Early 20th Century Reading Assignments

AP European History



Nov 19-20 The Russian Revolution plus Soviet Union Text 817-825, 842-849

 **Document**: Lenin, *What is to be Done?* DB p. 253

 ASSIGNMENT 2

ASSIGNMENT 4

Nov 30 ART, Impressionism, Geographic Tour Text 832-838

 ASSIGNMENT 1 **RQ A1,2,4**

Dec 1 Treaty of Versailles and its aftermath Text 838-842

 ASSIGNMENT 3

Dec 2 Rise of Fascism in Italy and Germany Text 849-857

 **Document**: Mussolini, *Fascist Doctrine* DB p. 264

 **Document**: Hitler, *Mein Kampf* DB p. 268

ASSIGNMENT 5-6 **RQ A3, 5, 6**

Dec 3 Muddling through in GB, Fr, and Sp Text 857-863

 **Document**: Winston Churchill, *Speeches* DB p. 278

 ASSIGNMENT 7

 Fascist Aggression and War Text 868-875

 ASSIGNMENT 8

Dec 4 Allied Victory Text 875-881

 **Document**: Eichmann, *Testimony* DB p. 281

 ASSIGNMENT 9

 The Holocaust TEXT pp. 881-894

 ASSIGNMENT 10

Dec 7 DBQ # 5

Dec 8 Unit 7 TEST

**Dec 11 Survival in Auschwitz Due**

1. As you read the documents think about these things.
	1. Lenin: Lenin believed that the people (lower classes) needed an elite group to lead them to revolution. He rejected Marx's notion of a spontaneous revolution. So what does Lenin say needs to be done? Also, remember his perspective....He published this while in exile in Switzerland. He is not in Russia so is depending upon information about what is happening from his friends and other radicals. He hopes to build up enough of a movement that when he returns to Russia....Russia will be ready to revolt. How does this document help build his support?
	2. Churchill: What are some of the main ideas found in this document? What is going on at the time of the speeches?
	3. Mussolini: What is Fascism? How does this connect to earlier ideas?
	4. Hitler: What is Hitler’s struggle? Why does he say this?
	5. Eichmann: Who is Adolphe Eichmann? What is the perspective of this document? How reliable is this document? What are the circumstances in which this document is published?
2. Some cool scholarly articles. Read one!!
* Communist Propaganda
* Hitler and Stalin: Ideas or Personality?
* Was the Treaty of Versailles Responsible for WWII?
* Germany’s Fatal Blunders
* Did the Bolshevik Revolution Improve the Lives of Soviet Women?
* Was German “Eliminationist Antisemitism” Responsible for the Holocaust?
1. Read one of the following TWTTC Articles and write a ½ page review: Not Just Peanuts, As American as Sugar and Pineapples, How the USS joined the Big Leagues, Survival of the First
2. Some interesting movies are posted on my blog.

**CHAPTER 27, The European Search for Stability**

ASSIGNMENT 1

**Define/Identify:** inflation, hyperinflation, George Grosz, *The Pillars of Society*, Weimar Republic, Alsace and Lorraine, Saar Region, Treaty of Rapallo, Gustave Stresemann, Locarno Pact, Maginot Line, Kellogg-Briand Pact

1. Read the section on The Hard Lessons of Inflation. What groups were blamed for Germany’s post-war problems? What caused the inflation in Germany? What social group suffered the most from hyperinflation? Why?

6. What 3 major countries were not originally in the League of Nations? Why for each?
7. What led to the collapse of the League of Nations?

**BPQ**: Why did the peace following WWI actually set up the tensions that will lead to WWII?

**Chapter 26 Re-Visited**

ASSIGNMENT 2

**Define/Identify**: Nicholas II, Bloody Sunday (1905), Father Gapon, Duma, Soviets, Alexandra, Rasputin, Alexei, Alexander Kerenski, Prince Georgi Lvov, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, Mensheviks, Bolsheviks, Women’s Battalion of Death, Social Democrats, *April Theses*, “Peace, Land, and Bread”, July Days, Red Guard, Leon Trotsky, Joseph Stalin, Treaty of Brest Litovsk, Lusitania, Zimmerman Telegraph, Ludendorff offensive, Aprilember 11 1918, Council of Four, Treaty of Versailles, Fourteen Points, self-determination, League of Nations, War Guilt Clause, reparations,

1. Why did the events of 1905 change the relationship between the Tsar and his people?

6. What did the Russian peasants want? What did the urban workers want (what do they always want?)?

8. What was the real purpose of the Women’s Battalion of Death.

10. Who were evolutionary socialists—Mensheviks or Bolsheviks?

12. Read the section on Women in the Russian Revolution. What did women in Russia share with other European women in 1914? Why did they go on strike and demand an end to the reign of Nicholas II?

20. What was France’s main concern at the peace talks?

22. What three empires ceased to exist following WWI?

23. List all 8 of the new countries that emerged in Europe following the War.

**BPQ:** Why did the Peace treaties at the end of the war lead to a second war in 20 years?

ASSIGNMENT 3

**Define/Identify:** Dawes Plan, Young Plan, Great Depression

1. How did economists view the “invisible hand” during the Great Depression?
2. Read the document on p. 841, “The Depression for Women” and answer the focus questions.

**BPQ**: How did WWI change Europe’s role in the world economy?

ASSIGNMENT 4

**Define/Identify:** Nikolai Lenin, Politboro, Joseph Stalin, Leon Trotsky, New Economic Policy, Kulaks, Bukharin, Five Year Plan, “Socialism in One Country”, Collectivization, Comintern, Great Purge

1. What did the hammer and sickle represent on the Soviet flag?
2. Read the document, The Results of the First Five Year Plan. Answer the focus questions.
3. How were Stalin’s purges similar to Robespierre’s Reign of Terror?
4. What institution was severely hurt by the purges?
5. What role did women play in the Soviet economy?
6. What rights were given to women right after the Bolshevik Revolution?
7. Why was abortion abolished in the USSR in 1936? Read the document on this and answer the Focus questions.

**BPQ:** How did Stalin consolidate his power in the USSR?

ASSIGNMENT 5

**Define/Identify:** Fascism, Nazism, Benito Mussolini, March on Rome (1922), squadristi, corporatism, Lateran Treaty, Il Duce, Rome-Berlin Axis, Pact of Steel,

1. What was the appeal of Fascism? What did it promise to the people in its nation? How was it an extension of “mass politics”?
2. Why did Italy feel cheated by the Versailles peace treaty?
3. What two groups did Fascists identify as their scapegoats in Italy?
4. How did Mussolini make peace with Catholics and big business?
5. What African nation did Mussolini invade? How did other European nations respond?
6. What European nation did Mussolini invade and annex in 1939?

**BPQ**: How did Fascism offer a solution to the economic and political problems facing Italy in the 1920s?

ASSIGNMENT 6

**Define/Identify**: Adolph Hitler, Beer Hall Putsch (1923), “Stab in the Back” legend, Paul von Hindenburg, Third Reich, Enabling Act, *Mein Kampf*, Heinrich Himmler, SS, autarky, Ernst Rohm, SA, Brownshirts, Lebensraum, rearmament, Four-Year Plan, Joseph Goebbels, *Triumph of the Will* (Leni Riefenstahl), Hitler Youth, Kristallnacht

1. Why did the middle classes resent the Weimar Republic’s economic policy?
2. What social group would be most affected by inflation? Why?
3. What were Hitler’s three organizing goals for the Nazi state? How successful was he in achieving each of those goals?
4. What two initial actions did Hitler take that were clear violations of the Treaty of Versailles?
5. How did Hitler and Goebbels use the idea of Mass Politics to build support for their policies?
6. What percentage of teenagers were members of Nazi-controlled organizations in 1939?
7. What was a woman’s natural function according to Hitler? (Compare with Mussolini)
8. What is meant by the term “volk”? What is a Volkswagen?
9. Read the document on Racial Purity and answer the Focus Questions.

**BPQ**: How did Hitler exploit German nationalism to gain total power in Germany?

ASSIGNMENT 7

**Define/Identify:** Leon Blum, Popular Front, Ramsey MacDonald, Stanley Baldwin, National Government, Sir Oswald Mosley, British Union of Fascists, Pablo Picasso, *Guernica*, Spanish Popular Front, General Francisco Franco, Falange,

1. Look at the map on p. 858 and answer the questions.
2. Read the article “The Screams from Guernica”. What event is this painting commemorating? List all the images seen in the painting. What is the purpose of it?
3. What changed in Spain in 1931? Who was elected in 1936?
4. What were the two sides in the Spanish Civil War?
5. How did the Spanish Civil War become an international event and a prelude to WWII?

**BPQ**: How did the economic problems affect European politics in the 1930s?

CHAPTER 28: GLOBAL CONFLAGRATION: WORLD WAR II

ASSIGNMENT 8

**Define/Identify:** Axis Power, Allied Powers, Appeasement, Munich Conference, Neville, Chamberlain, Pact of Steel, Non-aggression pact of 1939, Invasion of Poland, Charles de Gaulle, Battle of Britain, Herman Goring, Blitzkrieg, Josip Broz

1. Why were the British and French extremely supportive of appeasement?
2. Why was the United States not more involved in European Affairs?
3. How did Hitler justify many of his early conquests in the 1930’s?
4. Why did Hitler wish to take control of the Balkans
5. Why did some groups collaborate with Nazi Germany?

**BPQ:** How did Hitler use diplomacy, economic strength, and military might to gain control of a large portion of Europe by mid 1941?

ASSIGNMENT 9

**Define/Identify:** Aryan race, Final Solution, judeocommunist, extermination/concentration camp, Auschwitz

1. Explain the connection between Nazi ideology and the Nazi policies.
2. What groups were targeted other then Jews?
3. Why were homosexuals not a primary focus of Hitler’s policies?
4. What was the Final Solution? Why did the Nazi begin to build concentration camps and gas chambers?
5. Why was Jewish resistance almost always met with complete failure?
6. Why did Jewish communities not rise up against the Nazi early in the 1930s?

**BPQ:** Was the Holocaust a continuation of European History or a new unique event? How would Primo Levi answer this question?

ASSIGNMENT 10

**Define/Identify:** Heinz Guderian, Gyorgi Zhukov, “Great Patriotic War”, “Arsenal of Democracy”, Pearl Harbor, Dwight Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur, Operation Overlord, Battle of the Bulge, Battle of Stalingrad, Big Three, “Atomic Wasteland”, “unconditional surrender”, Tehran, Yalta, Potsdam

1. Answer the focus questions on page 884 and 885
2. Although the United States did not enter the war until Dec 8, 1941, what actions had they already taken that demonstrated that they were not neutral?
3. What led to strain and tension in the British, Soviet and American alliance?
4. How did the allies turn the tide of the war in Europe and gain victory?
5. Explain Japanese ideology during World War II?
6. Why did the Japanese believe that they could successful “Defeat” the United States?
7. What was the impact of World War II on civilians?

**BPQ:** How did Japanese and German ideology contribute to the downfall of the Axis powers?

**Common Core Elements:**

* [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.11-12.7](http://www.corestandards.org/ELA-Literacy/RH/11-12/7/) Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
* [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.11-12.8](http://www.corestandards.org/ELA-Literacy/RH/11-12/8/) Evaluate an author’s premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information.
* [CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.11-12.9](http://www.corestandards.org/ELA-Literacy/RH/11-12/9/) Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources

**Course STANDARDS**

Key Concept 4.1: Total war and political instability in the first half of the 20th century gave way to a polarized state in order during the Cold War, and eventually to efforts at transnational union.

1. WW1, caused by a complex interaction of long-and short- term factors, resulted in immense loses and disruptions for both victors and vanquished.
	1. Variety of factors turned regional dispute in the Balkans into WW1
	2. New technologies confounded traditional military strategies and led to massive troop losses
	3. Protest and insurrection in the belligerent nations and revolutions changed international balance of power
	4. War becomes global conflict
	5. Relationship of Europe with the world shifted significantly with globalization of the war
2. The conflicting goals of the peace negotiations in Paris pitted diplomatic idealism against the desire to punish Germany, producing a settlement that satisfied few.
	1. Wilsonian idealism clashed with reality, and democratic successor states emerged from former empires and faced many crises
	2. League of Nations was weakened by nonparticipation of major powers
	3. The Versailles Settlement hindered the German Weimar Republic’s ability to establish a stable political and economic system
3. In the interwar period, fascism, extreme nationalism, racist ideologies, and the failure of appeasement resulted in the catastrophe o WW2, presenting a grave challenge to European civilization.
	1. Fascist states rearm and expand their territory
	2. Blitzkrieg warfare and Japan’s attacks in Asia and Pacific give axis powers early victories
	3. American and British industrial, scientific, and technological power and the all-out military commitment of USSR contributed to Allied victories
	4. German Nazism

Key Concept 4.2: The stressed of economic collapse and total war engendered internal conflicts within European states and created conflicting conceptions of the relationship between the individual and the state, as demonstrated in the ideological battle among liberal democracy, communism, and fascism.

1. The Russian Revolution created a regime based on Marxist-Leninist theory.
	1. In Russia, WW1 exacerbated ongoing term problems and created support for revolutionary change
	2. Lenin’s Bolshevik revolution and establishment of a communist state
	3. Bolshevik takeover prompted a protracted civil war between communist forces and their opponents, who were aided by foreign powers
	4. Lenin compromised with free market principles under the New Economic Policy, but after his death Stalin undertook a centralized program of rapid economic modernization
	5. Stalin’s economic modernization caused liquidation of kulaks, famine in the Ukraine, purges of political rivals, unequal burdens placed on women, and the establishment of an oppressive political system
2. The ideology of fascism, with roots in the pre-WW1 era, gained popularity in an environment of postwar bitterness, the rise of communism, uncertain transitions to democracy, and economic instability.
	1. Fascist dictatorships used modern technology and propaganda to reject democratic institutions
	2. Mussolini ‘s and Hitler’s rise to power
	3. Franco’s alliance with Italian and German fascists in the Spanish Civil War represented a testing ground for WW2 and resulted in authoritarian rule in Spain
	4. Authoritarian dictatorships took power in Central and Eastern Europe in interwar period
3. The Great Depression caused by weakness in international trade and monetary theories and practices, undermined Western European democracies and fomented radical political responses throughout Europe.
	1. WW1 debt, nationalist tariff policies, overproduction, depreciated currencies, disrupted trade patterns, and speculation caused weakness in economies worldwide
	2. Dependence on post WW1 American investment capital led to financial collapse when US cut off capital flow following stock market crash
	3. Western democracies failed to overcome the Great Depression and were weakened by extremist movements
	4. genocide in the Balkans

Key Concept 4.3: During the 20th century, diverse intellectual and cultural movements questioned the existence of objective knowledge, the ability of reason to arrive at truth, and the role of religion in determining moral standards.

1. The widely held belief in progress characteristic of much of the 19th century thought began to break down before WW1; the experience of war intensified a sense of anxiety that permeated many facets of thought and culture, giving way by the century’s end o plurality of intellectual frameworks.
	1. At beginning of WW1, Europeans were generally confident in the ability of science and technology to address human needs and problems
	2. Existentialism and post-modernism
2. Science and technology yielded impressive material benefits but also caused immense destruction and posed challenges to objective knowledge.
	1. Development of nuclear weapons and power
	2. Medical theories and technologies extended life but posed social and moral questions
	3. Military technologies made possible industrialized warfare, genocide, nuclear proliferation, and the risk of global nuclear war
3. Organized religion continued to play a role in European social and cultural life, despite the challenges of military and ideological conflict, modern secularism, and rapid social changes.
	1. Totalitarianism and communism brought mixed responses from the church
	2. Reform in the Catholic church found expression in the 2nd Vatican Council
	3. Increased immigration into Europe altered religious makeup
4. During the 20th century, the arts were defined by experimentation, self-expression, subjectivity, and the increasing influence of the US in both elite and popular culture.
	1. New movements in the arts demolished existing aesthetic standards, explored subconscious and subjective states, and satirized Western society and its values
	2. Writers challenged traditional literary conventions, questioned western values, and addressed controversial social and political issues
	3. Increased imports of US technology and pop culture after WW2 generated enthusiasm and criticism

Key Concept 4.4: Demographic changes, economic growth, total war, disruptions of traditional social patterns, and competing definitions of freedom and justice altered the experiences of everyday life.

1. The 20th century was characterized by large scale suffering brought on by warfare and genocide as well as tremendous improvements in the standard of living.
	1. WW1 created a “lost generation”
	2. WW2 decimated a generation of Russian and German men, virtually destroyed European Jewry, forced large-scale ethnic migrations, and undermined prewar class hierarchies
	3. Mass production, new food technologies, and industrial efficiency created a consumer culture where disposable income increased
	4. New communication and transportation technologies multiplied connections across space and time
2. The lives of women were defined by family and work responsibilities, economic changes, and feminism.
	1. During world wars, women became more involved in economic production
	2. Women gained right to vote, greater educational opportunities, and access to professional careers
	3. Baby boom
	4. New modes of marriage, partnership, motherhood, divorce, and reproduction gave women more options in their personal lives
	5. Women attained high political office and increased their representation in legislative bodies in many nations