

Heimler's History

Video Guide - Unit 7 WHAP Review (c. 1900 to the Present)—Global Conflict

Written by Eileen Orzoff Baranyk

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS	EXTRA INFO
Power Shifts in the 20th Century		
1. Which countries saw dramatic shifts in power in the early 20th century?	1. The authoritarian governments of Russia, China, Mexico, & the Ottoman Empire were brought down by revolutions.	<p>1-5 Learning Objective 7.1.A The following questions explain how internal and external factors contributed to change in various states after 1900.</p>
2. What happened in the Revolution in Russia?	2. It was a successful communist revolution led by Vladimir Lenin and his Bolshevik party.	<p>2,3, 5 Learning Objective 7.1.A The older, land-based Ottoman, Russian and Qing empires collapsed due to a combination of internal and external factors. These changes in Russia eventually led to communist revolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Russia was industrially behind the rest of Europe and was suffering economically because of it. World War I found them vulnerable and fighting the Austrians and Germans alone. This exhausted their resources and the people took Tsar Nicholas II out of power. This led the rise of Vladimir Lenin. <p>Learning Objective 7.9.I This is a good section to look at to explain the relative significance of the causes of global conflict in the period 1900 to present.</p>
3. What happened in the Revolution in China?	3. Long standing tensions between the Manchurian Qing and the Han Chinese finally came to an end in a revolution to establish a more democratic form of government led by Sun Yat-sen. This led to the formation of the Chinese Republic in 1912.	<p>Learning Objective 7.1.A</p>
4. What happened in the Revolution in Mexico?	4. President Porfiro Diaz, whose reforms had mostly helped the elites leaving a huge gap between the rich and the landless peasants, was taken down in a revolt by Madero. Madero was subsequently assassinated which led to further socialist reforms.	<p>Learning Objective 7.1.A States around the world challenged the existing political and social order, including the Mexican Revolution that arose as a result of political crisis.</p>

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<p>5. What happened in the Revolution in the Ottoman Empire?</p>	<p>5. Viewed as the “Sick Man of Europe” the Ottoman Empire had suffered a series of military defeats and a sinking economy by the 19th century. They had attempted to fix some of this with the Tanzimat reforms but they didn’t go far enough. The Young Turks rose to power advocating a Constitutional Government that was brought into reality in 1923 by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk.</p>	<p>Learning Objective 7.1.A</p>
<p>The Start of World War I</p>		
<p>6. What were the MAIN causes of World War I?</p>	<p>6. Militarism: The massive building of armies and navies, led by Britain and Germany. Alliances: Countries across Europe had created two primary defensive alliances in the 19th century, the triple entente (France, Britain and Russia) and the triple alliance (Germany, Austria, and Italy). Because blame for the war was unclear, all powers went to war under the guise of defending their allies. During the war the names of the alliances changed. The triple entente became the allies. The triple alliance became the central powers. Imperialism: There were bitter rivalries among European countries created by the competition to grab lands in Africa and Asia. Nationalism: The feeling that one’s country was the best and others were not led people to feel that they could win any war.</p>	<p>Learning Objective 7.2.B This section helps to explain the causes of World War I.</p> <p>Learning Objective 7.9.I This is a good section to look at to explain the relative significance of the causes of global conflict in the period 1900 to present.</p>
<p>7. What was the spark that started World War I?</p>	<p>7. Serbian nationalists killed the Archduke of Austria-Hungary, which led to the alliances kicking in.</p>	<p>Learning Objective 7.2.B</p>
<p>During World War I (1914-1918)</p>		
<p>8. What is a total war?</p>	<p>8. All resources of a given state, including civilians and manufacturing, were marshalled in service of the war</p>	<p>Learning Objective 7.3.C & 7.7.G World War I was the first total war. This section helps to explain similarities</p>

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	effort.	in how governments used a variety of methods to conduct war as this was true for both World War I and World War II.
9. How did changes in technology make this war different from all that had come before it?	9. WWI was the bloodiest war the world had ever seen. The addition of modern weapons like machine guns, and poison gas, plus the use of trench warfare led to a stalemate and a war of attrition (both sides just trying to wear each other down).	Learning Objective 7.2.B New military technology led to increased levels of wartime casualties.
10. What is propaganda and how was it used in World War I?	10. Propaganda is when the government shares information that is highly biased & often misrepresents facts to create a strong emotional response. Propaganda in WWI demonized the enemy and kept people strongly behind the war effort.	Learning Objective 7.3.C & 7.7.G Governments used a variety of strategies including political propaganda, art, media and intensified forms of nationalism, to mobilize populations (both in the home countries and the colonies) for the purpose of waging war. This helps explain the similarities in how governments use a variety of methods to conduct war as this was done in World War I and II.
The End of World War I		
11. What was the outcome of World War I and what was the treaty that ended it?	11. The Allies won and the Central Powers lost. The Treaty of Versailles ended the war.	Learning Objective 7.2.B This section helps to explain the consequences of World War I
12. What did the treaty do to the losing party?	12. The War Guilt Clause forced Germany to take full responsibility for the war. They also had to pay reparations (payment for damage). Additionally, they had to surrender valuable lands to the winners, including all of their colonial holdings.	Learning Objective 7.5.E This helps to explain the gains in territorial holdings as German colonies were transferred to the British and the French due to the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations mandate system.
The Inter-War Years		
13. What happened to Germany's economy after World	13. With their industrial capacity diminished and billions of dollars in reparations to pay, their economy	Learning Objective 7.4.D This section explains how different governments responded to economic

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War I?	spiraled into hyper-inflation (this means that their money, the German Mark, was severely devalued). This led to a lot of suffering for average Germans.	crisis after 1900.
14. What was the Great Depression and why did it have a world wide effect?	14. The Great Depression began in the United States when the stock market crashed in 1929. Because the world economy was deeply intertwined the impact soon became global.	Learning Objective 7.4.D Learning Objective 7.9.I This is a good section to look at to explain the relative significance of the causes of global conflict in the period 1900 to present.
15. What kinds of steps were taken by the United States to counteract the Great Depression?	15. Inspired by economist John Maynard Keynes, American president Franklin Delano Roosevelt started spending borrowed money to put Americans back to work on infrastructure and other public projects. The belief was that this would jumpstart the economy.	Learning Objective 7.4.D Following World War I, and the onset of the Great Depression, governments began to take a more active role in economic life.
16. What did government intervention in the Soviet Economy look like?	16. Before the Great Depression, Lenin witnessed the almost total collapse of the Soviet economy. He implemented the New Economic Policy which allowed some free market capitalism into Russia to revive the economy. Stalin, who became the leader after Lenin's death, started a series of Five Year Plans which increased government spending to industrialize the Soviet Union and collectivize its farms.	Learning Objective 7.4.D In the Soviet Union, the government controlled the national economy through the Five Year Plans, often implementing repressive policies, with negative repercussions for the population. During the Five Year Plans, from 1932-33 the Soviet Union experienced a massive famine leading to the deaths of approximately 3 - 7.5 million people. Learning Objective 7.8.H During this same time the Ukrainian Genocide (Holodomor) took place as the Soviet government took all food out of Ukraine.
17. What is Fascism? Where did it begin?	17. Fascism began in Germany and Italy. It is a form of government that is highly authoritarian, extremely nationalistic, and promotes heavy government intervention in economics.	Learning Objective 7.6.F & 7.7.G This helps to explain the causes of World War II Governments used ideologies, including fascism and communism to mobilize all of

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		<p>their states resources for war and, in the case of totalitarian states, to repress basic freedoms and dominate many aspects of daily life during the course of the conflicts and beyond.</p> <p>In facism the supremacy of the state matters more than any individual right.</p>
18. What policy of government intervention in the economy was used by fascist states?	18. Corporatism is the economic policy of fascism that means that every sector of the economy was understood as a separate entity, but ultimately serving the state.	Learning Objective 7.4.D
19. How did Adolf Hitler try to fix Germany's economy?	19. He cancelled payment of reparations and violated the Treaty of Versailles by directing government spending to build upthe military.	Learning Objective 7.6.F This helps to explain the causes of World War II
The Inter-War years in Colonized Countries		
20. What was the expectation of colonized countries who had fought for their colonizer in World War I?	20. They expected a path to independence: decolonization. This did not happen.	<p>Learning Objective 7.5.E This helps to explain the continuities in territorial holdings from 1900 to the present.</p> <p>Between the two world wars, Western and Japanese imperial states predominantly maintained control over colonial holdings; in some cases, they gained additional territories through conquest or treaty settlement and in other cases faced anti-imperial resistance.</p>
21. What movements began in India to press for independence?	21. Indians formed the Indian National Congress (INC) to formally present their complaints to the British Parliament. Mohandas Gandhi became the leader of this movement and led people in civil disobedience against unjust British laws.	<p>Learning Objective 7.5.E This is a good example of anti-imperial resistance.</p> <p>Learning Objective 8.7.I Groups and individuals challenged the many wars of the century, and some, such as Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Nelson Mandela, promoted the practice of nonviolence as a way to bring about political change.</p>
World War II		

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<p>22. What were the causes of World War II?</p>	<p>22. German resentment of the Treaty of Versailles, worldwide economic depression, and the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party in Germany.</p>	<p>Learning Objective 7.6.F This helps to explain the causes of World War II</p> <p>The causes of World War II include the unsustainable peace settlement after World War I, the global economic crisis engendered by the Great Depression, continued imperialist aspirations, and especially the rise to power of fascist and totalitarian regimes that resulted in the aggressive militarism of Nazi Germany under Adolf Hitler.</p> <p>Totalitarianism is when a government has total control over the lives of its citizens, including where they work and live.</p>
<p>23. When did World War II officially begin in Europe?</p>	<p>23. In 1939 when the Nazis invaded Poland because of their desire to expand for "lebensraum" or "living space." Britain and France had said they would defend Poland if this happened, so the war began.</p>	<p>Learning Objective 7.6.F</p>
<p>24. When did World War II begin in the Pacific?</p>	<p>24. In 1937, Japan launched a full scale invasion of China as part of its imperial efforts.</p>	<p>Learning Objective 7.6.F</p>
<p>25. How was World War II similar to World War I?</p>	<p>25. Both were total wars.</p>	<p>Learning Objective 7.7.G</p> <p>This helps explain the similarities in how governments use a variety of methods to conduct war.</p> <p>Governments mobilized for war including democracies like Great Britain under Winston Churchill and the United States under Franklin Roosevelt. And, Totalitarian states like Germany under Adolf Hitler and the USSR under Joseph Stalin.</p>
<p>26. What were the alliances in World War II?</p>	<p>26. Axis Powers: Germany, Italy & Japan. Allied Powers: France, Great Britain, Russia, and the United States (the US officially entered in 1941 with the</p>	<p>Learning Objective 7.7.G</p> <p>This helps explain the similarities in how governments use a variety of methods to conduct war.</p>

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	Bombing of Pearl Harbor)	
27. How did World War II end?	27. The Allied powers, bolstered by the United States' industrial capacity, turned the tide in Europe against the Nazis. In the Pacific the United States used a new weapon, the atomic bomb, instantly destroying Hiroshima and Nagasaki, leading to the surrender of the Japanese. The Paris Peace Treaty officially ended the war, but did not repeat the mistakes of the Treaty of Versailles at the end of World War I.	<p>Learning Objective 7.7.G This helps to explain the similarities and differences in how governments used a variety of methods to conduct the war.</p> <p>New military technology and new tactics, including the atomic bomb, fire-bombing, and the waging of "total war" led to increased levels of wartime casualties.</p>
Mass Atrocities During the World Wars		
28. What happened during the Armenian Genocide?	28. In 1914 the Ottoman government accused the Christian Armenian population living within their borders of colluding with the Russians. They forced the Armenians into concentration camps where they died of starvation and disease. However, the Ottomans also burned Armenians alive, gassed them in primitive gas chambers, and drowned them. In total they killed between 600,000 and 1.5 million Armenians in their policy of ethnic cleansing.	<p>Learning Objective 7.8.H This section helps to explain the various causes and consequences of mass atrocities in the period from 1900 to the present.</p>
29. What happened during the Holocaust?	29. Hitler tried to blame the troubles of Germany on its Jewish population due to his anti-Semitism. He felt they were contaminating the purity of the German race. Inspired by the way the world had largely ignored the Armenian Genocide, he started his own policy of extermination. Jews were sent to concentration camps like Dachau and Auschwitz to be put to hard labor. But as the war continued Hitler enacted his "Final Solution" and killed six-million Jews in a variety of ways including the use of gas chambers.	<p>Learning Objective 7.8.H</p> <p>The rise of extremist groups in power led to the attempted destruction of specific populations, most notably the Nazi killing of Jews in the Holocaust during World War II, and to other atrocities, acts of genocide, or ethnic violence.</p>