

Europe After War

Trace four major changes that followed World War I.

SS6H3.a "Describe the aftermath of World War I: the rise of communism, the Treaty of Versailles, the rise of Nazism, and worldwide depression."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB As you read, write 1 beside evidence about the Treaty of Versailles, 2 beside communism, 3 beside the worldwide depression, and 4 beside Nazism. This will help you connect each aftermath to its effects.

A Changed Europe

- ① When World War I ended in 1918, Europe faced ruined towns, heavy debts, and grief. Leaders met in Paris and wrote the Treaty of Versailles, signed in 1919. The treaty required Germany to accept blame for the war, pay reparations, reduce its armed forces, and give up territory. Many Germans believed the terms were unfair and humiliating. The treaty did not by itself cause every later problem, but anger over its terms weakened support for Germany's new democratic government.
- ② In Russia, hardship during the war helped bring revolution in 1917. The Bolsheviks, led by Vladimir Lenin, promised peace, land, and bread. They took control and built a communist government, in which the Communist Party controlled major decisions and much property. Russia left the war in 1918. In 1922, Russia and nearby republics formed the Soviet Union. Some Europeans feared communism would spread, while workers in other countries looked to it as a possible answer to inequality and poverty.
- ③ During the 1920s, Germany's economy briefly improved, but it remained fragile. The worldwide Great Depression began after a stock market crash in the United States in 1929. Businesses closed, trade fell, and millions of people lost jobs across many countries. In Germany, unemployment and anger made some voters turn away from democratic parties. Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party promised jobs, national strength, and revenge against the Treaty of Versailles. Hitler became chancellor in 1933, and the Nazis soon destroyed democratic freedoms.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 Name two requirements the Treaty of Versailles placed on Germany.

2 How did hardship during World War I help communism rise in Russia?

3 What event began the worldwide Great Depression, and what were two effects named in the passage?

4 Explain how the Great Depression helped the Nazi Party gain support in Germany.

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Write a four-sentence explanation of how World War I's aftermath changed Europe. Include the Treaty of Versailles, communism, the worldwide depression, and Nazism, and use at least two cause-and-effect words such as because, so, or helped.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

As you read, write 1 beside evidence about the Treaty of Versailles, 2 beside communism, 3 beside the worldwide depression, and 4 beside Nazism. This will help you connect each aftermath to its effects. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Name two requirements the Treaty of Versailles placed on Germany.	Germany had to accept blame for the war, pay reparations, reduce its armed forces, and give up territory. Any two.
2	How did hardship during World War I help communism rise in Russia?	Hardship helped bring the 1917 revolution. The Bolsheviks promised peace, land, and bread, then took control and built a communist government.
3	What event began the worldwide Great Depression, and what were two effects named in the passage?	It began after a 1929 stock market crash in the United States. Effects included businesses closing, trade falling, and millions of people losing jobs. Any two effects.
4	Explain how the Great Depression helped the Nazi Party gain support in Germany.	Unemployment and anger made some voters turn away from democratic parties. The Nazi Party promised jobs, national strength, and revenge against the Treaty of Versailles.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

After World War I, the Treaty of Versailles angered many Germans because it demanded blame, reparations, and lost territory. In Russia, wartime hardship helped bring the rise of communism. The worldwide depression brought unemployment and fear, especially in Germany. Nazism gained support because the Nazi Party promised jobs and national strength.

Accept equivalent details from the passage and clear cause-and-effect explanations. For the open response, check that all four aftermaths are included in four connected sentences with at least two cause-and-effect words.