

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

**APWH | AMSCO Chapter 26: "The Interwar Years, 1919-1939" and AMSCO Chapter 27 "WWII"**

Answer the following questions, using complete sentences, your own words, and citing specific details from the reading.

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**ENTIRE PACKET DUE: DAY YOU RETURN FROM BREAK!**



**BIG QUESTION:** How did the events and consequences of The Great War affect societies in the decades after WWI and leading up to WWII?

**Map and Review**

**1. MAP** Label the following map (using your AMSCO chapter or Survival Guide) this may be on the quiz

Belgium  
England  
France  
Germany  
Italy  
Poland  
Portugal  
Russia  
Scotland  
Switzerland  
Spain



**2. REVIEW** Answer the following review questions. Some of them may appear on the quiz.

- a. What were the main causes of WWI?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- b. In what ways was WWI a 'Total War'? Which side won?

## Vocab

**Use your AMSCO book to define the following words. Be specific!**

1.

Inflation: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Great Depression: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. New Deal: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Fascism: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Benito Mussolini: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Weimar Republic: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Nazis: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Anti-Semitism: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Nuremberg Laws: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Kristallnacht: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

11. Spanish Civil War: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

12. Joseph Stalin: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

13. Mao Zedong (Chinese Communist Party):

\_\_\_\_\_

14. Sun Yat Sen (Chinese Nationalist Party): \_\_\_\_\_

15. Long March: \_\_\_\_\_

16 Mohandas Gandhi (know Civil Disobedience and Salt March): \_\_\_\_\_

17 : Negritude \_\_\_\_\_

18. Good Neighbor Policy \_\_\_\_\_

1. After WWI, many Western Europeans felt bewildered. What did they lose faith in, and what did they turn to for help?

- How did colonized people feel? Why?

### THE GREAT DEPRESSION

2. Due to the Treaty of Versailles, Germany had to pay reparations (punishments). What happened to the value of Germany's money after WWI? Explain.

3. What were the two major causes of the Great Depression?

1)

2)

- Which country suffered the most? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Though the Great Depression started in industrialized countries in the US and Europe, it spread where? How did it affect people worldwide?

### RISE OF RIGHT-WING GOVERNMENTS

5. Fill in the blank for the following words.

- \_\_\_\_\_: coined by Benito Mussolini; new political system that appealed to extreme nationalism, glorified the military and armed struggle, and blamed problems on ethnic minorities. Tended to be strongly anti-Communist.

- \_\_\_\_\_: dictator of Italian Fascist state; took control during wave of discontent toward Italian parliament in 1920s when Italy received little territory from Treaty of Versailles.
- \_\_\_\_\_: describes Italian Fascist state; state in which all aspects of society are controlled by the government.

6. What was the Weimar Republic? Why was it unpopular amongst many German citizens?

7. What did the Nazis initially do to secure their popularity and power in Germany (look at Hitler and what he promotes).

8. True or False: write T or F based on the following statements

- \_\_\_\_\_ Hitler claimed that Jews were responsible for Germany's issues, providing rationale for his anti-Semitic campaigns.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Hitler's Aryan nation would only be purged of the Jews; everyone else was welcome depending on religious affiliation
- \_\_\_\_\_ The point of the Nuremberg Laws was to disenfranchise and discriminate against Jews (take away their rights)
- \_\_\_\_\_ During the Nuremberg Laws, nearly every synagogue was destroyed
- \_\_\_\_\_ Jews were not allowed to marry non Jews, and were not allowed to maintain citizenship
- \_\_\_\_\_ Germany was the only country to do this at the time

9. What was Kristallnacht (the Night of Broken Glass)?

- How did it start? \_\_\_\_\_ Who engineered it? \_\_\_\_\_
- What did it result in?

10. What were the causes of the Spanish Civil War? Who eventually came out on top?

## POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS

11. What was the cause of the Russian Civil War? What was Vladimir Lenin's response to it?

12. After the death of Lenin, \_\_\_\_\_, the new Soviet leader set himself up as dictator.

- What was his main goal - how did he go about achieving that? (Explain collectivization).
- How is Stalin regarded as a leader today?

13. What were the main problems Mexico faced while under the control of Porfirio Diaz?

14. After the fall of the Qing Dynasty, the two main groups who came to compete for power in China were:

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (led by Mao Zedong)
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (led by Sun Yat-sen and then Chiang Kai-shek)
- What was the Long March?
  - Why were the Nationalists unpopular in China?
  - Why did the Nationalists and Communists halt their civil war and join forces?

### **GROWTH OF NATIONALISM IN SOUTHWEST ASIA, SOUTH ASIA, and AFRICA**

15. At the Paris Peace Conference, European powers granted self-determination to who?

16. What changes did the Ottoman Empire experience after the end of WWI?

17. Fill in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_: Event that led to the deaths of three hundred people; unarmed protest of two freedom fighters; convinced many within the Indian National Congress that living under British rule was no longer possible.
- \_\_\_\_\_: Known as “the great soul;” led civil disobedience movements to expose the injustice of Britain’s rule in India.
- \_\_\_\_\_: Emphasized pride in “blackness” and rejection of French colonial authority in Africa; began after many intellectuals saw discrimination in their homeland and joined in anti-colonial activism.

### **NEOCOLONIALISM IN LATIN AMERICA**

18. Fill in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_: action taken by one country to indirectly control another country (example, the US in Latin America).
- \_\_\_\_\_: 1904 policy expanded by Theodore Roosevelt that allowed the US to intervene in the affairs of Latin America if such countries showed they “could not govern themselves.” This previous policy, replaced later, was to prevent European powers from intervening in Latin American issues.
- \_\_\_\_\_: 1933 policy developed by Franklin D. Roosevelt that withdrew US armed intervention in Latin America. Came to an end in WWII when the US was afraid of Communism and felt intervention in Latin America would help protect the US. Even with this policy, Latin American countries complained that they had to rely on the US and were indirectly controlled.

### **CULTURAL AND INTELLECTUAL MOVEMENTS**

19. What kinds of changes and developments occurred during the Interwar Years concerning:

- Art:

- Literature:

- Science:

### HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES:

20. What are the different views regarding the reasons why many countries adopted totalitarian governments during the years after WWI?



**AMSCO 27: BIG QUESTION:** How did WWII reflect the global changes of the interwar years of 1919-1939.

### Vocab

**Use your AMSCO book to define the following words. Be specific!**

1. Treaty of

Versailles: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Appeasement: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Axis Powers: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Third Reich: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Nazi Soviet Nonaggression Pact: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Nanjing Massacre: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Blitzkrieg: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Atlantic

Charter: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Battle of Britain \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. Battle of Leningrad: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

11. Pearl Harbor: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

12. Battle of Stalingrad: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

13. Battle of Midway Island: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

14. D-Day: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

15. Battle of the Bulge: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

16. Hiroshima and Nagasaki: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

17. Yalta  
Conference \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

18. Potsdam Conference: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### THE PATH TO WAR

1. How did Hitler break the Treaty of Versailles in 1935?

2. After Germany broke the agreement, why did France and Britain not respond?

- Britain was following a policy of \_\_\_\_\_ : giving into the demands of another country in the hopes that such leads to peace.

3. The three Axis powers were: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

4. Trace the steps that Hitler took to rebuild the German empire.

5. What finally got France and Britain to respond to Germany's aggression?

#### **JAPAN AND IMPERIALIST POLICIES**

6. What steps did Japan take to acquire land in China?

7. How did the two opposing forces in China react against Japanese imperialism?

8. What was Japan's overall goal?

#### **GERMANY'S EARLY VICTORIES AND CHALLENGES**

9. Fill in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_: also called lightning war; used by German military, rapidly moving tank divisions and air force that overwhelms an enemy (example Poland).
- \_\_\_\_\_: Nazi run government in southern France.
- \_\_\_\_\_: Allowed the US to remain out of the war while supporting Britain; 1940 agreement that gave Britain 50 destroyers in return for the US getting 8 British air and naval bases.
- \_\_\_\_\_: 1941 agreement between the US and Britain; US is no longer neutral, giving war materials to Britain.
- \_\_\_\_\_: 1941 policy statement created by US and Britain; adopted by United Nations after WWI; basic goals of self-determination, no more use of force, disarmament of aggressor nations.

10. How did the British survive Germany's bombing campaign against them?

11. What agreement had (previously in chapter) Germany signed with Russia? What happened once Germany broke this treaty with Russia?

#### **JAPAN OVERREACHES**

12. What did Japan believe the attack on Pearl Harbor would lead to?



13. To what extent was WWII a “total war”? Explain why.

#### **THE TIDE TURNS IN EUROPE**

14. What helped turn the tide against the Germans?

#### **THE TIDE TURNS IN THE PACIFIC THEATER**

15. What were some of the critical developments that led to the weakening of Japan’s forces?

#### **THE LAST YEARS OF THE WAR**

16. What three major battles further weakened Germany’s forces? Describe them.

- D-Day (Battle of Normandy):
  
  
  
  
  
- Battle of the Bulge:
  
  
- Battle of Kursk:

17. Describe the event that led Japan to unconditionally surrender.

#### **CASUALTIES OF WAR**

18. What was Germany’s “final solution?”

19. What was Japan’s program, “Asia for Asiatics”?

20. What is the estimated total number of deaths for WWII? Who experiences the most losses? Why is the total so high?

#### **THE BIG THREE AND A NEW WORLD ORDER**

21. Who were the Big Three?

- 
  
-

- What did the Big Three agree on at the Tehran Conference?

22. What changed at the Yalta Conference? What were the outcomes?

23. What was the result of the final meeting of the Big Three at the Potsdam Conference?

#### HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

24. How do scholars disagree on why the Allies were victorious in WWII?

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTION PREP:** Prepare for the SAQs in AMSCO 26 below.

SAQ1	A	B	C
SAQ2	A	B	C

**AMSCO 26 MULTIPLE-CHOICE ANSWERS:** *At least half of these questions could appear on the reading quiz!*

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTION PREP:** Prepare for the SAQs in AMSCO 27 chapters below.

SAQ1	A	B	C
SAQ2	A	B	C

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**AMSCO 27 MULTIPLE-CHOICE ANSWERS:** *At least half of these questions could appear on the reading quiz!*

1\_\_\_\_\_ 2\_\_\_\_\_ 3\_\_\_\_\_ 4\_\_\_\_\_ 5\_\_\_\_\_ 6\_\_\_\_\_ 7\_\_\_\_\_ 8\_\_\_\_\_