

Chapter 31 Assessment

VISUAL SUMMARY

The Great Depression

Long-Term Causes

- World economies are connected.
- Some countries have huge war debts from World War I.
- Europe relies on American loans and investments.
- Prosperity is built on borrowed money.
- Wealth is unequally distributed.

Immediate Causes

- U.S. stock market crashes.
- Banks demand repayment of loans.
- Farms fail and factories close.
- Americans reduce foreign trade to protect economy.
- Americans stop loans to foreign countries.
- American banking system collapses.

WORLDWIDE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

Immediate Effects

- Millions become unemployed worldwide.
- Businesses go bankrupt.
- Governments take emergency measures to protect economies.
- Citizens lose faith in capitalism and democracy.
- Nations turn toward authoritarian leaders.

Long-Term Effects

- Nazis take control in Germany.
- Fascists come to power in other countries.
- Democracies try social welfare programs.
- Japan expands in East Asia.
- World War II breaks out.

TERMS & NAMES

For each term or name below, briefly explain its connection to world history from 1919 to 1939.

1. Albert Einstein
2. Sigmund Freud
3. Weimar Republic
4. New Deal
5. fascism
6. Benito Mussolini
7. Adolf Hitler
8. appeasement
9. Francisco Franco
10. Munich Conference

MAIN IDEAS

Postwar Uncertainty Section 1 (pages 897–903)

11. What effect did Einstein's theory of relativity and Freud's theory of the unconscious have on the public?
12. What advances were made in transportation and communication in the 1920s and 1930s?

A Worldwide Depression Section 2 (pages 904–909)

13. Why was the Weimar Republic considered weak?
14. What caused the stock market crash of 1929?

Fascism Rises in Europe Section 3 (pages 910–914)

15. For what political and economic reasons did the Italians turn to Mussolini?
16. What beliefs and goals did Hitler express in *Mein Kampf*?

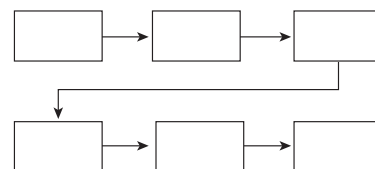
Aggressors Invade Nations Section 4 (pages 915–919)

17. How did Japan plan to solve its economic problems?
18. Why was Germany's reoccupation of the Rhineland a significant turning point toward war?

CRITICAL THINKING

1. USING YOUR NOTES

ECONOMICS Use a sequence graphic to identify the events that led to the stock market collapse.



2. MAKING INFERENCES

POWER AND AUTHORITY What were the advantages and disadvantages of being under Fascist rule?

3. DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

What weaknesses made the League of Nations an ineffective force for peace in the 1920s and 1930s?

4. SYNTHESIZING

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY How did the scientific and technological revolutions of the 1920s help set the stage for transportation in the United States today?

5. HYPOTHESIZING

What might have been the outcome if Great Britain, France, and other European nations had not chosen to appease German, Italian, and Japanese aggression?

STANDARDS-BASED ASSESSMENT

Use the quotation from a live radio report during the Munich Conference and your knowledge of world history to answer questions 1 and 2.

Additional Test Practice, pp. S1–S33

PRIMARY SOURCE

It took the Big Four [France, Britain, Italy, and Germany] just five hours and twenty-five minutes here in Munich today to dispel the clouds of war and come to an agreement over the partition of Czechoslovakia. There is to be no European war. . . the price of that peace is, roughly, the ceding by Czechoslovakia of the Sudeten territory to Herr Hitler's Germany. The German Führer gets what he wanted, only he has to wait a little longer for it.

WILLIAM SHIRER, quoted in *The Strenuous Decade*

1. Why did France, Britain, and Italy agree to give the Sudeten territory to Germany?
 - A. to provoke war
 - B. to avoid war
 - C. to make Czechoslovakia happy
 - D. to make Czechoslovakia unhappy
2. How were the expectations expressed in the radio report overturned by reality?
 - A. Czechoslovakia refused to give the Sudeten territory to Hitler.
 - B. Hitler did not get what he wanted.
 - C. The Big Four didn't come to an agreement over Czechoslovakia.
 - D. Europe was not saved from war.

Use the photograph of Adolf Hitler and your knowledge of world history to answer question 3.



3. Why do you think Hitler had his photograph taken with this little girl?
 - A. to demonstrate his power
 - B. to frighten his enemies
 - C. to make him appear more human
 - D. to demonstrate his hatred of Jews

INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

TEST PRACTICE Go to classzone.com

- Diagnostic tests
- Strategies
- Tutorials
- Additional practice

ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Interact *with* History

On page 896, you chose a candidate to support in German elections in the early 1930s. Now that you have read the chapter, did what you read confirm your decision? Why or why not? Would the candidate you selected have a good or bad effect on the rest of the world? Discuss your opinions with a small group.

2. WRITING ABOUT HISTORY

Write a **radio script** for a report on a speech given by Hitler or Mussolini. Imagine that you have just seen the dictator deliver the speech and you want to share your impressions with the public in your broadcast. Be sure to

- summarize the main ideas of the speech.
- describe the speaker's gestures and facial expressions.
- provide phrases that demonstrate the emotional power of the speech.
- convey the public's response to the speech.
- offer your opinion of the speech and speaker.

INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

NetExplorations: Life in the 1920s

Go to *NetExplorations* at classzone.com to learn more about life in the 1920s. Use your research to create a Web page on films from that era. Consider including

- reviews of the films, including a positive or negative recommendation.
- background information about silent films.
- biographical information about the stars and directors of the films.
- stills and clips from the films.
- a comparison between films of the 1920s and modern films.