

The war had left the countries involved pretty broke. By the late 1920s, the world economy had slowed down. Wages were down, sales were down, and the market for farm goods wasn't doing well.

Causes of the Great Depression in the US

Britain and France had a huge debt to pay to the US. They wanted Germany to pay the US through reparations Germany owed Britain and France. However, Germany was out of cash too, and could only pay reparations by borrowing money from the US to give to Britain and France to give to the US. This cycle of borrowing and lending was a problem.

WWI left the US in much better shape than it did Europe. The government had needed war supplies, and this created jobs. During the 1920s, Americans started investing in the stock market. They began making purchases on credit. However, the export market was down because Europeans didn't have money for American goods. When Europeans had trouble paying towards their debt, American banks crumbled. On October 29, 1929, the American stock market crashed, and severe unemployment followed. This economic crisis was the Great Depression.

Bank Run- Many Americans ran to get money out of their banks when the stock market crashed. The banks told them sorry, but they didn't have the money. President Franklin Roosevelt made laws to ensure protection of citizens' money in banks after that.

Roosevelt's New Deal

Within the first hundred days of his presidency in 1933, US president Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) created a program called the NEW DEAL to combat the economic downturn, including:



- The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA): helped the unemployed
- The agricultural adjustment administration (AAA): raised food prices to help farmers
- The public works administration (PWA): sponsored public works projects and created new jobs (building bridges, post offices, airports, and roads)

In 1935, a second New Deal established a public works program known as the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which replaced FERA and created over three million jobs. The second new deal also created unemployment insurance and social security. FDR also improved the banking system and expanded rights for labor unions. Impressive – but three years later nearly eleven million Americans remained unemployed.

Depression around the World

To get back on its feet, Great Britain used traditionally conservative policies of balancing budgets and imposing protective tariffs. They also used economic retrenchment policies, which basically meant they cut down on unnecessary expenses. Other European countries were less fortunate in facing recovery. Desperate countries turned to leaders who promised to help but who became despots- a dictator. In Germany, Adolf Hitler came to power as leader of the National Socialist German Workers' Party, or the NAZIs. Hitler called for a crusade against communists and Jews, whom he blamed for Germany's defeat in WWI. The Germans knew one way to get out of debt was to attack the countries they owed money to. WWII was soon to come.

Questions: Respond in complete sentences on lined paper.

1. What was the major factor contributing to the decline of the world economy?
2. What happened to American banks when European countries were unable to pay off their debts?
3. What program did FDR create to combat the Great Depression?
4. Explain the details of FDR's program.
5. How did Great Britain attempt to combat the Great Depression?
6. What major historical figure came to power in Germany during this time period?
7. What groups of people did this figure blame for many social and economic problems during this time?



This image shows German children playing with stacks of Germany money called the Deutsch Mark. This is a result of hyperinflation- money became almost worthless because you needed so much of it purchase necessities. People even burned money to warm their homes.

WH- Interwar years NAME: _____

A Worldwide Depression

Post WWI

Late 1920s – Europe was rebuilding its war-torn countries

WWI left many countries _____

Many European nations were devastated

_____ come out in good shape

US helped by giving out loans

New, young democracies replaced the traditional monarchs in many nations.

Many of them were ineffective.

They will soon give up their democratic ways for

_____.

What's up with Germany?

Became a democracy (“_____”)

Still humiliated and bitter

Many people blame the new govt. / not the WWI leaders for the nation's defeat and the _____

Didn't pay for war by raising taxes – _____

To pay back reparations to Allies – _____

Money lost value

Loaf of bread in 1918 = less than a mark

In 1923 = 200,000,000,000 marks

America loans Germany \$200 million / German economy begins to recover

They met with several European nation & they all promised not to go to war with one another.

Germany joins the _____

Kellogg-Briand Act – War will not be used as a policy tool

Almost every nation in the world signed it.

League of Nations had no enforcement power

_____ never joined the League of Nations

U.S. Financial Collapse

Fed govt. kept interest rates low.

Overproduction of goods and food – _____

Gap between the rich / poor was immense

People tapped out on _____ -!

Factories lay off workers _____

Farmers began losing their farms to the banks

October 29, 1929 – _____

Buying on Margin -

Stock market crash!

Banks close, people lose their savings

Great Depression

WH- Interwar years NAME: _____

1933 – 25% of Americans unemployed
Over 9 million people lost their entire savings!

Effects

Americans demand to have their loans paid back – ASAP!
World trade stopped. _____ placed on European goods.....that backfired!
Americans stopped investing in Europe
Every country hurt
Franklin Delano Roosevelt – _____ - __ -
Creates jobs for the unemployed
FDR becomes the leader of democracy in a world threatened by brutal dictators.

The Russian Revolution

Background: Pre-Revolutionary Russia

100 yrs. in the making
_____ very oppressive
Small revolts by army officers and different revolutionary groups
1881- Tsar Alexander II _____ b/c he didn't reform fast enough
Tsar Alexander III halted all reforms!
Tsar' power is absolute!

Oppressed all non-Russians.
Russian official language.
Jews were persecuted.

Causes

Russia industrializes quickly.
Russia became the _____ largest producer of steel but still lagged behind in other areas.
Trans-Siberian RR finished in 1916.
Industrialization – bad working conditions, low wages, child labor
Unions outlawed
Workers begin going on strike!
Agitation from revolutionaries
Follow the beliefs of _____
_____ - of the workers will rise up and overthrow the tsar and then rule the nation.
1903 – Russian Marxist split into 2 groups
_____ (conservative) and _____
(Radical)

WH- Interwar years NAME: _____

Bolsheviks wanted a small minority to rise up for the "majority"
_____ - was their leader

Causes / Tsars Weaknesses Exposed

Russo-Japanese War – Japan beats Russia

(_____) / Embarrassing
_____ (Jan., 1905)

workers approach palace asking for reforms

Shot down by soldiers

_____ (Romanov) –wouldn't surrender any power,
liked tradition

Created the Duma but quickly dissolved it!

Causes: World War I: "The Last Straw"

Not prepared, many died

Generals were weak, troops were poorly trained, ill equipped

Tsar and military leadership reveals Russia's weaknesses.

1915 - Nicholas moves to war front

Alexandra runs govt.

Causes: Alexandra: The Power Behind the Throne

Advised by _____ – a monk claiming to have
magical healing powers

Heals son - Given political power

The Collapse of the Imperial Government

Rasputin assassinated in December of 1916

The March Revolution (1917)

Workers on strike

Soldiers join in

Nicholas II steps down

Provisional Govt. – leaders of Duma

Terrible decision to continue in WWI

Revolutionaries formed _____ - - local councils of workers,
peasants, soldiers

Many began having more power than the govt.

Bolshevik Revolution

Bolsheviks –take over _____ in many cities.

"Peace, Land and Bread!"

Topple Provisional Govt. in a _____

Bolsheviks make Russia a _____

Gives farmland to the peasants and the factories to the workers

Russia signs Treaty of Brest-Litovsk w/ Germany

OUT OF _____

WH- Interwar years NAME: _____

Land given to Germany formed into new countries (Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Ukraine)

Russians are furious with the Bolsheviks over this and what happened to the Romanovs! (_____)

Effects

Civil War

Reds vs. Whites

Reds – Communists led by _____

Whites – opposed _____ and end of war (wanted democracy, Czarist rule, or other socialism)

Whites not united in their cause

U.S. and Allies help _____

Communists distrust West

Lasted 3 years – _____ - win

14 million Russians died in the 3 years of fighting & the famine that followed.

Red Army crushed all opposition / proved that they could keep power!

A state controlled society is created that will last for decades!

Effects

Lenin's Ideas

Tries to rebuild economy

Peasants allowed to sell extra crops, some factories are privately owned, major factories / financial institutions controlled by _____--.

Organized Russia into several republics under a central government (_____)

They renamed themselves the “_____”

“Classless society that would exist after the workers revolted” – Karl Marx

Reality – Communist held all the power. Lenin was the dictator of the Communist Party, not a dictator of the proletariat.

Lenin – Stalin

Lenin suffers a stroke in 1922

Leon Trotsky vs. General Secretary of the Communist Party _____ - “Man of Steel”

1929 – Trotsky forced into exile in Mexico. He will later be assassinated.

Stalin now held absolute power in Russia!

The Rise of Fascism

Nations Look For Answer

* Some democracies (USA, GB, FR) remain strong despite the Depression

* Other nations lost faith in their governments and turn to an extreme form of govt. called _____!

...Want the economy to improve

...Punish those who put them in this predicament

WH- Interwar years NAME: _____

...Restore their _____

A Definition of Fascism

Fascism – a political (government) philosophy

- Glorifies the _____
 - Strong ruler
 - Aggressive form of nationalism – nation’s cause is to be advanced at all costs
 - Country has _____ - over every aspect of everyone’s lives
 - No individuality
- * Uniforms, salutes, rallies
**Italian word for “union of forces”

Communism vs. Fascism

- Both have dictators who allow only _____
- Both deny _____ rights
- The state is supreme!
- Fascists did not want a classless society
- Fascists were Nationalist..... _____ wanted to unite workers worldwide.

Italian Fascist

- Didn’t get _____ promised them in WWI & economic downturn
People looking for someone to save them
- _____ – forms the Fascist party in 1919
- Promised employment & to restore Italy to its greatness
- _____ – followers who attacked any political opponents
- 1922 – Fascist march on Rome / demand that King Victor Emmanuel II put _____ in charge.
- King decides that Mussolini is best hope for Italy & appoints him. Legally, Mussolini becomes Prime Minister.
- _____ – “The Leader”
- Reorganized govt, assaulted those who didn’t obey, built up armed forces, censored the media, took control of the economy
- He never had the TOTAL control that Hitler & Stalin achieved.

Germany / Adolph Hitler

- Hitler was born in Austria in 1889. He lived in Vienna, trying to make a living as an artist until 1913 when he moved to _____.
- He joined the army & served during WWI receiving the Iron Cross for bravery (a very rare achievement for a corporal).

WH- Interwar years NAME: _____

- He left the army in 1919 after spending the last weeks of the war recovering from a _____ attack. When Germany surrendered & was forced to accept the Treaty of Versailles of 1919, Hitler was _____.
- He believed that Germany had been 'stabbed in the back' by its leaders, especially by _____. Writing about his reaction later in _____, he said 'in these nights hatred grew in me, hatred for those responsible for this deed'. That 'hatred' was to have terrible consequences.
- Hitler's political career began when he attended a meeting of the German Workers Party later in 1919, which had amongst its aims: expansion of German _____, and a fight against the terms of the _____.
- It was also deeply anti-Semitic. Hitler joined the party and became its leader in July 1921. He changed its name to the National Socialist German Workers' Party, commonly known as the _____.
- Hitler was named _____ of Germany in 1933 & quickly assumed _____ powers.
- Upon the death of President Paul von Hindenburg in 1934, Hitler combined the roles of Chancellor & President and officially assumed the title of _____, or supreme head of Germany.

The Characteristics of Fascism

1. Powerful Nationalism

- * Nation comes first
- * Constant use of patriotic mottos, slogans, symbols, songs, etc.
- * _____ are seen everywhere.

2. Hatred for the Recognition of Human Rights

- * Give up human rights for the country's need – _____
- * People look the other way or even approve of torture, summary executions, long incarcerations of prisoners, assassinations, etc.

3. Identification of Enemies or Scapegoats as a Unifying Force

- * People are rallied into a unifying patriotic frenzy over the need to eliminate a perceived common threat or foe.
- * A _____ – someone to blame!

4. Supremacy of the Military

5. Extreme Sexism

- * Almost exclusively male-dominated.
- * Divorce, abortion & homosexuality are suppressed.
 - ✓ Tax on bachelors

WH- Interwar years NAME: _____

6. Emphasis on Physical Fitness

7. Controlled Mass Media

- Radio, television, newspaper, magazines are controlled
- Positive viewpoints about _____

8. Obsession of National Security

- * _____ is a motivational tool – people told constantly that they are in danger, so that they will obey
- * It uses organized violence to suppress opposition.
 - _____
 - Accepts the ideas of Social Darwinism.

9. Religion and Government are Intertwined

- * Fascist govts tend to use the most common _____ in the nation as a tool to manipulate _____
- * They mesh religious doctrine, symbolism, mythology, etc., into their policies

10. Corporate Power is Protected

- * Rich _____ & fascist leaders work together

11. Labor Power is Suppresses

- * Labor unions are _____

12. Educated People & the Arts are Hated

- * Open hostility to higher education & academia is promoted.
- * Professors & other academics are _____.
- * Free expression in the _____ is openly attacked.

13. Obsession with Crime and Punishment

- * _____ are given limitless power

14. Cronyism & Corruption

- * Fascist leaders put friends and relatives in high government positions.
- * National resources and even _____ can be outright _____ by government leaders.

15. Fraudulent Elections

- * Sometimes elections are a complete sham.
- * Other times, elections are manipulated by smear campaigns against or even _____ of opposition candidates.

WH- Interwar years NAME: _____