

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.

Italy and Japan were angered by the treaty, expecting to receive more land as Allied victors.

Worldwide depression brought despair to many already suffering from war.

New democracies flounder under social, economic problems

Dictators rise; driven by nationalism, desire for more territory

Characteristics of a Totalitarian State

- Single-party dictatorship exerting control over all aspects of life
- Strong, charismatic leader often at head of government
- State control of the economy
- Use of police, spies, and terror to enforce the will of the state
- Government control of the media and use of propaganda 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

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

Totalitarian governments developed in several countries during the 1930s.

Country	Leader
Soviet Union	Joseph Stalin
Italy	Benito Mussolini
Germany	Adolf Hitler

Each of these countries faced crushing problems. Unemployment, hunger, and homelessness were rampant.

Joseph Stalin
**took control of
the Soviet
Union
following the
death of
Vladimir Lenin
in 1924.**

**Attempted to turn the
Soviet Union into an
industrial power**

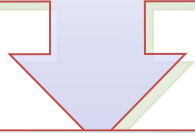
**Forced people to work in
factories and on state-
run farms**

**Killed or imprisoned
suspected traitors
during the Great Terror
8-13 million killed**

**Ruled through fear and
massive propaganda**



Another totalitarian regime formed in Italy.



The government seemed unable to deal with the country's many problems.

Benito Mussolini formed the Fascist Party.

1922 appointed the head of government, establishes totalitarian state.



Mussolini, took control of the government, using secret police to maintain control fascism established.

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



Adolf Hitler, the leader of the Nazi Party, was appointed chancellor.

Hitler seized power and created a totalitarian state.

Hitler rebuilt the nation's army. His economic policies put people back to work. Many cheered his success.

Yet Hitler ruled with unlimited power.



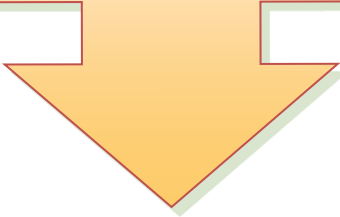
Controlled the press and education system

Used propaganda to boost his popularity

Used the secret police to silence opposition

Violently anti-Semitic, Hitler openly attacked Jews, blaming them for all of the country's problems.

Japan did not become a totalitarian dictatorship, but it did come under the influence of strong military leaders.



These leaders attempted to solve their country's economic problems through aggressive military conquests.

Japanese Expansion, 1931-1939



**Japan invaded Manchuria, then China.
The attack on Nanjing was especially brutal.**

Acts of Aggression in Europe and Asia

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

Americans Cling to Isolationism

Public is outraged at profits of banks, arms dealers during WW I

Americans become isolationists; FDR backs away from foreign policy

1935 Neutrality Acts try to keep U.S. out of future wars

—outlaws arms sales, loans to nations at war

Neutrality Breaks Down

1937 Japan launches new attack on China; FDR sends aid to China

FDR wants to isolate aggressor nations to stop war

Section-2

War in Europe

Using the sudden mass attack called blitzkrieg; Germany invades and quickly conquers many European countries.

War in Europe 16.2

Austria and Czechoslovakia Fall

Union with Austria

Post WW I division of Austria-Hungary creates fairly small Austria

Majority of Austrians are German, favor unification with Germany

1938, German troops march into Austria unopposed, union complete

U.S., rest of world do nothing to stop Germany

Bargaining for the Sudetenland

3 million German-speakers in Sudetenland

Hitler claims Czechs abuse Sudeten Germans, masses troops on border

Sign Munich Agreement, hand Sudetenland over to Germany

Winston Churchill condemns appeasement policy, warns war will follow

Appeasement—giving up principles to pacify an aggressor



The Soviet Union Declares Neutrality

March 1939, German troops occupy rest of Czechoslovakia

Hitler charges Poles mistreat Germans in Poland

Many think he's bluffing; invading Poland would bring two-front war

Stalin, Hitler sign nonaggression pact—will not attack each other

Sign second, secret pact agreeing to divide Poland between them



The German Offensive Begins {continued}

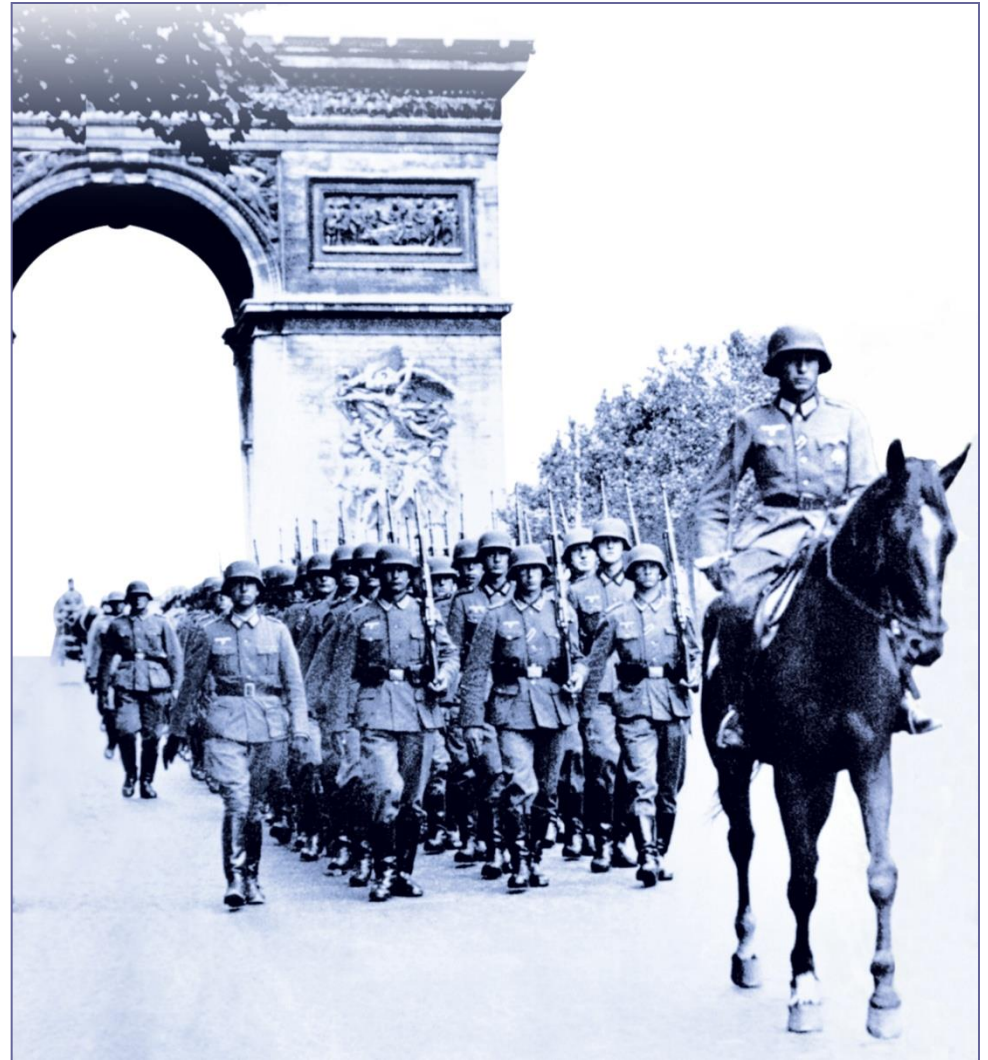
***Blitzkrieg* in Poland**

**Sept. 1939, Hitler overruns Poland in *blitzkrieg*, lightning war
Germany annexes western Poland; U.S.S.R. attacks, annexes east
France, Britain declare war on Germany; World War II begins**

The Phony War

**French, British soldiers on Maginot Line face Germans in *sitzkrieg*
Stalin annexes Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania; defeats Finland
1940, Hitler invades Denmark, Norway, then Low Countries**

**Poland,
Denmark,
Norway, and the
Netherlands
fell.
So, too, did France.**



Hitler then turned his fury on Britain.

The Battle of Britain was waged in the air as pilots fought for control of the skies.

The British hid in shelters and darkened homes as bombs rained down.

Despite terrible destruction, the British held on.



Moving Cautiously Away from Neutrality

1939, FDR persuades Congress to pass “cash-and-carry” provision

Argues will help France, Britain defeat Hitler, keep U.S. out of war

Europe was again at war. In time, major powers around the world joined in alliances.

Axis Powers

- **Germany**
- **Italy**
- **Japan**



Allies

- **Britain**
- **France**
- **Soviet Union**
- **United States**
- **China**

Building U.S. Defenses

Nazi victories in 1940 lead to increased U.S. defense spending

First peacetime draft enacted—Selective Training and Service Act — draftees to serve for 1 year in Western Hemisphere only

Roosevelt Runs for a Third Term

FDR breaks two-term tradition, runs for reelection

Republican Wendell Willkie has similar views on war

FDR reelected with 55% of votes

Congress then took steps to aid the British.

**The Lend-Lease Act,
symbolically numbered
1776, amounted to an
economic declaration of
war.**

**Many people, however,
remained divided over
American involvement in the
war.**

Supporting Stalin

**1941, Hitler breaks pact with Stalin, invades Soviet Union
Roosevelt sends lend-lease supplies to Soviet Union**



In 1941, Roosevelt and British prime minister Winston Churchill signed the Atlantic Charter, deepening the alliance between the two nations.

German submarines began to fire on American ships supporting the Allies.



Roosevelt ordered the navy to attack the U-boats on sight.



War seemed inevitable.

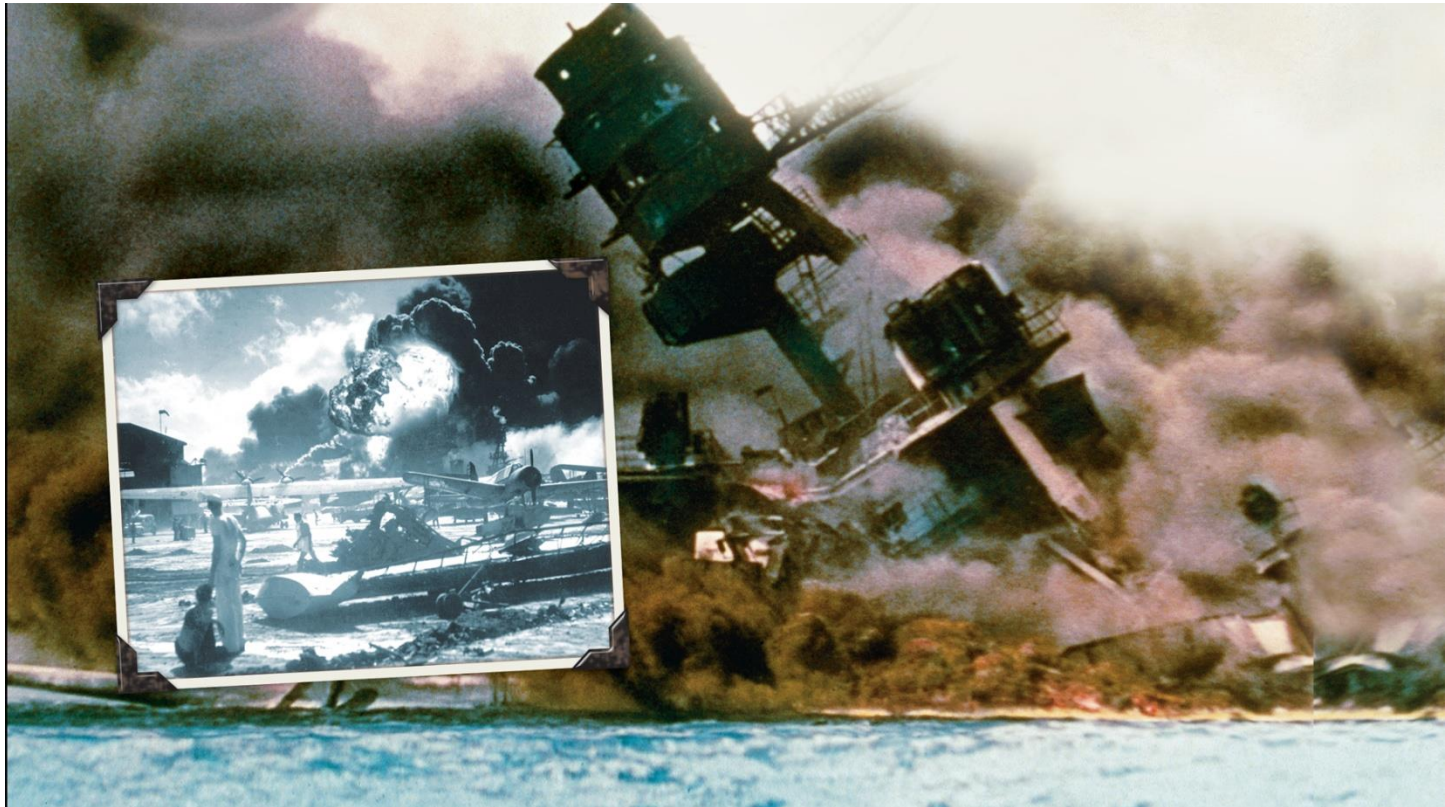
Tensions mounted as Japan continued its march into new lands, gaining territory and valuable natural resources.

**Roosevelt
condemned
Japanese
aggression.**

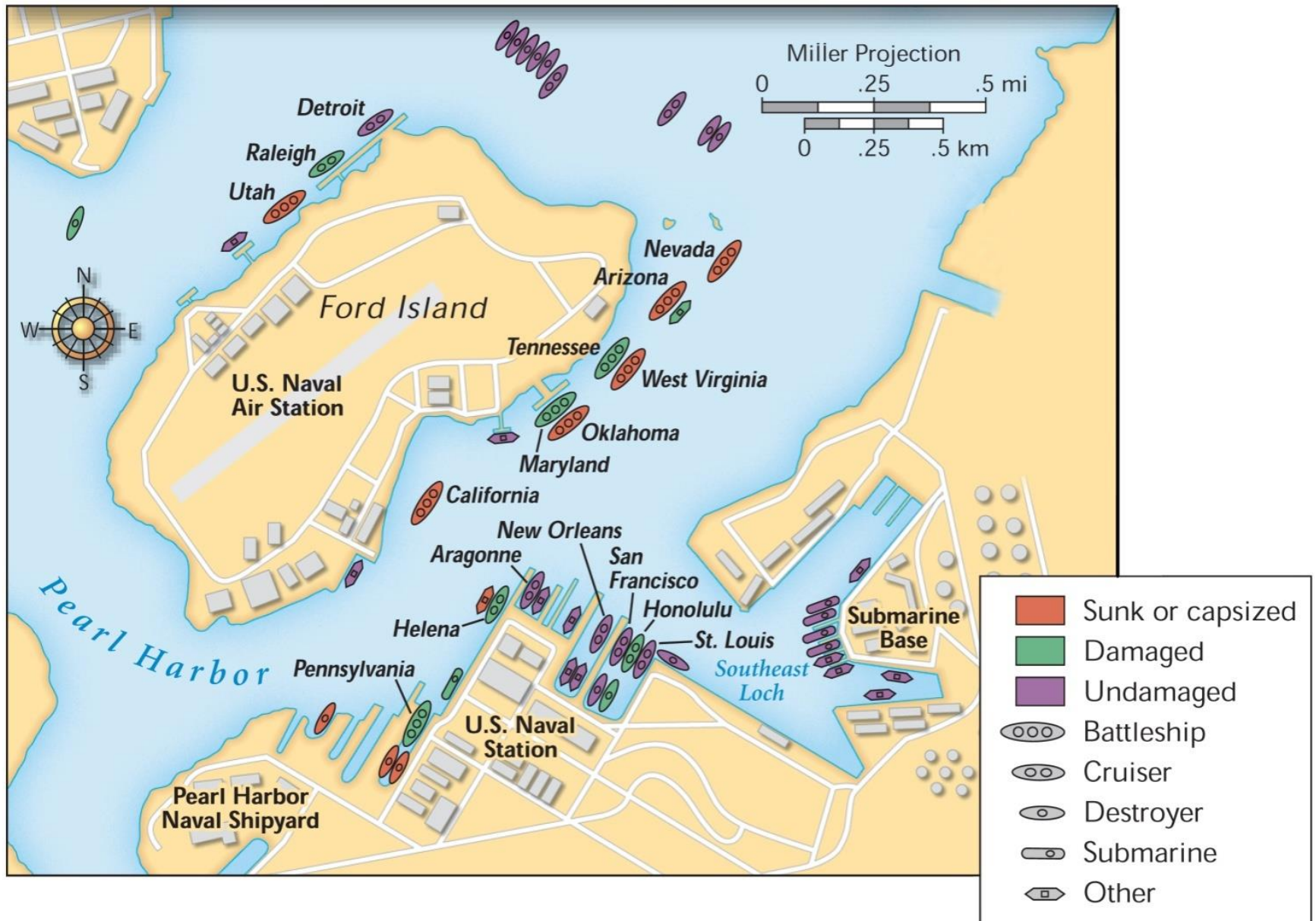
**He worked to slow
Japan's expansion
with an embargo.**

**Angered by
American
interference,
Prime Minister
Hideki Tojo
decided it was
time to eliminate
the U.S. presence
in the Pacific.**

**On December 7, 1941, Japanese fighter pilots
attacked the American naval base at Pearl
Harbor, Hawaii.**



Damage at Pearl Harbor



The United States suffered terrible losses.

**After the
attack, the
United States
declared war
on Japan.**

**Japan's
allies,
Germany and
Italy, then
declared war
on the United
States.**