

Totalitarianism and World War II

A. Totalitarianism vs. Conservative Authoritarianism (Steven Cheng)

Totalitarianism	Conservative Authoritarianism
<p>A. New Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Radio, car, telephone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Could wiretap to spy, coordinate quickly with local officials, and propaganda. ii. Increased mobility. <p>B. Tools of Dictatorship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Used censorship, indoctrination, terror <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. No freedom of press, press became part of government. ii. Education developed to making loyal citizens. iii. Physical punishment, imprisonment, and murder. <p>C. Citizens expected to participate and actively support regime.</p> <p>D. Communist Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Stalin's Five Year Plans <p>E. Two Forms of Totalitarianism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Communism (USSR) b. Fascism (Nazi Germany, Italy) 	<p>A. Anti-democratic government (Absolutism)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ex. Louis XIV, Peter the Great, Frederick the Great, Metternich <p>B. Sought to prevent major changes from undermining the existing social order</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Popular participation in government was severely limited b. Limited in power and in objectives (sought the status quo) <p>C. No modern technology</p> <p>D. Limited demands to taxes</p> <p>E. Lack of communication, could not control subject's lives well</p> <p>F. Revived after World War 1, usually in less developed Eastern Europe.</p>

C. Russia (Brett Magnan)

1. Lenin (1917-1924)

- ▣ **“Peace, Land, and Bread”.**

- ▣ Supported by the Bolsheviks

- ▣ **New Economic Plan (N.E.P.)**

- ▣ Although communist, Lenin gave into capitalistic measures by allowing small businesses and allowed farmers to sell their own crops.

- ▣ Changed Russia to the U.S.S.R (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

2. Stalin (1924-1953)

- ▣ Lenin's Death (1924)

- 1. Before Lenin died, he never chose a successor. This led to a battle for power between Joseph Stalin and Leon Trotsky.

- Stalin wins, and takes power.

- ▣ Realist, **“Socialism in One Country”**

- ▣ Economics

- 1. 5 Years Plans

- Ended the N.E.P.

- Make **Russia self-sufficient.**

- Consolidated farms, helped industrial workers.

3. Life in the Soviet Union

- ▣ Faced **harsh rule** from Stalin

- ▣ Ukrainians starved because of revolts; 10 million died.

- ▣ Women in the U.S.S.R.

- Equality of Rights
 - i. Urged to work outside, but as women still had to take care of the home.

D. Italy

1. Rise of Mussolini and Fascism

- 🇮🇹 March on Rome (1923)
 - Mussolini and fellow fascists demand government resign; they do.
 - **King Victor Emmanuel III gives him dictatorial power.**

- 🇮🇹 Why is Fascism popular?

- Italians were frustrated from the Treaty of Versailles.
 - i. They got no land from Austria, Germany, or the Ottoman Empire.

- 🇮🇹 **Economic Depression** in 1919.

2. Life in Fascist Italy

- 🇮🇹 Women in Fascist Italy

- Unlike Russian women, Italian women were reverted to **traditional roles** (no more divorce, weren't allowed factory jobs).

- 🇮🇹 Terrorism and Intimidation became state policies.

E. Nazi Germany (Travis Trusty)

1. Rise of Hitler, Nazi Ideology (e.g., Mein Kampf)

- 🇩🇪 Hitler's rise to power was made possible because of:

- Poor economy brought on by the Great Depression.
- Public opinion saw Weimar Republic as traitors.
- **Unsatisfied with end of World War I.**

- 🇩🇪 Nazi Ideology

- Portrayed Jews & other minorities as "inferior."
- Centralized power, very Nationalistic.
 - Controlled economy.

- 🇩🇪 Mein Kampf

- Written by Hitler in prison. (Tried to takeover of Bolivia.)
- Outlined Hitler's racist and nationalist goals and ideals.
- **Lebensraum** (Expand Germany) and Führer (master race) lead.

2. Impact of the Great Depression

- 🇩🇪 Inflation made German currency worthless.
- 🇩🇪 Unemployment and tension between classes.
- 🇩🇪 Rise of National Socialist German Workers Party (**Nazi**)

3. Nuremberg Laws (1935-1938)

- 🇩🇪 Series of laws passed to suppress Jews in Germany.

4. Role of the SS and Gestapo

- 🇩🇪 Secret Police (enforced fascism) led by Heinrich Himmler.
 - Terror, murder, abduction. Innocent people sent to jail.

5. Life in Nazi Germany (Brett Magnan)

- 🇩🇪 People were put into prison or shot if they voiced against the Nazi Party.
- 🇩🇪 **Improving economy and standard of living** as long as one supported Hitler.

6. Holocaust (Travis Trusty)

- 🇩🇪 During the 1930s, German gov't started to take away Jewish jobs and rights.
- 🇩🇪 Attempt by Germany to **purify the Aryan race** through mass murders.

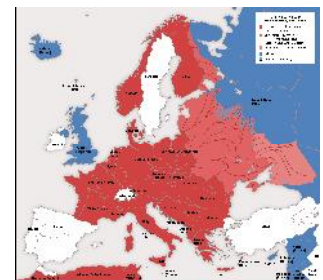
XXXI. World War II

A. Failure of collective security (Steven Cheng)

1. League of Nations
 - ❖ “You have to nip a problem at its bud”
 - ❖ No control of major conflicts
 - ❖ Couldn’t enforce disarmament because they had no military force.
 - ❖ Failed to prevent Hitler by constantly appeasing him.
 - ❖ Failed to keep peace in Spanish Civil War
2. Hitler’s Repudiation of the Versailles Treaty
 - ❖ Ignored Versailles Treaty
 - ✓ **Remilitarized Rhineland** and expands German borders.
3. Spanish Civil War (1936-39)
 - ❖ 1936 Elections
 - ✓ Communists win against Fascists
 - ❖ War of Ideology breaks out
 - ✓ Republicans (Communists) vs. Nationalists (Fascists)
 - ❖ Fascists wins
 - ✓ Francisco Franco, Spanish Dictator
 - ✓ League of Nations fail to suppress Fascists
 - ❖ **Rome-Berlin Axis Pact, 1936**
 - ✓ Italy and Germany ally together
4. **Appeasement**
 - ❖ Giving an aggressor what they want to get peace
 - ✓ **“If you give an inch, they may take a mile”**
5. German- Soviet Non-Aggression Pact (1939)
 - ❖ Germany wants to avoid a 2-Front war
 - ❖ Soviets want to protect itself from German invasions
 - ❖ Make an agreement to not attack each other and split Poland in half

B. Nazi Empire in Europe (Adam Kaddoura & Brett Magnan)

1. Partition of Poland between Germany and the Soviet Union 1939
 - ❖ Germany took west Poland and Russia took the west of Poland as well as Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.
 - ❖ Afterwards there was a 7 month lull after Poland fell. Will there be a WWII?
2. Conquest of Western Europe; failure to invade Great Britain
 - ❖ Germany’s Blitzkrieg takes over France. French pushed back into Great Britain.



Hitler loses the Battle of Britain

Turning Point of the War.
Stops Hitler’s complete control of Europe.

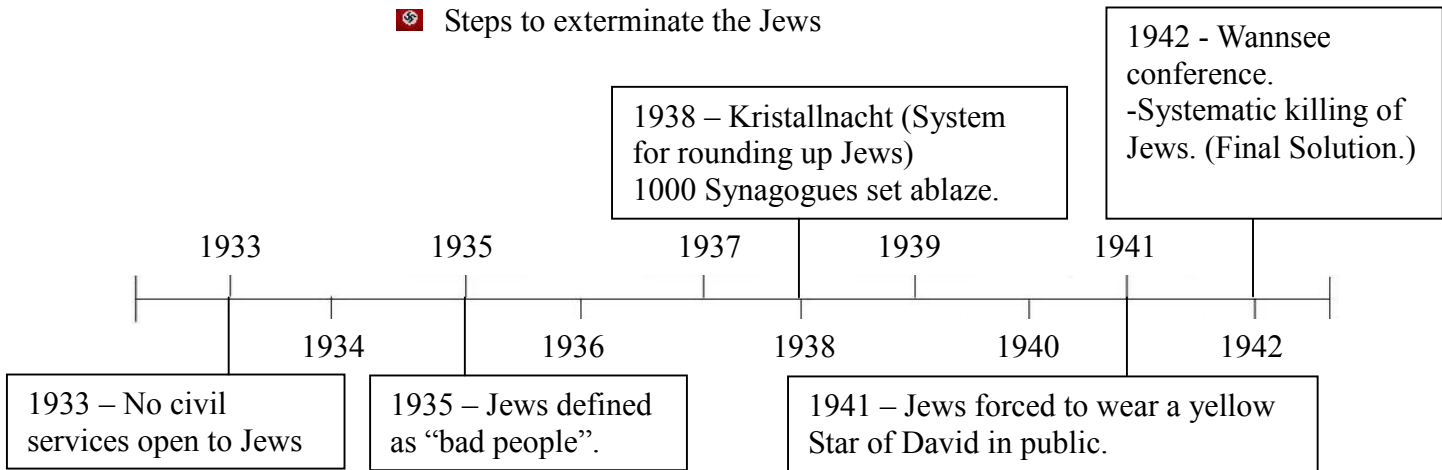
This Creates a Two-Front War.

3. Vichy France

- 🇫🇷 Southern France led by a **puppet gov’t** by Germany and Italy.
 - ✓ Henri-Phillippe Petain (leader) vs. Charles de Gaulle (resistance)

4. The “Final solution”

☛ Steps to exterminate the Jews



5. Invasion of the Soviet Union 1941 (Operation Barbarossa)

☛ Hitler had planned this all along.

- ✓ Invaded because the promise of **Lebensraum** "Living space"
- ✓ Scorched Earth Policy (Used by USSR)
 - 🔥 Burned all things German invaders could use
- ✓ Battle of Stalingrad

C. Turning Points (Brett Magnan)

🇬🇧 Battle of Britain

- Smaller British RAF stopped the massive German Luftwaffe (Air Force) to create a 2 front war for Germany.

🇬🇧 Stalingrad

- Hitler's **first land defeat**. Turned around Eastern Front.

🇬🇧 El Alamein

- Allies forces take North Africa from Axis and forces their way into Europe through Italy. This creates a **3 front war** for Germany.

D. Diplomacy during the War (Brett Magnan and Adam Kaddoura)

Atlantic Charter	U.S Land-Lease Agreement	Tehran Conference	Yalta Conference	Potsdam Conference
U.S, G.B, and U.S.S.R agreed when they win, there would be no territorial change.	Large amounts of money lent to G.B. and the U.S.S.R.	-Stalin, Churchill, and F.D.R meet to plan D-Day. -Stalin insists U.S.S.R have eastern Europe, other two ignore.	-Stalin agrees to free elections in eastern Europe. -Germany would be divided among communist and democratic zones.	-President Truman demands free elections Stalin promised. -Stalin changes his mind and doesn't. -Creates tension.

E. Results of World War II (Adam Kaddoura)

- ☛ Economic turmoil in Europe
- ☛ Hundreds of Thousands dead.
- ☛ United Nations
 - Established 1945 to try and keep peace in Europe.
- ☛ **Tensions between U.S.S.R. and western powers increase.**
 - Started the Cold War.