

UNIT 9: TOTALITARIANISM
Reading Guide 55: Dada and Depression

Directions: Complete each question after reading.

31.1: Postwar Uncertainty

• **Objective A: Explain how new scientific theories challenged old beliefs.**

1. The horrors of World War I shattered the _____ belief that _____ would continue and _____ would prevail. In the postwar period, people began questioning _____ beliefs.
2. German-born physicist _____ offered startling new ideas on _____, _____, _____, and _____. Since relative motion is the key to his idea, it is called the _____.
3. **Critical thinking:** Why might have Einstein's ideas been upsetting to many people?

4. _____ treated patients with _____ problems. He believed that much of human behavior is driven by an _____ part of the mind called the _____.

• **Objective B: Describe how the brutality of war prompted philosophers and writers to explore new ideas.**

5. Disillusioned by the war, many people feared the future and expressed doubts about _____.
6. T.S. Eliot described the postwar world as _____, drained of _____ and _____.
7. In their search for _____ in an _____ world, some thinkers turned to the philosophy known as _____. _____ believed that there is no universal _____ and that each person _____ his or her own meaning in life through _____ made and _____ taken.
8. _____ wrote that Western ideas such as reason, democracy, and progress had stifled people's creativity and actions; he urged a return to the ancient heroic values of _____, _____, and _____. His ideas had a great impact on politics in _____ and _____ in the 1920s and 1930s.
9. **Critical thinking:** How might Nietzsche's ideas have influenced politicians?

• **Objective C: Summarize new styles in art and music.**

10. Artists rebelled against earlier _____ styles of painting. They wanted to depict the inner world of _____ and _____ rather than show realistic representations of objects.
11. _____, an art movement that sought to link the world of _____ with _____, was inspired by _____'s ideas.
12. In both classical and popular music, composers moved away from _____ styles.
13. A new popular musical style called _____ emerged in the United States. It was developed by musicians, mainly _____, in _____, _____, and _____.

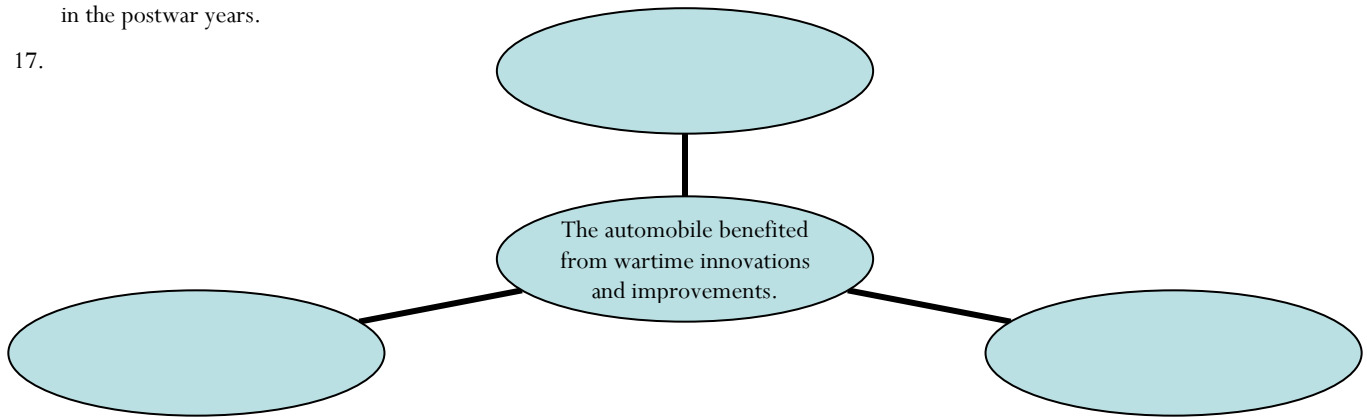
• **Objective D: Identify the changing roles of women.**

14. Their work in the war effort was decisive in helping women win the right _____.
15. **Critical thinking:** How did the changes in women's clothes, makeup, and behavior reflect their changing roles?

• **Objective E: Trace new technological advances.**

16. During World War I, scientists developed new _____ and _____ that helped millions of people in the postwar years.

17.



18. The auto also affected where people _____ and _____. People moved to _____ and commuted to work in the cities.

19. _____ became an objective after the war.

20. In 1920, the world's first commercial _____ began broadcasting.

21. _____ were also a major industry in the 1920s. The king of _____'s silent screen was the English-born _____.

22. **Critical thinking:** Which post-war technological advance do you think had the greatest effect on society?

31.2: A Worldwide Depression

• **Objective A: Describe the impact of World War I on postwar Europe.**

23. By the late 1920s, European nations were _____ war-torn economies. They were aided by loans from the far more prosperous _____. Only _____ and _____ came out of the war in better financial shape than before.

24. The Great War left every major European country nearly _____ and Europe's domination in world affairs _____ after the war.

25. War's end saw the sudden rise of new _____. From 1914 to 1918, Europe's last _____ had been overthrown.

26. Define *coalition government*:

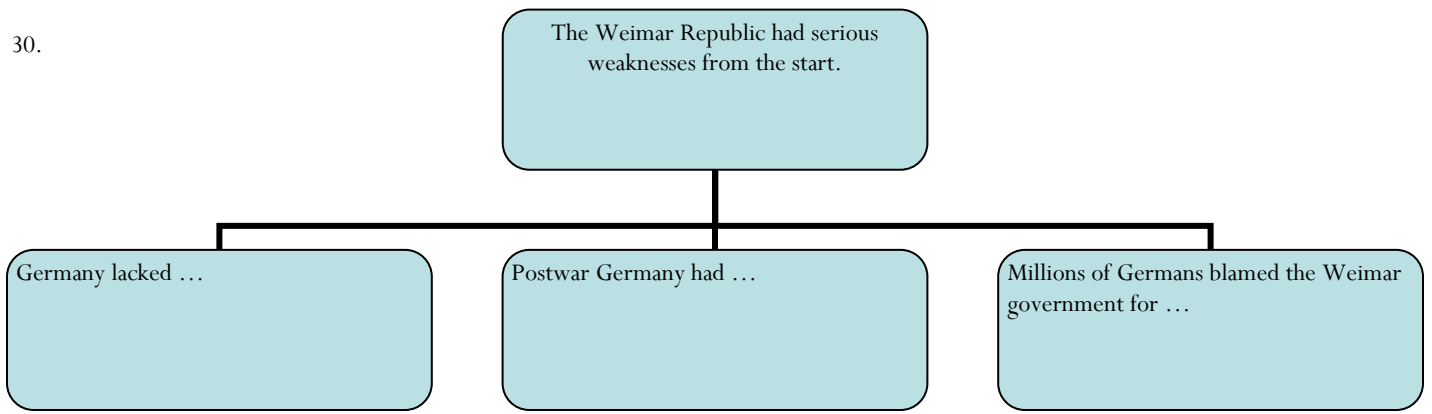
27. Frequent changes in government made it hard for democratic countries to develop _____ and move toward _____. Voters in several countries were then willing to sacrifice _____ government for _____.

28. **Critical thinking:** Why were democratic governments often unstable?

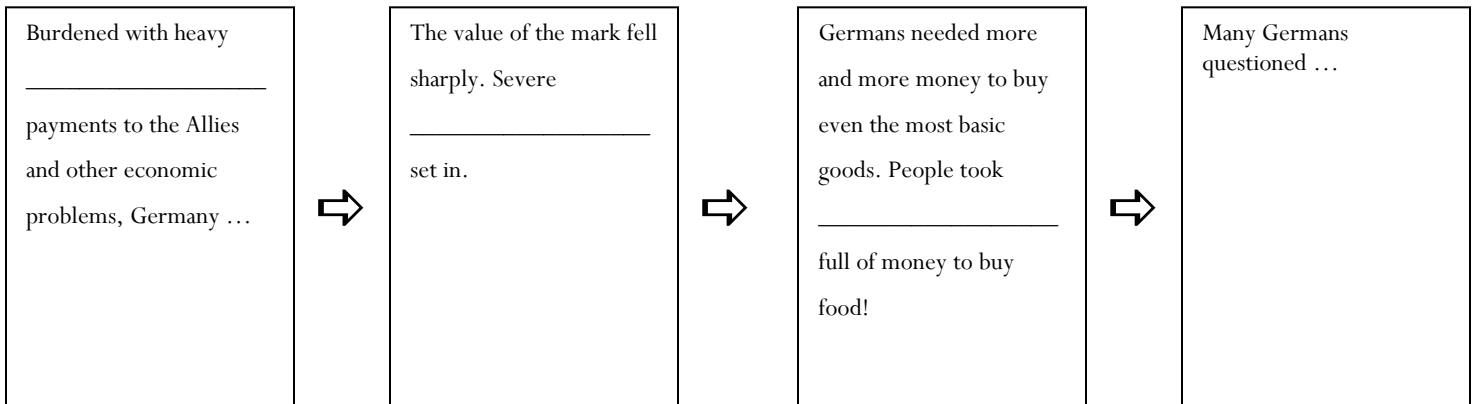
• **Objective B: Identify the problems faced by the Weimar Republic.**

29. Germany's new democratic government was set up in 1919 and was known as the _____.

30.



31. Complete the flow chart:



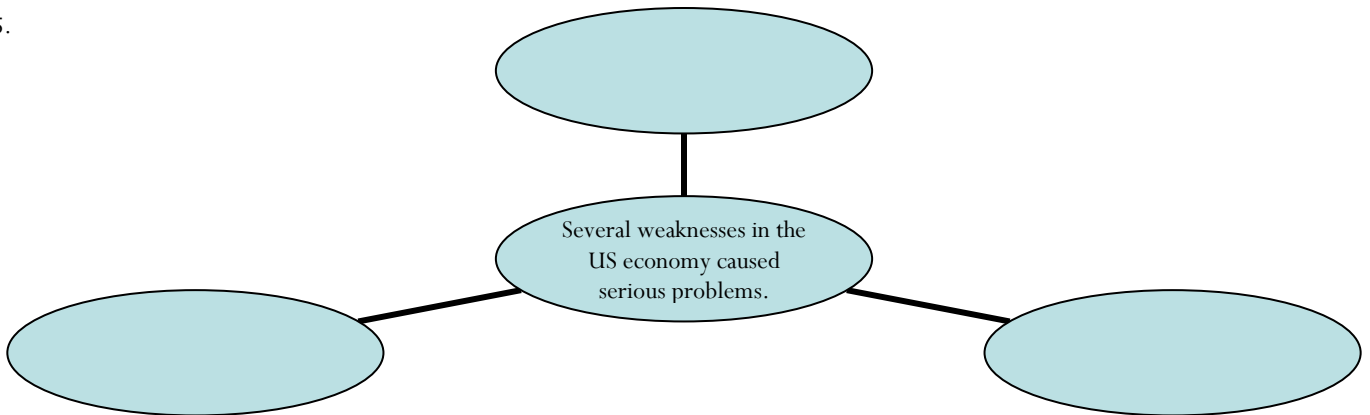
32. The _____ provided for a \$200 million loan from _____ to stabilize German currency and strengthen its economy.

33. In 1925, Germany's and France's foreign ministers met in _____, Switzerland to sign a treaty promising France and Germany would never again _____. In 1928, the hopes raised by the "_____ " led to the _____ peace pact, a pledge by almost every country in the world "to renounce ..."

• **Objective C: Trace the events that led to the financial collapse of the US economy.**

34. In the late 1920s, _____ largely sustained the world economy.

35.



36. What happened October 29, 1929?

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

• **Objective D: Analyze the worldwide effects of the Great Depression.**

37. Within months of the stock market crash, _____ rates began to rise as _____, _____, and _____ declined. A long business slump, which would come to be called the _____, followed. By 1933, _____ of all Americans had no _____.

38. Define *tariffs*:

39. When the United States raised tariffs, it set off a _____. Other nations imposed their own tariffs. World trade dropped off by _____%.

40. Because of war debts and dependence on American loans and investments, _____ and _____ were particularly hard hit.

41. **Critical thinking:** Was Britain's or France's response to the economic crisis more effective? Why?

42. In 1932, in the first presidential election after the Depression had begun, US voters elected _____. He immediately began a program of government reforms that he called the _____.

43.

