



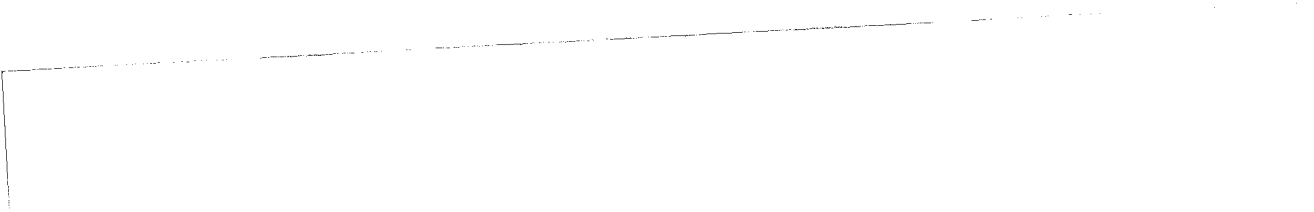
THE WORLD

BETWEEN THE WARS



★ NOTES AND ASSIGNMENTS

Name _____



Years Between the Wars

China:

The _____ will overthrow the Qing Dynasty in 1912.

The party wanted to start a _____.

The new government was _____ and General Yuan was put in charge.

He went against the ideas of democracy _____.

Civil war broke out and China became a nation of _____.

In 1920, a group of intellectuals met to decide what to do. They liked the ideas of _____

_____ Lenin helps China in this effort.

<u>COMMUNIST PARTY</u>	<u>NATIONALIST PARTY</u>
was among the Chinese leaders.	organized the nationalists.
CIVIL WAR BEGINS AGAIN	
April 1927—Nationalists wipe out the Communist Party leaders	
(Mao survived) _____ join the communist movement (_____)	They take over the government in China and are recognized as a legitimate government.
1933—	
Communists know they are going to be defeated, they begin a _____ _____ _____ 100,000 begin the march, 10-30,000 escape.	Kai-shek and his forces follow only a short distance behind. Will pursue Mao until they are _____ _____

India:

Even after WWI, Britain remained _____
Britain passed the _____ which allowed them to put people (Indians)
in prison for as long as 2 years for protesting against the British government.
The Indians people being unhappy about this _____
British troops fired on the peaceful crowd (non-stop for 10 minutes)

This is known as the _____

This event set the stage for _____ to
emerge as the leader of the _____

Please read the following biography about Gandhi. You and a partner will be writing an obituary for Gandhi that describes his life. Get the paper from the front of the room when you are ready to write your obituary.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born in 1869 in India and was murdered in 1948 by the fanatic Hindu Nathuram Godsey. Gandhi was a Hindu as well and born in the second highest cast. Hindus hold the belief that people get born in a cast in which they stay their whole life. When their behavior according to the religious rules of Hinduism is good they get in a higher cast in their next life. On the other hand, if they behave badly they get in a lower cast. There are also the Untouchables or people without a cast. People from other casts treat them badly and very often would not even touch them. They live in the biggest poverty and have hardly any chances to live a good life.

In the time Gandhi was born India was a colony of the British Empire. The British ruled the country for several hundred years. Many people lived in great poverty because the British took all the wealth. After school Gandhi went to London and studied Law in an university. He became a lawyer. Shortly after he was back in India an Indian firm wanted him to go to South Africa where he worked for them. In South Africa the Indians were not welcome by the white settlers. One day Gandhi got pushed out of the train when he refused to leave his seat for a white person. It was then that decided never to be pushed down again and to fight for the rights of minorities. He started to lead the Indian workers in South Africa and fought for their rights. He made a very important rule for himself which he used his whole life: never to use violence in his fights, even if others would use violence against him. So he started to fight for the rights of Indian workers in South Africa and he had great success. And he never used violence.

He started a project (ashram) where people from different religions lived together in peace and freedom. He never made no secrets of anything and was a nice and friendly person throughout his whole life. When he came back to India crowds were already waiting and cheering for him at the harbor and people celebrated his arrival. But that did not make him happy. He wanted to live like most of the people in India: out in the countryside and poor. He wanted to be one of them, one of the country he was born in but was away from for so long. So he started traveling through the country by train in the third class wagons. There he saw a lot of India and a lot of the ways how people lived and worked there. Very soon he became the leader of the Indian Campaign for Home-Rule. The Indians loved him because he was so close to them. He lived in the country and lived an easy life of joy and satisfaction. And he started spinning. He continued spinning for the rest of his life from then on. He had the opinion that a lot of poverty in India was the result of all the clothes that were produced in and

imported from Great Britain to India. Since spinning used to be a common job for people in the Indian villages, Gandhi believed that these imported goods destroyed great parts of India's economy and thus many people lost their work. Gandhi encouraged the people to start spinning again if they do not have anything better to do because so they could make some money and would produce something. One day - as a symbolic event - he asked his followers on a big meeting to throw all their British clothes on a big fire. He encouraged them not to buy any more British clothes but to produce and buy their own Indian clothes. After that many people started to boycott British goods. People in the British factories got unemployed but more people in India had something to do. That was only one step to India's independence from the British.

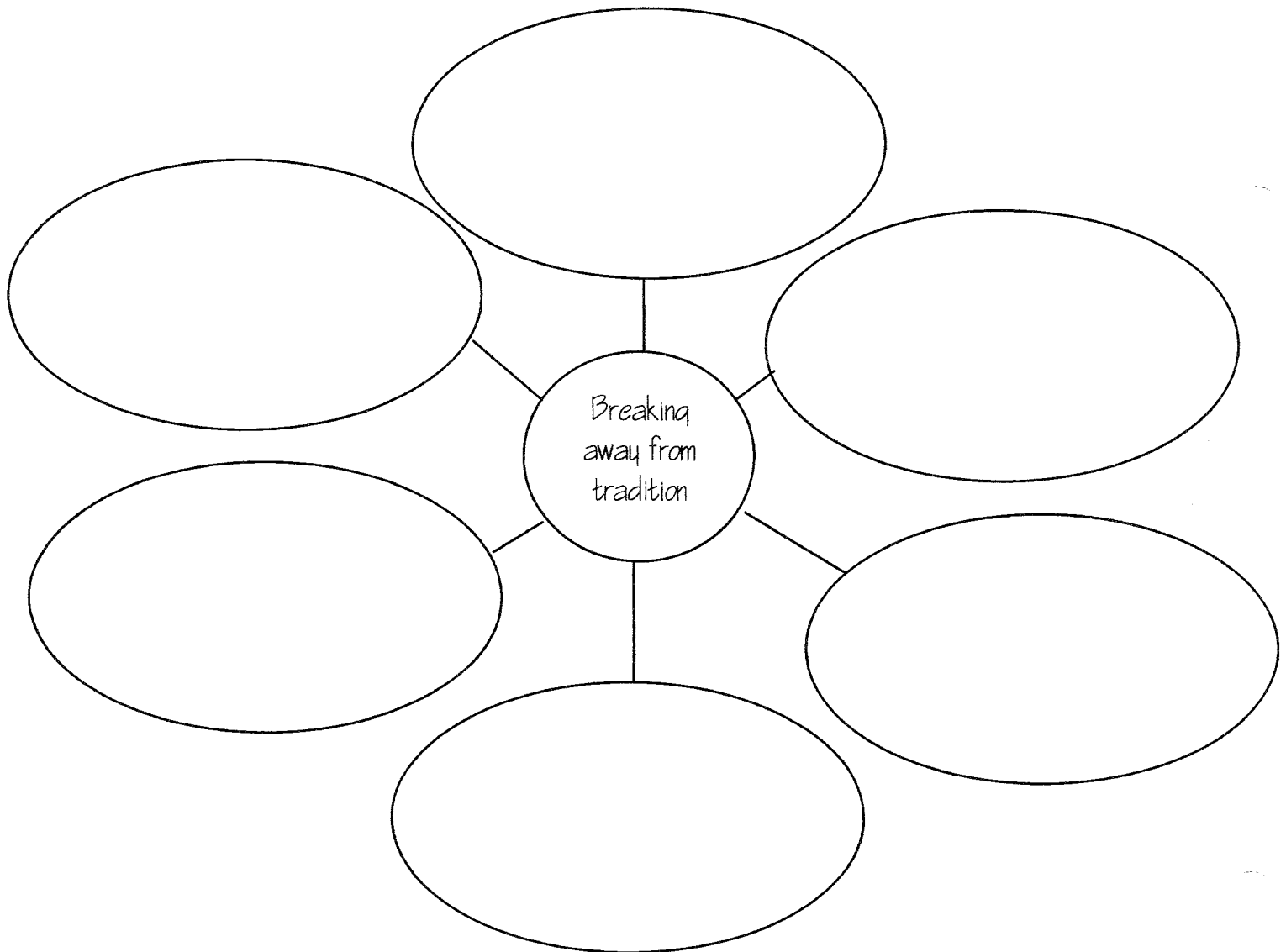
Another very important step to independence was that he asked the whole nation to strike for one day. And they did. Nothing worked on that day. There was virtually no traffic, mail was not delivered, factories were not working and - for the British a very important thing - the telegraph lines did not work and the British in India were cut off their mother country. It was then that they first realized Gandhi's power in India. There was another very important event on India's way to independence. The British had control of the salt that was taken out of the sea. Indians had to pay taxes for the salt nobody could live without. Gandhi thought that the rule over the salt industry was one of the British basics to rule India. He started a march over 140 miles (about 200 kilometers) to the ocean. When he started, Gandhi had only a few hundred followers but when they reached the sea they were a group of many thousands of people. People from many villages which they came by decided to walk with them. When they arrived at the sea Gandhi took a handful of salt. That was a symbolic action and he asked everybody to do the same. After the police "cleaned" them all away from the beach they decided to walk into the salt factories and take salt from there. The British ordered soldiers to stand before the gate to the factories and not let anyone in. The protesters walked to them and tried to walk in, only five at a time. And the soldiers hit them all until they could not walk any further. Women picked them up and took them away. No one on the side of the protesters used violence.

Most of Gandhi's actions were a great success. The reason was that the British did not know how to act against an enemy who does not use violence. But it was very important as well that the media all over the world talked about Gandhi and his actions because otherwise there would not have been enough public pressure upon the British officials. More and more people everywhere in the world agreed with Gandhi when they saw the British violence against the non-violent people. And they loved him because he was so close to the people in his country. To work together with the press and to have no secrets was one of the important things of his work. Gandhi went to jail very often in his life. He was arrested several times in South Africa as well as in India. He used the time in jail to think and plan other actions. He also used the time to think about how he could help the Untouchables. He was a religious man and believed in casts but he did not think that God wanted Untouchables to have no rights. He went for long walks through India to collect money for the Untouchables and he fought for their rights his whole life. He also fought for the peaceful understanding of different religions. When fights broke out between Hindus and Moslems he tried to talk to them and when that did not help he started to fast which he did a lot of times in his life. Once he nearly fasted to death when Hindus and Moslems fought against each other. Then the fights stopped and the two religions started to live together in peace again. He also fasted when he heard of violence against the British or against soldiers or policemen. Violence made him very sad and he had more than once the feeling that all he had done was useless when people fought each other again.

When people came to him and said that it would be their right to kill someone if that person had killed their son or wife Gandhi used to reply: "An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind". During the Second World War Britain did not have much power to keep India as a colony anymore and they started to talk about independence. After the war, in 1947 India got finally independent and the British left the country. But Gandhi did not feel like celebrating because religious fights broke out again. But with his speeches to the people and finally with his fast he stopped the violence and people lived together again. But India was divided into India and Pakistan. Pakistan was the part where most people were Muslims and India was the part with mainly Hindus. Gandhi did not want to divide the country but he could not help it. Shortly after his last fast with which he stopped the religious violence a fanatic Hindu shot him at his daily prayer.

Achievement	Who did it
Proposed the theory of relativity	
Made the first successful flight from New York to Paris	
Wrote about unconscious drives of the conscious mind	
First woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean	

Use your book to fill in the chart below with developments in literature and the arts that broke away from tradition. (pp.796-797) (who did what and why)



POST WWI PROBLEMS:

Money:

Combined total cost of the war: _____—every major European country was _____
 Only 2 countries had come out of the war in better economic shape:

Germany:

The new democratic government that was set up in Germany in 1919:

 They were the ones who had signed the Treaty of Versailles
 Everyone is mad at them, _____
 Try to pay off the cost of the war by _____
 people have no money
 So . . . The government _____ . . .
 HELLLLLOOO?!?!?! (this causes major inflation)



United States:

Black Tuesday—_____
 President Roosevelt introduces the New Deal



Results:

British effected by stock market crash, their economy goes down the toilet
 People begin to loose faith in _____ they are starving to death!
 Lots of people start thinking that _____ is the way to go.
 Other people think _____ is a good thing:

Fascism—_____

“Hungry men are angry men”

On a Spring Evening in the early 1930s during the Great Depression, you are one of the thousands of Germans gathered at an outdoor stadium in Munich. You are unemployed; your country is suffering. Like everyone else, you have come to this mass meeting to hear two politicians campaigning for office. The main points of their speeches are listed below:



CANDIDATE #1

- Remember Germany's long and glorious past
- We need a strong effective leader
- Rebuild the army to protect against enemies
- Regain lands taken unfairly from us
- Make sacrifices to return to economic health
- Put the welfare of the state above all, and our country will be a great power again.




CANDIDATE #2

- There are no simple or quick solutions to problems
- Put people back to work, but economic recovery will be slow
- Provide for the poor the elderly and the sick
- Avoid reckless military spending
- Act responsibly to safeguard democracy
- Be a good neighbor country; honor our debts and treaty commitments

Who would you vote for?

LIFE IN GERMANY SLIDES

SLIDE 1:

1. What do you see in this slide?
 2. What words would you use to describe the emotional state of the people in this picture?
 3. What caused them to live in such conditions?
 4. How do you think they feel about their government?
- ❖ The Weimar Republic was unable to deal with the problems that resulted from the Treaty of Versailles. Many people were angry at the government for even signing the treaty. German generals claimed that Germany had not been defeated after all, but had been betrayed by the communists and the Jews in Germany.
 - ❖ Many nations in Europe were bankrupt. There was widespread unemployment and economic inflation in Germany and Italy. This caused political instability
- 

SLIDE 2:

1. What do you see in this slide?
2. How many Marks is equal to 1 Dollar?
3. What do you think caused the German Mark to so drastically lose its value?
4. What problems does severe inflation cause for a country?

- ❖ During WWI, Germany printed vast quantities of paper money in order to pay expenses. This caused major inflation in the early 1920s.
 - ❖ Germany had spent \$37 Billion during the war. They raised taxes to help pay for it.
 - ❖ In 1923 a glass of beer cost 2 million Marks and a loaf of bread cost 4 million. In 1914 it took 4.2 German Marks to buy 1 US dollar, by the fall of 1923, 1 dollar was worth 4.2 trillion Marks. The middle class was the hardest hit by all of this
-

SLIDE 3:

1. Who is this?
 2. How is he dressed?
 3. Why have people come to see him?
 4. What do you think he has done to appeal to the people?
-
- ❖ Hitler was born in Austria in 1889. He dropped out of high school. He wanted to be an artist. When WWI broke out, Hitler enlisted in the German Army. He became an extreme nationalist. He believed that the German people had been sold out by the Weimar Republic. He was a very good public speaker.
 - ❖ He became involved with the National Socialist German Workers' Party (the Nazi party) in 1921 - at that time it was a small group. In 1923 he led an uprising in Munich that was quickly crushed by the German army. Hitler was put in prison for a year. While he was in prison, he wrote "Mein Kampf" (my struggle). This book was about his political ideas for Germany.
 - ❖ Once he got out of prison, Hitler worked to rebuild the Nazi party. He promised benefits to peasants, workers and the middle class. Desperate people flocked to support the Nazis.

- ❖ Hitler claimed that the German people belonged to a superior “Aryan” race that was destined to control inferior races and rule the world. Hitler considered Jews and inferior race and blamed them for Germany’s economic troubles and Germany’s defeat in WWI.

SLIDE 4:

1. What do you see in this poster?

2. What symbols are used?

3. Who might the man represent?

4. Do you think the poster supports Hitler? Why?

- ❖ Between 1928 and 1932, the Nazis were voted into more and more seats in the Reichstag (German legislature). By 1932, The Nazis were the largest single party in the legislature. The German president, Paul von Hindenburg, asked Hitler to become chancellor.
- ❖ When the president died in August of 1934, Hitler combined the offices of president and chancellor. He proclaimed the birth of the Third Reich (1st = Holy Roman Empire, 2nd = German Empire). He rounded up rivals in the Nazi party and political opponents and had them murdered. He established a secret police called the Gestapo. Laws were passed that made the good of the state more important than individual rights.
- ❖ Students were encouraged to join the Hitler Youth. The organization taught military discipline, patriotism, and obedience. The Youth helped round up “un-German” books, which were burned in spectacular public bonfires. Children attended public schools controlled by the Nazis. The churches forced ministers to deliver pro-Nazi sermons on Sunday.

- ❖ Jews were expelled from all government jobs and from teaching positions. They were also forbidden to practice law and medicine. Because of this, many German Jews immigrated to the US. The Nuremberg Laws of 1935 deprived German Jews of their citizenship and banned marriages between Jews and non-Jews. All Jews had to register with the government and wear yellow Stars of David on their clothing so that they could be easily identified.
- ❖ Nazis organized riots in several German cities where many Jews were killed and hundreds of Jewish shops and synagogues were destroyed. Some 20,000 Jews were arrested and sent to concentration camps. Persecution of Jews would intensify in the years ahead.
- ❖ Hitler's popularity continued to grow. He used his belief in the "Aryan master race" to convince people that Germany had the right to expand eastward and win more territory. He ignored the Versailles Treaty and began rebuilding the Germany military., which employed thousands of workers. He justified this by claiming that Germany had to defend itself against the Soviet Union. By the mid-1930s, Germany was a strong and powerful war machine ready to fight.

Please use your book (Chapter 31) to answer the following questions:

Define:

1. Weimar Republic _____

2. Benito Mussolini _____

3. Adolf Hitler _____

4. Appeasement _____

5. Munich Conference _____

(807-810)

6. List 3 political and economic reasons that Italians turned to Mussolini:

7. List 3 of Hitler's beliefs and goals presented in *Mein Kampf*:

8. Describe Hilter's rise to power (3 sentences):