

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

******This Week's Standards/I Can Statement/Essential Questions/Knowledge******

SS6H7 The student will explain conflict and change in Europe to the 21st century.

I CAN describe the major developments following World War I: the Russian Revolution, the Treaty of Versailles, worldwide depression, and the rise of Nazism.

EQ-How did the Treaty of Versailles that ended WWI and the worldwide depression lead to the rise of Nazism and WWII?

Russian Revolution-serfs (peasants) were miserable (taxed heavily, land they were given was often not good for farming); workers in cities complained about low pay and miserable working conditions; in 1905, workers marched to the royal palace in St. Petersburg asking the government to address these issues-government troops shot them and the massacre became known as "Bloody Sunday"-this made the Russian people even angrier with the government and czar; in 1914, WWI began and Czar Nicholas II failed to keep Russia out of the war-Russian troops suffered heavy casualties, there were food shortages in the cities, and workers went on strike-the workers and the Russian army turned on Czar Nicholas II and imprisoned the royal family (shot them shortly thereafter); after a two year civil war, the Bolsheviks (communists led by Vladimir Lenin) emerged victorious and ruled Russia (Soviet Union) until the end of the 20th century

Consequences of Versailles Treaty-treaty that ended World War I; Germany was blamed and punished for causing World War I; the goal was to punish Germany so severely that it could no longer wage war; this humiliated Germany and left it unable to defend itself (in case it were invaded by another country); the people of Germany were angry and eager for someone to restore their pride and fix the economy (enter Adolf Hitler)

Versailles Treaty

- 1) Germany was forced to sign the "Guilt Clause"
- 2) Germany could not have an army of more than 100, 000
- 3) Germany could not have an air force
- 4) Germany could not have offensive weapons such as tanks and artillery
- 5) The German Navy could not have more than 6 warships
- 6) Germany had to pay \$7 Trillion in reparations (pay for war damages)
- 7) Germany could not have a draft (conscription)
- 8) Enlistments in the German army were for a minimum of 12 years
- 9) Germany lost the Rhineland (territory taken to act as a buffer zone between Germany and France)
- 10) Germany lost territory and colonies to France, Great Britain, Denmark, etc.

Worldwide Depression-European countries had a difficult time recovering from the damages of WWI. The Great Depression that began in the United States spread to Europe in the early 1930s; demand for European goods decreased (fewer products were being sold, which meant fewer workers were needed); poverty caused by unemployment led the people of Germany to lose faith in their government-the German people were willing to listen to anyone that gave them hope-Hitler promised to create jobs (he did this by putting people to work rebuilding the military-warships, air-force, tanks, etc.) and make Germany a proud nation again (he did this by completely ignoring the conditions of the Versailles Treaty that ended WWI)

Nazism (Germany)/Fascism (Italy)-belief in a strong central government controlled by the military and led by a powerful dictator; fascists in Germany (under Hitler) and Italy (under Mussolini) practiced an extreme form of patriotism and nationalism that was fueled by racist beliefs (led to the Holocaust); fascists believed that the government should have total control of political, economic, religious, and cultural activities-Hitler and Mussolini intimidated, arrested, and murdered political opponents

SS6H7 The student will explain conflict and change in Europe to the 21st century.

I CAN explain the impact of WWII in terms of the Holocaust, the origins of the Cold War, and the rise of the Superpowers.

EQ-How were Jews treated during the Holocaust?

EQ-What were some of the sources of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union after WWII?

Holocaust-Hitler unjustly blamed the Jewish citizens of Germany for the country's problems; Hitler's "Final Solution" for the "Jewish problem"; the systematic murder of more than 6 million Jews, Gypsies, Slavs, disabled people, political opponents, etc.; murdered by Nazis and their supporters in concentration camps throughout Germany and Poland (gas chambers, shootings, starvation, disease, worked to death, medical experiments, etc.); one of the more well-known concentration camps is Auschwitz

Monday

Content:

Read **Russian Revolution** on page one of this week's packet. Make a list of grievances (complaints) to post at the royal palace in hopes that your voice will be heard and your problems addressed/fixed. Visualize 3 of your grievances below.

To Whom it May Concern:

_____	_____	_____
<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>

Tuesday

Warm-Up:

Read **Consequences of Versailles Treaty** on page 1 of this week's packet.
BrainPoP-Causes of WWII

Content:

How did each provision/condition of the Versailles Treaty hurt Germany? Be as specific as possible.

- 1) forced to accept blame for causing WWI-**Humiliating**
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9)
- 10)

Product:

Complete written/visual rough draft on page 4 of the weekly packet.

Wednesday

Worldwide Depression

Causes

Hitler's Promise

Thursday

Warm-Up:

Read **Nazism (Germany)/Fascism (Italy)** on page 1 of this week's packet. Complete the list of Nazi Party beliefs.

Strong _____

Strong _____

Led by _____

Extremely p_____

Extremely n_____

Very r_____

Maintain control via _____, _____, and _____

Friday

Warm-Up: Read **Holocaust** on page 1 of this week's packet. Place terms from the reading into the proper category.

Methods of Murder

Groups Targeted for Extermination/Death
