

Unresolved Global Conflict Inquiry:

1. Staging the Inquiry



Compare

Contextualize

Source

Connect Cause & Effect

Why wasn't the Great War the last world war?



THE FINISHING TOUCH.

Leonard Raven Hill, *The Finishing Touch*, *Punch Magazine*, 1919. Image is courtesy of *Punch Magazine*

Why wasn't the Great War the last world war?

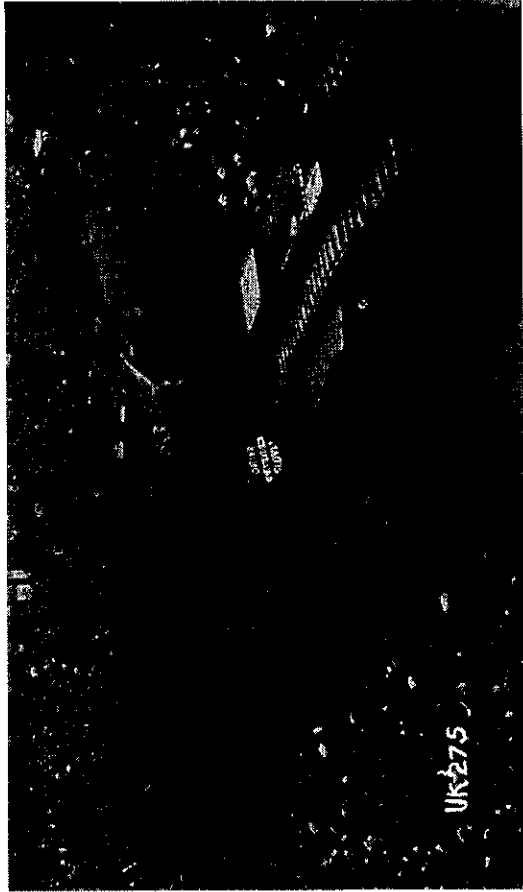
- Objective:**
- Prepare for the unit's inquiry task.

Introduction

→ Directions: Respond to the question below. Then share with your partner.

1. What is conflict?
2. Make a list of synonyms below.
3. Conflict can occur between individuals, groups of individuals, and even between nations as you learned through your study of World War I. Below, make a list of conflicts you've learned about.

Your List	Your Partner's List



Tanks on parade in London at the end of World War I
Source: Image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is licensed under the Creative Commons

4. Based on the examples above, what are some causes of conflict?

Your List	Your Partner's List

5. What are some of the effects of conflict?

Your Response	Your Partner's Response

6. How do we know when a conflict has ended?

7. Based on what you know about World War I, why do you think the Great War wasn't the last world war?

Your Response	Your Partner's Response



Contextualization and Causation:

Contextualizing a historical event is the act of describing where the event took place, what led to it, and why. Connecting cause and effect means to explain and evaluate **what happened** in history, **how it happened**, **why it happened**, and **why it matters**.

Contextualize



Connect Cause
And Effect

When writing or speaking about a historical events your goal should be to give your **audience** all of the information they need to **understand the circumstances** in which the event happened and **why it happened**. By doing so, you will discuss the **causes** of the event. In addition, you will need to discuss the **effects** of the event. By describing **how the event affected people** and how **long-lasting** those effects were, you will be arguing that the event is **historically significant**.

→ **Directions:** Read the excerpts below, then respond to the questions.

Example A:

Today I got up at 10:15am. I took the bus to school and it was late. I got to English class late with ten minutes left and failed my test. I went home and my mom told me that I can't go to the dance this weekend.

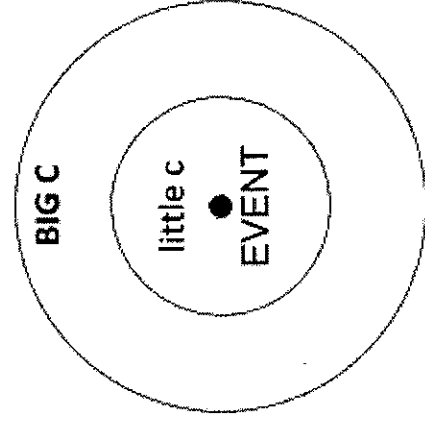
Example B:

Today I got up at 10:15 am. I took the bus to school and it was late, so I got to English class with only ten minutes left. As a result, I failed my test because I could only finish half of it. After school, I went home. Since I failed my English, test my mom told me that I can't go to the dance this weekend.

1. Which of the examples above best helps you understand the causes and effects of events? Circle One: Example A Example B
2. For the example you selected, circle the words or phrases that help you understand the causes and effects of events.

Tools from the Writing Toolbox: Contextualize and Connect Cause and Effect

<p>Sentence Expansion with Questions Words</p> <p>Ask these questions about events, then use those answers to contextualize them.</p>	<p>BIG-C, little-c</p> <p>BIG C- long-term causes and large regional geographic context</p> <p>little c- short-term immediate causes and local geographic context</p>	<p>Appositives</p> <p>Use appositives to clarify terms you use, add in information about about an event.</p>
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An **appositive** is a phrase in a sentence placed next to a noun to describe it. It is separated from the noun using a comma and it ends with a comma.

Examples, appositive underlined:

Ms. Lucas, my math teacher, is sick today.

Frisky, my uncle's dog, tries to bite everyone he meets.

James Watt, the man to popularize the steam engine, changed world history.

Helpful Words and Phrases for Contextualizing

Describe WHEN Events Happened	Describe WHERE Events Happened	Describe HOW Events Happened	Words and Phrases to CONNECT CAUSE and EFFECT	Words and Phrases to Explain WHY
after ago as soon as at before by during eventually first, second... for	at around between by from further in near nearby next to north, south, east, west on	across from into onto out of through to towards	as a result for this reason so therefore	because if...then in order to since

Unresolved Global Conflict Inquiry:

3. Synthesis: Part I



Compare

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Source

Connect Cause & Effect

Why wasn't the Great War the last world war?



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Synthesis: Part I

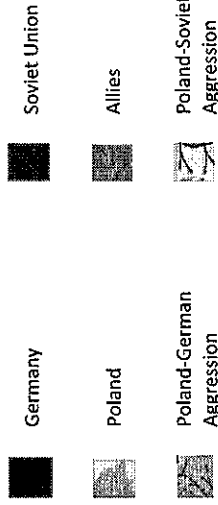
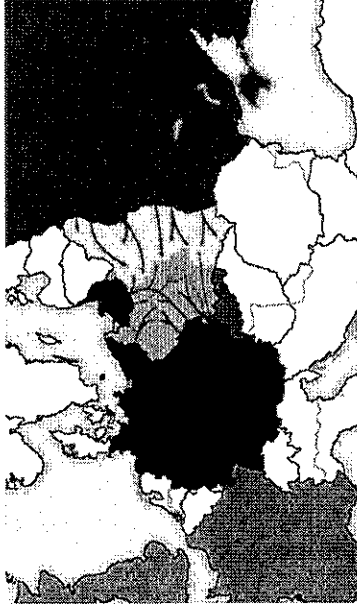
Select a Document Below

Document 17

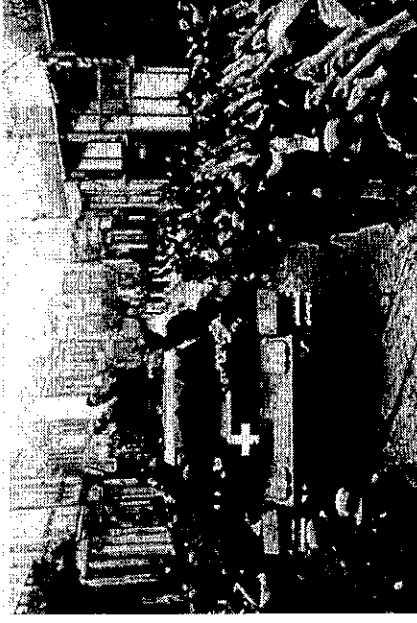
On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland, starting what would become known as World War II.

- Document 1
- Document 2
- Document 3
- Document 4
- Document 5
- Document 6
- Document 7
- Document 8
- Document 9
- Document 10
- Document 11
- Document 12
- Document 13
- Document 14
- Document 15
- Document 16

Invasion of Poland, 1939



Map created by Listowy and modified by New Visions is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported license.



Graudenz, Poland, cheering people next to a German Panzer IV Tank, 1939
Image is courtesy of wikimedia commons under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Germany license

Cause- refers to something that contributes to the occurrence of an event, the rise of an idea, or the bringing about of a development.

Effect- refers to what happens as a consequence (result, impact, outcome) of an event, an idea or a development.

3. Identify **and** explain a cause and effect relationship associated with the ideas or events in the document you have selected and document 17. Be sure to use evidence from **both** documents ___ and document 17 in your response.

Synthesis: Part II

→ Directions: Complete the tasks below using the information you learned in this lesson and your knowledge of global history.

Content and Vocabulary Checklist

Use the checklist below to assess the use of important content and vocabulary in the unit.

Self Yes/No	Teacher Yes/No	Did you use the content and vocabulary below in your response?	Self Yes/No	Teacher Yes/No	Did you use the content and vocabulary below in your response?
		Treaty of Versailles			depression
		appeasement			scapegoat
		totalitarianism			totalitarianism
		invasion			invasion

Event: The Start of WWII

When?

date, year, era, "before ___" "after ___"

Where?

continents, regions, countries, geographic features nearby, describe the geography if relevant

Why?

use words and phrases like "led to," "because, and so to show connections between events and to explain why

Combined Contextualization:

Why did it happen when and where it happened?

Unresolved Global Conflict Inquiry:

4. Synthesis - Socratic Seminar



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Preparing to Facilitate a Socratic Seminar

There are many variations of Socratic Seminars, help you plan yours for this inquiry, please review the materials below and the make instructional decisions based on your students and your teaching context.

How to Prepare for a Socratic Seminar

- [Facing History, "Socratic Seminar"](#)
- [Read Write Think, Socratic Seminars](#)

Techniques for Facilitating Socratic Seminars

- [Teaching Channel- "Bring Socratic Seminars to the Classroom"](#)
- [KQED Education: Using a Digital Backchannel During Socratic Seminars](#)

Materials for Assessing and Providing Feedback to Students During a Socratic Seminar

- [Socratic Seminar rubric developed by the Bronx Latin School](#)
- [Socratic Seminar participation tracking sheet to accompany rubric developed by the Bronx Latin School](#)

If you are looking for more discussion strategies, explore our [list of Discussion Strategies for Students and Teacher of History](#).

Synthesis: Part III - Socratic Seminar Preparation Chart

→ **Directions:** Using your documents from the inquiry and discussion with your peers to write notes in preparation for the socratic seminar.

Opening Prompt: Identify one sentence or image from one of the documents that caught your attention. Write it below.

Core Questions:

Why wasn't the Great War the last world war?

How did the historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace?

Closing Questions:

To what extent are nations still in conflict today? Why?

Document 1

1. Annotate the document below.

In order to establish peace and prevent a future world war, the Paris Peace Conference convened at Versailles in January 1919. The Paris Peace Conference was designed to establish the terms of the peace after World War I. About thirty nations participated in the Paris Peace Conference. The United Kingdom, France, the United States, and Italy became known as the "Big Four." The "Big Four" led the proceedings that led to the creation of the Treaty of Versailles, a treaty that ended World War I. The Treaty of Versailles explains the **compromises** each nation agreed upon to establish and maintain peace.

Article 159

The German military forces shall be demobilized and reduced as prescribed hereinafter.

Article 160

(1) By a date which must not be later than March 31, 1920, the German Army must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry.

Article 181

After the expiration of a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the German naval forces in commission must not exceed:

- 6 battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen type,
- 6 light cruisers,
- 12 destroyers,
- 12 torpedo boats,

or an equal number of ships constructed to replace them as provided in Article 190. No submarines are to be included...

Article 231

The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.

Article 235

In order to enable the Allied and Associated Powers to proceed at once to the restoration of their industrial and economic life...the Reparation Commission may fix, during 1919, 1920 and the first four months of 1921, the equivalent of 20,000,000,000 gold marks [payment from Germany].

Source: Senator Paris Peace Conference, *Treaty of Peace with Germany (Treaty of Versailles)*, June 28, 1919. <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/us-treaties/bevans/m-ust000002-0043.pdf>

2. Using evidence from Document 1, explain how these historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace.

3. Using evidence from Document 1, explain why the Great War was not the last world war.

4. Explain the extent to which the document is a reliable source of evidence for understanding how historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace. In your response, be sure to include your evaluation of the source's reliability and your reasoning for that evaluation.

Reliable	Somewhat Reliable	Unreliable
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Document 2

1. Annotate the document below.



THE FINISHING TOUCH.

Leonard Raven Hill, *The Finishing Touch*, *Punch Magazine*, 1919. Image is courtesy of *Punch Magazine*.

2. Using evidence from Document 2, explain how these historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace.

3. Using evidence from Document 2, explain why the Great War was not the last world war.

4. Explain the extent to which the document is a reliable source of evidence for understanding how historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace. In your response, be sure to include your evaluation of the source's reliability and your reasoning for that evaluation.

Reliable	Somewhat Reliable	Unreliable
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Document 3

1. Annotate the document below.

Among other things, the Treaty of Versailles led to the formation of the League of Nations. The League of Nations was designed to serve as a forum and an international security organization. U.S. President Woodrow Wilson was a strong supporter of the League. Wilson because he believed it would prevent future wars. The nations that joined the League of Nations agreed to settle disputes through their forums rather than go to war. The League did not have an armed force of its own to enforce its resolutions and decisions. While Wilson advocated for the League of Nations, the United States did not join it because it was never approved by the US Senate. Below is an excerpt from a US Senator explaining why he disagreed with the US joining the League of Nations.

I object in the strongest possible way to having the United States agree, directly or indirectly, to be controlled by a league which may at any time...be drawn in to deal with internal conflicts in other countries, no matter what those conflicts may be... There can be no genuine dispute whatever about the meaning of the first clause of article 10 of the Treaty of Versailles. ...the article states clearly that if any member of the league suffering from external aggression should appeal directly to the United States for support the United States would be bound to give that support...I am as anxious as any human being can be to have the United States render every possible service to the civilization and the peace of mankind. But I am certain that we can do it best by not putting ourselves in a forced leadership role...

The independence of the United States is not only more precious to ourselves, but to the world, more than any single possession. . . . The United States is the world's best hope, but if you handcuff her destiny to other nations and the quarrels of other nations, if you entangle her in the scheming of Europe by forcing her into this so called League of Nations, you will destroy her powerful good, and endanger her very existence. Leave her to march freely through the centuries to come, as in the years that have gone.

Source: United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, *On the League of Nations*, August 12 1919.
<https://books.google.com/books?id=re9mAAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>

2. Using evidence from Document 3, explain how these historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace.

3. Using evidence from Document 3, explain why the Great War was not the last world war.

4. Explain the extent to which the document is a reliable source of evidence for understanding how historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace. In your response, be sure to include your evaluation of the source's reliability and your reasoning for that evaluation.

Reliable	Somewhat Reliable	Unreliable
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Document 4

1. Annotate the document below.

Status of German Reparations.

A formal statement made in London regarding the reparations payments by the German Government, under the new arrangement made at Cannes, notes the payment on Jan. 18 of the first of the 31,000,000 gold marks which are to be paid in ten-day instalments. The first instalment, which was duly paid on that date, consisted of £2,000,000 in English credits, \$2,420,000 in American credits, 5,000,000 Belgian francs and 4,000,000 French francs.

Source: New York Times, *Status of German Reparations*, February 13, 1922.
<https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1922/02/13/98984540.pdf>

Payment of 20,000,000 Gold Marks in Lump Said to Be the New German Reparations Proposal

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Dr. Theodor Melchior, Hamburg banker and one of Germany's delegates to the Versailles Peace Conference, has gone to Paris, where he will submit to the French Government fresh reparations proposals, says a Central News dispatch from Berlin, quoting the Lokal-Anzeiger as its authority.

The proposals, the dispatch adds, will include a project for the payment of 20,000,000 gold marks in a lump sum.

Source: New York Times, *Payment of 20,000,000 Gold Marks in Lump Said to Be the New German Reparations Proposal*, December 21, 1922.
<https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1922/12/22/102996858.pdf>

2. Using evidence from Document 4, explain how these historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace.

3. Using evidence from Document 4, explain why the Great War was not the last world war.

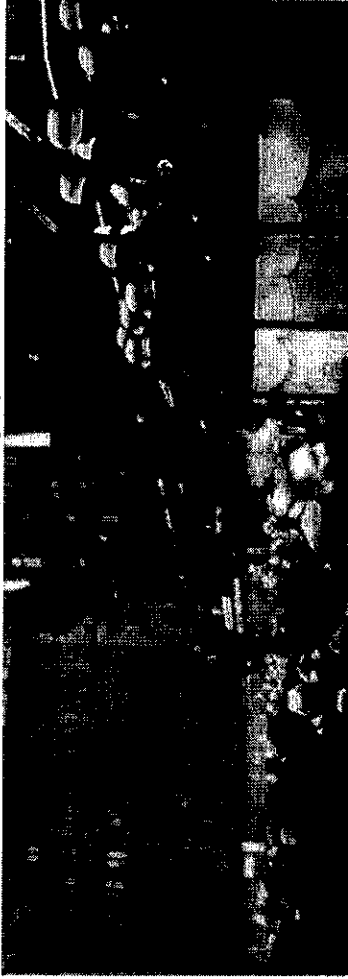
4. Explain the extent to which the document is a reliable source of evidence for understanding how historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace. In your response, be sure to include your evaluation of the source's reliability and your reasoning for that evaluation.

Reliable	Somewhat Reliable	Unreliable
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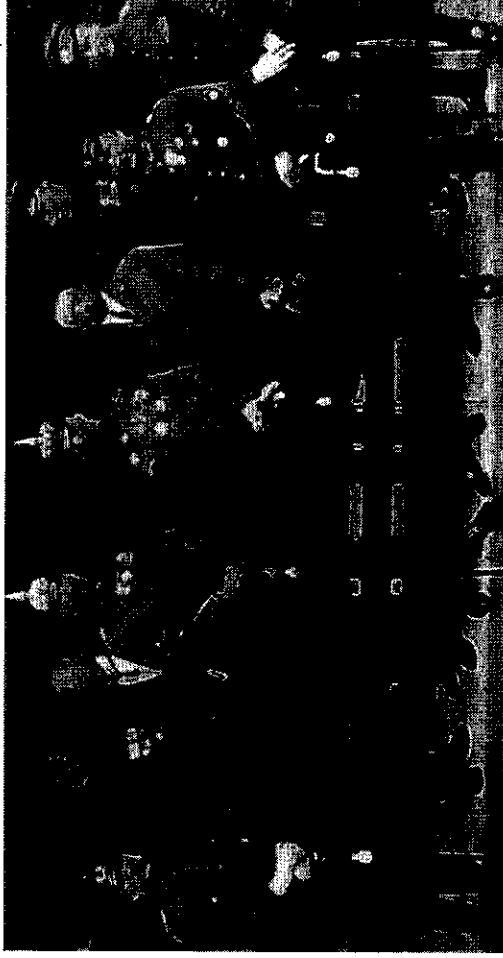
Document 5

1. Annotate the document below.

In late 1922, Germany missed a reparation payment and this led to economic problems. The Weimar Republic almost fell apart. This led to hyperinflation and rebellions. Many groups attempted to overthrow the government including a fascist group called the National Socialists, but better known as the Nazis in November 1923. This attempted overthrow was called the Beer Hall Putsch, or Munich Putsch. Nazis led by Adolf Hitler, marched to the city center. However, it was a failed coup d'état. Hitler was charged with treason and sentenced to five years in prison where he wrote the book *Mein Kampf*. Hitler was also banned from speaking in public until 1927.



Munich Marienplatz, the main city square in Munich, during the failed Beer Hall Putsch
Source: [Jmaza](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Germany license



April 1, 1924. Defendants in the Beer Hall Putsch trial. From left to right: Pernet, Weber, Frick, Kriebel, Ludendorff, Hitler, Bruckner, Röhm, and Wagner. Note that only two of the defendants (Hitler and Frick) were wearing civilian clothes. All those in uniform are carrying swords, indicating officer and/or aristocratic status
Source: [Jmaza](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Germany license
Context Source: BBC Bitesize, *Hitler's rise to power 1919-1933*, Accessed: February 7, 2019
<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/z3bp82p/revision/3>

2. Using evidence from Document 5, explain how these historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace.

3. Using evidence from Document 5, explain why the Great War was not the last world war.

4. Explain the extent to which the document is a reliable source of evidence for understanding how historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace. In your response, be sure to include your evaluation of the source's reliability and your reasoning for that evaluation.

Reliable	Somewhat Reliable	Unreliable
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Document 6

1. Annotate the document below.

While in incarcerated for treason, Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf*. *Mein Kampf* is a 1925 autobiographical book that describes Hitler's anti-semitic views and future plans for Germany.

We National Socialists must hold unflinchingly to our aim in foreign policy, namely, to secure for the German people the land and soil to which they are entitled on this earth. And this action is the only one which, before God and our German posterity, would make any sacrifice of blood seem justified: before God, since we have been put on this earth with the mission of eternal struggle for our daily bread, beings who receive nothing as a gift, and who owe their position as lords of the earth only to the genius and the courage with which they can conquer and defend it; and before our German posterity in so far as we have shed no citizen's blood out of which a thousand others are not bequeathed to posterity. The soil on which some day German generations of peasants can beget powerful sons will sanction the investment of the sons of today, and will someday acquit the responsible statesmen of blood-guilt and sacrifice of the people, even if they are persecuted by their contemporaries.

And I must sharply attack those folkish pen-pushers who claim to regard such an acquisition of soil as a 'breach of sacred human rights' and attack it as such in their scribbles. One never knows who stands behind these fellows. But one thing is certain, that the confusion they can create is desirable and convenient to our national enemies. By such an attitude they help to weaken and destroy from within our people's will for the only correct way of defending their vital needs. For no people on this earth possesses so much as a square yard of territory on the strength of a higher will or superior right. Just as Germany's frontiers are fortuitous frontiers, momentary frontiers in the current political struggle of any period, so are the boundaries of other nations' living space. And just as the shape of our earth's Furnace can seem immutable as granite only to the thoughtless soft-head, but in reality only represents at each period an apparent pause in a continuous development, created by the mighty forces of Nature in a process of continuous growth, only to be transformed or destroyed tomorrow by greater forces, likewise the boundaries of living spaces in the life of nations. . . .

But we National Socialists must go further. The right to possess soil can become a duty if without extension of its soil a great nation seems doomed to destruction. And most especially when not some little negro nation or other is involved, but the Germanic mother of life, which has given the present-day world its cultural picture. Germany will either be a world power or there will be no Germany. And for world power she needs that magnitude which will give her the position she needs in the present period, and life to her citizens.

Source: Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, 1925.

<https://history.hanover.edu/courses/excerpts/11hitler.html>

Context Source: USHMM, *The Great Depression*, Accessed: January 10, 2019

<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/the-great-depression>

2. Using evidence from Document 6, explain how these historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace.

3. Using evidence from Document 6, explain why the Great War was not the last world war.

4. Explain the extent to which the document is a reliable source of evidence for understanding how historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace. In your response, be sure to include your evaluation of the source's reliability and your reasoning for that evaluation.

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Document 7

1. Annotate the document below.

GERMAN FOOD CRISIS BECOMING WORSE

Professor Jenks Estimates
That 3,000,000 Children
Will Need Meals.

RICH GERMANS AID POOR

Unemployment Wave, He Explains
Is Sweeping the Country, and
Children Are First Victims.

Copyright, 1924, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, returning to Germany after two months' absence, says he finds increased suffering among children as a result of the unemployment wave which is sweeping the country.

"Children are always the first victims of such economic conditions," said Professor Jenks today. "Everything points to a crisis in the Spring which will necessitate feeding 3,000,000 children instead of the 750,000 now fed by the Allen Committee funds."

"According to the best available information the German Government and people are doing fifty times as much general relief as all outside sources combined. Statistics show that two-thirds of the expense of all child feeding is being borne by Germans. The chief burden of this work automatically falls upon the big industrialists, bankers and agriculturists as the heaviest taxpayers, but in addition they are giving freely as individuals.

"A leading banker has personally assumed 50 per cent. of all relief work in one of Germany's largest commercial centres.

"Hugo Stinnes is employing two secretaries with a staff of assistants solely to look after his widespread relief work. Stinnes provides the entire upkeep of the municipal kitchens, foundlings' home and a home for nursing mothers in Muehlheim, adjoining his own house, and contributes to a long list of hospitals, institutions, students' and middle-class canteens and scientific research institutions throughout Germany. Large numbers of shame-faced poor, including needy artists, writers and disabled officers, owe their existence to him in the present crisis. Under no circumstances does Herr Stinnes permit his name to be used in connection with his relief work, which cannot be computed in cash.

"August Thyssen is supporting fresh-air homes for 3,000 children, most of whom he knows by name. The Zeiss Works are carrying on two-thirds of all the relief work done in Jena. In other centres mill owners and mine owners are supplying hospitals and soup kitchens with flour and coal. It is estimated that big land owners in three of Germany's largest agricultural provinces have contributed relief amounting to \$12,000,000 cash value besides providing homes for 350,000 child refugees from the Ruhr.

"The relief cases might be multiplied hundreds of times, but owing to the decentralized character of relief work in Germany and traditional aversion to publicity it is hard to get statistics."

2. Using evidence from Document 7, explain how these historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace.

3. Using evidence from Document 7, explain why the Great War was not the last world war.

4. Explain the extent to which the document is a reliable source of evidence for understanding how historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace. In your response, be sure to include your evaluation of the source's reliability and your reasoning for that evaluation.

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Source: New York Times, *German Food Crisis Becoming Worse*, February 17, 1924.
<https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1924/02/17/101581323.pdf>

Document 8

1. Annotate the document below.

The stock market crash in October 1929 led to the Great Depression in the United States. These economic problems spread to the global economic system. The Weimar Republic was attempting to fix the hyperinflation caused by reparation payments by borrowing money from the United States. When the stock market crashed, the United States asked Germany to repay the loans. This caused many problems for Germany such as unemployment and bank failures. The Nazi party took advantage of these problems. Under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, the Nazi party spread extreme views scapegoating Jewish people for economic problems. Hitler and the Nazi party promised change through fascism. Below is an election poster for the German presidential election of 1932. The German text reads, "Our Last Hope - Hitler." During the elections, Hitler and the Nazi Party targeted the poor and unemployed who were struggling during the Great Depression.



Source: Mjörnir [Hans Schweitzer], *Our Last Hope - Hitler*, 1932
<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/naazi-propaganda-election-poster-titled-our-last-hope-hitler>
Context Source: USHMM, *The Great Depression*, Accessed: January 10, 2019
<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/the-great-depression>

2. Using evidence from Document 8, explain how these historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace.

3. Using evidence from Document 8, explain why the Great War was not the last world war.

4. Explain the extent to which the document is a reliable source of evidence for understanding how historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace. In your response, be sure to include your evaluation of the source's reliability and your reasoning for that evaluation.

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Document 9

1. Annotate the document below.

Below is an election poster for the German presidential election of 1932. The German text reads, "We Women Are Voting Slate 2 National Socialists." The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum writes, "German women were an important voting bloc. The Nazis made a concerted effort to appeal to women, as exemplified by this 1932 election poster. The Nazis had to repackaging their messages to de-emphasize military aims. Hitler consciously modeled some Nazi propaganda appeals to German women on speeches delivered by Benito Mussolini in Fascist Italy, who also had to calm the fears of Italian war widows after World War I. Nazi propagandists attempted to win over newly-enfranchised women voters by portraying the party as the defender of traditional German womanhood, the family, and Christianity."



Source: *We Women Are Voting Slate 2 National Socialists*, 1932
<https://www.ushmm.org/propaganda/archive/poster-women-voters/>
Context Source: USHMM, *The Great Depression*, Accessed: January 10, 2019
<https://www.ushmm.org/propaganda/archive/poster-women-voters/>

2. Using evidence from Document 9, explain how these historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace.

3. Using evidence from Document 9, explain why the Great War was not the last world war.

4. Explain the extent to which the document is a reliable source of evidence for understanding how historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace. In your response, be sure to include your evaluation of the source's reliability and your reasoning for that evaluation.

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Document 10

1. Annotate the document below.

In the July 1932 elections, the Nazi Party secured many votes. However, in the German parliament elections of November 1932, the Nazi Party lost seats. After many months of negotiation, President Paul von Hindenburg appointed Hitler as Chancellor in 1933. On February 27, 1933, the German parliament building was burned down and Hitler blamed the communists. Exploiting this fear, Hitler and the Nazi Party persuaded extra protections in the form of emergency legislation. On February 28, 1933, the Decree of the Reich President for the Protection of the People and the State or the Reichstag Fire Decree was passed.

Article 1

Sections 114, 115, 117, 118, 123, 124, and 153 of the Constitution of the German Reich are suspended until further notice. Therefore, restrictions on personal liberty, on the right of free expression of opinion, including freedom of the press, on the right of assembly and the right of association, and violations of the privacy of postal, telegraphic, and telephonic communications, warrants for house searches, orders for confiscations, as well as restrictions on property, are also permissible beyond the legal limits otherwise prescribed.

Article 2

If in a state the measures necessary for the restoration of public security and order are not taken, the Reich Government may temporarily take over the powers of the highest state authority.

Article 3

According to orders decreed on the basis of Article 2 by the Reich Government, the authorities of states and provinces, if concerned, have to abide thereby.

Source: The Reich President von Hindenburg; The Reich Chancellor A Hitler; The Minister of Interior Frick; The Minister of Justice Dr. Görtner, *The Decree of the Reich President for the Protection of the People and the State is also known as the Reichstag Fire Decree*, February 28, 1933
<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/reichstag-fire-decree>
Context Source: USHMM, *The Great Depression*, Accessed: January 10, 2019
<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/the-reichstag-fire>
<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/foundations-of-the-nazi-state>

2. Using evidence from Document 10, explain how these historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace.

3. Using evidence from Document 10, explain why the Great War was not the last world war.

4. Explain the extent to which the document is a reliable source of evidence for understanding how historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace. In your response, be sure to include your evaluation of the source's reliability and your reasoning for that evaluation.

Reliable	Somewhat Reliable	Unreliable
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Document 11

1. Annotate the document below.

On March 23, 1933, the Law to Remedy the Distress of the People and the Reich (The Enabling Act) was passed. For the law to pass in parliament, it needed two-thirds majority vote. The Nazi Party gained votes by intimidating its opponents with the SS, or Schutzstaffel which was the the private army of the Nazi party. Some Communists and Social Democrats were also detained.

The Reichstag has enacted the following law, which has the agreement of the Reichsrat [upper-house of the German parliament] and meets the requirements for a constitutional amendment, which is hereby announced:

Article 2

Laws enacted by the Reich Government may deviate from the Constitution as long as they do not affect the institutions of the Reichstag and the Reichsrat. The rights of the President remain undisturbed.

Article 3

Laws enacted by the Reich Government shall be issued by the Chancellor and announced in the Reichsgesetzblatt. They shall take effect on the day following the announcement, unless they prescribe a different date. Articles 68 to 77 of the Constitution do not apply to laws enacted by the Reich Government.

Article 4

Reich treaties with foreign states that affect matters of Reich legislation shall not require the approval of the bodies concerned with legislation. The Reich Government shall issue the regulations required for the execution of such treaties.

Article 5

This law takes effect with the day of its proclamation. It loses force on April 1, 1937, or if the present Reich Government is replaced by another.

Source: The Reich President von Hindenburg Reich; Chancellor Adolf Hitler; Reich Minister of the Interior Frick; Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs Freiherr von Neurath; Reich Minister of Finance Graf Schwerin von Krosigk, The Law to Remedy the Distress of the People and the Reich, March 24, 1933 <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/the-enabling-act>
Context Source: USHMM, *The Enabling Act*, Accessed: January 10, 2019 <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/the-enabling-act>

2. Using evidence from Document 11, explain how these historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace.

3. Using evidence from Document 11, explain why the Great War was not the last world war.

4. Explain the extent to which the document is a reliable source of evidence for understanding how historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace. In your response, be sure to include your evaluation of the source's reliability and your reasoning for that evaluation.

Reliable	Somewhat Reliable	Unreliable
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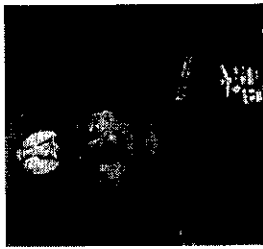
Document 12

1. Annotate the document below.

Hitler quickly rose as the totalitarian leader of Germany. However, Hitler was not the only totalitarian leader during the interwar period. Totalitarianism, or "total power," is a form of government in which the state has complete control over every aspect of their citizens' lives including religious practice, the economy, education, family structure and the media. There have been a number of totalitarian rulers in history. While they all seek to control all aspects of life, different ideologies guide their methods of control. Two major ideologies that guided the decisions of totalitarian leaders were communism and fascism. Fascism is an authoritarian and extremely nationalist ideology that led by a dictator who suppresses all opposition. Communism is an ideology that advocates for common ownership of the means of production and the abolishment of social classes.

Country and Years Methods for Gaining, Consolidating, and Maintaining Power

Benito Mussolini



Italy

1925-1945



[Watch this excerpt of "The Dictator's Playbook: Ep 3: Benito Mussolini | Prologue"](#)

Joseph Stalin



Soviet Union

1929-1953



[Watch this excerpt of "Stalin: Man of Steel - Terror, Gulag, Propaganda" \(12:55-end\)](#)

Source: [Image](#) is courtesy of Wikipedia Commons and is in the Public Domain

Source: [Image](#) is courtesy of Wikipedia Commons and is in the Public Domain

2. Using evidence from Document 12, explain how these historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace.

3. Using evidence from Document 12, explain why the Great War was not the last world war.

4. Explain the extent to which the document is a reliable source of evidence for understanding how historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace. In your response, be sure to include your evaluation of the source's reliability and your reasoning for that evaluation.

Reliable	Somewhat Reliable	Unreliable
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Document 13

1. Annotate the document below.

When the Nazi Party came to power in 1933, Germany began the process of rearmament, or rebuilding their military. Hitler argued that Germany lost its pride and strength when it agreed to disarm under the Treaty of Versailles. On March 16, 1935, Hitler announced rearmament and conscription, or mandatory military service.



The Heinkel He 111, one of the technologically advanced aircraft that were designed and produced illegally in the 1930s as part of the clandestine German rearmament. Image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Germany license.

2. Using evidence from Document 13, explain how these historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace.

3. Using evidence from Document 13, explain why the Great War was not the last world war.

4. Explain the extent to which the document is a reliable source of evidence for understanding how historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace. In your response, be sure to include your evaluation of the source's reliability and your reasoning for that evaluation.

Reliable	Somewhat Reliable	Unreliable
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Document 14

1. Annotate the document below.

Event	Year
Corfu Incident: Borders disputes between Albania and Greece led to Italy's occupation of Corfu (Greek Island).	1923
Occupation of Ruhr: After Germany defaulted on reparation repayments, France and Belgium occupied Germany's Ruhr Valley.	1923-1925
Locarno Treaties: A treaty established territories and stated that Germany would not go to war with other countries.	1925
Japan's Invasion of Manchuria: Japan invaded Manchuria (a region in modern-day China) and installed a puppet government.	1931
World Disarmament Conference: A conference with the members of the League of Nations and the United States to develop disarmament approach. Negotiations stalled. Hitler withdrew from the conference.	1932-1934
Hitler Withdraws Germany from the League of Nations	1933
Italo-Soviet Pact or Pact of Friendship, Neutrality, and Nonaggression: Diplomatic agreement between the between Italy and the Soviet Union.	1933
Italo-Ethiopian War	1935-1937
Remilitarization of the Rhineland (Western Germany)	1936
Spanish Civil War	1936-1938
Nanjing Massacre: A period of mass murder and mass rape committed by Japanese troops against the residents of Nanjing in China.	1937-39
Munich Agreement: A settlement that permitted German to annex Sudetenland, in western Czechoslovakia.	1938
Nazi-Soviet Pact: A neutrality pact between Germany and Soviet Union.	1939

2. Using evidence from Document 14, explain how these historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace.

3. Using evidence from Document 14, explain why the Great War was not the last world war.

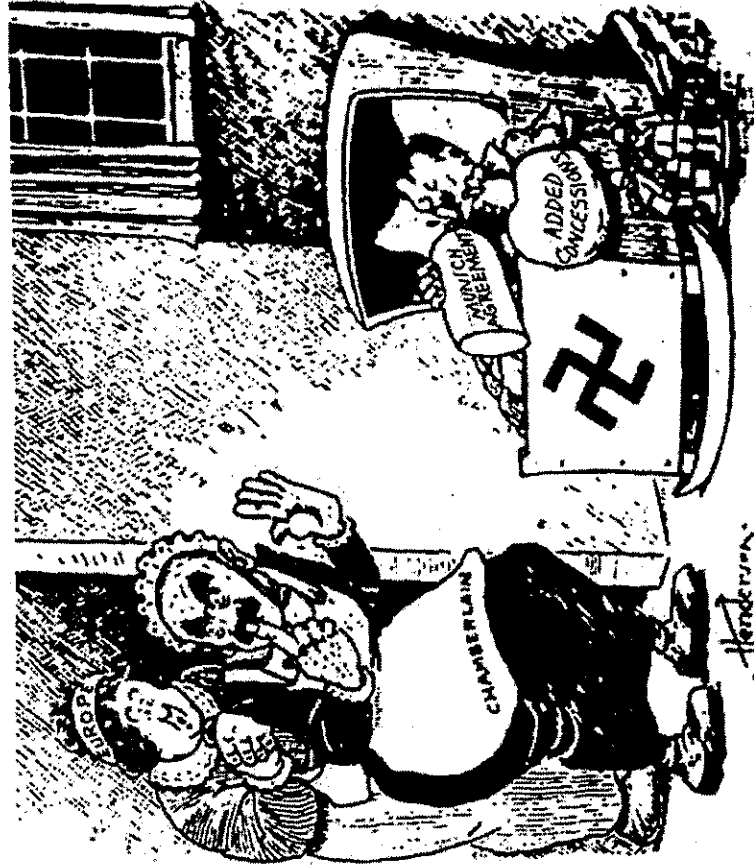
4. Explain the extent to which the document is a reliable source of evidence for understanding how historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace. In your response, be sure to include your evaluation of the source's reliability and your reasoning for that evaluation.

Reliable	Somewhat Reliable	Unreliable
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Document 15

1. Annotate the image below.

The Munich Agreement signed on September 30, 1938, was a settlement reached by Germany, Great Britain, France, and Italy that permitted German to annex Sudetenland, in western Czechoslovakia. James Henderson (1883-1949) was a cartoonist for the Providence Journal, in Providence, Rhode Island.



"SHH-HH! HELL BE QUIET NOW—MAYBE!"

Source: James Henderson, *Shh-hh! He'll Be Quiet Now-Maybe!*, Providence Journal, 1938

Image Source:

<https://i.pinimg.com/236x/61/41/eb/6141ebbd4687e94ed480ce93533e94ff--british-people-treaty-of-versailles.jpg>

DB

Bibliographic Source: <https://uedata.amazon.com/Antique-Shh-hh-Hitler-Battle-AJM-042/dp/B019QRPOVG>

2. Using evidence from Document 15, explain how these historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace.

3. Using evidence from Document 15, explain why the Great War was not the last world war.

4. Explain the extent to which the document is a reliable source of evidence for understanding how historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace. In your response, be sure to include your evaluation of the source's reliability and your reasoning for that evaluation.

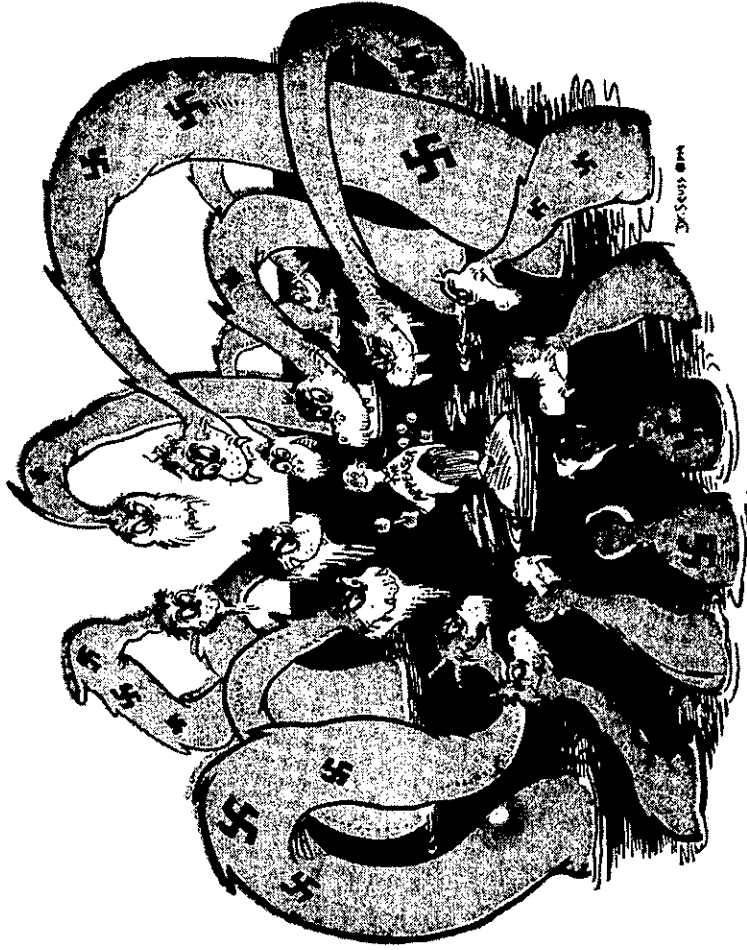
Reliable	Somewhat Reliable	Unreliable
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Document 16

1. Annotate the image below.

The cartoon below was created by Theodor Seuss Geisel. From 1941-1943, Geisel, also known as Dr. Seuss, worked as the chief editorial cartoonist for the New York magazine PM.

‘Remember . . . One More Lollypop, and Then You All Go Home!’



Source: Theodor Seuss Geisel, *Remember...One More Lollypop, and Then You All Go Home!*, PM Newspaper, 1941
Image is courtesy of Special Collections & Archives, UC San Diego, La Jolla, 92093-0175 (<https://lib.ucsd.edu/sca>)

2. Using evidence from Document 16, explain how these historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace.

3. Using evidence from Document 16, explain why the Great War was not the last world war.

4. Explain the extent to which the document is a reliable source of evidence for understanding how historical developments during the interwar period helped to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace. In your response, be sure to include your evaluation of the source's reliability and your reasoning for that evaluation.

Reliable	Somewhat Reliable	Unreliable
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