

What was international political situation like?	<p>After WWI, most countries were disillusioned with war and unhappy with the treaty of Versailles. Treaties were signed at Locarno between countries, especially Germany and France, promising peace. The Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact was also signed between various countries, renouncing war as a national policy. The League of Nations was formed to keep the peace and to resolve conflicts. These treaties gave people hopes for a lasting peace.</p> <p>Although these measures brought hopes for long-term peace, none of these treaties or organizations had any provisions for enforcing their terms. When they were broken, nothing was done. This proved ineffective in the long run.</p>
What was speculation?	<p>As the economy and the stock market improved, people began short term stock buying with the sole purpose of making money. This was basically gambling on the stock market. This was not investment.</p>
What was buying on the margin?	<p>Buying stock with money that one did not have at all; rather, money that is borrowed. When prices began to drop, loaners called in their loans (called "calling in the margin") but nobody had enough money to pay them back. They ended up losing everything they had trying to pay back their loans.</p>
How did the stock market crash?	<p>People would buy and buy stock, speculating, just to make money quick. They bought this stock with money they didn't even have, often. At a point, stock prices began falling, and loners all wanted their money back. Not many actually had the money, so they began selling their stocks. Everybody was selling, all at once, and nobody was buying, so prices fell, and fell...</p>
What was the Great Depression?	<p>During the 1920's, the economy recovered due to production. Eventually, however, this became overproduction, and demand fell- underconsumption. As demand fell, production decreased, created fewer jobs and an even smaller demand- and this cycled. This affected industry as well as agriculture.</p> <p>The Great Depression was a result of the stock market crash and the economic failure. Unemployment rose and so did prices.</p> <p>The Depression started in the U.S. Since the U.S. had been lending money to Germany, to help them recover (the Dawes Plan) Germany was especially hard hit as the U.S. called in all foreign loans.</p> <p>In Europe, people looked for stability and solutions to the Depression. They lost confidence in their corrupt, weak, democratic governments and turned, instead, to would-be dictators who offered an end to their problems.</p>
What was the New Deal?	<p>A relief, recovery, and reform program introduced by president Franklin Delano Roosevelt to alleviate the effects of the Great Depression. It included a bunch of programs that created jobs for people, as well as programs to prevent another depression, such as the Social Security Act (retirement money), the Security Exchange Commission to regulate stocks, and the FDIC to insure banks.</p>
What was it like in Britain in the 20's?	<p>Britain suffered terribly in the 20's. Economic turmoil was even worse than it was in the 30's. In the 20's, all of Britain's workers held a general strike. Ireland also became independent at this time.</p>
How did Ireland become independent?	<p>The Easter Uprising, though it failed in itself, quickly stirred up support for Irish self-rule. Civil war erupted, and the Irish Republican Army fought a guerrilla war against the British. Finally, the Irish Free State (Eire) was formed out of most of Ireland. However, the Protestant northern parts (Ulster) were still under British control. Although many issues remained, such as the discrimination of Catholics in the north, this solution was accepted.</p>
What was culture like in the 1920's?	<p>Immediately after WWI was a time of anxiety, disillusionment, fear and sadness. This was the "Age of Anxiety". With new discoveries like Freud's psychoanalysis, radioactivity, and relativity, people weren't sure of anything. This is reflected in Cubist, Surrealist, and Dada art, Cubism showing a disturbing, alternate view of the world; Surrealism being heavily influenced by Freud, the idea of an unconscious mind, and dreams; and Dada art reflecting the absurdity of the world.</p> <p>The 1920's were also a happy, prosperous time. Culture was spread by technology and fast communication. This was the "Jazz Age"- a very open society. People rebelled against the strict, moral codes of the pre-war Victorian age. Women gained many rights, there</p>

	was economic prosperity, and there were many scientific discoveries.
What is Fascism?	<p>Fascism is not clearly definable. Mussolini coined the word out of a Roman symbol of strength. It was "born out of need for action".</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extreme nationalism- no rights of individual</li> <li>2. Violence- nations must struggle, for the weak were thought to be doomed to be conquered</li> <li>3. Authoritarian rules who represent the state</li> <li>4. Loyalty to leader and state extremely important</li> <li>5. Trappings: uniforms, rallies, ceremonies, handshakes, symbols</li> <li>6. Rejection of democracy and Communism</li> <li>7. Totalitarian state (see next)</li> </ol> <p>While communists believed in a classless society, fascists believed that each class had a job to serve the state. Both were against democracy. Both were usually totalitarian states. Fascism appealed to industrialists, the middle class, the aristocracy, the army generals, the wealthy, etc. while Communism appealed to the working class.</p>
What is a totalitarian government like?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Single party dictatorship</li> <li>2. State control of economy</li> <li>3. Police spies</li> <li>4. Use of schools, media, and other propaganda to indoctrinate and educate citizens</li> <li>5. Unquestioning obedience to single ruler</li> </ol>
Who was Mussolini?	<p>The fascist dictator of Italy. After WWI, there was huge unemployment, even as the cost of living rose. The constitutional monarchy couldn't solve problems, or, at least, people didn't think it could. At the same time, most Italians distrusted and feared Communism. They were bitter and upset after the war, suffering great losses and not really winning much territory. Mussolini was an emerging political figure who believed in nationalism, militarism, and a new monarchy. He offered easy solutions to people's problems and attracted a following. He formed gangs out of his followers- the Blackshirts- who were thugs that beat up communists and holding rallies, becoming quite popular. In 1922 he acted, marching on Rome, and King Victor Emanuel III abdicated made Mussolini prime minister and gave him lawmaking power. Mussolini seized it and became "Il Duce"- the Leader. He created a much more efficient government, especially by setting up state corporations to make up the economy, ran by industrialists- a corporate state.</p>
What were the effects of WWI on Germany?	<p>The economy was ruined, people were bitter from defeat and about the Treaty of Versailles. People distrusted and disliked the Weimar Republic, the government that had been set up when the kaiser abdicated. They said it was weak, corrupt, and even blamed it for the Treaty.</p>
How did Hitler gain power?	<p>Hitler joined the National German Socialist Party and quickly rose within its ranks to Furher. He attempted in a coup, knowing it would fail, to raise awareness and popularity for his party. While he was in prison, he wrote <u>Mein Kampf</u>, a book that held mostly anti-Semitic, nationalist ideology- his goals for Nazi Germany.</p> <p>When the depression hit, Germany was hurt, and the Nazi party grew popular (although many workers turned to Communism, the wealthy, royalists, nationalists, industrialists, etc. turned to the Nazis). He blamed the Jews and the Weimar Republic for problems, telling the people just what they wanted to hear.</p> <p>By 1938 the Nazi party had the majority of the coalition government, so they appointed Hitler as Chancellor and gave him emergency powers. He was allowed to recall Reichstag (parliament) elections, and he did, but the night before the elections, the Reichstag building was burned, and the Communist party was blamed. The assured the Nazis victory. Hitler also had thugs- brownshirted Storm Troopers. They also made sure the elections went his way by keeping communists out of elections.</p> <p>The new Reichstag passed the Enabling Act, giving Hitler unlimited legislative power without approval and establishing him as legal dictator. Right away, he banned other political parties.</p> <p>As Hitler gained power, he used huge amounts of propaganda to promote himself, the</p>

	Nazi party, and their goals.
What was the Third Reich?	Hitler's reign, which was supposed to be a third age of German power, an empire lasting 1,000 years. It was a totalitarian, Fascist state. Propaganda was widely used, especially to educate children with Nazi ideology. Germans were glorified and everyone else was seen as inferior. This state was fiercely nationalist.
What were the Nuremberg Laws?	Anti-Jewish laws passed by Nazi Germany's government to deprive Jews of their rights as German citizens. They regulated who Jews could marry, how they could work, who could befriend them, where they could learn, and limited various other aspects of their lives.
What was Kristallnacht?	A huge anti-Jewish riot across Germany, November 9 and 10, 1938. Mobs, led by Nazis, broke into, looted, and destroyed Jewish homes, businesses, and shuls. Jews were beaten, killed, and many were sent to concentration camps.
What were concentration camps?	A compound where civilians who were considered enemies of the state were detained. Hitler first used these political enemies. After Hitler took Poland, he built camps for the relocation of Jews. They became work and death camps, mostly for Jews, as the Final Solution was created.
How did Japan act to China? What happened?	Japan invaded Manchuria and later began a full-scale war with China. The League of Nations condemned them, but didn't have any provisions to enforce their rules, so nothing happened to them. Japan simply withdrew from the League of Nations.
How and why did Italy invade Ethiopia? What happened?	Italy saw that nothing happened to Japan when they invaded China, so, wanting an empire, they invaded Ethiopia. The League of Nations condemned it, setting penalties such as forbidding the sale of war materials to Italy. However, they did not forbid the sale of petroleum and did not enforce the penalties. Ethiopia was taken and became a colony of Italy.
How did Germany gain military power?	Seeing that nothing happened to Japan and Italy for invading China and Ethiopia, Hitler announced that he would begin manufacturing war materials when he came into power, not paying heed to the Treaty of Versailles. Nothing happened to him. He went to break the treaty further, putting troops in the Rhineland before attempting Anschluss.
How was Austria annexed?	Hitler forced the Chancellor of Austria to put Nazis in his government and then sent in his army. This was clearly Anschluss, in violation of the Treaty of Versailles. It scared many, but no action was taken.
What was the Munich agreement?	After taking Austria, Hitler annexed the Sudeten land in Czechoslovakia, where millions of German people lived. The policy had been appeasement by Europe. Neville Chamberlain of England promoted this, to prevent war. After Hitler took the Sudeten land, there was a response to his aggression. At the Munich Conference, Hitler promised to stop expansion and that he was only trying to protect Germans living in the areas he'd taken. British and French leaders persuaded the Czechoslovakian leaders to give in to Hitler, as Hitler promised to stop expanding after this. However, Hitler soon took the rest of Czechoslovakia. Realizing that giving in to Hitler did nothing, Europeans realized that appeasement was a failed policy.
What was the Nazi-Soviet Pact?	Hitler and Stalin announced a friendship treaty between their countries. This surprised Europe, because they hated one another and because Fascism and Communism were opposed to one another. They secretly agreed to make plans to conquer and divide Poland, that the USSR could take Finland, and not to fight the other. This pact protected Germany from the possibility of a two-front war.
What was the invasion of Poland like?	Blitzkrieg- lightning war. Hitler took his part of Poland in days by bombing their defenses, then moving in quickly with ground troops. September 1, 1939. Britain and France declared war on Germany September 3.
Allied vs. Axis powers	Britain and France were the Allied Powers. Germany and Italy were the Axis powers, forming the Rome-Berlin Axis; it became the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis as Japan joined.
How did Hitler's blitzkrieg commence throughout	The first winter of the war, 1939-1940, nothing happened. It was called the "Phony War". As soon as the spring began, Germany invaded Scandinavia, the Netherlands, Belgium,

Europe?	Luxembourg, and then attacked France. The French had set up defenses- the Maginot Line on their border with Germany, but since Germany came through Belgium, they were not effective. France quickly fell as Italy joined the attack.
What happened at Dunkirk?	The French army had to retreat. It was literally pushed back to the English Channel. The English Navy led every water vessel in the country to rescue French soldiers and bring them across the Channel. This was known as the "Miracle at Dunkirk".
How was France divided?	Germany annexed two-thirds of the country, taking Versailles as a headquarters, and set up the puppet Vichy government in the South. The ruler there, Petain, was a Nazi collaborator, meaning that he worked toward Nazi goals. (Collaborator- goes along with the enemy).
What was Operation Sea Lion? What was the Battle of Britain?	Operation Sea Lion was Hitler's plan to attack Britain. He first bombed key military bases- the Battle of Britain. He then bombed London, night after night- the London Blitz. However, the RAF and the people of London did not give up. Hitler had underestimated them. Eventually, he simply moved on.
What was Operation Barbarossa? What was the Battle of Stalingrad?	This was Hitler's invasion of Greece, Yugoslavia, the Balkans, and then the USSR. Hitler was not prepared for the USSR's resolve or the masses of people they had. He laid siege to Leningrad, killing over a million people, as well as Stalingrad. The Soviets did not give up, and Hitler was stuck there for the winter, when his troops suffered greatly. After the Battle of Stalingrad, the Soviet forces began then to drive the Germans back to Berlin.
What happened in Africa?	At the Battle of El-Alamein, the German forces in Africa were stopped.
What was the D-Day invasion of Normandy?	The Allied invasion, June 6, 1944. A decoy message sent, indicating an invasion at Calais, and Hitler thought that the invasion would be there, so most of his army was there. It was hard for the Allied troops to land on the beaches, though, even only fighting a small part of the German army. Still, they succeeded, and proceeded to liberate France.
What was the Battle of the Bulge?	Germany's last stand, in Belgium. There was a huge loss of life, and the Germans slowed down the Allies, but lost shortly thereafter. Once it was over, it was clear that Germany was going to lose the war.
What happened at Yalta and Potsdam?	These were conferences between the Allied Powers: Britain, the U.S., and the USSR. They first met at <b>Tehran</b> to plan war strategy, including D-Day.  <b>Yalta:</b> Churchill, Stalin, Roosevelt. The fate of Germany was decided. It was divided into French, British, U.S., and Soviet zones. Stalin wanted a "buffer zone" there, to guarantee him security and power. He did agree to hold free elections. The U.S. and Britain both wanted to lead a free, democratic Europe, but they gave in so they would have Stalin's help, especially in the Pacific.  <b>Potsdam:</b> Churchill, Stalin, Truman. They met again, and Stalin went back on his promise of free elections. The disagreement over this would split the Allies. They also decided the fate of postwar Japan here.
How did the war in Europe end?	Mussolini was arrested and killed by his people; Hitler committed suicide. By May 1945, the Axis powers surrendered and the war was over in Europe. Stalin took control of the Eastern European countries and they became satellite nations to the USSR.
How did the U.S. enter the war?	In response to Japanese aggression in the Pacific, the U.S. banned the sale of war materials to Japan, especially oil. The Japanese knew that if they took oil from colonies, the U.S. would attack them, so they launched a surprise attack on the American fleet stationed at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 in an attempt to destroy the U.S. navy. The U.S. immediately declared war on Japan; Germany and Italy declared war on the U.S.
What was war like in the Pacific?	The Japanese had taken many islands. The U.S. used a strategy of "island hopping," taking the most strategic ones and moving on. They were helped by the Australians at the Battle of Coral Sea; by the Battle of Midway Island the U.S. was on the offensive. They had to recapture island by island, pushing the Japanese back to Japan.
How was the atomic bomb used?	The U.S. knew that the Japanese would die fighting before giving up, and President Truman was given an enormous estimate of the loss of life that would occur invading

	<p>Japanese. So, he warned Japanese that they would be destroyed unless they surrendered unconditionally, but the Japanese didn't surrender. So the U.S. bombed Hiroshima, waited three days for surrender, then bombed Nagasaki. This ended the war in the Pacific.</p>
<p>What was the United Nations?</p>	<p>The UN was created by the Allies in San Francisco to keep peace and solve conflicts in and between countries. Unlike the League of Nations, it was given peacekeeping forces so that it would be able to enforce its rules and sanctions. A General Assembly of countries each had a vote; a Security Council could investigate disputes, peacekeeping, and had emergency power. It was made up of Britain, France, U.S., China, and USSR permanently and more (6 then, 15 now) were chosen by the General Assembly every two years.</p>
<p>How was Germany and Berlin divided? What was the Berlin Airlift? What was the "Iron Curtain"?</p>	<p>Germany, and Berlin, were divided into French, British, U.S., and USSR zones. This was disagreed over among the Allies. The USSR wanted to keep the entire zone; the other allies wanted to create democratic states. Britain, France, and the U.S. combined their zones into the Federal Republic of Germany in the west, while the Soviets kept a communist regime in their east zone, the German Democratic Republic. Stalin blockaded the western side of Berlin so it couldn't get supplies such as food, fuel, and medicine. Britain and the U.S. used planes to fly supplies in instead. Eventually- after almost a year- Stalin gave up. A wall was set up to divide Berlin; later, it was eventually united. The "Iron Curtain" was a phrase coined by Churchill referring to the division between the two parts of Europe, democratic and communist, west and east. It became a symbol of the Cold War.</p>
<p>What was the Truman Doctrine?</p>	<p>Containment- keeping Communism within the countries where it already existed. This drew the U.S. into Korea and Vietnam.</p>
<p>What was the Marshall Plan?</p>	<p>A recovery program for Europe that the U.S. led. It was highly successful. Stalin refused to take it, and did not allow it in the USSR or their satellite countries.</p>
<p>What was NATO?</p>	<p>An agreement between the U.S., Canada, and various Western European countries. They agreed to defend one another from the USSR and the communist threat and to keep U.S. air forces and nuclear weapons in western Europe to protect from the USSR.</p>
<p>What was the Warsaw Pact?</p>	<p>A Soviet response to NATO, this was an alliance between the USSR and its satellite countries. It put USSR soldiers in each and was used to control them.</p>
<p>What superpowers emerged after the war? What was the Cold War? What was the arms race?</p>	<p>The U.S. and the USSR emerged as superpowers after the war. They feared and distrusted one another, and the Cold War- a state of tension between the countries without physical conflict- began. Each side worked to arm itself in order to withstand an attack by the other, perfecting nuclear weapons, launchers, defenses, and improving conventional weapons.</p>
<p>What was de-colonization?</p>	<p>After the war, colonies insisted on independence and self-determination. Their mother countries had already suffered throughout the war and did not want to nor have the resources to fight them. They also couldn't afford empires. Backed by the U.S. and the USSR, nearly 100 countries won independence and began working to become modernized. Only France tried to keep its colonies (this eventually was a cause of the Vietnam war).</p>
<p>What is globalization?</p>	<p>After WWII, it became a fact that, because of advances in transportation and in communications, links have formed across borders. Countries depend upon one another for goods, resources, and knowledge more than ever before. Politics, economics, and cultures are linked, creating various problems as well as various opportunities. Worldwide organizations, such as the UN, the WHO, the International Bank, International Trade Agreements, and the International Court were born of globalization.</p>
<p>Why didn't Jews leave Germany?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Some underestimated anti-Semitism. They were shocked when Germans turned on them. They believed in and trusted law and order.</li> <li>● Some left, but went to other countries that Germany took over.</li> <li>● Some felt it was important to stay and preserve the German Jewish community.</li> <li>● Some had nowhere to go, especially after the Johnson Immigration Act, which</li> </ul>

	limited immigration to the U.S.
What was the resistance like?	There was fierce spiritual and physical resistance in the camps and in the ghettos. The Warsaw ghetto's inhabitants put up a huge uprising; they were eventually destroyed. There were also partisan fighters fighting outside camps and ghettos.
What was the Wannsee conference?	Here, the plans for the "Final Solution" were made. Eichmann was put in charge of the Jews. Before this, relocation had been the way to deal with Jews, then killing squads. After Wannsee, death camps with gas chambers, using zyklon B, were built.
Who were the Righteous Few?	The Righteous Among Nations. Some non-Jews helped Jews, unselfishly and at great personal risk. One such man was Raoul Wallenberg, who set up 32 safehouses and shelters for 8,000 children and issued 20,000 Swedish passports. He was eventually arrested by the Russians.
What were the Nuremberg trials?	Nazis were tried for war crimes. This meant that they were held accountable for their actions, even during the war. They tried to defend themselves, saying that they were under orders, but this defense was not accepted. A duty to humanity was put before a duty to the state. This ruling was a precedent that is used even today. 19 were guilty, 3 were set free.
What was the Eichmann trial?	Many top Nazis escaped, especially to South America. In 1948, the Israeli secret service found Eichmann in Argentina and smuggled him to Israel to stand trial, even long after the fact. He was convicted, hanged, and his ashes were scattered over the Mediterranean Sea. This made people aware of the Holocaust, when they had not paid attention to the Nuremberg trials because they didn't want to hear more about the war so shortly thereafter.