* A **Dictator** is a person who has complete and total control over a country.
* **Neutrality** is the state or position of non-participation in a war.
* **Propaganda** were ideas and facts that were used to further spread a particular political cause or ideology
* **Totalitarianism** is a form of government in which a single party has total control over the country and every aspect of people's live
* **Fascism** militant political movement that emphasizes loyalty to the state and obedience to its leaders.
* **Benito Mussolini** newspaper editor and politician who promised to rescue Italy by reviving its economy and rebuilding its armed forces
* **Nazi National Socialist German Workers’ Party** believed that Germany had to overturn the Treaty of Versailles and combat communism.
* **Adolf Hitler** little known political leader of a right-wing group that eventually took control of Germany, the Nazi party
* **Mein Kampf** (My Struggle) set forth Adolf Hitler’s beliefs and goals for Germany. He believed Germans who he incorrectly called Aryans, were a “master race”. Called non-Aryans such as Jews, Slavs, and Gypsies inferior. Thought the Treaty of Versailles an outrage and vowed to regain German lands. He also declared that Germany was overcrowded and needed more **lebensraum** or living space. He promised to get more space by conquering eastern Europe and Russia.
* **Chancellor** Prime Minister or president of certain countries
* **SS (Schutzataffel)** protection squads - a major [paramilitary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paramilitary) organization under [Adolf Hitler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adolf_Hitler) and the [National Socialist German Workers' Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Socialist_German_Workers%27_Party) (NSDAP; Nazi Party) in [Nazi Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_Germany)..  From 1929 until the regime's collapse in 1945, the SS was the foremost agency of surveillance and terror within Germany and [German-occupied Europe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German-occupied_Europe).
* **Weimar Republic** Gremany’s democratic government set up in 1919. It had serious weaknesses. 1. Germany had no democratic tradition. 2. Postwar Germany had several major political parties and many minor ones. 3. Millions blamed the Weimar government for the country’s defeat and postwar humiliation caused by the Versailles Treaty.
* **Inflation -** a general increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of money.
* **The Great Depression -**  the economic crisis and period of low business activity in the U.S. and other countries, roughly beginning with the stock-market crash in October, 1929, and continuing through most of the 1930s