

CHAPTER 31 Section 1 (pages 897–901)

Postwar Uncertainty

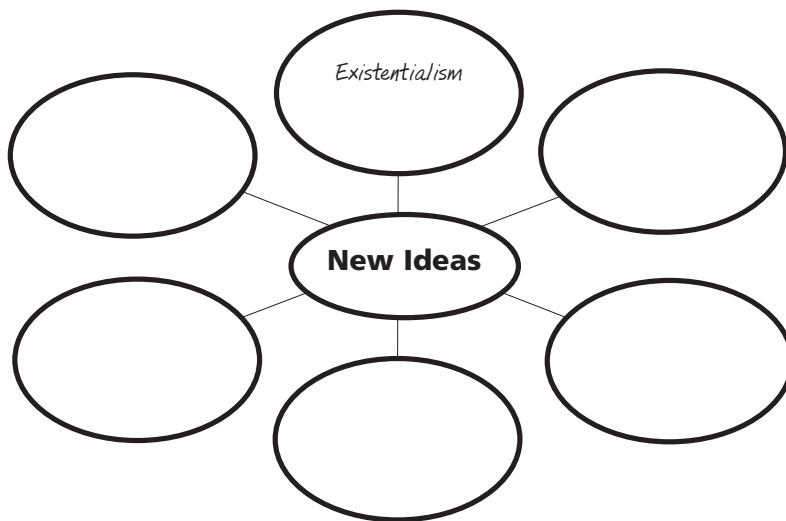
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last chapter, you read about nationalism and revolution.

In this section, you will learn how new ideas changed old ways of thinking.

AS YOU READ

Use the web diagram below to take notes on changes in the postwar period.



TERMS AND NAMES

Albert Einstein Scientist who developed the theory of relativity
theory of relativity Idea that as moving objects approach the speed of light, space and time become relative

Sigmund Freud Physician who exposed the workings of the unconscious mind

existentialism Philosophy that says each person must make meaning in a world that has no universal meaning

Friedrich Nietzsche German philosopher who dismissed reason, democracy, and progress as empty ideas

surrealism Art movement in which a dreamlike world, outside of reality, is portrayed or evoked

jazz Lively, loose form of popular music developed in the United States

Charles Lindbergh First person to fly alone across the Atlantic

A New Revolution in Science

(page 897)

How did Einstein and Freud challenge old ideas?

Two thinkers developed *radical* new ideas that challenged old ways of thinking. **Albert Einstein** completely changed *physics* with his ideas about space, time, matter, and energy. He said that as moving objects neared the speed of light, space and time became relative. That means they change. His idea is the **theory of relativity**.

Sigmund Freud changed the way people thought about the human mind. He said that much of human behavior was *irrational*—due to urges

and desires buried in the unconscious mind of each person. At first, people did not want to accept Freud's ideas. Eventually, they gained wide influence.

1. What were Einstein's and Freud's new ideas?

Literature in the 1920s

 (pages 898–899)

How did writers and philosophers of the 1920s reflect society's concerns?

Many philosophers lost faith in reason and progress after they looked at the destruction caused by

World War I. One group developed the idea known as existentialism. **Existentialism** argues that there is no universal meaning to the world. Each person must give life meaning through his or her own actions.

These thinkers had been influenced by **Friedrich Nietzsche**. Nietzsche was a German philosopher of the late 1800s. He said that reason, democracy, and progress were empty ideas. He urged people to adopt the values of pride and strength.

Some authors, like Franz Kafka, wrote about the horrors of modern life. His novels put people in threatening situations that they could not understand or escape.

2. What is existentialism?

Revolution in the Arts (page 899)

How was painting of this time different from traditional painting?

Artists rebelled against traditional painting. They did not recreate realistic objects. Paul Klee used bold colors and *distorted* lines. Pablo Picasso founded a style called *cubism* that broke objects into geometric shapes. An art movement called **surrealism** showed a dreamlike existence outside reality.

Composers created a new style of music. Some, like Igor Stravinsky, used unusual rhythms or harsh, rather than pleasing, sounds. African-American musicians in the United States developed a lively, loose form of popular music called **jazz**.

3. What two new styles arose in the visual arts?

Society Challenges Convention

(page 900)

How did society change?

Society changed after World War I as well. Young people experimented with modern values. Women set aside earlier forms of dress, wearing new styles that were looser and shorter. Many women also began to work in new careers.

4. In what ways was society more open?

Technological Advances Improve Life (pages 900–901)

What new technology arose?

Technology brought about changes to society as well. Improvements to the automobile helped make cars more desirable and affordable. More and more people bought cars. They began to move to suburbs.

Another change was the growth in air travel. American pilot **Charles Lindbergh** flew alone across the Atlantic Ocean in 1927. In 1932, Amelia Earhart became the first woman to make the flight alone.

The radio was developed and became popular. In the 1920s, large radio networks were built. Soon millions of people were entertained by radios in their homes. Millions more went to movie theaters to watch motion pictures.

5. What major changes came about in travel and entertainment?

CHAPTER 31 Section 2 (pages 904–909)

A Worldwide Depression

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about new ideas in the postwar world.

In this section, you will learn about economic crisis and worldwide depression.

AS YOU READ

Use the web below to record causes and effects of the Great Depression.

TERMS AND NAMES

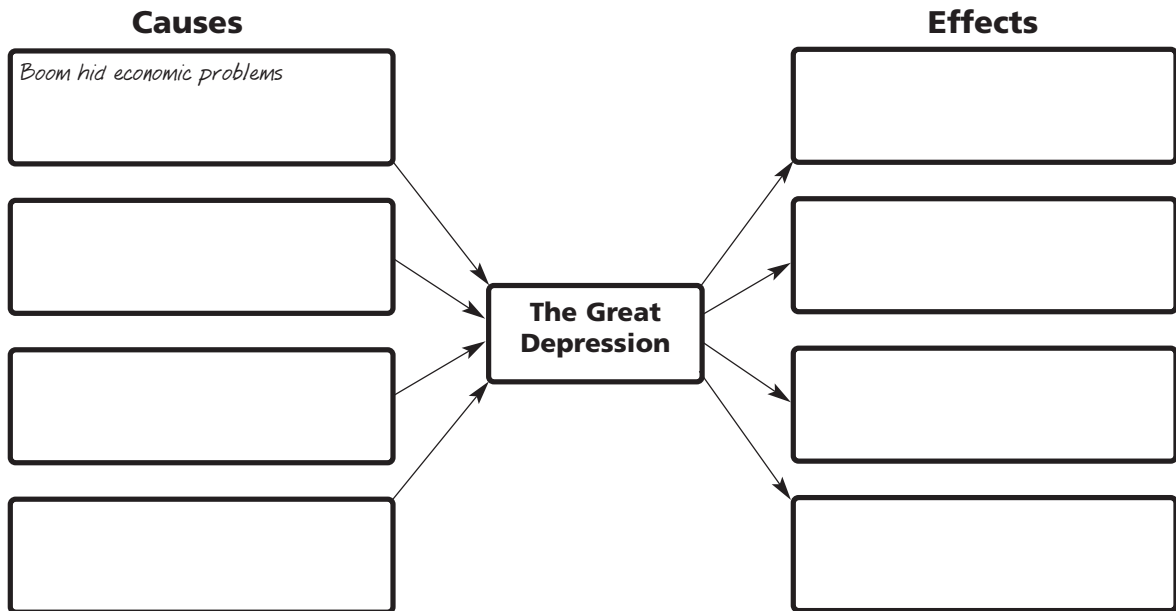
coalition government Temporary alliance of several political parties

Weimar Republic Government of Germany after World War I

Great Depression Severe economic downturn that followed the collapse of the U.S. stock market in 1929

Franklin D. Roosevelt President of the United States during the Depression

New Deal Roosevelt’s program for creating jobs and improving the American economy



Postwar Europe; The Weimar Republic (pages 904–906)

What problems did Europe face after the war?

After the war, European countries were in bad political and economic shape. Even nations that had democratic governments for many years experienced problems. They had so many political parties that no one party could rule alone. Sometimes a **coalition government** had to be formed. This was an alliance of several political parties. In addition,

governments lasted for such a short time that it was hard to develop policies.

The situation was the worst in Germany. The people felt little loyalty to the government. Germany’s government, the **Weimar Republic**, was very weak. Prices rose sharply, and money lost its value. Later, American bank loans helped the German economy recover.

World nations also took steps to try to make sure there would be lasting peace. France and Germany promised never to attack one another. Most countries of the world signed a treaty in

which they *pledged* not to go to war. There was no way to enforce the treaty, however.

1. Why was the postwar situation in Germany especially bad?

Financial Collapse; The Great Depression

(pages 906–908)

Where and how did the Great Depression begin?

The economy of the United States enjoyed a *boom* in the 1920s. But this growth hid problems. Consumers were unable to buy all the goods produced. When their purchases slowed, factories slowed production. Farmers faced falling food prices and slow sales. They were unable to repay loans and lost their farms. In 1929, stock prices in the United States plunged. The **Great Depression** had begun.

The depression affected other countries. Nations raised *tariffs*—taxes on goods imported from other countries—to keep import prices high. They hoped to increase sales by local companies. Unfortunately, trade between nations dropped, and unemployment shot up in many countries. The world suffered.

2. What caused the Great Depression?

The World Confronts the Crisis

(pages 908–909)

How did various countries meet this crisis?

Each country met the economic crisis in its own way. In Britain, a new multiparty government took over. It took steps that slowly improved the economy and cut unemployment.

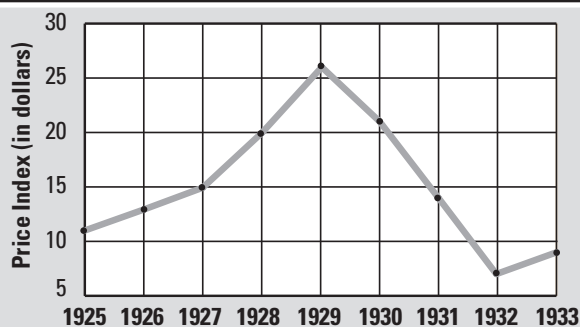
In France, the political situation was worse. After several governments lost support, *moderates* and *socialists* combined to form a government. It passed laws to help workers, but companies raised prices to cover their labor costs. Unemployment remained high.

In Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, the governments played active roles in the economy. They taxed people with jobs to have money to pay benefits to people without jobs. The governments also created jobs by hiring out-of-work people to build roads and buildings.

In the United States, **Franklin D. Roosevelt** began a program called the **New Deal**. The government spent large amounts of money on constructing roads, dams, bridges, airports, and buildings. This effort created jobs for millions. Businesses and farmers also got help from the government. The American economy got better, but the *recovery* was slow.

3. How did the United States meet the crisis?

Stock Prices, 1925–1933



Skillbuilder

Use the graph to answer the questions.

1. How did the average price per stock share change between 1925 and 1929?

2. How did the average price per share change between 1929 and 1932?

CHAPTER 31 Section 3 (pages 910–914)

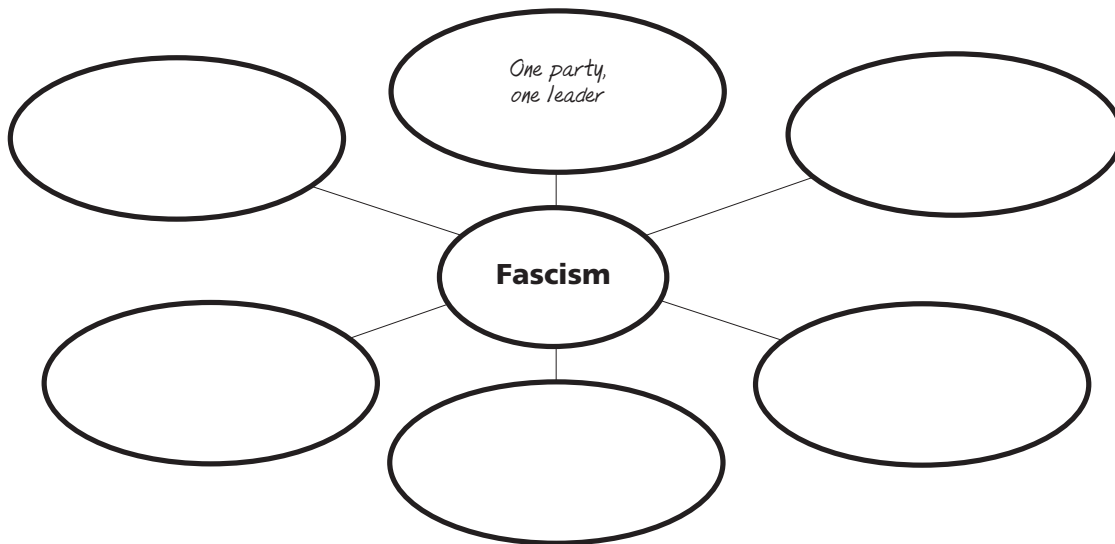
Fascism Rises in Europe

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the Great Depression. In this section, you will learn about the rise of fascism in Europe during troubled economic times.

AS YOU READ

Use the web diagram below to show characteristics and examples of fascism.



TERMS AND NAMES

fascism Political movement based on nationalism that gives power to a dictator and takes away individual rights

Benito Mussolini Fascist leader of Italy

Adolf Hitler Fascist leader of Germany

Nazism German brand of fascism

Mein Kampf Book by Hitler outlining his beliefs and goals for Germany

lebensraum Living space

Fascism's Rise in Italy (pages 910–911)

Why did fascism arise in Italy?

The economic crisis of the Great Depression led to the loss of democracy in some countries. In these nations, millions of people turned to strong rulers to try to solve their economic problems. Such leaders followed a set of beliefs called **fascism**. Fascist leaders were very nationalistic. They believed in authority and built powerful military forces. Fascist governments were controlled by one party, and that party was ruled by one leader. The leader was the nation's *dictator*. Fascist governments did not let their people have individual rights.

Fascism arose in Italy. It started there because people were angry that they did not get more territory in the treaty that ended World War I. Also, inflation and unemployment were big problems. **Benito Mussolini** came to power by promising to help the economy and build the armed forces. He used armed *thugs* to threaten political opponents. The king of Italy decided Mussolini was the best hope to save his dynasty and let him lead the government.

Mussolini became *Il Duce*, or the leader, of Italy. He outlawed all political parties except fascism. He tried to control the economy and outlawed strikes.

1. What did Mussolini promise the Italians?

Hitler Rises to Power in Germany (pages 911–912)

How did Hitler gain control of Germany?

Another Fascist came to power in Germany. **Adolf Hitler** was the leader of the Nazi party. The German brand of fascism was called **Nazism**. He tried to take control of the government of Germany in 1923, but the attempt failed. He was sent to prison. In prison, Hitler wrote a book that summarized his ideas. It was called *Mein Kampf*. Hitler believed that Germans were superior to all other people. He said that the Treaty of Versailles treated Germany unfairly. He also said that a crowded Germany needed more *lebensraum*, or living space. To get that space, he promised to conquer the lands of eastern Europe and Russia.

2. What were some of Hitler's beliefs?

Hitler Becomes Chancellor

(pages 912–914)

What did Hitler do when he became Germany's leader?

When the depression hit Germany, the country was in terrible shape. Hitler was named leader of the German government. Soon, he took the powers of a dictator. He became Germany's *führer*, or leader.

Those who opposed him were arrested. His economic program gave work to millions but took away their rights to organize into unions or to strike. He took control of all areas of life. He burned books that went against Nazi ideas. He forced children to join Nazi groups.

Hitler also attacked Germany's Jews. Laws took away their rights. In November 1938, mobs attacked Jewish people and destroyed thousands of Jewish-owned buildings. This was the start of a process to eliminate the Jews from German life.

3. What changes did Hitler make?

Other Countries Fall to Dictators (page 914)

What other countries were ruled by dictators?

Fascist dictators took control in other countries as well, including Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria, and Romania. All had dictators or kings who ruled like dictators. Only Czechoslovakia remained as a democracy in eastern Europe.

Elsewhere in Europe, only in nations with strong democratic traditions—Britain, France and the Scandinavian countries—did democracy survive.

4. Why did democracy survive in some countries?

CHAPTER 31 Section 4 (pages 915–919)

Aggressors Invade Nations

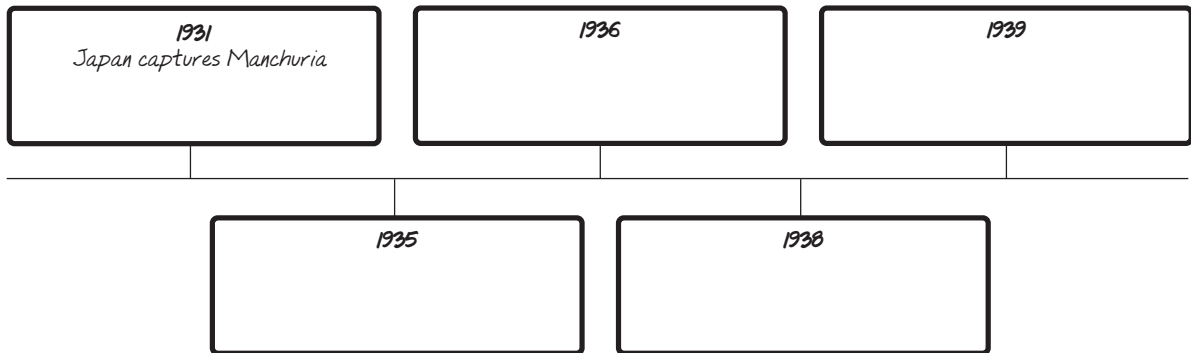
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the rise of fascism.

In this section, you will learn about military actions that led to a second world war.

AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to show when and where aggression took place.



TERMS AND NAMES

appeasement Giving in to keep the peace

Axis Powers Germany, Italy, and Japan

Francisco Franco Spain's Fascist dictator

isolationism Belief that political ties with other countries should be avoided

Third Reich German empire

Munich Conference Meeting of world powers in 1938 that allowed Hitler to take part of Czechoslovakia

Japan Seeks an Empire (pages 915–916)

Why did Japan wish to expand?

Military leaders took control of Japan during the Great Depression. They wanted to solve the country's economic problems by foreign expansion.

In 1931, the Japanese army *invaded* Manchuria, a province of China. Manchuria was rich in coal and iron. These were valuable resources for the Japanese economy. Other countries spoke in protest in the League of Nations but did nothing else. Japan ignored the protests. In 1933, it pulled out of the League.

Four years later, Japan invaded China. The powerful Japanese army swept Chinese fighters aside. It killed tens of thousands of civilians and soldiers in the city of Nanjing. In spite of these losses, Chinese forces—both the nationalists of the

government and Communist rebels—continued to resist Japan.

1. What territories did Japan invade?

European Aggressors on the March (pages 916–917)

What European nations were aggressors?

Italy's Mussolini also wanted to expand. He dreamed of an Italian empire in Africa. In 1935 he ordered the invasion of Ethiopia. His troops won an easy victory. Haile Selassie, the emperor of Ethiopia, pleaded with the League of Nations to

help. The League did nothing. By giving in to Mussolini in Africa, Britain and France hoped to keep the peace in Europe.

Hitler made moves also. He broke the Versailles Treaty by rebuilding Germany's army. In 1936, he sent troops into an area along the Rhine River between Germany and France that the treaty had forbidden the Germans to enter. The French and British again responded with **appeasement**—giving in to keep the peace.

The German movement into the Rhineland marked a turning point in the march toward war. Also in 1936, Hitler signed an alliance with Mussolini and with Japan. These three nations came to be called the **Axis Powers**.

In 1936, civil war broke out in Spain. The army, led by General **Francisco Franco**, revolted against a government run by liberals and socialists. Hitler and Mussolini sent aid to the army, which was backed by Spanish Fascists. The Soviet Union sent aid to the government. In early 1939, the government's resistance to the army collapsed. Francisco Franco became Spain's Fascist dictator.

2. What places did Germany and Italy invade?

Democratic Nations Try to Preserve Peace

(pages 918–919)

Why did the world's democracies fail to stop the aggression?

At this time, many Americans resisted accepting the nation's new role as a world leader. They believed that the United States should follow a pol-

icy of **isolationism**. Isolationism was the belief that political ties with other countries should be avoided. This, it was thought, would keep the country out of another foreign war.

In March 1938, Hitler moved his troops into Austria. He made it part of the **Third Reich**, or German Empire. This action broke the Versailles Treaty again. France and Britain once more did nothing.

Later that year, Hitler demanded that Czechoslovakia give up a part of its land to Germany. Czechoslovakia refused. The **Munich Conference** was held in September 1938 to solve the problem. At this meeting Germany, France, Britain, and Italy agreed to allow the Germans to take the land. In return, Hitler promised to respect the new borders of Czechoslovakia. A few months later, however, he took the entire country.

In the summer of 1939, Hitler made a similar demand of Poland. That nation also refused to give up land. Britain and France now said that they would protect Poland. But Hitler believed that they would not risk going to war. At the same time, he signed an agreement with Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin. The two countries promised never to attack one another.

The Axis Powers were moving unchecked at the end of the decade. The whole world was waiting to see what would happen next. It seemed that war would break out.

3. What happened at the Munich Conference?
