

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)

Objectives	Key Developments	
How did different governments respond to the economic crisis after 1900?	A. Why did the government become more involved in the economies of many countries?	
	B. Which countries became more liberal in the interwar period and which became more conservative?	
	<u>The Great Depression</u> A. What did Germany do because they could not repay their war debts? What was the result of that action? B. Why did France and Great Britain struggle to repay their war debts? <u>Global Downturn</u> A. List two causes of the Great Depression: 1. 2. A. Why did Germany suffer more than any other Western nation during the depression? B. Describe why the following governments were impacted by the GD: ❖ Africa, Asia, Latin America - ❖ Japan - C. Describe John Maynard Keynes main ideas about the economy (use the words Laissez - faire, deficit spending, taxes) D. Define the New Deal and its main points below: ☐ New Deal: ☐ Relief for: ☐ Recovery to: ☐ Reform to: E. When did the Great Depression end? F. What was the impact of growing unemployment globally? G. How did Japan dig itself out of the depression (be specific)?	<u>Political Revolutions in Russia and Mexico</u> A. What events influenced later events in the Soviet Union, Mexico, and China in the interwar period? B. Communist economic policies led to the Russian Civil War. What happened during this period? C. What was the New Economic Plan? Who started it? What was allowed to happen, and was it successful? D. Define Politburo: E. Who put themselves in charge of this institution? F. What was the goal of the Five Year Plan? G. Define collectivization: H. How did farmers react to this? Was it overall a success or failure for peasants? Did industry grow in the USSR? I. Describe the reign of Joseph Stalin. Was he good or bad? How did the world view him? <u>Party Rule in Mexico</u> A. What is the Institutional Revolutionary Party? B. Why are they sometimes called corrupt? C. Describe some of the changes that took place in Mexico in the 1930s that improved their economy:
	<u>Rise of Right-Wing Governments</u> A. Define Fascism: B. Fascists: ☐ Suppressed _____ ☐ Used goals to justify _____. ☐ Strongly _____.	

Fascism in Italy

A. Define **Corporatism**

B. Define **Totalitarianism**

C. Why was Italy unhappy after WWI?

D. Describe Benito Mussolini's fascist policy when it came to Africa:

E. DESCRIBE (don't just name) the events that many people destroyed the League of Nations' credibility:

Fascism and the Civil War in Spain

A. The Spanish Civil War illustrated the global struggle between _____ and _____.

B. Who was elected in 1936 to lead the Spanish government and what did they want?

C. Who supported the Popular Front and who was against it?

D. What actions marked the beginning of the Spanish Civil War?

E. Which countries supported the Nationalists?

F. Which countries supported the Loyalists?

G. What is significant about the bombing of Guernica?

H. Who won the Spanish Civil War?

Brazil

A. Why is Brazil called Latin America's "Sleeping Giant"?

B. Who did Brazil's middle class support after the 1930's coup? Why?

C. Describe Varga's "New State" Program.

D. Who did Brazil side with during WWII?

E. What was the impact of this decision on the people of Brazil?

Three Approaches to Modern Industrial Society

Policy Area	Communism	Capitalism	Fascism
Economics	Business should be _____ or managed by the _____	Business should be _____ owned and competition should be free.	Businesses should be owned privately, and the government should restrict competition.
Internationalism and Nationalism	Supported _____ by opposing _____ and calling for global worker solidarity.	Supported a mixture of nationalism and internationalism.	Strong _____
War and Peace	International _____ would follow the defeat of _____	Expressed _____ attitudes towards war and peace.	Said peace _____ society.
Equality	Supported political and economic equality.	Political equality but not _____ equality.	Opposed both political and economic equality.
Religion	Advocated _____	Individual religious liberty.	Used religion to build national identity.

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How did continuities and changes in colonial holdings create tensions after World War I?	<u>Effects of the War</u> A. Why did World War I renew hopes for independence in many colonies? B. Describe the events that encouraged the French to recognize they had an obligation to the people they colonized? C. Define self-determination. Who did European nations grant self-determination to after WWI? D. Describe the effect of WWI on the following regions: 1. Middle East - 2. German territories and spheres of influence - 3. India - 4. Africa - E. What events fueled stronger nationalist movements in Vietnam? <u>The Mandate System</u> A. Why were many Arabs upset after WWI? B. Define the Mandate System: C. Define Pan-Arabism and describe how it came to be. D. What was the Balfour Declaration and why did it upset many?	<u>Anti-Colonialism in South Asia</u> A. What did the Indian National Congress want? B. What was the Amritsar Massacre and what was its effect? <u>Gandhi</u> A. What was Gandhi's Satyagraha movement? (Make sure to include the words civil disobedience)? B. What are some ways in which Gandhi encouraged protests? C. What was the salt march? <u>The Two-State Solution</u> A. Why was a two - state plan proposed for South Asian independence?
	<u>Nationalism in East Asia</u> <u>The March 1st Movement in Korea</u> A. Why did Korean resentment grow in the 20th century? B. What event showed growing Korean nationalism? <u>The May Fourth Movement in China</u> A. Why did the Chinese think the allied forces would help them get the land they wanted after WWI? B. Who did the allies support instead? C. The anger of many Chinese people over the allied support of Japan led many Chinese to turn to what? D. Describe the two groups that fought for power at this time (include their leaders and goals): ★ Chinese Communist Party: ★ Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party) E. What was the Long March and how did it eventually help the Chinese Communist Party gain power?	<u>China, Japan, and Manchukuo</u> A. What briefly united the Nationalists and Communists in China? B. Why did Japan leave the League of Nations? C. What was Manchukuo? D. What was the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and who was part of it? E. Was Japan a conqueror? <u>Resistance to French Rule in West Africa</u> A. What did the future leader of Kenya Jomo Kenyatta and the future leader of Senegal Leopold Senghor have in common? B. How did some Africans under colonial rule resist colonizers?