



The Rise Of Dictators In Europe

American Isolationism

 WWI disillusioned many Americans about further international involvement.

 The U.S. was in a major depression throughout the 1930s and was mostly concerned with its own problems.

 Conflict in Europe seemed distant, and the U.S. tried to remain neutral. This policy weakened the European democracies.



Worldwide Economic Depression

- ↓ After WWI many European economies were unstable.
- ↓ The boom in the U.S. throughout the 1920s helped sustain worldwide trade.
- ↓ The 1929 stock market crash in the U.S. and the resulting Great Depression spread throughout the world. U.S. restrictive tariff policies worsened the depression.
- ↓ As economies plummeted and unemployment rose, many people turned to powerful leaders and governments who promised success through military buildup and the conquest of territory.



German breadlines



Japanese children eating radish roots during famine

Treaty of Versailles

 After Germany lost WWI, the winning nations drafted a treaty to address issues such as territorial adjustments, reparations, armament restrictions, and war guilt. The treaty punished Germany and left bitter feelings.

 Germany was forced to accept all the blame for the war and pay millions in reparations to Britain and France.

 Italy was disappointed that it was denied territory promised by Britain and France.

The Treaty of Versailles: Major Provisions

League of Nations

- International peace organization; enemy and neutral nations initially excluded
- Germany and Russia excluded

Territorial Losses

- Germany returns Alsace-Lorraine to France; French border extended to west bank of Rhine River
- Germany surrenders all of its overseas colonies in Africa and the Pacific

Military Restrictions

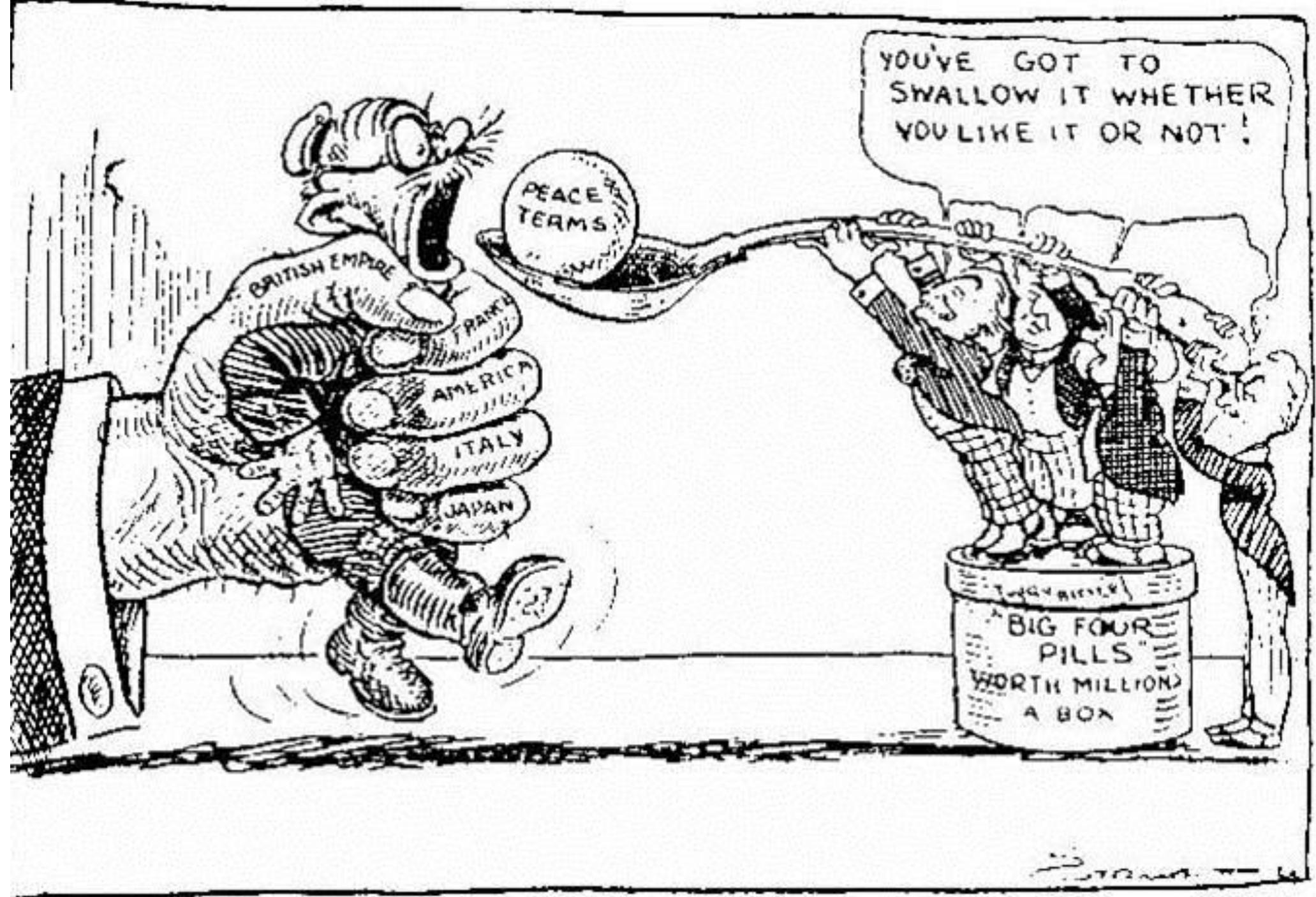
- Limits set on the size of the German army
- Germany prohibited from importing or manufacturing weapons or war material
- Germany forbidden to build or buy submarines or have an air force

War Guilt

- Sole responsibility for the war placed on Germany's shoulders
- Germany forced to pay the Allies \$33 billion in reparations over 30 years

SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Charts

1. **Analyzing Issues** *In what ways did the treaty punish Germany?*
2. **Clarifying** *What two provinces were returned to France as a result of the treaty?*



YOU'VE GOT TO SWALLOW IT WHETHER YOU LIKE IT OR NOT!

PEACE TERMS

BRITISH EMPIRE

FRANCE

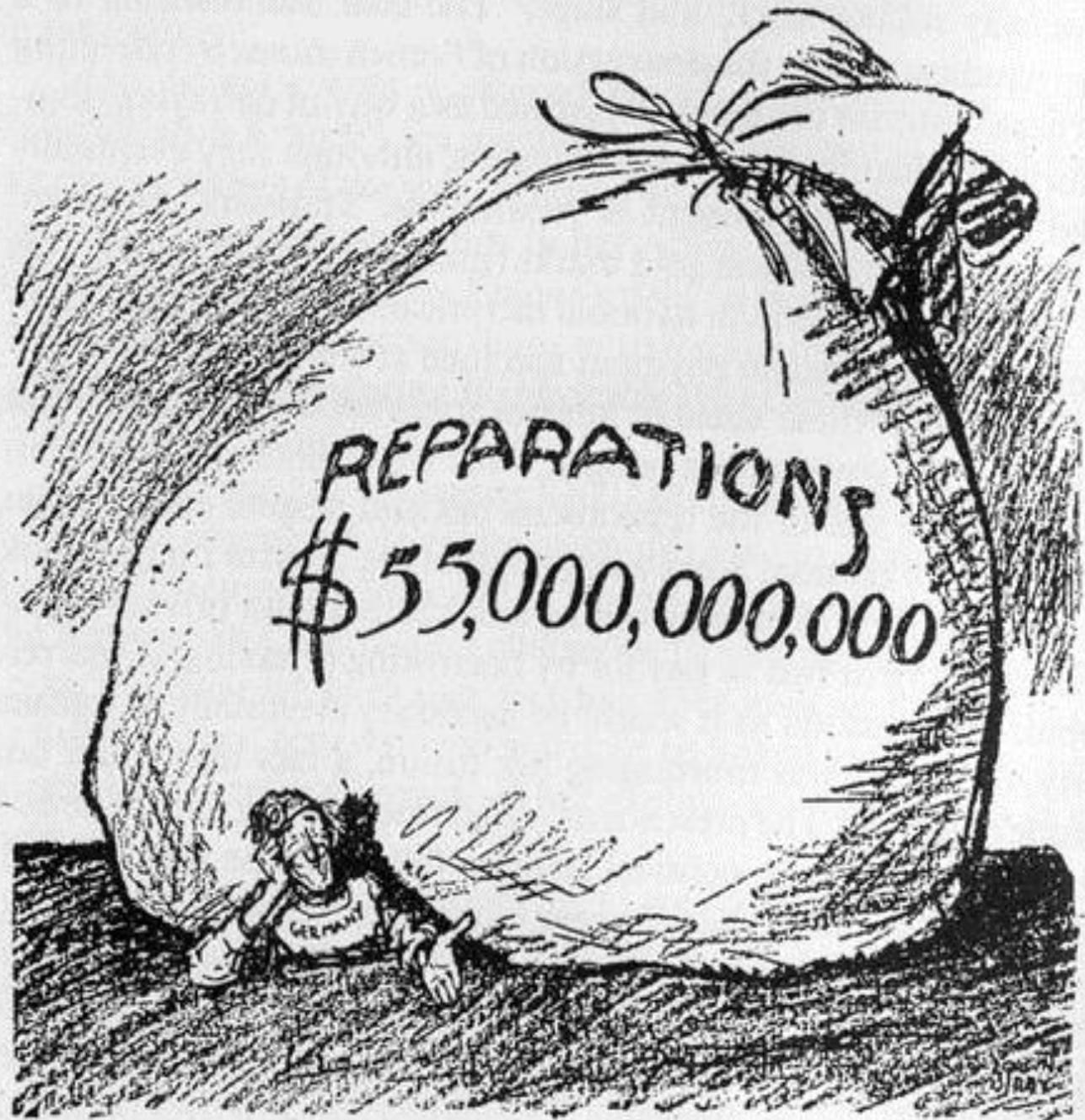
AMERICA

ITALY

JAPAN

"BIG FOUR PILLS"
WORTH MILLIONS
A BOX

STANLEY



“Let’s see
you collect
it.”

—New York
World.

JAY

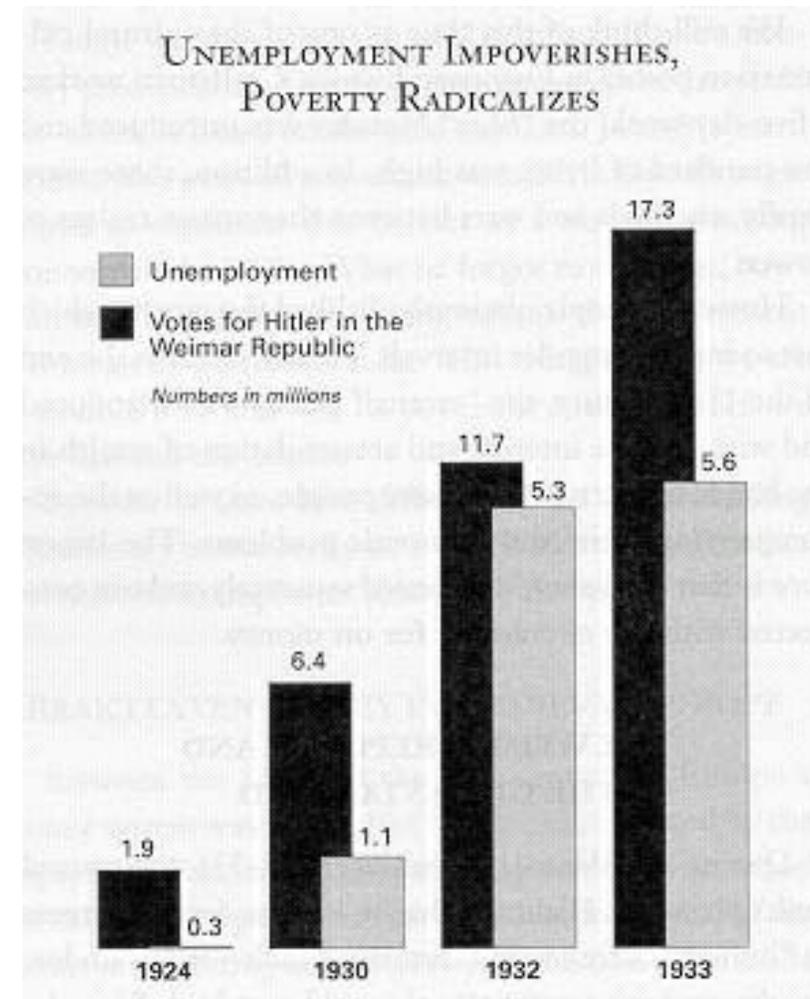
REPARATIONS



In Germany, depression, unemployment and hard times led to a dramatic increase in votes for Hitler and the Nazi Party.

Election date	Votes in millions	Share
May 20, 1928	0.81	2.6%
September 14, 1930	6.41	18.3%
July 31, 1932	13.75	37.3%
November 6, 1932	11.74	33.1%
March 5, 1933	17.28	43.9%

Voting for Hitler's party increased as unemployment rates rose





Hyper-inflation made German \$\$\$ worthless...



Italy: Mussolini



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- **Italy** developed the first major dictatorship in Europe
- In 1919 **Benito Mussolini** founded Italy's Fascist Party
- Fascism was a kind of **aggressive nationalism.**

Italy: Mussolini

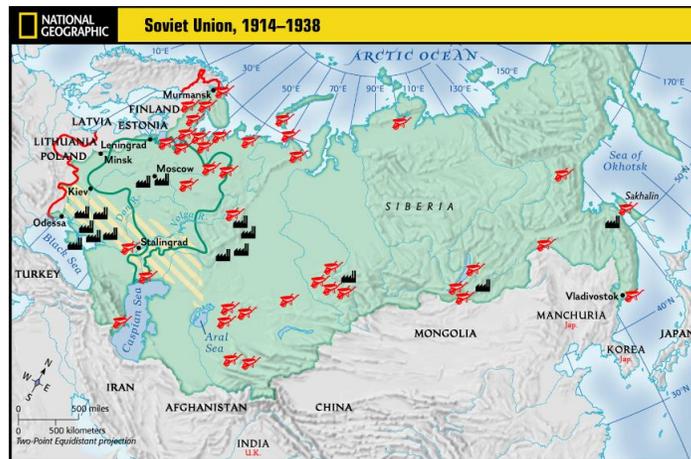


- Fascists believed that the **nation was more important than the individual**, and that a nation became great by **expanding its territory and building its military**.
- Fascists were **anti-Communist** which made the Catholic Church and businesses support them.
- Backed by the militia known as **Blackshirts**, Mussolini became the premier of Italy and set up a dictatorship

Russia: Lenin



SOWFOTO-EASTFOTO



- In 1917 the Bolshevik Party, led by Vladimir **Lenin**, set up Communist governments throughout the Russian empire after the end of WWI
- The Russian territories were renamed the **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics** in 1922
- The Communists set up a **one-party rule.**

Russia: Stalin



- Following Lenin's death in 1924, **Joseph Stalin** had become the new Soviet dictator
- In 1927 he began a massive effort to **industrialize** the country.
- As a result of Stalin's policies in the 1930's, **millions of Russians either were executed or died** from hunger during the forced collectivization of Soviet agriculture or brutal conditions in labor camps called Gulags in Siberia
- Many political opponents were **purged** or executed

Germany: Hitler



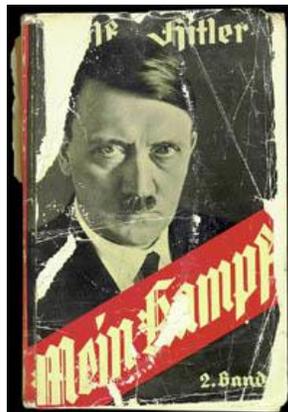
- After World War I, the **political and economic chaos** in Germany led to the rise of new political parties both of the political left and right
- The **Nazi Party** was nationalistic and anti-Communist

Germany: Hitler



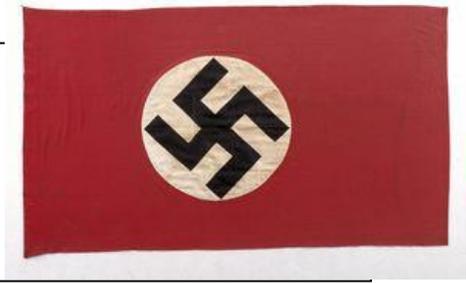
- Adolf Hitler, a member of the Nazi Party, called for the **unification of all Germans** under one government.
- He believed certain Germans were part of a **Aryan “master race”** destined to rule the world.

Germany: Hitler



- While imprisoned for staging an uprising at beer hall in Munich, Bavaria in 1923, Hitler wrote **Mein Kampf**, a book in which he outlined his future plans and philosophies
- He wanted **Eastern Europeans enslaved**
- He **blamed Jews** for many of the world's problems.
- He wanted to **conquer Russia** for additional land for Germany's expanding population

Germany: Hitler



- When he got out of prison, Hitler and his Nazis tried to gain power **democratically**
- He gained votes for the Nazi Party by appealing to German peoples outrage over the terms of the **Versailles Treaty**, fears about **Communism**, and promising to end the **Great Depression**

Japan



- **Difficult economic times** in Japan after World War I undermined the country's political system
- Because Japan is a **resource poor country**, many Japanese Army officers and businessmen wanted to seize territory to gain needed resources



Japan



- In 1931 the Japanese army, without the government's permission, invaded the resource-rich Chinese province of **Manchuria**.
- The military took control of Japan by intimidating the civilian government, the **Emperor Hirohito** did not protest either

Three Dictators: Mussolini, Stalin, and Hitler

	 Benito Mussolini (1883–1945)	 Joseph Stalin (1879–1953)	 Adolf Hitler (1889–1945)
Country	Italy	USSR	Germany
Political Title	Prime Minister	General Secretary	Chancellor
Date in Power	1922	1929	1933
Political Party	Fascist Party	Communist Party	National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP, or Nazi)
Type of Government	Fascist	Communist	Fascist
Source(s) of Support	Middle-class industrialists and large land owners	Party officials	Industrial leaders, landed aristocrats, military, and bureaucracy
Methods of Controlling Opposition	Secret police (OVRA), imprisonment, outlawing other parties, propaganda, censorship of the press	Purges, prison camps, secret police, state-run press, forced labor camps, executions	<i>Schutzstaffeln</i> (SS) police force, propaganda, state-run press, terror, repression, racial laws, concentration and death camps
Other Characteristics	Support for Catholic Church, nationalism, antisocialism, anticommunism	Five-Year Plans for rapid industrialization, collectivization of farms	Enabling Act, rearmament, public projects to put people to work, anti-Semitism, racism, social Darwinism, extreme nationalism