

CHAPTER
15

BUILDING VOCABULARY *Years of Crisis*

A. Multiple Choice Circle the letter before the term or name that best completes the sentence.

- The philosophy that life has no universal meaning and that individuals create their own meaning is called (a) surrealism (b) existentialism (c) fascism.
- The American pilot who flew nonstop across the Atlantic in 33 hours in 1927 was (a) Francisco Franco (b) Franklin D. Roosevelt (c) Charles Lindbergh.
- The democratic government set up in Germany in 1919 was called the (a) Third Reich (b) coalition government (c) Weimar Republic.
- The militant political movement that arose in Italy after World War I and emphasized loyalty to the state and obedience to its leader was (a) Nazism (b) fascism (c) isolationism.
- The German-born physicist who proposed the theory of relativity was (a) Albert Einstein (b) Sigmund Freud (c) Benito Mussolini.

B. Evaluating Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below.

___ 1. Friedrich Nietzsche was a German philosopher who found fault with Western ideas of democracy and progress and urged a return to such ancient heroic values as pride, assertiveness, and strength.

___ 2. U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt began a program of government spending called the New Deal in an effort to end the Great Depression of the 1930s.

___ 3. The theory of relativity states that the speed of light, motion, and time are all relative.

___ 4. When German troops invaded the Rhineland in 1936, the British urged appeasement, which means firmly confronting an aggressor.

___ 5. The Munich Conference was a meeting in 1938 in which Britain and France agreed that Hitler could take the Czech territory called the Sudetenland.

C. Writing Write a brief summary of the early political career and beliefs of Adolf Hitler using the following terms.

fascism

Adolf Hitler

Nazism

Mein Kampf

lebensraum

CHAPTER
15

GUIDED READING *Postwar Uncertainty*

Section 1

A. Summarizing As you read this section, take notes to answer questions about new ideas and lifestyles that developed during the 1920s.

| How did the following challenge deeply rooted ideas and traditions? | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Theory of relativity | 2. Freudian psychology | 3. Existentialism | 4. Surrealism |
| | | | |

| How did the following demonstrate the independent spirit of the times? | |
|--|----------|
| 5. Jazz | 6. Women |
| | |

| How did the following change ways of life? | | | |
|--|--------------|----------|------------|
| 7. Automobiles | 8. Airplanes | 9. Radio | 10. Movies |
| | | | |

B. Clarifying On the back of this paper, identify each of the following:

- Albert Einstein Sigmund Freud Friedrich Nietzsche Charles Lindbergh

CHAPTER
15

GUIDED READING *A Worldwide Depression*

Section 2

A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects As you read about postwar Europe and the global depression, note one or more reasons for each of the following developments.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. In new postwar democracies, there were frequent changes in government. | 2. In Germany, the Weimar Republic was weak from the start. |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|--|
| 3. Postwar Germany suffered from severe economic inflation. | 4. The United States had a flawed economy. |
|---|--|

| | |
|--|---|
| 5. On October 29, 1929, the U.S. stock market crashed. | 6. A long depression followed the crash in the United States. |
|--|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| 7. Collapse of the U.S. economy affected countries worldwide. | 8. In Britain, the National Government rescued the economy. |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|--|
| 9. In France, the Popular Front was formed as a coalition government. | 10. Socialist governments in Scandinavian countries dealt with the economic crisis successfully. |
|---|--|

B. Summarizing On the back of this paper, explain how **Franklin D. Roosevelt** and his **New Deal** reformed the American economic system.

CHAPTER
15

GUIDED READING *Fascism Rises in Europe*

Section 3

A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects As you read about Fascist policies, note some of the causes and effects of the event identified.

| Causes | Event | Effects |
|--------|---|---------|
| | 1. Mussolini gains popularity. | |
| | 2. King Victor Emmanuel III puts Mussolini in charge of the government. | |
| | 3. Hitler is chosen leader of the Nazi party. | |
| | 4. Hitler is tried for treason and sentenced to prison. | |
| | 5. President Paul von Hindenburg names Hitler chancellor in 1933. | |
| | 6. Hitler has books burned in huge bonfires. | |
| | 7. Nazis pass laws depriving Jews of their rights. | |

© McDougal Littell Inc. All rights reserved.

B. Clarifying On the back of this paper, identify or define each of the following:

fascism Nazism *Mein Kampf* *lebensraum*

CHAPTER
15

GUIDED READING *Aggressors Invade Nations*

Section 4

A. Drawing Conclusions As you read this section, take notes to answer the questions based on the time line.

| | | |
|------|---|--|
| 1931 | Japan invades Manchuria. | 1. Why did the Japanese invade Manchuria? |
| 1935 | Mussolini invades Ethiopia. U.S. Congress passes first of three Neutrality Acts. | 2. Why did Britain and France take no action against Italian aggression? |
| 1936 | German troops move into the Rhineland. | 3. Why did isolationists want these laws passed? |
| | | 4. What were some effects of appeasing Hitler after his invasion of the Rhineland? |
| 1937 | Japan invades China. Hitler plans to absorb Austria and Czechoslovakia into the Third Reich. | 5. What were the immediate results of this invasion? |
| 1938 | Munich Conference is held. | 6. Why was the Munich Conference unsuccessful? |
| 1939 | Franco becomes Spanish dictator. Germany and Russia sign a nonaggression pact. | 7. How did other countries help Franco's Nationalist forces bring about the collapse of Republican resistance? |
| | | 8. Why did Stalin sign an agreement with Fascist Germany, once a bitter enemy? |

B. Clarifying On the back of this paper, explain how each of the following contributed to the march of aggression:

appeasement Axis Powers isolationism Third Reich