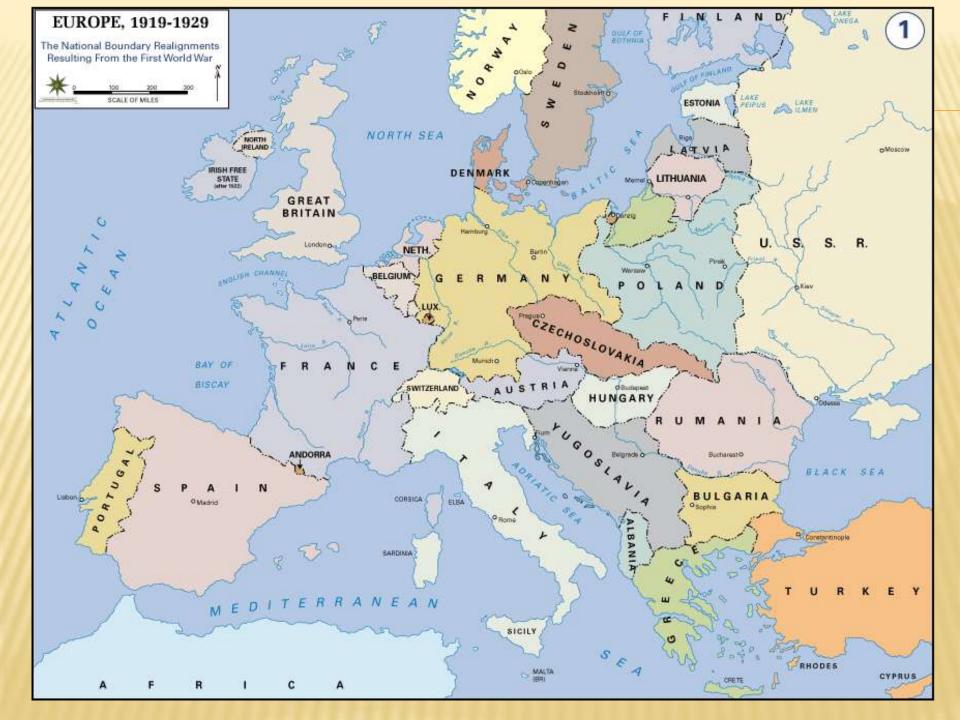
THE RISE OF THE DICTATORS



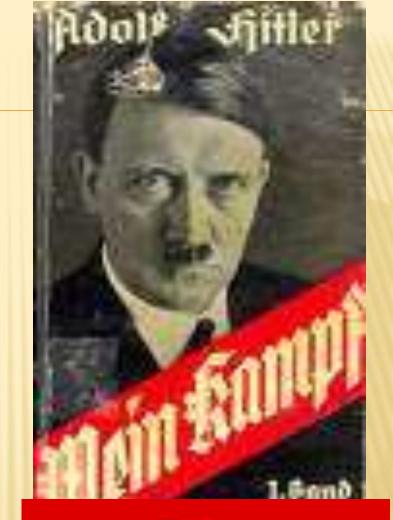
GERMANY BEFORE WWII

- Hitler was a decorated war hero
- Angered by the Treaty of Versailles
- Becomes leader of the German Workers Party
- Forms an alliance with Mussolini



GERMANY BEFORE WWII

- In 1923 Hitler and the Nazi party try take over the German government by force called the Beer Hall Putsch.
- They fail, and Hitler is tried for treason.
- Hitler serves eight months in prison and writes Mein Kampf while there.
- Hitler gains more of a following in Germany, the people like his ideas.
- <u>https://nb.khanacademy.org/humanities/history</u>/ <u>/euro-hist/hitler-nazis/v/hitler-s-beer-hall-</u>





MEIN KAMPF





"If we pass all the causes of the German collapse in review, the ultimate and most decisive remains the failure to recognize the racial problem and especially the Jewish menace.

The defeats on the battlefield in August, 1918, would have been child's play to bear. They stood in no proportion to the victories of our people. It was not they that caused our downfall; no, it was brought about by that power which prepared these defeats by systematically over many decades robbing our people of the political and moral instincts and forces which alone make nations capable and hence worthy of existence.

In heedlessly ignoring -the question of the preservation of the racial foundations of our nation, the old Reich disregarded the sole right which gives life in this world."

HITLER-ONCE IN POWER

- × Hitler vows to make Germany great again
- To "Claim its rightful place in the Sun."
- Hitler begins to implement his plan- (found in his book <u>Mein Kampf</u>)
 - + Rearm Germany
 - + Unite the German people in one country (all German speaking people;

+ Ethnically Cleanse German Territory (all non-Aryan...Jews, Gypsies)

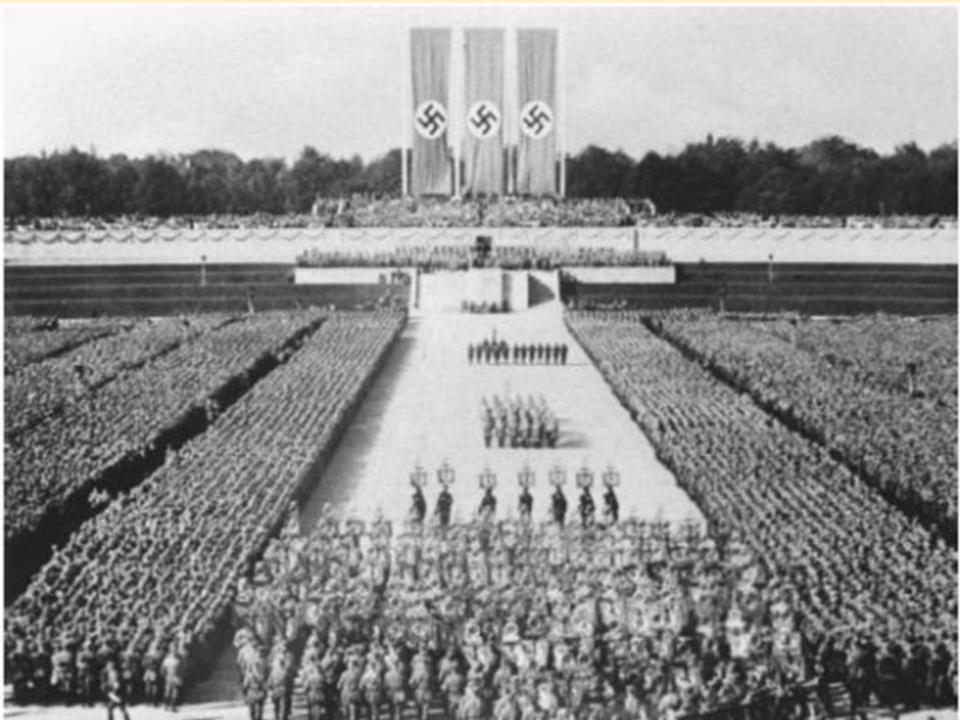


GERMANY BEFORE WWII

- In 1933 Hitler becomes the Chancellor
- Reichstag fire = Hitler has emergency powers
- * The Enabling Law is passed which allows Hitler to make laws without having to have them approved by anyone, including the Parliament.







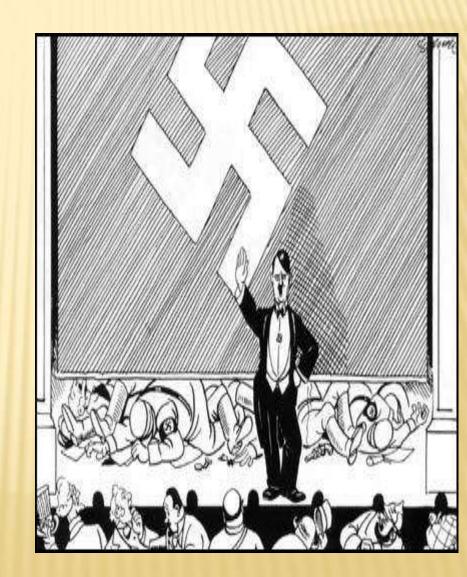
CONCENTRATION CAMPS

- In 1933 -first Concentration camp is opened at Dachau.
 - + It used to jail members of the Communist party.
- Trade unions became banned
- Jews were banned from working in government.
- Nuremburg Laws
 - + Jews were banned from marrying Aryans, and sexual relations between Jews and non-Jews was forbidden. Jews also lost their right to German citizenship.



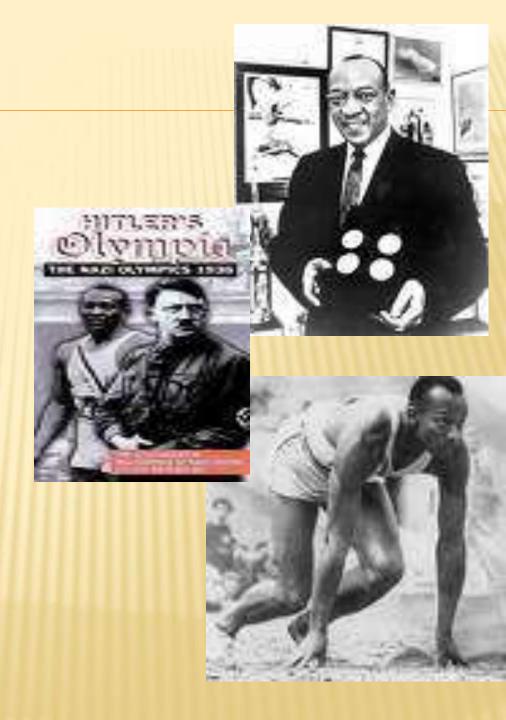
NIGHT OF THE LONG KNIVES

- × June 30th, 1934
- The systematic execution of political rivals of Hitler carried out by the SS called the Night of the Long Knives.
- Estimates range from 250-1000 people were executed on this day.



1936 OLYMPICS

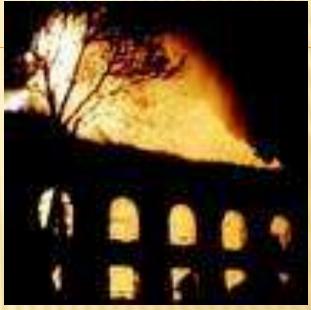
- Germany hosted the Olympics.
- Hitler's plan was to use the event to spread Nazi propaganda.
- His plans were spoiled when a black man, Jesse Owens, won four gold medals.
- To Hitler blacks were an inferior race.



GERMANY BEFORE WWII

- Kristallnacht (The Night of Broken Glass)
 - + 1938
 - + Jewish shops, homes, and Synagogues were attacked.
 - + Thousands of Jews were arrested and sent to concentration camps
- This was the beginning of the Holocaust, the extermination of millions of Jews.
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lv-030F581U
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QEcB7FX2U







1. Why was Hitler thrown in jail?

2. What was Mein Kampf and what was the plan Hitler outlined in it?

3. What role did the Reichstag fire play in Hitler gaining absolute power in Germany?

4. What were the first concentration camps used for?

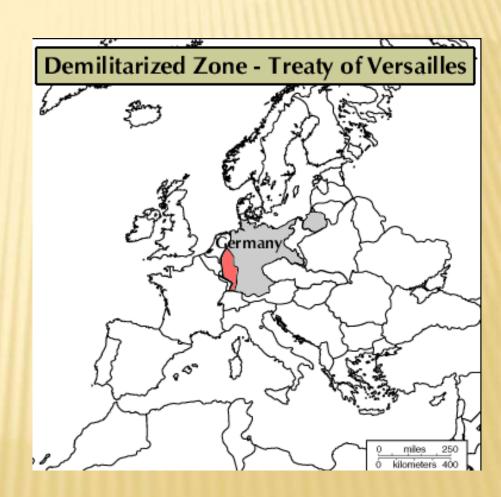
5. What was the Night of the Long Knives?

6. How were the 1936 Olympics a success and failure for Hitler and the Nazi party?

7. What was Kristallnacht?

WAR ESCALATES IN EUROPE

- * 1936 German troops occupy the Rhineland, bordering France and Belgium.
- ★ 1938 Germany annexed Austria.
- Both of these actions violated the Versailles Treaty.



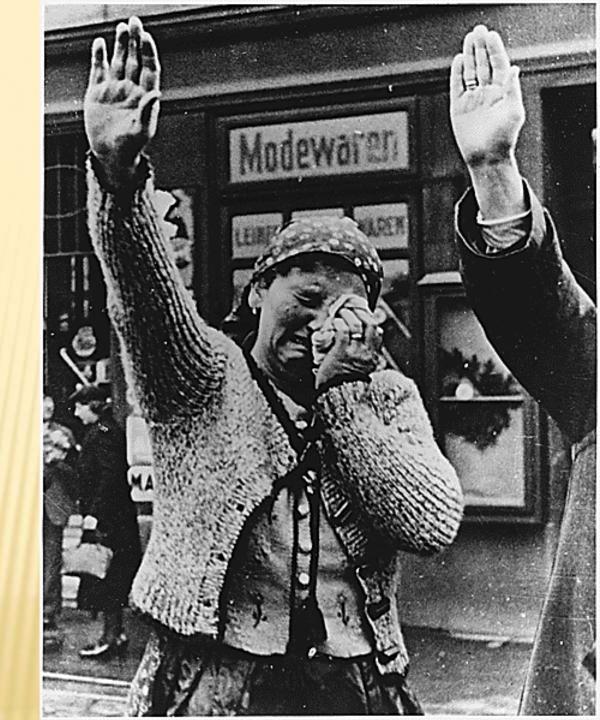
WAR ESCALATES IN EUROPE



* 1938 – Germany claimed the Sudetenland, a part of Czechoslovakia where some German speaking people lived.

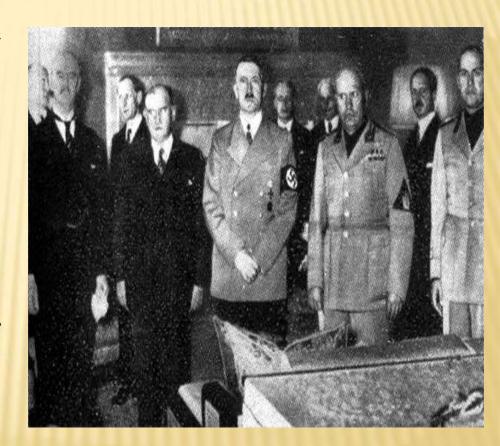
Sudetenland	
German territory	

- A Sudetenland woman weeps tears of joy when German troops enter the territory.
- They hoped the Nazis would end the depression in their country
- However, this worried Great Britain and France who feared another war



WAR ESCALATES IN EUROPE

- × 1938 −Munich Conference
 - + Hitler promises to take all of Czechoslovakia
 - + Promises not to take any more land
 - + Great Britain & France threaten war with Hitler if he invades another country.





•Britain and France gave into Germany hoping that it would avoid warfare. This was known as appeasement.

Soviet poster of the 1930's by Kukryniksy on the Munich agreement.

EUROPEAN APPEASEMENT

- One of the huge lessons of World War II that is brought up again and again is the idea of <u>Appeasement</u> (giving in to demands as an expedient to avoid a conflict or difficult struggle)
- The powers of <u>France</u>, <u>Great Britain</u> and others in <u>Europe</u> have been accused of appeasing Hitler when they should have stopped his early demands.
- The idea is that perhaps Hitler could have been stopped. Before he was too powerful.
- By giving in to Hitler's demands, it encouraged him to push further and brought another Global War
- British Prime Minister <u>Nevielle Chamberlain</u> will always be remembered for his appeasement of Hitler. ("Peace in Our Time") Munich Agreement

WORLD WAR II

- **×** 1939 −**Nazi-Soviet Pact**
 - + Hitler and Stalin agreed not to attack one another.
 - + Agreed to divide Poland and Eastern Europe amongst themselves.
- September 1, 1939 Germany invaded Poland without having to fear of a Soviet attack.
- Britain and France declared war on Germany.

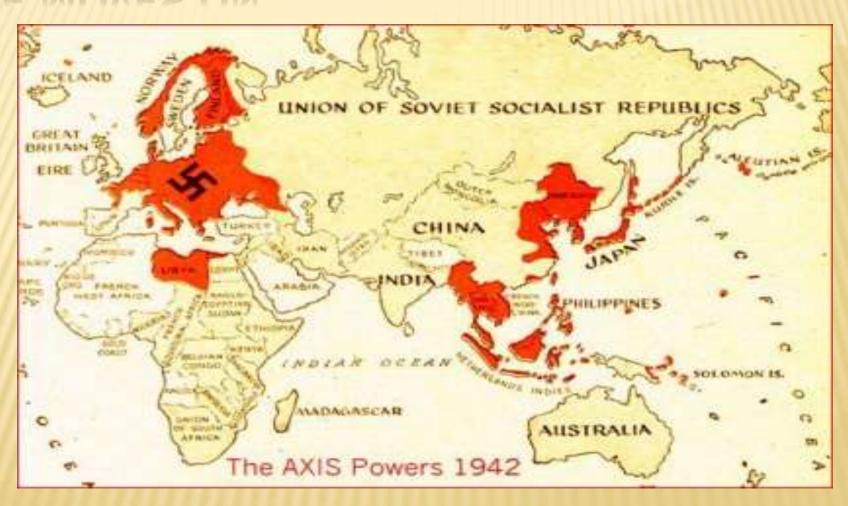


WORLD WAR II

- × 1939 Blitzkrieg
 - + German for lightning war
 - + Hitler wanted to defeat Poland in six weeks to focus on France
 - + New and inexperienced Polish army is unprepared
 - + Poland is defeated by the Germans



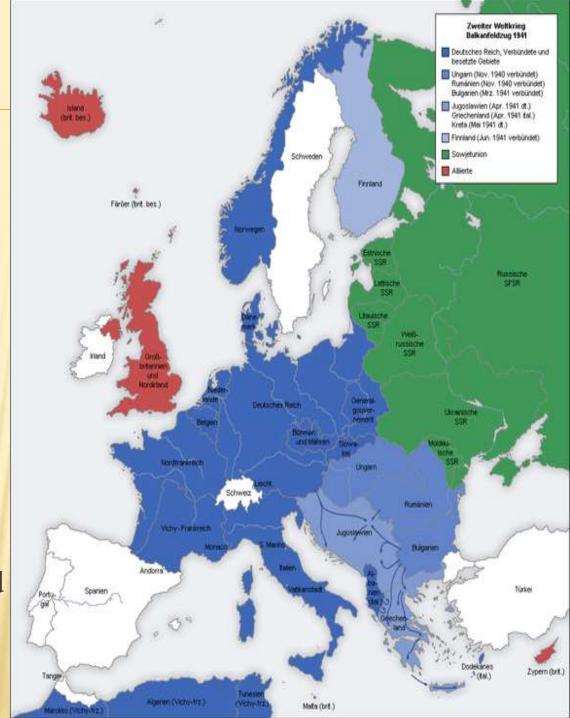
AFTER HITLER INVADES POLAND: HE MOVES ON



WORLD WAR II

- ★ 1940 Germany conquers:
 - + Denmark
 - + Belgium
 - + Holland
 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zqb58cSE7Z
 - + Norway
 - + France

Each country was conquered within days



AMERICA'S RESPONSE

- Support for isolation emerged out of WWI and remained a strong influence until 1941
- President Roosevelt had hoped for at least a modest American role in maintaining peace, but largely was dissuaded by isolationists
- * 1935 Neutrality Acts were passed when Mussolini's Italy invaded Ethiopia and established an arms embargo against any side in a military conflict

"CASH AND CARRY"

- Neutrality acts led to the US "cash and carry" policy by which the US would only sell non military goods to countries in conflict as long as they paid in cash and carried (shipped) their own goods
- * By 1940 public opinion had drastically shifted away from isolationism with most people seeing Germany as a threat to the United States (Burke-Wadsworth Act Passed-Peacetime Draft)

END OF NEUTRALITY

- Late into 1940 Roosevelt began to abandon isolationism in favor of giving support to Britain and France against Germany
- Lend-Lease Policy was purposed- Bankrupt Britain could no longer afford cash and carry support
 - + Allowed the government not only to sell but also to lend or lease armaments to any nation deemed "pivotal to the defense of the United States"





WORLD WAR II

* 1941 – Germany
launched a surprise
attack on the Soviet
Union. The U.S. decided
to extend Lend-Lease aid
to the Soviets as well.



ATLANTIC CHARTER

- × August 1941
- Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt meeting on British ship off Newfoundland
- Document created which the two nations set out "certain common principles" on which to base "a better future for the world" and the "final destruction of the Nazi tyranny"



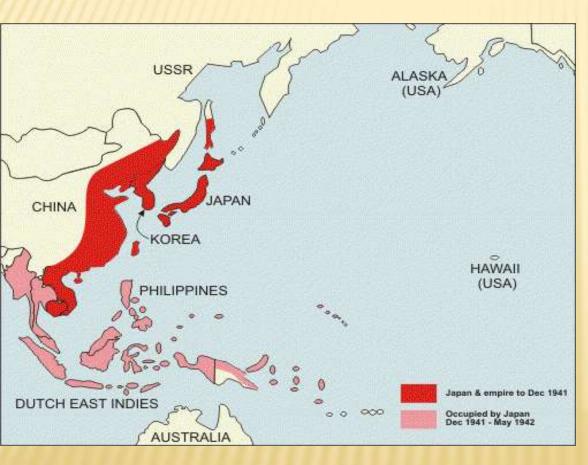


JAPAN

- Japan felt that they had the right to start an overseas empire, like Britain and France.
- In 1931, Japan seizedManchuria, China, for itsvaluable coal and iron.
- Roosevelt condemned the invasion and put economic sanctions on Japan



JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA



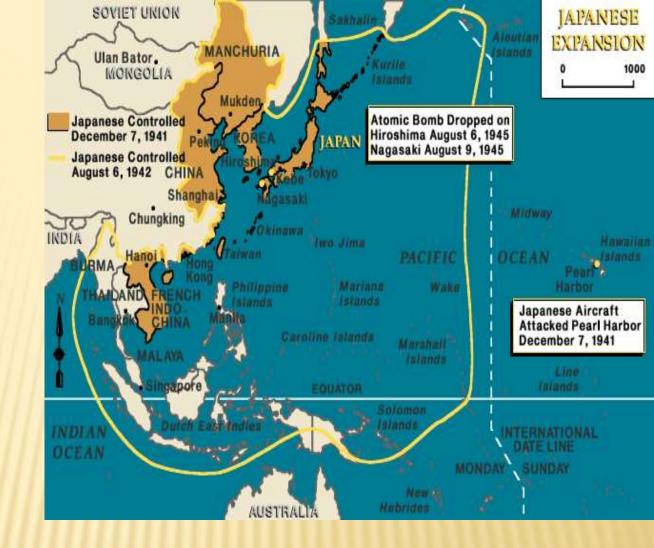
- Sept. 8, 1931 : Japan occupies Manchuria Province
- Mar. 9, 1932 : Japan sets Pu-Yi as the puppet emperor of Manchuria
- July 7, 1937 : Sino-Japanese War begins

NANJING HOLOCAUST

- × 300,000 Chinese killed in 6 weeks
- Roughly 8,333 Chinese killed per day, every day, for 6 weeks
- In Auschwitz the peak for one day was 6,000
- Japan killed Chinese by hand, Nazi's performed systematic gassing



- •The League of Nations failed to help China.
- •1937, Japan began an all out attack on China,
- •Eventually conquered Korea and French Indo-China.



JAPAN

US & JAPANESE AGGRESSION

- × U.S. Freezes Japanese investments after invasion of Indochina (Vietnam) 1940
- Japanese sign the Tripartite Pact- a loose defensive alliance with Germany and Italy 1940
- * Leader of War Party elected prime minister Hedeki Tojo
- * Most people in the US State Department thought that the Japanese would move first not against US territory but against British or Dutch possessions in SE Asia

•On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked the U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

•Approximately 2,400 Americans were killed and most the Pacific fleet was destroyed.

•The U.S. declared war on Japan the following day, officially entering World War II.

•https://www.youtube.com/wat ch?v=VBdIR7_B3JA



How Hollywood Saw It:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sv1niwxQgoY

PEARL HARBOR

THE U.S. IS ATTACKED!

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Yesterday, December 7, 1941 — a date which will live in infamy — the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The United States was at peace with the nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its Government and its Emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after Japanese air 1. In what events did Hitler break the Treaty of Versailles?

2. What was the Munich Conference and what was the outcome?

3. What strategy did Hitler use when invading into Poland?

4. What was the agreement reached by the Nazi's and Soviets?

5. Why were the Neutrality Acts signed in 1935 and what did they say? 6. Explain the American policies of "Cash and Carry" and "Lend and Lease".

7. What was the Atlantic Charter?

8. Why did Japan expand into Manchuria in 1932?

9. What was the Sino-Japanese War?