

Materiały dokumentujące działania projektowe i poświadczające działalność



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Faza I - Poznajemy się wzajemnie

Filmy otrzymane od uczniów z Wurzburga:

Wurzburg - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WqNE7FMynMo>

System polityczny w Niemczech - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5iiYu1JsA1A>

Wurzburg – prezentacja - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?t=3&v=k8uGfqQMzgM>

Gimnazjum w Wurzburgu - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tf31vO7lqkw>

Historia Bawarii - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o6XuIxt20Ag>

Filmy i materiały wysłane przez nas do naszych niemieckich kolegów:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?t=1&v=cs40u-wd48E>

Nasze miasto – film z podpisami po angielsku

<http://amara.org/pl/videos/uH4V5WK3TBON/url/1544392/>

Historia Polski - <http://www.slideshare.net/adamstepinski/history-of-poland-part-i-47366449>

Sławni Polacy - <http://www.slideshare.net/adamstepinski/famous-polish-people-47576862>

Film, gdzie odpowiadamy na postawione wcześniej pytania – Poznajemy się”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?t=1&v=at5wl8GPo8A>

Podczas spotkań i odczytów, na wystawach tematycznych









Grupa niemiecka



Wspólny wykład online na Skypie z profesorem Sticklerem





Materiały opracowane przez grupę niemiecką na spotkanie w Tarnobrzegu

Module (1)

Station 1

From the grass roots to the Holocaust - the Nazi Ideology

- Read the text and work out the elements of the Nazi Ideology. Describe how these elements influenced the Nazi policy and affected the life of the excluded citizens.
- Which of the elements you just worked out can be identified in the following propaganda portrait.
- Read the source. Consider the consequences for the relationships between Germany, its eastern neighbours and the European jews.

Background

The NSDAP was formed in 1919 as the German Workers' Party ("Deutsche Arbeiterpartei"), and renamed the National Socialist German Workers' Party ("Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei") in 1920. Among all the antidemocratic movements that shook Germany after 1918, the Nazi Party became undoubtedly the most significant. Although its rise can also be traced to Germany's defeat in the Great War and the economic difficulties of the Weimar Republic, its roots go back further. Weak democratic traditions and strong authoritarian structures, especially within the political elites, contributed to the Nazis' rise from a minority group to the country's leading party which brought the entire state and society under its control.

Hitler and Nazi Ideology

Adolf Hitler also played a considerable role in the Party's rise. After his attempted coup d'état of Munich in 1923, Hitler was arrested and sentenced to prison in Landsberg, where he began to formulate the principles of Nazi ideology in "Mein Kampf". "Landsberg", he once said, was "my university paid for by the state". In "Mein Kampf" Hitler laid down his version of the essential principles and characteristics of Nazi ideology. However, what he wrote was often not based on his own thinking but on quite commonly held beliefs, so that "Mein Kampf", with its resentful style and ranting tone cannot be considered an intellectually acceptable work of political theory. The following principles formed the foundation of Hitler's ideology:

- racism combined with anti-Semitism and Social Darwinism
- the ideology of blood and soil and the quest for living space ("Lebensraum")
- the idea of a people's community ("Volksgemeinschaft") and the "leadership principle" ("Führerprinzip")

Racism and Anti-Semitism

An Austrian citizen by birth, Hitler formed his political views there, especially during his extended stay in Vienna, which was then a multi-ethnic city marked by the presence of Jews from Eastern Europe. Hitler believed in a hierarchy of races in which the Aryan was superior. Hitler claimed the Aryans created a culture separate from lower races, with bearers of culture (a race that could only adopt what a superior race had created) and destroyers of culture (Jews). Hitler's racism was intensified by his belief in Social Darwinism, which saw these races in a permanent struggle against each other for survival. Thus, wars between peoples were a natural part of history. Consequently, it was the Aryans' task to eliminate their enemies if necessary in order to maintain their racial and cultural superiority. In Hitler's view Jews were hardly regarded as human. He often used comparisons and images that linked Jews with "vermin" that had to be eradicated. Furthermore, Hitler and the Nazis did not regard Jews as a religious group, but as an ethnicity. This biological anti-Semitism made it impossible for Jews to be accepted as Christians even if they converted. In addition, Hitler regarded Judaism as closely related to Communism and thus responsible for the Russian Revolution. Moreover, Judaism aligned with Communism sought to spread its beliefs and influence throughout the world as part of a Jewish world conspiracy. Hitler claimed that Jewish Bolshevism was responsible for Germany's defeat in the First World War and that Jewish capitalism had brought about the humiliating effects of the Versailles Treaty. Practically all German suffering was blamed on the Jews. In Nazi propaganda they served as scapegoats for the disastrous situation of the German people.

Sources on the Quest for "Living Space" ("Lebensraum")

Hitler Speaks to the Generals

At a dinner party Hitler outlines his goals and the role of the military (3 February 1933):

The sole aim of general policy: the regaining of political power. The whole State administration must be geared to this end (all departments!).

1. Domestic policy: Complete reversal of the present domestic political situation in Germany. Refusal to tolerate any attitude contrary to this aim (pacifism!). Those who will not be converted must be broken. Extermination of Marxism root and branch. Adjustment of youth and of the whole people to the idea that only a struggle can save us, and that everything else must be subordinated to this idea. (Realised in the millions of the Nazi movement. It will grow.) Training of youth and strengthening of the will to fight with all means. Death penalty for high treason. Tightest authoritarian State leadership. Removal of the cancer of Democracy!

2. Foreign policy: Battle against Versailles. Equality of rights in Geneva, but useless if people do not have the will to fight. Concern for allies.

3. Economics: The farmer must be saved! Settlement policy! Further increase of exports useless. The capacity of the world is limited and production is forced up everywhere. The only possibility of re-employing part of the army of unemployed lies in settlement. But time is needed and radical improvement not to be expected since living space too small for German people.

4. Building up of the armed forces: Most important prerequisite for achieving the goal of regaining

political power. National Service must be reintroduced. But beforehand the State leadership must ensure that the men subject to military service are not, even before their entry, poisoned by pacifism, Marxism, Bolshevism or do not fall victim to this poison after their service.

How should political power be used when it has been gained? That is impossible to say yet. Perhaps fighting for new export possibilities, perhaps – and probably better – the conquest of new living space in the east and its *ruthless* Germanisation. Certain that only through political power and struggle can the present economic circumstances be changed. The only things that can happen now – settlement – *stopgap measures*.

Armed forces most important and most Socialist institution of the State. It must stay apolitical and impartial. The internal struggle not their affair but that of the Nazi organizations. As opposed to Italy no fusion of Army and SA intended – most dangerous time is during the reconstruction of the Army. It will show whether or not France has statesmen: if so, she will not leave us time but will attack us (presumably with eastern satellites).

General Liebmann, an infantry commander, took notes at the meeting. Translation from J. Noakes and G. Pridham, eds., *Nazism, A History in Documents and Eyewitness Accounts, 1919–1945*, Vol. 2 (New York, 1988), pp. 628–29.

ruthless: pitiless

stopgap measure: temporary solution

Station 2:

Nazi Ideology in the first practical use

Read the text and describe the photo. Identify the first steps taken by the regime against the Jews in 1933.

After the Nazis Came to Power (1933)

Although anti-Semitism in Germany and Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries was common, the Nazi treatment of Jews was far more extreme. Under the Nazis anti-Semitism became state doctrine and a central element of policy. Unlike the older anti-Semitism within German and European societies which made Jews the scapegoats of economic or social trouble, Nazi propaganda portrayed Jews as racially and nationally inferior. As the Nazis saw it, the superior Aryan German was being tested in a struggle against Jewish evil.

Anti-Jewish actions began shortly after Hitler came to power. In the spring and summer of 1933 violence and outbursts were directed against Jews and their property by local Nazi groups and SA units. For example, in Berlin Eastern European Jews were seized and physically abused, as happened in Breslau, Straubing or Mannheim, where the SA also closed Jewish shops. These local actions were largely uncoordinated until the Nazis organized a nationwide boycott of Jewish businesses on 1 April, 1933. Nazi propaganda presented these activities as disciplined and peaceful; however, they were far from it. Jews were attacked, harassed or arrested. When the police did not intervene it was clear that Jews were losing legal protection.

"Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service"
(7 April 1933)

"Non-Aryan", a coded term for Jews, and those whose political loyalty to the regime was questionable could be dismissed as civil servants or public employees. Exceptions were possible for those who were civil servants before 1914, who had been soldiers during the war, or whose fathers or sons had died in military action during the war.

"Non-Aryan" was defined in a separate document on 11 April 1933 as a person who had one Jewish parent or grandparent. From this point on, official documents attesting to a person's "Aryan status" ("Ahnennpaß") were required by law.



Materiały opracowane przez grupę polską na spotkanie w Tarnobrzegu znajdują się w osobnych załącznikach

Grupa polsko-niemiecka w Tarnobrzegu



Grupa projektowa w Oświęcimiu





Grupa polsko-niemiecka w Krakowie







Artykuł o projekcie na stronie Radia Leliwa

http://www.leliwa.pl/news/show/tarnobrzeg_uczniowie_z_niemiec_z_wizyta_w_tarnobrzegu