

Standard 7-3: World War 1, Great Depression, Rise of Totalitarian Leaders, World War 2, the Holocaust and the Creation of Israel

Review of Main Ideas

World War 1 (1914-1918)

Cause of War:

M - Militarism: build-up of the military

A - Alliances: agreements among countries to help each other

I - Imperialism: competition to build empires for new markets

N - Nationalism: loyalty to a nation

Allies: Great Britain, France, Russia (a.k.a. Triple Entente)

Central Powers: Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria, Ottoman Empire

- The “Powder Keg” of the Balkans ignites when Gavrilo Princip (Black Hand) assassinated the **Archduke Franz Ferdinand** of Austria-Hungary in hopes of uniting Serbia.
- 3 Fronts: Western Front (fought in **trenches**), Eastern Front, Italian Front
- New Weapons: Airplane, tanks, poison gas, barbed wire, assault rifles
- U.S. President Woodrow Wilson wants to remain **isolationist**. However, after 3 strikes we declare war:
 1. Sinking the passenger ship **Lusitania**
 2. **Zimmerman Telegram:** Germans ask Mexico to attack the U.S. in exchange for land in the Southwest of the United States after the Germans win the war.
 3. Unrestricted attacks on U.S. ships by **u-boats**.

Russian Revolution

- Lack of food and fuel, high taxes, and poor working conditions lead Russian workers to rebel. **Czar Nicolas II** abdicates (gives up) the throne. The workers form soviets to represent their interests, the most radical of which is the **Bolsheviks** (communists). **Vladimir Lenin** is their leader. He takes control of the government and signs a peace treaty with Germany in 1917. Russia leaves WW1.

Russian Civil War

- Not all people support the Bolsheviks (Reds). Civil war breaks out between the Reds and Whites (those opposed to communism/Lenin). Reds win after 3 years of fighting. Russia is renamed the **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)** and is officially communist.

Standard 7-3: World War 1, Great Depression, Rise of Totalitarian Leaders, World War 2, the Holocaust and the Creation of Israel

Review of Main Ideas

Treaty of Versailles

- World War 1 ends when an armistice (cease fire) is signed on November 11, 1918. The **Big Four** (France, U.S., British, Italians) meet to determine the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. U.S. President Wilson's plan for peace is known as the **Fourteen Points**. He wants to be lenient on the Central Powers but the others don't agree. The only of his ideas to be adopted is the **League of Nations**: an international peacekeeping organization. However, the League of Nations couldn't enforce its policies and not all countries joined.
- Terms of the **Treaty of Versailles**:
 1. Germany must accept responsibility for starting the war
 2. Germany must pay **war reparations** (damages)
 3. Limit the size of the German military
 4. Demilitarize the Rhineland
 5. Loss of Alsace-Lorraine
 6. Ottoman Empire divided into mandates (territory controlled by the British and the French)
 7. Austria-Hungary Empire divided into separate nations
- **Balfour Declaration** - the British promise to make a new nation for the Jews in their Biblical homeland (Palestine)

The Great Depression

Problems develop in Europe after WW1 due to the following:

1. Expenses of rebuilding after WW1
2. High unemployment
3. Pay war reparations (Germany)

U.S. had a good economy due to the war and mass production of new inventions, so many Americans bought these products using credit. More people were buying from the stock market too, however they were buying stocks on **margin** (credit). This drove the prices of the stocks higher than their actual value.

Black Tuesday (Stock Market Crash) - a massive sell-off of stocks, causes the prices to fall drastically. It leads to:

1. Banks closed
2. Businesses failed - leads to job loss
3. Individuals loss homes and land
4. Food shortages due to the Dust Bowl (drought)

Standard 7-3: World War 1, Great Depression, Rise of Totalitarian Leaders, World War 2, the Holocaust and the Creation of Israel

Review of Main Ideas

Recovery is led by **President Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR)**. His plan was the **New Deal**:

1. Public works projects to employ people (dams, highways)
2. Social Security Act
3. Government regulation of banks, stock market, agriculture

The Depression spreads world-wide. In Europe, government intervention is used to help overcome the economic problems. Germany has huge problems because they start printing money with no value. This causes major **inflation** (prices rise on items because the money is worth less). Germany is renamed the Weimar Republic. High unemployment and food shortages lead to massive anger and resentment in Germany toward the other European countries. This causes the people to look for a leader to restore hope in Germany.

Rise of Totalitarian Governments

Totalitarian governments are where leaders control all aspects of life.

1. **Fascism** (Italy, Germany): nationalistic to the extreme, dictator in charge, limited individual citizens' rights, people could own property, social class system
2. **Communism** (Soviet Union): dictator, no social classes, everyone is equal, government control of everything, limited individual citizens' rights

Hitler:

- Writes Mein Kampf: blames Jews for the German loss of WW1, claims the Aryans are a perfect German race, and promises to restore Germany to greatness
- Leader of the Nazi party
- Named Chancellor of Germany in 1933
- Bans freedom of speech, religion, assembly, and the press
- Passes the **Nuremberg Laws** (see the section on the Holocaust)
- Encourages **anti-Semitism** (anti-Jewish feelings)
- Goal is to build a German empire in Europe

Stalin:

- Leader of the Communist party in the Soviet Union
- Uses secret police, censorship, ban on individual rights to control the people
- **Five Year Plans** - changes the country from agricultural to industrial
- **Collectivization** of farms - improve farming production

Mussolini:

- Known as Il Duce (The Leader)
- Leader of the Fascist party after WW1
- Uses secret police, violence, ban on individual rights, ban other political parties
- Goal is to build an Italian empire in Africa

Standard 7-3: World War 1, Great Depression, Rise of Totalitarian Leaders, World War 2, the Holocaust and the Creation of Israel

Review of Main Ideas

Hideki Tojo:

- Military general who takes over Japan and invades China and Manchuria
- Goal is to build a Japanese Empire in Asia

World War 2

Allies: Great Britain (empire), France, United States, Soviet Union

Axis Powers: Germany, Italy, Japan

War in Europe and Africa

- Italy wants to build an empire in Africa, so they invade Ethiopia.
- Germany begins to break the terms of the Treaty of Versailles:
 1. Uses conscription (draft) to increase the size of the military
 2. Move troops into the Rhineland
 3. Annexes Austria and Czechoslovakia
- The French and British use **appeasement** (giving in to reasonable demands) to deal with Hitler. At the **Munich Conference**, Hitler promises that he will not take over any additional land in Europe.
- WW2 begins when Hitler invades **Poland**. The Germans use **blitzkrieg** (lightening war) to conquer most of Western Europe. Great Britain remains unconquered, so Hitler sets his sights on preparing for a land invasion of the country. The **Battle of Britain** was the aerial war between the German Luftwaffe and the British Royal Air Force. It included the bombing attacks and raids by the Germans of England to prepare for a land invasion by the German army. However, the British never surrendered, and the Germans turned their attention to attacking Russia. The **Battle of Stalingrad** is the turning point in the war. Russia wins and begins force the Germans back into German territory.
- The U.S. wants to remain **isolationist** during the war, and so they pass a series of **Neutrality Acts** hoping to stay out of the conflict. However, Japan, who is angry that the U.S. has cut trade and seized Japanese money in U.S. banks, decides to attack **Pearl Harbor** in retaliation. FDR declares war, and the U.S. joins the fighting in North Africa first.
- The Allies and the Axis powers are fight to control the **Suez Canal** and the access to oil in the Middle East. Whoever controls the oil wins the war!!!! The Allies kick the Germans out of North Africa and move the fighting to Italy.
- The land invasion of France was known as **D-Day (Operation Overlord)** on June 6, 1944. The allies pushed the Germans out of France and other occupied countries and back into Germany. WW2 in Europe ends after Hitler's suicide. Victory in Europe (**VE Day**) is celebrated on May 7, 1945.
-

Standard 7-3: World War 1, Great Depression, Rise of Totalitarian Leaders, World War 2, the Holocaust and the Creation of Israel

Review of Main Ideas

War in the Pacific

Japan attacks Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. After the U.S. military reconstructs the **Pacific Naval Fleet**, they head to war in the Pacific against Japan. The U.S. strategy in the Pacific is “**island-hopping**” - skipping over large islands and attacking smaller islands to cut off the Japanese supply chain. The U.S. begins winning after the **Battle of Midway** and the **Battle of Guadalcanal**. Victories at **Iwo Jima** and **Okinawa** give the U.S. control of airfields that are within striking distance of the Japanese mainland by U.S. planes. Looking to avoid a land invasion of Japan and the massive loss of life that would follow, the U.S. drops the atomic bombs on **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki**. Japan surrenders on September 2, 1945 (**Victory in Japan - VJ Day**).

Holocaust and the Creation of Israel

- The **Holocaust** (genocide) is the systematic persecution of people Hitler deemed “undesirables”, including Jews, Communists, homosexuals, Slavs, Poles, and handicapped.
 1. Hitler passes the **Nuremburg Laws**
 - Could not own businesses.
 - Could not go to school.
 - Had to wear the yellow star.
 - Could not marry anyone other than a Jew.
 - Citizenship revoked.
 - Could not hold government office.
 2. **Kristallnacht** (Night of Broken Glass) - November 9, 1938. Germans attack Jewish synagogues, businesses, and homes, killing many Jews.
 3. Forced Jews into ghettos
 4. Hitler’s “**Final Solution**” - Jews are sent to the death camps/concentration camps.
 - 11,000,000 died, including 6 million Jews
 - Auschwitz is the largest of the camps
- **Nuremburg Trials** (1945-1946) - 22 Nazis are charged with crimes against humanity.
- **Zionism** - support for a Jewish homeland in Palestine.
- **Israel** is created by the **United Nations** (international peacekeeping organization) in 1948.
- Frequent conflicts between the Arab states and Israel led to several wars, including the Six Day War and Yom Kippur War. This resulted in the loss of most of the

Name _____ Date _____

Standard 7-3: World War 1, Great Depression, Rise of Totalitarian Leaders, World War 2, the Holocaust and the Creation of Israel

Review of Main Ideas

- land originally awarded to Palestinians. The **Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO)**, headed by Yassir Arafat, leads the fight for the Palestinians against Israel
- The Suez Canal Crisis was when Egyptian President Nasser takes back control of the Suez Canal from the British. It builds **Pan-Arabism** (Arab unity) in the region.
 - Camp David Accords - Egypt officially recognizes Israel, the Sinai Peninsula is returned to the Egyptians.
 - **Intifada** (uprising) - a series of terrorist style attacks on Israel by the PLO in the 1980s.
 - Oslo Peace Accords - Israel gives Palestinians self-rule in the Gaza Strip and West Bank.