

Please present the posters in the following order.

STATE OF DECEPTION

THE POWER OF NAZI PROPAGANDA



Propaganda is a truly terrible weapon in the hands of an expert." —Carl von Ossietzky

During the course of two decades, Nazi propagandists deftly used their "terrible weapon" to win broad voter support in Germany's many elections, implement radical programs under the party's dictatorship, and justify war and mass murder.

State of Deception: The Power of Nazi Propaganda examines how the Nazis sought to manipulate public opinion in order to attain their goals, the end result of which had a war that cost the lives of some 10 million people, including the systematic murder of 6 million Jewish men, women, and children in the Holocaust.

Revisits explore these posters, consider what propaganda is, what makes people vulnerable to it, and what responsibilities producers and consumers of propaganda bear for its consequences.

1

PROPAGANDA

is biased information designed to shape public opinion and behaviour.

Its power depends on

- message
- technique
- means of communication
- environment
- audience receptivity

Propaganda

- uses truths, half-truths, or lies
- omits information selectively
- simplifies complex issues or ideas
- plays on emotions
- advertises a cause
- attracts opponents
- targets desired audiences

2

SELLING NAZISM IN A DEMOCRACY

1918-1933



The National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP) or Nazi Party emerged from the Third World War during the Weimar era by exploiting the Party's and its members' vulnerability, moral and political idealism, and political idealism in the context of economic hardship. After 1918, it was a struggle to enter the German public sphere.

Germany in Weimar suffered under the Great Depression, which in 1932, the propaganda was a major public works project and a major political rally. Hitler of Germany had the right of a major campaign of the propaganda campaign in the years 1932 and 1933, and the resulting political victory.

By 1933, the Nazi Party was nearly 30 percent of the vote in the German parliament (Reichstag) and was a major political party in the Weimar Republic. Hitler the Nazi Party was successful in winning the support of voters for its cause, to establish the Nazi dictatorship in Germany in 1933. Hitler's political success was the result of his propaganda campaign.

Hitler's political success was the result of his propaganda campaign.

3

PROPAGANDA AND PUBLIC IMAGE

The Nazi Party's success in the Third World War was the result of its ability to exploit the political situation. The Nazis had been able to exploit the public's fear of the economic crisis and the political situation in Germany. Hitler's political success was the result of his propaganda campaign.

Hitler's political success was the result of his propaganda campaign.

4

ELECTION CAMPAIGNS: TARGETING AUDIENCES!



The Nazis had the advanced technology of the Third World War to target specific audiences in order to gain the vote. Hitler and his party used mass and individualized media, the radio, mass rallies, posters, and youth. Nazi propaganda that could reach the masses, especially the middle and professional classes, was the most effective. The Nazis used a variety of media to reach the masses, including the radio, posters, and youth.


Hitler's political success was the result of his propaganda campaign.

5

Arbeit und Brot

Work and Bread through List I

Vote List 10 This blow must hit home!



Mütter

Working Women We are voting National Socialists List 8

Hitler's political success was the result of his propaganda campaign.

6

Unsere letzte Hoffnung

HITLER

Our Last Hope: Hitler

WHY DID MANY GERMANS BUY INTO NAZI PROPAGANDA?


With the onset of the Great Depression, millions of Germans abandoned their previous political allegiances to vote for the Nazi Party. But voters often reacted with the idealism of the Weimar Republic to form a viable political movement, but in subsequent years, disillusionment and a sense of hopelessness led many voters, including young Germans, who wanted to restore Germany's lost honor and military might.

Hitler's political success was the result of his propaganda campaign.

7

PROPAGANDA AND PERSECUTION IN A DICTATORSHIP

1933-1939



Freedom of the press, expression in general, freedom of conscience, personal dignity, intellectual freedom, etc., all the liberal "fundamental" rights, have now been eliminated, without even a slight expression of outrage."

Hitler's political success was the result of his propaganda campaign.

8



THE 'NATIONAL COMMUNITY': PROPAGANDA & PERSECUTION

A cornerstone of Nazi propaganda was the ideal of the "national community" (Volksgemeinschaft), an organic union of all "Aryan" Germans. Nazi propagandists continually stressed that the new Germany would have no class, religious, or regional differences, and the individual as first and foremost that constituted the "National community."

The issue of the "national community" indeed operated more as an ideal, but it provided propaganda the means to increasingly stress that not all Germans could be permitted to participate in the new community. The Nazi-linked advertisement for Jews, African Americans, and Roma illustrated the reasons of exclusion. "Today's" truth is as

obvious as natural law. Others were excluded because of their attitude or their behavior with respect to the community, and were considered, or regarded themselves, as "enemies" of the "National community." The "Nazi" regime could change that for political or religious or racial motives, but these motives because of "need" or "justice" were categorically and categorically excluded.

9



FOR THE FUTURE: INDOCTRINATING YOUTH

From the 1930s onward, the Nazi Party targeted German youth and education as especially important influences for its propaganda message. The organization for youth, paramilitary students, and workers emphasized that the party was a family. Through indoctrination, it would

The goal of education in the Third Reich was not to encourage independent thinking but to inculcate students with their ideology. Classroom and after-school instruction aimed to indoctrinate children, indoctrinating German youth who would be willing to die for Adolf Hitler and the Fatherland.

From its power, the Nazi regime knew that people from the past and future would be looking at the youth when and wherever they gathered. Youth organizations were prohibited or dissolved in the 1930s, and membership in the Hitler Youth was made compulsory for all "Aryan" Germans between the ages of 10 and 18 in 1936.

10



ANTI-JEWISH PROPAGANDA AND NAZI POLICY AND LAW

From 1933 to 1938, Nazi Germany officially enacted laws that Jewish children that entered from immigration to racial integration, to control of their youth. Nazi propaganda aimed at instilling negative stereotypes and increased fear in an "Aryan" "youthful" generation responsible for Germany's national, political, and economic "regeneration." In that vein, "The Jew" represented the entire opposite of the culturally "Aryan" German youth, and only the removal of Jews could provide the Third Reich to progress.

While many Germans shared the propaganda and indoctrination of the ideology with Jewish children, the subjects of the propaganda campaigns targeted the discrimination against the Jewish race.

11

PROPAGANDA FOR WAR AND MASS MURDER 1939-1945



Why we fight— for our children's bread

It is our duty to fight for our children's bread. It is our duty to fight for our children's freedom. It is our duty to fight for our children's peace. It is our duty to fight for our children's happiness. It is our duty to fight for our children's justice. It is our duty to fight for our children's honor. It is our duty to fight for our children's dignity. It is our duty to fight for our children's respect. It is our duty to fight for our children's love. It is our duty to fight for our children's affection. It is our duty to fight for our children's loyalty. It is our duty to fight for our children's devotion. It is our duty to fight for our children's obedience. It is our duty to fight for our children's respectability. It is our duty to fight for our children's reputation. It is our duty to fight for our children's honorability. It is our duty to fight for our children's respectability. It is our duty to fight for our children's honorability.

Just as propaganda served a critical role in shaping the Nazi domestic agenda for Jews, Germany, it became an integral element in Hitler's international military strategy. Propaganda became the main communication means from the fighting in the First World War to take up arms again. Inspiring military support in Germany, Nazi propaganda also targeted the Jews, African Americans, and Roma people. These propaganda campaigns to control, indoctrinate, and persecute were also used to shape the Nazi German youth. They also provided Germany to control, indoctrinate, and persecute were also used to shape the Nazi German youth. They also provided Germany to control, indoctrinate, and persecute were also used to shape the Nazi German youth.

12



He is to blame for the war!

NAZI PROPAGANDA & THE GENOCIDE OF THE JEWS

As the Reich was pushed further during the war, the influence of Jews was brought under the microscope. Nazi propaganda aimed to instill in the German people the idea that Jews were the cause of the war. The regime's strategy of propaganda to blame the war on the Jews was a key element of the Nazi propaganda machine. The regime's strategy of propaganda to blame the war on the Jews was a key element of the Nazi propaganda machine. The regime's strategy of propaganda to blame the war on the Jews was a key element of the Nazi propaganda machine.

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13

PROPAGANDA ON TRIAL 1945-1948



In October 1945, an International Military Tribunal was held in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and the Soviet Union. The tribunal was the first time that the world had seen a trial of a war criminal. The tribunal was the first time that the world had seen a trial of a war criminal. The tribunal was the first time that the world had seen a trial of a war criminal.

14

THE LEGACY OF NAZI PROPAGANDA AND THE 21ST CENTURY

In the 21st century, the information landscape is far different than that of the 1930s and 40s. The Internet allows for instant and global news communication, and today more than 2 billion people get their news and share their thoughts online. While the World Wide Web has become the greatest marketplace of ideas in human history, it is also one of the greatest marketplaces of propaganda. The growth of the Web and its technologies-related content challenges, presenting unique opportunities to counter the spread of dangerous propaganda and methods to defend against endangering our future.

When is propaganda most dangerous?
What makes you vulnerable to it?
How can you guard against propaganda?

Explore more— www.ushmm.org/propaganda

15

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM



This poster can be found on the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum website. The poster is a call to action for the museum's 25th anniversary. The poster is a call to action for the museum's 25th anniversary.

It being important to the Holocaust Memorial Museum, it is our duty to fight for our children's bread. It is our duty to fight for our children's freedom. It is our duty to fight for our children's peace. It is our duty to fight for our children's happiness. It is our duty to fight for our children's justice. It is our duty to fight for our children's honor. It is our duty to fight for our children's dignity. It is our duty to fight for our children's respect. It is our duty to fight for our children's love. It is our duty to fight for our children's affection. It is our duty to fight for our children's loyalty. It is our duty to fight for our children's devotion. It is our duty to fight for our children's obedience. It is our duty to fight for our children's respectability. It is our duty to fight for our children's reputation. It is our duty to fight for our children's honorability.

The Holocaust and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum was established by the United States Holocaust Memorial Act of 1980. The museum is a national institution that is dedicated to the study and education about the Holocaust. The museum is a national institution that is dedicated to the study and education about the Holocaust. The museum is a national institution that is dedicated to the study and education about the Holocaust.

16