* 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
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