

The Lead-up to World War II

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q1JGtsilzwg>

After WWI, Germany had become a _____, but it was seen as ineffective.

Street battles erupted between extreme _____ and _____ trying to start a revolution.

Adolf Hitler

- Seized control of the National Socialist Party, also known as the _____
- Attempted to _____ the government, but was unsuccessful and spent 9 months in prison, where he wrote a book called *Mein Kampf*.
- Blamed Germany's problems on _____.
- The _____ of 1929 gave Hitler an opportunity, as he and his party seemed to offer solutions to _____ and _____.
- Hitler's "security forces" were called: _____
- In the 1932 election, the Nazi party became the _____ party in the German Parliament (Reichstag), and Hitler became Chancellor in _____.
- When the parliament burnt down, he blamed the _____, declared _____ powers, and then used these powers to _____ all other political parties.
- When the president died, he declared himself president/Fuhrer of Germany. In his first years as Fuhrer, he spent millions on _____ and also on a _____ program.

Threats to Peace

- The first threats to world peace came from _____, which was already a _____.
- Japan faced a growing population, and not enough _____ to fuel its industries, so it looked to _____ for resources.
- In 1931, the Japanese forces overran _____, and then turned to conquer _____, which it invaded and overran in 1937.
- In 1936, Japan signed a pact with _____.
- The Western powers refused to _____ and the _____ could do nothing.

Fascism in Italy

- _____ became the fascist dictator of Italy. He and his followers marched on _____ and formed the government, consolidating all power in his hands.

- He, like Hitler, began massive _____ programs, gave people _____, and built up the _____.
- People began to see the fascist system as _____, compared to the _____ systems of democracy.
- Italy threatened the country of _____ (Ethiopia today), but the _____ could do nothing. It was overrun by Italy within 6 months.

Civil War in Spain



VS.



- _____ and _____ sent tanks, aircraft, and troops to Spain to help Franco and the nationalists. Britain and France did not want to intervene.
- _____, of Russia, sent help to the republicans in Spain, but they ended up surrendering to _____.

Hitler's Next Moves

- Seeing that _____ and _____ were not doing anything to stop aggression, Hitler started to pursue his aggressive policies.
- His ultimate goal was to expand Germany in to the _____.
- He built up the _____ and introduced _____.
- The country of _____ ended up being absorbed in to Germany.
- Hitler turned to the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia. _____ and _____ signed an agreement to give this land to Germany, and Hitler agreed to not pursue any other lands.
- BUT, he now turned to _____ and the port of Dantzig. Britain and France said that they would _____ if he attacked Poland. Hitler did not care, because he thought that they would be weak opponents. His only worry was _____ on the eastern front.
- _____ and Hitler signed a non-aggression pact, which eliminated the risk of fighting Russia.
- Hitler ordered his armed forces to prepare for an attack on _____.

Definitions

- Communism:** the belief that all property is owned by the public (the people) rather than by individuals. People who believe in this political theory are considered “left wing” and are called communists.
- Democracy:** a system of government where the people vote to elect people who represent them.
- Fascism:** a government led by a dictator that has complete power over everything, and often emphasizes nationalism and racism. People who believe in this political theory are considered “right wing” and are called fascists.
- Nationalism:** patriotic feelings (being proud of one’s country): can become extreme where you feel like you are better than other countries.
- Public works:** the work of building things like roads, schools, etc. that is carried out by the government for the community or country.

Dictators:

Benito Mussolini (Italy)



Adolf Hitler (Germany)



Francisco Franco (Spain)



Josef Stalin (Russia)



Word Bank

Intro	Communists	Democracy	Fascists				
Adolf Hitler:	1933	Ban	Communists	Depression	emergency	Jews	Largest
	Overthrow	Rearmament	Public works	SA Stormtroopers	Unemployment	Stock market crash	Nazis
Threats to Peace	China	Manchuria	Japan	Military power	Resources	Chinese Manchuria	Intervene
	Nazi Germany		League of Nations				
Italy	Rome	Jobs	Abyssinia	Weak	Strong	League of Nations	Mussolini
	Public works		Army, navy & air force				
Spain	Republicans (left, communist)		Nationalists (Franco, right, fascist)		Stalin	Hitler	Mussolini
Hitler Moves	Austria	Britain (x2)	France (x2)	Poland (x2)	Russia	Conscription	East
	Army	Declare war	Stalin				

