economic crisis provided fertile ground for extremist ideologies to flourish. Socio-economically, they might highlight the impact of the Great Depression, unemployment, and social unrest in fueling support for radical solutions. Ideologically, they may discuss how the Nazi Party exploited nationalist, racist, and anti-Semitic sentiments to mobilize support and justify their agenda. Additionally, they might examine the role of propaganda, mass mobilization, and the weaknesses of democratic institutions in facilitating the rise of the Nazis.

Q.2

How does the Nazi regime present itself in the propaganda film triumph of the will? How are the themes of war and peace the memories of WWI, Racism, anti-Semitism, Anti-leftism , Capitalism and and the great depression, " the people's community" or Volksgemeinschaft, as well as issues of class and gender navigated and presented in the film?

RESPONSES

In "Triumph of the Will," the Nazi regime presents itself through elaborate propaganda techniques, portraying Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party as powerful and charismatic leaders guiding Germany towards greatness. Themes of war and peace are depicted through the glorification of militarism and the promise of national strength and unity under Hitler's leadership, while memories of World War I are used to evoke a sense of national pride and resurgence.

Racism and anti-Semitism are subtly implied through imagery and symbolism, such as the exclusion of Jewish citizens from certain scenes and the emphasis on Aryan superiority. Anti-leftism is showcased through the portrayal of the Nazis as defenders against perceived threats from communist and socialist ideologies.

The film addresses capitalism and the Great Depression by highlighting the economic recovery and stability supposedly brought about by Nazi policies, presenting Hitler as a savior figure who rescued Germany from economic ruin.

The concept of "the people's community" or Volksgemeinschaft is heavily emphasized, portraying a unified German society where individuals sacrifice for the collective good and align themselves with the Nazi vision. Issues of class and gender are navigated through the portrayal of a hierarchical and patriarchal society, where conformity to traditional gender roles and social hierarchies is celebrated as essential to national strength and cohesion. Overall, "Triumph of the Will" serves as a powerful propaganda tool to promote Nazi ideology and consolidate support for the regime.