

Name: _____

Date: _____

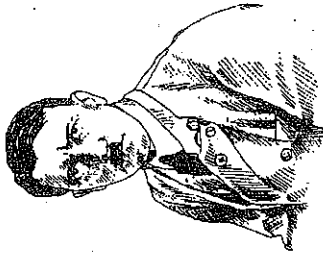
The German Dictator

Adolf Hitler became the dictator of Germany in 1933. He blamed the Jews for Germany's loss in World War I even though they made up less than one percent of the population.

The majority of people in Europe were Christians. Hitler knew that he could not remove religion, so he twisted it to conform to his purposes. By using propaganda, Hitler convinced his people to blame the Jews as scapegoats when anything went wrong. This word means someone who is unfairly made to take all the blame for something.

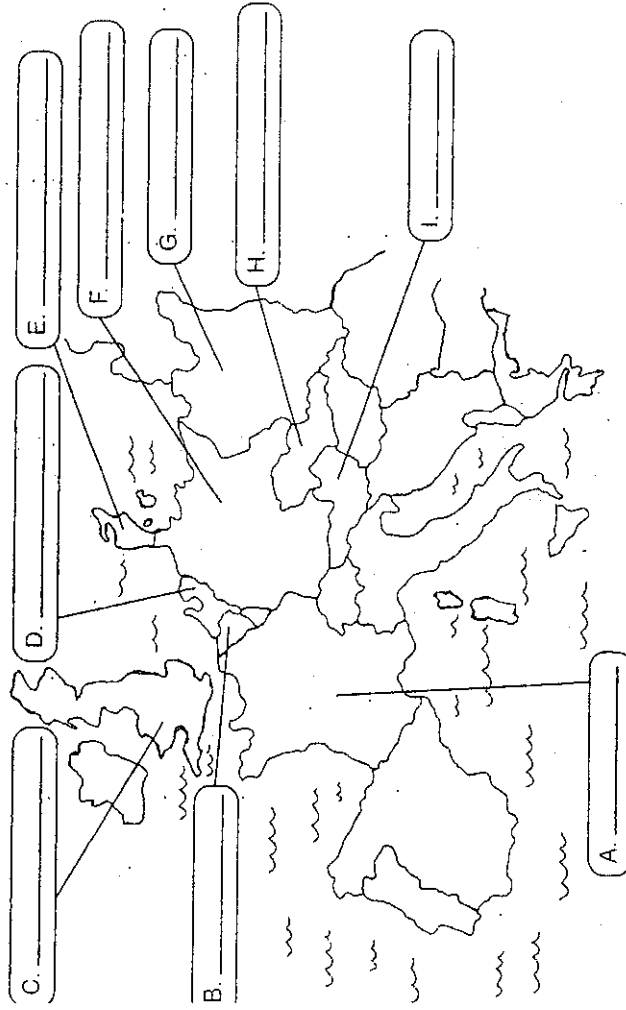
Hitler's political party, the National Socialist German Worker's Party, blamed the Jews for Germany's problems.

Hitler wanted to rule all of Europe. In 1938, he invaded Austria and Czechoslovakia. He then invaded Poland in 1939. Next, Germany conquered Denmark, Norway, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Belgium. Hitler then defeated the French Army and marched into Paris. German planes soon began to bomb Britain.



Adolf Hitler

Use an atlas or reference book to label Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Great Britain, and France.



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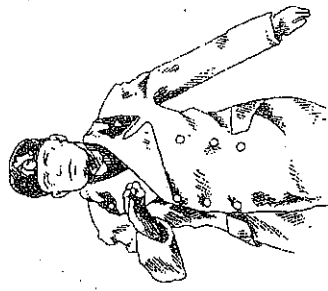
The Italian Dictator

Use the words in the box to fill in the blanks. Use reference sources or the internet to help determine the correct answers.

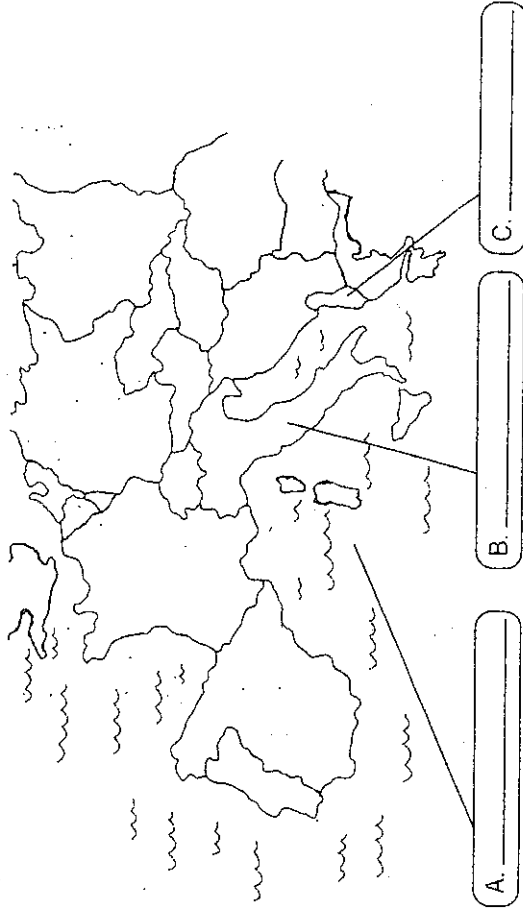
empire 1922	Albania Hitler	Ethiopia National Fascist Party	Japan
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- When did Benito Mussolini become the dictator of Italy? _____
- What political party did he start? _____
- Mussolini wanted to create a great Italian _____
- What nation in Africa did Mussolini first invade? _____
- What other nation across the Adriatic Sea did Mussolini invade? _____
- In 1936, Mussolini joined forces with _____
- Germany and Italy became known as the Axis Powers. What other country also became part of the Axis Powers? _____

Benito Mussolini



Use an atlas or reference book to label Italy, Albania, and the Mediterranean Sea.



Steps Toward War

Directions: Japan, Germany, and Italy made a series of aggressive moves against other regions during the 1930s. Each move was a large step toward the outbreak of World War II. For each step listed below, describe the response by the League of Nations and Western democracies. What pattern emerges from your answers?

1. **September 1931:** Japan seizes Manchuria.

Response: _____

2. **March 1935:** Germany announces it will ignore Versailles Treaty limitations on size of its army.

Response: _____

3. **October 1935:** Italy invades Ethiopia.

Response: _____

4. **March 1936:** Germany occupies Rhineland, in violation of Versailles Treaty.

Response: _____

5. **July 1937:** Japan invades China.

Response: _____

6. **March 1938:** Germany annexes Austria.

Response: _____

7. **September 1938:** Germany takes the Sudetenland.

Response: _____

8. **March 1939:** Germany takes Czechoslovakia.

Response: _____

9. **April 1939:** Italy seizes Albania.

Response: _____

10. **September 1939:** Germany invades Poland.

Response: _____

