WORLD HISTORY 2

DEPRESSION, REVOLUTION, AND THE RETURN OF WORLD WAR
Label the following countries:

- England
- France
- Russia
- Germany
- Italy

- Spain
- Portugal
- Turkey
- Poland

- Austria
- Hungary
Notes for the End of World War 1

The Mandate System

The “Big Four”

Wilson’s Plan for Peace
The Treaty of Versailles

Russia Before the Revolution

Czar Alexander III
Czar Nicholas II

Russia Faces Crisis:

Rasputin:

Rise of the Bolsheviks:
Bolshevik Revolution:

Lenin Restores Order:

Causes of the Russian Revolution (Summary)
Post-War Europe & America

German Inflation & Attempts to Stabilize the Economy

Efforts at a Lasting Peace:

Flawed U.S. Economy:
Stock Market Crash & Global Depression:

What about the people?!

President Hoover:

The World Responds:
Fascism & Communism:

- Benito Mussolini
- Adolph Hitler
- Joseph Stalin
- General Hideki Tojo
Quote Analysis:

Directions: Examine the following series of quotations regarding the first 2 years of the Great Depression. If you were an average American living during this time, describe how you would feel as you heard this progression of statements from your government.

Some dates to keep in mind:

- **Stock Market Crash** – October 24, 1929 (start of Great Depression)
- **FDR’s “New Deal”** – 1933-1936 (begins to create jobs and improve the economy)
- **World War II begins** – 1938 (US economy booms thanks to war-time production)

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September 1929

“There is no cause to worry. The high tide of prosperity will continue.” — Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

March 8, 1930

“President Hoover predicted today that the worst effects of the crash upon unemployment will have passed during the next sixty days.”
– Washington Dispatch.

May 1, 1930

“While the crash only took place six months ago, I am convinced we have now passed the worst and with continued unity of effort we shall rapidly recover. There is one certainty of the future of a people of the resources, intelligence and character of the people of the United States – that is, prosperity.” – President Hoover

September 12, 1930

“We have hit bottom and are on the upswing.” – James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor.

June 9, 1931

“The depression has ended.” – Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.
The Russian Revolution
Pgs 389 – 394

Section 1: Revolutions in Russia

Define:

1. Pogrom
2. Trans-Siberian Railway
3. Bolsheviks
4. Vladimir Lenin
5. Duma
6. Rasputin
7. Provisional Government
8. Soviet

Questions to Consider:

1. How did Rasputin gain political influence over the Romanov family and Russian political affairs?

2. How did World War 1 lead to the downfall of Czar Nicholas II?

3. What do you think were Czar Nicholas’ worst errors in judgement during his rule? Why?

4. Explain the causes of the Russia’s civil war and its outcome.

5. Why was Lenin’s leadership crucial to the success of the Russian Revolution?
CHAPTER 15  Section 2 (pages 421–426)

A Global Depression

BEFORE YOU READ
In the last section, you read about new ideas in the postwar world.
In this section, you will learn about economic crisis and worldwide depression.

AS YOU READ
Use the web below to record causes and effects of the Great Depression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>causes</th>
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<td>Boom hid economic problems</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>effects</th>
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The Great Depression

TERMS AND NAMES
- coalition government: Temporary alliance of several political parties
- Weimar Republic: Government of Germany after World War I
- Great Depression: Severe economic downturn that followed the collapse of the U.S. stock market in 1929
- Franklin D. Roosevelt: President of the United States during the Depression
- New Deal: Roosevelt’s program for creating jobs and improving the American economy

Europe After the War (pages 421–423)

What problems did Europe face after the war?

After the war, European countries were in bad political and economic shape. Even nations that had democratic governments for many years experienced problems. They had so many political parties that no one party could rule alone. Sometimes a coalition government had to be formed. This was an alliance of several political parties. In addition, governments lasted for such a short time that it was hard to develop policies.

The situation was worst in Germany. The people felt little loyalty to the government. Germany’s government, the Weimar Republic, was very weak. Prices rose sharply, and money lost its value. Later, American bank loans helped the German economy recover.

World nations also took steps to try to make sure there would be lasting peace. France and Germany promised never to attack one another. Most countries of the world signed a treaty in which they pledged not to go to war. There was no way to enforce the treaty, however.
1. Why was the postwar situation in Germany especially bad?

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**The Great Depression** (pages 423–425)

**Where and how did the Great Depression begin?**

The economy of the United States enjoyed a *boom* in the 1920s. But this growth hid problems. Consumers were unable to buy all the goods produced. When their purchases slowed, factories slowed production. Farmers faced falling food prices and slow sales. They were unable to repay loans and lost their farms. In 1929, stock prices in the United States plunged. The *Great Depression* had begun.

The depression affected other countries. Nations raised *tariffs*—taxes on goods imported from other countries—to keep import prices high. They hoped to increase sales by local companies. Unfortunately, trade between nations dropped, and unemployment shot up in many countries. The world suffered.

2. What caused the Great Depression?

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**The World Responds to the Crisis** (pages 425–426)

**How did various countries meet this crisis?**

Each country met the economic crisis in its own way. In Britain, a new multi-party government took over. It took steps that slowly improved the economy and cut unemployment.

In France, the political situation was worse. After several governments lost support, *moderates* and *socialists* combined to form a government. It passed laws to help workers, but companies raised prices to cover their labor costs. Unemployment remained high.

In Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, the governments played active roles in the economy. They taxed people with jobs to have money to pay benefits to people without jobs. The governments also created jobs by hiring out-of-work people to build roads and buildings.

In the United States, *Franklin D. Roosevelt* began a program called the *New Deal*. The government spent large amounts of money on constructing roads, dams, bridges, airports, and buildings. This effort created jobs for millions. Businesses and farmers also got help from the government. The American economy got better, but the *recovery* was slow.

3. How did the United States meet the crisis?

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**Skillbuilder**

Use the graph to answer the questions.

1. How did the average price per stock share change between 1925 and 1929?

2. How did the average price per share change between 1925 and 1932?
Fascism Rises in Europe

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the Great Depression. In this section, you will learn about the rise of fascism in Europe during troubled economic times.

AS YOU READ

Use the web diagram below to show characteristics and examples of fascism.

Fascist Beliefs and Policies (page 427)

What is fascism?

The economic crisis of the Great Depression led to the loss of democracy in some countries. In these nations, millions of people turned to strong rulers to try to solve their economic problems. Such leaders followed a set of beliefs called fascism. Fascist leaders were very nationalistic. They believed in authority and built powerful military forces. Fascist governments were controlled by one party, and that party was ruled by one leader. The leader was the nation’s dictator. Fascist governments did not let their people have individual rights.

1. Name three characteristics of fascist governments.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

Mussolini Comes to Power in Italy (pages 427–428)

Why did fascism arise in Italy?

Fascism arose in Italy. It started there because people were angry that they did not get more territory in the treaty that ended World War I. Also,
people with more money feared what had happened in Russia. They did not want unrest in Italy to lead to a Communist government. Benito Mussolini came to power by promising to help the economy and build the armed forces. He used armed thugs to threaten political opponents. The king of Italy decided Mussolini was the best hope to save his dynasty and let him lead the government.

Mussolini became Il Duce, or the leader, of Italy. He abolished democracy and outlawed all political parties except the Fascists. He tried to control the economy. Under Mussolini's leadership, Italy became the model for Fascists in other countries.

2. What did Mussolini promise the Italians?

Hitler Takes Control in Germany
(pages 428–430)

How did Hitler gain control of Germany?

Another Fascist came to power in Germany. Adolf Hitler was the leader of the Nazi party. The German brand of fascism was called Nazism. He tried to take control of the government of Germany in 1923, but the attempt failed. He was sent to prison. In prison, Hitler wrote a book that summarized his ideas. It was called Mein Kampf. Hitler believed that Germans were superior to all other people. He said that the Treaty of Versailles treated Germany unfairly. He also said that a crowded Germany needed more lebensraum, or living space. To get that space, he promised to conquer the lands of eastern Europe and Russia.

When the depression hit Germany, the country was in terrible shape. Hitler was named leader of the German government. Soon, he took the powers of a dictator. He became Germany's führer, or leader. Those who opposed him were arrested. His economic program gave work to millions but took away their rights to organize into unions or to strike. He took control of all areas of life. He burned books that went against Nazi ideas. He forced children to join Nazi groups.

Hitler also attacked Germany's Jews. Laws took away their rights. In November 1938, mobs attacked Jewish people and destroyed thousands of Jewish-owned buildings. This was the start of a process to eliminate the Jews from German life.

3. What changes did Hitler make?

Other Countries Fall to Dictators (page 430)

What other countries were ruled by dictators?

Fascist dictators took control in other countries as well, including Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria, and Romania. All had dictators or kings who ruled like dictators. Only Czechoslovakia remained as a democracy in eastern Europe.

Elsewhere in Europe, only in nations with strong democratic traditions—Britain, France and the Scandinavian countries—did democracy survive.

4. Why did democracy survive in some countries?
Aggressors on the March

BEFORE YOU READ
In the last section, you read about the rise of fascism. In this section, you will learn about military actions that led to a second world war.

AS YOU READ
Use the time line below to show when and where aggression took place.

The World Drifts Toward War
(pages 431–434)

How did the movement toward war begin?

Military leaders took control of Japan during the Great Depression. They wanted to solve the countries’ economic problems by foreign expansion.

In 1931, the Japanese army invaded Manchuria, a province of China. Manchuria was rich in coal and iron. These were valuable resources for the Japanese economy. Other countries spoke in protest in the League of Nations but did nothing else. Japan ignored the protests. In 1933, it pulled out of the League.

Four years later, Japan invaded China. The powerful Japanese army swept Chinese fighters aside. It killed tens of thousands of civilians and soldiers in the city of Nanjing. In spite of these losses, Chinese forces—both the Nationalists of the government and Communist rebels—continued to fight Japan.

Italy’s Mussolini also wanted to expand. He dreamed of an Italian empire in Africa. In 1935 he ordered the invasion of Ethiopia. His troops won an easy victory. Haile Selassie, the emperor of Ethiopia, pleaded with the League of Nations to help. The League did nothing. By giving in to Mussolini in Africa, Britain and France hoped to keep the peace in Europe.

Hitler made moves also. He broke the Versailles Treaty by rebuilding Germany’s army. In 1936, he sent troops into an area along the Rhine River between Germany and France that the treaty had forbidden the Germans to enter. The French and British again responded with appeasement—
giving in to keep the peace.

The German movement into the Rhineland marked a turning point in the march toward war. Also in 1936, Hitler signed an alliance with Mussolini and with Japan. These three nations came to be called the **Axis Powers**.

In 1936, civil war broke out in Spain. The army, led by General **Francisco Franco**, revolted against a government run by liberals and socialists. Hitler and Mussolini sent aid to the army, which was backed by Spanish Fascists. The Soviet Union sent aid to the government. In early 1939, the government’s resistance to the army collapsed. Francisco Franco became Spain’s Fascist dictator.

**1. What places did Germany, Italy, and Japan invade?**

In March 1938, Hitler moved his troops into Austria. He made it part of the **Third Reich**, or German Empire. This action broke the Versailles Treaty again. France and Britain once more did nothing.

Later that year, Hitler demanded that Czechoslovakia give up a part of its land to Germany. Czechoslovakia refused. The **Munich Conference** was held in September 1938 to solve the problem. At this meeting Germany, France, Britain, and Italy agreed to allow the Germans to take the land. In return, Hitler promised to respect the new borders of Czechoslovakia. A few months later, however, he took the entire country.

In the summer of 1939, Hitler made a similar demand of Poland. That nation also refused to give up land. Britain and France now said that they would protect Poland. But Hitler believed that they would not risk going to war. At the same time, he signed an agreement with Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin. The two countries promised never to attack one another.

The Axis Powers were moving unchecked at the end of the decade. The whole world was waiting to see what would happen next. It seemed that war would break out.

**Western Democracies Fail to Halt Aggression** (pages 434–435)

**Why did the world’s democracies fail to stop the aggression?**

At this time, many Americans resisted accepting the nation’s new role as a world leader. They believed that the United States should follow a policy of **isolationism**. Isolationism was the belief that political ties with other countries should be avoided. This, it was thought, would keep the country out of another foreign war.

**2. What happened at the Munich Conference?**