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| Unit 11: The World at War | WWI, Russian Revolution, Rise of the totalitarian/fascists, Depression and WWII |

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| **World War I (1914-1918)**  A) World War I was a global military conflict that was fought mainly in Europe.  B) Causes of (reasons for) World War I- The war took place for several important reasons. (M.A.I.N.):  1) **Militarism**- Countries in Europe (especially Germany and Britain) built up their armies and their supply of weapons in the late 1800s.  2) **Alliances**- Countries in Europe divided themselves into two military alliances (the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente) in order to prepare for war. This alliance system increased tension in Europe.  3) **Imperialism**- Countries in Europe competed with each other to take over lands in Africa, Asia, and the Balkans (Southeastern Europe). This competition increased tension.  4) **Nationalism**- Ethnic groups in the Balkans (Southeastern Europe) wanted to gain independence (self-government) from Austria-Hungary & they were willing to fight for it.  5) **NOTE:** World War I started when **Archduke Ferdinand** (the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary) was assassinated by Slavic nationalists in the Balkans.  C**) Treaty of Versailles- This was the Treaty that ended World War I.** **NOTE:** The key thing to remember is that the treaty severely punished Germany in a number of ways:  1) Germany was forced to accept blame (guilt) for causing World War I.  2) Germany was forced to pay 30 billion dollars in war reparations (money for damages caused during the war).  5) **NOTE:** The Treaty of Versailles was so harsh on Germany that it eventually helped bring Hitler (and the Nazis) to power and it helped cause World War II.  D) Key effects (results) of World War I:  1) New nations were created in Eastern Europe (such as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia). (Russia, Austria-Hungary broke up)  2) **Armenian Massacre**- During World War I, the Turks of the Ottoman Empire attempted to kill all of the Armenians that lived in their territory. **NOTE:** This event is an example of genocide- the attempted extermination of an entire ethnic group. Genocide is considered to be the ultimate violation of human rights.  **3) Women in Europe eventually gained suffrage (the right to vote) since they had helped out during World War I by working in factories.**  **I. The Russian Revolution (also called the Bolshevik Revolution) of 1917**  A) The Russian Revolution was an event where the people of Russia overthrew their Czar (king) and created a new government.  B) Causes of (reasons for) the Russian Revolution- Like all political (government) revolutions, the Russian Revolution took place because the people of Russia were unhappy with their government. People were unhappy for several reasons: | 1) **World War** I- Russia suffered many casualties (injuries and death) in the war. World War I also created food shortages at home (people were starving).  2) **Czar Nicholas II**- He was the ruler of Russia at the time. People thought that he abused his power by denying (taking away) the rights of the people.  C) **Bolsheviks**  1) This was the radical (extreme) group that was leading the Russian Revolution.  2) The leader of the Bolsheviks was a man named Vladimir Lenin.  3) **Lenin** and the Bolsheviks gained the support of the Russian people by promising to provide them with **“Peace, Land, and Bread.**” This slogan meant that they would take Russia out of WWI, give land to peasants, and feed everyone.  D) Effects (results) of the Russian/Bolshevik Revolution:  1) Czar Nicholas II was executed.  2) Lenin and the Bolsheviks came to power in Russia.  3) Russia became a Communist nation.  **Nationalism Between World Wars (1919-1939)**  A) Turkey  1) After World War I, the Ottoman Empire was broken apart. All that remained of Ottoman lands was the country of Turkey.  2) **Kemal Ataturk**- He was the first president of Turkey. He is considered a nationalist because he made many changes in order to strengthen Turkey:  a) **Westernization**- He imitated the customs and traditions of European countries (for example, people in Turkey were required to dress like Europeans). (similar to Peter the Great)  **TOTALITARIANISM BETWEEN WORLD WARS**  A) Totalitarian dictatorships are governments where one ruler has complete control over ALL aspects of life within a country. They control the political, social, and economic features of a nation.  B) After World War I, totalitarian dictatorships were established in 3 countries under 3 men: Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, and Adolf Hitler.  C) All 3 totalitarian dictatorships had a number of characteristics (traits) in common:  1) **Censorship**, **One political party**, and **propaganda**  2) People were expected to put the needs of the state (their country) before their own needs.  3) They eliminated opposition (people against them) by using a secret police force. |

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| D) **Regents NOTE:** Both Hitler and Mussolini were able to come to power because Germany and Italy were facing severe economic problems such as inflation (rising prices) and unemployment (many people had no job). The people of Germany and Italy believed that Hitler and Mussolini could solve these problems.  **II. Totalitarianism under Joseph Stalin**  A) **Joseph Stalin** was the **totalitarian dictator** of the Soviet Union (Russia). The Regents wants you to know the following about him:  1) He established a **Command (or Communist) economy**- This is an economic system where the government (instead of individuals) owns businesses, makes business decisions, and sets prices.  2) **Five-Year Plans- Stalin tried to modernize (update) the industry (factories) and agriculture (farms) of the Soviet Union by setting economic goals every five years.**  **3) Collectivization- Stalin took over the individual farms that people owned and forced people to live on large government farms (called collective farms) that were owned by the government.**  4) **NOTE:** Stalin took away food from the people of the Ukraine (an area of the Soviet Union) when they resisted (fought against) his program of collectivization. Millions of peasants in the Ukraine died of forced starvation.  **WORLD WAR II**  **I. Introduction to World War II (1939-1945)**  A) World War II was the second major global conflict of the twentieth century. It was fought mainly in Europe and on the islands of the Pacific Ocean  **II. Events leading up to World War II (causes)**  **L-** Failure of the **L**eague of Nations  **A- A**ggression of Japan and Fascist nations ( Italy and Germany)  **V-** Harsh punishments of the Treaty of **V**ersailles  **A-** **A**ppeasement  A) Japanese Aggression  1) Japan took over Korea, Manchuria (northeastern China), and much of Southeast Asia in order to gain natural resources/raw materials (like coal and iron).  2) **Rape of Nanking**- Brutal event in which the Japanese raped and killed Chinese civilians (non-soldiers) in the city of Nanking. It was a major human rights violation.  B) **Italian Aggression**- Benito Mussolini of Italy invaded and took over Ethiopia (country in Africa).  C) **German Aggression**- Adolf Hitler violated the Treaty of Versailles in a number of ways:  1) **Hitler built up the German military and drafted soldiers into the army.** | 1) **The League of Nations** was an international organization created after World War I in order to prevent war. It failed to stop Hitler, Mussolini, or Japan from being aggressive.  2) **Appeasement**- This is a policy where an aggressive nation is given what they want by other nations in order to avoid war. At the Munich Conference in Germany, Great Britain appeased Hitler by giving him control over Czechoslovakia. This led Hitler to demand even more land.  E) **NOTE:** World War II started when Hitler invaded Poland in 1939. Three days later, Britain and France declared war on Germany.  **III. Key Events of World War II**  A**) Invasion of Poland**- This event started WWII. Poland was quickly defeated by Germany because Poland lacks natural boundaries (i.e.- it has very flat plains that were easy to conquer).  B) **Pearl Harbor**- Japan launched a surprise attack against the United States. This event brought us into World War II.  **Regents** **NOTE-** Hitler failed to conquer Russia (the Soviet Union) at the Battle of Stalingrad because of the harsh climate (severe winter) and large size of the nation. The same was true of Napoleon Bonaparte.  D) **D-Day Invasion**- This was the beginning of the final Allied push against Germany. It resulted in the eventual defeat of Germany.  E) **Atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki**- This was the final event of World War II. The U.S. dropped two atomic bombs on Japan. Japan surrendered soon after.  F) **The Holocaust**  1) This was the event during World War II in which Hitler and the Nazis tried to kill all Jews in Europe. 6 million Jews and 6 million non-Jews were killed during this event.  **Effects (Results) of World War II**  A) **Formation of the United Nations**  1) The United Nations is the organization that was created after World War II in order to solve international problems (like poverty and disease) and prevent future wars. .  2) ***Declaration of Human Rights***- This was a document created by the United Nations that lists the rights that ALL people shold have within their nations. This includes the right to freedom of speech, the right to life, and the right to participate in government.  B**) Nuremberg Trials**  1) This is the court case where the surviving Nazis who helped Hitler carry out the Holocaust were put on trial.  2) 19 Nazi leaders were executed or sentenced to imprisonment as a result of “crimes against humanity” (i.e.- genocide).  3) **NOTE: The Nuremberg Trials are important because they demonstrated that individuals in government could be held accountable (responsible) for their actions.** |

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| 1) Which sequence of events is in the correct  chronological order?  (1) rise of Nazism → Treaty of Versailles →  German invasion of the Soviet Union  (2) Treaty of Versailles → rise of Nazism →  German invasion of the Soviet Union  (3) German invasion of the Soviet Union → rise  of Nazism → Treaty of Versailles  (4) Treaty of Versailles →German invasion of the  Soviet Union → rise of Nazism  2) The immediate cause of World War I was the  (1) assassination of Archduke Ferdinand  (2) Japanese alliance with Germany  (3) treaty agreement at Versailles  (4) German invasion of Poland  3) Disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire,  creation of new nation-states in central Europe, and Germany’s loss of colonies were all consequences of  (1) the Napoleonic Wars (2) the Franco-Prussian War  (3) World War I (4) World War II  4) One reason the League of Nations failed as a world organization was that it  (1) supported the rise of fascist states  (2) lacked a military force to settle conflicts  (3) dealt with conflict by establishing naval blockades  (4) encouraged the annexation of territory by force  5) Armenians under Ottoman rule and Cambodians  under the Khmer Rouge both experienced  (1) an outbreak of the plague  (2) human rights violations  (3) economic sanctions  (4) an agricultural revolution | 6) One way in which the Council of Trent (1545–1563) and the Versailles Conference (1918–1919) are similar is that they both attempted to  (1) restore stability after a period of conflict or disorder  (2) address economic concerns by lowering tariffs  (3) defend human rights by establishing written codes of law  (4) encourage cultural development through the creation of universities  7) “. . . The replacement of the bourgeois by the  proletarian state is impossible without a violent revolution. The abolition of the proletarian state, i.e., of all states, is only possible through ‘withering away.’ . . .”  — V. I. Lenin, *State and Revolution,* 1917  This quotation is associated with the principles of  (1) imperialism (3) communism  (2) capitalism (4) militarism  8) Lenin’s promise of “Peace, Land, Bread” during the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 was made in an effort to  (1) end France’s occupation of Russia  (2) gain popular support to overthrow the government  (3) restore Czar Nicholas II to power  (4) resolve conflicts between farmers of diverse ethnic backgrounds  9) Under Joseph Stalin, peasants in the Soviet Union were forced to  (1) become members of the ruling party  (2) support the Russian Orthodox Church  (3) join collective farms  (4) move to large cities  **10) What was a key cause for the rise of fascism in nations such as Italy and Germany?**  **(1) collectivization (3) genocide**  **(2) economic hardship (4) secret treaties** | **11) A major reason for Japan’s foreign policy in Asia during the early 20th century was to**  **(1) promote democracy**  **(2) spread Shinto beliefs**  **(3) obtain natural resources**  **(4) reduce military expenses**  **12) Which event caused the policy of appeasement to be viewed as a failure?**  **(1) creation of the League of Nations (1919)**  **(2) forced famine in Ukraine (1932)**  **(3) invasion of Czechoslovakia (1939)**  **(4) atomic bombing of Hiroshima (1945)**  **13) • Wearing of the fez outlawed (1925).**  **• Turkish state declared secular (1928).**  **• Women received the right to vote and hold office (1934).**  **Which idea was promoted by these actions taken in Turkey?**  **(1) industrialization (3) ethnocentrism**  **(2) conservatism (4) westernization**  **14) Which goal did Joseph Stalin establish for the Soviet Union?**  **(1) becoming an industrial power**  **(2) creating a golden age of culture**  **(3) instituting a parliamentary monarchy**  **(4) easing tensions using détente** |

1. What were the Causes of WWI? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. How did the Bolshevik Revolution change Russia? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. What are the characteristics of totalitarian/ Fascist leaders?

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1. Name THREE Human Right Violations of the early 20th century.

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1. What are the characteristics of totalitarian/ Communism leaders?

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| **World War One-** Concepts/Terms  Nationalism, militarism, alliances, Triple Entente, Triple Alliance, imperialism, Central Powers, Allied Powers, “powder keg of Europe, stalemate, propaganda, war guilt, Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations, Weimar Republic, trench warfare/modern, reparations, self-determination   People: Archduke Ferdinand, Mustafa Kemal, Ataturak   Events: Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, signing of Brest-Litovsk   1. **Know your causes and effects** |
| **Russian Revolution:** Concepts/Terms  “Land, peace and bread,” nationalization, command economy, purges, collectivization, five-year plans, totalitarianism, pogroms, Collective, New Economic Policy.  People: Marx, Lenin, Stalin, Czar Nicholas II  Events: Russo-Japanese War, Bloody Sunday (Revolution of 1905), March Revolution, November (Bolshevik) Revolution, Purges, Famine in the Ukraine   1. Change of the Bolshevik Revolution. (compare to French Revolution) |
| **Between World Wars:** **Great Depression and Rise of Totalitarianism**: Concepts/Terms  Unequal distribution of wealth, inflation, unemployment, Weimar Republic, Treaty of Versailles, “war guilt”, totalitarianism, fascism, Nazism, propaganda, aggression, reparations, Appeasement, genocide.   People: Hitler, Stalin, Mussolini   Events: Stock Market Crash, Hitler’s rise to power, Stalin’s rise to power   1. The characteristics of totalitarian/ Fascist leaders. 2. Effects of the Treaty of Versailles |
| **World War Two-**Concepts/Terms  Nationalism, militarism, imperialism, appeasement, Nuremburg Laws, Jewish Star Decree, ghettos, “Final Solution”, Anti-Semitism, genocide, United Nations, Axis and Allied powers, Atomic bomb  People: Hitler, Churchill, Hirohito  Events: Munich Conference/Pact, Holocaust, D-day, Hiroshima & Nagasaki, Nuremberg Trials/Crimes against humanity   1. Causes of World War II. 2. Human Rights violation: Holocaust |