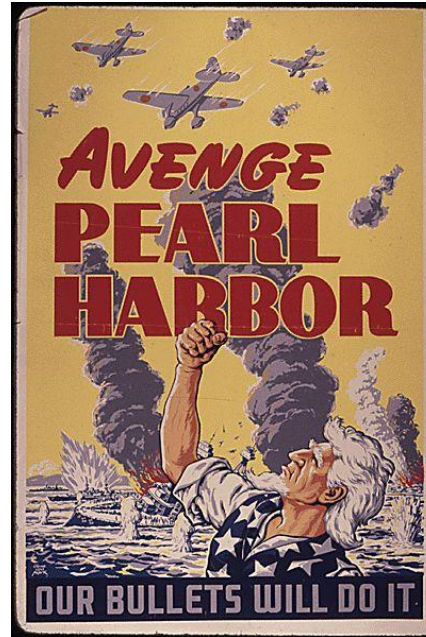


CHAPTER 16: WORLD WAR LOOMS



Nationalism Grips Europe and Asia

- Postwar Europe experienced an economic depression and witnessed democracies collapse
 - Peace had not brought stability, but revolution
- Dictators rose up to deal with hard times promising to support nationalism and increase territorial expansion
- Nationalism-Pride in one's country, loyalty, dreams of expansion

Nationalism Grips Europe and Asia

- Treaty of Versailles did not truly bring peace it actually brought resentment for many Germans
 - Germany in an economic depression and they could not pull itself out due to the massive amount of reparations they were forced to pay as a result of the War Guilt Clause
 - They owed \$33 billion to the U.S. and European nations
- Young democracies in Europe were quickly overthrown leading to increased instability



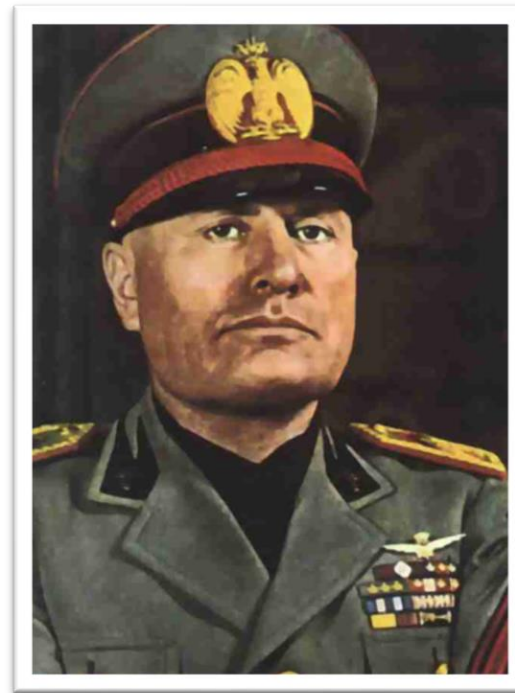
Nationalism Grips Europe and Asia

- Joseph Stalin-*The Soviet Union*
- The Soviet Union became a powerful nation under his “five year” plans following his ascentation to power in 1924
 - One of his key policies was supporting industrialization along with eliminating private farms and nationalizing them into collectively owned government farms
 - This agricultural shift resulted in the deaths of millions due to restructuring, famine, and mistrust
 - He also eliminated anyone who dared challenge him or get in his way
 - Historians estimate Stalin is responsible for the deaths of somewhere between 8 and 13 million people
- Totalitarian-A political state in which individuals have no rights and the government suppresses all opposition



Nationalism Grips Europe and Asia

- Benito Mussolini-Italy
 - Powerful speaker
 - Called himself “Il Duce”
 - Appealed to many people because he said he would bring them out of the depression
 - Established Italy’s Fascist Party in 1921

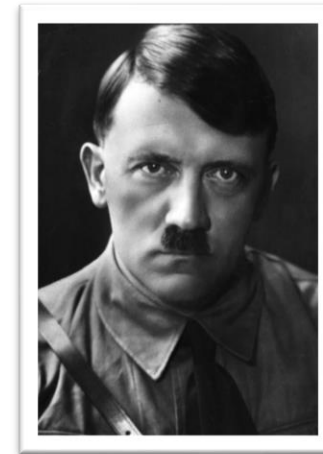


Nationalism Grips Europe and Asia

- Fascism-A form of government in which a belief in nationalism is stressed and the needs of the state are placed above the needs of its citizens
- Factors that led to the rise of fascism:
 - Italy's national pride took a hit following WWI
 - From an economic standpoint they were experiencing rising inflation and a high unemployment rate
 - This led to massive social unrest

Nationalism Grips Europe and Asia

- Adolf Hitler-*Germany*
- Former WWI foot soldier, failed artist and political activist within the Nazi Party
- While serving eight months of a five year prison sentence writes *Mein Kampf* in 1925.
 - In his book he outlines the basic beliefs of Nazism and their plan of action in Germany
- Takes the title *Der Fuhrer* (“The Leader”) in 1933
 - Came to power much like Mussolini did in Italy
 - Powerful and eloquent public speaker
 - Became the leader of the Nazi Party
 - Promised to bring Germany out of crippling provisions of the War Guilt Clause and restore Germany to it’s pre-war glory



Nationalism Grips Europe and Asia

- Nazism-A German brand of fascism that was based on the concept of extreme nationalism
- Hitler's Three Goals for Germany
 - Hitler was obsessed with racial purity and viewed the Aryan race as superior (those with blond hair, blue eyes and Germanic heritage)
 - He felt all other inferior races were meant to serve those of Aryan decent
 - Hitler dreamed of uniting all German-speaking people under a great German Empire which would require additional land to be conquered
 - He also looked to strengthen the Nazi party by establishing the Third Reich (The Third German Empire)
- Great Depression aided the Nazis and Hitler in their attempt to gain power



Nationalism Grips Europe and Asia

- Hideki Tojo-*Japan*
- Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931
 - As an island Japan desired additional “living” space
 - Manchuria was rich in much needed natural resources
- Japan was condemned by the League of Nations for their actions however they simply quit the League and sided with the Axis Powers



Nationalism Grips Europe and Asia

- The failure of the League of Nations to punish Japan led to other European nations balking at the authority of the League.
 - Germany pulls out of League of Nations in 1933
 - In 1935 Italy under Mussolini invaded Ethiopia
 - 1936 Hitler began sending German troops into the Rhineland



Nationalism Grips Europe and Asia

- Francisco Franco-*Spain*
- Franco led Spanish military officers in a rebellion against the Spanish Republic
 - This led to a civil war in Spain
- Soviet Union sent troops to help the Spanish government
- Italy and Germany sent aid and supplies to Franco
- 3,000 Americans known as the “Abraham Lincoln Battalion” joined the fight against Franco, but it is not enough
- Franco became Spain’s fascist dictator in 1939
 - Shortly after he formed the Rome-Berlin Axis with Germany



The United States Responds Cautiously

- Americans were alarmed with the events in Europe but felt that **isolationism** was the best course of action since this was “Europe's problem”
- **The Nye Commission** led by North Dakota Senator Gerald Nye said U.S. was dragged into WWI by greed banks and manufactures that he referred to as “merchants of death”
- Beginning in 1935, Congress passed a series of **Neutrality Acts**-
 - The first two Neutrality Acts outlawed the sale of arms (weapons) or providing loans to waring nations
 - The third act created a provision that would prevent us from selling arms to countries involved in civil wars

The United States Responds Cautiously

- Despite Congressional attempts to remain neutral FDR began finding a way around the **Neutrality Acts** following Japan's attack on China in 1937
 - His excuse was since there was not a formal war declared between the two countries there was no need to enforce the Neutrality Acts
- FDR also began speaking out against **isolationism** but received a massive amount of criticism from the media
 - It would take a catastrophic event for the U.S. to set aside their insistence on neutrality and that would happen on December 7th, 1941

