

■ Essential Question:

- What factors led to the outbreak of World War II in 1939?
- “Totalitarianism and World War II” notes

WWI was not the “war to end all wars” because events from 1919 to 1939 led to another world war

The punishing terms of the Treaty of Versailles led to resentment in Germany

Huge reparations slowed Germany’s ability to rebuild after the war

Britain, France, and other members of the League of Nations wanted to avoid another war

The Great Depression meant no American money for rebuilding and a world-wide depression in Europe

Percent of Work Force



Germany inflation was so bad, money was worthless; German children play with stacks of money

In the 1920s and 1930s, nationalism increased and totalitarian dictators came to power

Totalitarian leaders came to power by promising jobs and promoting

Dictators controlled all aspects of the nation by eliminating rivals, denying liberties, using censorship, secret police



The Rise of Nationalism, 1922-1939



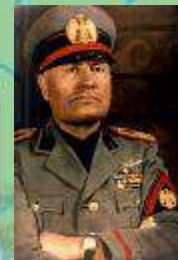
Joseph Stalin grabs power in the Soviet Union in 1922 and eliminates all opposition after the death of Vladimir Lenin, founder of the communist revolution.



Adolf Hitler offers economic stability to unemployed Germans during the Great Depression and becomes chancellor in 1933.



Benito Mussolini rises to power in 1922 and attempts to restore Italy to its former position as a world power.



Francisco Franco leads the rebel Nationalist army to victory in Spain and gains complete control of the country in 1939.



Hideki Tojo, the force behind Japanese military strategy, becomes Japan's prime minister in 1941. Emperor Hirohito becomes a powerless figurehead.



After Vladimir Lenin's death in 1924

... Joseph Stalin gained control of the Soviet Union

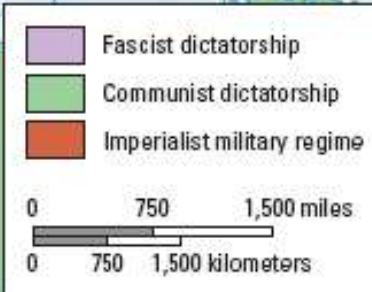


Age of Nationalism, 1922-1941



Joseph Stalin grabs control of the Soviet Union in 1924 and squelches all opposition after V. I. Lenin, founder of the communist regime, dies.

Economic stability is achieved during the 1930s as the Soviet Union becomes



Benito Mussolini rises to power in 1922 and attempts to restore Italy to its former position as a

Stalin was Communist and seized all property, farms, factories in order to control the economy and create

He used a secret police and the Great Purge to eliminate

Stalin's Five Year Plans transformed the Soviet Union into an industrial and military power by 1929

Industry



Not all totalitarian dictators were Communists...

...In **Italy, Germany, and Spain**, people turned to an extremely nationalist gov't called fascism

Fascist governments were controlled by dictators who demanded loyalty

Fascists did not offer democracy and **used one party to rule the nation**

Unlike Communists, **fascists believed people could keep their property**



In Italy, **Benito Mussolini's** Fascist Party seized power by promising to revive the economy, rebuild the military, and create a new Roman Empire



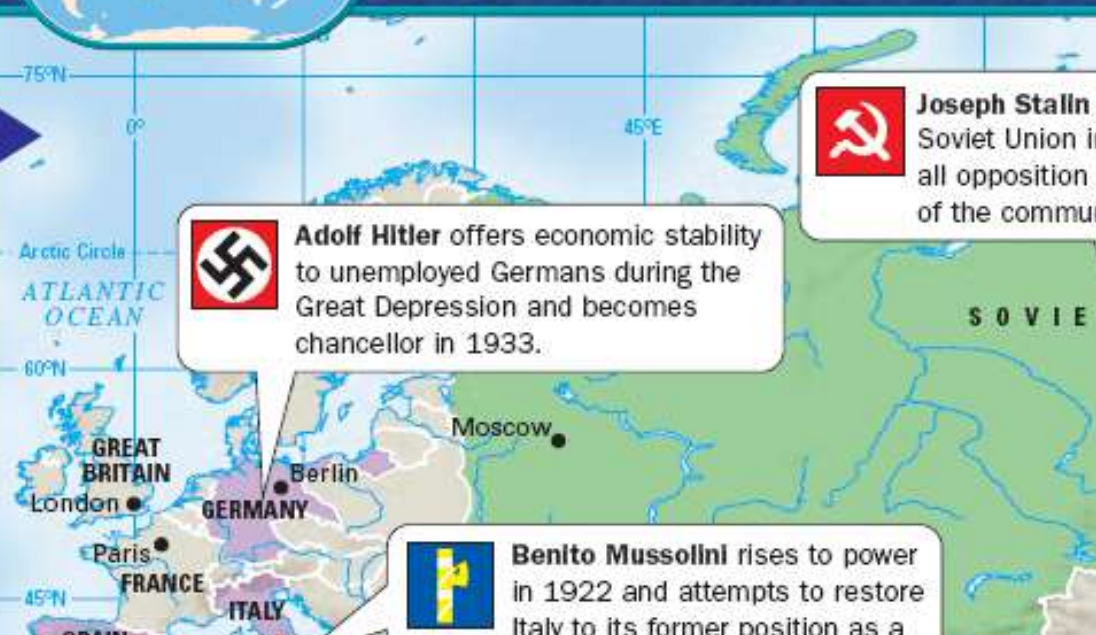
The "Blackshirts"

The Nazis were a **fascist group in Germany** that wanted to overthrow the disloyal Weimar Republic

Adolf Hitler was an early Nazi recruit and quickly rose to power in the party



The Rise of Nationalism, 1920s



Hitler was impressed by Mussolini and used many of his ideas to make the Nazi Party strong in Germany



Hitler's *Mein Kampf* outlined his plans for Germany

He wrote that Germans were members of a master race called Aryans and all non-Aryans were inferior

He declared that Germans needed *lebensraum* (living space) and should conquer Eastern Europe and Russia

He called the Treaty of Versailles an outrage and vowed to regain land taken from Germany after the war

In 1933, Hitler was named chancellor (prime minister) of Germany and used his power to become dictator.



Hitler put Germans to work by building factories, highways, weapons, and increasing the military.



He created the gov't protection squad called the SS and a secret police called the Gestapo to eliminate rivals and control all aspects of Germany.

In 1935, Hitler began a series of anti-Semitic laws called the Nuremberg Laws that deprived German Jews of the rights of citizens, forbade mixed Jewish marriages, and required Jews to

wear a yellow star

In 1938, Hitler ordered Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass) a series of attacks on Jewish synagogues and

businesses



After WWI, Japan was the **strongest nation in Asia** and was ready to conquer new lands to provide resources for

Emperor Hirohito, gave full control of the **industry**

Japanese military to Hideki Tojo who served as a **military dictator**



In the 1930s, Japan, Italy, and Germany began aggressively expanding in Africa, Asia, and Europe



September 1931

Japan invades Manchuria.



October 1935

Italy attacks Ethiopia.

March 1938

Germany annexes Austria.

September 1938

Germany takes Sudetenland.



March 1936

Germany occupies Rhineland.

July 1937

Japan invades China.

March 1939

Germany seizes Czechoslovakia.

April 1939

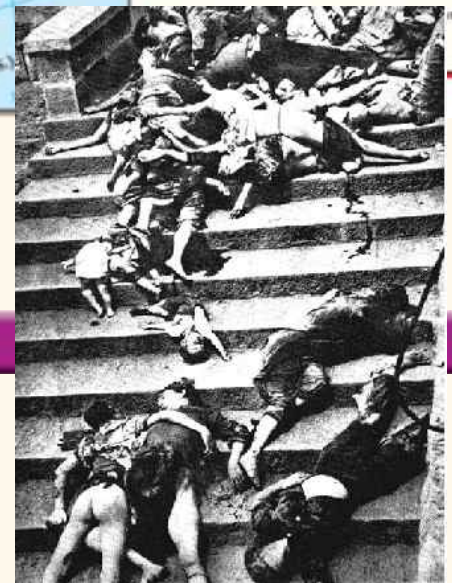
Italy conquers Albania.

Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 and mainland China in 1937



JAPANESE AGGRESSION

- Japan and its colonies, 1930
- Taken over by Japan, 1931-1939



September 1931
Japan invades Manchuria.



July 1937
Japan invades China.

In 1935, Mussolini began his campaign to create an Italian Empire by invading Ethiopia



 **October 1935**
Italy attacks Ethiopia.

Ethiopian soldiers defending their country from the Italian military

The League of Nations condemned Japan and Italy but did nothing to stop the attacks in order to maintain world

peace

The failure of the League of Nations to stop Italy or Japan, encouraged Hitler to expand Germany

By 1936, Hitler had expanded the German military and moved troops into the

In 1938, Germany annexed Austria and the Sudetenland

In 1939, Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia



March 1938
Germany annexes Austria.

September 1938
Germany takes Sudetenland.



March 1936
Germany occupies Rhineland.

March 1939
Germany seizes Czechoslovakia.

The League of Nations **used appeasement** to **avoid war** with Germany, Italy, and Japan



Mussolini

Hitler

Chamberlain

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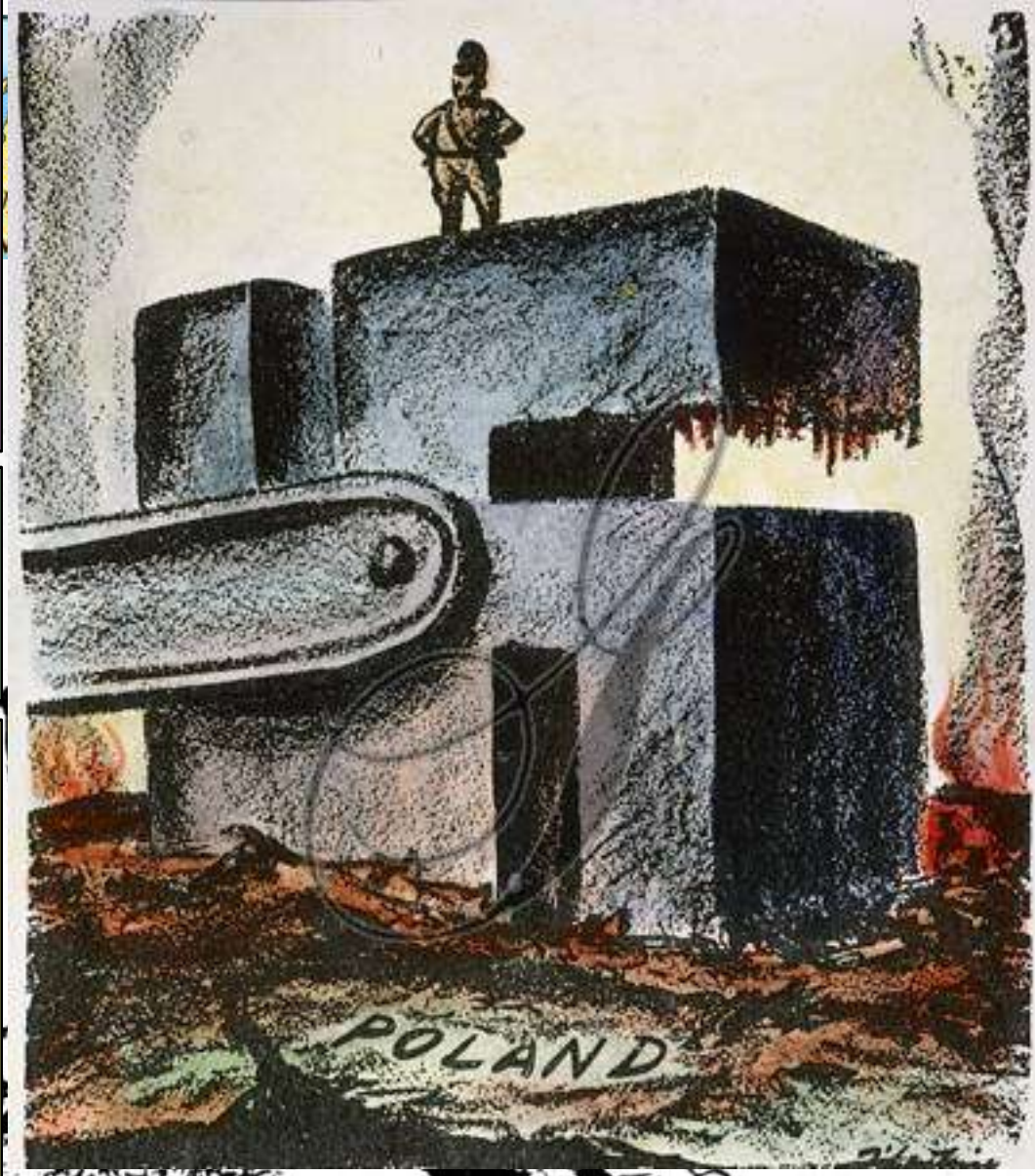
March 1939
Germany seizes Czechoslovakia.

In 1939, Hitler demanded the return of Poland to Germany but wanted to avoid a war with the

Stalin and Hitler agreed to the **Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact**, promising to divide Poland and to never to attack each other.

On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland

On September 3, 1939, **Britain and France** declared war on the **Axis Powers** (Germany, Italy, and Japan) and



When World War II began, German **blitzkrieg** tactics led to the conquest of Poland, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium,

...the Axis Powers seized North Africa



Expansion of Axis control

Axis victory



In 1941, Hitler broke the Nazi-Soviet Pact and invaded the Soviet Union

THE AXIS ATTACKS 1939-1942

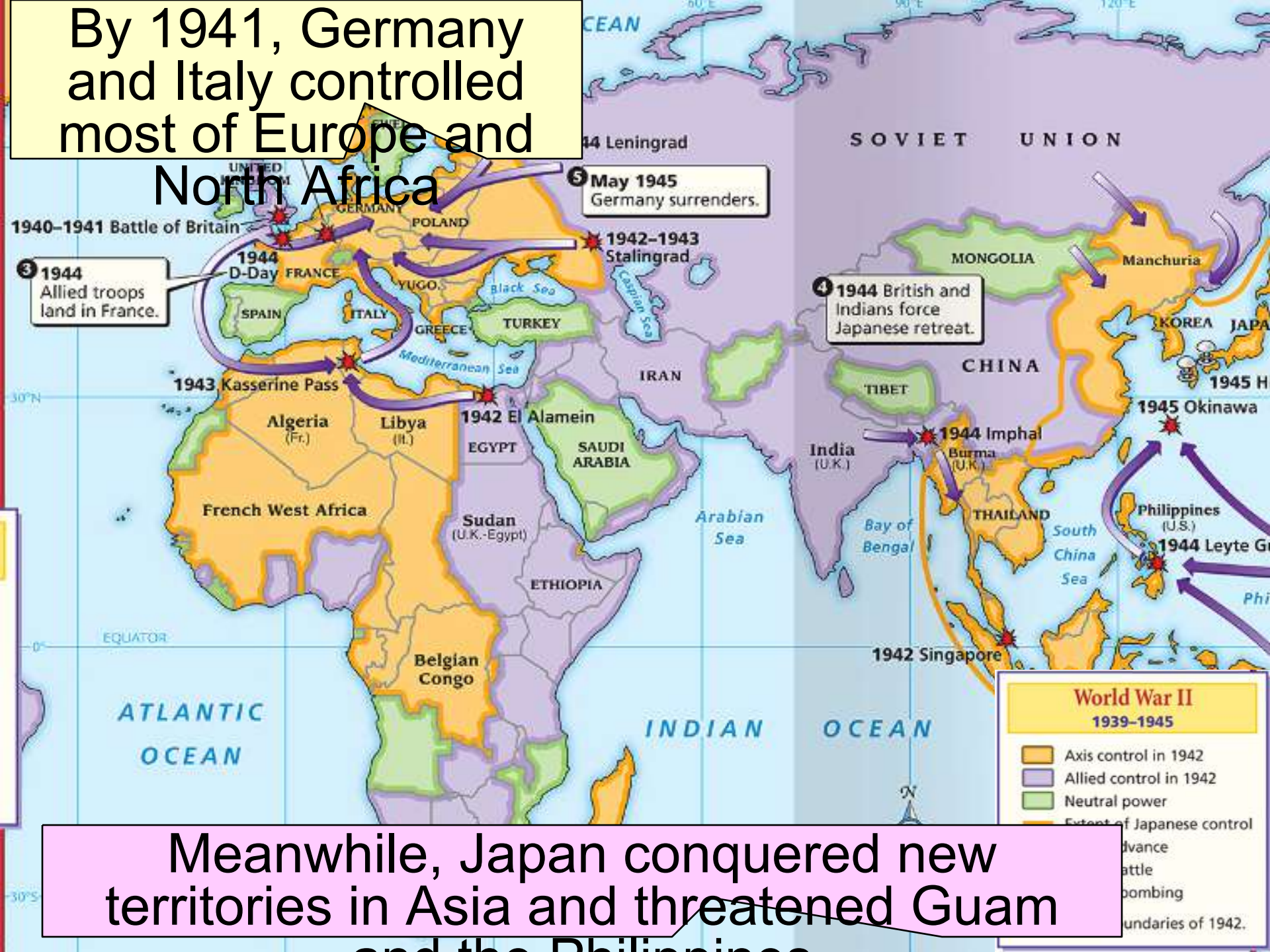
- Axis power
- Axis-controlled area, 1942
- Allied power
- Neutral power
- Expansion of Axis control
- Axis victory
- Allied victory

Jul. 1940-May 1941
Britain withdraws

Forgive me Comrade, but it seemed such a good opportunity!

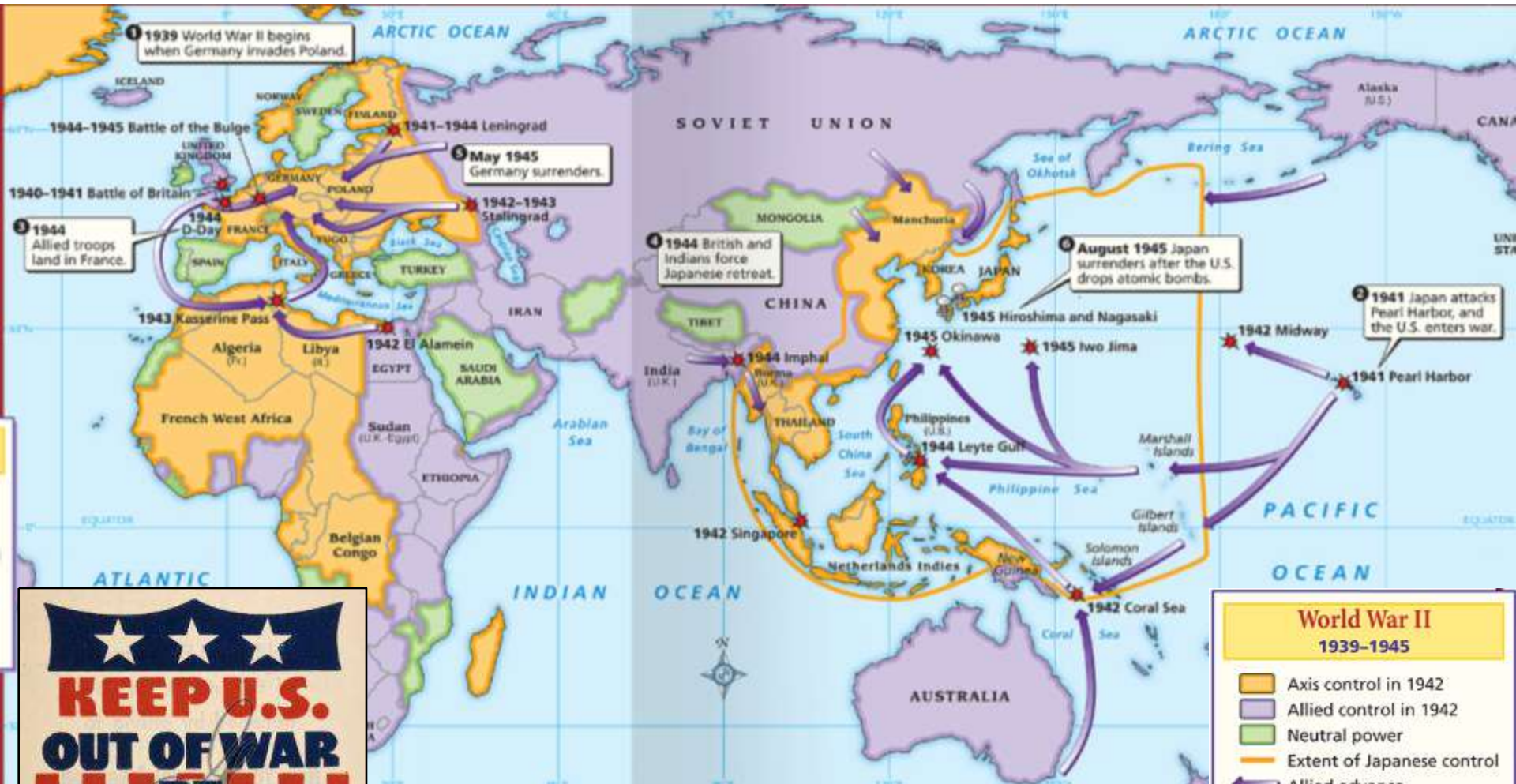


By 1941, Germany and Italy controlled most of Europe and North Africa



Meanwhile, Japan conquered new territories in Asia and threatened Guam and the Philippines

From 1939 to 1941, the United States remained neutral, but not isolated, from the global conflict



World War II
1939-1945

- Axis control in 1942
- Allied control in 1942
- Neutral power
- Extent of Japanese control
- Allied advance
- Major battle
- Atomic bombing

Map shows boundaries of 1942.