“Conquered France”- the Southern part of France that surrendered to German and was able to maintain a separate government throughout the war

“Lighting War”- Quick/fast attacks to gain as much land as soon as possible.

“Living room”- The German desire to regain land lost during WWI.

A government that controls all the political, economic, social, intellectual, and cultural lives of its citizens.

A political philosophy that glorifies the state (very nationalistic) above the individual by emphasizing the need for a strong central government led by a dictator.

A political philosophy that is a part of a totalitarian government that includes a strong central government under a dictator and a strong focus on national pride, national honor, traditional militarism, and most importantly ethnic purity.

A political philosophy whose main focus is on economic equality, that is led by a strong dictator.

Agreement signed between Germany and Japan in order to pledge to stop the spread of the influence of Soviet Communism

All aspects of a country and directed toward the war effort and the war effects all parts of society.

Alliance between Germany and Italy

Alliance between Great Britain, France, Soviet Union, United States

An ethnic neighborhood that Jews were forced to move into.

Book written by Adolf Hitler that lays out his views on politics and history

Communist leader of the Soviet Union

Fascist leader of Italy

Nazi leader of Germany

Night of the broken glass where synagogues and shops were destroyed in retaliation for a German official being killed by a Jewish youth in Austria

Political philosophy with the use of a police state (powerful military and police to silence anyone who does not agree with policies). Main focus is to maintain the existing social order of the country through strong central governments.

President of the United States

Prime Minister of Great Britain

The agreement signed by Hitler and Stalin stating that neither would attack the other.

The forced removal of a people

The German plan to re-unit German and Austria

The idea that Europeans states satisfied the reasonable demand of dissatisfied powers, the dissatisfied powers would be content, and stability and peace would be achieved in Europe ( give Hitler what he wants and he will be happy and not want any more)

The laws that were the first step to take away the rights of the Jewish population in Germany and occupied lands.

The plan put into place by the Nazi’s to cover-up their treatment of the Jewish population, resulting in the mass destruction and genocide of the Jews, at the end of the war after they started to lose the war.

The political police force of the Nazi Party

The Soviet process of having all people work together for the good of the state.

The term given to the repeated persecution of the Jewish population

To not buy and go to shops for a political reason

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