Depression to Dictatorship

The Rise of Hitler

Agenda

- Introduction to World War II Why?, Importance of Studying, Lasting Legacy.
- Hand out Lead Up to War and Underlying Causes of World War II.
- Chart to complete after today's class for homework tonight.
- Rise of Hitler key terms, common questions, his childhood and youth, his rise to power and contributing factors.

Key Terms/Phrases

Versailles Treaty – ended World War One and suppressed German power.

Reparations - Payments made by a defeated country to the victors to make amends for losses suffered.

Lebensraum (Living Space) - A German term indicating the Germans' imperialistic designs on Europe. It also refers to the additional territory deemed necessary to the nation for its economic well-being.

Anti-semitism – prejudice against Jews alone and in general.

Mein Kampf – 2 part book written by Adolf Hitler in prison

Nazism - The abbreviation for National Socialist German Worker's Party. The fascist dictatorship under Adolf Hitler in Germany from 1933-1945.

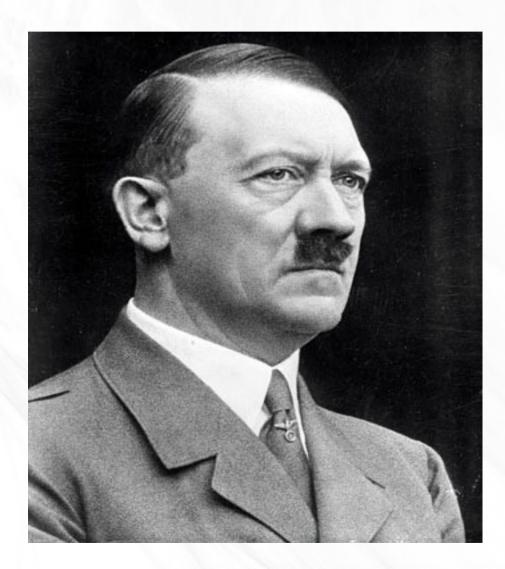
Weimar Republic - The German democratic government from 1919-1933 formed after Germany's defeat in World War I. Its capital was located in Berlin.

Third Reich - The Third Empire. It refers to Hitler's name for his German Empire as a successor to the 1st Empire of the Roman Emperors (First Reich) and the Empire of Bismarck in 19th century Germany (Second Reich).

Fuhrer – Leader in German

Aryan – master race of people of North European decent.

If Hitler were alive and able to visit our classroom today, what questions would you ask him?



Why Him, Why Then, Why There?

- National Socialist German Worker's Party Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in 1933. The Nazi ruled from 1933 – 1945 under his dictatorship. Competition
- Oratory Hitler spoke to scores of mass audiences. He believed in a new empire which would rule the world for 1,000 years (Third Reich).
- Anti-Semitism throughout Western World, Hitler used Jews as a scapegoat for problems in Germany
- The Depression Hitler used the Depression to rise. The people of Germany were desperate for stability and prosperity. His promised a solution to their problems.
- Versailles Treaty Hitler broke the Treaty and promised he would rebuild Germany. He began to re-build the army, Luftwaffe (airforce) and navy.
- **Propaganda** Hitler used propaganda to spread his beliefs and "encourage" others to follow him.

Contributing Factors

- Alliances/Totalitarianism Rise of Fascist Dictators Germany (Hitler), Italy (Mussolini) and Japan (Hirohito) formed the Axis Powers
- Fall of League of Nations failed to prevent Italian invasion of Ethiopia and Japan invasion of Manchuria. Could not stop from Hitler annexing Austria, invasion of Poland
- Appeasement European leaders' desire to please Hitler to prevent another war
 - allowed Hitler to break the Versailles Treaty
 - Allowed Hitler to annex countries which helped him achieve more "Lebensraum" for Germany
 - Munich Conference Britain and France agreed to give Hitler the Sudetenland (part of Czechoslovakia).
 Thought this would satisfy Hitler need for more land.

Sept 1st 1939 – The Spark Hitler Invades Poland



Common Questions

- Was he Jewish most likely not grandmother worked for a Jewish family and had his father while working there.
- Why Jews scapegoat, wealthy, anti-semitic
- Poland gained some German territory after Versailles treaty, ethnic Germans
- Sudetenland ethnic German area in Czech
- Propaganda "He alone, who owns the youth, gains the future".