

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 1st 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.
-

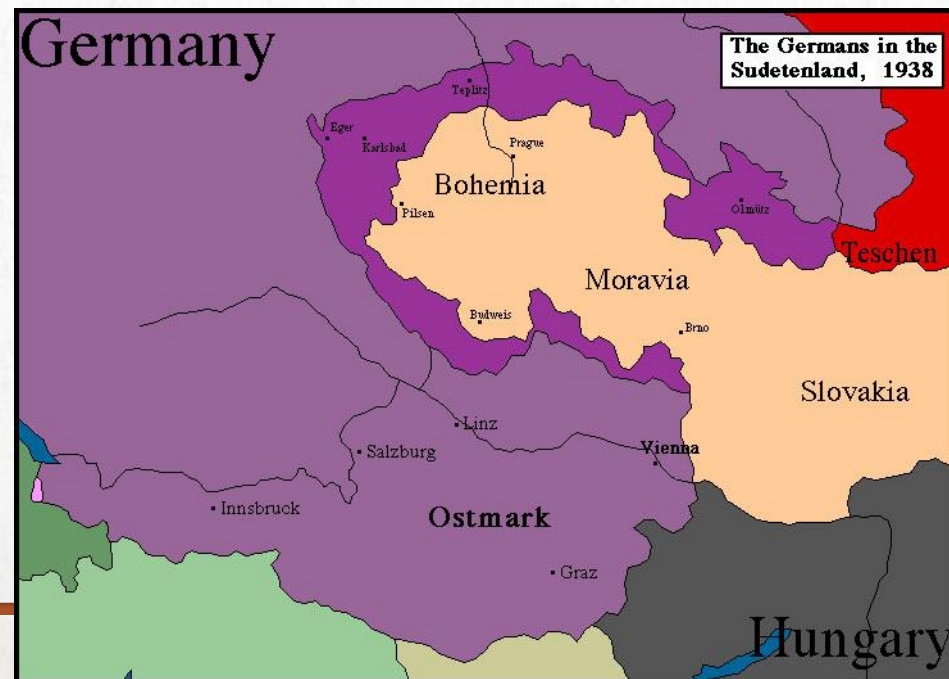
NYE COMMITTEE

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-SOVIET 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

DUNKIRK EVACUATION

- Take notes on the story...



Troops landed in England from Dunkirk,

	Beach	Harbor	Total
27 May	-	7,669	7,669
28 May	5,390	11,874	17,804
29 May	13,752	33,558	47,310
30 May	29,512	24,311	53,823
31 May	22,942	45,072	68,014
1 June	17,348	47,081	64,429
2 June	6,695	19,561	26,256
3 June	1,870	24,876	26,746
4 June	622	25,553	26,175
Totals	98,671	239,555	338,226



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."
-

HOMWORK

- 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.

JOURNAL 2 (MAYBE)

- 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