

Between the World Wars, 1919-1939**I. Important changes took place in the 20 years between the two world wars (1919-1939)**

- A. In Europe, the war led to a sense of _____ & _____ among nations
1. Many European nations were _____ & _____ by years of fighting along the Western Front
 2. _____ was destroyed after WWI & a three-year _____ that led to communism & the formation of the Soviet Union
 3. The harshness of the _____ created bitterness in Germany who were unable to pay _____
 4. _____ were _____ when they did not receive land along the Adriatic Coast
- B. The horrors of World War I changed people's attitudes about _____; After the war, people started questioning traditional beliefs
1. Austrian-born _____ revolutionized psychology; He believed the mind has conscious & _____ thoughts that affect peoples' behavior
 2. German-born _____ revolutionized _____; His theories on light, _____, & energy disproved many of Isaac Newton's discoveries from the 1600s
 3. New abstract art like _____ cubism (using geometric shapes) & Salvador Dali's _____ (dream-like art) reacted against tradition art forms
- C. While European nations struggled to rebuild & pay for the war, some world nations _____ from WWI
1. _____ gained _____ by selling supplies to the Allies & increased its position as the _____ nation in Asia
 2. The USA was the _____ nation in the world & a major _____ that created (but never joined) the League of Nations
 - a. After WWI, the United States entered the _____
 - b. _____ in factories led to new consumer goods & high wages for workers
 - c. _____ became inexpensive & popular...Electric _____ & radios were popular...Americans enjoyed themselves at movies, sporting events, & _____ clubs
 - d. The USA used its wealth to help European nations _____ their debts & _____ after the war
- D. A World-Wide Depression
1. The Roaring Twenties came to an end in 1929 when the _____, bank failures, & high unemployment led to a _____ in America
 2. The depression in America triggered a _____ depression in the 1930s when international trade declined & U.S. investment in Europe ended
 3. The depression led to a sharp rise in _____ in Europe
- E. The Rise of European Dictators
1. In Germany, the situation grew desperate by the 1930s & the _____ gov't became more unpopular
 - a. The Weimar republic was already unpopular because gov't leaders _____ the Treaty of Versailles
 - b. To pay war reparations & rebuild the country, the gov't _____ which led to _____
 - c. Unemployment in Germany reached _____%
 2. Like Germany, Italians felt _____ by the treaty, had a _____ economy, & saw its unemployment rise
 3. Due to the economic depression, bitterness, & desperation, powerful _____ will seize power in Germany & Italy
 4. These dictators played an important role in causing _____

Germany, Italy, and Japan by 1930

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

- 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.

In the blanks below, describe the condition of each nation by 1930 & explain why dictators would likely come to power

Germany by 1930

Italy by 1930

Japan by 1930