Rise of the Dictators

World Wide Depression		
Most of the world suffers from a	after World War I	
Germany suffers from	_: their money becomes worthless	
• The Allies are unable to pay loans back to the U	JS	
Worldwide depression creates an	of discontent for dictators to rise	
The Dawes Plan:1924		
• Former allies were having trouble paying off war	r debt because of America's high	
Germany couldn't pay their	to the Allies	
 Germany was suffering from hyperinflation 		
Charles Dawes – American	and diplomat– negotiated an agreement with France,	Britain
and Germany		
• America would loan money to Germany in order	r to pay reparations so Britain and France could pay	
Off war debt to America		
Benito Mussolini		
• Post-war in Italy		
• Former, editor of Av	anti	
After serving in WWI he was convinced that It	aly needed to become a strong nation	
Mar 1919 he founded the		
	ver the government, the king caved into his demands and mag	de him
Prime Minister in 1922	, ,	
What is Fascism?		
Fascism is an aggressive	belief that the nation is more important than the individua	al
	by having a powerful and the exten	
its borders		
Characteristics of Fascism:		
• Rejection of		
Power vested in the		
A Heavy reliance ons		
Adolf Hitler	·,·,·,·	
• artist that became h	nomeless	
• Enlisted in WWI, became a		
	of the terms they set on Germany with the Treaty of	
Versailles		
After the War, became a	for the military	
Rise of the Nazi Party	rot the fillings,	
Originally called the German	Party	
Hitler was asked to spy on the organization	: a. c,	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ly agreed with their beliefs and became a member	
• Admirer of: He studie		
• Formed their own private army:		
• After the in 1923,H		
• Writes <i>Mein Kampf</i> while in jail; published in 193		
Hitler learns that if he wants power, he must do		
• Jan 1933: Hitler becomes the		
• Jan 1555. Tittler becomes the	or definally	
• After death, he become	omes the dictator in Aug 1934	
acati, ne beat		
Conclusions from Mein Kampf:		
1)		

2)	
talin and the Soviet Union	
1917 , led	by Vladimir Lenin, established Communistic governments within Russia
	es the USSR (Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics)
They suppressed individual liberties	
o 1924, die	
In 1926, Stalinbecame leader	
	who resisted Communist policies
litler's Demands	
Hitler called for the	of German speaking people
	ould give Germany food, defensible frontiers, and
oldiers	,,
Hitler threatened	of an invasion if they didn't appoint Nazis to important government
oosts	- <u></u>
Austria gave in, but not fully	
Put the matter of	up for a democratic vote
Fearing the outcome, Hitler invaded	
Munich Crisis & Appeasement	
Hitler claimed the	, an area of Czechoslovakia with a large German speaking population
Czechoslovakia strongly	
Czechoslovakia was allied with Franc	e and the Soviet Union
France and the Soviet Union promise	d to support Czechoslovakia if Germany
Munich Conference: Sept. 29, 1938	
of Britain	, France, Italy, and Germany met to discuss the Sudetenland
Britain and France agreed to	: let Hitler have the Sudetenland in exchange for peace
Czechoslovakia was informed that th	ney had to the Sudetenland itself
Oct 1, 1938, Germany sent troops the	rough the Sudetenland, months later, Germany invades the rest of Czechoslovakia
ritain and France do nothing	
lazi-Soviet Aggression Pact	
Also known as the Molotov-Ribbentr	op Pact (they were the foreign)
Deal between	and the Soviet Union that they would not go to war with each other
part of th	e treaty that they would divide Poland and other countries