

## VISUAL STUDY GUIDE

## CAUSES

- U.S. economic growth in the 1920s hides serious problems in the economy.
- Speculation in the U.S. stock market drives up prices
- U.S. stock market crashes in October 1929.
- Crash devastates U.S. businesses, investors, and banks.
- Economic crisis begins to spread around the world.

## Great Depression

## EFFECTS

- In Europe, countries still struggling to recover from World War I are hit hard by the Depression.
- World trade slows and national economies are crippled.
- Political unrest grows.
- In some countries, extremist political groups and totalitarian leaders take power.

## Growing Japanese Aggression

- Social and economic changes in Japan lead many Japanese people to lose faith in their government.
- Nationalist military leaders gradually take control of Japan's government.
- Japan begins to pursue aggressive, expansionist policies.
- Japan invades Manchuria in 1931.
- War with China begins in 1937, leading to the Nanjing Massacre. Japan looks elsewhere for the natural resources needed to supply its war machine.

## QUICK FACTS

## Growing Nationalism and Aggression

- 1917** ■ In the Balfour Declaration, Britain announces its support for a Jewish state
- 1919** ■ China's nationalist May Fourth Movement begins
- 1920** ■ Mohandas Gandhi begins boycott of British products
- 1921** ■ Reza Khan overthrows Persia's shah  
■ China's Communist Party formed
- 1922** ■ Benito Mussolini takes power in Italy  
■ Egypt gains independence
- 1923** ■ Republic of Turkey formed  
■ Adolf Hitler tries to overthrow German government
- 1924** ■ Joseph Stalin begins to take power in the Soviet Union
- 1927** ■ Stalin announces first Five-Year Plan
- 1931** ■ Japan takes control of Manchuria
- 1933** ■ Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany
- 1935** ■ Italy invades Ethiopia  
■ Germany's Nazi government passes anti-Semitic Nuremberg Laws  
■ Chinese Communist Party finishes the Long March
- 1937** ■ Japan begins war with China

## Review Key Terms and People

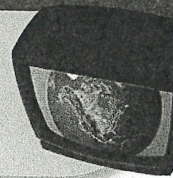
Identify the correct person or term from the chapter that best fits each of the following descriptions.

1. Founder of modern Turkey
2. Action by U.S. government during the Great Depression that led to a drop in world trade
3. Soviet system of prison camps
4. Japanese plot to take over part of China
5. Leader who used nonviolence and civil disobedience in struggle for Indian independence
6. Totalitarian leader of the Soviet Union
7. 1930s agreement between Japan and Germany
8. Leader of Chinese Communists
9. Adolf Hitler's political party
10. Franklin Roosevelt's response to the Depression
11. Wealth or success



## History's Impact video program

Review the video to answer the closing question:  
How do changes made after the 1929 stock market crash help protect the American economy today?



## Comprehension and Critical Thinking

### SECTION 1 (pp. 807–811)

12. **a. Identify** Who were Jiang Jieshi and Mao Zedong?
- b. Compare** How were China, India, Middle Eastern countries, and African countries similar in their reaction to the aftermath of World War I?
- c. Evaluate** What were the strengths and weaknesses in Gandhi's methods for seeking independence in India?

### SECTION 2 (pp. 812–816)

13. **a. Describe** What was the state of the American economy throughout most of the 1920s?
- b. Explain** Why did the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act have such a dramatic effect on trade?
- c. Evaluate** Do you think the effects of the Great Depression were the main cause of the rise of dictators? Why or why not?

### SECTION 3 (pp. 818–822)

14. **a. Recall** What was Japan's position in the world after World War I?
- b. Summarize** Why was the Japanese military growing increasingly dissatisfied with Japan's civilian government in the 1920s?
- c. Make Judgments** What do you think of the Japanese military's commitment to the notion of fighting spirit as a key weapon? Why?

### SECTION 4 (pp. 823–827)

15. **a. Describe** What is a totalitarian dictator?
- b. Compare and Contrast** In what ways were Mussolini, Stalin, and Hitler similar and different?
- c. Evaluate** To what extent were the citizens of Italy, the Soviet Union, and Germany responsible for the rise of Mussolini, Stalin, and Hitler?

## Reading Skills

**Understanding Comparison and Contrast** Use what you know about understanding comparison and contrast to answer the questions below.

16. How were Arab and Jewish responses to postwar mandates similar and different?
17. Did the Great Depression affect the United States and Europe in similar ways? Explain your answer.

## Recognizing Bias in Secondary Sources

### Reading Like a Historian

“The two lines of Chinese soldiers defended either side of the railroad bridge. Facing hundreds of Japanese attackers, they were not cowed in the least, and they engaged in intense hand-to-hand fights with [the] enemies. Nearly all of them died at the end of the battle of the bridge. Seeing their comrades fall in the battle, other soldiers, without showing too much sorrow, clenched their teeth. They fought forward. Even the wounded who were ordered to retreat were still charging ahead.”

—From a Chinese history textbook

18. **Explain** How does this excerpt demonstrate bias? What words or phrases show bias?
19. **Infer** How might a Japanese textbook describe this battle differently?

## Using the Internet

go.hrw.com  
Practice Online  
Keyword: SHL IWY

20. Although Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin shared some characteristics in the way they ruled their nations, there are also important differences between the two. Using the Internet, research how Hitler and Stalin led their countries. Then write a detailed report that compares and contrasts the two leaders. Be sure to include information about how each person rose to power, as well as how each used that power to control his country. You may wish to discuss each leader's goals for his nation, as well as his use of propaganda, threats, and secret police to maintain power.

## WRITING FOR THE SAT

Think about the following issue:

**In the 1920s and 1930s the Japanese military gradually took control of Japan's civilian government. The military's aggressive nationalism became increasingly popular with the Japanese public, but expansion in Asia in the early 1930s led to a costly war with China.**

21. **Assignment:** Why did the Japanese people support their military's aggressive actions? Write a short essay in which you develop your position on this issue. Support your point of view with reasoning and examples from your reading and studies.