

Name: _____

Date: _____

Hour: _____

American History: Chapter 10, Section 1

I. A Bitter Peace Unravels

- a. November 1918 – _____
- b. 1919 – Treaty of Versailles
 - i. 27 nations met in Versailles to hammer out peace agreements, but only Britain, France, and the United States had a real say in the important decisions
 - ii. _____ & _____ were not present
- c. 1920s
 - i. Many nations moved towards _____
 - ii. Others took the opposite direction and moved towards _____
- d. Characteristics of a Totalitarian State:
 - i. _____ party dictatorship exerting control over all aspects of life.
 - ii. Strong, charismatic _____ often at head of government
 - iii. State control of the _____
 - iv. Use of _____, _____, and _____ to enforce the will of the state
 - v. Government control of the media and use of _____ to indoctrinate citizens
 - vi. Use of _____ and youth organizations to spread ideology to children
 - vii. Strict _____ of artists, intellectuals, and political rivals with dissenting opinions

II. Repression of the Soviet Union and Italy

- a. 1917
 - i. Vladimir Lenin - first totalitarian state in the Soviet Union
- b. 1924
 - i. After Lenin's death, _____ took Lenin's place as the head of the Communist Party
 - ii. His efforts to transform the Soviet Union into an industrial state resulted in the deaths of _____ people
- c. Italian totalitarianism = result of the _____ & _____
 - i. Italy was on the winning side of WWI, but it didn't get the _____ had hoped to
- d. Benito Mussolini founded the Fascist Party
 - i. _____ political parties
 - ii. took over the _____
 - iii. created a _____ police
 - iv. organized _____ to indoctrinate the young
 - v. suppressed _____

III. Aggressive Leaders in Germany & Japan

- a. Weimar Republic
 - i. after WWI Germany became a _____
 - ii. anger over the _____ plagued the government

- b. 1930s
 - i. _____ hit worsening problems in the Weimar Republic
- c. Adolf Hitler led the Nazi Party
 - i. Anti-_____
 - ii. Opposed _____
 - iii. Opposed _____
- d. *Mein Kampf (My Struggle)*
 - i. Hitler wrote to explain the problems facing Germany
 - ii. Anti-_____
 - iii. Anti-Semitic (anti-_____)
 - iv. Gave his plot for _____ domination

IV. Aggressive Leaders in Germany & Japan

- a. Shattered German Economy
 - i. widespread _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. led the Weimar Republic to appoint Hitler chancellor of Germany in 1933
- b. 1935
 - i. Hitler spoke as the _____ of Germany
- c. After the Great Depression in Japan
 - i. Reasserted _____ powers
 - ii. No charismatic _____ emerged
 - iii. Shifted towards _____ control

V. Dictators Turn to Aggression

- a. 1935
 - i. Hitler reclaimed the _____ region from _____ control
 - ii. Mussolini invaded _____
- b. 1936
 - i. Hitler sent German troops into the _____

VI. Aggression Goes Unchecked

- a. _____: granting concessions to a potential enemy in hope that it will maintain peace
 - i. spurred leaders to become more _____
- b. Why appease?
 - i. WWI was so terrible leaders vowed to never allow another war to break out.
- c. Hitler _____ of appeasements.
- d. Spring 1938
 - i. _____ – Hitler made Austria part of Germany
 - ii. _____ – Britain & France sacrificed Sudetenland to Hitler to preserve peace