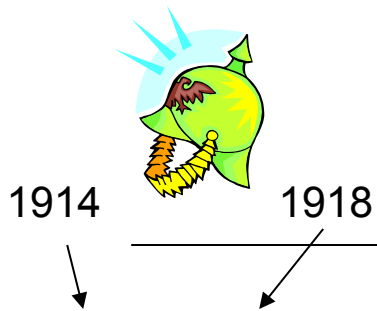


Between the Wars Timeline



1914

1918

WWI

- 10 million casualties
- Versailles Treaty: Germany blamed, reparations, took colonies, occupied Germany

I. Aggression and Appeasement

A. Europe was destroyed & needed to be Rebuilt

- unemployment
- mood of despair across Europe and World
- inflation and Great Depression
- Germany especially suffering with huge debts AND a new government

B. Many countries turned to leaders who Promised to solve problems

- Germany: Hitler – you are great, blamed Jews, promised jobs, Germany great
- Italy: Mussolini – Fascism=all sacrifice to your country
- USSR: Stalin- industrialize; spread communism
- Japan: Military Leader (Tojo): invaded China and Pacific Islands; aggression

1939

1945

WWII

Fascism and Totalitarianism



Fascism (“fasces”)



Mussolini Coined
the term Fascism

Word comes from the Latin word ‘fasces’ meaning a bundle of rods tied around an ax handle. This emblem existed during the Roman Empire and had symbolized unity and authority.



Key Ideas

- Fascism is the glorification of the state.
- It condemns democracy because political parties destroy the unity of the state.
- It is an Authoritarian Government that is NOT Communist.

Government



One party system
guided by a single
strong ruler

Despised socialism
and communism.





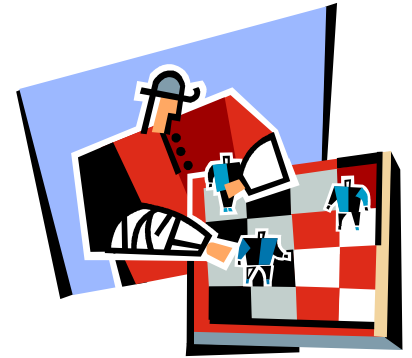
Aggressive Nationalism

- Strong nations needed to take over weaker ones.
- Desire for peace = weakness
- Loyalty!!
- **Glorified military sacrifice**





TOTALitarianism



Key Idea: single party
dictatorship that CONTROLS
EVERY ASPECT
of the lives of its people.

- No individual rights
- Must obey government without question
- Supported extreme nationalism
- Control of all means of communication-
censorship
- Police spies and state terrorism



Fascism is not just a racist, nationalist or extreme right wing movement. It can and does use these ideas to build its movement. Hitler and the Nazis used anti-semitism as a way of whipping up the anger of the middle classes, getting them to have someone to blame for the crisis in society and mobilizing them on the streets.

But Mussolini and the Italian Fascists did not use anti-semitism or racism to build their movement. Instead Mussolini talked of being for the "little man" and against the big trusts (companies). He also talked of a national revolution. What was common to both Germany and Italy was the fascists organised gangs to attack the workers movement, to terrorise it.

Fascism in Italy

- Post war Unrest
 - Serious political and economic problems after WWI
 - Unrest among workers
- Benito Mussolini
 - Strong Nationalist
 - After WWI organized war veterans- Fascist Party
 - Set out to bind Italians together
- Fascism
 - Glorification of the state
 - Supported one-party system guided by strong ruler
 - Despised socialism and communism- defended private ownership and enterprise
 - Aggressive nationalism



- Appeal of Fascism
 - Veterans of WWI
 - Nationalists
 - Middle and upper class
- Mussolini Takes Over
 - Black Shirts
 - “March on Rome”
- Italy as a Fascist State
 - Outlawed all Opposition
 - “Mussolini is always right”
 - Schools
 - Aggressive Foreign Policy



Soviet Union- Rise of Totalitarianism

Lenin and the Bolshevik Party creation of the communist state

Stalin- Five Year Plans

Rise of Totalitarianism

a totalitarian state: the government is a single-party dictatorship that

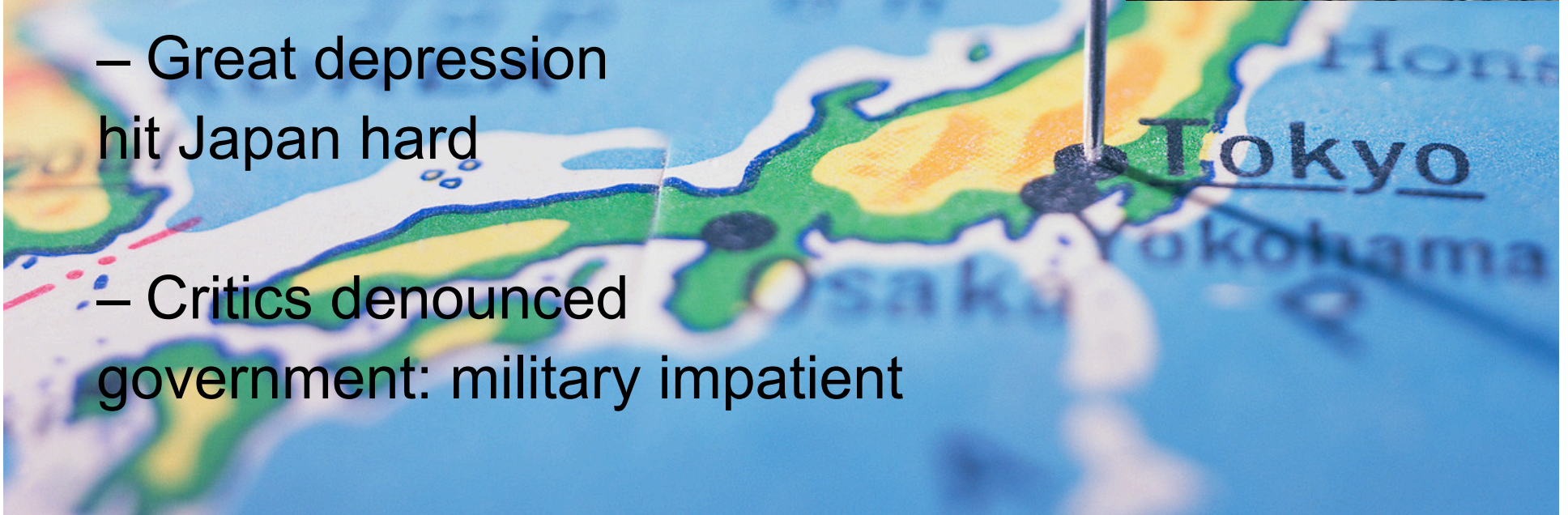
controls every aspect of the lives of it's citizens.

Stalin had a shaky relationship with Western Europe joined the League of Nations in 1933.



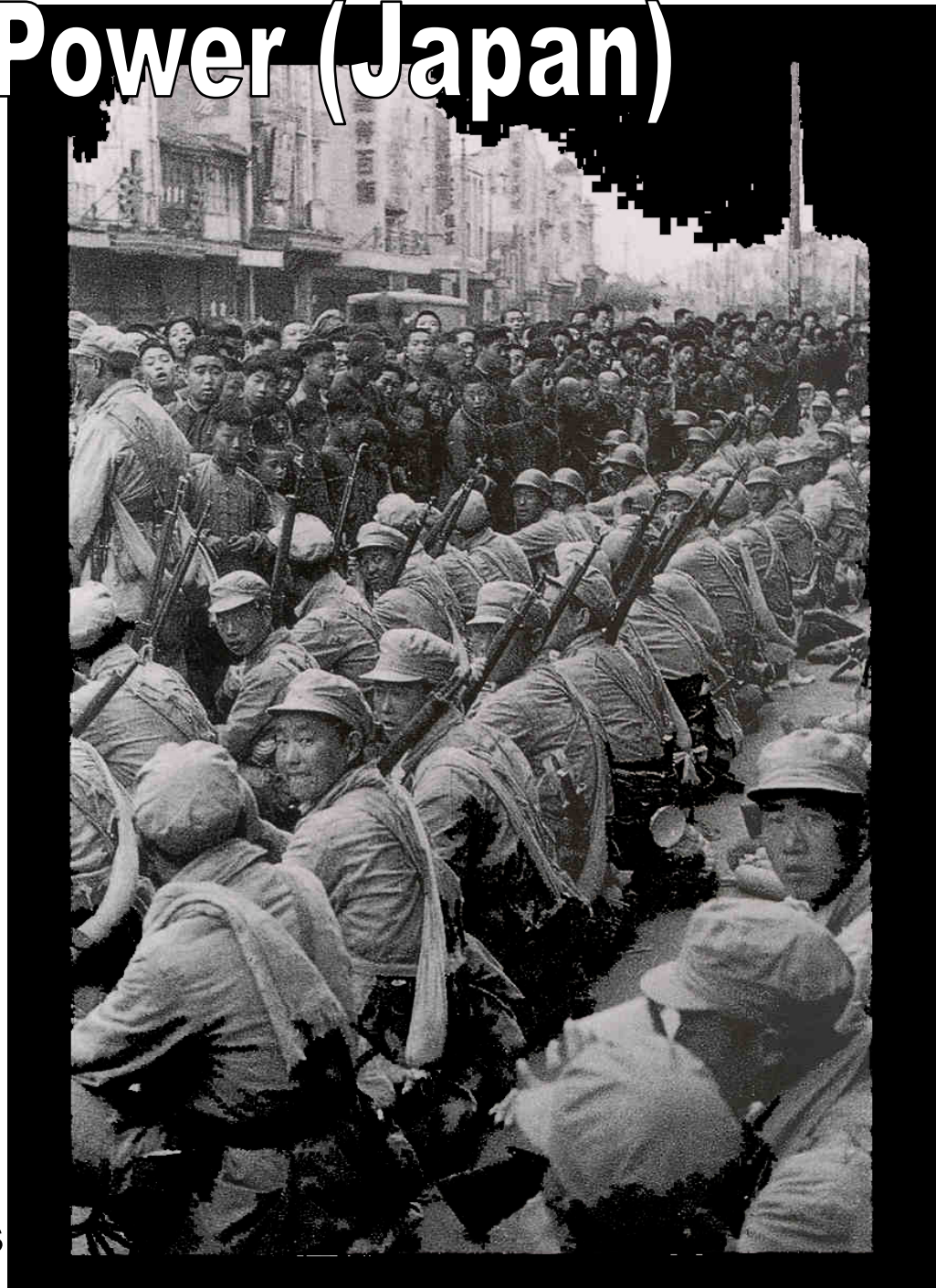
Militarism in Japan

- Impact of Great Depression
 - Japan had emerged from WWI with a prosperous economy and established democratic reforms
 - Great depression hit Japan hard
 - Critics denounced government: military impatient

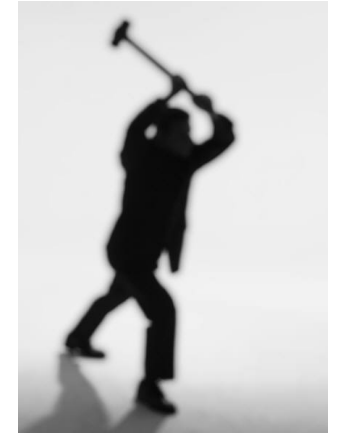


Military in Power (Japan)

- History of respect
- Military began to take matters into their own hands
- Invasion of Manchuria
- Prime minister resigned to protest
- Successor assassinated
- May 1932 Military dictatorship established
- No one strong leader-
Small group ruled
- Censorship; secret police; schools



Aggression



- Dependent on world markets
- Military government sets out to acquire security with overseas empires
- Took Manchuria- China protested – League of Nations condemned Japan- Japan withdrew from League of Nations
- 1930's Japan sought support from fascist powers
- 1936 signed military agreement with Nazi Germany





Rise of Nazi Germany

- Weimar Republic
 - Established 2 days before end of WWI

1. Faced enormous problems
 1. Signed Versailles Treaty
 2. “stabbed in the back”
 3. Scapegoat
 4. Inflation and Great Depression



Adolph Hitler

- Born in Austria 1889
- Dropped out of high school in 1905 and moved to Vienna
- Failed as an artist
- In Austria he picked up on violent anti-Semitism
- Joined the army during WWI- emerged as an extreme nationalist
- Settled in Munich, Germany- very powerful speaker
- By 1921 gained control of the National Socialist German Worker's Party- NAZI Party



Growth of Nazi Power

- Party grew rapidly
- Incredible inflation
- Wild, emotional speeches by Hitler
- Uprising in Munich
- Mein Kampf
- Appeal of the Nazi Party
 - Benefits to peasants
 - Support from wealthy business leaders provided free meals and companionship
 - People found hope in order, unity and national strength
- 1932 Paul Von Hindenburg (German Prez)



The Third Reich

- Hindenburg died in 1934
- Fuhrer
- Totalitarian Rule
- Campaign against Jews
 - Nurenburg Laws 1935
- Economic Recovery
- Plans for Expansion

