

CST REVIEW

CLUSTER 4: CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR (Standards 10.7-10.8)

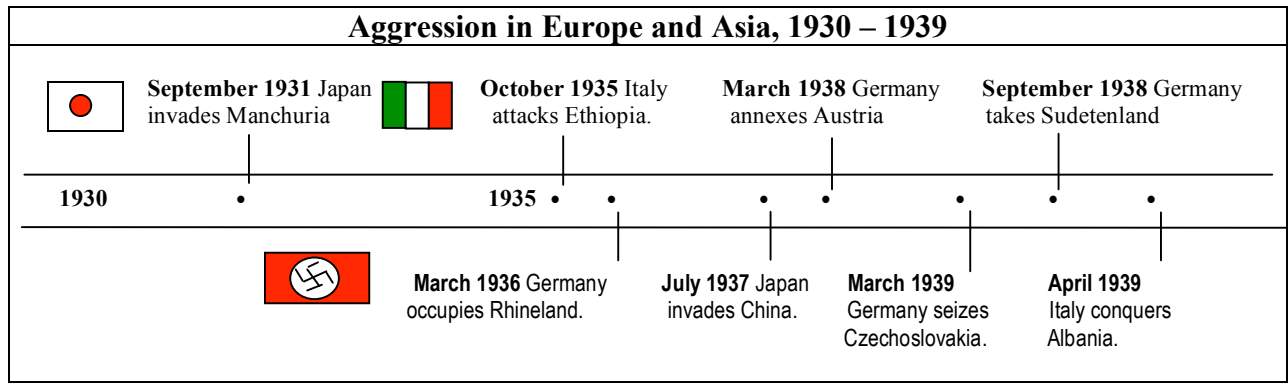
CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF TWO RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONS		
Causes	Russian Revolutions of 1917	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widespread discontent among all classes of Russian society Agitation from revolutionaries Weak leadership of Czar Nicholas II Defeat in Russo Japanese War (1905) Bloody Sunday (1905) Losses in World War I Strikes and riots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abdication of Czar Nicholas II Failure of provisional government Growing power of soviets Lenin’s return to Russia Bolshevik takeover under Lenin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil War (1918-1920) Czar & his family killed – end of czarist rule Peace with Germany under Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918) Bolshevik control of government Russian economy in ruins
<p>1. Based on the chart, form a generalization about why the Russian Revolutions occurred. 2. What similarities exist between the causes of the Revolution and the effects?</p>		

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS FROM END OF CZARIST RULE TO COMMUNIST RULE

- 1891 – Construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway begins
- 1894 – Czar Nicholas II becomes the last Russian czar
- 1917 – Russian Revolution ends czarist rule
- 1921 – Lenin launches New Economic Policy
- 1922 – Union of Soviet Socialist republics formed

TOTALITARIANISM	
Key Traits	Description
Dictatorship & One-Party Rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exercises absolute authority Dominates the government
Dynamic Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helps unite people toward meeting shared goals or realizing a common vision Encourages people to devote their unconditional loyalty & uncritical support to the regime Becomes a symbol of the government
Ideology (Set of Beliefs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Justifies government actions Glorifies the aims of the state
State Control Over the Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> business • labor • housing • education family life • youth groups • religion • the arts
State Control Over the Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demands total obedience to authority & personal sacrifice for the good of the State Denies basic liberties
Dependence on Modern Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relies on mass communication, such as radios, new streets, and loudspeakers, to spread propaganda Builds up advanced military weapons
Organized Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses force, such as police terror, to crush all opposition Targets certain groups, such as national minorities & political opponents, as Enemies
<p>1. Based on the chart, how are individuals in a totalitarian state molded into obedient citizens?</p>	

STALIN’S USE OF WEAPONS OF TOTALITARIANISM	
Weapons	Examples
Police Terror	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Purge Execution of kulaks
Propaganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socialist realism Training of youth
Censorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government-controlled media
Religious Persecution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of buildings Elimination of leadership



JAPAN’S MOVE FROM DEMOCRATIC REFORM TO MILITARY AGGRESSION

- 1922 – Japan signs treaty agreeing to respect China’s borders
- 1928 – Japan signs Kellogg-Briand Pact renouncing war
- 1930 – The Great Depression puts the military in control
- 1931 – Japan invades Manchuria
- 1936 – Japan allies with Germany
- 1937 – Japan invades China

GERMANY’S AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS (UNDER HITLER) and EUROPEAN RESPONSES

- Hitler renounces Versailles Treaty and rebuilds Germany’s armed forces – no response
- Germany seizes the Rhineland – Great Britain urges appeasement
- Germany takes Austria – France and Great Britain ignore pledge to protect Austria
- After the Munich Conference – Great Britain and France let Germany take the Sudetenland

COMPARING FASCISM/NAZISM AND COMMUNISM		
Fascism/Nazism and Communism are two different totalitarian political systems with some common characteristics.		
	Fascism/Nazism	Communism
Basic Principles	Authoritarian; action-oriented; charismatic leader, state more important than individual	Marxist-Leninist ideas; dictatorship of proletariat; state more important than individual
Political	Nationalist; racist (Nazism); one-party rule; supreme leader	Internationalist; one-party rule; supreme leader
Social	Supported by middle class, industrialists, & military	Supported by workers & peasants
Cultural	Censorship; indoctrination; secret police	Censorship; indoctrination; secret police
Economic	Private property control by state corporations or state	Collective ownership; centralized state planning
Examples	Italy, Spain, Germany	U.S.S.R.

Using this chart, please create a VENN diagram comparing Fascism/Nazism & Communism

EFFECTS OF EARLY EVENTS OF WORLD WAR II	
Cause	Effect
First blitzkrieg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fall of Poland
Allies stranded at Dunkirk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 338,000 soldiers saved British forces leave Western Europe
British radar detects German aircraft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British are able to hold off German occupation
Lend-Lease Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. supplied Allies with war goods U.S. decision to favor Allies

WAR IN THE PACIFIC: 1941-1943	
Event 1	Japan bombs Pearl Harbor
Event 2	United States bombs Tokyo
Event 3	Battle of Midway
Event 4	Battle of Guadalcanal
Which event was the most important in turning the tide of war against Japan? Why?	

WORLD WAR II BATTLES	
Battle	Outcome
Battle of El Alamein	Rommel's army defeated in North Africa
Battle of Stalingrad	Held by Soviets
D-Day Invasion	Allies held beachheads
Battle of the Bulge	Allies eventually pushed Germans back
Which battle was the most important turning point? Why?	

AFTERMATH OF WAR IN EUROPE AND JAPAN	
Europe	Japan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displaced persons looking for families Famine Rise of Communism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japanese emperor no longer a god Japanese people humiliated Radiation poisoning from the atomic bomb
Both Europe and Japan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of land and property Natural resources depleted Heavy loss of life Major cities in shambles 	

Historians studying the Nazi's mass murder of 6 million Jews called it "the Holocaust," an ancient term for a sacrifice by fire. Although massacres had taken place before in human history, the Holocaust seemed unique: Hitler and the Nazis had had one goal—to destroy Jews—and they had created a coldly efficient organization to achieve it.

1935 – Nuremberg Laws

1938 – Kristallnacht

1939 – Nazi-Soviet Pact

1941 – The Final Solution

ALLIES
Great Britain
France
Soviet Union
United States

AXIS POWERS
Germany
Japan
Italy

Events of World War II

Europe		Pacific
Aug. 1939 Nonaggression pact between Germany and the Soviet Union Sept. 1939 Germany invades Poland: World War II begins	1939	
May 1940 Evacuation of British forces at Dunkirk June 1940 France surrenders; the Battle of Britain begins	1940	
June 1941 Germany invades the Soviet Union	1941	Dec. 1941 Japanese attack Pearl Harbor; U. S. declares war on Japan
Aug. 1942 Hitler orders attack on Stalingrad Nov. 1942 Allies land in North Africa	1942	Apr. 1942 Allies surrender in Philippines: Bataan Death March begins May 1942 Allies turn back Japanese fleet in Battle of the Coral Sea June 1942 Allies defeat Japan in Battle of Midway
Feb. 1943 Germans surrender at Stalingrad	1943	Feb. 1943 Japanese abandon the island of Guadalcanal
June 1944 Allies invade Europe on D-Day Dec. 1944 Battle of the Bulge begins	1944	Oct. 1944 Allies defeat Japan in Battle of Leyte
May 1945 Germany surrenders	1945	Mar. 1945 Allies capture Iwo Jima Aug. 1945 Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki Sept. 1945 Japan surrenders

CLUSTER 4 VOCABULARY Standard 10.7
Students analyze the rise of totalitarian governments after the First World War.
Bolsheviks
civil
Command economy
Duma
farm
fascism
gulag
human rights
Nazism
pogrom
regime
soviet
totalitarianism

CLUSTER 4 VOCABULARY Standard 10.8
Students analyze the causes and consequences of World War II.
A-bomb
appeasement
Axis Powers
blitzkrieg
Fascism
final solution
genocide
ghettoes
Holocaust
isolationism
kamikaze
Munich Conference
Nazism
Non-Aggression Pact
Pearl Harbor
Rape of Nanking
Third Reich