IT BEGINS!
LIGHTNING ROUND!

• We’re going to fly through this quickly to get caught up. If you didn’t get the notes between classes, you still need to get them on your own time!
ITALY

• One of the 1\textsuperscript{st} Dictatorships

• Benito Mussolini
  • Founded Italy’s Fascist Party
  • Pledged to return Italy to Glory days of Roman Empire
  • Promised Working Class full employment and social security
ITALY

• Fascism
  • Aggressive NATIONALIST – considered the Nation more important than the individual
  • Nations become great through building an empire – MORE LAND
  • ANTI – COMMUNIST
RUSSIA

• After Bolshevik Revolution – Communist Party led by Vladimir Lenin

• Renamed USSR in 1922 (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

• Stalin
  • 1902 – 1913 – imprisoned or expelled 7 times
  • 1926 – becomes Russian Soviet Dictator
  • Begins massive industrialism in Russia – harsh conditions and lower wages
  • Tolerated no opposition
RUSSIA

• Communism in Russia
  • Instituted one-party rule
  • Suppressed individual liberties
  • Punished opponents
GERMANY

- Upset at the Treaty of Versailles
- Horrible economy
- Hitler
  - One of the 1st recruits for Nazi Party
  - 1923 – tried to seize power – failed – jailed
  - Wrote Mein Kampf –
    - Aryans are master race, blue eyes, blonde hair, we didn’t deserve what we got after WWI, etc.
  - Appointed Chancellor – called for new elections and he won!
GERMANY

• Nazi Germany
  • Anti – Communist
  • Didn’t follow the treaty
  • Wanted to expand Germany
  • Intimidated voters
  • People followed because it gave them hope and many promises given
JAPAN

• Difficult economic times
• Japan had to import all goods but they couldn’t afford them
• Started tariffs but that backfired too
• Blamed corrupt politicians – said democracy was bad and was ‘un-Japanese’
JAPAN

• Only way to survive would be to invade and get more land

• 1931 – invaded Manchuria (North China)

• Japanese Prime Minister interfered, Japan officers assassinated him

• From that point forward – Military (Hirohito) controlled the government.
NYE COMMITTEE
THE AUSTRIAN ANSCHLUSS

• In 1937 Hitler called for the unification of the German people (Hitler wants more land)
• First place: Austria
• Hitler announces the “union” of Austria and Germany
HITLER’S DEMANDS

• Hitler next demands the Sudetenland, an area of Czechoslovakia with a large German-speaking population
THE MUNICH AGREEMENT

• European leaders start worrying

• Representatives of Britain, France, Italy, and Germany agreed to meet in Munich to decide Czechoslovakia’s fate (the Munich Conference)

• **Appeasement**: agreed to Hitler’s demands
  • Concessions in exchange for peace

• Why?

• Hitler has few demands – give him what he wants and we can avoid war
BRITISH PRIME MINISTER: NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN

• Neville Chamberlain:
  • Returning home, he promised “a peace with honor, a peace in our time”

• Churchill, very upset:
  • “Britain and France had to choose between war and dishonor. They chose dishonor. They will have war.”
PRIMARY SOURCE ACTIVITY

• Document A & B (Pages 2-3 in Doc Book)

• Read each document and answer the corresponding questions on your notes.

• Appeasement Hypotheses –
  • #1 – Write a paragraph answering Hypotheses #1
  • What should that paragraph include?
THE NAZI-SOVIE T PACT

- Non-aggression pact: August 1939
- Germany and Russia promised never to attack each other
- Another pact (secret) to divide Poland between them
MAP 2: 1938
THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE BEGINS

- Did appeasement work?
  - In March 1939, Hitler takes over the rest of Czechoslovakia
- Hitler invaded Poland on September 1, 1939.
- Two days later Britain and France declared war.
A. BLITZKRIEG IN POLAND

- *Blitzkrieg* – lightning war

- Tanks, artillery, and soldiers, moving by truck instead of on foot, rapidly struck deep into enemy territory before the enemy could react.

- German troops took Poland in less than a month.

- This was used to also take Denmark, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France.
MAP 3: SEPT 1939
THE PHONY WAR

• For several months afterward, war was at a standstill along the Maginot Line along the French Border.

• Called the “phony war” because no one fought for several months.

• Suddenly, on April 9, 1940, Hitler launched a surprise invasion of Denmark and Norway

• He next turned to Belgium and the Netherlands, which he overtook by the end of May
MAP 4: APRIL 1940
MAP 5: MAY 1940
• Take notes on the story...

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FRANCE AND BRITAIN FIGHT ON
THE FALL OF FRANCE

• Germans came through Belgium to attack France
• British and French troops barely escape
• Italy joins on the side of Germany and invades France from the South
• France was quickly overtaken
MAP 6: JUNE 1940
THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN

• Hitler tried to use the Luftwaffe (Air Force) to destroy Britain’s ability to resist.
• 1,000 planes a day bombed Britain.
• RAF pilots flew as many as six and seven missions a day.
• “Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.”
HOMEWORK

• Read Documents C, D & E and Complete the questions in your notes.

• Complete Hypotheses #2 using what you’ve learned from Docs C, D & E.

Documents can be found on my website...OR you can take a Picture of them from the Doc Book on pages 4-5.
At what point would it have been appropriate for other countries to interfere with Germany’s expansion? Why is the time you’ve chosen ideal?

Expectations: at least 3 complete sentences, identifying a time period and providing justification