

## United States History

### Section 14:1

[Slide 1]

#### 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.

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#### 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 \_\_\_\_\_ Party in Russia
- **Benito Mussolini** – founder of the \_\_\_\_\_ Party and Italian dictator
- **Adolf Hitler** – leader of the \_\_\_\_\_ Party in Germany who seized power and attempted world domination
- **anti-Semitic** – prejudiced against \_\_\_\_\_ people

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- **Spanish Civil War** – Spanish conflict fought from 1936 to 1939
- **appeasement** – policy of \_\_\_\_\_ 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

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#### **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, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ who would be responsible for creating an even deadlier global conflict.

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



- Germans resented the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, feeling humiliated in defeat.
- \_\_\_\_\_, expecting to receive more land as Allied victors.
- Worldwide depression brought despair to many already suffering from war.

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Characteristics of a Totalitarian State**

- \_\_\_\_\_  
exerting control over all aspects of life
- Strong, charismatic leader often at head of government
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Use of police, spies, and terror to enforce the will of the state
- Government control of the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ 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

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Totalitarian governments developed in several countries during the 1930s.

Country	Leader
Soviet Union	Joseph _____
Italy	Benito _____
Germany	Adolf _____

Each of these countries faced crushing problems.

\_\_\_\_\_.

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Totalitarian leaders promised to bring jobs, food, and prosperity.

They promised to make their countries great again.

In reality, however, the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

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Joseph \_\_\_\_\_  
took control of the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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Another totalitarian regime formed in  
\_\_\_\_\_.

- The government seemed unable to deal with the country's many problems.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- Mussolini and his followers, the \_\_\_\_\_, fought to gain power.

Mussolini, called *Il Duce*, took control of the government, using \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

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



Adolf Hitler, the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, was appointed chancellor.

**Hitler seized power and created a totalitarian state.**

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Hitler rebuilt the nation's \_\_\_\_\_. His economic policies put people \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Many cheered his success.

Yet Hitler ruled with

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

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

Violently **anti-Semitic**, Hitler \_\_\_\_\_,  
blaming them for all of the country's problems.

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, but it did come under the influence of strong military leaders.

These leaders attempted to solve their country's economic problems through

\_\_\_\_\_.

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### Japanese Expansion, 1931-1939



Japan \_\_\_\_\_

The attack on Nanjing was specially brutal.

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### Acts of Aggression in Europe and Asia

<b>Germany</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• rebuilt military</li><li>• reclaimed Saar region from France</li><li>• invaded the _____</li><li>• <b>Anschluss</b></li><li>• invaded the _____</li></ul>
<b>Italy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• invaded _____</li></ul>
<b>Spain</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fascists rebel against the government</li></ul>
<b>Japan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• conquered Manchuria and parts of China</li></ul>

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



- Many \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

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**The appeasement of Hitler continued with the Munich Pact.**



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But peace was not to come.