

Hitler's Fatal Gamble

Comparing Totalitarianism and Democracy

Totalitarianism

Totalitarianism is a form of government that exercises complete political, economic, social, cultural, and spiritual control over its subjects. A charismatic leader, or dictator, who controls the one allowable political party, usually heads it. This form of rule requires complete subordination of the individual to advance the interests of the state. People are made dependent on the wishes and whims of the political party and its leader. The government of Nazi Germany was an example of a Fascist, totalitarian state. Its ideology and practice included a racial theory that denigrated, persecuted, and murdered “non-Aryans,” particularly Jews. It also advocated extreme nationalism that called for the unification of all German-speaking peoples and required the centralization of decision-making by, and loyalty to, a single, all-powerful leader. The use of paramilitary secret organizations to stifle dissent and terrorize opposition ensured complete compliance. Information and ideas were effectively disseminated through government-controlled propaganda campaigns using radio, the press, and education at all levels. Writers, speakers, actors, composers, and poets were licensed and controlled by the government. The centrally controlled economy enabled the government to control its workers, making them dependent on the government. All workers were required to possess a work permit, which could be withdrawn for offenses such as objecting to poor working conditions. In a totalitarian dictatorship there is no legal means of effecting a change of government. Civil rights and human rights are not guaranteed.

Democracy

Democracy is a system of government in which ultimate political authority is vested in the people. Representatives elected by popular suffrage (voting) exercise the supreme authority. In democracies such as the United States, both the executive head of government (president) and the legislature (Senate and House of Representatives) are elected. The powers of government are based on the consent of the governed. Groups or institutions typically exercise the democratic theory in a complex system of interactions that involve compromises and bargaining in the decision process. The major features of a modern democracy include government only by the consent of the governed, individual freedom guaranteed by a constitution, equality before the law, which maintains that all persons are created equal with minority rights protected, universal suffrage, and education for all. Citizens are free to join any political party, union, or other legal group if they choose. Elected representatives may be supplanted by the electorate according to the legal procedures of recall and referendum, and they are, at least in principle, responsible to the electorate. Citizens retain the right to alter or abolish a government that becomes destructive and form a new government. There are no paramilitary organizations sanctioned by the government to suppress those citizens who voice opposition to the government. The cornerstones of democracy are freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of the press, and freedom of religion.

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Vocabulary

The following definitions are basic explanations of often-complex political and social systems or philosophies.

Civil liberties	The right of the people to be free from unreasonable interference, especially from the government.
Civil rights	The right to participate in government equally with other citizens and to receive equitable treatment from the institutions of government and society.
Communism	A social, political, and economic system characterized by the revolutionary struggle to create a society which has an absence of classes, the common ownership of the means of production and subsistence, and centralized governmental control over the economy and society. The Soviet Union was a communist country.
Democracy	A political system in which the government rules by consent of the governed.
Dictator	A ruler having absolute authority and supreme jurisdiction over the government of a state, especially one whom is considered tyrannical or oppressive.
Elitism	Philosophy that a narrow clique of the "best" or "most skilled" members of a given social group should have the power.
Equality	The impartiality of law and government in treating all citizens by the same rules and standards.
Fascism	A totalitarian philosophy or system of government that advocates or exercises a dictatorship of the extreme right wing of the political spectrum, typically through the merging of state and business leadership, together with an ideology of belligerent nationalism and racism. Nazi Germany was a fascist state.
Federalism	A system of dividing powers territorially, so that there are strong constituent units and a strong central authority, each with powers that the other cannot abolish. The separation of powers between the federal government and state governments in the United States is an example of federalism.
Government	Human institutions designed to afford protection from external and internal threats, and, at best, to establish policies that will provide the most favorable conditions under which citizens may live.
Ideology	The body of ideas reflecting the social needs and aspirations of an individual, group, class, or culture.
Liberalism	A political philosophy advocating individual freedom, democratic forms of government, gradual reform in political and social institutions.
Liberty	Right of individuals to act as they choose.
Nationalism	The doctrine that national interests are more important than individual or international considerations; often favors an aggressive, threatening, warlike foreign policy.

Nazism	The ideology and policies of Adolf Hitler and his National Socialist German Worker's Party from 1921 to 1945; a totalitarian Fascist-like system which is strongly anti-Semitic, anti-communist, anti-democratic.
Pluralism	A theory of politics viewing democracy as dominated by competition among different organized interest groups.
Popular sovereignty	The doctrine that the power to make governmental decisions and changes resides in the people.
Propaganda	The systematic, widespread dissemination or promotion of particular ideas, doctrines, or practices to further one's own cause or to damage an opposing one.
Referendum	A device by which acts passed by a legislature are referred to the people for acceptance or rejection at the polls.
Republic	A form of state based on the concept that sovereignty resides in the people, who delegate the power to rule in their behalf to elected representatives and officials.
Socialism	A social, political, and economic system in which the major industries are nationalized, but which comes to power through the consent of the governed.
Totalitarianism	A form of government in which all societal resources are monopolized by the state in an effort to penetrate and control all aspects of public and private life, through the state's use of propaganda, terror, and technology; the individual exists to serve the state.



President Roosevelt



Mussolini and Hitler