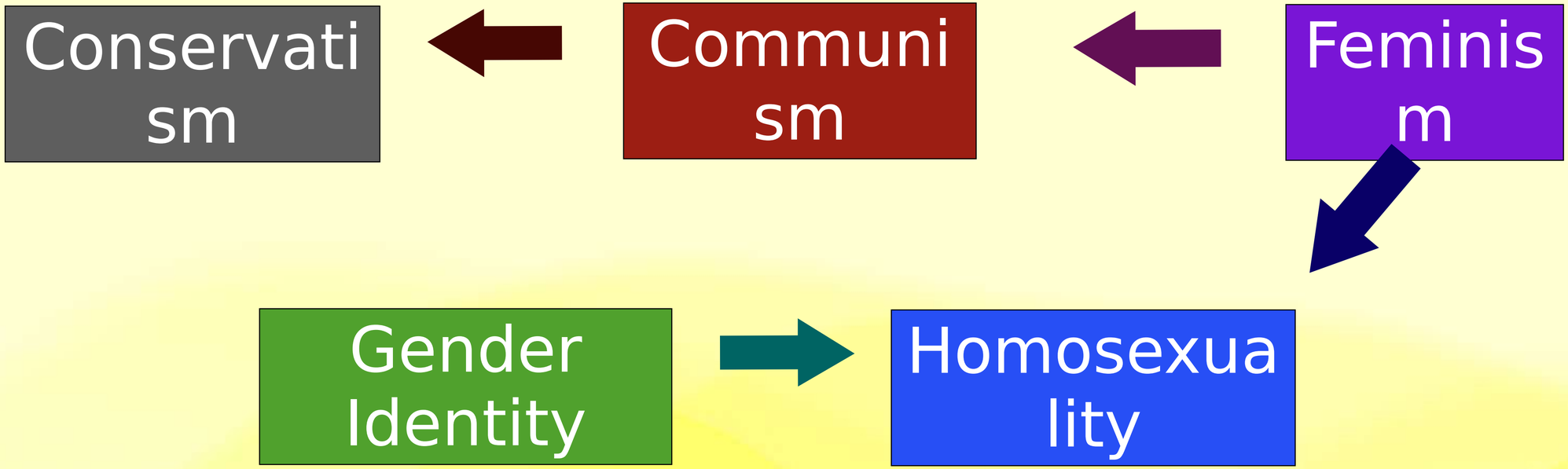
Changing Society in the ~~Golden~~ Twenties

Political Movements and State of Society

by Simon,Ace,Luisa L. , Mika, Emily I.

Layout


Conservatism
Communism
Feminism
Gender Identity
Homosexuality

Conservatism

Zentrum

A Centre-Right political party which provided the majority of the Chancellors.

It was a part of every major political coalition until **1932**

DNVP

A German nationalist party with conservative and partially reactionary leanings.

The party had partially fought against the democratic system and Weimar republic to restore a Monarchy while other party members sought to work within it.

DVP

A liberal-conservative Party represented in every Weimar Government from **1920-1931**

The probably most known, most influential politician of the DVP is *Gustav Stresemann*

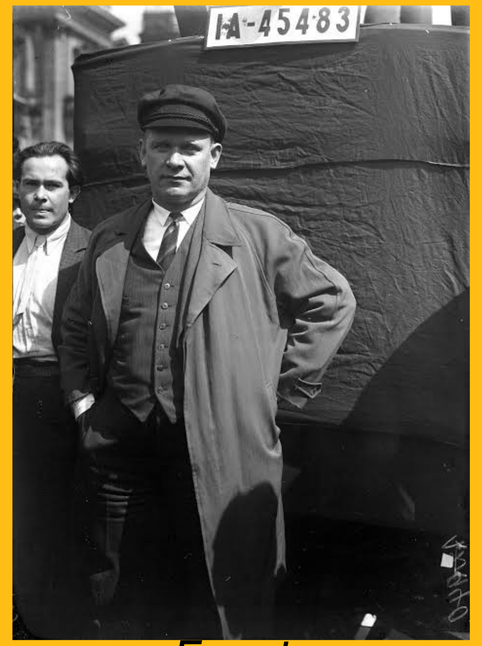


Communism

The **KPD** usually polled between **10 and 15%** of the votes throughout the Golden Twenties and was represented in the Reichstag and in state parliaments

The **KPD** experienced an ideological shift in **1925** with the leadership of **Ernst Thälmann** and his rejection of the Party‘s prior “Luxemburgist” critique of **Marxism-Leninism.**

(also often mistakingly described as “Stalinism”)



Ernst Thälmann



Thälmann adopted the cominterns **"social fascism"** idea, that supposes **social democracy** to be the moderate wing of **fascism**, due to both systems focus on **class collaboration.** This led the **KPD** to heavily critize and refuse coalitions with the **SPD**



This had dire consequences, most notably the **Blutmai** in **1929**, when the **SPD**-controlled police violently dispersed **KPD** marches, **killing 33** civilians, **injuring 200**, and taking over **1000** into **police custody**

Women in 1920

-Women in the workplace: -WW1 to 1919
- 1920
-the view of historians

-Women's right to vote

-Women as party members

-Persistent inequalities

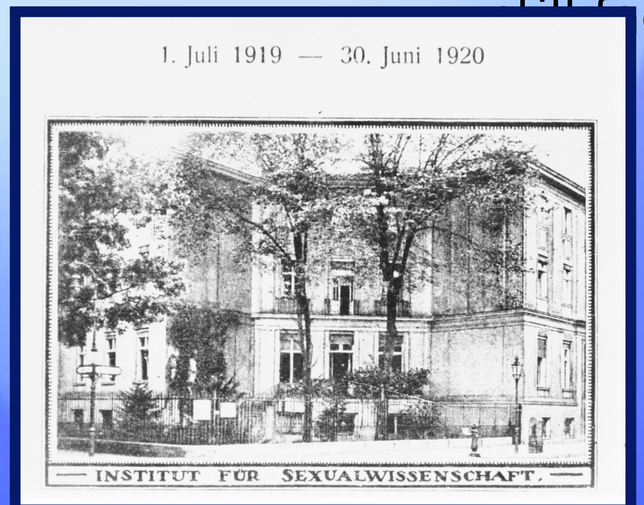
-”neue Frau”

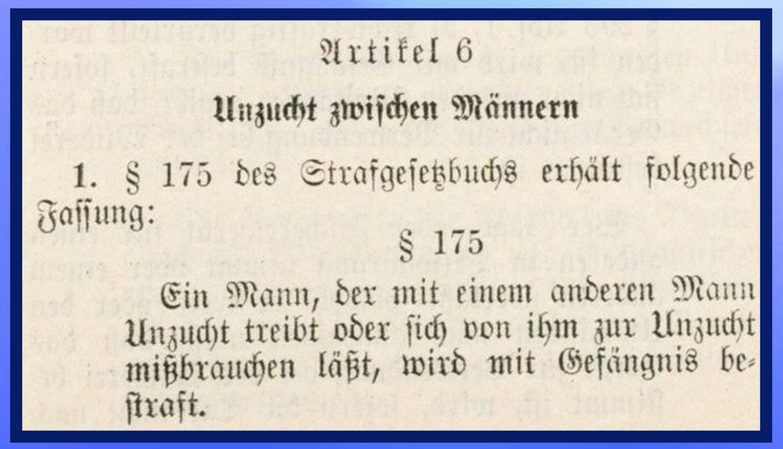


Being apart of the LGBTQ+ during the golden twenties

1924: *Die Freundin*, a lesbian magazine, started being published in Berlin. It became an important magazine for lesbian women.
1925: Berlin had many gay and lesbian bars, clubs and meeting places. The city was becoming more open and modern.
1926: The **Institut für Sexualwissenschaft** in Berlin continued its work researching sexuality and supporting LGBTQ+ people.
1927: There were still debates about changing **Paragraph 175**, which criminalised sexual relationships between men. But the law was not abolished.
1928–1929: Gay and lesbian life was quite visible in Berlin, especially in nightlife, magazines and theatre. But people could still face discrimination and prejudice.






Artikel 6

Unzucht zwischen Männern

1. § 175 des Strafgesetzbuchs erhält folgende Fassung:

§ 175

Ein Mann, der mit einem anderen Mann Unzucht treibt oder sich von ihm zur Unzucht mißbrauchen läßt, wird mit Gefängnis bestraft.



Trans Identity

An increasing count of trans people moved to Berlin, hoping to find help and a sense of community there

The act of ‘Cross dressing’ was prohibited by §183 and §360



A differentiation between sexuality and gender started to emerge in Germany

The ‘Transvestiten Schein‘ allowed trans individuals to dress comforming to their gender without legal repercussions

