

Name: _____

World War II: Intro & The Rise of Dictators Notes #1

Political Cartoon:

Look at the cartoon - use the clues: title, images, and the scale of the items in the picture to help you answer the questions.



1. What were the Axis leaders (Hitler, Mussolini, & Tojo) greedily carving up?
2. What do you think the artist meant by showing Hitler doing the carving?

Political Cartoon:



1. How does this cartoon reflect the attitude of Americans during this time?
2. What U.S. policy does this imply?
3. What were American beliefs of Hitler based on this cartoon?

Europe & Japan: The Rise of the Dictators



- In the aftermath of WWI, three factors led to the rise of dictatorship:
 - _____ of Communism
 - **Angry about how WWI ended**
 - **Economic hardship**

Dictators Take Over Europe



- Italy: Benito Mussolini led the military to take _____ from the King
- Germany: Adolf Hitler took control through _____
- Both established _____: where the government demands:
 - **Extreme loyalty**
 - **Controls the economy**
 - **Controls elements of daily life**

Dictators Take Over Europe



- Soviet Union: Joseph _____ took control of the Communist Party and turned the country into a _____
- Japan: _____ leaders under General Hideki Tojo (later Prime Minister) took control of the country from the Emperor and turned it into a dictatorship

The Axis Powers (The Phantom Menace)



- Germany, Italy, and Japan gained new territory around Europe, Africa, and Asia in the late 1930s
- They will form the _____ in 1940
- Many were afraid of what would happen if this continued...

The Munich Conference



- Munich Conference 1938:
 - France
 - Britain
 - Germany
- **The countries met to make sure war was _____**
- _____: giving into someone's demands in order to keep peace
- **France and Great Britain used this policy with _____**
 - Do you think it worked?

Appeasement



- The appeasement did _____ work
- Instead...
 - Hitler took _____ of territory (land, cities, countries) in Europe
 - **The League of Nations did not _____ the Treaty of Versailles**
 - ***DID NOT PREVENT WAR***

The Rise of Dictators

Meanwhile in America...



- The U.S. stayed _____ (out of the war)
- Neutrality Acts 1935:
 - Americans _____ **travel on ships** of countries at war
 - Americans **couldn't _____ weapons** to nations at war

Blitzkrieg!



- Germany _____ quick and easy victories using a type of warfare American reporters named " _____ "
- **Blitzkrieg:** literally means **lightning fast war** by _____ **an enemy fast and hard using land and air forces**

Start of World War II

- **Germany invaded _____ in 1939**
- France and Great Britain declared war on Germany
- 1940: Germany quickly invaded France, driving the British out of



mainland Europe and force France to _____

American Neutrality



- The U.S. technically stayed neutral but **FDR made it clear that America** _____ **the Allies**
- When Japan invaded China, the U.S. intervened to help China
- **Flying Tigers:**
 - U.S. **fighter** _____ secretly sent to China to fight the Japanese and train Chinese pilots
- **Lend-Lease Act (1941):**
 - Allies allowed to _____ or borrow crucial supplies from the U.S.

Tense Relations: U.S. & Japan



- 1930s: relations between U.S. & Japan worsened
- 1937: Japan invaded China
- 1941: Japan invaded the rest of _____ (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia)

Tense Relations: U.S. & Japan





U.S. Response:

- FDR froze Japanese _____ in American banks and cut off all trade with Japan until they agreed to leave → Japan refused

Japanese Response:

- Japan attacked the U.S. Pacific fleet at _____, Hawaii
- Japan thought the U.S. would be crippled by the attack, allowing Japan

	<p>to _____ the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instead they awake “sleeping _____”
<p>Japan Thought Wrong...</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The attack on Pearl Harbor was deadly but not as _____ as Japan had hoped • Of the 18 ships damaged, only 1 was unable to be repaired • The attack also failed to _____ the shipyards and oil depot on the other side of the island • Within 6 months, the U.S. Pacific fleet was fully _____ and ready to fight back
<p>Hitler's Big Mistake</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1937: Germany the Soviet Union signed the Nazi-Soviet Union _____ Pact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The two agreed NOT to _____ each other • 1941: Germany _____ the pact by invading the Soviet Union (Poland) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Initially a German success, but soon failed with the Soviets joining the Allies
<p>The Build Up to World War II</p>	

Nationalism Grips Europe & Asia



- For many nations, ***the end of WWI did not bring peace and prosperity***
 - The economies in Europe suffered:
 - Countries faced _____ and political turmoil
- The postwar years also brought the rise of _____
 - **Men who were driven by the belief in nationalism**
- Many of the dictators also dreamed of _____ expansion

Failures of the WWI Peace Settlement



- The new democratic nations that emerged after the war _____
 - Instead of securing a **“just and secure peace,”** the Treaty of Versailles caused _____ and resentment
- **Without a democratic tradition,** people turned to authoritarian leaders to solve their _____ and economic problems

How would you define these terms?

1. Dictatorship:
2. Nationalism:
3. Territorial Expansion: