

Rise of Dictators

I. Italy

A. Fascism

1. loyalty to the state and obedience to its leader
2. promises
 - a. revive economy
 - b. punish those responsible for hard times
 - c. restore national pride
3. extreme nationalism
4. uniforms
5. loyalty to leader
6. Causes of rise of fascism
 - a. 1919 failure to win large land gains
 - b. rising inflation
 - c. unemployment
 - d. inflation

B. Benito Mussolini

1. newspaper editor and politician
2. promises
 - a. revive economy
 - b. rebuild armed forces
 - c. strong leadership
3. founds Fascist party in 1919
4. publicly criticized Italy's government
5. campaign of terror
6. Oct 1922 30,000 fascists march on Rome
 - a. demand King Victor Emmanuel III put Mussolini in charge of government
 - b. VE allows Mussolini to form a government
7. Mussolini becomes IL Duce (the leader)
 - a. Abolishes democracy
 - b. outlaws all political parties except Fascists
 - c. Secret police jails opponents
 - d. Gov't censorship
 - e. Outlaws strikes
 - f. Controls economy by allying Fascists with large landowners and industrialists

8. Never has total control but is model for Germany and USSR.

II. Germany

A. After World War I

1. Weimar Republic
 - a. weak gov't
 - b. democratic
 - c. too many political parties
 - d. blamed the republic for defeat and humiliation
2. inflation
 - a. printed too much money for wartime expenses
 - b. continued to print more money to pay war reparations
3. Dawes plan
 - a. \$200 million loan from US
 - b. stabilize currency
 - c. realistic schedule of payments for War Reparations
 - d. by 1929 Germany economy starting to recover
4. Kellogg-Briand Act 1928
 - a. renounce war as a means of national policy
 - b. no way to enforce it
5. US Stock market crashes
 - a. effects around the world
 - b. no more US loans and investments

B. Hitler's Germany

1. background
 - a. born in Austria 1889
 - b. high school drop out
 - c. failed artist
 - d. joins war effort in WWI
 - e. awarded the Iron Cross for bravery
 - f. 1920 joins right wing political group
2. National Socialist German Workers' (NAZI) Party
 - a. overturn Treaty of Versailles

- b. combat communism
 - c. supported by lower and middle class
 - d. kind of fascism called Nazism
 - e. swastika = symbol
 - f. private military = Storm troopers = Brownshirts
 - g. Hitler chosen as leader
3. 1923 Nazis try to take Munich
- a. failure
 - b. Hitler arrested and sentenced to five years
 - c. Hitler serves 9 months and writes Mein Kampf (My struggle)
4. Mein Kampf
- a. book
 - b. blueprint for Nazis
 - c. Germans (Aryans) = master race
 - d. Non-Aryan races = inferior (gypsies, Jews)
 - e. Against Treaty of Versailles
 - f. Regain land lost for lebensraum (living space) for overcrowded Germany
5. Depression hits and people turn to Hitler and the NAZIS for answers
- a. largest political party by 1932.
 - b. 1933 Hitler named chancellor
 - c. Hitler calls for new elections
 - d. Enabling Act passed
6. Hitler's rise
- a. absolute control for four years
 - b. banned all other political parties
 - c. opponents arrested
 - d. SS was created loyal straight to Hitler
 - e. Secret police = Gestapo
 - f. Took control of economy (ban on strikes, dissolved labor unions, gov't control of business)
 - g. Puts Germans to work unemployment down
 - h. Turns press, radio, literature, arts, film into propaganda
 - i. Book burning
 - j. Hitler Youth and League for German girls
6. Nuremberg Laws passed 1933
- a. limits Jews rights in Germany

- b. Kristallnacht November 9, 1938 violence against Jews nation wide
- 7. German moves to war
 - a. 1935 will not obey military restrictions
 - b. March 7, 1936 German troops enter Rhineland
 - c. Oct 1936 Rome-Berlin Axis treaty between Italy and Germany
 - d. Nov 1936 agreement with Japan = Axis Powers
 - e. July 1936 send troops to support Francisco Franco in Spain
 - f. Mar 1938 absorb Austria
 - g. Sept 1938 wants Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia
 - h. Munich Conference gives him Sudetenland but promise to obey new borders
 - i. 1939 takes all of Czech
 - j. Non-aggression pact with USSR signed Aug 1939 agreeing not to attack and split Poland
 - k. September 1, 1939 invade Poland
 - l. WWII starts

III. USSR

A. Lenin

- 1. Revolutionary leader
- 2. Marxist
- 3. Fled in 1900's to avoid arrest
- 4. Returns in 1917
- 5. Bolshevik leader
- 6. Leads November Revolution 1917
- 7. Restores order after civil war
 - a. NEP (New Economic Policy)
 - b. Organizes Russia into self-government republics
 - c. 1922 renames country USSR (union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
 - d. communist party begins
- 8. has several strokes
- 9. 1924 dies opening power struggle
- 10. preserved and on display in Russia

B. Joseph Stalin

- 1. Lenin distrusted him

2. 1922 general secretary of Communist party
3. 1924 controls party
4. 1929 forces Leon Trotsky into exile
5. totalitarianism
 - a. total control of government
6. Tries to improve economy
 - a. Command economy
 - b. 1928 5 year plan = rapid industrial growth set high quotas, produce only those needed goods.
 - c. good shortages follow 5 year plans
 - d. first few 5 year plans showed promise
7. Collective farms
 - a. gov't seizes privately owned land
 - b. hundreds of families work large gov't owned land
 - c. wealthy peasants = kulaks resist and are killed
 - d. by 1938 90% of peasants live on collective farms
8. Great Purge on 1934-1939
 - a. get rid of non-supporters
 - b. executed many
 - c. police can arrest anyone
 - d. killed 8-13 million people
9. Used propaganda to get point across
10. Censorship
11. Religious persecution
 - a. Orthodox Church
 - b. Jews
 - c. Catholics
 - d. Religion goes underground
12. education
 - a. state controlled
 - b. women more educated than before

