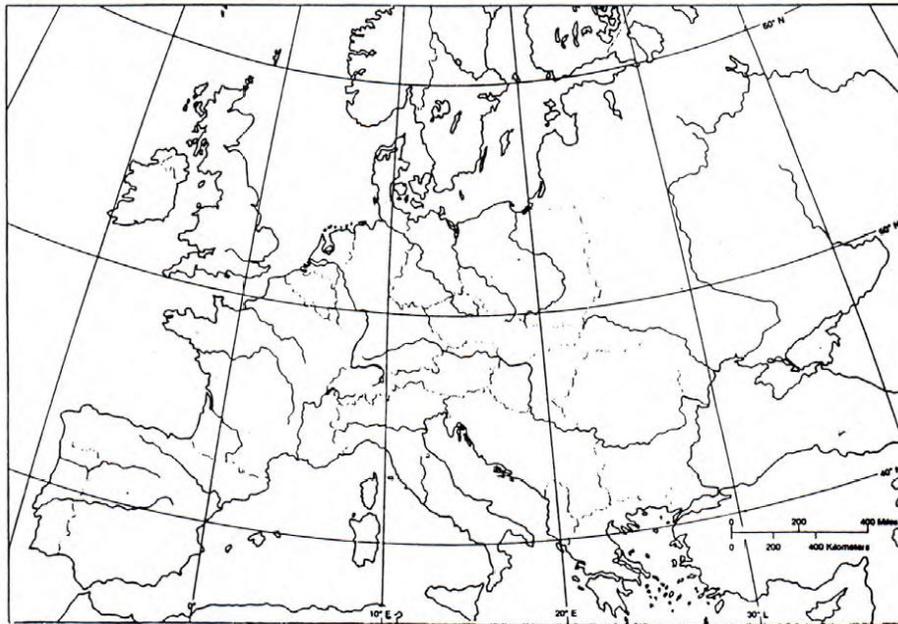


### Chapter 29 Reading Guide

The World Between the Wars: Revolution, Depression, and Authoritarian Response p. 686-718

1. Draw in and label the nations formed out of **Russia**, in whole or in part, after World War I. (Use map 29.2 on p. 692)



2. On the basis of the map above and your knowledge of the period, what geopolitical and economic issues faced the new nations of Eastern Europe after World War I? (geopolitical – the position/location of countries in relation to each other)

### THE ROARING TWENTIES p. 687

#### Bouncing Back?

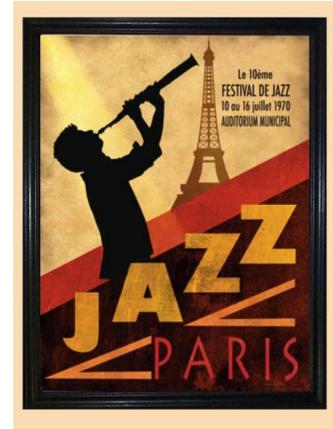
3. What painting technique does this picture (to the right) represent and who first started using it?
4. In what ways did cultural life for Western women change in the 1930s?
5. Germany, Turkey, Great Britain, and the United States all saw women gain the right to vote (suffrage) during the interwar period. Which one of those 4 countries doesn't fit with the others and why is it especially interesting that women gained the right to vote there?



### Other Industrial Centers

6. What newly independent nations made up the British Commonwealth of Nations?
7. How did Henry Ford change the ways automobiles were produced and what effect do you think this had on both the price of cars and the number of cars available?

8. What American music form spread to Europe and from what group in America did it originate?
9. This poster represents cultural diffusion. Explain.
10. Greater numbers of Japanese peasants were able (forced) to leave their farms and take jobs in urban factories. What enabled this to happen?
11. What geographic and demographic factors are pushing Japan to an increasingly aggressive foreign policy? (this is NOT about the military directly)



**New Authoritarianism: The Rise of Fascism**

12. Where did fascism see its start and who was its key founder?
13. Fascists oppose the inherent selfishness built into capitalism (which is all about making the most profit possible at the expense of others) yet they also oppose the class conflict that socialism encourages (bourgeoisie vs. proletariat, haves vs. have nots). They also oppose liberalism because voting leads to political parties that oppose each other (ex. Republicans and Democrats) and cause division within society. In sum, fascists want all conflict and tension within society to end (think of the small child who wants his/her parents and siblings to stop their constant arguing/fighting). Under what TWO things do fascists want people to unite and find common ground?
14. Compare the following definitions of fascism and communism and then fill in the chart below:

**Fascism** is a political ideology that seeks to organize the government and economy under one centralized authority, with strict social controls and suppression of all opposition. It advocates a single-party rule, and rejects the autonomy of any ethnic group that it does not consider to be part of the nation. Typically, this ideology supports policies of nationalism and racism and solidifies power through terror and censorship. After World War I, fascist governments rose in Italy, Germany, and Spain. Their leaders (Mussolini, Hitler, and Franco, respectively) promoted the notion that national unity, military might, and the willingness to employ violence were necessary to rescue their nations from political and economic chaos.

**Communism** is a political system that aims to establish a classless society based on communal ownership of property. It attempts to resolve many of the inequities and problems that arise from capitalism, as well as the lingering effects of colonialism. While communism is based on the writings of the Karl Marx, he never described how it would function as an economic system. Throughout the 20th century, Marxist-Leninist doctrine called for the overthrow of capitalism by revolution. Communists promoted the theory that, after a period of equalization, the ruling class would shrink away. In practice, however, most communist revolutions led to totalitarian rule.

Unique to Fascism	Commonalities	Unique to Communism

## The New Nations of East Central Europe

15. What was the underlying cause for authoritarian regimes to take over most nations in Eastern Europe?  
(HINT: peasants, peasants, peasants, always the peasants)

## A Balance Sheet

16. Why does this cartoon accurately symbolize the United States during the interwar period?



## REVOLUTION: THE FIRST WAVES p.692

17. In what way did WWI help some Latin American countries and in the end hurt them?

## Mexico's Upheaval

18. What country replaces Great Britain as the key foreign player in Latin America after WWI?
19. Draw comparisons between the factors leading up to the Russian Revolutions of 1905 & 1917 and the Mexican Revolution (Note: not all are similarities – some are differences)

Russia	Mexico
Authoritarian ruler: Tsar Alexander II	Authoritarian ruler: Porfirio Diaz
Industrialization – Trans-Siberian Railroad, foreign ownership of factories	
Peasants: frequent uprisings and high illiteracy	
Agricultural economy based on exports of grain to Western Europe.	
Very small middle class	
Anarchists/terrorists – lack popular support among peasants	
Government tries to maintain control: censorship, arrests, deportations to Siberia, seizure of property.	
Radical leaders emerge: Lenin & the Bolsheviks	
Stolypin reforms: peasants gain more freedom	
March 1917: food shortages	
March 1917: new liberal government led by Kerensky	
New liberal government fails to pass reforms fast enough for peasantry- falls to Communists/Lenin in Nov. 1917	

## Culture and Politics in Postrevolutionary Mexico

20. What factors did the Party of the Institutionalized Revolution (PRI) share with fascist regimes in Europe?

## Revolution in Russia: Liberalism to Communism

21. Remember Marx's theory on how the communist revolution will take place:
- Following industrialization, the bourgeoisie will overthrow the old feudal class structure (monarch/nobles/aristocracy over peasants/serfs)
  - Bourgeoisie (middle class owners of the means of production – factories/land, etc) will exploit the proletariat (workers who own nothing but their labor/skills)
  - The proletariat will naturally revolt on their own and violently eliminate the bourgeoisie
  - The proletariat will rule as a dictatorship while eliminating the last of the bourgeoisie
  - The dictatorship of the proletariat will disappear as a truly classless society emerges and no more conflict will occur

How does the Russian Revolution of 1917 both fit and not fit Marx's theory?

Factors that fit	Factors that do not fit

22. What did Lenin do regarding Germany that betrayed France, Britain and the US and led to the creation of new countries across Eastern Europe?

23. What policy of Lenin's towards peasants was similar to the Mexican Constitution of 1917?

## Stabilization of Russia's Communist Regime

24. Under communism everyone is equal politically, economically, and socially. What evidence do you see here that some were more equal than others in Soviet Russia (or USSR)?

25. How was the Bolshevik, later Communist, Party similar to the PRI of Mexico?

## Soviet Experimentation

26. Who eventually takes the Soviet Union's government over after Lenin dies and what happened to his rivals?

27. Explain the policy of "collectivization" and who and what is harmed by this (ironically)? (*Look it up if you're unsure*)

## THINKING HISTORICALLY: A CENTURY OF REVOLUTIONS p. 698

28. Identify 3 or 4 factors that pushed peasants into rebellion in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

29. What common view of human nature did Marx, Lenin, Mao Zedong, and Ho Chi Minh hold?

### Toward Revolution in China

30. Who was the last emperor of Qing China, representing the last emperor of all the Chinese dynasties we've covered this year? What was a bit unusual about him?
31. Who will eventually take control over China and what does he have in common with Lenin?

### China's May Fourth Movement and the Rise of the Marxist Alternative

32. Why was Japan so quick to grab Germany's territories in the Pacific? (HINT: remember what Japan is trying to do at this time and why being located on an island can hinder that effort)
33. How does Li Dazhao differ with Lenin regarding the force behind revolutionary change?
34. Provide historical evidence that Li Dazhao was right that China was exploited by the industrialized West and therefore the entirety of China could be considered "proletariat."
35. Li Dazhao was trying to apply a Western theory, Marxism, to China but in some ways he simply reinvented aspects of traditional Chinese society. What factors do Confucianism and communism share?

### The Seizure of Power by China's Guomindang

36. What does "guomindang" mean and who/what is its primary political rival?
37. What % of China's population was peasantry?
38. After considering the conditions of Chinese peasantry in the 1920s, what is going to happen very soon – as it has all year long as we've studied China?

### Mao and the Peasant Option

39. Who takes over the Nationalist party and becomes president of China?
40. When he turns on the communists with the help of German advisors, Mao Zedong is able to get away with 90,000 of his followers in an event called what?
41. How does the Japanese invasion help Mao Zedong?

### THE GLOBAL GREAT DEPRESSION p. 705

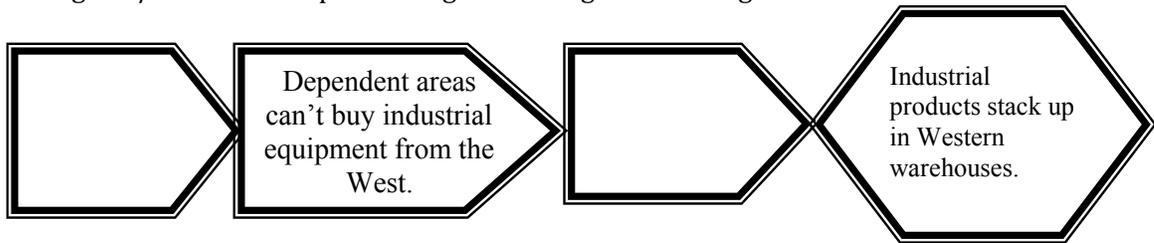
42. What event marks the official start of the Great Depression in 1929?

### Causation

43. WWI created demand for food leading to higher prices. WWI ends, men come home, take out loans to buy farm equipment thinking that the high prices will continue. More people farming with better equipment leads to: (fill in)



44. Dependent regions/colonies overproduce agricultural goods leading to:



### The Debacle

45. Stock investors were buying stocks “on the margin” meaning they were taking out loans from banks to buy the stocks expecting them to increase in value so they could repay their loans and still make a profit. This caused stock prices to soar. Then stock investors see what’s happening in both agriculture (question 43 above) and especially the manufacturing sector (question 44) and they fear the price of stocks will drop so they start to sell so they can get their money back to repay their loans. This leads to what major economic catastrophe?
46. Germany was forced to pay reparations to France and England for WWI. Germany was getting loans from the U.S. to do so. France and Britain were buying industrial products from the United States to help rebuild after WWI. When the stock market collapses in the United States, American banks stop loans to Germany. How does this make the economic situation worse in both Europe and the United States?
47. What was the overall impact on the average worker?
48. How did that impact make the economic collapses even sill worse? (Your text describes it as a vortex)
49. What % or fraction of blue-collar workers (workers who work with their hands, not office workers) were unemployed in the West during the Great Depression?
50. What was the economic impact on Japan, both in exports and wages?

### Responses to the Depression in Western Europe

51. What political groups benefitted from the Great Depression and who suffered (Give general categories, not specific names like Republican or Democrat or Nazi)

### The New Deal

52. Who/what began hiring unemployed people under the “New Deal?”
53. What system as started under the New Deal to help elderly people once they reached retirement?
54. Did the New Deal put an end to the Great Depression? If not, what did?

### THE AUTHORITARIAN RESPONSE p. 708

#### The Rise of Nazism

55. What POLITICAL group(s) were Nazis most opposed to that earned Hitler support from the middle class? (remember – the middle class is bourgeoisie – owners of property)

56. Hitler promised a solution to the Great Depression but at the cost of parliamentary democracy/voting rights, one of the principles that the liberals/bourgeoisie hold dear. At the same time he opposed the group in question 55 above which threatened the property of the middle class. The fact that the middle class in Germany supported Hitler tells you what?

57. Would Hitler have come to power if not for the Great Depression? Explain.

58. Nazism differs from standard fascism in one key aspect: its utter hatred of a particular ethnic group. Who?

59. What was Hitler's long range goal?

### **The Spread of Fascism and the Spanish Civil War**

60. What Christian country in East Africa did Italy attack and conquer in 1935? Why?

61. What did Germany and Italy use the Spanish Civil War for?

### **Economic and Political Changes in Latin America**

62. What political ideology suffered in Latin America due to widespread poverty and illiteracy and what ideology grew in popularity with the lower classes?

### **The Great Crash and Latin American Responses**

63. What did President Cardenas do that won him no friends among the foreign oil industry?

### **The Vargas Regime in Brazil**

64. Why did it make geopolitical (look under the map at the front of this packet if you forgot what that means) sense for Brazil to side with the Allies in WWII against Germany & Italy?

### **Argentina: Populism, Peron, and the Military**

65. What group plays a recurring role in Argentina's political history in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?

66. What was the basis of Peron's support in Argentina?

### **The Militarization of Japan**

67. What group plays an increasing role in Japan in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century?

68. What was the argument given for military expansion?

69. What two East Asian countries suffered the most at the hands of the Japanese in the 1930s?

### **Industrialization and Recovery**

70. Provide 4 pieces of evidence from this section to prove that Japanese policy of military expansion in response to the Great Depression paid off.

### **Stalinism in the Soviet Union**

71. How did industrialization in the Soviet Union under Stalin differ from earlier industrialization in Great Britain and the West?

### **Economic Policies**

72. What happened to the kulaks under Stalin and what purpose was served?

73. Provide the best piece of evidence from this section to prove that Stalin's 5 year plans were successful.

### **Toward an Industrial Society**

74. What improvements did Soviet workers see in their lives under Stalin's policies?

### **Totalitarian Rule**

75. What was the situation with freedom of expression in the Soviet Union?

76. What happened to those who Stalin saw as opposing his will?

77. Britain and France were capitalist nations while the Soviet Union was communist. Nevertheless, they all had something in common. What was it?

78. What very surprising event occurs between Germany and the Soviet Union in 1939 and why did Stalin do it?