

Chapter Introduction

This chapter will cover the emergence of totalitarian states following World War I as well as some of the key factors leading to World War II and how the United States became involved in it.

- **Section 1:** Dictators and Wars
- **Section 2:** From Isolation to Involvement
- **Section 3:** America Enters the War



Objectives

- Explain how dictators and militarist regimes arose in several countries in the 1930s.
- Summarize the actions taken by aggressive regimes in Europe and Asia.
- Analyze the responses of Britain, France, and the United States to the aggressive regimes.



Terms and People

- **totalitarianism** – theory of government in which a single party or leader controls the economic, social, and cultural lives of its people
- **Joseph Stalin** – dictator and head of the Communist Party in Russia
- **Benito Mussolini** – founder of the Fascist Party and Italian dictator
- **Adolf Hitler** – leader of the Nazi Party in Germany who seized power and attempted world domination
- **anti-Semitic** – prejudiced against Jewish people

Terms and People (continued)

- **Spanish Civil War** – Spanish conflict fought from 1936 to 1939
- **appeasement** – policy of granting concessions to a potential enemy in the hope that it will maintain peace
- **Anschluss** – union in which Hitler forced Austria to become part of Germany's territory
- **Munich Pact** – agreement in which Britain and France attempted to preserve peace by allowing Hitler to take more territory



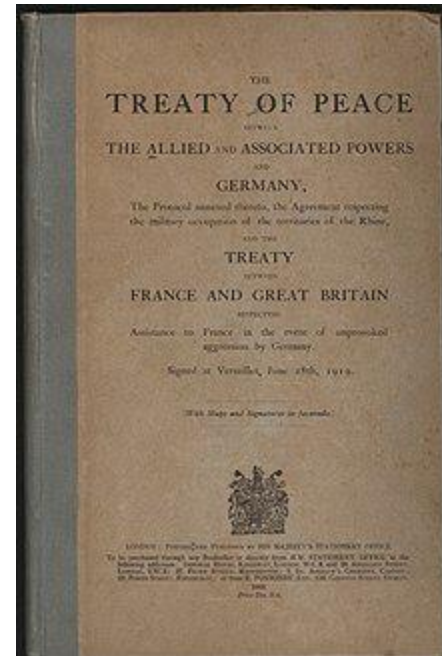
Why did totalitarian states rise after World War I, and what did they do?

World War I and the Great Depression had devastating effects throughout the world.

In some countries, people turned to new leaders who would be responsible for creating an even deadlier global conflict.

World War I ended in 1918 when Germany surrendered to the Allies. An uneasy peace followed.

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



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

Characteristics of a Totalitarian State

- Single-party dictatorship exerting control over all aspects of life
- Strong, charismatic leader often at head of government
- State control of the economy
- Use of police, spies, and terror to enforce the will of the state
- Government control of the media and use of propaganda to indoctrinate citizens
- Use of schools and youth organizations to spread ideology to children
- Strict censorship of artists, intellectuals, and political rivals with dissenting opinions

DEFINITION OF TOTALITARIANISM

Totalitarianism

a form of rule in which the government attempts to maintain 'total' control over society, including all aspects of the public and private lives of its citizens



Totalitarian governments developed in several countries during the 1930s.



Mussolini

Country	Leader
Soviet Union	Joseph Stalin
Italy	Benito Mussolini
Germany	Adolf Hitler



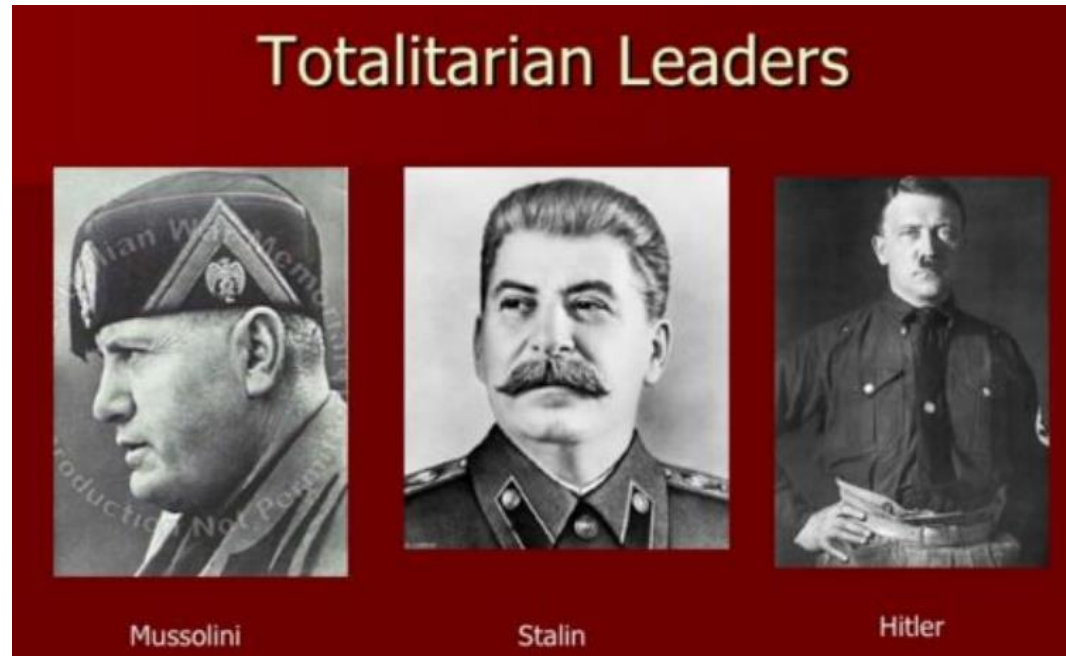
Stalin



Hitler

Each of these countries faced crushing problems. **Unemployment, hunger, and homelessness** were rampant.

Totalitarian leaders promised to bring jobs, food, & prosperity.
They promised to make their countries great again.



In reality, however, the brutal tactics used by totalitarian leaders resulted in the deaths of millions of people.

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

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

THE GREAT PURGE, THE GREAT TERROR, YEZHOVCHINA



Another totalitarian regime formed in Italy.



- The government seemed unable to deal with the country's many problems.
- Benito Mussolini formed the Fascist Party.
- Mussolini and his followers, the Black Shirts, 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 economic and social problems.



Adolf Hitler, the leader of the **Nazi 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 work. Many cheered his success.

Yet Hitler ruled with unlimited power.

- Controlled the **press** and **education system**
- Used **propaganda** to boost his popularity
- Used the **secret police** to silence opposition



Violently **anti-Semitic**, Hitler openly attacked Jews, 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 military leaders.

These leaders attempted to solve their country's economic problems through **aggressive military conquests.**

Japan

- Split version of Totalitarianism
 - Emperor Hirohito
 - Godlike leader of the government
 - Hideki Tojo
 - Leader of the military
 - Held most of the power
- Inspired by dreams of Japanese greatness.



Japanese Expansion, 1931-1939



Japan invaded Manchuria, then China.

The attack on Nanjing was especially brutal.





Acts of Aggression in Europe and Asia

Germany

- rebuilt military
- reclaimed Saar region from France
- invaded the Rhineland
- **Anschluss**
- invaded the Sudetenland

Italy

- invaded Ethiopia

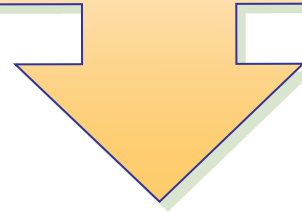
Spain

- Fascists rebel against the government

Japan

- conquered Manchuria and parts of China

A weak 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 threat 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 peace.

But peace was not to come.

6. In Summary

- A. Soviet Union
 - A. Joseph Stalin
 - B. Communism/Socialism
 - C. Five Year Plans (Collectivization)
- B. Italy
 - A. Benito Mussolini
 - B. Fascism
 - C. Black Shirts
- C. Germany
 - A. Adolf Hitler
 - B. Nazi Party
 - C. Enabling acts and militarization
- D. Japan
 - A. Emperor Hirohito
 - B. Totalitarianism
 - C. Invasions of land in Asia

