

LES REGIMES TOTALITAIRES

HIS 1.2

II – rôle international

1 – La « brutalisation » des relations
internationales

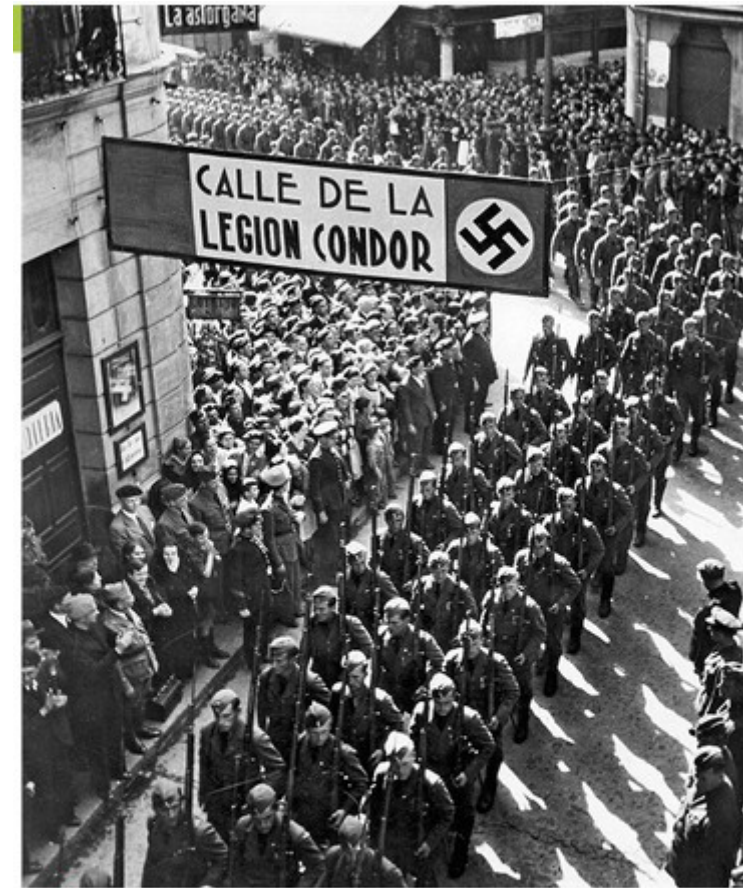




Volontaires britanniques des Brigades internationales

Traduction : « Centurie antifasciste anglaise "Tom Mann". La discipline prolétarienne vaincra le fascisme. » Militant syndicaliste, Tom Mann est l'un des fondateurs du Parti communiste de Grande-Bretagne en 1920.

Photographie anonyme datée du 2 mai 1937.



L'intervention allemande en Espagne

La légion Condor est une force aérienne allemande qui a combattu avec les nationalistes et notamment bombardé la ville basque de Guernica le 26 avril 1937.

Défilé de la légion Condor après la victoire de Franco, León, 22 mai 1939.



Le Pèlerin
5 juillet 1937



Le Lotus Bleu (Tintin)
1934

Axe Berlin-Rome-Tokyo
27 octobre 1940
Affiche de propagande japonaise à l'occasion de la signature du pacte tripartite, présentant des effigies d'Adolf Hitler, Fumimaro Konoe et Benito Mussolini.

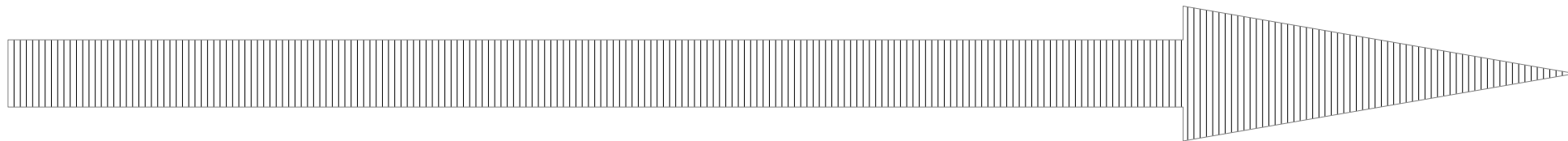


LES REGIMES TOTALITAIRES

HIS 1.2

II – rôle international

2 – la marche à la guerre



1931

Moukden

1932

Mandchoukuo



1935 – 1936

Campagne italienne d'Abyssinie

1937 guerre sino-japonaise

Juillet 1936 coup de force de FRANCO



Avril 1939 fin de la guerre

Mars 1938 ANSCHLUSS

Septembre 1938 conférence de Munich (Sudètes – Cz)

Septembre 1939

Drôle de guerre

Mai 1940

Les débuts de la seconde guerre mondiale







I. L'Allemagne en 1935

- Le territoire allemand
- Berlin, la capitale

II. La politique d'expansion d'Hitler

- Remilitarisation de la Rhénanie le 7 mars 1936
- Annexion de l'Autriche (Anschluss) le 13 mars 1938
- Annexion des Sudètes le 1^{er} octobre 1938

III. Vers la guerre

- Invasion de la Bohême-Moravie le 15 mars 1939
- Frontières du Reich au 1^{er} septembre 1939
- La Pologne, prochaine cible

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1938

Daily Mirror

No. 10864

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

ONE PENNY



IT IS PEACE

HITLER ACCEPTS NEW PLAN AND WITHDRAWS ULTIMATUM

IT IS PEACE. AT MUNICH THIS MORNING HERR HITLER ACCEPTED A SETTLEMENT OF THE CZECH CRISIS SUBSTANTIALLY ON THE BASIS OF THE ORIGINAL PLAN SUBMITTED TO HIM BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The German ultimatum demanding the handing over of the Sudeten lands on October 1 has been modified as has Hitler's famous memorandum of Godesberg.

The Prime Minister, backed by the strength of Britain, persisted in his demands until the Fuehrer gave way. At 1.45 a.m. the signing of an agreement was announced by Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Chamberlain announced he was returning to London to-day. The agreement, it is learned, is based on four main points:

1. A "taken occupation" of the fringe of the Sudeten areas by German troops on October 1.
2. The rest of the Sudeten areas which were to be ceded under the original Anglo-French plan, to be handed over by October 10.
3. An international commission, comprised of British, French, Italian and Czech delegates, will settle questions in areas where the population is not overwhelmingly German.

Legion Will Be "Police"

Plans have been made for 10,000 members of the British Legion to "police" Sudetenland during the marking of the new Czech-German frontiers.

The men will be picked from branches of the Legion in all parts of the country.

They will wear no uniforms. Their only emblem of authority will be the Legion badge in their buttonholes.

The offer is acceptable to Hitler and was made to him last Sunday by Major-General



