

Bell Ringer

- What is the main idea of Marx's *Communist Manifesto*?

The Russian Revolution



Main Ideas

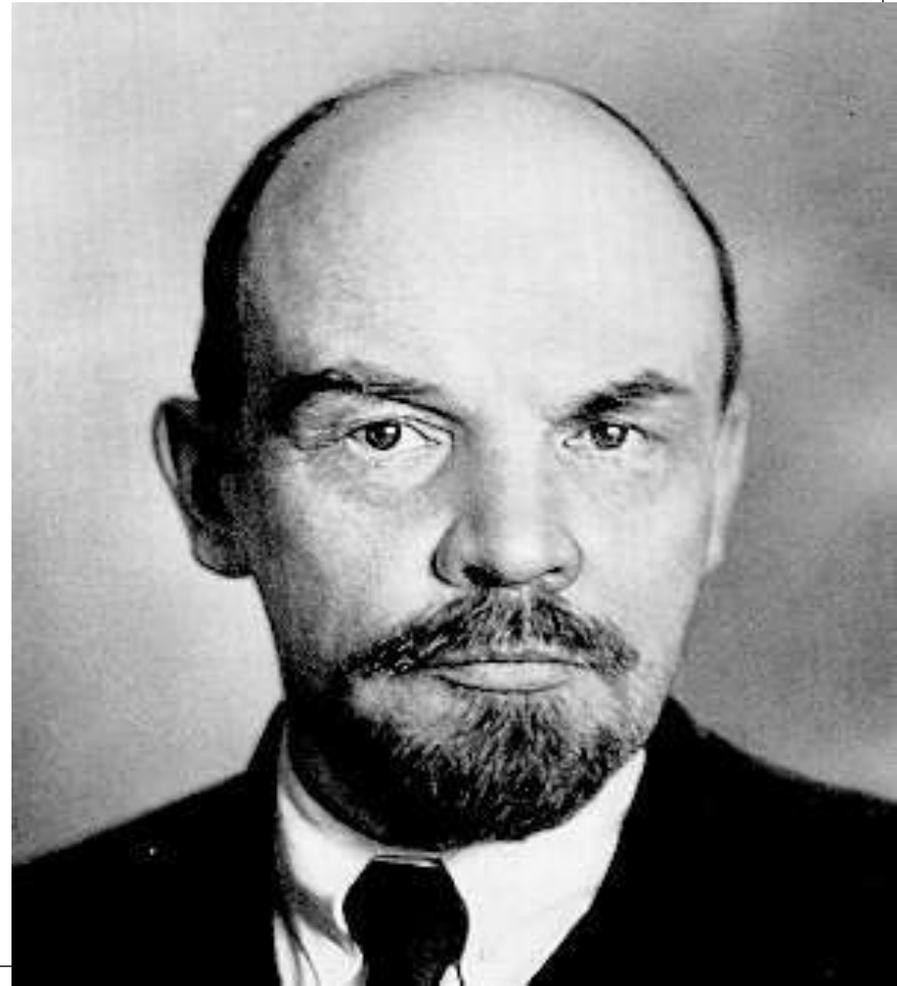
- After 2 revolutions and a civil war, Lenin and the Communist party were the new rulers of Russia
- Stalin took over after Lenin and established a brutal Communist dictatorship in the Soviet Union
- The Soviet Union was a totalitarian state that regulated every aspect of citizens lives

Origins

- Social, economic, and political problems plagued Czar Nicholas II reign
- WWI created more instability
 - How?
- Marxist followers sought a revolution among the **proletariat (working class)**

Lenin and the Bolsheviks

- **Bolsheviks were a radical socialist party**
- Revolution is the only way to bring real change to society
 - Agree? Disagree?



November (October) Revolution

- November (October 1917)
- “Peace, land, and bread”
 - Good enough reason to fight?
- Bolsheviks take over with little bloodshed
- Bolsheviks (now communists) redistribute land and end private ownership of land
 - Positive or negative?



Russian Civil War

- Red's (communists) v Whites (counterrevolutionaries)
 - Who wins?
 - Why?
- Impact:
 - Communist state established in the Soviet Union (USSR)



Either we kill capital or we die under the heel of capital

Death of Lenin, 1924



“Socialism in One Country”

Permanent Revolution

Which is a more reasonable goal? Fate of the loser?







Five Year Plans

- Goal of Stalin was to quickly industrialize USSR and increase output in:
 - Industry
 - Mixed results
 - Transportation
 - Farm output
 - State owned farms called **collectives**

How to get there?

- Led through brutality
 - **Gulags (labor camps)**
 - “a single death is a tragedy, a million deaths is a statistic”
 - Is this an accurate statement?



Life in the Soviet Union

- **Totalitarianism**

- All aspects of life are regulated by the government
- How is this done?
 - Secret police
 - Propaganda
 - Censorship
 - Terror
 - **Atheism**
 - **Why is this effective?**

Characteristics of Totalitarianism

- Single party dictatorship
- State control of the economy
- Strict censorship and government monopoly of the media
- Use of police spies and terror
- Use of schools to mobilize citizens
- Unquestioning obedience to a single leader

- 3 S's 3 U's

Soviet Propaganda



ТЕ ЖЕ ГОДЫ, ДА РАЗНЫЕ „ПОГОДЫ“







ПЕРЕРОСТАЄ НАША ПРАЦЯ
В ДЕРЖАВУ НАШОЇ МОГУТЬ

Changes in Soviet Society

- Elite members of society belonged to communist party
- Free education for all
- Women gain equality

- But...
 - Poor living conditions
 - Censorship threatened the public

Rise of Fascism and Nazism

Main Ideas

- Political and economic problems led to the rise of fascism in Italy
- The Nazi government used terror, repression and one party rule to establish a totalitarian state in Germany

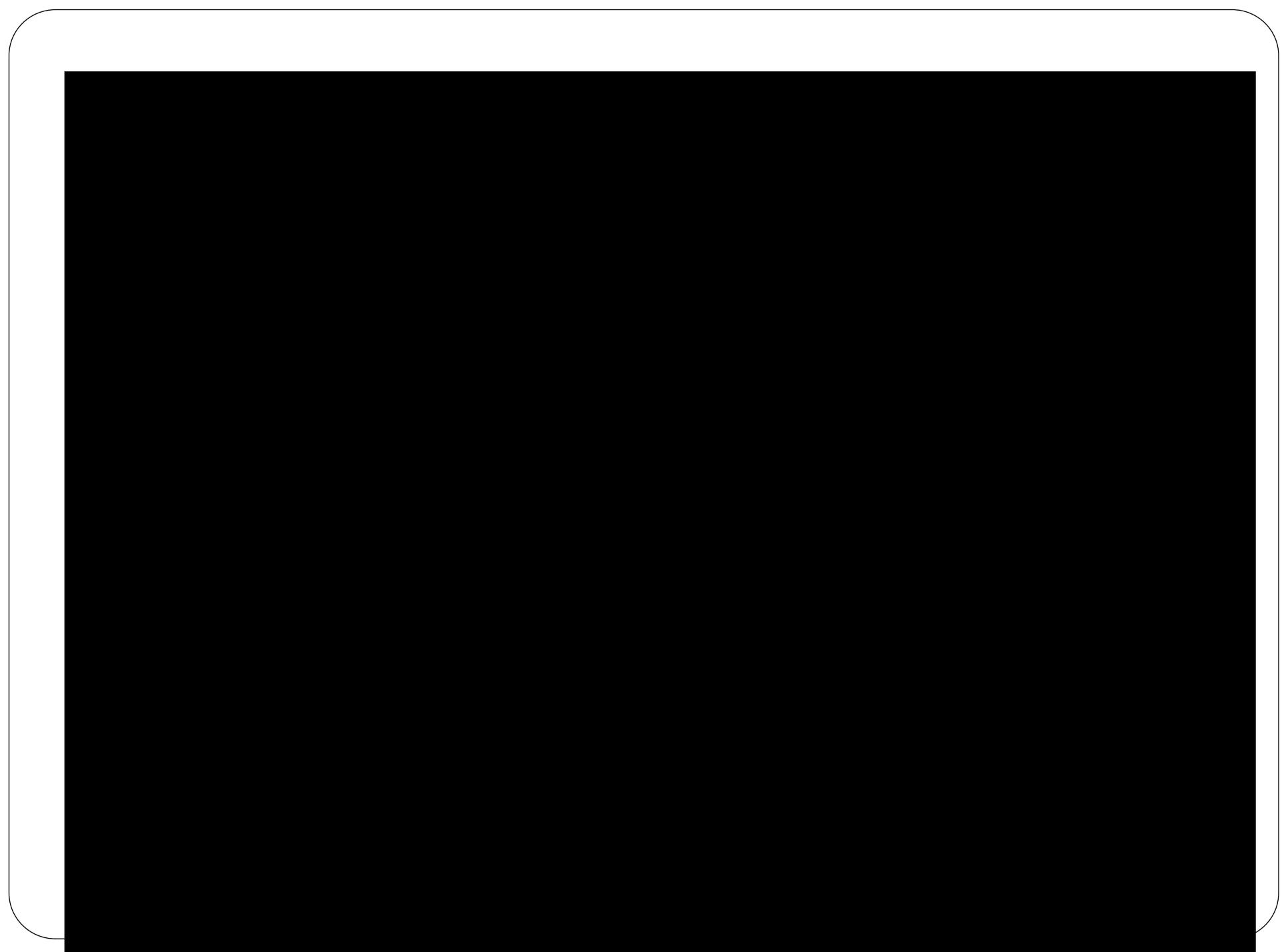
Fascism

- Authoritarian government that is not communist
 - Extreme nationalism
 - Antidemocratic
 - Aggressive expansion
 - Survival of the fittest
 - Where will this be particularly be seen?

Mussolini and Fascism

- Former socialist
- Takes advantage of political turmoil in Italy after WWI
- Italy eventually turns into a fascist totalitarian state
- Capitalist economy under complete government control
 - How is this different from socialism?
 - Business is government's friend!
Not their enemy





Germany after the War

- Problems within Germany
 - Hyperinflation
 - Paper money was worthless
 - Loaf of bread was 20,000 marks
 - Conflicts within the **Weimar Republic**
 - Many small coalitions made it impossible to work



Hitler and Nazism

- *Mein Kampf (My Struggle)*
 - Book of Nazi goals and ideology
 - Extreme nationalism
 - **Anti-Semitism**
 - Racism
 - Germans were master race
- Need for *Lebensraum*
 - how will this be achieved?
- Elected as chancellor
 - Hitler's promises
 - End reparations
 - Create jobs
 - Rearm Germany



Third Reich

- 3rd Empire of Germany
 - 1st Holy Roman Empire
 - Weimar Republic
 - 3rd Reich
- Establishes totalitarian state
 - Rearms army
 - Creates government programs
 - Takes away freedom of people
 - Hitler Youth



German Culture under Nazism

- German culture was purged of all outside influences
 - Denounced modern art, jazz, other western literature
 - Creation of unified church
 - **Catholicism outlawed**
 - Why?





Es lebe Deutschland!



Und Ihr habt doch gesiegt!

World War II (1939-1945)

Main Ideas

- The early years of the war were marked by Axis victories
- In 1942 and 1943, the tide of the war began to turn as Allied forces won key victories

The Sides

Axis Powers



Allied Powers



The Sides

Axis Powers

- Germany
- Italy
- Japan
- Hungary

Allied Powers

- Great Britain
- Soviet Union (Russia)
- United States
- China
- France

Causes

- Aggressive dictators
 - In what countries will this be a problem?
- The need for peace
 - Appeasement
 - Giving in to the demands of an aggressor in order to maintain peace
 - Also prevents spread of communism

Germany Withdraws from the League of Nations (1933)



Germany Begins Remilitarization (1935)



German Army Reoccupies the Rhineland (1936)



Germany and Italy form the Rome-Berlin Axis (1936)



German Invasion of Austria

On your own!

"Napoleon suffered defeat. The same will be with Hitler"





MAP 27.3 The Growth of Nazi Germany, 1933-1939



[adult swim]

What problems is this video demonstrating?

War Begins

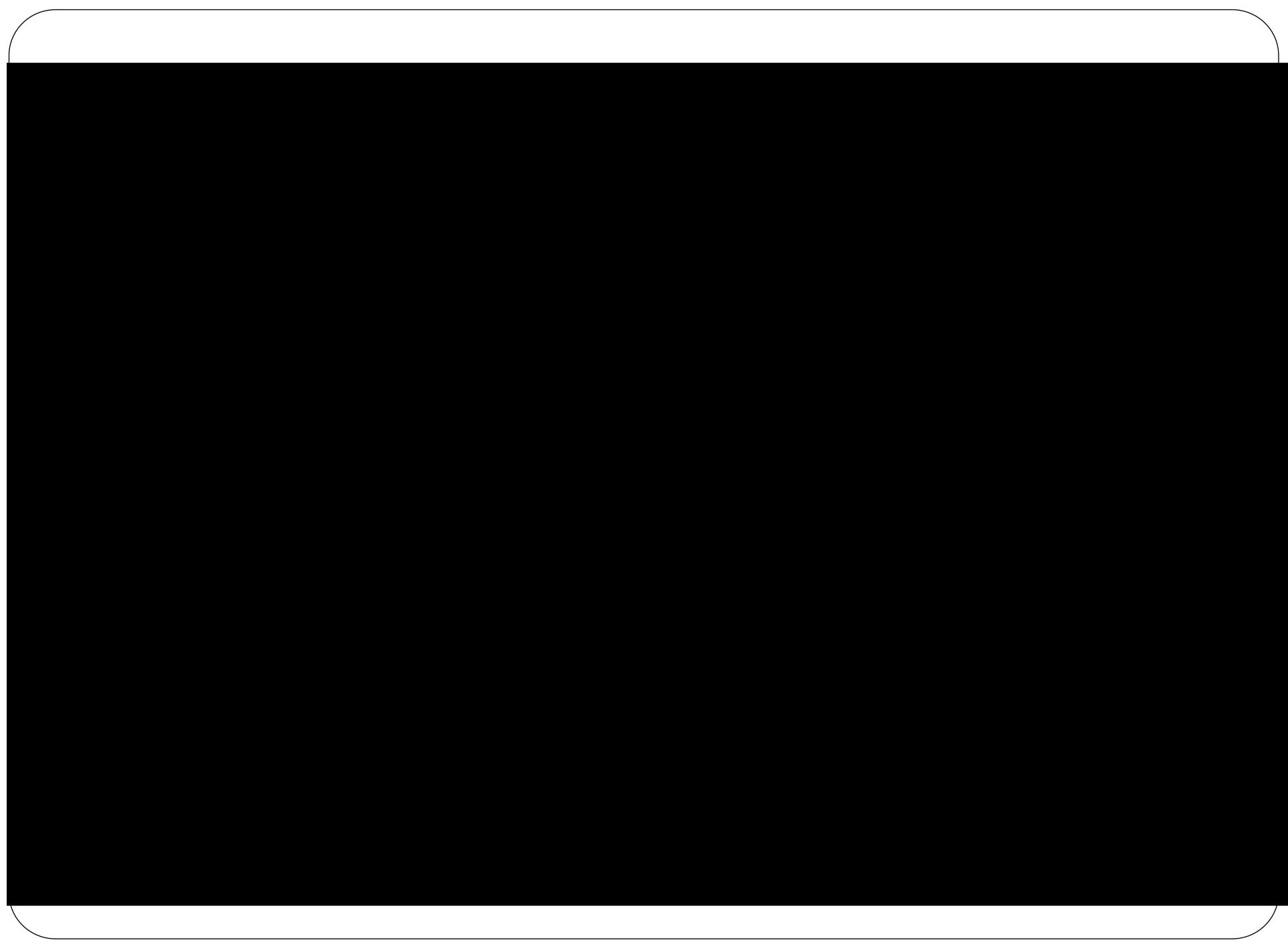
- “Peace in our time”- British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlin
 - Believed that appeasement would maintain peace
- Nazi-Soviet Pact
 - USSR and Germany agree not to fight each other
 - Germany invades Poland
 - France and Britain declare war against Germany

Early Axis Victories

- **Blitzkrieg**
 - **Lightening war used by Germans that led to early success**
- **German victories**
 - Invasion of France
 - France surrenders, forced to sign documents in the same railroad car where Germany surrenders after WWI. Charles de Gaulle flees to Britain and rules from there
 - Defeat of Netherlands Norway, Belgium, Denmark
 - African victories

France Surrenders June, 1940





Now Britain Is All Alone!

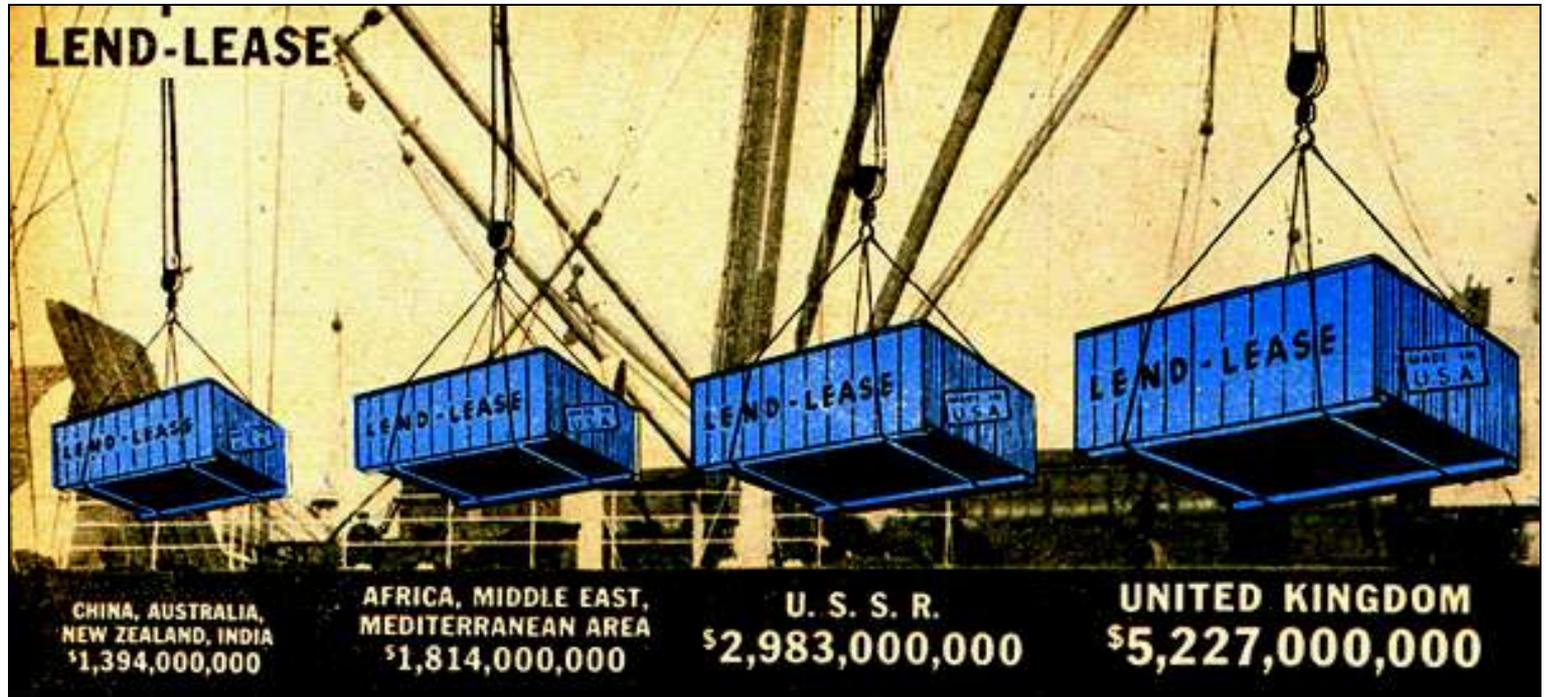


U. S. Lend-Lease Act, 1941

Great Britain.....	\$31 billion
Soviet Union.....	\$11 billion
France.....	\$3 billion
China.....	\$1.5 billion
Other European.....	\$500 million
South America.....	\$400 million

The amount totaled: \$48,601,365,000

Lend-Lease



Battle of Britain “The Blitz”

- Significance: This was the British stance against the powerful German air force.
- The British survive the attack and Hitler decides to invade Russia



The Invasion of Russia

- Operation Barbarossa
 - Hitler's biggest mistake
 - Why?
 - Catches Stalin unprepared and without skillful leaders
 - Where did the leaders go?
 - Winter comes to the rescue for the Russians again!
 - Thousands of Germans freeze to death
- Russia and Britain become allies after this



U.S. Enters the War (December 1941)

- Big Three (Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin)



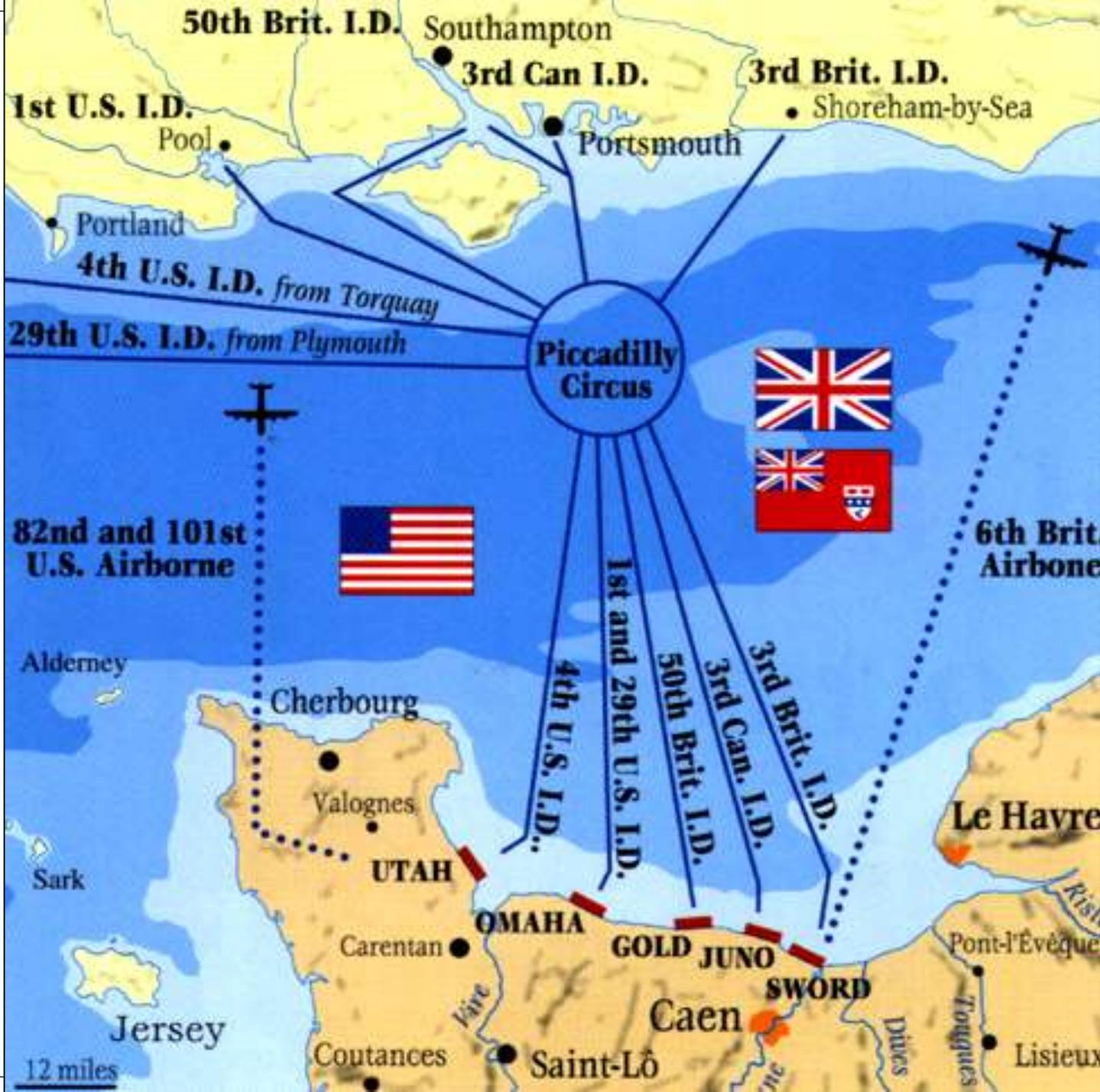
The Battle of Stalingrad (August '42-February '43) *The Turning Point in Europe*



D-Day

June 6, 1944





Paris Liberated, August, 1944



The Battle of the Bulge (December '44-February '45)

Hitler's last success



The Battle of Berlin (April '45)



VE Day (May 8, 1945)



End of the War

Main Ideas

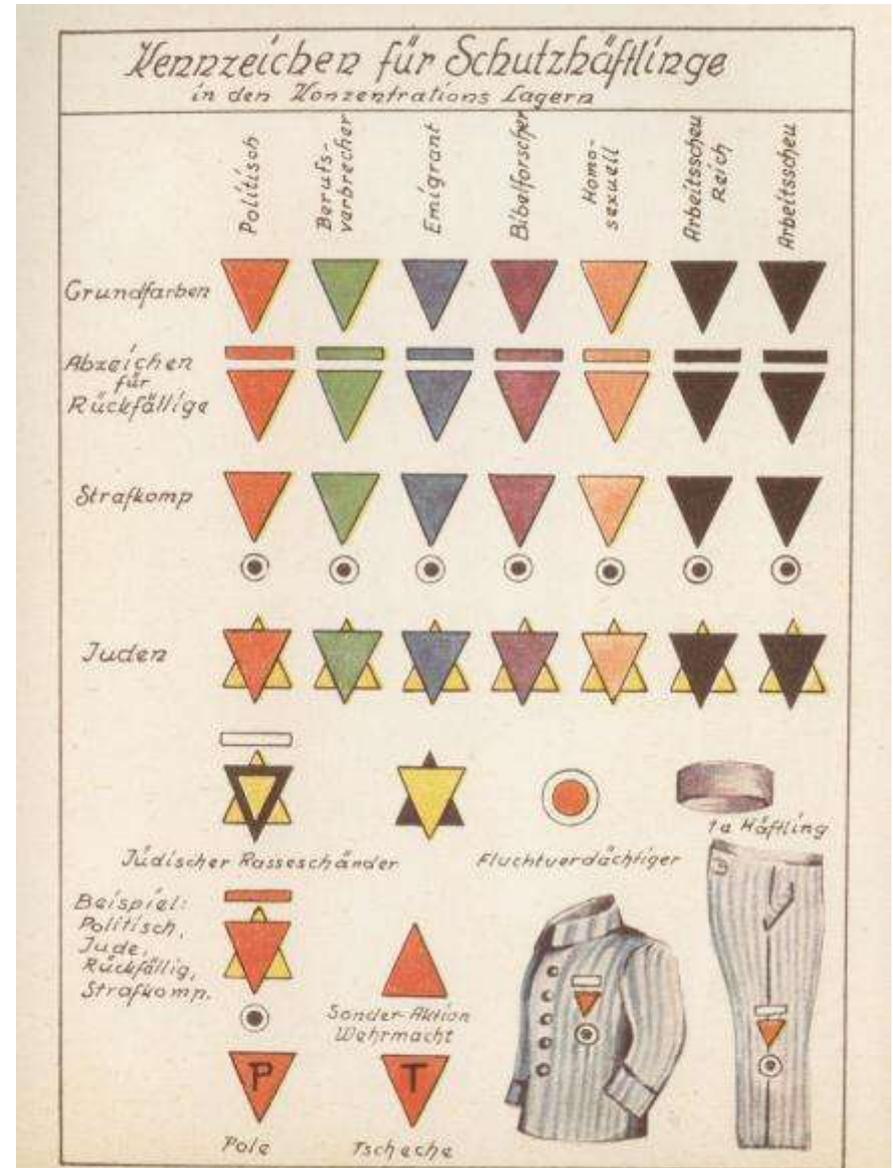
- After WWII, the Cold War and the decline of European influence shifted the balance of world power.
- As the war ended, new tensions developed between the United States and the Soviet Union

Aftermath of WWII

- Holocaust
 - 6 million Jewish people and 6 million other people
 - Who were these other people?
- 55 million people dead overall
- Europe lay in ruins
- United States drops atomic bombs on Japan and ends the war there* Remember this
- Emergence of **superpowers**
 - Who were the superpowers?

Other Victims...

- Soviet POWs
- Gypsies
- Homosexuals
- Communists
- The disabled



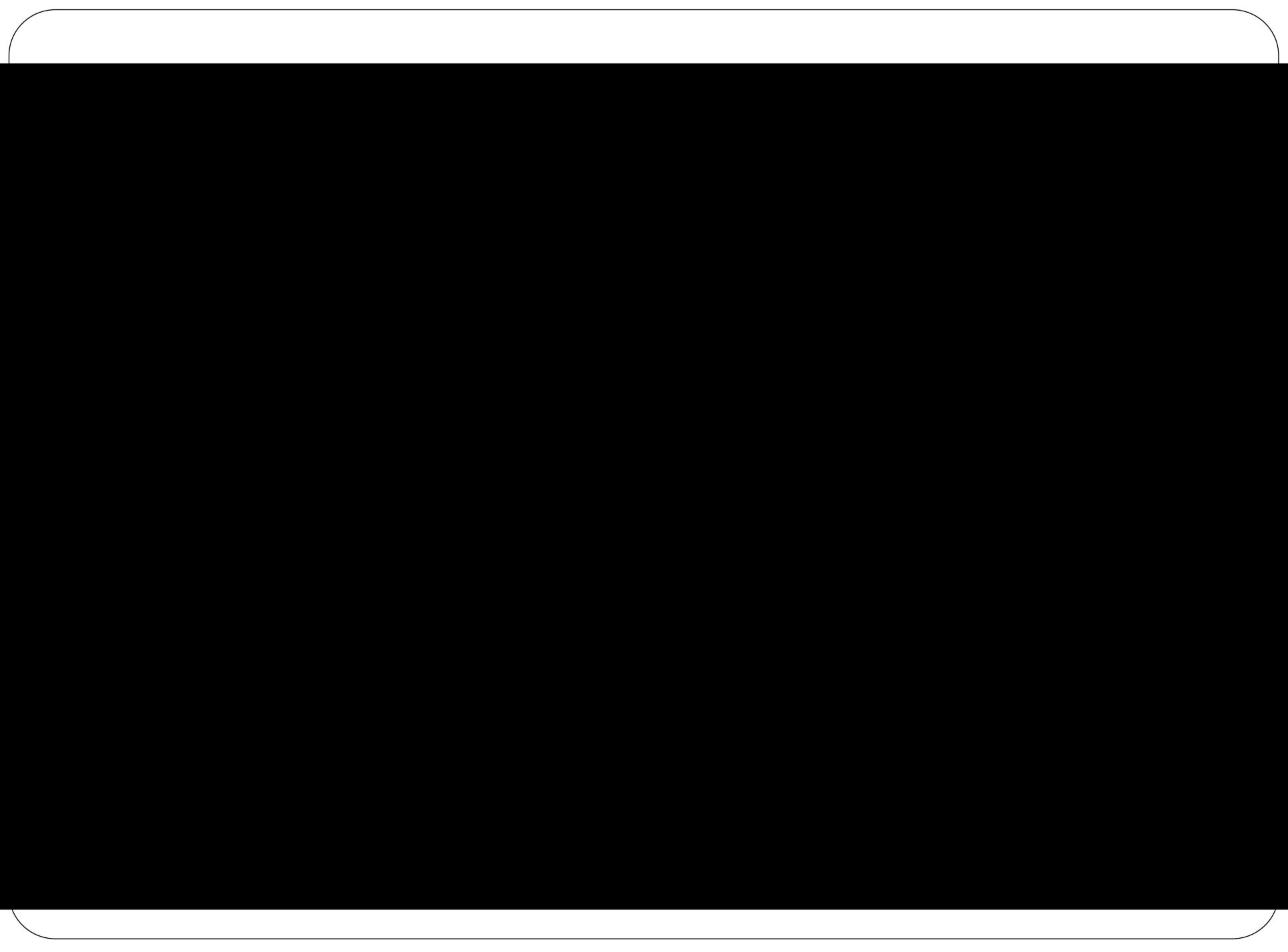




The Nuremberg War Crimes Trials

- 22 Nazis accused of “Crimes against humanity”
 - 12 executed
- Was this the “right” thing to do?
- Were they guilty?





Peace Conferences

- Big Three

- Who were they?
 - Stalin (USSR)
 - Churchill (UK)
 - Roosevelt *(USA)
 - Eventually dies and is replaced by Truman

- Yalta Conference and Potsdam Conference

- Major meetings where Big Three decided beginning terms of life in Europe after the war.



Main Results

- Formation of United Nations
- No free elections in Europe
 - *Soviet need for a buffer zone
- Germany divided into occupied zones between communists and non-communists
- Establishment of Israel as a Jewish state in the Middle East
 - Result of the Holocaust and Zionism

U.S. Involvement in Europe Grows

- U.S. after the war
 - Established as the top world power
 - Marks the beginning of heavy U.S. involvement in European affairs
- The Marshall Plan
 - U.S. provides aid to western European countries that were destroyed during the war.
KEEP THIS IN MIND!!
 - Economic and food assistance
 - Why?

Alliance Breaks Apart

- Why do you think the Allies would break up after WWII?
 - Ideological differences
 - USSR was communist
 - USA non-communist
 - Creates division
 - Mutual distrust for one another
 - Many reasons for this, just know that they did not trust one another
- What event occurs after the alliance falls apart?