Unit 8.2	Name Pd
The Pice of Totalitarian Di	
The Rise of Totalitarian Di	<u>ictatorsnips</u>
 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 patients 	
nations B. In this climate of postwar uncertainty,	symbolizes government indoctrination
 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 	 encourages popular support through force of will Dictatorship and One-Party Rule exercises absolute authority dominates the government business religion advanced military weapons advanced military weapons
II. Totalitarian Dictators	Contraction Lean Grade Co
 A. Stalin in the Soviet Union Among the first totalitarian dictators was	in order to the economy & create
3. He used a & the Great Pu 4. Stalin's Plans & collective farms improved the Sov	
 B. Benito Mussolini in Italy 1. Fascism a. Not all totalitarian dictators were Communists b. In,, & Spain, people turned to a i gov'ts were controlled by dictators who deman ii. Fascists did not offer & used one c. Fascism vs. Communism i. Unlike Communists fascists believed people could keep their 	ided from citizens e-party to rule the nation
 i. Unlike Communists, fascists believed people could keep their ii. Mussolini & Hitler believed in fascism: the idea that nations need str that people can keep private property 	
iii. Stalin was a Communist believed that the government should contr	ol all & business
2. In Italy, formed the Fascist Part	ty
 a. Mussolini gained popularity by promising to revive the economy, rebuing the economy and the ec	
 b. Mussolini created the (a secret police fo 3. By 1922, Mussolini was popular enough to lead a " prime minister 	prce) to enforce the goals of his Fascist Party " & forced the Italian king to name him
 4. As, Benito Mussolini was known a. Mussolini ended & all opposition parties b. Mussolini built up the military to create new c. He planned to conquer new in Afric 	ies
C. Adolf Hitler in Germany	
1. The Nazis were a group in Germany that wanted	
2 was an early Nazi recruit & quickly re	
3. Hitler was by Mussolini & used many of his ideas	
a. The Nazis created their own militia called the	

	b. Hitler planned a	but he w	as	& jailed for 9 months		
4.	While in jail, Hitler wrote					
	a. He wrote that Germans were members of a	c	alled Aryans & all non	-Aryans were inferior		
	b. He declared that Germans needed lebensraum (_) & should conquer Eastern Europe & Russia				
	c. He called the Versailles Treaty an outraged & vow	ved to	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						
	a. As chancellor, Hitler used his power to name him	self				
	b. He called his gov't the	to promote	& nation	alism		
	c. Hitler put Germans to work by building	, highways, w	eapons, & increasing t	he		
	d. He created the gov't protection squad called the control all aspects of Germany				e rivals &	
7.	Attacks on Jews					
		laws called the			ived	
	German Jews of the rights of citizens, forbade mi	ixed Jewish marriages	, & required Jews to v	vear a		
	b. In 1938, Hitler ordered	(Night of Broken Glass), a series of		of on Jewish	on Jewish synagogues	
	& businesses					
	deki Tojo in Japan					
1.	After WWI, Japan was the	nation in Asia & was	ready to	new lands to p	rovide	
	resources for Japanese industry					
2.	Emperor Hirohito, gave full control of the Japanese r dictator	nilitary to		who served as a	a military	
E. In	the 1930s, Japan, Italy, & Germany began aggressivel	У	into new territo	ries these actions caused		
1.	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	
Contraction of the second				
Brief description o	Brief description of this government		Brief description of this	
		government	government	
Simila	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?	