

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

**APWH Notes | World Between Wars (Pairs with AMSCO 26)**


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**OUTCOMES |** At the conclusion of this section, students will have:

- 1) Traced the political/social/economic developments in Mexico, Russia, China, and Europe between WWI and WWII
- 2) Determined the common themes that were present in various global revolutions after WWI and before WWII.

**BIG IDEA |** The events and actions that led up to, and defined, WWI quickly spread around the globe causing great change at all levels of society. Monarchies were tumbling and new, untested political ideologies were rushing to replace the kings and queens of the old world. Simmering anger, thought to have been extinguished with the armistice of the Great War, will rise again, refusing to go unseen or unheard. Nationalism continued to reshape the regions of the world - redrawing borders, destroying old traditions - while old sources of power will become challenged, and in some cases, obsolete.

**NOTES/CHEAT SHEET:**

	MEXICO (1910-1920)	RUSSIA (1917)	CHINA (1911-1940S)	WESTERN EUROPE (1920S-1930S)
<b>1. What were the general reasons for revolution?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Caused primarily by _____ and WWI's disruption of _____</li> <li>_____ do minated industries</li> <li>Small elite group owned most of the land</li> <li>_____ political system</li> <li>Oppressive tactics used against protest/resistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What happens in 1917?</li> <li>Popular unrest (partly related to WWI) led who to take power?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After fall of Qing Dynasty (1911) what emerges?</li> <li>Peasants need immediate change, not empty promises and long debates (democracy)</li> <li>Communist victories in Russia led many Chinese intellectuals to consider what?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is it revolution?</li> <li>Rise of _____</li> </ul> <p>in response to poor political and economic situation of post-WWI Europe</p> 
<b>2. Who were the major players in the revolution? What was their role? What were some of their</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mexico was run by _____ beginning in 1876</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Led by _____</li> <li>He followed ideas of _____</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communist group led by: _____ (father of modern China);</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____ creates fascio di combattimento ("union for struggle") in Italy (1921)</li> </ul>

<p>ideas?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imprisoned political opponents, rebellion developed</li> <li>Rebellion led by _____ in south, _____ in north</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who lost land and/or were exiled?</li> <li>_____ became dominant political power</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He believed:</li> <li>_____ and the Guomindang (Nationalist Party) became popular by opposing Communism, led to long civil war</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____ arose partly from WWI anger, partly from results of Great Depression, led by Hitler</li> <li>Hitler argued for:</li> <li>Hitler promised to:</li> </ul>
<p>3. What were the general results of the revolution?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____ civil war ended, began making changes</li> <li>Mexican Constitution of 1917 led to:</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What was established in 1923?</li> <li>After death of Lenin (1924), _____ rose to power</li> <li>He became even more authoritarian/totalitarian: exiled/killed rivals, use of gulags, secret police</li> <li>And he oversaw collectivization of Russia: large, state run farms - modern day feudalism</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communists and Nationalists had to form temporary what when Japan threatened to take over China?</li> <li>After WWII who wins?</li> <li>Who flees to Taiwan?</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____ in Italy: nationalistic, absolute authority, violence; replaced capitalism and socialism with new national unity</li> <li>_____ in Germany: led to totalitarian state with direct control over the people; Used Gestapo (secret police) to arrest political opponents</li> </ul> 