Totalitarianism in Germany (p.36-39)

1 How Germany turned to a totalitarian state after WWI
A) Discontented with the Weimar Republic
   1 Signed the harsh Treaty of Versailles
      ○ reduced its army, huge indemnity, accepted war-guilt clause, etc. (see p.22)
   2 Failed to solve the economic problems brought by the WWI
      ○ unemployment, inflation and falling production problems
   3 Great Depression 1929-33
      ○ Economic hardship further hit by the Great Depression

== > Hitler's promise to end the Treaty of Versailles and solve the economic problems facing Germany.

B) Hitler rose to power
   1921 established National Socialist Party (Nazi Party)
   1923 imprisoned for 5 years and wrote a book “My struggle”
   1932 Nazi Party became the largest party
   1933 appointed Hitler as the Chancellor and turned Germany as a totalitarian state under Nazi Party's rule.

2 Major ideas of Nazism
A) One Party Dictatorship (rule) -- banned all the other parties
B) Expansionist Policy and used violence to get rid of the enemies
C) policy of genocide against the Jews
D) sent all those who opposed him to the Concentration Camps (see p. 37)

Totalitarianism in Japan (p.40)

A) Introduction
   ● After WWI, Japan was under party government rule and failed to solve the problems caused by Great Depression.
   ● Japanese supported the militarists consisting of army and navy chiefs.
   ● Militarists took control of government and ruled Japan in 1932
   ● Japan came under totalitarian rule in 1930s.

B) Japan under the Rule of Militarists
   ● Believed in militarism
   ● Expansionist policy
   ● Used violence to get rid of those who opposed them.