

Rise of Totalitarianism



Hulton Deutsch



Power Point to accompany the lesson “The Rise of Totalitarianism, the Start of World War II and the US Response”, available in Carolina K-12’s Database of K-12 Resources

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Aggressive Expansion

- Once the totalitarian governments of Japan, Italy, and Germany secured control of their nations, they began to look toward controlling other nations.



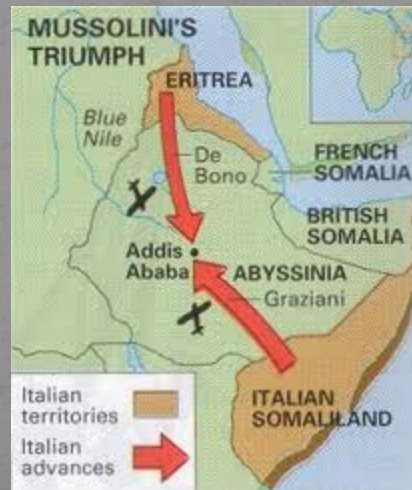
Japanese Expansion

- Began, in 1931 with the seizure of Manchuria – a province in Northern China.
- Through a puppet government, they controlled its vast natural resources.
- In 1937, Japan expanded its control over China's major railroads and coastal cities.
- In the then capital of Nanking, Japanese soldiers acted with extreme brutality by murdering and raping many of the city's residents. This incident has been dubbed the "Rape of Nanking".



Italian Expansion

- In 1935, Italy invaded Ethiopia in order expand their colonial empire.
- Ethiopia appealed to the League of Nations for help, but the League did almost nothing and Ethiopia was conquered.



German Expansion

- From 1933 – 1936, Hitler rebuilt Germany's military in violation of the Versailles Treaty.
- In 1936, he sent German troops to the Rhineland.
- In 1938, German troops moved into Austria to unite it with Germany. This is called the *Anschluss* or “link up”



Munich Pact and Appeasement

- In the Summer and Fall of 1938, Hitler announced his intentions to annex the **Sudetenland** – the border areas of Czechoslovakia inhabited by many ethnic Germans.
- In order to avoid war, a conference was convened to determine the Sudetenland's fate.
- The result was the **Munich Pact** – an agreement between Germany, France, and Britain to give the Sudetenland to Hitler in exchange for peace.

Appeasement

- France and Britain's strategy was called **appeasement** – making concessions to another power to avoid war.
- Many European leaders were desperate to avoid another war and they felt that Hitler would stop his expansion after obtaining the Sudetenland.
- After the Munich Conference, Neville Chamberlin – the British Prime Minister – announced that this agreement had secured a “peace for our time”.
- It was a short lived peace, WWII started 11 months later



Neville Chamberlin

Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact



- August 23, 1939
- An agreement under which Germany and the USSR pledged to not attack one another.
- Secretly, they agreed to invade and divide up Poland.
- Germany's eastern border was now secure from a Soviet attack

Start of World War II

- On September 1, 1939 Germany invaded Poland; this made it clear that Hitler was not going to stop his aggressive expansion.
- Britain and France responded by declaring war on Germany – starting World War II.



Germany & Poland

- Using *blitzkrieg* – lightning war – Germany quickly defeated Poland in a few weeks
- This new style of warfare emphasized speed and firepower by using advanced communications to coordinate attacks using planes and tanks, followed by infantry and motorized vehicles.
- Next Germany turned its eyes West – towards France



France Falls

- In May 1940, Germany invaded the Low Countries – Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg – and quickly defeated them.
- Germany then focused their attention on France and – to the world's surprise – quickly conquered them.



Triumphant Hitler in Paris

Miracle at Dunkirk

- Almost cut off from escape by the German Army, over 300,000 British and French troops were evacuated across the English Channel using any sailing vessel available.
- Had these soldiers been captured, it is unlikely that Britain could have stayed in the war.



Battle of Britain

- “We shall go on to the end, we shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our Island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender,”

– Winston Churchill, *We Shall Fight on the Beaches*, June 4, 1940



Battle of Britain

- To invade British, Germany needed to control the skies.
- Throughout the Summer and Fall of 1940, the German Luftwaffe and the British Royal Air Force battled for control of the skies.
- German planes also bombed British cities, most notably London during “the blitz”.
- Britain was able to hold on and Hitler postponed a British invasion indefinitely in the fall of 1940

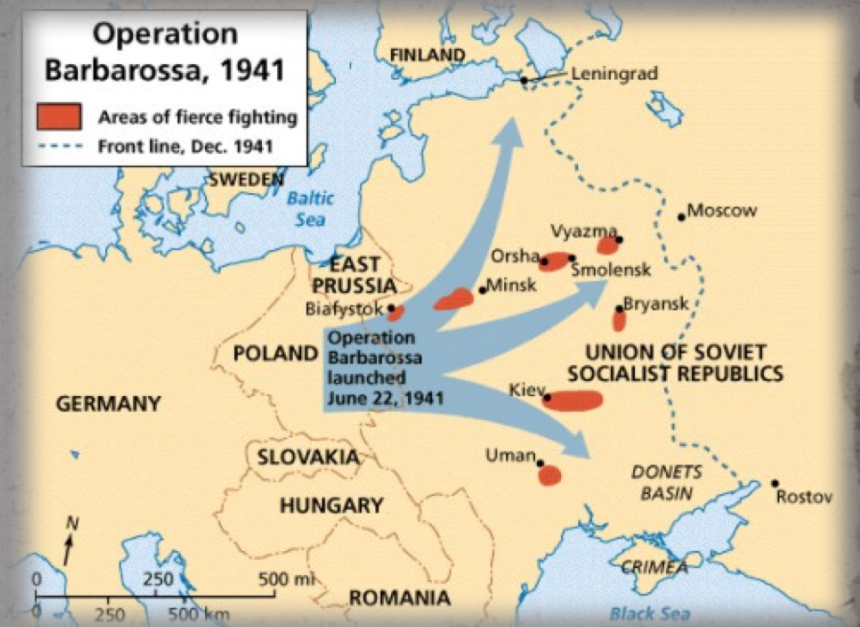


**“NEVER WAS SO MUCH
OWED BY SO MANY
TO SO FEW”**
THE PRIME MINISTER



Operation Barbarossa

- In June 1941, Hitler violated the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact by invading the Soviet Union.
- The Germans were successful at first, but fierce Soviet resistance and the brutal winter stopped the German advance.

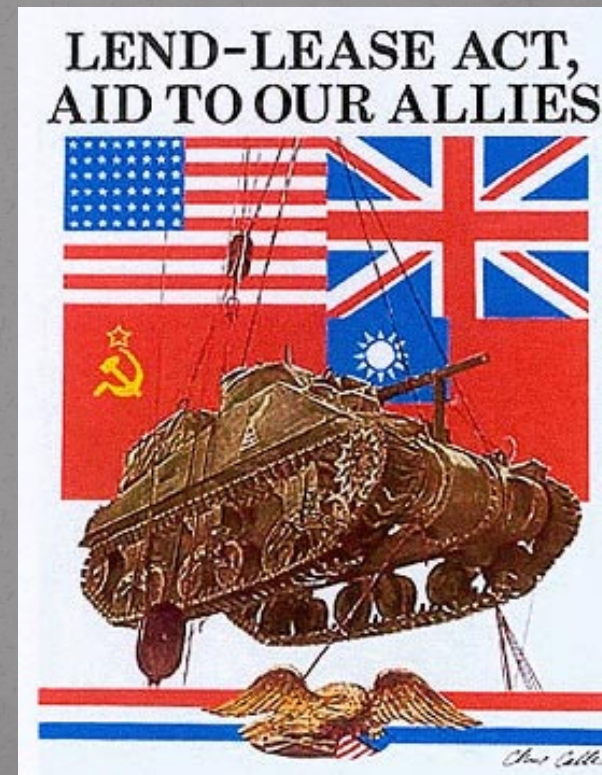


How should the United States Respond to These Events?

Isolationism?

or

Interventionism?



Debate Prep Instructions

- **Debater Instructions:** A debate is a discussion in which participants articulate, justify, and clarify their positions on an issue. Begin by brainstorming answers to the question – Should the United States enter World War II? -- with your group. After compiling a list of answers, use the supplied documents, your textbook, power point notes and any additional resources, complete the *Debate Notes Sheet* by gathering facts that support your assigned position.
- Once your group has created a list of arguments, write a one minute **opening statement** and a one minute **closing statement** that summarizes your group's position. At the end of the debate, **all group members** should turn in their *Debate Notes Sheets*.

Debate Prep Instructions

- **Moderator(s) Instructions:** The moderator(s) should research both positions using the supplied documents, textbook, power point notes, and any additional resources. While completing your research, write down questions to ask the debate participants. After compiling a list of questions, create a “master list” of questions to turn in at the end of the debate.

Debate Expectations

- Be polite and courteous
- Listen attentively
- Be respectful and supportive of peers
- Speak only when recognized by the moderator
- Allow others to express their opinions; do not monopolize the debate
- Use grammatically correct language
- Speak clearly, slowly, and loud enough to be heard by the audience

Debate Rules

- The interventionists will issue their one minute opening statement first.
- The isolationists will issue their one minute opening statement second.
- Each group will have 3 minutes to present their arguments, starting with the interventionists.
- The presenter should stand when they are sharing their argument.
- After the three minutes have expired, the presenter must stop talking.
- Following each argument, a two minute question session will begin. The moderator(s) may ask the questions they have prepared or they can defer to the opposing viewpoint to ask questions. Anyone from the group can answer a question if they raise their card and are recognized by the moderator(s).
- After speaking, they should mark an "X" on their card to indicate their participation.
- At the conclusion of the debate, the moderator(s) should ask for each group's one minute closing statement, starting with the interventionists.

Sources

- Lyons, Michael J. *World War II : A Short History*. Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Pearson/Prentice Hall, c2004. Print.
- *United States History*. Boston, MA: Prentice Hall, 2009. 655. Print