

Following are possible answers for the questions in the Reading Notes.

Section 2

<p>Soviet Union Joseph Stalin</p>	<p>Italy Benito Mussolini</p>	<p>Germany Adolf Hitler</p>	<p>Japan Hideki Tojo</p>
<p>Totalitarianism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government controls all aspects of society • state planning of the economy • state-owned collective farms 	<p>Fascism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extreme nationalism: state comes first; individual liberty is secondary • strongly opposes communism and democracy • favors military values, use of violence, and strong leader 	<p>Nazism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a form of fascism • extreme racism, particularly aimed at Jews • territorial expansion to create <i>Lebensraum</i>, or “living space” 	<p>Militarism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military has increased power • military plays a strong role in government
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forced private farmers to work on cooperative farms • placed people who resisted in labor camps • secret police rounded up and killed opponents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blackshirt squads terrorized rival political groups • outlawed labor unions and opposing political parties • censored the press 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • blamed Jews for Germany’s problems • sent Jews and other “undesirables” to concentration camps • centralized the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • called for aggressive military action abroad • political assassinations • military took control of civilian government

The United States and other countries like Great Britain and France could have provided more financial aid to the countries where these dictators rose. However, the United States was dealing with the effects of a serious economic depression in the early to mid-1930s and had no resources with which to help these other countries.

Sections 3 to 5

Action	Reaction
<p>1935-1936 Germany remilitarizes</p> <p>Hitler announced the formation of a German air force and compulsory military service. In 1936, he sent troops into the Rhineland, a German region on the border with France. These actions all challenged the Treaty of Versailles.</p>	<p>The League of Nations lodged a formal protest against these actions but refused to consider sanctions against Germany.</p>
<p>1935 Italy invades Ethiopia</p> <p>The Italian army, under Mussolini, invaded Ethiopia. The Ethiopian forces could not stop the invasion, and Italy annexed the country in 1936. Hitler and Mussolini soon formed a treaty of friendship known as the Rome–Berlin axis.</p>	<p>Ethiopia appealed to the League of Nations for help. The League voted to impose economic sanctions against Italy, including an oil embargo. The United States was asked to join the oil embargo against Italy, but Roosevelt refused to do so.</p>
<p>1936–1939 Germany and Italy aid nationalists in Spanish Civil War</p> <p>Italy and Germany backed a military rebellion in Spain led by General Francisco Franco. They provided the Nationalists with supplies, weapons, and troops. The Nationalists eventually overthrew Spain’s democratic republic and set up a right-wing dictatorship.</p>	<p>Although some volunteers, including 3,000 Americans, fought against the Nationalists, only the Soviet Union officially aided the Republicans in the Civil War. The U.S. Congress passed neutrality acts in 1936 and 1937, which kept the United States out of the conflict.</p>
<p>1937 Japanese troops massacre civilians in Nanjing</p> <p>The Japanese army captured the city of Nanjing. Japanese soldiers went on a six-week rampage, killing approximately 300,000 Chinese civilians and raping about 20,000 Chinese women.</p>	<p>Roosevelt made a speech calling for a quarantine against aggressor nations like Japan. However, the speech had little effect, as Japan invaded French Indochina, Formosa, Korea, large areas of China, and several small Pacific islands.</p>
<p>1938 German <i>Anschluss</i> (union) with Austria</p> <p>Hitler pressured the Austrian government to join with Germany. In March, Hitler’s army crossed the border without opposition. Hitler declared a political union, or <i>Anschluss</i>, between the two countries.</p>	<p>Britain and France were passive spectators as Germany expanded into Austria.</p>

Action

Reaction

1939 Germany invades Czechoslovakia

In the Munich Pact, Hitler acquired the Czech region of the Sudetenland and promised it would be his “last territorial demand.” However, in March 1939, he broke the pact and invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia.



Britain and France were angered over Hitler’s breaking of the Munich Pact and declared that any further attacks by Germany on small states would trigger war.

1939 Germany attacks Poland

Germany signed a nonaggression pact with the USSR, which freed German forces to invade Poland. Germany used blitzkrieg tactics to attack so quickly that Polish forces were not able to mobilize. Soviet forces also invaded from the east, and Poland quickly fell.



France and Britain followed through with their original announcement and declared war on Germany. However, they were not able to do anything to stop the invasion and the takeover of Poland.

1940 Germany invades Low Countries and France

Hitler moved troops to Germany’s western borders. He attacked and captured the Low Countries and invaded France, trapping French and British troops along the coast. Italy declared war on Britain and France.



Britain sent every boat possible to evacuate the trapped British and French (Allied) forces. France surrendered to Germany. Germany occupied most of France. Southeast France was controlled by a puppet government.

1940 Germany attacks Britain (Battle of Britain)

German planes flew raids against British ports, airfields, and industry. Later, the bombing raid targets were shifted to large cities.



British fighter pilots successfully shot down more than 600 German aircraft during the Battle of Britain. British citizens withstood the bombing raids. The raids diminished as Germany was unable to replace the lost aircraft. The United States began sending aid to Britain under the Lend-Lease Act.

1941 Japan attacks Pearl Harbor

Three hundred Japanese bombers and fighter planes attacked the U.S. military base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. They crippled the U.S. Pacific Fleet, sinking or damaging 18 ships and destroying or damaging 300 aircraft.



The next day, President Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war on Japan.

Students should outline all action boxes in **black** (aggressive action).

In general, students will outline the first five or six reaction boxes in **green** (appeasement or weak reaction) and the last four or five boxes in **red** (strong reaction).