

14.1

Rise of Aggressive Dictators



As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- Explain the rise of dictatorships in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Japan in the 1930s.
- Summarize acts of aggression by Italy, Germany, and Japan.
- Analyze the responses of Britain, France, and the United States to the aggressive regimes.

Peace Dissolves

The “War to End ALL Wars” left behind a mountain of bitterness, anger, frustration, & despair

Totalitarianism- A government in which a single part or leader controls the economic, social, & cultural lives of its people

This is an even more **EXTREME** form of dictatorship

Soviet Union

Joseph Stalin takes Lenin's place as the head of the Communist Party.

He was a cold & tyrannical ruler who sought to transform the Soviet Union into an industrial power

He would often kill rivals or create **gulags, forced labor camps in Russia**

Italy

Benito Mussolini forms the Fascist Party in Italy
& promised to make “Italy Great Again”

Fascism- Political movement that allowed extreme
Nationalism & autocratic rule

He eventually takes over the military, the press,
organized youth groups, & opposed liberalism

Germany

Germany tries to set up a Democracy, but the lack of power from the Treaty of Versailles weakened it

Adolf Hitler rises in the ranks of the Nazi party, eventually becoming its leader

Anti-Semitic- Prejudice against Jewish people

Hitler eventually becomes chancellor & president of Germany leading to a Totalitarian government with a “God-like” Aura

Japan

Japan started to move towards a democracy, but the Great Depression discredited its rulers

The military leaders assume control & begin to expand Japan's reach for resources

Japan begins a violent overthrow of the China to gain control over the region

Weakened World

The League of Nations was weakened from the U.S. refusal to join & could do little to prevent violence

Hitler sought to restore a Third Reich (empire) & began to expand Germany's borders

Mussolini pushes into Africa taking over Ethiopia, again with little push back

The two also supported General Francisco Franco during the Spanish Civil War to test military technology

Appeasement

This is the policy of granting concessions to a potential enemy in hopes of maintaining peace

WWI was so devastating the world did not want to try & start another war

Roosevelt was focused on issues at home & worked to make peace with Russia

Hitler takes over Austria-called the [Anschluss](#), & the Sudetenland, France & Britain allowing it

[Munich Pact](#)- Agreement for Germany to stop expansion & preserve the peace with Europe