



The Road to World War II

Rise of Dictators

Causes of World War II

- Germany blamed for causing World War I
- Economy destroyed after WWI
- Discrimination of ethnic groups, especially Jewish and Polish.
- The rise of dictators as a result of WWI

Trouble in Europe

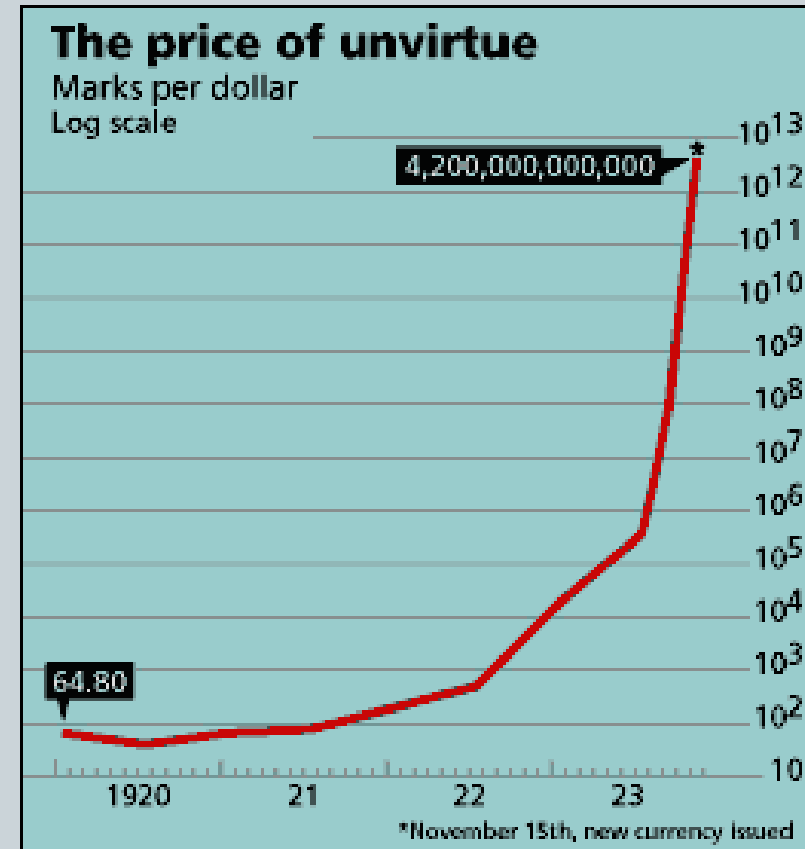
- The Great Depression is worldwide - but especially hard in Germany (due to the Treaty of Versailles - remember how brutal it was to the Germans?)

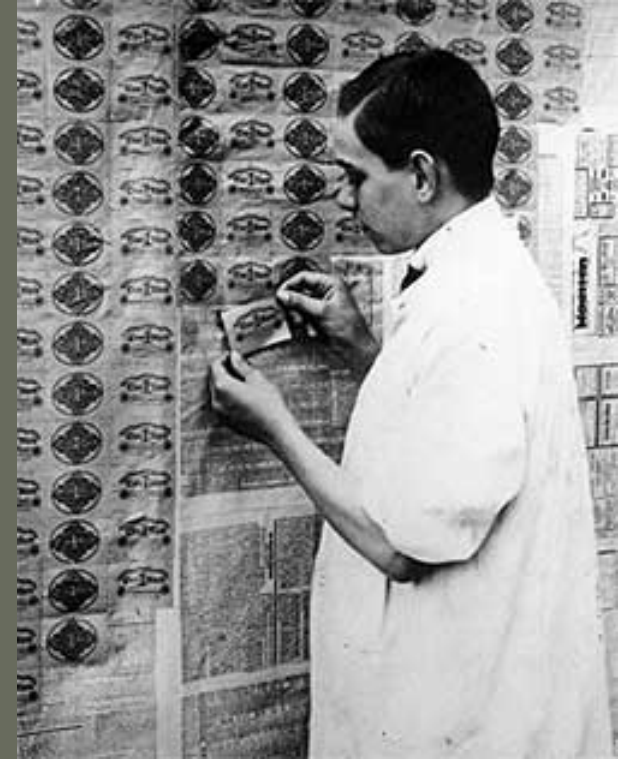


Hyperinflation strikes Germany

“By November 5th, 1923 a loaf of bread cost 140 billion marks. Workers were paid twice a day, and given half-hour breaks to rush to the shops with their satchels, suitcases or wheelbarrow, to buy something, anything, before their paper money halved in value yet again. By mid-November, when a new currency was issued, prices had added twelve zeros since the first world war began in 1914.”

The Economist





Using money to wallpaper the house



Using money to heat the house

By the end of 1923 the German currency was of no value at all. The **quarterly** rate of inflation stood at 52,000%

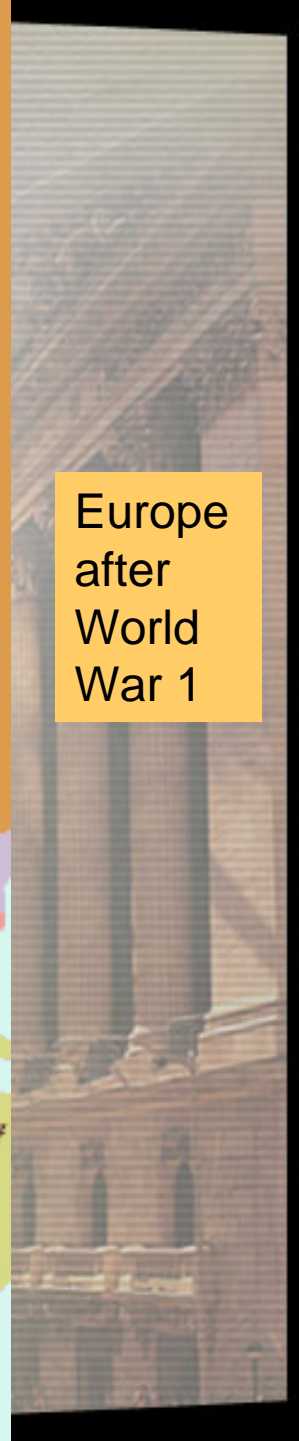
“In early August 1923 one pound of meat stood at 180,000 marks, a four-pound loaf of bread at 90,000, a liter of beer at 30,000; one egg cost more or less 15,000 marks. And one U.S. dollar brought 7,000,000 marks. In Winterhausen near Würzburg 60-year-old Johann Hofmann recorded in his diary in stunned disbelief how it was "almost indescribable how much everything cost." A pound of butter: 20,000 marks. A cow: 20,000,000 marks. A six-pound loaf of bread: 4,800 marks. One month later that loaf cost 135,000 marks, in early September, 450,000. In early October it was 3,500,000 marks, and in mid-November a mind-boggling 220,000,000,000 marks—or just about 5 cents because on November 15 one U.S. dollar was worth 4,200,000,000,000, that is 4.2 trillion marks.”



Europe
Before
World
War I



Europe
after
World
War 1



The Rise of Dictators

- Soviet Union (USSR): Joseph **Stalin**
- SPAIN: Francisco Franco
- ITALY: Benito **Mussolini**
- JAPAN: Emperor Hirohito
- GERMANY: Adolf **Hitler**



Josef Stalin

"Man of Steel"



Adolf Hitler

“Führer”





Benito Mussolini

"IL Duce"

Mussolini and Hitler



Three Governments

- Soviet Union – Communism
- Italy - Fascism
- Germany – Nazism



Communism

- A political, social, economic system where the government controls everything- making sure that all get what they need.
(in theory)

More extreme form
of Socialism



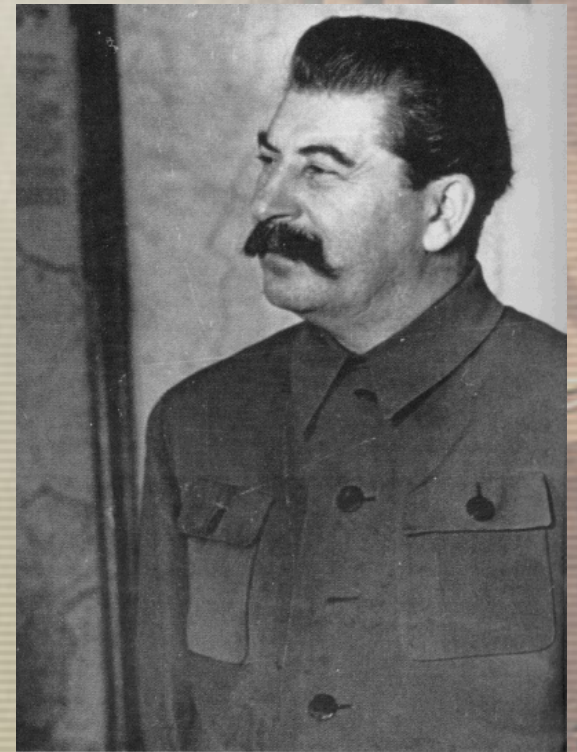


Lenin – father of the Soviet Union



Trotsky-
Lenin's handpicked successor

Stalin – the over
thrower



Joseph Stalin – the brief version (1879-1953)



- 1924 Lenin died
 - Lenin wanted Trotsky to take over
- Stalin took over instead.
 - Bullied / threatened / murdered his way into power.
 - Killed those loyal to Trotsky
 - Eventually has Trotsky himself killed. (Mexico 1940)
- Stalin launched a massive program for industrialization (railroads, steel mills, military hardware), despite what it would require in human suffering.
 - Five-Year Plan to “catch and overtake” the leading capitalist countries.



Workers laboring in the GULAG work camp system

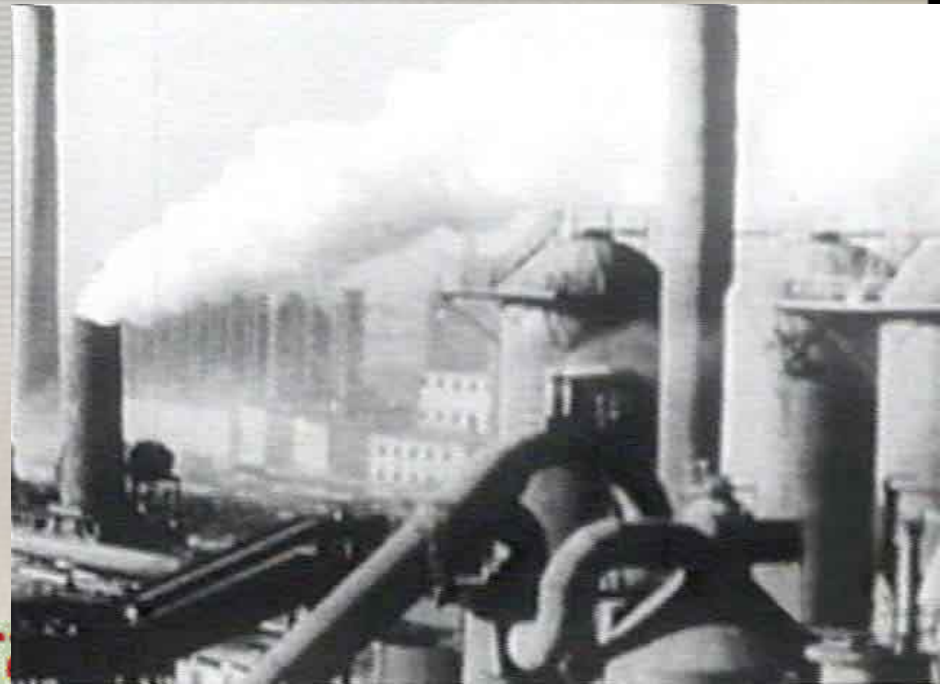


Outline Map of the WORLD



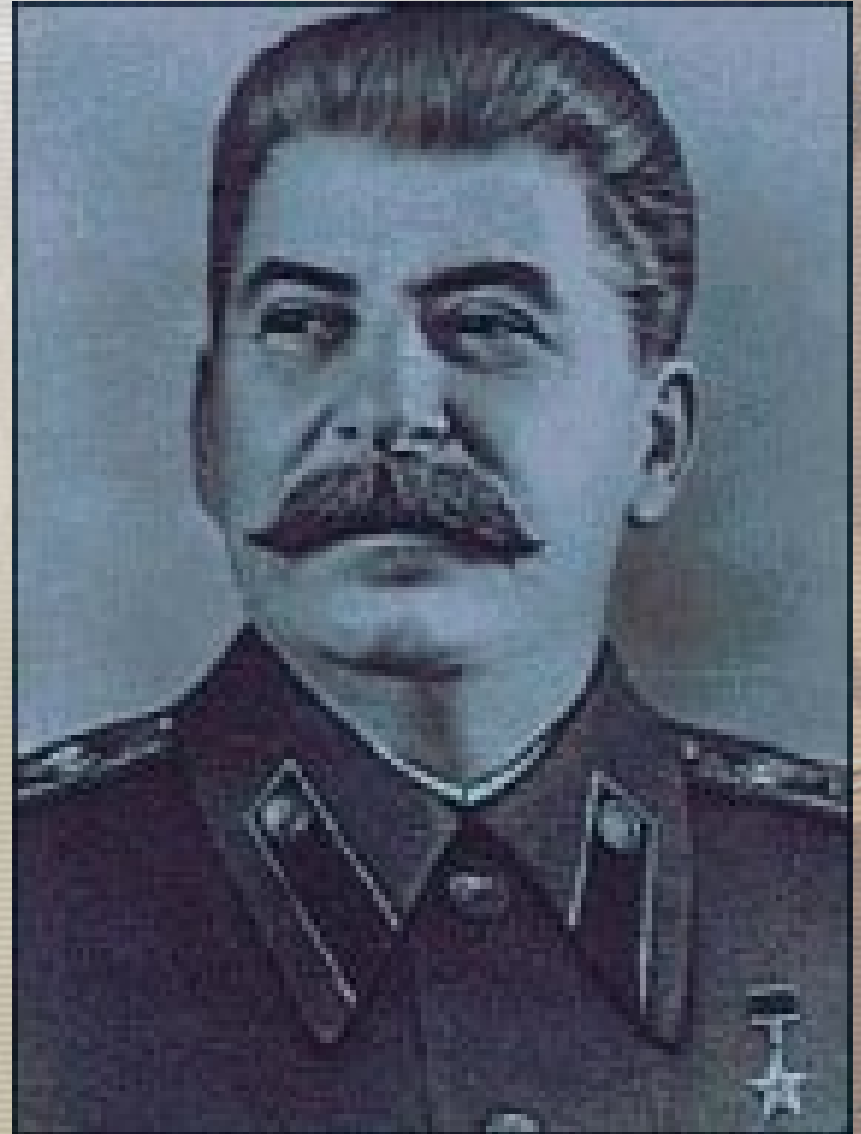
Stalin's Five Year Plans

Concentrate on Heavy Industry

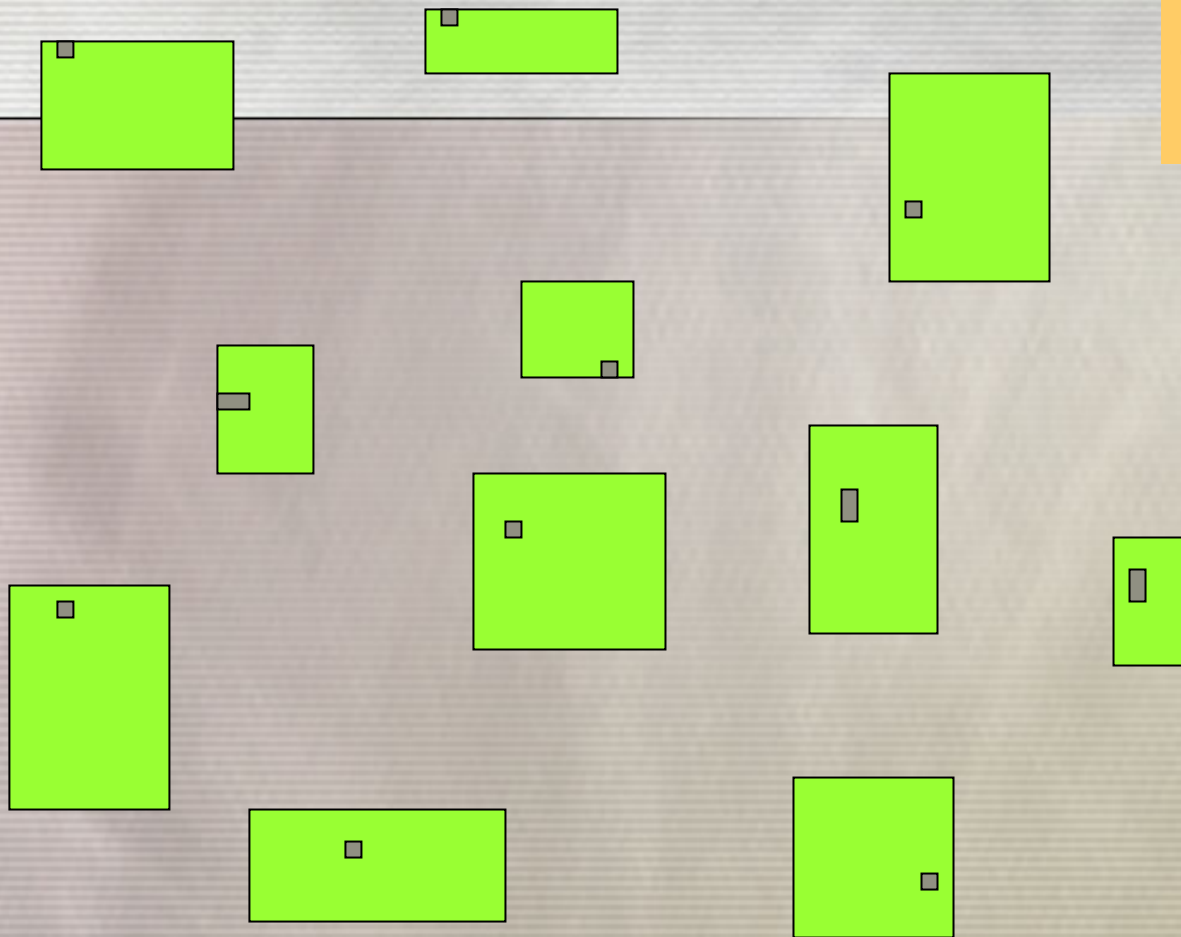


Stalin – the brief version

- Stalin was a paranoid who oppressed and often killed anyone who was perceived as a threat to his power.
- He purged (killed off) most of the best officers and politicians out of his army and government.
- By the late 1930s, the USSR was weak from the removal of its best and brightest – but at least Stalin felt secure

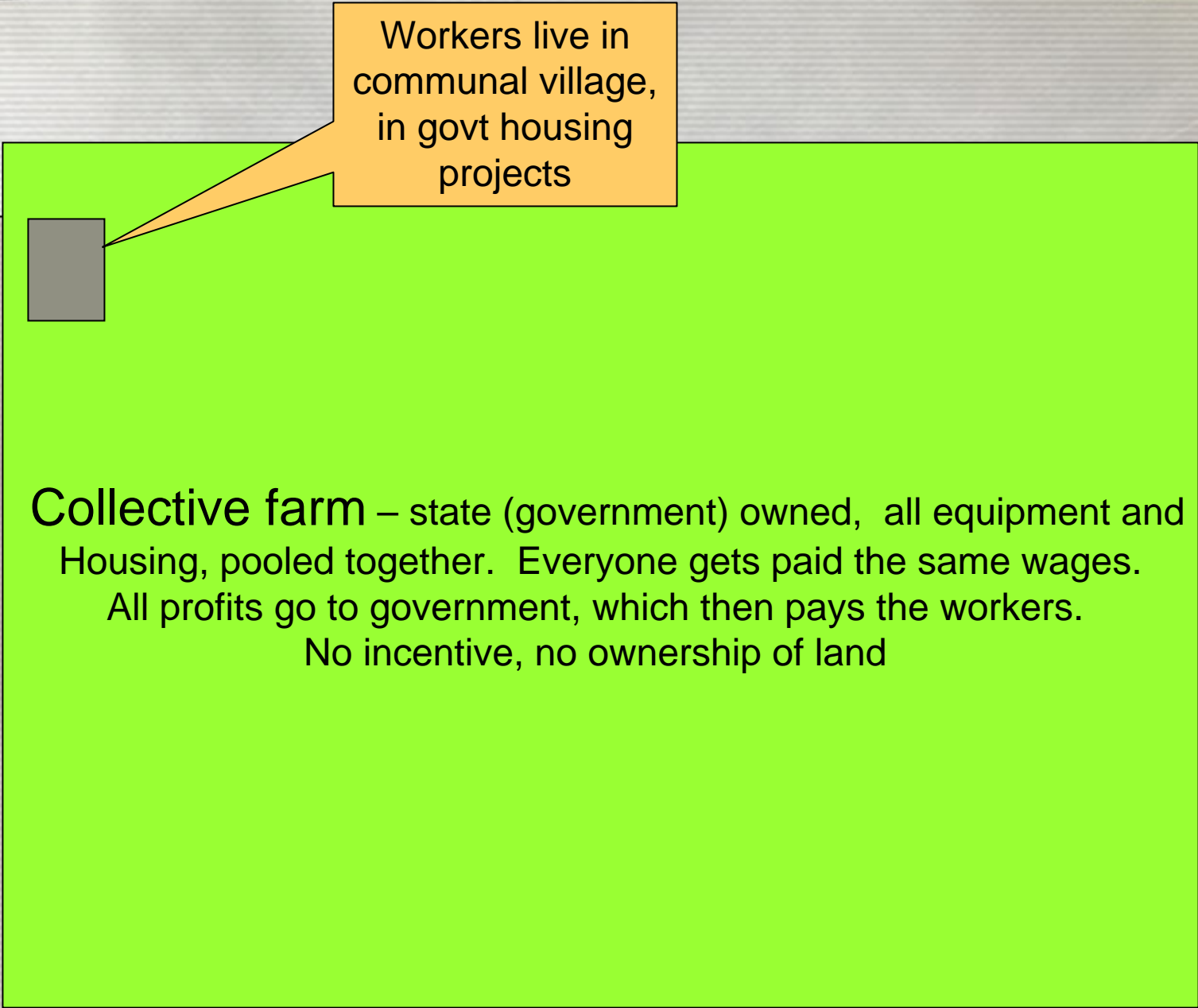


Collectivization of farms



Individual farms (Kulaks)
Each has own farmhouse
Tractor
Equipment etc

Farmers make \$ based on
how productive they are.
The more productive, the
more \$ they make.



Workers live in
communal village,
in govt housing
projects

The diagram features a large green rectangle representing a collective farm. A small grey rectangle is positioned on the left side of the green area. An orange callout box with a pointer directed at the grey rectangle contains the text: 'Workers live in communal village, in govt housing projects'.

Collective farm – state (government) owned, all equipment and Housing, pooled together. Everyone gets paid the same wages.
All profits go to government, which then pays the workers.
No incentive, no ownership of land

Collectivization



- He also started a revolution in Soviet agriculture forcing peasants to participate in collectivization.
 - This meant the pooling of farmlands, animals, and equipment for the sake of more efficient, and state-run, large-scale production.
- Knowing that the well-to-do peasants (kulaks) would not accept this, Stalin decided to “liquidate them as a class.”
 - Millions were killed outright or sent to forced-labor camps to suffer a slow death.

Purges

- Many of the remaining peasants refused to go along, killing their herds and intentionally sabotaging their crops.
 - From 1931 to 1933, millions starved to death.
 - By 1935, practically all farming was collectivized.
- To wipe out any remaining resistance, Stalin unleashed terror to crush opposition through a series of purges.
 - 750,000 were executed between 1936 and 1938.
 - Those who were not executed were sent to forced labor camps, collectively known as the Gulag.
- In the 1920s and 1930s, between 10 and 20 million people died as a result of Stalin's policies.

Why didn't anyone stop him?

- It seems most Soviet people accepted this as a necessary response to the Soviet Union's internal and external problems and as a method for creating a new world.
 - Violent crusade of building socialism in a hostile world.
 - Or maybe they were simply too beat down to care
 - Or maybe they feared for themselves
 - Or maybe, it was a case of "its not my problem" (reread "First they came for the Jews")

Fascism – Italy under Mussolini

- Fascism -
Glorification of
the all powerful
state at the
expense of the
individual



Fascism – what does it believe in?

- A right-wing political philosophy based on order over liberty
 - Celebrates militarism
 - Celebrates obedience to authority
 - Celebrates Private Property
 - Hates democracy
 - Hates Communism
 - Hates Socialism
- Fasces: Roman symbol of power and status



Italy

- After World War I, the Italian monarchy was torn by rising threats from the Communist left and the Fascist right.
- Former army officer Benito Mussolini founded the Italian Fascist party in 1920.



A New Roman Emperor? or idiotic buffoon?

- The slogan was "Mussolini, the man who made the Trains Run on Time."
- It was simple, if the train was late... the engineer was arrested or tortured, along with the conductor and ticket clerk etc.
- Or, they just changed the time the train was supposed to arrive – to coincide with when it ACTUALLY showed up. Simple

Italy

- In 1922, Mussolini
 - March on Rome
 - thousands of his “Black Shirt” Fascist supporters captured the Italian capital to stop a fictitious Communist plot to overthrow the government.
- Fearing the Communists, the king named Mussolini as Prime Minister.



Nazism

- **Nazism (National Socialism)** a political ideology promoting Germanic racial superiority . Held that the German nation and the purported "Aryan" race were superior to other races.



In Germany

- Adolf Hitler comes to power in Germany by preaching socialism, nationalism, and militarism.
 - Hitler blamed the other European countries, and the minorities living in Germany for the poor German economy
 - Hitler's party soon gained enough support so they could name him to office



“One people, one empire, one leader!”

In Germany

- Hitler began violating the Treaty of Versailles
 - building up his military (militarism)
 - Stopped paying war debts to the allies



In Germany

- Hitler also began getting his country ready for war.
 - Began drafting men into the army
 - Made very nationalistic speeches (very pro-German and anti-Semitic, anti-anything other than German)



Hitler Highlights

- Nuremberg Laws: stripped German Jews of all of civil rights (rights to own property, vote, protection under the law, etc.)
- Kristalnacht: Hitler orders a night of violence against Jews. 1000s of businesses and homes attacked on this Night of Broken Glass
- Night of the Long Knives: On this night, Hitler removed his political enemies including Communists, remaining democratic leaders and even one of his closest friends
 - (Ernst Rohm)

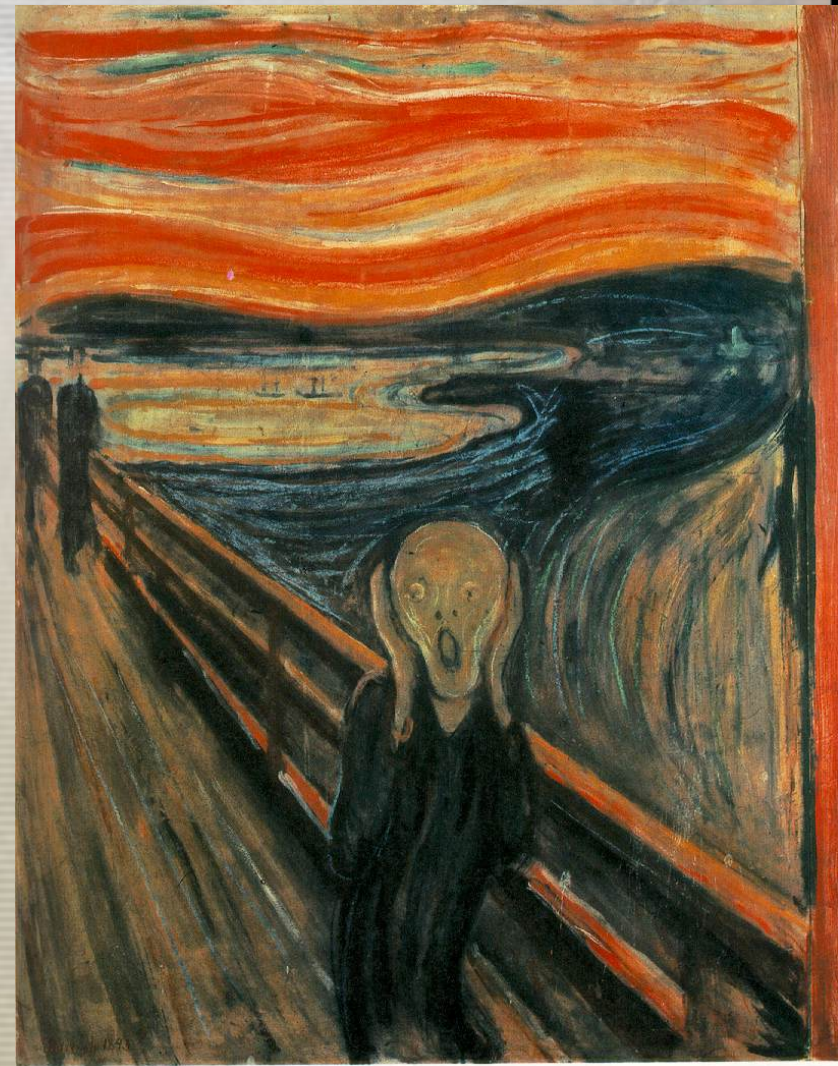
First They Came for the Jews

First they came for the Jews
and I did not speak out
because I was not a Jew.

Then they came for the Communists
and I did not speak out
because I was not a Communist.

Then they came for the trade unionists
and I did not speak out
because I was not a trade unionist.

Then they came for me
and there was no one left
to speak out for me.

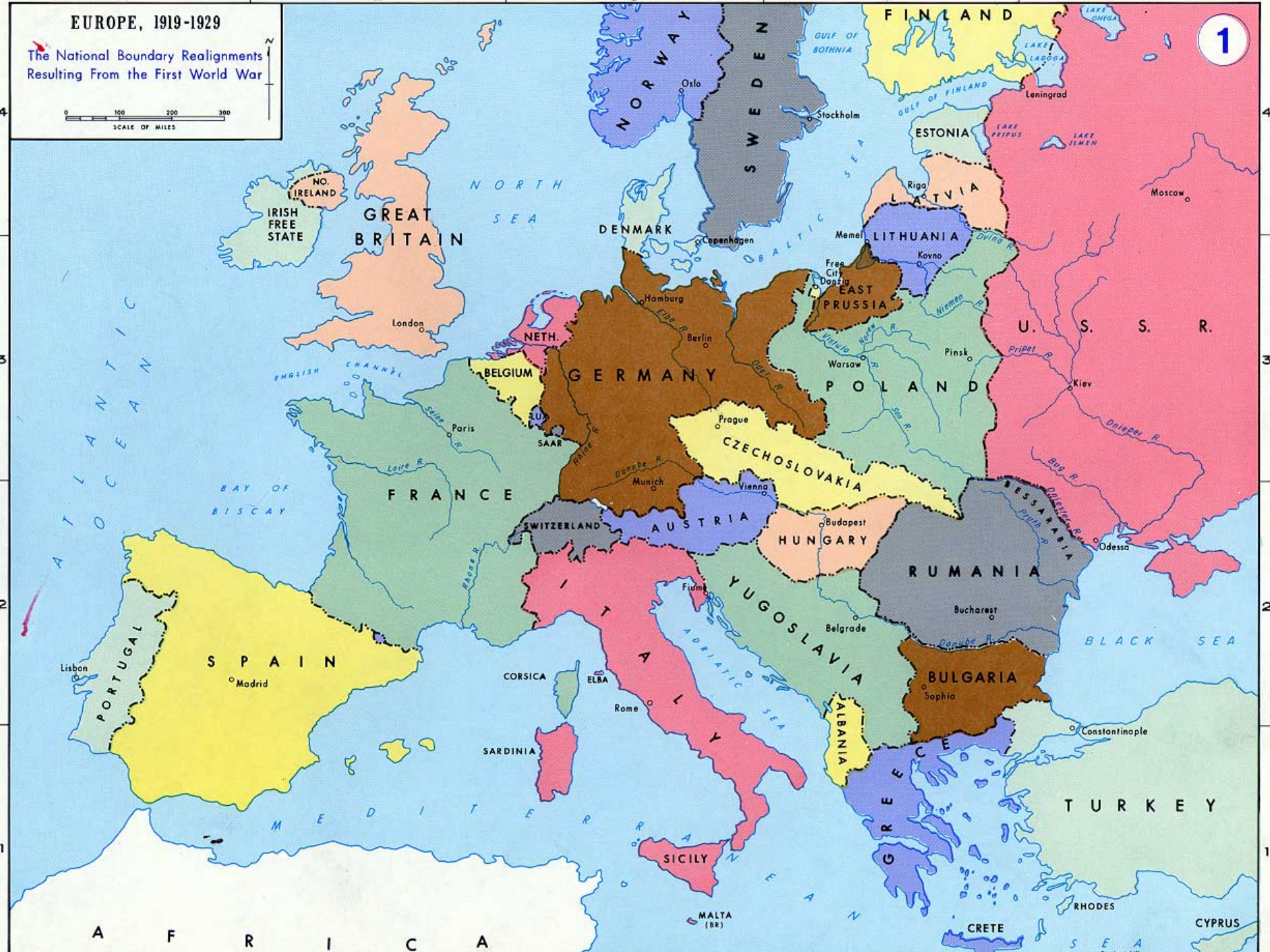


EUROPE, 1919-1929

The National Boundary Realignments
Resulting From the First World War

0 100 200 300
SCALE OF MILES

1

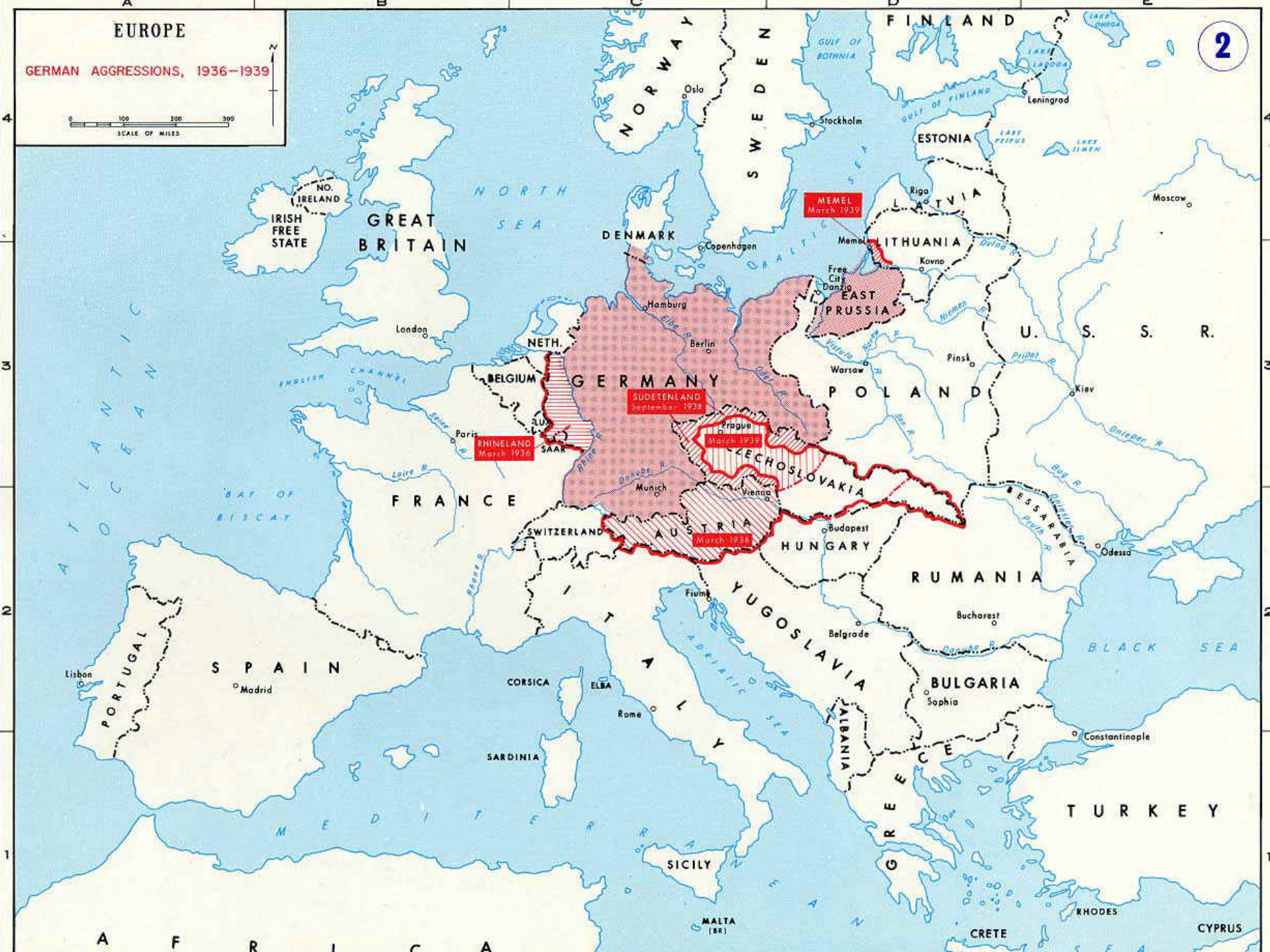


EUROPE

GERMAN AGGRESSIONS, 1936-1939



2



GERMANY 1919-38



