

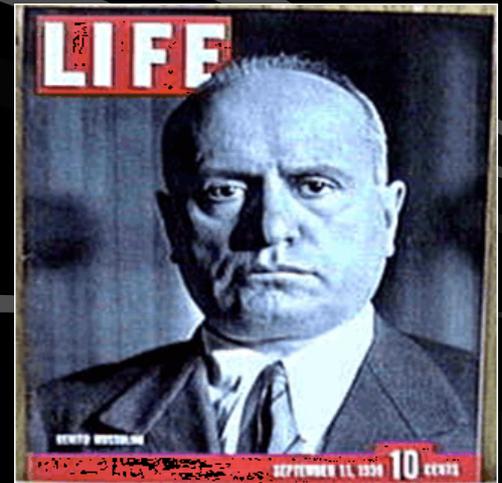
AIM

**How did dictators
threaten world
peace in the 1930's?**



Rise of Dictators

- Dictator is a ruler who has complete power over a country



A Dictator in the Soviet Union (U.S.S.R) Joseph Stalin

- Came into power after Lenin's death in 1924 and ruled as **dictator**
- Stalin ruled a **totalitarian state**
- Single party controls the government and every aspect of people's lives
- Through 5 year plans, industry expanded and a modern military force was built



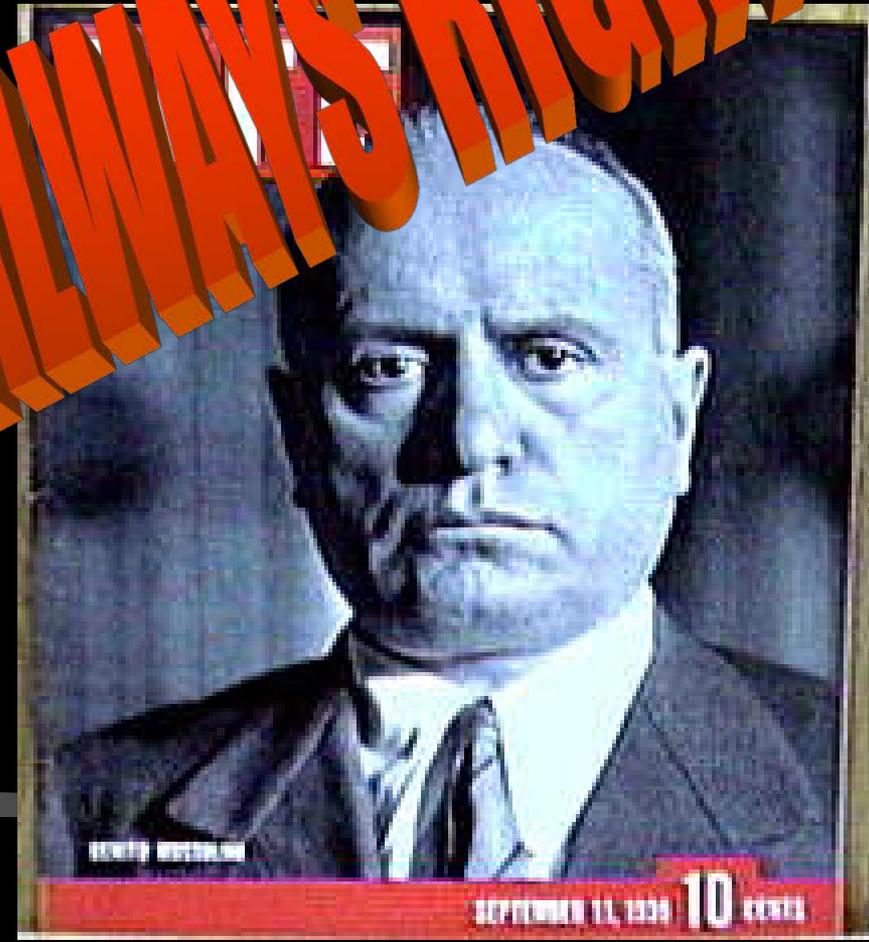
Fascists in Italy

Benito Mussolini

“IL Duce” – The Leader
Seized power in Italy in
1922 as Prime Minister

- Played on public fears about the economy
- Took control of all political parties except his own
- He controlled the press and banned criticism of government

MUSSOLINI IS ALWAYS RIGHT!!



Invading Ethiopia

- Mussolini used foreign conquest to distract Italians from economic problems at home
- Committed acts of **aggression**
 - **Warlike act by one country against another without just cause**
- Mussolini wanted to build a new **Roman Empire**
 - Invaded Ethiopia (Haile Selassie)
 - League of Nations responded weakly (no help)
 - Italy's modern army defeated Ethiopia



Rise of Nazi Germany

Adolf Hitler

- The German economy was devastated due to the depression because Germany was given total blame for the war and pay war **reparations**
- Hitler took advantage over anger of Versailles Treaty and assumed power in Germany, in 1933, and ended German democracy.
- Hitler established a brutal dictatorship through a reign of terror and created a militaristic totalitarian state
- Created the political party: Nazi party
- *Nazi* is a short term for the National Socialist German Workers Party, a right-wing political party formed in 1919 primarily by unemployed German veterans of World War
- Hitler severely restricted basic rights, such as freedom of speech, press, and assembly.
- Hitler and the Nazi party preached religious and racial hatred
- Believed Germans were a superior “Aryan” race
- Blamed Jews for Germany’s troubles



German Military Buildup

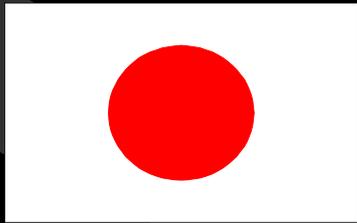
Germany built up its armed forces in violation of the Versailles Treaty.

-In 1936, Germany sent troops into the Rhineland, which under the Treaty of Versailles was to remain free of German forces.

-Violated Treaty of Versailles but Britain and France protested but took no action

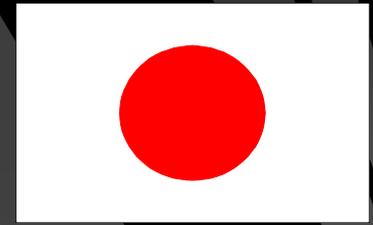
-League of Nations condemned Hitler's actions (took no action to stop it)



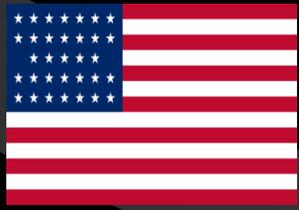


Military Rule in Japan

Hideki Tojo



- In the early 1930's, military leaders took power in Japan
- Japan believed they had a right to an overseas empire
- Japanese forces seized Manchuria
 - Northeastern China and is rich in coal and iron
- China asked the League of Nations for help
- The League condemned aggression but did nothing else
- In the early 1930's, military leaders took power in Japan
- Japan began an all-out war against China, occupying northern and central China



American Foreign Policy



- Americans were too concerned about the depression to care about events overseas
- The U.S. developed an **isolationist** foreign policy and did not want to get involved in Europe and Asia

Neutrality Acts

Laws banned arms sales or loans to countries at war
Limited economic ties to warring nations

FDR's Good Neighbor Policy

-tried to establish friendly relations with Latin American countries

FDR wanted the nations in the Western Hemisphere to stick together in the face of European conflict

How did dictators threaten world peace in the 1930's?

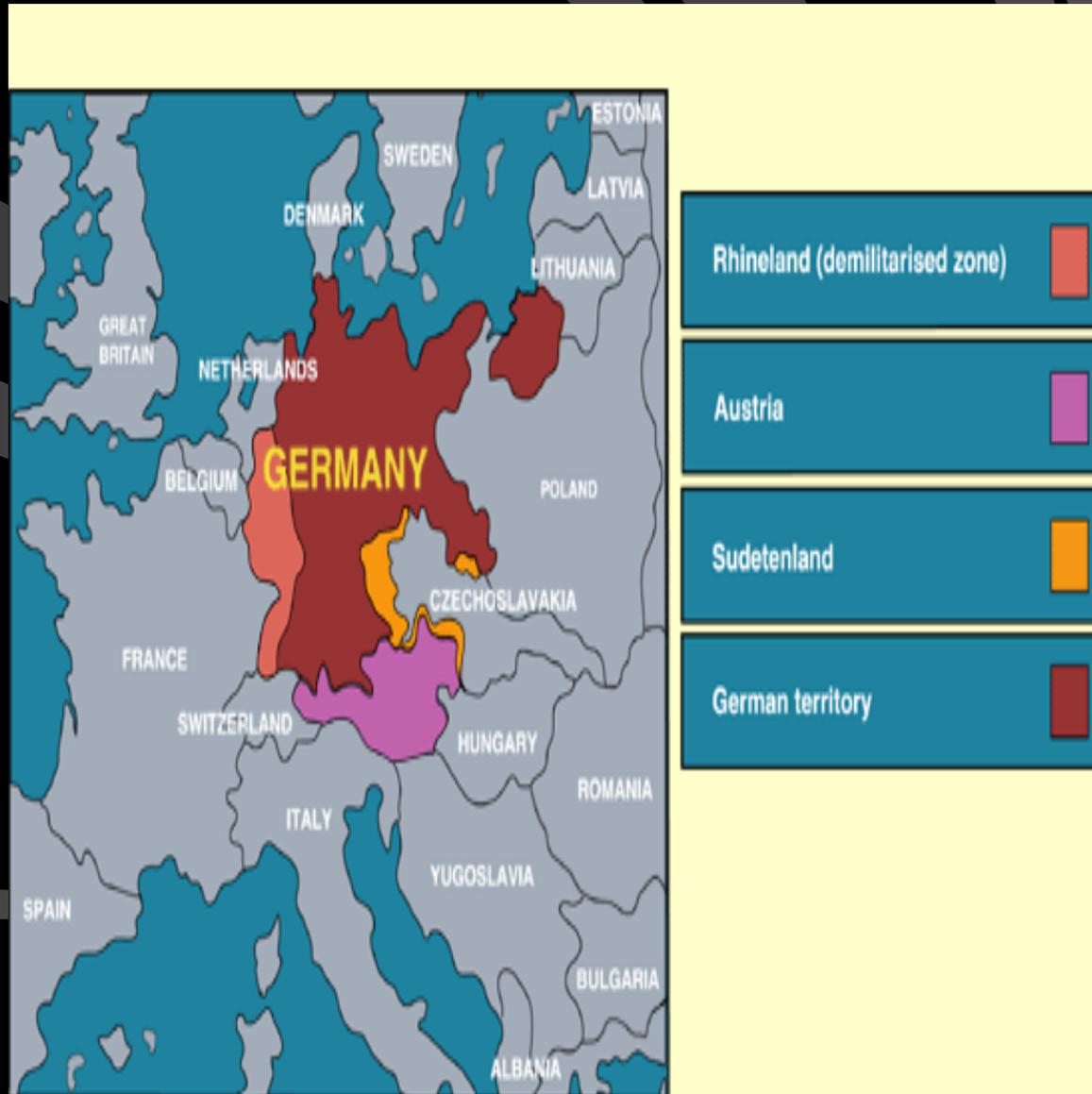
- Built militaristic totalitarian states
- Committed acts of aggression against other countries
- The League of Nations and the U.S, Britain, and France did little to stop Dictators & their aggression toward others

**What were the
primary causes
of World War II?
1939 - 1945**

War In Europe

German expansion

- Hitler **annexed** (took over) Austria
- Claimed the **Sudetenland**, part of Czechoslovakia
- Hitler planned to unite all German speaking people



Munich Conference

- Leaders of Britain, France, Italy, and Germany met in Munich (Germany) in 1938
- Britain and France agreed to give Hitler the Sudetenland, Rhineland and Austria if Hitler agreed to not seek any further territory
- The practice of giving into aggression to avoid war is known as **appeasement**
- Appeasement failed when Germany took the rest of Czechoslovakia
- Appeasement allowed Hitler to grow stronger and become more aggressive



1939 NON-AGGRESSION PACT

- Hitler and Stalin sign a **non-aggression pact**, a promised not to attack each other
- They agree to divide up Poland and other parts of Eastern Europe equally
- This pact allowed Hitler to attack Poland without the threat of Soviet interference



Hitler invades Poland

- Germany launch Blitzkriegs, lightning war used by Hitler that stresses speed, tanks troops, and planes

- Germany blitzkreigs Luxembourg and the Netherlands

- British and French troops could do little to stop Germans.

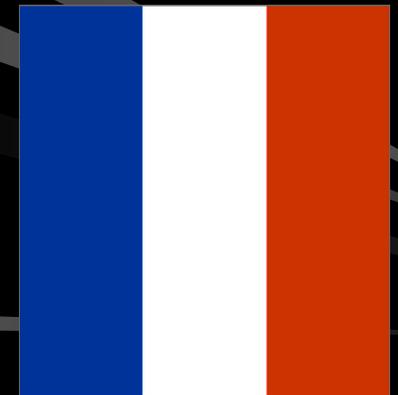
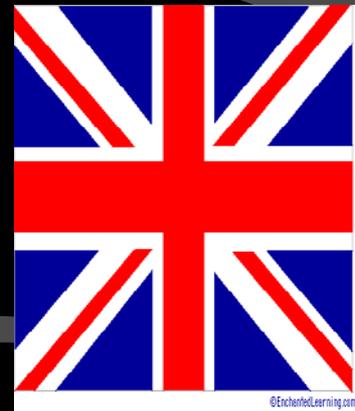


A Global Conflict

After the invasion of Poland:

■ Hitler invades Poland = Beginning of WWII

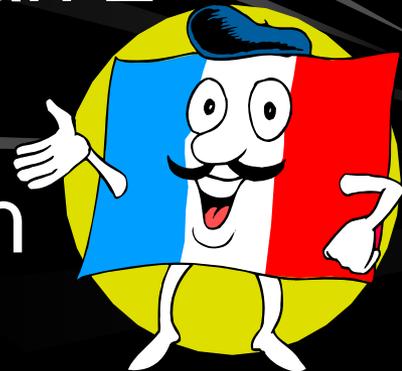
Britain and
France declare
war on Germany
in 1939!!!!



FRANCE SURRENDERS!!!

■ Spring 1940

- Hitler's armies smashed through Denmark, Norway, Holland, and Belgium
- German armies marched into Paris, France in June 1940 (less than 2 weeks)
- Hitler's next target was Britain



Hitler in France



Battle of Britain



- After France fell, Britain stood alone in Europe
- **British Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain** rallied the people as Germany bombed Britain
- Hitler never gets Britain, this was of great importance to the allied war effort.
 - WHY?
 - Britain gave the Allies a place to launch an offensive against Hitler



Scenes from “The Battle of Britain”

Germany’s massive bombardment of Britain



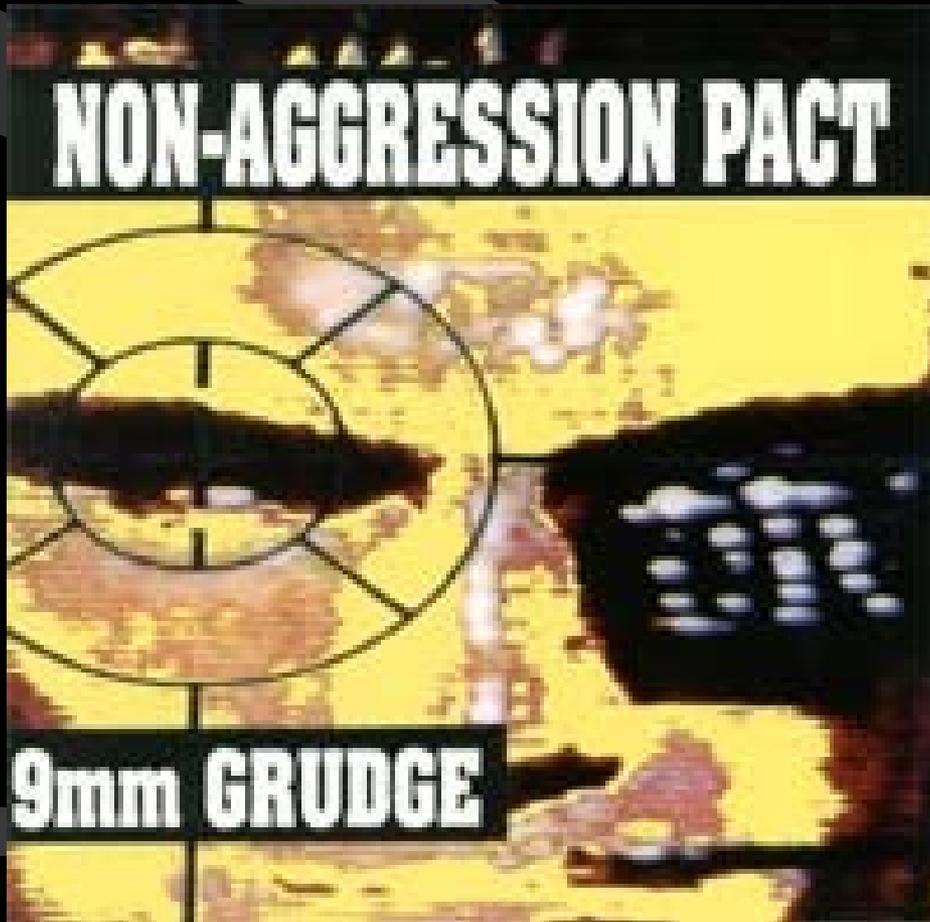








Germany Invades Soviet Union



- Germany invades the Soviet Union and breaks the **Non-Aggression pact**
- The Soviet Union joined the allies in 1941.

What were the primary causes of WWII?

- Rise of Dictators
- Anger over Treaty of Versailles
 - (Italy & Germany)
- Aggression by Germany, Italy, and Japan
- Failure of world powers *and the League of Nations* to stand up to aggression
- The failure of the policy of *appeasement* - (Munich Agreement)

AIM

- Why did the United States enter WWII

FDR and American Policy

- FDR tried to help the allies
 - Asked for repeal of Neutrality laws, *isolationists* in Congress blocked the move
 - Congress agrees to a **cash and carry** plan
 - Allies could pay cash for arms and goods and carry them home in their own ships

Roosevelt is Re-elected

- The threat of war convinces FDR to run for a **third term**
 - FDR wins re-election



**“DON’T CHANGE HORSES
IN MIDSTREAM”**

U.S.A. as the “Arsenal of Democracy”

- FDR asked Congress to pass the **Lend-Lease** act

- **Program in which the United States sent war materials to Allies**

- FDR and Churchill formed the **Atlantic Charter**

- **Pledged to support the right of all people to choose their own form of government**





Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor

- In 1940 Japan joins forces with the AXIS powers
- Japan's war in Asia continued at a brutal pace
- The US tried to stop Japan's aggression by refusing to sell oil and metal to Japan
- An angry Japan launched a surprise attack on the US



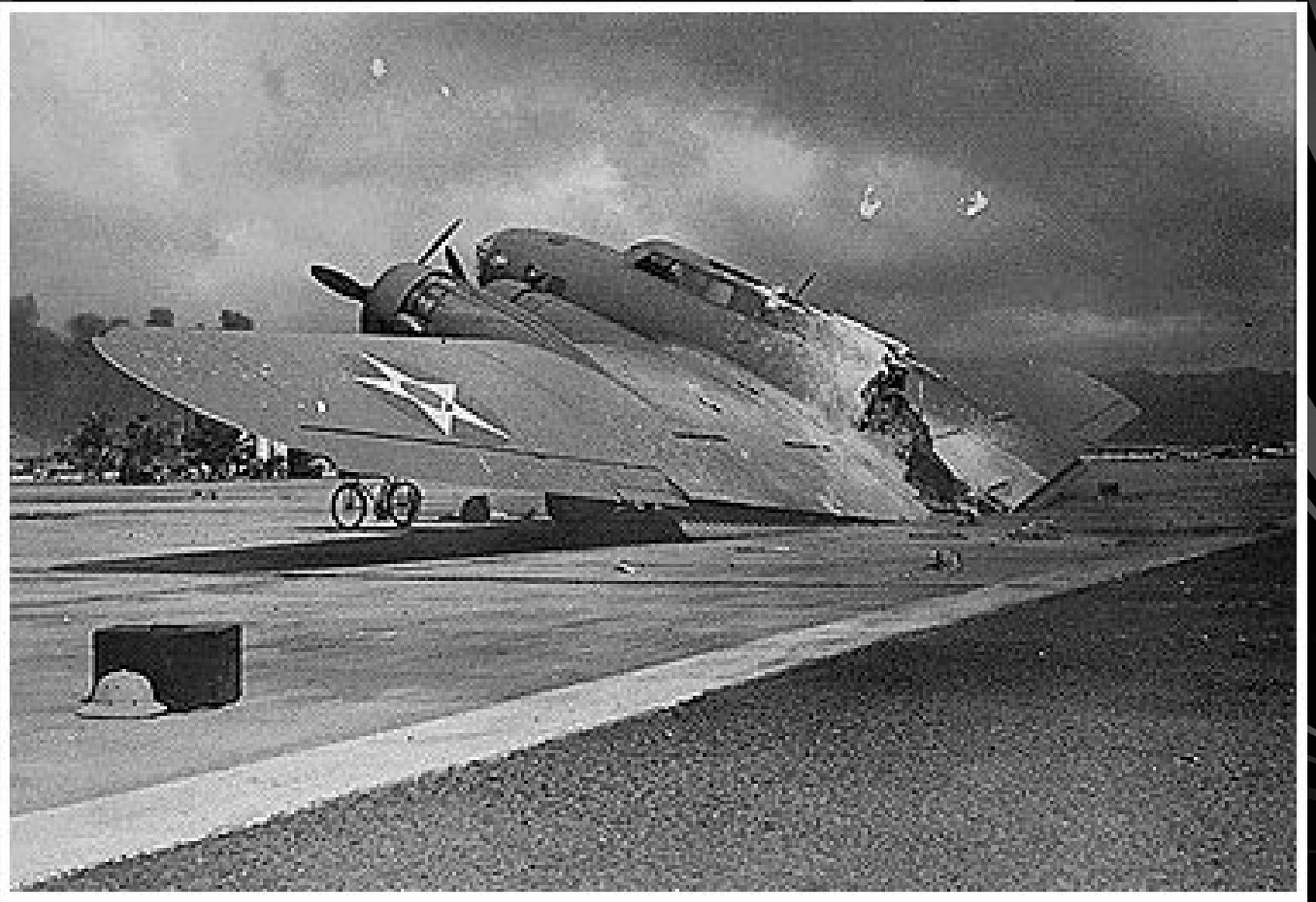
A Day That Will Live in Infamy

- On Sunday, **December 7, 1941**
Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, Hawaii









Declaration of WAR!

- FDR asked Congress for a declaration of war against Japan



Results of Pearl Harbor

- 2400 Americans killed, and the US Pacific fleet destroyed
- Italy and Germany declared war on the US



ALLIES v. AXIS Powers

■ Later, the **Allied powers**

would include:

- Great Britain
- France
- Soviet Union
- United States

■ **Axis powers**

- Italy and Japan join Germany to form the