Post World War I

The Problem Begins
• STANDARD WHII.11a
• The student will demonstrate knowledge of political, economic, social, and cultural developments during the Interwar Period by
  – a) describing the League of Nations and the mandate system.
• After World War I, international organizations and agreements were established to avoid future conflicts.
WORLD WAR I
AFTER
WORLD WAR I
• There were **three big changes** that came out of World War I
There were three big changes that came out of World War I
League of Nations

• After world War I, many nations recognized the need for international cooperation and prevention of war
League of Nations

• Several country leaders got together and proposed the
  – League of Nations
League of Nations

• Goals:
  – Include all nations
  – Prevent War
  – Disarmament (getting rid of weapons)
  – Settle international disputes
League of Nations

- U.S. president Woodrow Wilson proposed the League to Congress

- Congress must approve any agreements the U.S. enters into
League of Nations

• Congress did **NOT** approve the League of Nations

• The U.S. never joins!
League of Nations

- Congress did **NOT** approve the League of Nations

- The U.S. never joins!
Congress did NOT approve the League of Nations.

The U.S. never joins!
League of Nations

• What it was…
League of Nations

• International cooperative organization
League of Nations

- International cooperative organization
- Established to prevent future wars
League of Nations

- International cooperative organization
- Established to prevent future wars
- United States not a member
League of Nations

• International cooperative organization
• Established to prevent future wars
• United States not a member
• Failure of League because it did not have power to enforce its decisions
League of Nations

- Failure of League because it did not have power to enforce its decisions
• Failure of League because it did not have power to enforce its decisions.
• There were three big changes that came out of World War I
• There were three big changes that came out of World War I
World War I Losers

• World War I Losers:
  – Germany
  – Austria-Hungary
  – Ottoman Empire
World War I Losers

• World War I Losers:
  – Germany
  – Austria-Hungary
  – Ottoman Empire

• These countries controlled a lot of other countries
World War I Losers

• World War I Losers:
  – Germany
  – Austria-Hungary
  – Ottoman Empire

• The League of Nations had to decide what to do with these countries
The mandate system

- Mandate system – system for transferring control of one country to another
The mandate system

• Great Britain and France agreed to divide large portions of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East between themselves.
The mandate system

• **Great Britain** and **France** agreed to divide large portions of the **Ottoman Empire** in the Middle East between themselves.
The mandate system

- Great Britain
  - Iraq
  - Transjordan
  - Palestine

- France
  - Syria
  - Lebanon
The mandate system

• The division of the Ottoman Empire through the mandate system planted the seeds for future conflicts in the Middle East.
There were three big changes that came out of World War I
• There were three big changes that came out of World War I
German Reparations

• The Treaty of Versailles was the peace treaty that ended World War I
German Reparations

The Treaty of Versailles was the peace treaty that ended World War I. Remember: Versailles is the huge palace that Louis XVI built for him and his government! This is where they signed it!
German Reparations

• The Treaty of Versailles was the peace treaty that ended World War I

• It declared that Germany was responsible for all the losses and damages to the Allies during the war
German Reparations

- The Treaty of Versailles said **Germany must pay!**

- “Reparations” – payment for damages
German Reparations

1. Germany was ordered to reduce its military
German Reparations

2. They were ordered to return all lands they took over
German Reparations

3. The Rhineland was set up as a “buffer zone”
3. The Rhineland was set up as a “buffer zone”
   - Buffer zone – safe zone between two countries
3. The Rhineland was set up as a “buffer zone”
   – Buffer zone – safe zone between two countries
   – Germany was not allowed to put troops there
German Reparations

4. Germany was ordered to pay $64 Billion in gold to the winning nations

• (That’s equal to $785 Billion in today’s money)
German Reparations

- The Germans resented the payments
German Reparations

• The Germans resented the payments

• Germany was devastated after the war
  – There was no money to rebuild the country
German Reparations

• The Germans resented the payments

• Germany was devastated after the war
  – There was no money to rebuild the country

• The country soon fell into depression
German Reparations

- The Germans resented the payments.
- Germany was devastated after the war.
  - There was no money to rebuild.
- The country soon fell into depression.
German Reparations

The Germans resented the payments.

Germany was devastated after the war – there was no money to rebuild the country.

The country soon fell into depression.
German Reparations

- The Germans resented the payments.
- Germany was devastated after the war. There was no money to rebuild the country.
- The country soon fell into depression.
German Reparations

- The Germans resented the payments.
- Germany was devastated after the war, as there was no money to rebuild the country.
- The country soon fell into depression.
German Reparations

- 1919
  - $1 = 9 German “Marks”
German Reparations

- 1919
  - $1 = 9 German “Marks”

- 1922
  - $1 = 192 German “Marks”
German Reparations

• 1919
  – $1 = 9 German “Marks”

• 1922
  – $1 = 192 German “Marks”

• 1923
  – $1 = 1,000,000,000,000 German “Marks”
    • (1 Trillion)
STANDARD WHII.11b
The student will demonstrate knowledge of political, economic, social, and cultural developments during the Interwar Period by
b) citing causes and assessing the impact of worldwide depression in the 1930s.
• A period of uneven prosperity in the decade following World War I (the 1920s) was followed by worldwide depression in the 1930s.

• Depression weakened Western democracies, making it difficult for them to challenge the threat of totalitarianism.
Causes of worldwide depression
Causes of worldwide depression

Depression

A period of time in which there is little economic activity and many people do not have jobs
Causes of worldwide depression

#1 German reparations
Causes of worldwide depression

1. German reparations
   • Germany was ordered to pay $64 Billion in gold to the winning nations
Causes of worldwide depression

1. German reparations
   - The Germans are forced to pay billions
     • They couldn’t afford it and couldn’t pay it back
Causes of worldwide depression

1. German reparations
   - The Germans are forced to pay millions
     • They couldn’t afford it and couldn’t pay it back
   - This severely hurt the German economy
Causes of worldwide depression

1. German reparations
   - The Germans are forced to pay millions
     • They couldn’t afford it and couldn’t pay it back
   - This severely hurt the German economy
   - It also meant many countries weren’t getting paid for the materials and people they lost in World War I
Causes of worldwide depression

#2 The United States becomes the number one economic country in the world
Causes of worldwide depression

2. The United States becomes the number one economic country in the world
   - Huge production capacities
Causes of worldwide depression

2. The United States becomes the number one economic country in the world
   – Huge production capacities
   – Large influence on the rest of the world
Causes of worldwide depression

#3 Many countries put high protection tariffs on imports
Causes of worldwide depression

3. Many countries put high protection tariffs on imports

   – In the early 1900s, Many countries traded globally
Causes of worldwide depression

3. Many countries put high protection tariffs on imports

- In the early 1900s, many countries traded globally.
- To save their own industries from cheaper foreign goods, many countries created high protection tariffs.
Causes of worldwide depression

3. Many countries put high protection tariffs on imports

**Protection Tariffs**

A tax put on imports to encourage people to buy their own goods
Causes of worldwide depression

3. Many countries put high protection tariffs on imports

– Countries charged a price for others to ship goods to their country
Causes of worldwide depression

3. Many countries put high protection tariffs on imports

  – Countries charged a price for others to ship goods to their country

  – This encouraged people to buy their own products at a lower price
Causes of worldwide depression

3. Many countries put high protection tariffs on imports

– These tariffs stopped most international trade
Causes of worldwide depression

#4

Excessive expansion of credit
The Roaring 20’s

• The new concept of “credit”
The Roaring 20’s

• Fun times reigned
The Roaring 20’s

- Fun times reigned
  - Dancing
  - Flappers
  - Drinking
The Roaring 20’s

- Fun times reigned
  - Dancing
  - Flappers
  - Drinking
- People were buying:
  - Automobiles
  - Appliances
  - Clothes
The Roaring 20’s

- The new concept of “credit”
Why was this bad?

- Credit system
Why was this bad?

• **Credit system**
  – People didn’t really have the money they were spending
Why was this bad?

- Credit system
  - People didn’t really have the money they were spending
- Excessive Borrowing
Why was this bad?

• Credit system
  – People didn’t really have the money they were spending

• Excessive Borrowing
  – People borrowed the money from the banks
Why was this bad?

• Credit system
  – People didn’t really have the money they were spending

• Excessive Borrowing
  – People borrowed the money from the banks
  – They didn’t have the money to pay it back
Why was this bad?

- WWI
Why was this bad?

- WWI
  - The U.S. was a major credit loaner to other nations in need
Why was this bad?

• WWI
  – The U.S. was a major credit loaner to other nations in need
  – Many of these nations could not pay us back
Causes of worldwide depression

#5

Stock Market Crash of 1929
The Stock Market

• People bought stocks on *margin*
The Stock Market

• People bought stocks on *margin*
  – If a stock is $100, you can pay $10 now and the rest later when the stock rose
The Stock Market

- People bought stocks on *margin*
  - If a stock is $100, you can pay $10 now and the rest later when the stock rose
- The stocks fall
The Stock Market

- People bought stocks on *margin*
  - If a stock is $100, you can pay $10 now and the rest later when the stock rose

- The stocks fall...
  - Now the person has less than $100 and no money to pay back
And then....

- With people panicking about their money, investors tried to sell their stocks.
And then....

- With people panicking about their money, investors tried to sell their stocks.
  - This leads to a huge decline in stocks.
  - Stocks were worthless now.
With people panicking about their money, investors tried to sell their stocks.
- This leads to a huge decline in stocks.
- Stocks were worthless now.

People who bought on “margin” could not pay.
And then....

- With people panicking about their money, investors tried to sell their stocks.
  - This leads to a huge decline in stocks.
  - Stocks were worthless now.
- People who bought on “margin” could not pay.
- Investors were average people that were now broke.
1929-1939

Many found being broke humiliating.
1929-1939

• Stock market crash
1929-1939

• Stock market crash
• Didn’t realize the effect it would have
1929-1939

- Stock market crash
- Didn’t realize the effect it would have
- No money to replenish what was borrowed
Impact of worldwide depression
Impact of worldwide depression

• High unemployment in industrial countries
Impact of worldwide depression

- High unemployment in industrial countries
  - United States – 25% unemployment! (1 out of 4 people is out of work)
Impact of worldwide depression

- High unemployment in industrial countries
  - United States: 25% unemployment (1 out of 4 people is out of work)
Impact of worldwide depression

High unemployment in industrial countries – United States – 25% unemployment! (1 out of 4 people is out of work)
Impact of worldwide depression

• Bank failures and collapse of credit
Impact of worldwide depression

- Bank failures and collapse of credit
  - Banks are businesses
Impact of worldwide depression

- Bank failures and collapse of credit
  - Banks are businesses
  - Banks borrow your money, invest it, and earn their own money off of it
Impact of worldwide depression

- Bank failures and collapse of credit
  - Banks are businesses
  - Banks borrow your money, invest it, and earn their own money off of it
  - Banks lost money in the depression too
Impact of worldwide depression

- Bank failures and collapse of credit
  - Banks are businesses
  - Banks borrow your money, invest it, and earn their own money off of it
  - Banks lost money in the depression too
  - People rushed to the banks to get their money, but the banks didn’t have it
  - They closed for good!
Impact of worldwide depression

- Collapse of prices in world trade
Impact of worldwide depression

• Collapse of prices in world trade
  – Because people didn’t have money they could not buy goods
Impact of worldwide depression

- Collapse of prices in world trade
  - Because people didn’t have money they could not buy goods
  - Since the goods didn’t sell, the prices dropped drastically
Impact of worldwide depression

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  - Companies couldn’t make enough money to stay in business!
Impact of worldwide depression

Collapse of prices in world trade.

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Impact of worldwide depression

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Impact of worldwide depression

- Nazi Party’s growing importance in Germany
Impact of worldwide depression

- Nazi Party’s growing importance in Germany
  - Originally called the German Workers' Party
Impact of worldwide depression

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  - Originally called the German Workers' Party
  - Since World War I, Germany had been in a deep depression caused by the punishments in the Treaty of Versailles.
Impact of worldwide depression

- Nazi Party’s growing importance in Germany
  - Originally called the German Workers' Party
  - Since World War I, Germany had been in a deep depression caused by the punishments in the Treaty of Versailles
  - The “Nazi” party was renamed out of National Socialist Party (Nationalsozialismus)
Impact of worldwide depression

- Nazi Party’s growing importance in Germany
Impact of worldwide depression

• Nazi Party’s growing importance in Germany
  – It tried to make things better for Germany by promoting nationalism over the individual, land reform, and government takeover of some industries
**Impact of worldwide depression**

- Nazi Party’s growing importance in Germany
  - It tried to make things better for Germany by promoting nationalism over the individual, land reform, and government takeover of some industries
  - Unfortunately, they also tried to promote racial superiority…
Impact of worldwide depression

- Nazi Party’s blame of European Jews for economic collapse
Impact of worldwide depression

- Nazi Party’s blame of European Jews for economic collapse

  - The Nazi Party, led by Adolf Hitler, blamed other races and specifically people of Jewish heritage for the problems of Germany
Impact of worldwide depression

- Nazi Party’s blame of European Jews for economic collapse

  - The Nazi Party, led by Adolf Hitler, blamed other races and specifically people of Jewish heritage for the problems of Germany

  - Jewish people had **nothing** to do with Germany going to war or the depression that followed
Impact of worldwide depression

- Nazi Party’s blame of European Jews for economic collapse

  - Hitler knew it would be easier to blame a “scape goat” to unite most of Germany!
Impact of worldwide depression

- Nazi Party’s blame of European Jews for economic collapse
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Impact of worldwide depression

- Nazi Party’s blame of European Jews for economic collapse
  - Hitler knew it would be easier to blame a “scape goat” to unite most of Germany!
  - Most Germans were able to focus their anger on one group of people
Impact of worldwide depression

• The worldwide depression leads directly to the rise of dictators in Europe and Japan and eventually to World War II
STANDARD WHII.11c

The student will demonstrate knowledge of political, economic, social, and cultural developments during the Interwar Period by

c) examining events related to the rise, aggression, and human costs of dictatorial regimes in the Soviet Union, Germany, Italy, and Japan, and identifying their major leaders, i.e., Joseph Stalin, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Hirohito, and Hideki Tojo.
Essential Understandings

- Economic disruptions following World War I led to unstable political conditions. Worldwide depression in the 1930s provided opportunities for the rise of dictators in the Soviet Union, Germany, Italy, and Japan.

- A communist dictatorship was established by Vladimir Lenin and continued by Joseph Stalin in the Soviet Union.

- The Treaty of Versailles worsened economic and political conditions in Europe and led to the rise of totalitarian regimes in Italy and Germany.

- Japan emerged as a world power after World War I and conducted aggressive imperialistic policies in Asia.
The Rise of Dictators
The **Rise of Dictators**

- Cause and Effect:
The Rise of Dictators

• Cause and Effect:

World War I
The Rise of Dictators

- Cause and Effect:

World War I

Economic Disruption
The Rise of Dictators

• Cause and Effect:

World War I → Economic Disruption → Great Depression
The Rise of Dictators

• Cause and Effect:

World War I → Economic Disruption → Great Depression → Unstable Politics
**Cause:** Disruptions, verbal and otherwise, are disrespectful to the class and the learning environment.

**Effect:**

**SILENT CLASS**

Rules:

- No: Talking or Disrupting
- Yes: Working

If you **talk** or cause **disruptions**, you will receive a **referral**
The Rise of Dictators

- Cause and Effect:

World War I → Economic Disruption → Great Depression → Unstable Politics → The Rise of Dictators!
The **Rise of Dictators**

**Dictator**

A ruler with total power over a country
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

• Russia!
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

- Russia!
- The country changes its name to the U.S.S.R.
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

- Russia!
- The country changes its name to the U.S.S.R.
  - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

• Russia!

• The country changes its name to the U.S.S.R.
  – Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
  – Aka: Soviet Union
Russia!

The country changes its name to the U.S.S.R.

- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- Aka: Soviet Union
- A group of countries which joined together under Communism
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

• It’s leader is Joseph Stalin
  – He begins in 1924
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

• It’s leader is Joseph Stalin
  – He begins in 1924

• Stalin refused to have any capitalism in his country
  – He believed entirely in Communism and promoted it as the only government system in the U.S.S.R.
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

• Stalin comes up with four main policies:
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

• #1 Five-year plans
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

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U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

- #1 Five-year plans
  - These were meant to make the USSR an industrial superpower
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

• #1 Five-year plans
  – These were meant to make the USSR an industrial superpower
  – The government planned out everything about the economy
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

- #1 Five-year plans
  - These were meant to make the USSR an industrial superpower
  - The government planned out everything about the economy
  - They failed miserably!
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

- #2 Collectivization of Farms
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

- #2 Collectivization of Farms
  - All private farms were combined in large farms
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

- #2 Collectivization of Farms
  - All private farms were combined in large farms
  - Farmers all worked together
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

• #2 Collectivization of Farms
  – All private farms were combined in large farms
  – Farmers all worked together
  – The government controlled all farms and their products
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

- #3 State Industrialization
  - Factories were taken over by the government
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

• #3 State Industrialization
  – Factories were taken over by the government
  – Output was increased greatly
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

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  – Output was increased greatly
  – The people suffered from harsh work conditions in order to achieve the extreme outputs
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

- #3 State Industrialization
  - Factories were taken over by the government
  - Output was increased greatly
  - The people suffered from harsh work conditions in order to achieve the extreme outputs
  - If you were absent or 20 minutes late, without a reason, from the workplace for just one day you were fired. Being fired meant losing "the right to use ration and commodity cards" as well as the "loss of the right to use an apartment" and even blacklisted for new employment which altogether meant a threat of starving.

  Later, criminal penalties were given for the workplace. For quitting a job (2–4 months imprisonment), for being late 20 minutes (6 months of probation and pay confiscation of 25 per cent), etc.
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

- #4 Secret Police
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

- #4 Secret Police
  - Stalin’s secret police known as the NKVD
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

- #4 Secret Police
  - Stalin’s secret police known as the NKVD
  - They controlled every aspect of life
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

- #4 Secret Police
  - Stalin’s secret police known as the NKVD
  - They controlled every aspect of life
  - They could arrest you, send you to the Gulag system, or execute you!
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

• #4 Secret Police
  – Stalin’s secret police known as the NKVD

Gulag

Soviet enforced prison and labor camps
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

- The Great Purge!
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

- The Great Purge!
  - Stalin was very paranoid
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

- The Great Purge!
  - Stalin was very paranoid
  - For five years he had his police eliminate anyone he thought might turn against him
U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

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U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period —

• The Great Purge!
  – Stalin was very paranoid
  – For five years he had his police eliminate anyone he thought might turn against him
  – As many as 2.5 million people were killed or died in the Gulag
Germany during the Interwar Period —

Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany
Germany during the Interwar Period —

- Inflation and depression hurt Germany after World War I
  - Germans were hopeful for a strong leader to take over and end their problems
Germany during the Interwar Period —

- The Nazi party attempted to weaken the democratic government of Germany
  - They got elected to several positions and used their influence to change the process
Germany during the Interwar Period —

- The Nazi party used Anti-Semitism to blame the Jewish population for all the problems of the rest...
Germany during the Interwar Period

- The Nazi party used Anti-Semitism to blame the Jewish population for all the problems of the rest

- The Nazi party promoted extreme nationalism
Germany during the Interwar Period

- The Nazi party used Anti-Semitism to blame the Jewish population for all the problems of the rest

- The Nazi party promoted extreme nationalism
  - You always showed your patriotism
  - If you didn’t, you were viewed as coercive (undermining the country)
Germany during the Interwar Period —

- Germany began to occupy nearby countries
Germany during the Interwar Period —

- Germany began to occupy nearby countries
  - They started by taking over the Rhineland, Austria, and Czechoslovakia before war was even declared
  - The rest of Europe allowed him
Adolf Hitler
1889-1945
A little history of “Adi”

- Born, April 20, 1889
  Braunau am Inn, Austria
- 1903 father died (age 13)
- 1907 rejected by the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts
- 1908 mother died (age 18)
- 1909 lives in Vienna flophouses and hostels
- 1913 moved to Munich, Germany
• World War 1

• Joined a German regiment to fight in World War 1.
• Earned the Iron Cross, twice.
• Injuries: grenade splinter in leg, and temporary blindness by gas attack.
• Felt that Germany had been stabbed in the back by the politicians.
World War I

• Blamed Jews for anti-war sentiment
• Temporarily blinded by chlorine gas
• Heard of surrender lying in hospital bed

“There followed terrible days and even worse nights -- I knew that all was lost... These nights hatred grew in me, hatred for those responsible for this deed.” -- Adolf Hitler
• Adolf took over the Nazi Party in the 1920s
• The Nazi Party hated communists, Jewish people, and the Treaty of Versailles that ended WW1.

• Adolf led a failed revolution of Germany called the Beerhall Putsch. He went to prison for 9 months.

• Putsch means “Coup”
Public Speaking

- Vague promises, no details
- Repetition of catch phrases
- Lighting, music, chants
- Crazed speaking style

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_Q-6H4xOUrs
Adolf Hitler took on the Swastika as the symbol of the Nazi Party.
Traditionally, the Swastika is used by several cultures to represent: life, sun, power, strength, and good luck.
Traditionally, the Swastika is used in several cultures to represent: life, sun, power, strength, and good luck.
Nazi Intimidation

• The Brown Shirts or Sturm Abteilung (SA) – The Nazi Party's private army. They wore brown uniforms with swastika armbands.
The Brown Shirts or Sturm Abteilung (SA) – The Nazi Party's private army. They wore brown uniforms with swastika armbands.

The Schutzstaffel (SS) – Hitler's private bodyguard. It grew into a powerful military force. They wore black uniforms with skulls on their armbands. The SS was founded because Hitler did not trust the SA. They were the elite.
The members of the SS wore black uniforms and black armbands. They also wore a specialized SS logo on their collars.
KISS

Rock band logo.
1933-1940

- January 30, 1933 became Chancellor of Germany in 1933.
- The Reichstag (German Congress) was set on fire.
- Hitler used the incident to blame the Communists and pass a law that gave him total power!
Propaganda is a form of communication that is aimed at influencing the attitude of a community toward some cause or position.
Propaganda methods included mass demonstrations, mass rallies, the printed media, parades and the radio.
Es lebe Deutschland!
Over 30,000 Jewish men were arrested and sent away.
In an era where only the most economic elite possessed cars, Hitler believed that all people should be able to own a car and additionally thought that a smart design could allow for reliability, enjoyment, and vacation travel. The name given to the car in 1938 was *Kraft durch Freude* (KdF-Wagen, literally "strength through joy car").
SOL Question...

Where did the Great Depression take place during the 1930s?

A Only in the United States and Europe
B Only in the United States and Germany
C All over the World
D Only in industrialized countries
SOL Question…

Which nation experienced the greatest economic turmoil as a result of the Great Depression?

A United States
B Germany
C Italy
D Great Britain
What contributed to the cause of the Great Depression?

A I, II, and V
B I, III, and IV
C III, IV, and V
D I, III, and V

I. German war reparation
II. Free Trade
III. High tariffs
IV. Underproduction of food and industrial goods
V. The collapse of credit with the Stock Market Crash
SOL Question...

Which leader is best described by the list?

A Joseph Stalin
B Mao Zedong
C Karl Marx
D Vladimir Lenin

- Five Year Plans
- Collectivization
- Great Purge
- Imposed atheism
- Secret pact with Nazis
SOL Question…

Who was the leader of the Nazi party in Germany?

A Herman Goering
B Otto Von Bismark
C Joseph Stalin
D Adolf Hitler
The anti-Semitism that led to the Holocaust developed most prominently in —

A. Militaristic Japan
B. Fascist Italy
C. Nazi Germany
D. the Soviet Union
Italy during the Interwar Period
Italy during the Interwar Period

Benito Mussolini comes to power as a dictator in Italy
Benito Mussolini comes to power as a dictator in Italy.

He is the leader of the Fascist Party.
Italy during the Interwar Period

Benito Mussolini comes to power as a dictator in Italy.

He is the leader of the Fascist Party.

Fascism

Government ruled by a dictator controls the lives of the people and the industry.
Italy during the Interwar Period

Mussolini wanted to “restore the glory of Rome”
- He used the historical idea of Rome to keep the people following him
Italy during the Interwar Period

Mussolini invaded Ethiopia
- He wanted to expand the Italian Empire much like Ancient Rome had
- Nobody stopped him
What dictator took these actions before World War II?

A Joseph Stalin  
B Francisco Franco  
C Benito Mussolini  
D Adolf Hitler
SOL Question…

Who was the first fascist dictator of Italy?

A Otto von Bismarck
B Giuseppe Garibaldi
C Benito Mussolini
D Camillo Cavour
Japan during the Interwar Period —

Japan had an emperor, The emperor’s name was Hirohito.
- He was a very weak ruler
Japan during the Interwar Period

Japan was really run by a group of military leaders under the leadership of Hideki Tojo
Japan during the Interwar Period

Japan was really run by a group of military leaders under the leadership of Hideki Tojo

- Military leaders, of course, believe in militarism
- They were quickly building a large army and navy
Japan during the Interwar Period

Japan became very industrialized
Japan during the Interwar Period —

Japan became very industrialized
- Industrialization needs large amounts of resources
Japan during the Interwar Period

Japan became very industrialized

- Industrialization needs large amounts of resources

- Japan is an island nation, they needed more sources of resources
Tough and Ruthless
Rough and Toothless
• An example of Japan’s ruthlessness...
December 9, 1937.

*The Nanking Massacre*

- Japanese troops launched a massive attack on Nanking, the capitol of China.
- December 12, several Japanese regiments and two Japanese fleets anchored at Nanking.
- Over a six week period the Japanese began lootings, rapes, and mass executions.
- Most experts agree that at least 300,000 Chinese died, and 20,000 women were raped. Some estimate the numbers to be much higher - 340,000 and 80,000 respectively.
Japan during the Interwar Period —

Japan became very industrialized

- Industrialization needs large amounts of resources
- Japan is an island nation, they needed more sources of resources
- Japan invaded and took over Korea and Manchuria (the Northeast portion of China)
- Eventually, they try to take over the rest of China too!
SOL Question...

Which region did Japan invade after the beginning of the Great Depression in order to gain iron, coal, and other industrial raw materials?

A 1
B 4
C 3
D 2
SOL Question...

Which nations fell under the control of a totalitarian dictator during the 1920s or 1930s?

A I, III, IV, and VI
B I, II, III, and V
C III, IV, V, and VI
D I, III, IV, and V

I. Germany
II. France
III. Italy
IV. Soviet Union
V. Japan
VI. Turkey
Essential Questions

• Why did dictatorial governments emerge in Germany, Italy, Japan, and the U.S.S.R. after World War I?

• How did these regimes affect the world following World War I?
Treaty of Versailles
Treaty of Versailles

German Reparations
Treaty of Versailles ➔ German Reparations ➔ Stock Market Crash of 1929
Treaty of Versailles → German Reparations → Stock Market Crash of 1929 → Great Depression