

“The Dictators”









Pictures taken from www.wikipedia.org

Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, and Tojo: The men behind the start of WWII.

Fascist States

Nations with one party in control (prevalent in Europe and Asia prior to WWII)

- Uses idea of Nationalism and Revenge to gain support
- Promise the promotion of their country at the expense of “lesser” peoples (Germany-Jews, Japanese-Chinese)
-  After the crisis, the greater the demand for leadership
-  scapegoats for the problems of their country
-  Control of everything + Dictator = False propaganda to gain support
-  all opposition
-  sm to increase strength and increase pride in their country – leads to
ot flicts
-  y a very militaristic government and society

Adolf Hitler - Beliefs

Hitler believed the Treaty of Versailles was a result of German leaders betraying the German people. He thought Germany would, one day, have a reemergence as a world power. Hitler and the Nazi government preached a message of racial and religious hatred, that violently targeted Jews, Gypsies, communists, and others outside of the "Aryan" race.



Picture taken from http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/sgt_stryker/hitler.gif

Adolf Hitler - Effect on world politics

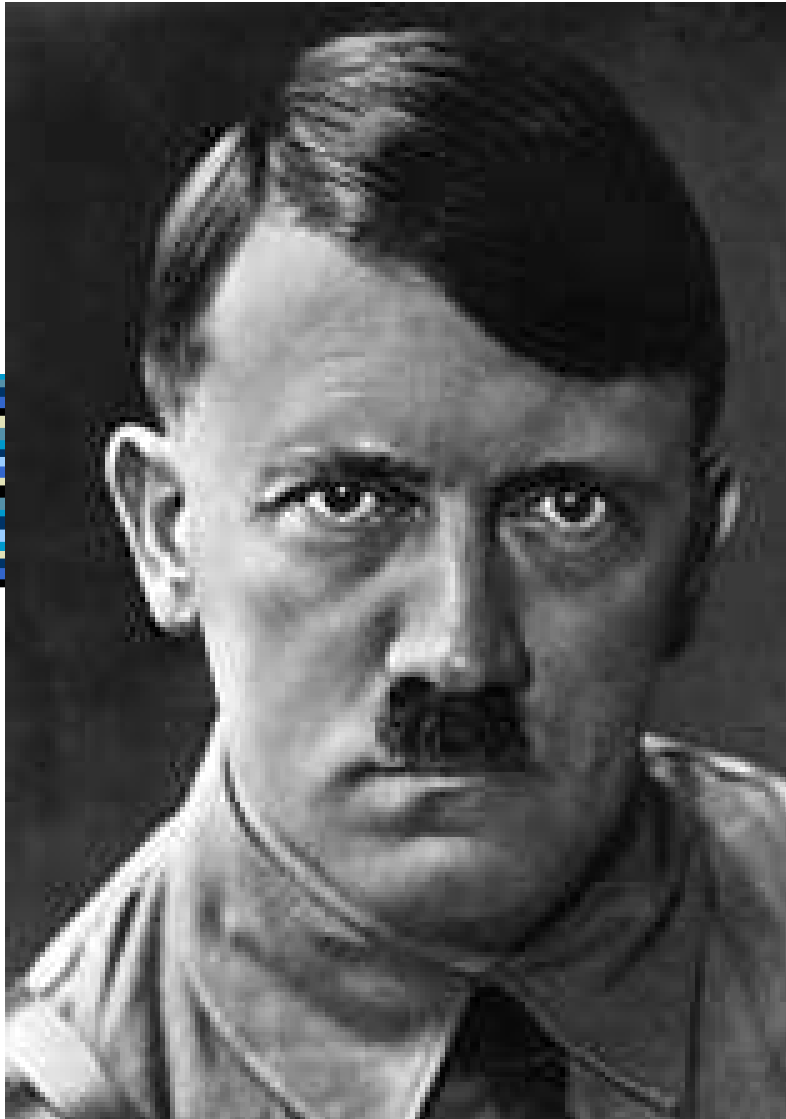
Hitler had an immediate and direct impact on politicians around the world. Some admired his beliefs and convictions, others saw a dangerous man who would, one day, have a direct impact on the death of 52 million people.



Picture Taken from
www.time.com



Adolf Hitler - Lasting Impact



The name Adolf Hitler is, today, synonymous with hate and genocide. The war he helped to start is the bloodiest war in human history. There are, unfortunately, still people today who follow the principles of Nazism. The German people are still haunted by the actions of the Nazi government.

Benito Mussolini - Beliefs

Mussolini was in favor of state control of economics, society, and that the political system should be in the hands of few. He was opposed to Communism and was very Militaristic. He directly influenced Hitler and the Nazi's.



Picture taken from <http://www.comandosupremo.com/Mussolini.html>

Benito Mussolini - Effect on world politics.

Possibly Mussolini's most direct and lasting impact was not in Italy, but his influence on Hitler and Nazism. He

government
Germany



Picture taken from <http://members.telering.at/pat/muss.jpg>



Picture taken from
<http://www.comandosupremo.com/Mussolini.html>

Joseph Stalin - Beliefs

- Û Five Year Plans - Goals for the Communist state (industrial - economic)- Modernize the Soviet economy
- Û Collectivization of Agriculture: The government ordered peasants to hand over their land and farm animals to join collective farms- farms run by the government
- Û When farmers resisted, million were executed or sent to labor camps



Joseph Stalin - Effect on world politics



Picture taken from en.wikipedia.org

The effect of Stalin on world politics is virtually impossible to overstate. He led the Soviet Union through domestic instability (not always well) while fighting against Hitler in WWII, the United States in the Cold War, and trying to gain alliances with developing countries throughout the world. The United States essentially based its foreign policy around that of the Soviet Union, and vice-versa, for 50 years.

Joseph Stalin - Lasting Impact

The lasting impact of Stalin is one of controversy. Millions of men and women died under his rule of an steel fist. He led the Soviet Union until his death in 1953. He left the United States and Soviet Union embroiled in a battle for world supremacy which would last until 1991.



Picture taken from <http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/cold.war/kbank/profiles/stalin/>

American Response to Rise of Dictatorship in Europe

For the most part, American response to the rise of dictatorship was virtually nonexistent. Isolationists in Congress pressed for a series of Neutrality Acts. These laws banned arms sales or loans to countries at war. By limiting economic ties with warring nations, the U.S. hoped to stay out of foreign conflict. Although WWII begins in 1939, the U.S. does not enter the conflict until it attacked by Japan in 1941.

Response Prompts

Using your knowledge of history, identify two reasons the United States would have been reluctant to enter the conflict before 1941.

Using your Enduring Issues reference sheet identify two enduring and nested issues pertaining to the Rise of the Dictators.