* General trends in 1920s and 1930s
* State became increasingly rigid regarding the family
* Decreasing fertility rate tied to:
  + Later marriage
  + Economic costs of having children
  + More literate, smaller families

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|  | **Ideology** | **Rights** | **Family** |
| **Russia** | * Marx: Women were oppressed; marriage as a form of prostitution * Looked to new roles * Women subjugated to state * Lenin: Original focus on urban women, then changed to focus on peasants * Stalin: Build military might with more children through marriage | * Continual propaganda toward women * Full voting rights * Free education * Legal equality in marriage * Emphasis on women’s choices (even not to be married) * Stalin reverted back to emphasis on marriage * Stalin pushed women to work as war began | * Focus on raising children in collectives * Problems among women in collectives * Stalin glorified women as mothers, giving awards for many children |
| **Italy** | * Looked to past (Roman ideal of family) * Women subjugated to the state | * Propaganda towards women * Reversed laws giving women rights * Education limited to focus on roles as women * Only allowed to work “women’s” jobs | * Women’s purpose was to produce children, giving awards for many children * Husband “owned” wife and family * Financial allowances for large families * Banned birth control |
| **Germany** | * Women, through marriage and children, maintain racial purity * Hitler needed more soldiers | * Education limited to focus on roles as women * Restrictions on clothing, hair, smoking * Prior to WWII, could not work outside of home * After 1939, forced them into workplace | * Women’s purpose was to produce children, giving awards for many children * Encouraged marriage * Financial allowances for large families * Banned birth control |