

Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

Why were countries unhappy with the Treaty of Versailles?

What do you think was the appeal of totalitarian governments?

What tactics do they have in common?

What were some of Hitler's good achievements?

Focus Q: Why did aggressive totalitarian states rise after World War I, and what did they do?

CHIO.1 DICTATORS & WAR

World War I ended when Germany surrendered to the Allies. An uneasy peace followed.

- Germans resented the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, feeling in defeat.
- Italy and Japan were by the treaty, expecting to receive more land as Allied victors.
- Worldwide brought despair to many already suffering from war.

Overwhelming problems led some to turn to a new of government called totalitarianism.

- Totalitarian governments developed in several countries during the 1930s:

| Country | Leader |
|--------------|------------------|
| Soviet Union | Joseph |
| | Benito Mussolini |
| Germany | Adolf |

- Totalitarian leaders to bring jobs, food, and prosperity.
- They promised to make their countries great again.
- In reality, however, the tactics used by totalitarian leaders resulted in the deaths of millions of people.

Joseph Stalin took control of the Soviet Union following the of Vladimir Lenin.

- Attempted to turn the Soviet Union into an industrial power
- Forced people to in factories and on state-run farms
- Killed or imprisoned suspected traitors during the Great
- Ruled through fear and massive propaganda

Another totalitarian regime formed in

- The government seemed unable to deal with the country's many problems.
- Benito Mussolini formed the Fascist Party.
- Mussolini and his followers, the Black, fought to gain power.
- Mussolini, called *Il Duce*, took control of the government, using secret police to maintain control.

In Germany, the Weimar Republic struggled with overwhelming and social problems.

- Adolf Hitler, the leader of the Party, was appointed Chancellor.
- Hitler seized power and created a totalitarian state.
- Hitler rebuilt the nation's army. His economic policies put people back to Many cheered his success.

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What were some of the bad things that Hitler did?

What was Japan's style of totalitarianism?

What were some acts of aggression at this time?

Why did the UK try to appease Hitler?

- Yet Hitler ruled with unlimited power.
 - Controlled the and education system
 - Used propaganda to boost his popularity
 - Used the police to silence opposition
- Violently anti-Semitic, Hitler openly attacked, blaming them for all of the country's problems.

Japan did not become a totalitarian dictatorship, but it did come under the influence of strong leaders.

- These leaders attempted to solve their country's economic problems through aggressive military conquests.
- Japan invaded Manchuria, then
- The attack on Nanjing was especially

Acts of Aggression in Europe and Asia:

| | |
|---------|---|
| Germany | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rebuilt military • reclaimed Saar region from • invaded the Rhineland • Anschluss • invaded the Sudetenland |
| Italy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • invaded |
| Spain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fascists rebel against the government |
| Japan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conquered Manchuria and parts of |

A League of Nations did little to stop the aggression of the totalitarian states or of Japan.

- Many feared involvement in another war.
- Some believed the Soviet Union posed a greater than Nazi Germany.
- Others questioned the resolve of their own country and their allies, and embraced a policy of isolationism.

The appeasement of Hitler continued with the Munich Pact.

- Britain and France sacrificed the Sudetenland to Germany in return for
- But peace was not to come.

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SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using at least 6 complete sentences:
