

Post War Europe

1. After WWI there were serious _____ and _____ problems throughout Europe.
2. Throughout Europe workers were _____ and peasants _____.
3. There was a growing popularity of _____, which is:
“A system in which the people as a whole rather than the private individuals own all property and operate all businesses”
4. However, when the “Welcome Parades” ended _____ set in, _____.
5. _____ Nations like _____ and _____, who relied on trade for prosperity suffered.
 - High _____ were placed on import good to protect domestic goods.
 - Britain lost 40% of its _____ in WWI
6. Europe suffered from _____. Many factories were old and outdated.
7. _____ rose dramatically throughout Europe:
 - In Britain: 700,000 unemployed in 1920
 - By 1921 that number was _____.
 - By 1922 it is down to 1 million where it stayed until _____.
8. Financially, European countries had problems _____ each other back.
9. A look at France:
 - 10 million acres of _____ destroyed in WWI.
 - 20,000 _____ destroyed
 - _____ money to rebuild causing more _____.
10. Germany _____ and _____ money to pay it's war debt of 33 billion dollars. This caused severe _____.
11. The U.S. response was _____.
 - The US feared the spread of _____, which became known as the _____.
 - The US placed limits on the number of _____ allowed into the country.
 - The President, Warren G. Harding, promised a “_____”
 - _____ dropped dramatically in the US between 1920 and 1923
 - Americans became eager _____.
 - 1921-1929 car sales _____.
 - _____ sales rose exponentially

Rise of Totalitarian States

Totalitarianism: Single party dictatorship controlling every aspect of the lives of its citizens.

(_____/_____/_____)

Italy

1. In Italy the strength of the _____ party was growing.
2. Peasants seizing land striking factory workers
3. In 1919 a _____ _____ formed a group of war Veterans he called the “Fasciti” of _____.
 - This term “Fasciti” comes from the Latin term “_____” meaning “strengthening rods tied around an axe handle.”
 - This symbolizes _____ and _____. It is also a reminder to the “Glory of Rome” and an inspiration for _____.
4. “Everything ___ the State, nothing _____ the state, nothing _____ the state.”
5. Fascists _____ Democracy ~ they believed parties destroyed unity
6. They _____ socialism and communism; wanted private party and private enterprise (although regulated by gov’t)
7. Fascism protected private _____.
8. Fascism is _____ nationalism – As a strong nation Italy felt it had a right to take over weaker nations.
9. The appeal of Fascism was the _____ to veterans: A strong government, strong country.
10. In 1922 King Victor Emmanuel III refused to use the army against Mussolini’s “Black Shirts.” Instead he made him _____ _____.
11. Mussolini quickly became a popular leader under the slogan, “_____ _____!”
12. Critics of Fascism (and Mussolini) _____ by police.

Japan

1. Japan was quite prosperous after W.W.I. During WWI Japan had moved into areas dominated by _____ before the war, taking over some of their colonies.
2. Since _____ of ancient world, _____ was honored in Japanese society.
3. In 1931 the Japanese military began to take matters in their own hands and attack provinces in _____ without the consent of the Emperor.
4. In 1932 a group of _____ Military Generals, a militaristic dictatorship, took over Japan. The Japanese _____ still existed but the military controlled all decisions.
5. The dream of a Japanese _____ throughout Asia was on the horizon.

Spain

1. In the 1930's Spain found itself in a _____.
2. In 1931 a Republican government took over the monarchy.
 - The _____ lost status as national church and its land was _____.
 - The government reduced the size of it's _____.
 - In response there were many strikes by _____.
3. In 1936 a group of _____ staged an uprising lead by **Francisco Franco**. Their opposition were called the "Loyalists."
4. This group wanted to _____ the Church, and destroy _____ and _____ in Spain.
5. Francisco Franco was a _____ who wanted to create a _____ state.
6. In 1936 the Spain entered into the Rome – Berlin Axis, an _____ with Germany to support Franco's efforts in the Spanish Civil War. For Germany this was a chance to try out their new _____.
7. Almost _____ people lost their lives in this civil war.
8. By 1939 Franco had seized power of _____.

Germany

1. Just prior to the end of W.W.I Germany became a _____.
2. This new Government was set up in the town of _____.
3. The new Government faced problems from the start.
Weimar _____ signed the Treaty of Versailles and were therefore considered by many to be _____.
4. In Germany on the far left of the political spectrum were the _____.
5. On the far right were the _____ and extreme _____.
6. Political _____ on both sides caused unrest in Germany.
7. “_____ _____” also caused major unrest, people were worried about their security and future.

Adolf Hitler

1. After serving in the German military Hitler settled in _____, where he became a popular _____.
2. In 1921 he gained control of the National Socialist German Workers Party.
→ A _____, _____, political party with _____ members.
3. From 1922 to 1923, inflation and continuing conflict with _____ gave stage to Hitler’s wild speeches against the _____ _____ and the _____ _____.
4. By 1923 the NSGWP (or Nazi for short) had _____ members.
5. Believing he had enough support he attempted to _____ government on _____.
6. In this attempt Hitler was stopped and sentenced to ___ years in prison for treason. He served ___ year.
7. In Jail he wrote a book entitled “Mein Kampf” or _____ . He wrote about:
→ His _____
→ _____
→ The Soviets as _____
→ _____
→ _____
8. Hitler maintained control of the Nazi Party and by 1932 it was the _____ political party in the “Riechstag” (German _____)

9 On January 30, 1933 President Paul von Hindenberg asked Hitler to become _____. Hitler kindly accepted and quickly became a dictator, removing all _____.

10. In 1934 President von Hindenberg died and Hitler declares himself “the fuhrer” or _____.

11. He proclaimed the birth of the “Third Reich” or third _____.

→ 1st great empire was the _____

→ 2nd empire was the lost 1918 _____

→ 3rd empire he just called _____ or “empire.”

12. Hitler preached _____, _____, and _____ which all paid off with a strong economic recovery in Germany.

13. Hitler _____, controlled _____ and _____, banned _____, and outlawed _____.

14. _____ dropped from 6 million in 1933 to 1 million in 1936

15. He also increased the size of the military from _____ to _____.

16. In many respects he promised something for _____.

→ _____ of peace treaty/treaties.

→ Reestablishment of German _____ and _____ shattered by W.W.I

→ Efficient _____.

→ A strong _____.

→ Protection of _____

→ He gave them lots to fight against: _____.

→ And he promised it's “_____”

Even the Flag inspired “fight:”

