

## UNIT SIX – Chapter 21 – STUDY GUIDE

### KEY TERMS:

imperialism	militarism	nationalism
Archduke Franz Ferdinand	Triple Alliance	Triple Entente
Western Front	Balfour Declaration	Treaty of Versailles
Fourteen Points	League of Nations	mandate system
Great Depression – in industrial nations	Great Depression – in non-industrial regions	
fascism	totalitarianism	Benito Mussolini
Weimar Republic	Nazis / Hitler	<i>blitzkrieg</i>
Revolutionary Right (Japan)	<i>zaibatsu</i>	Rape of Nanjing
Holocaust	Hiroshima	total war
United Nations	Marshall Plan	NATO
	European Economic Community	

### REVIEW QUESTIONS:

1. What aspects of Europe's 19<sup>th</sup>-century history contributed to the Great War?
2. How did the First World War lead to revolution in Russia and the disintegration of several once-powerful empires?
3. What role did the war play in eroding European dominance in the world?
4. How did European and North American society and technology change in the aftermath of the war?
5. In what ways was the Great Depression a global phenomenon?
6. In what ways did fascism challenge the ideas and practices of European liberalism and democracy?
7. What was distinctive about the German expression of fascism? What was the basis of popular support for the Nazis?
8. How did Japan's experience during the 1920s and 1930s resemble that of Germany, and how did it differ?
9. In what way were the origins of World War II in Asia and in Europe similar to each other? How were they different?
10. How did World War II differ from World War I?
11. How was Europe able to recover from the devastation of war?

### UNIT 6 "Big Picture"

1. What explains the disasters that befell Europe in the first half of the twentieth century?
2. In what ways were the World Wars a motor for change in the history of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?
3. To what extent were the two World Wars distinct and different conflicts, and in what ways were they related to each other? In particular, how did the First World War and its aftermath lay the foundations for World War II?
4. In what ways did Europe's internal conflicts between 1914 and 1945 have global implications?