

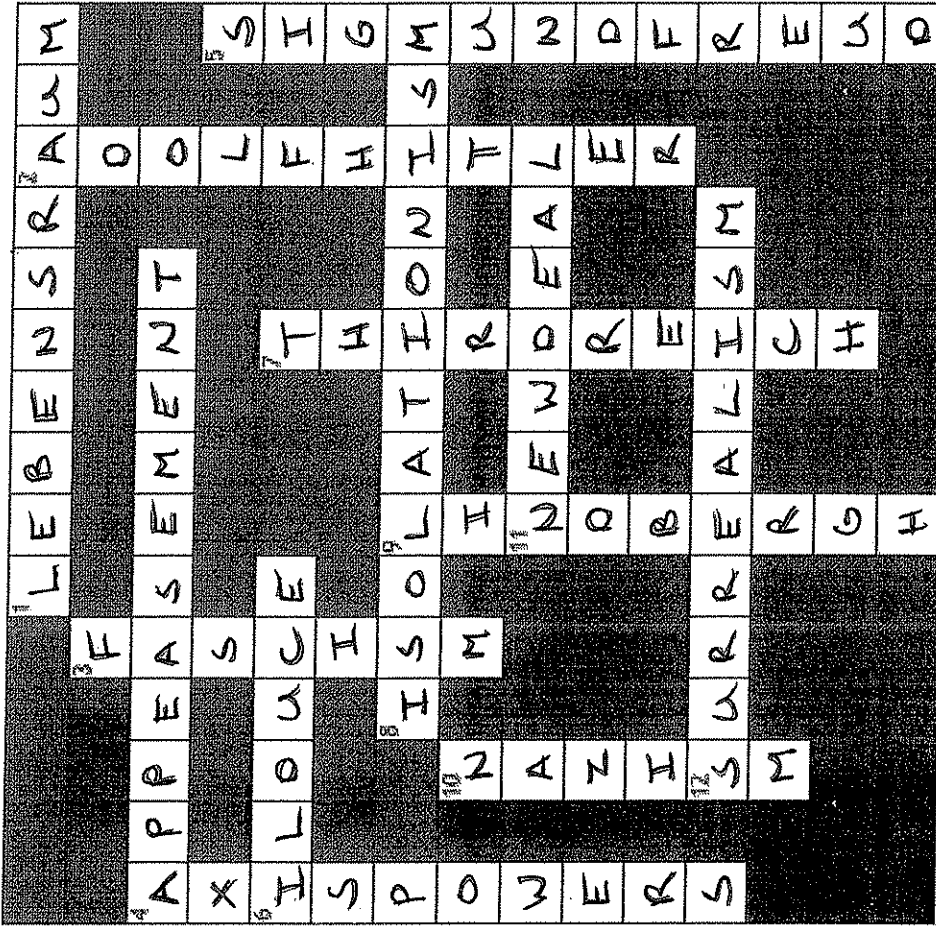
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Chapter 15: Years of Crisis

Study Guide

Crossword Puzzle



Across

- 1. German for "living space"
- 4. Giving in to an aggressor
- 6. Benito Mussolini (2 wrds)
- 8. Avoiding political ties with other countries
- 11. Roosevelt's program of reform (2 wrds)
- 12. Art movement linking dreams with real life

Down

- 2. German dictator (2 wrds)
- 3. Ideology that emphasizes national belonging and ethnic identity
- 4. Germany, Italy, and Japan (2 wrds)
- 5. Founder of psychoanalysis (2 wrds)
- 7. Hitler's German Empire (2 wrds)
- 9. Piloted first solo flight across Atlantic
- 10. German brand of fascism

Chapter 15 - Years of Crisis, 1919-1939
Objectives and Critical Thinking Questions

Sect 1 - Postwar Uncertainty

Objectives:

- 1) Explain how new scientific theories challenged old beliefs
 - a. Why were Einstein's ideas upsetting to many people?
 - b. In what way were Freud's ideas as revolutionary as Einstein's?
- 2) Describe how the brutality of war prompted philosophers and writers to explore new ideas
 - a. Why did writers' visions of the present and future change?
 - b. How might Nietzsche's ideas have influenced politicians?
- 3) Summarize new styles in art, architecture, and music
 - a. How was surrealism connected with Freud's ideas?
 - b. What aspects of earlier music did new composers rebel against?
- 4) Identify the changing roles of women
 - a. How did the changes in women's clothes reflect their changing roles?
 - b. What goals were women seeking in the 1920's?
- 5) Trace new technological advances
 - a. Which technological advance do you think had the greatest effect on society?
 - b. How might WWI have spurred developments in the radio?

Sect 2 - A Worldwide Depression

Objectives:

- 1) Describe the impact of World War I on postwar Europe
 - a. What was one positive political effect of WWI?
 - b. Why were democratic governments often unstable?
- 2) Identify the problems faced by the Weimar Republic
 - a. How did Germany's postwar economic problems begin during the war?
 - b. What was a major weakness of the Kellogg-Briand Treaty?
- 3) Trace the events that led to the financial collapse of the U.S. economy
 - a. Why might Americans have been buying less in the years preceding the stock market crash?
 - b. How did margin buying contribute to the stock market crash?
- 4) Analyze the worldwide effects of the Great Depression
 - a. How did the raising of U.S. tariffs expand the worldwide depression?
 - b. Why might the depression have affected countries such as Asia and Latin America?
 - c. Was Britain's or France's response to the economic crisis more effective?
 - d. How were the responses of the Scandinavian countries and the United States similar?

Sect 3 - Fascism Rises in Europe

Objectives:

- 1) Describe Mussolini's creation of a Fascist state in Italy
 - a. Does fascism or communism seem to be more concerned with the welfare of the people?
 - b. Why did Mussolini's popularity increase as Italy's economy declined?
- 2) Discuss the rise of Hitler, the Nazis, and extension of Hitler's power
 - a. What personal characteristics helped Hitler gain success as a leader?
 - b. What did Hitler believe were the rights and duties of the German "master race"?
 - c. Why might Germans have put their faith in Hitler?
 - d. What does *Kristallnacht* demonstrate about the power of the Nazis?
- 3) Trace the shift from democratic governments to dictatorships in Eastern Europe
 - a. Why were dictators so successful in gaining power in Eastern Europe?
 - b. What do totalitarian states gain by restricting civil rights?

Sect 4 - Aggressors Invade Nations

Objectives:

- 1) Describe Japan's attempts to build an empire
 - a. Why did Japanese militarists choose the emperor as a symbol of power?
 - b. How did the Japanese invasion of Manchuria illustrate the weakness of the League of Nations?
- 2) Trace the moves of European Fascists in seeking world power
 - a. What role did the League of Nations play in the successful takeover of Ethiopia?
 - b. Why did European democracies fail to help Spain?
- 3) Summarize why British and French appeasement and American isolationism failed to stop Fascist aggression
 - a. How did World War I affect U.S. policy?
 - b. What message did Hitler take from appeasement?

CHAPTER
15

BUILDING VOCABULARY *Years of Crisis*

A. Multiple Choice Circle the letter before the term or name that best completes the sentence.

1. The philosophy that life has no universal meaning and that individuals create their own meaning is called (a) surrealism (b) existentialism (c) fascism.
2. The American pilot who flew nonstop across the Atlantic in 33 hours in 1927 was (a) Francisco Franco (b) Franklin D. Roosevelt (c) Charles Lindbergh.
3. The democratic government set up in Germany in 1919 was called the (a) Third Reich (b) coalition government (c) Weimar Republic.
4. The militant political movement that arose in Italy after World War I and emphasized loyalty to the state and obedience to its leader was (a) Nazism (b) fascism (c) isolationism.
5. The German-born physicist who proposed the theory of relativity was (a) Albert Einstein (b) Sigmund Freud (c) Benito Mussolini.

B. Evaluating Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below.

- T 1. Friedrich Nietzsche was a German philosopher who found fault with Western ideas of democracy and progress and urged a return to such ancient heroic values as pride, assertiveness, and strength.

- T 2. U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt began a program of government spending called the New Deal in an effort to end the Great Depression of the 1930s.

- F 3. The theory of relativity states that ~~the speed of light, motion, and time are all relative.~~
space; time can change when measured relative to an object moving near the speed of light
- F 4. When German troops invaded the Rhineland in 1936, the British urged appeasement, which means ~~firmly confronting an aggressor.~~
giving in to an aggressor to keep peace
- T 5. The Munich Conference was a meeting in 1938 in which Britain and France agreed that Hitler could take the Czech territory called the Sudetenland.

Ch 15 Test Review

Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description. Note: Some letters may not be used at all. Some may be used more than once.

- A. Helen Wills
- B. Gertrude Stein
- C. Albert Einstein
- D. Amelia Earhart
- E. Sigmund Freud
- F. F. Scott Fitzgerald
- G. Charles Lindbergh
- H. Friedrich Nietzsche
- I. Ernest Hemingway
- J. jazz
- K. relativity
- L. surrealism
- M. Igor Stravinsky
- N. existentialism
- O. stream of consciousness

- G 1. Who was the first person to successfully complete a solo, trans-Atlantic flight?
- E 2. Who developed theories about the power of the part of the mind called the unconscious?
- L 3. What is the name of the art movement that incorporates the concept of the unconscious mind?
- F 4. Who is the "Lost Generation" writer who wrote the novel, *The Great Gatsby*?
- N 5. What is the name of the philosophy that rejects the idea of universal values?
- J 6. What is the musical style that captured a sense of the new freedom of the postwar years?
- O 7. James Joyce used this literary technique to present characters' thoughts and feelings.
- K 8. What is the term for the relationship between the speed of light and the measurements of time and space?
- C 9. Who developed the theory that the measurements of time and space can vary?
- H 10. Who urged the idea of returning to the heroic values of pride, assertiveness, and strength?

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- B 11. In 1920, a dictatorship ruled?
 - A. Italy
 - B. Russia
 - C. Austria
 - D. Germany
- D 12. All of the following contributed to the weakness of the Weimar Republic EXCEPT
 - A. uncontrollable inflation.
 - B. a lack of democratic tradition.
 - C. a large number of political parties.
 - D. the implementation of the Dawes Plan.
- O 13. The New Deal involved attempts to stimulate the American economy by
 - A. lowering taxes.
 - B. raising protective tariffs.
 - C. increasing the minimum wage.
 - D. increasing government spending.
- A 14. All of the following increased during the Great Depression EXCEPT
 - A. imports and exports.
 - B. bank closings.
 - C. unemployment.
 - D. business failures.
- B 15. During the global depression, war debts caused great suffering in?
 - A. France
 - B. Germany
 - C. Great Britain
 - D. the United States
- B 16. The Popular Front helped preserve democracy?
 - A. China
 - B. France
 - C. Germany
 - D. Great Britain

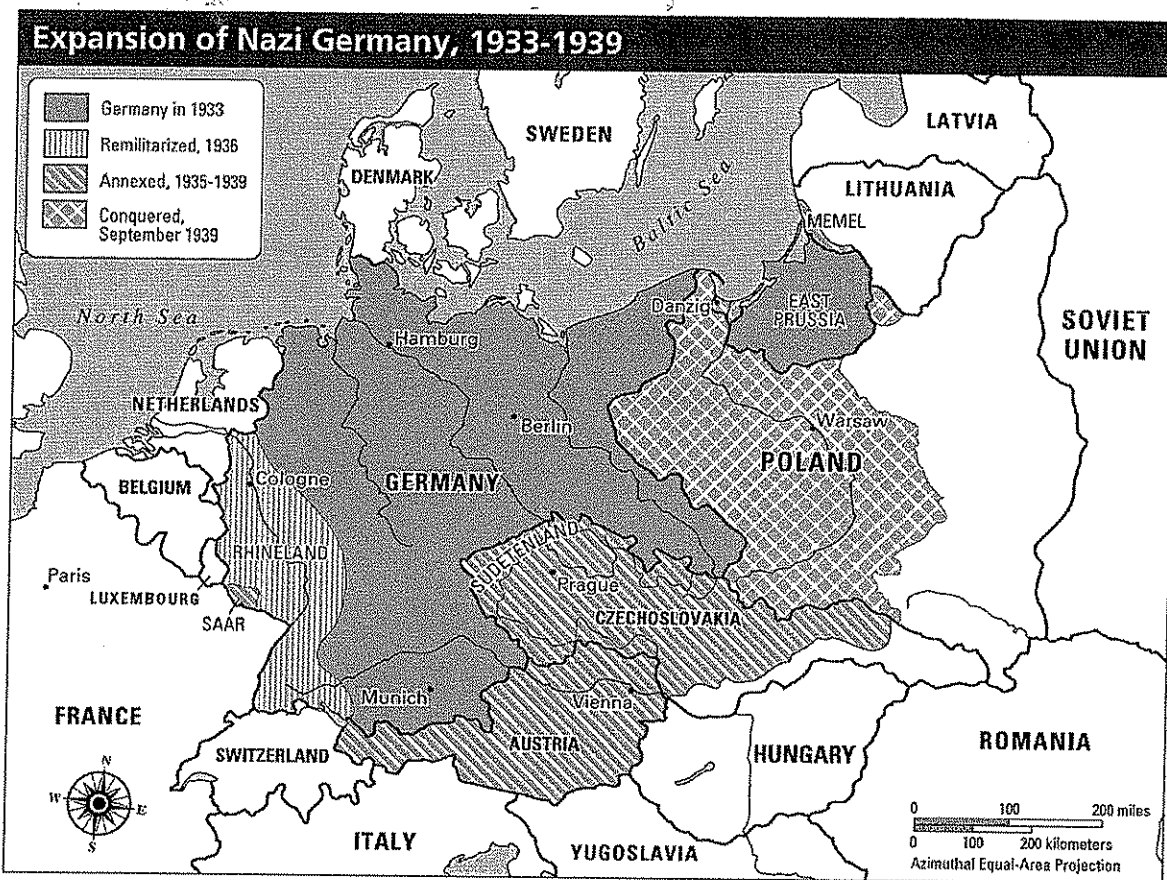
Ch 15 Test Review

- O 17. All of the following embraced fascism EXCEPT
A. Juan Perón.
B. Adolf Hitler.
C. Benito Mussolini.
D. Paul von Hindenburg.
- A 18. All of the following were common to both fascism and communism EXCEPT
A. a classless society.
B. a one-party system.
C. a disregard for individual rights.
D. strong nationalist feelings.
- C 19. The title of Hitler's book *Mein Kampf* in English is
A. *Well-Being*.
B. *My Country*.
C. *My Struggle*.
D. *Master Race*.
- O 20. By 1935, which of the following eastern European countries was still a democracy?
A. Poland
B. Hungary
C. Yugoslavia
D. Czechoslovakia
- B 21. Hitler's main method for achieving *lebensraum* was to
A. attack Jews.
B. conquer other countries.
C. form a secret police force.
D. demand dictatorial power.
- A 22. Nazism was the German form of
A. fascism.
B. socialism.
C. communism.
D. a coalition government.
- C 23. All of the following countries took control of other countries' territory during the 1930s EXCEPT
A. Italy.
B. Japan.
C. Spain.
D. Germany.
- B 24. What country invaded Manchuria in 1931?
A. Italy
B. Japan
C. Austria
D. Germany
- O 25. All of the following joined the Axis Powers EXCEPT
A. Italy.
B. Japan.
C. Germany.
D. the Soviet Union.
- B 26. Which of the following countries signed a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union in 1939?
A. Spain
B. Germany
C. Great Britain
D. the United States
- A 27. Which of the following was the leader of the Third Reich?
A. Adolf Hitler
B. Francisco Franco
C. Benito Mussolini
D. Emperor Hirohito
- A 28. During Spain's civil war, Francisco Franco was the leader of
A. Spanish rebel troops.
B. Spanish government troops.
C. Socialist troops fighting against the rebels.
D. republican troops supporting the government.
- O 29. The Munich Conference was held to address the problems of a German threat to the nation of
A. Poland.
B. Hungary.
C. Austria.
D. Czechoslovakia.
- B 30. Whose theory of relativity replaced Newton's comforting belief in a world run by absolute laws of motion and gravity?
A. Sigmund Freud
B. Albert Einstein
C. Charles Lindbergh
D. F. Scott Fitzgerald

Ch 15 Test Review

- C 31. What were Franz Kafka, James Joyce, and F. Scott Fitzgerald all known for being?
A. painters
B. composers
C. novelists
D. philosophers
- D 32. After World War I, most European nations had what type of government, if only temporarily?
A. Fascist
B. Socialist
C. Communist
D. democratic
- C 33. What event marked the beginning of the Great Depression?
A. the end of World War I
B. the passage of the Dawes Plan
C. the stock market crash of 1929
D. the election of Franklin Roosevelt
- C 34. What was one part of Roosevelt's New Deal program to fight the Depression?
A. The stock market and banking system created their own reform council.
B. Government agencies took over businesses and farms.
C. Large public works projects helped to provide jobs.
D. All of the above are true.
- D 35. Il Duce was the title of which of the following leaders?
A. Juan Péron
B. Adolf Hitler
C. Haile Selassie
D. Benito Mussolini
- B 36. Which German political party sought to overturn the Treaty of Versailles and combat communism?
A. Socialist
B. Nazi
C. Fascist
D. Republican
- A 37. Which of the following was true of Germany, Italy, and Japan during the early 1930s?
A. All three successfully invaded other nations.
B. All three had governments controlled by Fascists.
C. All three signed nonaggression pacts with the Soviet Union.
D. All three pledged to undo the decisions of the Versailles Treaty.
- C 38. What term was used to identify the alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan?
A. Fascist Powers
B. Allied Powers
C. Axis Powers
D. Central Powers
- B 39. What was the goal of U.S. isolationists after World War I?
A. that Nazi ties to other countries should be combatted
B. that political ties to other countries should be avoided
C. that foreign aid to other countries should be lessened
D. that industrial ties to other countries should be ended

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer.



- A 40. Which country did Germany conquer in September 1939?
- A. Poland
 B. Austria
 C. East Prussia
 D. Czechoslovakia
- C 41. What did Germany do to the Rhineland?
- A. It annexed the Rhineland to Belgium.
 B. It surrendered the Rhineland to France.
 C. The Rhineland was remilitarized by Germany.
 D. The Rhineland became industrialized.
- B 42. What happened to the Sudetenland?
- A. Germany invaded it.
 B. Germany annexed it.
 C. It became independent.
 D. Austria annexed it.
- A 43. What happened to the rest of Czechoslovakia?
- A. It was annexed to Germany in 1939.
 B. It surrendered to Germany in 1939.
 C. It was remilitarized by Germany in 1939.
 D. It remained neutral.
- C 44. In what key way are all of the shaded countries and regions related?
- A. They are all democratic states.
 B. They all have direct access to the Baltic Sea.
 C. They were taken over by Nazi Germany.
 D. They all border the Soviet Union.

Ch 15 Test Review

Answer the following questions in the space provided below. You may use a separate sheet of paper but be sure to clearly identify each question.

45. What effects did World War I have on the writers, painters, and musicians who worked in the postwar years? - Many writers suffered from despair, disillusionment, & alienation, which was reflected in their work. The work of writers & painters reflected their uncertainties about the power of reason & the meaning of life
- Many writers, painters & musicians broke w/ the traditions of the past & abandoned the restrictions imposed by old structures
 - surrealism, stream-of-consciousness writing & jazz were embraced as new ways to explore & express ideas.
46. What do you think President Franklin D. Roosevelt meant when he said that the only thing the United States had to fear was fear itself? - Probably referring to the panic that hastened the collapse of the stock market & the failure of many banks
- Fear can keep people from taking logical & constructive steps, so people's fears during the Depression contributed to the severity of the crisis
 - The U.S. had the ability to pull out of the economic slump. It had industrial development, good farms, a willing & skillful workforce. All that stood in the way was a lack of confidence
 - Reversing the effects would need both government & citizens to stop acting & reacting in fear.
47. What political and social factors led to the fall of several European democracies in the 1920s and 1930s?
- These countries lacked strong democratic traditions
 - They suffered from severe economic problems & social unrest
 - Their citizens feared continued unrest & saw strong leadership as the only way to prevent
 - There were strong leaders who were ready & willing to take advantage of the situation, take power, & crush any opposition to their rule.
48. How were the effects of America's isolationism and Britain's policy of appeasement similar?
- Both policies were attempts to avoid war
 - Both policies allowed the countries involved to avoid having to confront Hitler & his aggression
 - Both policies relied on the idea that what was happening at a distant location in the world would not happen closer to home
 - Both policies were dangerously shortsighted & ultimately unsuccessful
 - Both policies backfired in that Fascist aggression might have been stopped sooner & more easily if it had been confronted