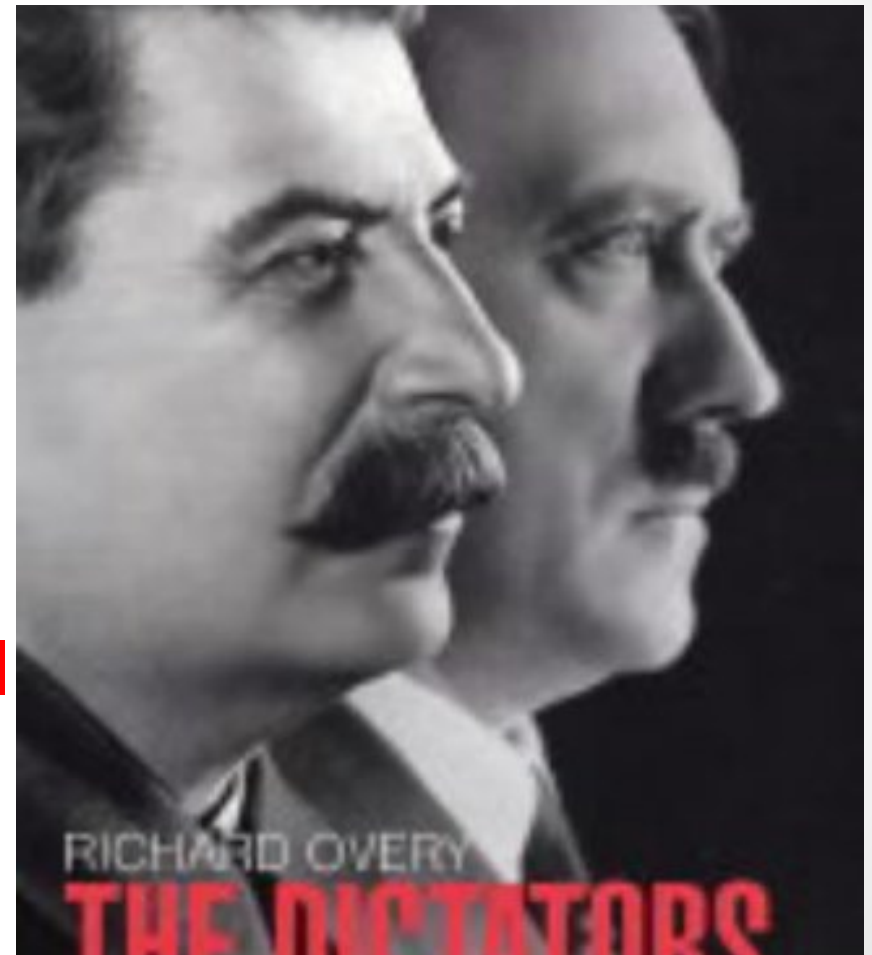




WORLD WAR LOOMS

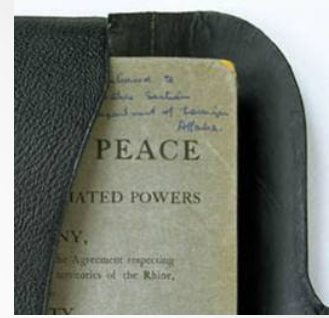
DICTATORS THREATEN WORLD PEACE

- For many European countries the end of World War I was the beginning of revolutions at home, economic depression and the rise of powerful dictators driven by nationalism and territorial expansion



• Two powerful 20th Century dictators were Stalin & Hitler

FAILURE OF VERSAILLES



The Versailles Treaty (above on crutches) took a beating in the U.S. and abroad

- The peace settlement that ended World War I (**Versailles Treaty**) failed to provide a “**just and secure peace**” as promised
- Instead **Germany grew more and more resentful** of the treaty that they felt was too harsh and too punitive

WEIMAR REPUBLIC RULES GERMANY

- The **victors installed many new democratic governments in Europe** after World War I including the Weimar Republic in Germany
- **Most** were overwhelmed from the start and **struggled economically**



A German woman is seen here in 1923 feeding bundles of money into the furnace. . .why?

Exchange rates, US Dollar to Mark, 1918-1923

*Source : Gerald D. Feldman, The Great Disorder,
Oxford : UP 1997, p.5*

Jan. 1918	 5.21	Mar. 1923	21,190.00
Jan. 1919	8.20	Apr. 1923	24,475.00
Jan. 1920	64.80	May 1923	47,670.00
Jan. 1921	64.91	June 1923	109,966.00
Jan. 1922	191.81	July 1923	353,412.00
April 1922	291.00	Aug. 1923	4,620,455.00
July 1922	493.22	Sept. 1923	98,860,000.00
Oct. 1922	3,180.96	Oct. 1923	25,260,000,000.00
Jan. 1923	17,972.00	Nov. 1923	2,193,600,000,000.00
Feb. 1923	27,918.00	Dec. 1923	 4,200,000,000,000.00



This Konstanz 50 Milliarden (million) Mark overprinted on 5 Mark illustrates the extend of the inflation in Weimar Germany

JOSEPH STALIN

TRANSFORMS THE USSR



Stalin (right), shown here with Lenin, ruled Russia with an iron fist for nearly 30 years

- After V.I. Lenin died in 1924, **Joseph Stalin took control** of the Soviet Union
- His goals included both agricultural and industrial growth
- **Stalin hoped to transform the USSR from a backward rural nation to a major industrial power**



STALIN'S PLANS

- In the first year of his “5-year plan” **Stalin placed all economic activity under strict state control**
- By 1937, Stalin had achieved his goal— **USSR was the world's 2nd largest industrial power**



This 1932 poster championed the Soviet Defense industry

STALIN MURDERS MILLIONS OF SOVIETS



Labor camp workers in Siberia --
Stalin sent millions of political
prisoners to labor camps

- In his desire to purge (eliminate) anyone who threatened his power, Stalin was responsible for the deaths of 8 – 13 million of his own Soviet citizens
- Millions more died of famine caused by his economic policies .

TOTALITARIAN STATE

- By 1939, Stalin firmly established a **totalitarian government** in the USSR
- In a totalitarian state **the government suppresses all opposition and has strict control** over the citizens who have no civil rights



In totalitarian states citizens are expected to treat the dictator with adoration

THE RISE OF FASCISM IN ITALY



- While Stalin was consolidating his power in the Soviet Union, **Benito Mussolini** was establishing a totalitarian regime in Italy
- **Mussolini** seized power, taking advantage of high unemployment, inflation and a middle-class fear of Communism

MUSSOLINI CREATES FASCIST PARTY



- Mussolini was a strong public speaker who appealed to Italian national pride
- By 1921, Mussolini had established the Fascist Party -- **Fascism stressed nationalism and militarism** and placed the interest of the state above the interests of the individual



MUSSOLINI MARCHES ON ROME

- Despite the fact that King Emmanuel II had already agreed to turn power over to Mussolini (IL DUCE), he staged a mock takeover by marching his black shirts through the streets of Rome in October, 1922



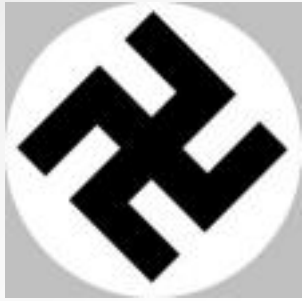
Mussolini marches on Rome, 1922

NAZIS TAKE OVER GERMANY



Hitler, far left, shown during WWI

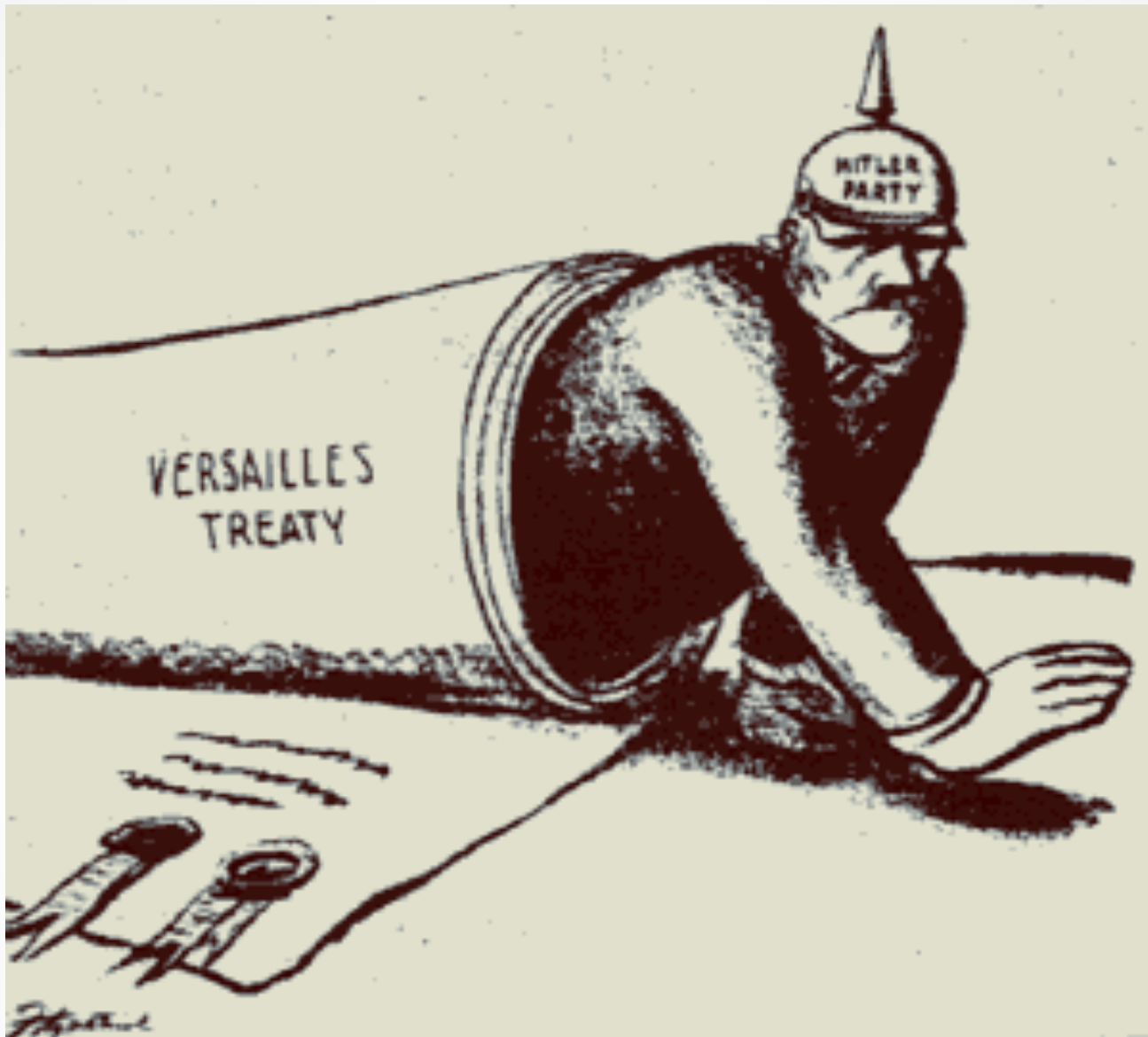
- Meanwhile in Germany, Adolf Hitler followed a similar path to Mussolini
- At the end of WWI he was a jobless soldier drifting around Germany
- In 1919, Hitler joined a struggling group called the National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazis) and soon rose to power
- (Despite its name the party had no ties to socialism)



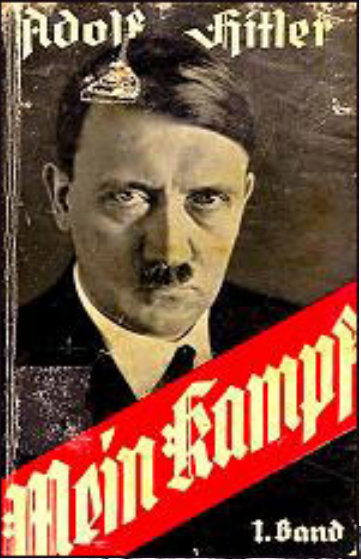
HITLER GAINS FOLLOWING

- **Hitler's ability as a public speaker and organizer drew many followers**
- He quickly became the Nazi Party leader
- **Calling himself "Der Fuhrer"** (the leader) he promised to return Germany to its old glory





Hitler rose to power in part by criticizing the Versailles Treaty as unfair and humiliating to the proud German nation



HITLER'S BELIEFS

- Hitler explained his beliefs in his book, **Mein Kampf** (My Struggle)
- He wanted to unite all **German-speaking** people under one **grand Empire**
- He wanted **racial purity** – “inferior” races such as Jews, Slavs and all non-whites were to form a work force for the “**master race**” – blond, blue-eyed “**Aryans**” •



He alone, who owns the youth, gains the Future!
-- Adolf Hitler, speech at the Reichsparteitag, 1935



LEBENSRAUM

- **Another element of Hitler's grand design was national expansion**
- Hitler called it **Lebensraum** or living space
- Hitler believed that for **Germany to thrive it needed more land** at the expense of her neighbors



Hitler posed an immediate threat to Czechoslovakia, Poland, Austria, France, Belgium and the Netherlands

HITLER APPOINTED CHANCELLOR

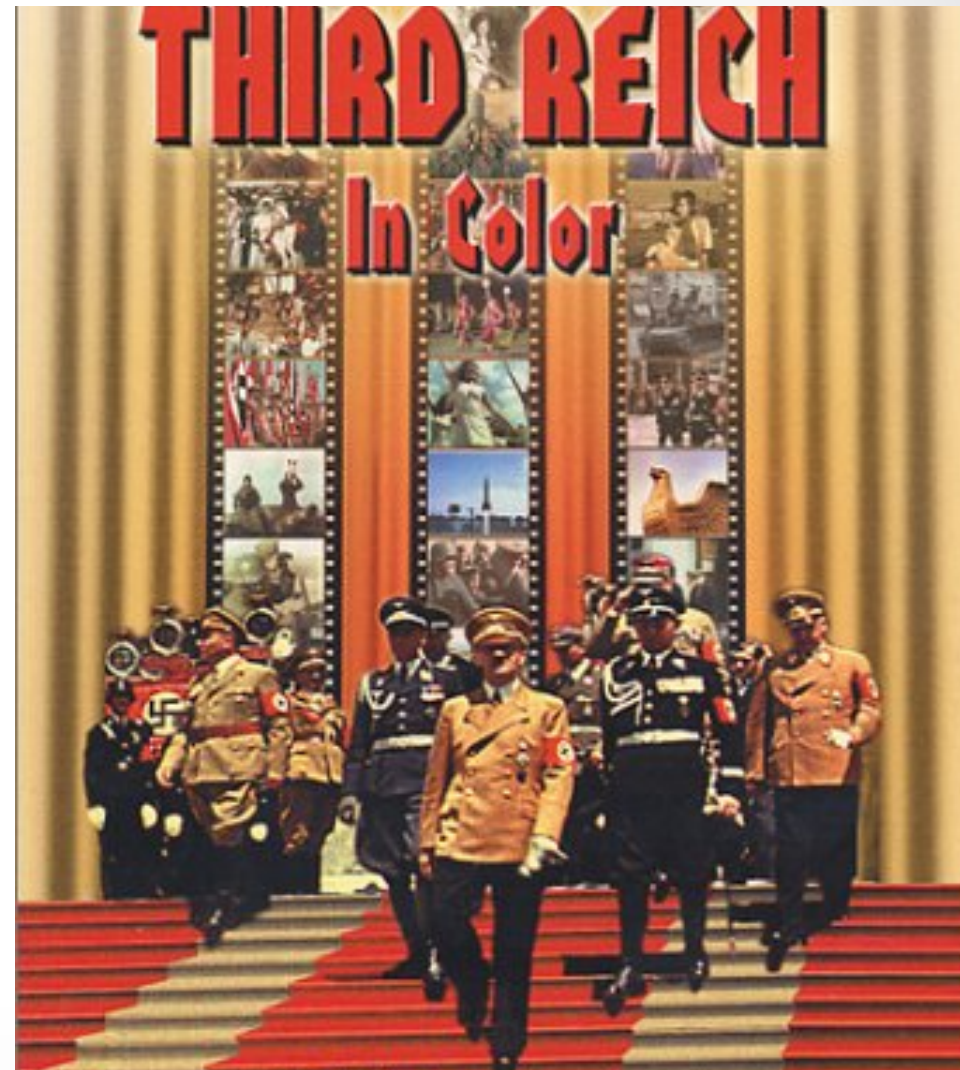


- Hitler was appointed chancellor by the aging President Hindenburg of the Weimar Republic

- By mid-1932, the Nazis had become the strongest political party in Germany
- In January of 1933, Hitler was appointed Chancellor (Prime Minister)
- **Once in office he quickly dismantled Germany's democratic Weimar Republic and replaced it with a totalitarian government**

THE THIRD REICH

- Once in power, Hitler established the Third Reich, or Third German Empire
- The first was during the Middle Ages and the Second came with the Unification of Germany in 1871
- According to Hitler the Third Reich would last 1,000 years



MILITANTS GAIN CONTROL OF JAPAN



- Halfway around the world, nationalistic leaders were seizing control of the Imperial government of Japan
- Like Hitler, they desired living space for their growing population

JAPAN IN THE 1930s

- **The 1930s were** years of fear in Japan, **characterized by** the resurgence of right-wing patriotism, the weakening of democratic forces, **domestic terrorist violence** (including an assassination attempt on the emperor in 1932), and stepped-up military aggression abroad



HIROHITO: EMPEROR OF JAPAN



- Emperor Hirohito`s reign lasted from 1926-1989
- Hirohito followed tradition and chose a name for his reign
- His reign was called "Showa", or "Radiating Peace"
- However, **Hirohito began a military buildup with several attacks on China and a dream of Pacific domination**



JAPAN ATTACKS CHINA

- In 1931, Japan attacked the Chinese province of Manchuria
- Swiftly Japan captured the province which is roughly twice the size of Texas

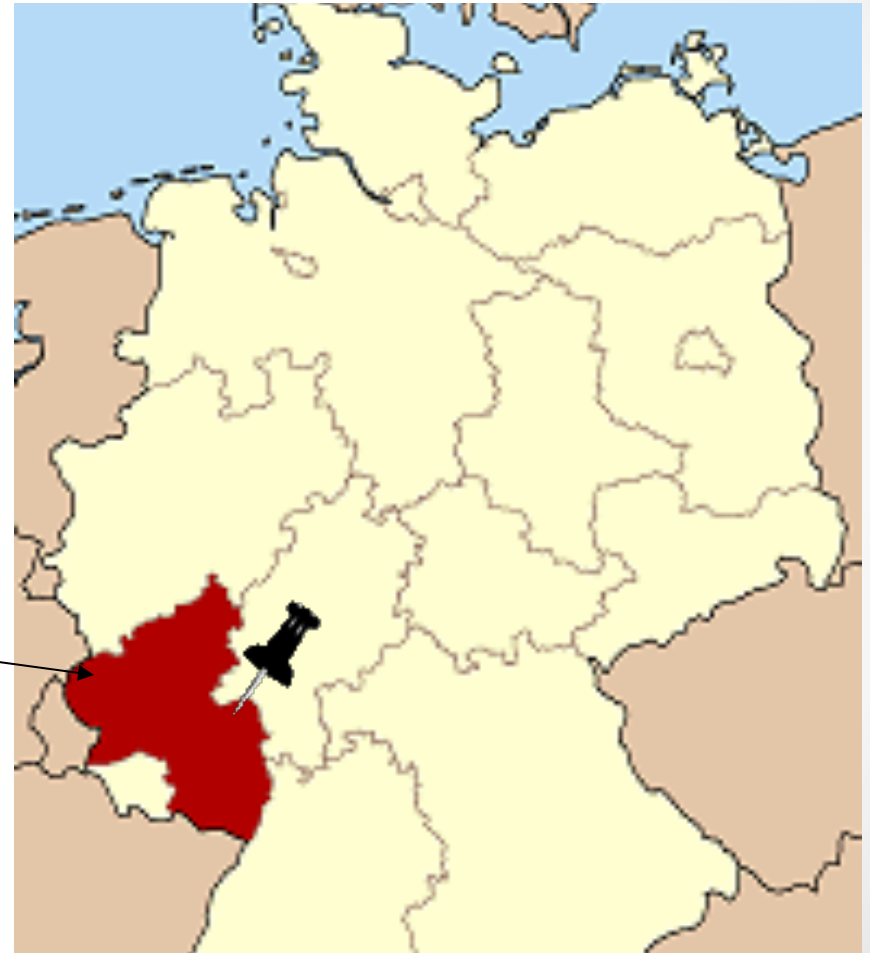


Japanese soldiers in Manchuria



AGGRESSION BEGINS IN EUROPE

- In the early 1930s both Japan and Germany quit the League of Nations
- Hitler then began a huge military build-up (in direct violation of the Treaty of Versailles)
- By 1936 Hitler sent troops into the Rhineland, a German region bordering France and Belgium that was demilitarized by the Versailles Treaty



CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN



*SPANISH LOYALIST AT THE
INSTANT OF DEATH*
by Robert Capra, 1936

- In 1936, a group of Spanish army officers led by **General Francisco Franco**, rebelled against the **Spanish Republic**
- A Civil War ensued as **Hitler and Mussolini supported Franco's fascists** while the western democracies remained neutral



FRANCO'S FASCISTS WIN CIVIL WAR

- **Franco's** victory in 1939 established him as **fascist leader of a totalitarian Spain**
- The Spanish Civil War led to a closer relationship between the German and Italian dictators
- Hitler and Mussolini signed an alliance known as the Rome-Berlin Axis



Franco admires a military parade in Madrid – 500,000 died in the Spanish Civil War

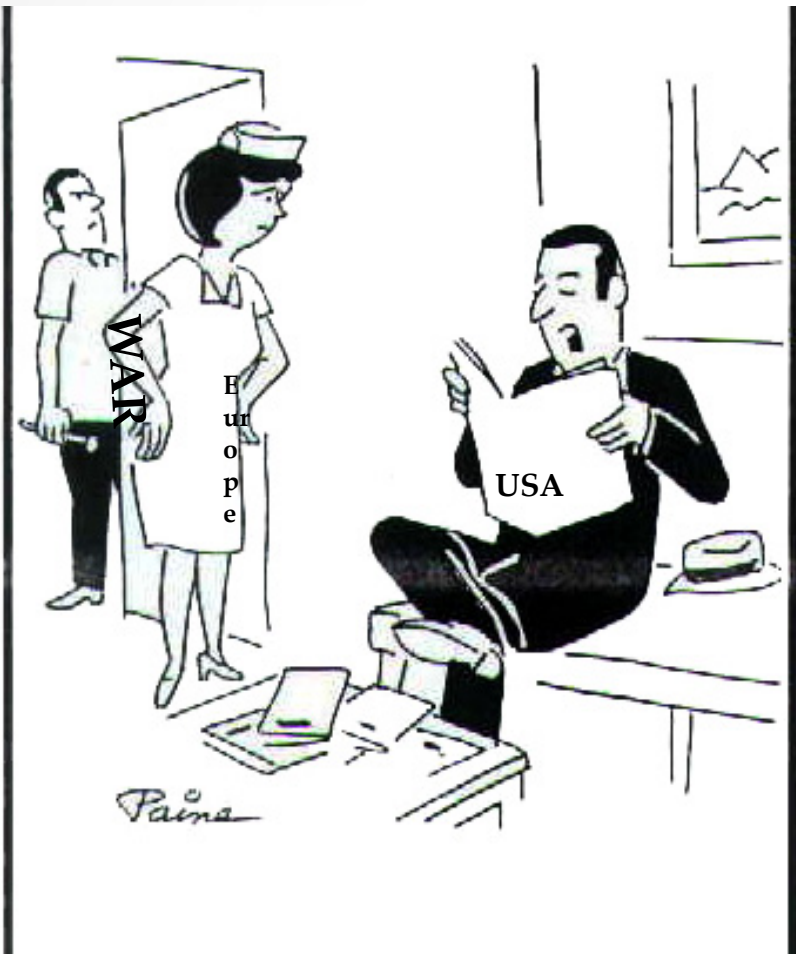
U.S. REMAINS NEUTRAL . . . FOR NOW



- Some critics felt the U.S. might get involved solely to make a profit

- With memories still fresh from WWI, most Americans believed the U.S. should not get involved in the increasing aggression in Europe
- Some critics believed banks and manufacturers were pushing for war solely for their own profit
- Critics called them “merchants of death”

CONGRESS STAYS NEUTRAL



- Congress, too, pushed neutrality
- **Congress passed a series of Neutrality Acts**
- The first two acts outlawed arms sales or loans to nations at war
- The third act outlawed arms sales or loans to nations fighting civil wars

U.S. NEUTRALITY IS TESTED

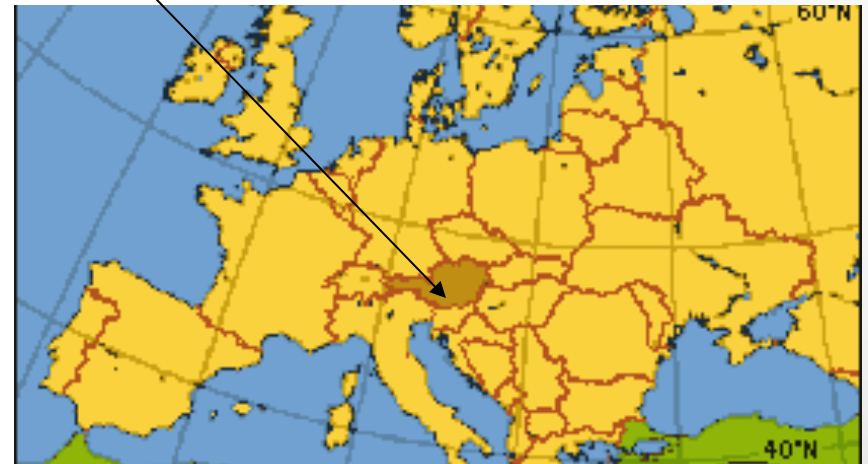


FDR speech
in Chicago,
10/05/1937

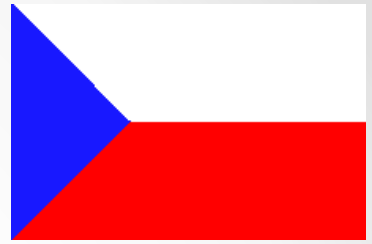
- **After Japan renewed attacks on China in 1937, FDR sent arms and supplies to China**
- He got around the Neutrality Acts because Japan had not actually declared war on China
- **FDR promised in a speech in Chicago to “take a stand against aggression”**

SECTION 2: WAR IN EUROPE

- Late in 1937, Hitler was anxious to start his assault on Europe
- **Austria was the first target**
- The majority of Austria's 6 million people favored unification with Germany
- On March 12, 1938, **German troops marched into Austria unopposed**
- A day later, Germany announced its union with Austria



CZECHOSLOVAKIA NEXT

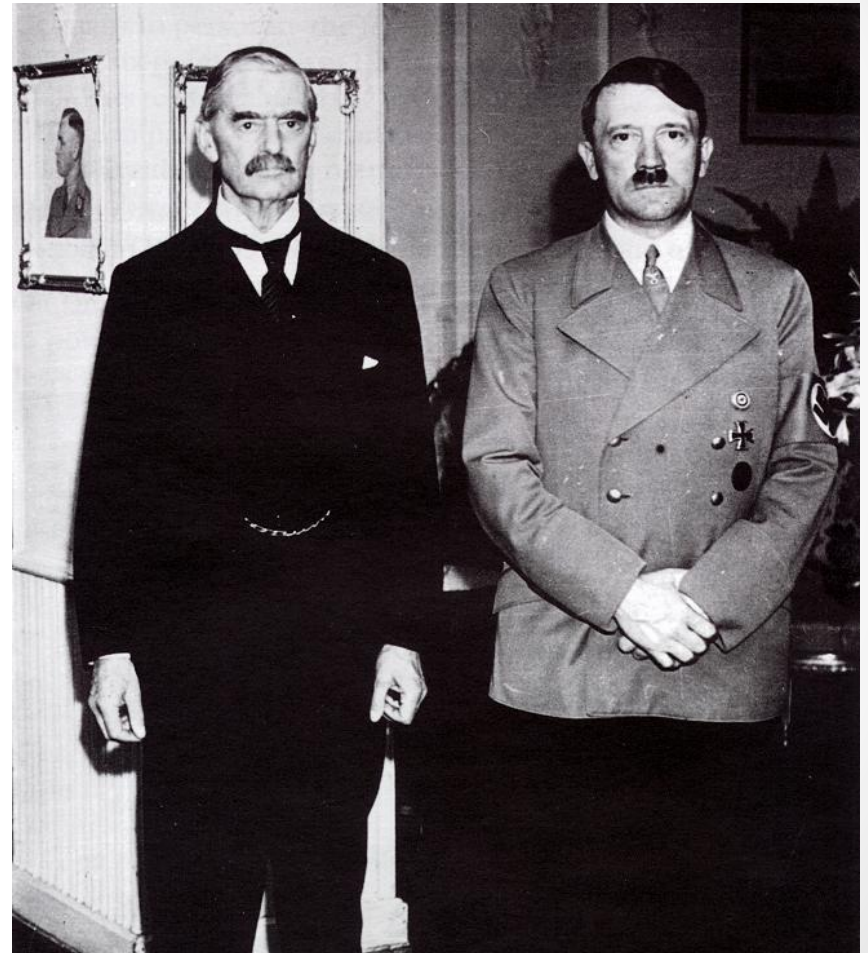


Sudetenland

- Hitler then turned to Czechoslovakia
- About 3 million German-speaking people lived in the western border regions of Czechoslovakia called the Sudetenland
- Hitler built up troops on the border . . .

HITLER MAKES A DEAL

- Then, just as an attack on Czechoslovakia seemed imminent, **Hitler invited French leader Edouard Daladier and British leader Neville Chamberlain to meet with him in Munich** (Italy was there too)
- In Munich he promised that the annexation of the Sudetenland would be his “last territorial demand”



Chamberlain and Hitler at the Munich Conference, 1938

Munich Conference, 1938



From left to right; British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, French Prime Minister Eduard Deladier, German Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, Italian leader Benito Mussolini and Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano at the Munich Conference, September 1938

“PEACE IN OUR TIMES!?”

- Chamberlain and Daladier believed Hitler and **signed the Munich Agreement** in September of 1938



Chamberlain: Peace in our t

- This agreement turned over the Sudetenland to Germany without a single shot fired
- Chamberlain returned to England and announced, *“I have come back from Germany with peace with honor. I believe it is peace in our time.”*

APPEASEMENT CRITICS

- Critics of Chamberlain included English politician and future Prime Minister **Winston Churchill** who said Europe had adopted a dangerous **policy of appeasement** – or giving up principles to pacify an aggressor



GERMAN OFFENSIVE BEGINS



German troops invade

- Czechoslovakia in March of 1939

- Despite the Munich Agreement, Hitler was not finished expanding the German Empire
- March, 15 1939: German troops poured into what remained of Czechoslovakia
- **At nightfall Hitler declared, “Czechoslovakia has ceased to exist”**

NEXT TARGET: POLAND

- Hitler next turned toward Germany's eastern neighbor – Poland
- Many thought Hitler was bluffing because an attack on Poland surely would bring USSR, Britain and France into war
- As tensions rose over Poland, **Stalin shocked everyone by signing a Non-Aggression Pact with Hitler**
- Once bitter enemies now Communist Russia and Fascist Germany now vowed to never attack each other



BLITZKRIEG IN POLAND



BRUTE FORCE: Germans marched through the streets of Polish towns and adorned buildings with swastikas

- As day broke on September 1, 1939, the German **Luftwaffe (air force)** roared over Poland raining bombs on airfields, military bases, railroads and cities
- **German tanks raced across Polish countryside**

WORLD WAR II BEGINS

- After the Polish invasion, **Britain and France declared war on Germany**
- Too late to save Poland, the Allies focused on getting troops to the front in time to stop Germany's **Blitzkrieg strategy** (Lightning War – fast moving tanks and powerful aircraft)



STALIN ATTACKS EASTERN POLAND



- While Hitler was blitzing western Poland, Stalin was attacking the east
- **Stalin and Hitler had secretly agreed to divide Poland**
- Later in 1939, Stalin attacked and defeated Finland while Hitler conquered Norway and Denmark



THE SCUM
OF THE EARTH,
I BELIEVE

THE BLOODY
ASSASSIN OF
THE WORKERS
I PRESUME?

POLICE

STALIN & HITLER ROLL

- After occupying Poland, Stalin annexed the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania
- Hitler, meanwhile successfully attacked the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg



Time was running out on the Allies

FRANCE AND BRITAIN GO IT ALONE



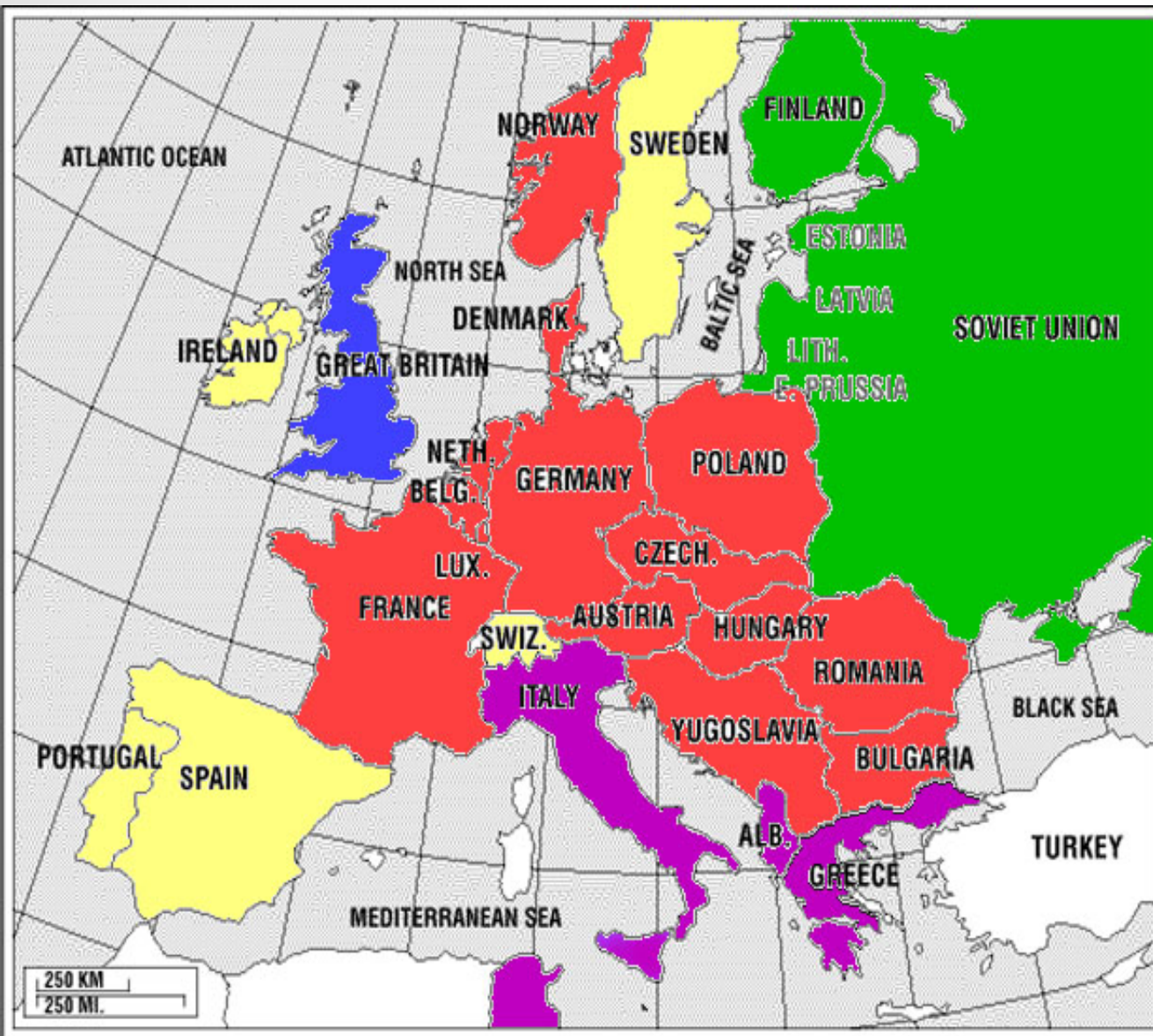
- **The Maginot Line** (a series of trenches and fortifications built along the eastern France) **proved ineffective** as Hitler's troops and tanks detoured through the "impassable" Ardennes wooded ravines in NE France

FRANCE FALLS

- Italy, allied with Germany, invaded France from the south as the Germans closed in on Paris from the north
- **France surrendered in June of 1940**
- After France fell, a French General named Charles de Gaulle fled to England and set up a French government in exile



EUROPE 1940- BRITAIN GOES IT ALONE



KEY

Red - Nazi occupied and controlled

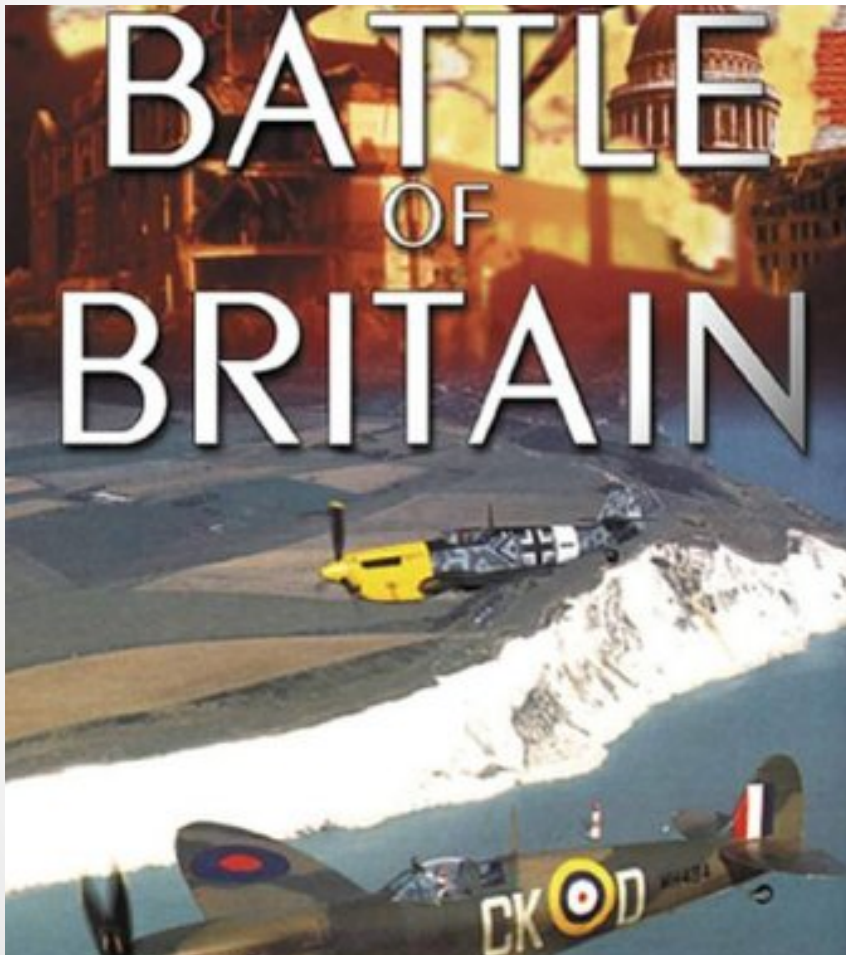
Purple - Nazi controlled under Mussolini

Blue - Free country, supported by the United States

Green - Under the control of Josef Stalin of Russia who sided with the Nazis in 1939

Yellow - Neutral, but greatly influenced by Nazis, for example, Spain was under the dictatorship of General Franco who was controlled by Hitler

THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN



- In the summer of 1940 Germany launched an air attack on England
- **The goal was to bomb England into submission**
- Every night for two solid months, bombers pounded British targets: airfields, military bases and then cities

RAF FIGHTS BACK



- The Royal Air Force fought back bravely with the help of a **new device called radar**
- With radar, British pilots could spot German planes even in darkness
- The British **Spitfire Plane** was instrumental in **downing 175 Nazi planes on September 15, 1940**
- Six weeks later, Hitler called off the attack on England



A Spitfire dogs a German Domier Do-17 as it crosses the Tower of London