

STUDY GUIDE

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

LESSON 1

GERMANY

- Unemployment had grown to 3 million people by March 1930 and to 4.38 million by December.
- The Depression paved the way for fear and the rise of extremist parties.

FRANCE

- Suffered economic instability in 1932 that had political effects
- In June 1936 a coalition of leftist parties formed the Popular Front government, which started a program that gave workers the right to collective bargaining, a 40-hour workweek in industry, and a minimum wage.

UNITED STATES

- From 1929 to 1932, industrial production fell by 50 percent.
- Unemployment was at 25% in 1933.
- The New Deal set up Works Progress Administration which hired 3 million people.
- Social Security Act and unemployment insurance were created.

GREAT BRITAIN

- The government changed from Labour Party to Conservative party in 1931.
- The idea of deficit spending was introduced but the British government did not follow it.

THE RISE OF DICTATORIAL REGIMES

LESSON 2

TOTALITARIAN STATE

A state in which the government aims to control the political, economic, social, intellectual, and cultural lives of its citizens

FASCISM

A political philosophy that glorifies the state above the individual by emphasizing the need for a strong central government led by a dictatorial ruler

AUTHORITARIAN

Favoring or enforcing strict obedience to authority, especially that of the government, at the expense of personal freedom

COLLECTIVIZATION

A system in which private farms are eliminated and peasants work land owned by the government

THE NAZI PARTY IN GERMANY

LESSON 3

Used mass demonstrations and spectacles to make the German people an instrument of Hitler's policies

Used instruments of terror such as secret police, criminal police, concentration camps, execution squads, and death camps

Were anti-feminist and believed that women were best suited to be wives and mothers

Reflected the strong anti-Semitic beliefs of Adolf Hitler, announcing new anti-Semitic laws at Nuremberg in 1935

Used the new inventions of radio, film, and television to produce propaganda that carried the Nazi message