The Interwar Era of the 1920s & 1930s

Objective:
1. Understand the economics and political disorder that resulted from the end of World War I
2. Describe the Rise of the Soviet Union and Stalin’s policies
3. Explain the rise of the Nazi party and Hitler’s domination of Germany
4. Describe Mussolini and the Fascist takeover of Italy
5. Understand the shifts in governmental policies of France and Britain
6. Detail the causes and effects of the depression in Europe
7. Explain how France and Great Britain responded to the depression politically
8. Describe Hitler’s takeover of Germany and the consolidation of Nazi powers
9. Define Central Economic Planning and the Collectivization of Agriculture

Calendar:

Thu 2/28   Quiz on WWI
           HW:   Read Kagan 876-879
                  [Lunch Review – Chapter 6 – The Eighteenth Century]

Fri 3/1    DBQ – Read DBQ rubrics and peer edit DBQs
           HW:   Read Kagan 880-891

Mon 3/4    Discuss Totalitarianism – Compare USSR, Italy & Germany
           HW:   Read Kagan 891-895

Tue 3/5    Wrap up Totalitarianism
           HW:   Read Kagan 895-898
                  [Lunch Review – Chapter 7 – The Scientific Revolution]

Wed 3/6    Discuss Class Selections
           Discuss currency, banking issues, and the depression
           HW:   Read Kagan 898-904
           Study Hall

Thu 3/7    Discuss Great Britain, France and Successor States
           HW:   Read Kagan 906-911
                  [Lunch Review – Chapter 8 – The Enlightenment]

Fri 3/8    DBQ #2
           HW:   Read Kagan 911-915
                  {$30 deposit due to Career Center for AP Exam}

Mon 3/11   Review Weimar Republic
           The Rise of Hitler and the Nazi takeover
           HW:   Read Kagan 915-920  Stop at Racial Ideology...
Tue 3/12  CAHSEE – Regular Schedule (10th grade will be pulled out of class)  
HW:  Read Kagan 921-926 Begin with Racial Ideology  
[Lunch Review – Skip for the CAHSEE]

Wed 3/13  CAHSEE - Regular Schedule (10th grade will be pulled out of class)  
HW:  Read Kagan 926-934  
**Study Hall**

Thu 3/14  Super, Ultimate Jeopardy  
HW:  Study for Exam  
[Lunch Review – Chapter 9 – The French Revolution]

Fri 3/15  Unit XI Exam

---

**AP Unit XI Review Sheet**

Chapter 26 – Political Experiments of the 1920s  
Revision of Paris Settlement, “Normalcy”, changes in labor force, market changes, trade changes  
Fascist, Benito Mussolini, goals of the Fascists, Fasci de Combattimento, Avanti, Il Popola d’Italia, Gabriele D’ Annunzio, the Socialist Party, March on Rose, Black Shirts, King Victor Emmanuel III, use of terror tactics, single party state, parallel party/government structure, Grand Council, Lateran Accord  
“Blue Horizon Chamber”, Little Entente, Rapallo agreement, Raymond Poincare, Cartel des Gauches, Edouard Herriot, Aristide Briand, Herbert Asquith, David Lloyd George, depression hits, the “dole”, Ramsey MacDonald, Labour Party, gold standard, new countries, self-determination, India and the Congress Party, Mohandas Gandhi, Irish Home Rule Bill, Easter Rising, Sinn Fein, Dail Eireann, Irish Republican Army (IRA), Irish Free State, civil war  
Who were the successor states, Problems they faced, Poland, Marshal Josef Pilsudski, Czechoslovakia, Thomas Masaryk, Hungary, Bela Kin, Count Stephen Bethlen, Austria, conservative Christian Socialists, Kurt von Schuschnigg, Yugoslavia, Corfu Agreement, Serbs, Croats, King Alexander I  
Weimar Republic, flaws, Article 48, lack of support, Kapp Putsch, allied reparations bill, inflation in Germany, Ruhr, French invasion, Adolf Hitler, ideological roots, Nazi, Twenty-Five Points, Nazi Socialism, SA (Sturmbteilung), Ernst Roehm, Beer Hall Putsch, Mein Kempf, Gustav Stresemann, Rentenmark, The Dawes Plan, Paul von Hindenburg, Locarno pact, Austen Chamberlain, Young Plan  
Chapter 27 – Europe and the Great Depression of the 1930s  
Reperations, invasion of the Ruhr, Dawes Plan, Kreditanstalt, Young Plan, Herbert Hoover’s moratorium, Lausanne Conference, Agricultural Commodities shrinking, John Maynard Keynes, General Theory of Employment, Interest in Money  
The National Government, Ramsay MacDonald, gold standard. ad valorem tariff, George Orwell, The Road to Wigan Pier, Neville Chamberlain, Sir Oswald Mosely, British Union of Fascists  
Action Francaise, Croix de Feu, Stavisky Affair, Édouard Daladier resigns, Léon Blum, Popular Front

Rapid Industrialization, State Planning Commission, Gosplan, five year plan, use of propaganda, collectivization, kulaks, naivety in the West, Communist Purges, Sergei Kirov assassinated, show trials, “centrally authorized chaos”

Unit XI: Guided Questions

Post World War I Europe
1. In regard to international relations, how did the period 1924-1930 reflect some of the idealism of the Paris Peace Conference?
2. Why can it be said that World War I “ushered in a new era”? What “new” political, economic, social, military, conditions dominated Europe by the end of the 1920s?

The Soviet Union
3. Which groups resisted the new Communist regime in the civil war that broke out at the end of 1918? What role did the Allied governments play in this conflict?
4. How did the Communist Party govern the Soviet Union in the early 1920s?
5. What were the major components of Lenin’s N.E.P.? How was it a major turning point in the development of Communist Russia?
6. What were the ideological differences between Trotsky and Stalin?
7. Why did Stalin, and not Trotsky, emerge as Lenin’s successor?
8. What was the underlying assumption of Stalin’s first Five – Year Plan? What were the specific parts of the Plan that dealt with agriculture initiatives?
9. How did Stalin mobilize an entire nation in making Russia an industrial giant almost overnight? What techniques were used against those who couldn’t or wouldn’t measure up to the task?
10. What change in revolutionary reforms were put into place by Stalin to establish social order?
11. Why could it be said that Soviet Russia in the 1930’s was Europe’s true economic miracle?
12. What cause the Stalinist purges of 1934-1939? Who were the major targets of Stalin’s wrath? What were the final tallies of victims?

Italy
13. Identify some of the problems faced by the Italian government after World War I. What was its greatest fear?
14. What are the origins of the world ‘fascism”? What are its basic principles?
15. How did the fascists come to power in Italy in the 1920s?
16. Why was Mussolini so popular? What was his personal appeal?
17. What was the goal of the “corporate state”? How did it set the relationship between government, labor, and business in fascist Italy?
18. Identify the major components of fascist economic policy. How efficient did Italy’s economy become under Mussolini? What inherent problems were created?
19. What were some of Mussolini’s ‘notable’ achievements?
20. Why did Mussolini’s government feel it was necessary to make an accommodation with the Vatican? What did each side receive from their singing of the Lateran Treaty in 1929?
21. Why was the Catholic Church more accommodating to the fascists than it had been toward preceding liberal government in Italy?

**France & Great Britain**

22. What was the major governmental focus in both France and Britain during the “Roaring 20’s”? Why wasn’t this decade so “roaring” in Europe?
23. How did most of Ireland finally gain its independence from Britain? What areas still remain united to Britain today?
24. Why was Ramsey MacDonald a “traitor” to his Labour Party principles?
25. How was the French election of 1936 a drastic change from earlier ones in the decade?
26. Identify the reforms initiated by Leon Blum’s Popular Front government in France. Why did it fail within a year?

**The Successor States**

27. Which Eastern European country became a model of democracy in the 1920s and 1930s? Why?
28. What was the political pattern followed by many of the governments in Eastern Europe in the 1930s? How supportive were they of fascism?
29. How did Austria move closer to a fascist regime by the mid-1930s?
30. What were some the things that the various fascist movements in Europe had in common? What were real fears that many Europeans of all classes had in the inter-war years that fascism seemed to address?

**Germany – The Weimar Republic**

31. Why did the German government resort to military force in early 1919 that badly damaged its new democracy?
32. Why was inflation such a huge problem facing the newly created Weimar Republic?
33. Why were the political extremes in Germany growing at the expense of the political center in the 1920s?
34. What was the Dawes Plan? How successful was it in resolving the debt crises of the mid-1920s?

**The Great Depression**

35. Identify the major causes of the Great Depression.
36. How did the Depression expose more deep-seated global problems? What were they?
37. What were the financial and political repercussions of this world economic collapse?
38. How did the nations of Europe and the United States respond to the Depression?
39. Why did the weak economic recovery of the late 1930s creative divisive social changes? Identify these changes for the working-, middle-, and upper-class.
40. What were the basic economic theories of John Maynard Keynes? What role did he feel government should play in the economy? How was this different from the classical laissez-faire views of the past?
41. How did foreign policy issues have an unexpected, paradoxical effect on conservatives and leftists in Europe in the 1930s?
Germany – The Nazi Years

42. What were the major characteristics of modern dictatorship or totalitarianism? the limitations of totalitarian rule?
43. Who were Hitler’s political and cultural targets?
44. What were Hitler’s basic racist and political views? How were these views a reflection of some 19c and early 20c political and scientific thinkers?
45. Which groups in Germany society were the biggest supports of the Nazis? Why?
46. Why did the Weimar Republic collapse in the early 1930s?
47. How did Hitler and the Nazis actually come to power?
48. What were some of the impressive economic successes of the early Nazi years? How was Hitler able to accomplish this in the midst of the global depression?
49. What Nazi policies were focused on women and children? How did Nazi propaganda make all Germans feel that they were part of a great cultural struggle?
50. How did the Nazis deal with the Christian churches in Germany?
51. Why were Jews primary targets of Nazi hatred? How was Nazi ideology reflected in the Nuremberg Laws?