

Aim: How Do Dictators Achieve and Maintain Power?



Do Now: What characteristics define a dictatorial form of government?

- Can you identify any of these authoritarian leaders?
- Describe any similarities between the images, the rulers, and their governments?



Authoritarian: a government that values order and control over personal freedom.



Rise of Post WWI Dictators

Dictator: leaders who control their nations by force

Totalitarian: Government that has total control over the lives of the people. All opposition is crushed.

- Economic problems within their nation
- Political problems within their nation
- Angry about recent worldwide or domestic events

World War II The Rise of Totalitarian Dictators



Adolf Hitler-Germany



Josef Stalin-Soviet Union



Francisco Ferdinand - Spain



Benito Mussolini - Italy



Hedeki Tojo - Japan

Fascism

(1930s-Germany,
Italy, Japan)

Led by a Totalitarian Dictator

Glorification of the state above all else (extreme nationalism)

No tolerance for opposition

Anti-Semitism - hostility to or prejudice against Jews

Racism - belief that one's own race is superior.

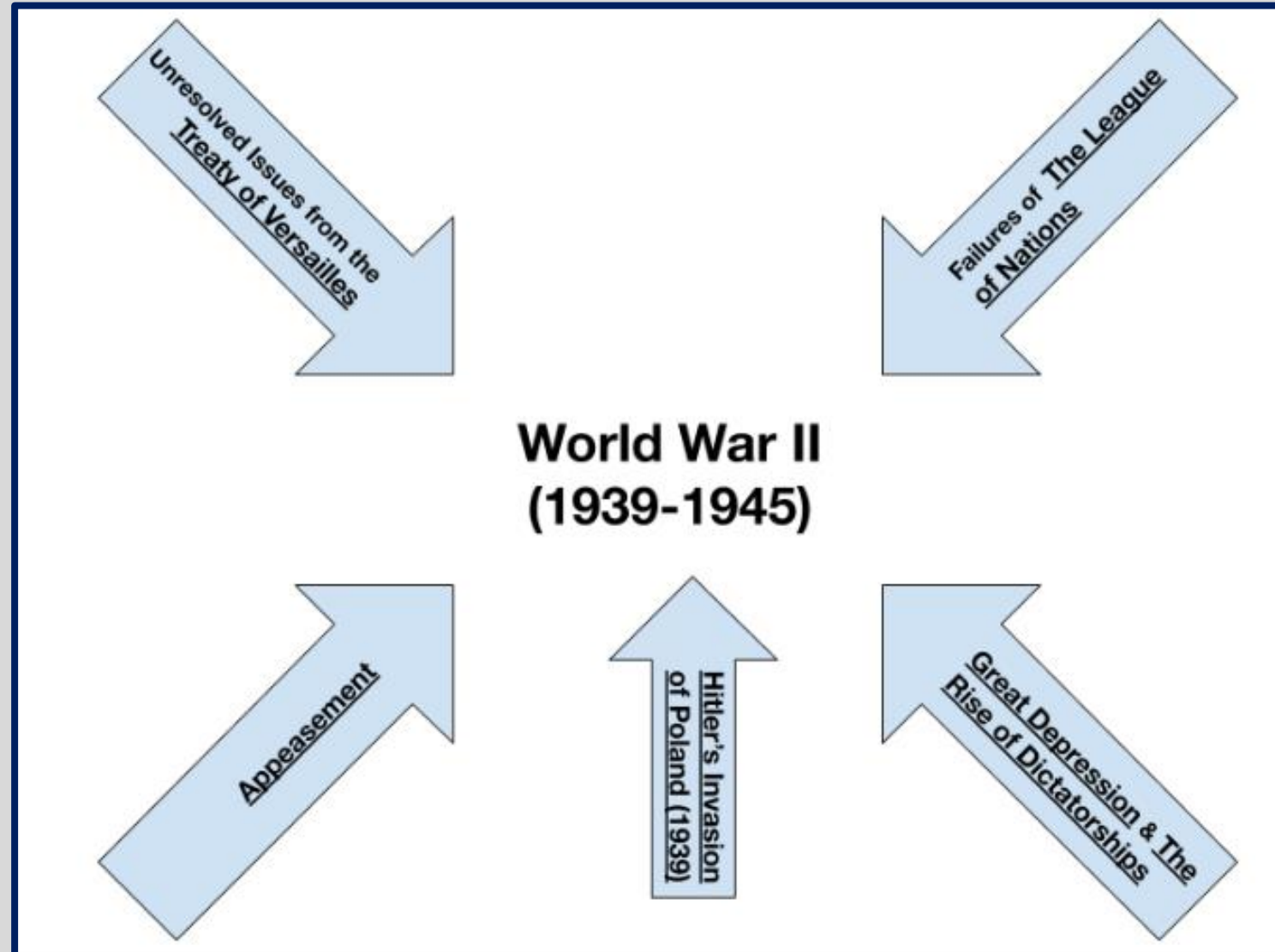
Terror, fear, secret police (Gestapo)

Propaganda & censorship of the media
Appeal to the youth

Source:
Daniel Fitzpatrick,
St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
October 19, 1930

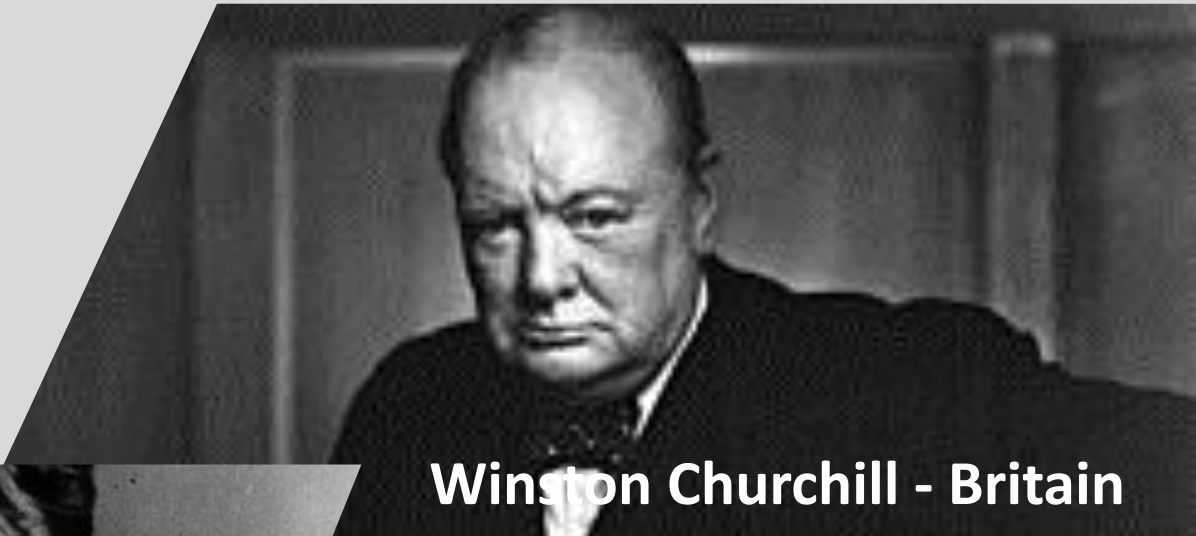


Causes of World War II





Adolph Hitler - Germany



Winston Churchill - Britain



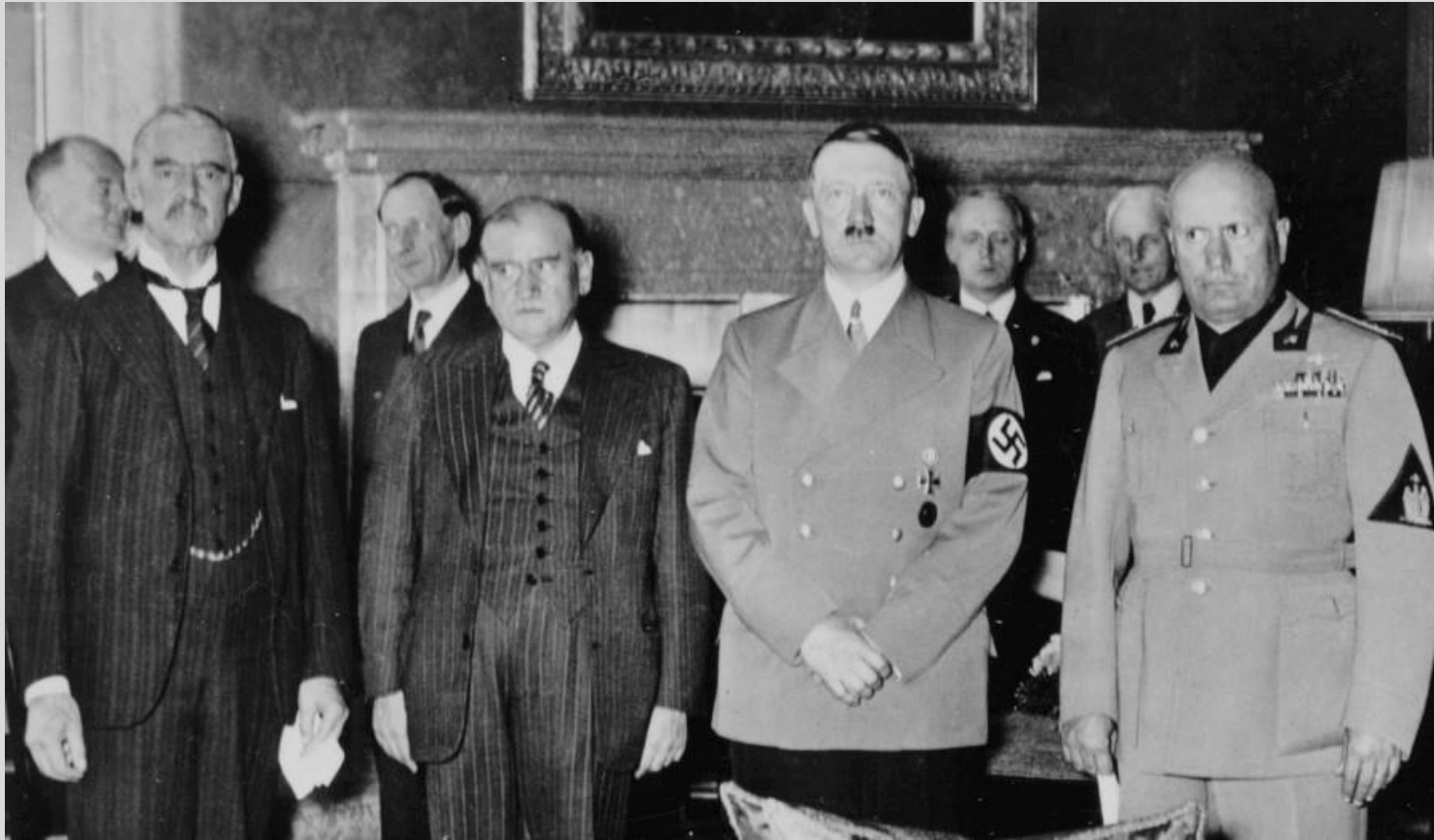
Benito Mussolini-Italy



Joseph Stalin – Soviet Union



Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR)- U.S



The Munich Conference - 1938

Appeasement - the policy of making concessions to the dictatorial powers in order to avoid conflict

- Neville Chamberlain (Britain)
- Edouard Daladier (France)
- Adolf Hitler (Germany)
- Benito Mussolini (Italy)

Hitler's Violations of the Versailles Treaty

- German rearmament
- German occupation of the Rhineland
- German annexation of Austria
- German invasion of the Sudetenland - 1938
 - Munich Conference – 1938 Hitler (Germany), Chamberlain (Britain) Daladier (France)
- German invasion of Czechoslovakia - 1939
- German invasion of Poland – September 1, 1939



Appeasement of Hitler

- Pacifism – anti-war feelings “peace at any price”
- Not prepared to fight militarily
- Didn't have the U.S. or Soviet Union as allies
- Guilt over the Versailles Treaty
- Poor leadership
- Depression/economic problems
- Trusted Hitler

- Were these good reasons to appease Hitler?
- Is a nation obligated to protect other nations?
- At what point do you think Hitler could have been stopped?
- At what point should a country use military force against another country?

World War II Maps

<https://wwiimaps.homestead.com/world39.html>

Nazi/Soviet Pact (1939)

- Hitler and Stalin agreed not to join a war against each other





Ho Hum! No chance of contagion.

Why did Japan Attack Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sv1niwxQgoY>





Pearl Harbor

- U.S. Naval Base – Hawaii
- Surprise attack by Japan
- 2,403 Americans died and
- 1,178 were wounded.
- Eighteen ships were sunk or run aground, including five battleships.

WHY?



Reasons Japan attacked Pearl Harbor

- Japan needed natural resources – U.S. oil embargo
- Feared U.S. interference in Japanese expansion
- Weaken U.S. navy in the Pacific

1941

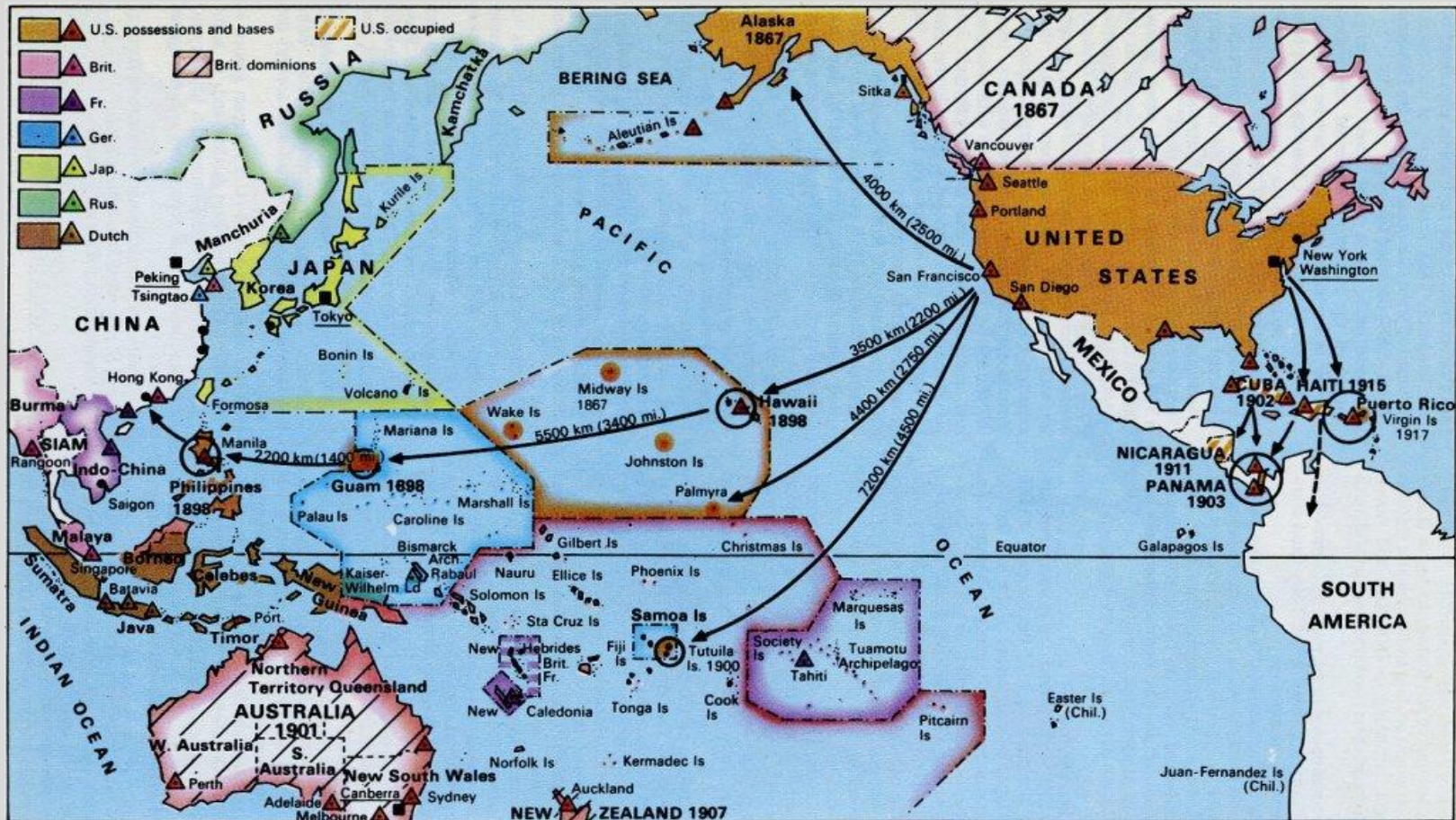
(Mouse-over for Previous Year)
(Click for Following Year)



The United States Expands Its Influence

- United States
- U.S. possession
- U.S. protectorate





U.S. Entry Into World War II

- **December 7, 1941** – Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
- **December 8** - United States declared war on Japan
- **December 11** - Germany and Italy declared war on the U.S.



Roosevelt Speech

- “A Date Which Will Live in Infamy:
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xtjnoUZ17zg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9ycGGrzV-IM>