

**UNIT 9: TOTALITARIANISM**  
**Reading Guide 56: The Triumph of Fascism**

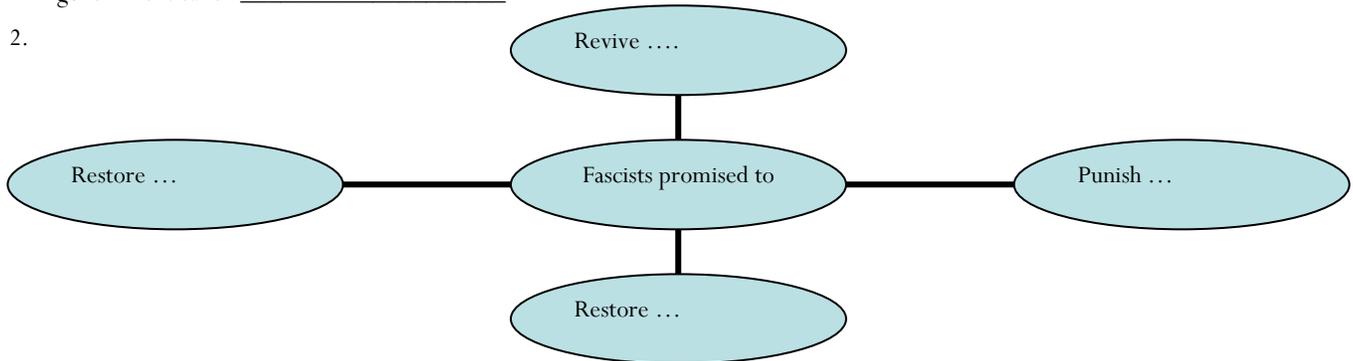
**Directions:** Complete each question after reading.

**31.3: Fascism Rises in Europe**

• **Objective A: Describe Mussolini’s creation of a Fascist state in Italy.**

1. During the Great Depression, millions of people lost faith in \_\_\_\_\_ government and turned to an extreme system of government called \_\_\_\_\_.

2.

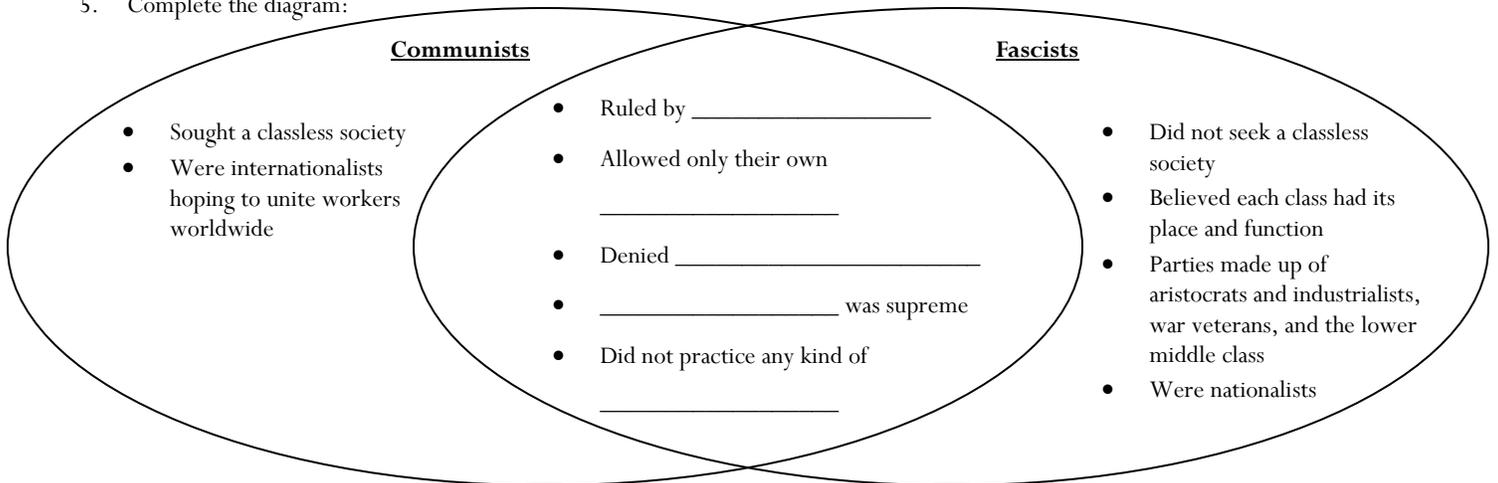


3. Fascism was new, \_\_\_\_\_ political movement that emphasized \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Fascism had no clearly defined theory or program but most Fascists shared several ideas:

- preached \_\_\_\_\_
- believed nations must \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ states were doomed to be \_\_\_\_\_
- pledged loyalty to an authoritarian leader who \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- wore \_\_\_\_\_, used special \_\_\_\_\_, and held \_\_\_\_\_

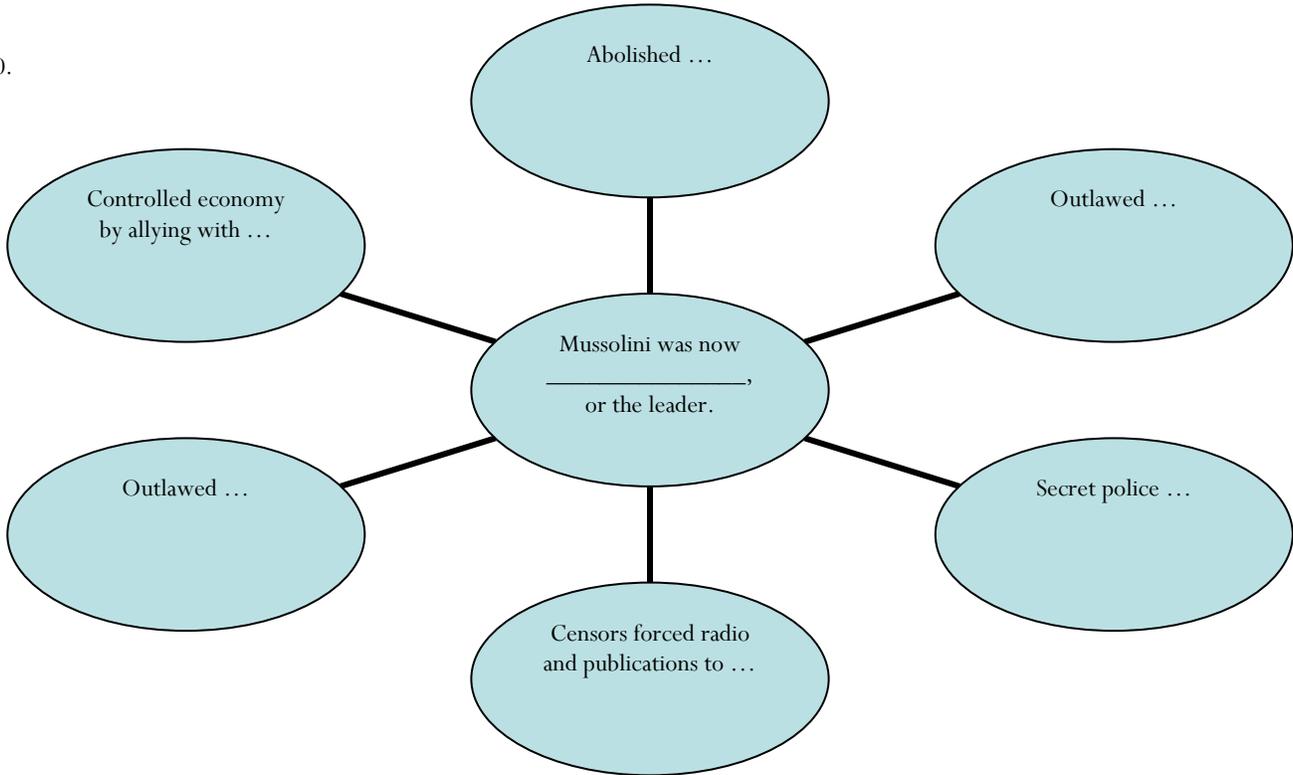
5. Complete the diagram:



6. Fascism’s rise in \_\_\_\_\_ was fueled by bitter disappointment over the failure to win large \_\_\_\_\_ at the 1919 \_\_\_\_\_. Rising \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ also contributed to widespread social unrest.

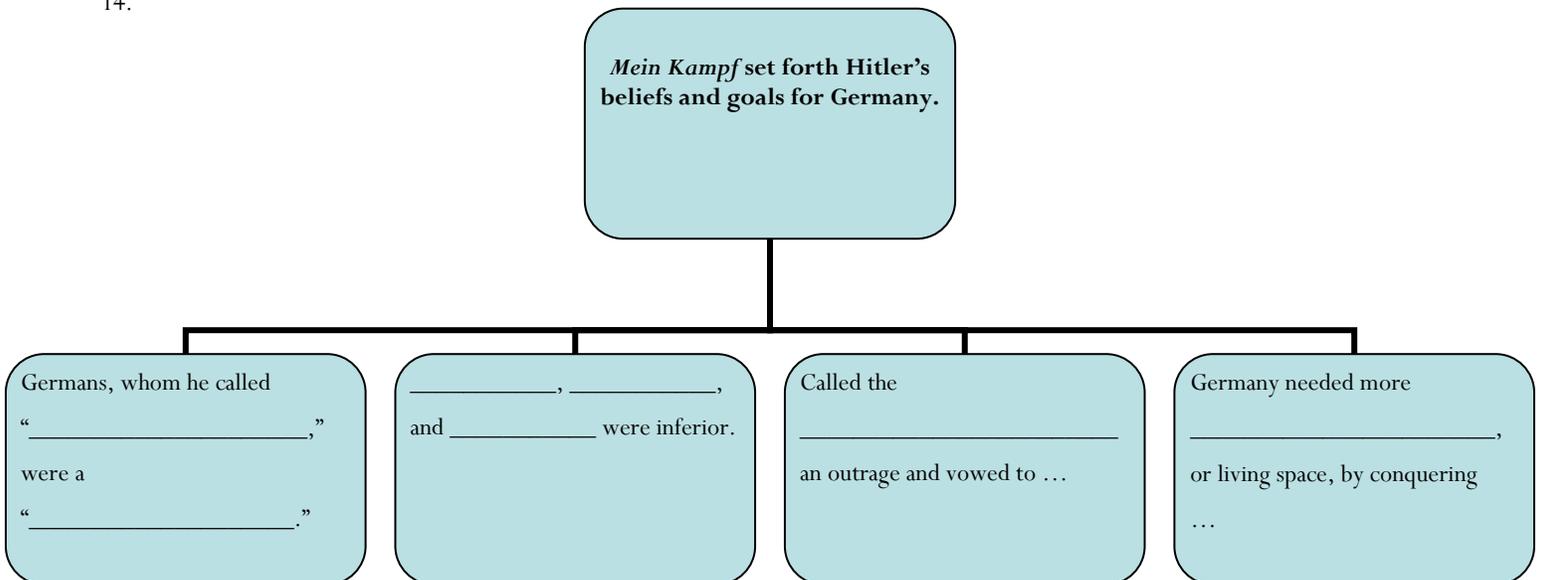
7. \_\_\_\_\_ founded the Fascist Party in 1919 and boldly promised to rescue Italy by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Because Mussolini played on the fear of a \_\_\_\_\_, he began to win support from the \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. In October 1922, about 30,000 Fascists \_\_\_\_\_ and demanded that King Victor Emmanuel III ...
- 10.



• **Objective B: Discuss the rise of Hitler, the Nazis, and extension of Hitler's power.**

11. In 1919, \_\_\_\_\_ joined a right-wing political group that believed that Germany had to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. The group named itself the National Socialist German Workers' Party, called \_\_\_\_\_ for short.
12. Hitler's success as an organizer and \_\_\_\_\_ led him to chosen \_\_\_\_\_, or leader.
13. The Nazis plotted to \_\_\_\_\_ in 1923. The attempt failed, and Hitler was \_\_\_\_\_. While \_\_\_\_\_, Hitler wrote \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

15. When \_\_\_\_\_ stopped, the German economy collapsed. Civil unrest broke out. Frightened and confused, Germans now turned to Hitler, hoping for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
16. In January 1933, President Paul von Hindenburg named Hitler \_\_\_\_\_. Hitler used his new power to turn Germany into a \_\_\_\_\_ state.
17. The Nazis quickly took command of the economy. New laws banned \_\_\_\_\_, dissolved \_\_\_\_\_, and gave the government authority over \_\_\_\_\_. The number of unemployed dropped from about \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ in 1936.
18. How did Hitler gain control over every aspect of German life?
  
19. Hatred of \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_, was a key part of Nazi ideology. Beginning in 1933, the Nazis passed new laws ...
20. When and what was Kristallnacht?
  
21. In 1935, only one democracy, \_\_\_\_\_, remained in Eastern Europe. Only in European nations with strong democratic traditions - \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_ countries – did \_\_\_\_\_ survive.
22. By the mid-1930s, the powerful nations of the world were split into two antagonistic camps - \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. And to gain their ends, the Fascist dictatorships had indicated a willingness to use \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 31.4: Aggressors Invade Nations

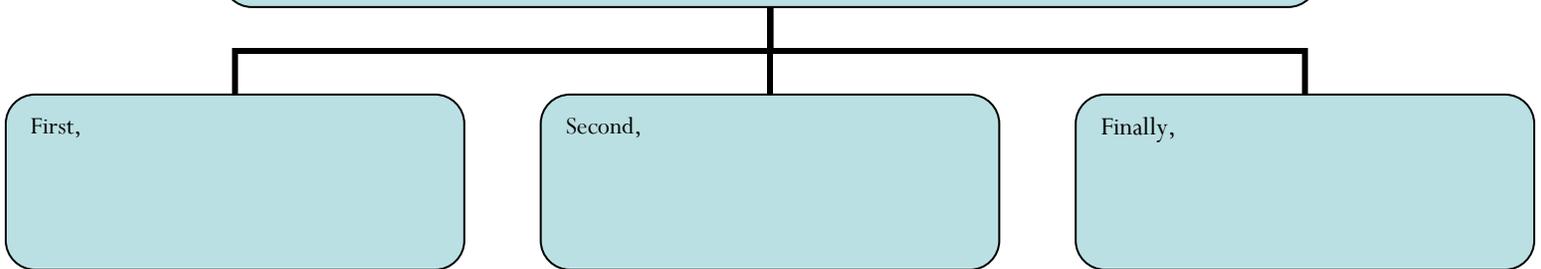
- **Objective A: Describe Japan's attempts to build an empire.**

23. With the world moving toward war, many nations pinned their hopes for peace on \_\_\_\_\_.
24. Following a period of reform and progress in the 1920s, \_\_\_\_\_ fell under \_\_\_\_\_.
25. **Critical thinking:** What are advantages and disadvantages of military leaders reporting to civilian leaders?
  
26. When the Great Depression struck in 1929, \_\_\_\_\_ gained support and soon won control of the country. They wanted to restore \_\_\_\_\_ control of the government to the \_\_\_\_\_ and made the \_\_\_\_\_ the symbol of state power.
27. Like Hitler and Mussolini, Japan's militarists were \_\_\_\_\_. They wanted to solve the country's \_\_\_\_\_ problems through \_\_\_\_\_. They planned a Pacific empire that included a conquered \_\_\_\_\_ which would provide Japan with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ for its goods.
28. In 1931, the Japanese army seized \_\_\_\_\_. Many League of Nations member vigorously protested. Japan ignored the protests and ...
29. In 1935, a border incident touch off a full-scale war between Japan and \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ and other northern cities as well as the capital, \_\_\_\_\_, fell to the Japanese in 1937.

• **Objective B: Trace the moves of European Fascists in seeking world power.**

- 30. The Italian leader Mussolini dreamed of building \_\_\_\_\_ like those of Britain and France.
- 31. Mussolini ordered a massive invasion of \_\_\_\_\_ in October 1935. The League members did nothing. By giving in to Mussolini in Africa, Britain and France ...
- 32. The League's failure to stop Germany from \_\_\_\_\_ convinced Hitler to take even greater risks.
- 33. On March 7, 1936, German troops moved into the \_\_\_\_\_, a buffer between Germany and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 34. Define *appeasement*:
- 35.

**The German reoccupation of the Rhineland marked a turning point in the march toward war.**



- 36. Germany, Italy, and Japan came to be called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 37. Hitler and Mussolini again tested the will of the democracies in Europe in the \_\_\_\_\_. In July 1936, army leaders, favoring a Fascist-style government in Spain, joined \_\_\_\_\_ in a revolt. Hitler and Mussolini sent \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ to help his forces, which were called the \_\_\_\_\_. Early in 1939, Republican resistance collapsed. \_\_\_\_\_ became Spain's \_\_\_\_\_.

• **Objective C: Summarize why British and French appeasement and American isolationism failed to stop Fascist aggression.**

- 38. Why did Britain and France repeatedly make concessions to Germany and Italy?
- 39. Many Americans supported \_\_\_\_\_.
- 40. In March 1938, Hitler sent his army into \_\_\_\_\_ and annexed it.
- 41. At the \_\_\_\_\_ held on September 29, 1938, Britain and France agreed that Hitler could take \_\_\_\_\_. In exchange, Hitler agreed to respect \_\_\_\_\_'s borders.
- 42. Less than six months after the Munich meeting, Hitler took \_\_\_\_\_. Soon after, Mussolini took \_\_\_\_\_. Then Hitler demanded that \_\_\_\_\_ return the former German port of Danzig.
- 43. Once bitter enemies, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ now publicly pledged \_\_\_\_\_. On August 23, 1939, their leaders signed a \_\_\_\_\_ pact.