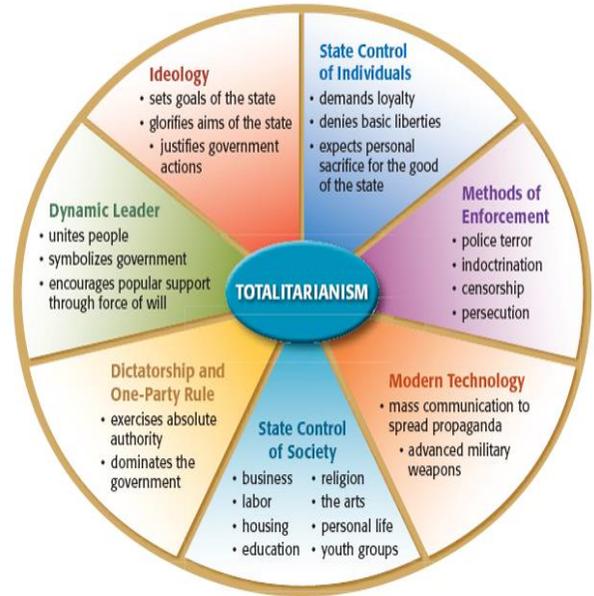


The Rise of Totalitarian Dictatorships**I. The Rise of Totalitarian Dictators****A. The Impact of World War I**

1. After WWI, many nations were struggling to _____
2. A global _____ in the 1930s led to high unemployment & a sense of _____ in Europe
3. The Treaty of Versailles created _____ among many nations

B. In this climate of postwar uncertainty, _____ increased & citizens turned to totalitarian dictators to rule the nation

1. _____ leaders are _____ who control all aspects of the government & the lives of the citizens
2. Totalitarian leaders gained support by promising jobs, promoting _____, & using propaganda
3. Dictators held on to their power by using censorship, secret _____, denying _____, & eliminating opposing rivals or political parties

**II. Totalitarian Dictators****A. Stalin in the Soviet Union**

1. Among the first totalitarian dictators was _____ of the Soviet Union
2. Stalin was _____ & seized all property, farms, factories in order to _____ the economy & create equality
3. He used a _____ & the Great Purge to eliminate rivals
4. Stalin's _____ Plans & collective farms improved the Soviet Union's industrial & agricultural output

B. Benito Mussolini in Italy

1. Fascism
 - a. Not all totalitarian dictators were Communists
 - b. In _____, _____, & Spain, people turned to an extremely nationalist gov't called fascism
 - i. _____ gov'ts were controlled by dictators who demanded _____ from citizens
 - ii. Fascists did not offer _____ & used one-party to rule the nation
 - c. Fascism vs. Communism
 - i. Unlike Communists, fascists believed people could keep their _____
 - ii. Mussolini & Hitler believed in fascism: the idea that nations need strong _____, total authority by one party, but that people can keep private property
 - iii. Stalin was a Communist believed that the government should control all _____ & business
2. In Italy, _____ formed the Fascist Party
 - a. Mussolini gained popularity by promising to revive the economy, rebuild the _____, & expand Italy to create a new _____ Empire
 - b. Mussolini created the _____ (a secret police force) to enforce the goals of his Fascist Party
3. By 1922, Mussolini was popular enough to lead a " _____ " & forced the Italian king to name him prime minister
4. As _____, Benito Mussolini was known as "Il Duce" (the chief)
 - a. Mussolini ended _____ & all opposition parties
 - b. Mussolini built up the military to create new _____
 - c. He planned to conquer new _____ in Africa for Italy

C. Adolf Hitler in Germany

1. The Nazis were a _____ group in Germany that wanted to overthrow the disloyal Weimar Republic
2. _____ was an early Nazi recruit & quickly rose to power in the party
3. Hitler was _____ by Mussolini & used many of his ideas to make the Nazi Party strong in Germany
 - a. The Nazis created their own militia called the _____

- b. Hitler planned a _____ but he was _____ & jailed for 9 months
4. While in jail, Hitler wrote _____ which outlined his plans for Germany
- He wrote that Germans were members of a _____ called Aryans & all non-Aryans were inferior
 - He declared that Germans needed lebensraum (_____) & should conquer Eastern Europe & Russia
 - He called the Versailles Treaty an outrage & vowed to _____ taken from Germany after the war
5. When Hitler was released from jail in 1924, he spent years organizing the Nazis into Germany's most powerful political party
6. In 1933, Hitler was named _____ (prime minister) of Germany
- As chancellor, Hitler used his power to name himself _____
 - He called his gov't the _____ to promote _____ & nationalism
 - Hitler put Germans to work by building _____, highways, weapons, & increasing the _____
 - He created the gov't protection squad called the _____ and a secret police called the _____ to eliminate rivals & control all aspects of Germany
7. Attacks on Jews
- In 1935, Hitler began a series of _____ laws called the _____ that deprived German Jews of the rights of citizens, forbade mixed Jewish marriages, & required Jews to wear a _____
 - In 1938, Hitler ordered _____ (Night of Broken Glass), a series of _____ on Jewish synagogues & businesses
- D. Hideki Tojo in Japan
- After WWI, Japan was the _____ nation in Asia & was ready to _____ new lands to provide resources for Japanese industry
 - Emperor Hirohito, gave full control of the Japanese military to _____ who served as a military dictator
- E. In the 1930s, Japan, Italy, & Germany began aggressively _____ into new territories... these actions caused _____ in 1939
- Italy invaded _____ & Albania
 - Japan invaded Manchuria, northern _____; invaded Indochina & the East Indies
 - Germany annexed Austria & _____

Comparing Communism, Fascism, Democracy

Fascist Italy	Nazi Germany	Communist Soviet Union	Democracy United States
			
Brief description of this government		Brief description of this government	Brief description of this government
Similarities among totalitarian governments			How is this different from totalitarianism?
How is this different from Communism?		How is this different from Fascism?	How is this different from both Communism and Fascism?