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.

[Slide 2]

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

[Slide 3]
• 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

[Slide 4]
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.

[Slide 5]

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

Totalitarian governments developed in several countries during the 1930s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Leader</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soviet Union</td>
<td>Joseph ________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Benito ________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Adolf ________________</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Each of these countries faced crushing problems.

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

They promised to make their countries great again.

In reality, however, the ____________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________________________

Mussolini and his followers, the _____________________________, fought to gain power.

At the death of Vladimir Lenin. Another totalitarian regime formed in ___________________________.

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 ____________________________________________
  ____________________________________________________________________________________________

Mussolini, called Il Duce, took control of the government, using ____________________________

____________________ to ____________________________

____________________.
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.

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.

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

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

__________________________________________.
Japanese Expansion, 1931-1939

The attack on Nanjing was specially brutal.

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  

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.