Name:____Date:________Class:______

APWH|Unit 7 "Global Conflicts from 1900 to present" Reading Questions

UNIT 7.3|Economy in the Interwar Period, Unresolved Tensions After World War I (The Interwar Years)

Five Key Ideas

1. **The Great Depression was a Global Crisis** – The **U.S. stock market crash in 1929** triggered a worldwide depression, with **high unemployment and economic instability**.
2. **Governments Took New Economic Approaches** – The **U.S. adopted the New Deal**, while the **Soviet Union used Five-Year Plans and collectivization** to control the economy.
3. **Fascism Rose in Italy, Germany, and Spain** – Fascist leaders like **Mussolini, Hitler, and Franco** used **militarism, propaganda, and violence** to gain power.
4. **The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) was a Dress Rehearsal for WWII** – Germany and Italy **supported Franco's Nationalists**, while the Soviet Union and volunteers backed the **Republicans**.
5. **Brazil Shifted Toward Authoritarianism** – **Getúlio Vargas** industrialized Brazil but **restricted political freedoms**, following a path similar to **European dictators**.

Key Concepts

- **Stock Market Crash (1929)** – Triggered a **global economic collapse**, leading to **high unemployment and economic instability**.
- **Keynesian Economics** – British economist **John Maynard Keynes** argued that **government spending could revive the economy**.
- **New Deal (USA)** – President **FDR's programs** aimed to provide **relief, recovery, and reform** during the **Great Depression**.
- **Five-Year Plans (USSR)** – **Joseph Stalin's economic policies** focused on **heavy industry and state-controlled agriculture**.
- **Fascism** – A **nationalist, militaristic political ideology** that rejected democracy and **glorified state control**.
- **Spanish Civil War (1936-1939)** – A war between **Franco's fascist Nationalists and the Republican government**, with **foreign intervention**.
- **Guernica Bombing (1937)** – **Germany's Luftwaffe bombed Spanish civilians**, serving as a **test for WWII air warfare**.

The Great Depression

1. How did World War I contribute to the Great Depression?

2. What were the two major causes of the global economic downturn?

Summary: The Great Depression (1929-1939) was **a** global economic crisis that caused high unemployment**,** bank failures**,** and political instability.

- **Postwar Economic Struggles** – Germany **struggled to pay reparations**, leading to **hyperinflation**.
- **Stock Market Crash (1929)** – The **U.S. stock market collapsed**, triggering **global economic problems**.
- **Global Impact** – **Germany, Japan, and Latin America** suffered due to their **dependence on foreign trade**.

Keynesian Economics & the New Deal

3. How did John Maynard Keynes challenge traditional economic ideas?

4. What were the three main goals of Roosevelt's New Deal?

Summary: In response to the Great Depression, governments increased their role in the economy.

Impact on Trade

5. Why did international trade decline during the Great Depression?

6. How did Japan's economy recover faster than other nations?

Summary: The Depression hurt international trade as countries raised tariffs and cut imports.

- **Tariffs** – Countries imposed taxes on imports to protect domestic industries, worsening the crisis.
- **Japan's Recovery** – Devalued its currency, making exports cheaper and boosting its economy.

Political Revolutions in Russia & Mexico

7. What economic problems led to Lenin's New Economic Plan (NEP)?

8. How did Joseph Stalin's Five-Year Plans change the Soviet economy?

Summary: After World War I, Russia and Mexico struggled with revolutions and economic reforms.

Rise of Right-Wing Governments

9. What are the main characteristics of fascism?

10. Why did fascist leaders rise to power in the 1920s and 1930s?

Summary: As democracies struggled, many turned to fascism, a nationalist, militaristic, anti-democratic ideology.

- **Fascism Defined** –
  - Extreme nationalism**.**
  - Militarism and violence **were glorified.**
  - Totalitarian rule (government controls all aspects of life)**.**
- **Fascist Leaders:**
  - **Benito Mussolini (Italy, 1922)** – Created a corporate state and expanded Italy's empire.
  - **Adolf Hitler (Germany, 1933)** – Used propaganda**,** economic recovery**,** and military expansion to gain support.
  - **Francisco Franco (Spain, 1939)** – Led a fascist dictatorship after winning the Spanish Civil War**.**

The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939)

11. Who fought in the Spanish Civil War?

12. How did foreign powers influence the war?

Summary: The Spanish Civil War was a struggle between democracy and fascism.

Brazil's Authoritarian Shift

13. How did Getúlio Vargas change Brazil's government?

Summary: Brazil's slow industrialization and economic struggles led to a conservative dictatorship under Getúlio Vargas.

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Key Takeaways

1. **The Paris Peace Conference denied self-determination to many colonies** – Despite **Wilson's Fourteen Points**, the **League of Nations Mandate System** allowed **Britain, France, and Japan** to **expand their empires** instead of granting independence.
2. **The Mandate System led to nationalist movements in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East** – Groups like the **Indian National Congress, Pan-Arabists, and Chinese Communists** resisted imperial rule.
3. **The Amritsar Massacre radicalized Indian nationalists** – **Gandhi led civil disobedience campaigns, including the Salt March** to protest British rule.
4. **China experienced nationalist movements** – The **May Fourth Movement rejected Western imperialism**, and **Mao Zedong's Communists gained peasant support** during the **Long March**.
5. **Japan expanded aggressively** – It **invaded Manchuria in 1931** and created the **puppet state of Manchukuo**, defying the League of Nations.

Effects of the War - Impact on Global Economies & Colonial Hopes

14. Why did colonial soldiers expect more rights after World War I?

15. How did the war affect colonial economies?

Summary: World War **I** damaged European economies, while colonized peoples began demanding independence.

- **European Devastation** – Britain and France were deeply in debt and struggling to rebuild.
- **Colonial Troops' Expectations** – Many Africans and Asians fought for European powers, hoping for self-determination.
- **Reality:** The Paris Peace Conference ignored colonial demands, leading to widespread nationalist movements.

The Mandate System - League of Nations' New Form of Imperialism

16. What was the League of Nations Mandate System?

17. How did it affect the Middle East and Africa?

Summary: The League of Nations used the Mandate System to maintain imperial control over former Ottoman and German territories.

Anti-Colonialism in South Asia - Indian Nationalism Rises

18. How did the Amritsar Massacre change the Indian independence movement?

19. What strategies did Gandhi use to resist British rule?

Summary: After World War I**,** Indian resistance intensified, leading to mass protests and civil disobedience.

Nationalism in East Asia - Korea, China, and Japan's Nationalist Movements

20. What was the goal of the March First Movement in Korea?

21. How did the May Fourth Movement in China change politics?

Summary: Nationalism spread across East Asia, inspiring resistance to Japanese and Western control.

The Long March (1934-1935) - Mao's Communists Retreat but Gain Support

22. Why was the Long March (1934-35) important for Mao Zedong?

23. How did Japan's invasion of Manchuria affect China?

Summary: The Chinese Civil War (1927-1949) was fought between Nationalists (KMT) and Communists (CCP)**.**

Resistance to French Rule in West Africa - African Nationalism Grows

24. How did African leaders resist European imperial rule?

Summary: African nationalism emerged as educated elites and workers fought for rights.