Name		Date	MOD
United State Section 14:1	•		
•	lain how dictators and militarist regimes		
	lyze the responses of Britain, France, an	•	
[Slide 2] Terms and I	People		
cult	ural lives of its people		or leader controls the economic, social, and Party in Russia
	ito Mussolini – founder of the		
			Party in Germany who seized power and
	mpted world domination		
• anti	-Semitic – prejudiced against		people
apppoteAnsMu	easement – policy ofential enemy in the hope that it will main chluss – union in which Hitler forced Aunich Pact – agreement in which Britain are territory	ntain peace stria to become pa	to a
[Slide 4]	Why did totalitarian states rise after	World War I, and	what did they do?
	World War I and the Great Depression	n had devastating	effects throughout the world.
	In some countries,		
	who	o would be respons	sible for creating an even deadlier global conflict.
[Slide 5]	World War I ended when Germany	surrendered to the	e Allies. An uneasy peace followed.
• Ger	mans resented the terms of the Treaty o	of Versailles, feelin	g humiliated in defeat.
•	ecting to receive more land as Allied vic rldwide depression brought despair to n		ring from war.

Overwhelming problems led some to turn to a new form of	Characteristics of a Totalitarian State
government called	•
	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

[Slide 7]

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.					

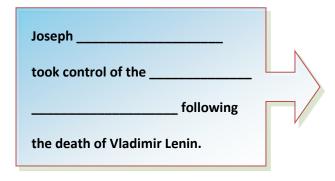
[Slide 8]

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

They promised to make their countries great again.

In reality, however, the _	 	
	 	 <u>_</u> .

[Slide 9]



- 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 ______

[Slide 10]

[Slide 11]

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.

[Slide 12] Hitler rebuilt the nation's	. His economic policies put people
Many cheer	ed 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, Hitlerblaming them for all of the country's problem	, ns.
[Slide 13]	
, but it	did come under the influence of strong military leaders.
These leaders attempte	ed to solve their country's economic problems through

[Slide 14]

Japanese Expansion, 1931-1939



Japan						

The attack on Nanjing was specially brutal.

[Slide 15]

Acts of Aggression in Europe and Asia

Germany	rebuilt military
	reclaimed Saar region from France
	• invaded the
	• Anschluss
	• invaded the
Italy	• invaded
Spain	Fascists rebel against the government
Japan	conquered Manchuria and parts of China

[Slide 16]

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

·

The appeasement of Hitler continued with the Munich Pact.



But peace was not to come.