

Ideas and Power

Trace how nationalism and ideology shaped governments between the wars.

10.5d "Nationalism and ideology played a significant role in shaping the period between the world wars."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline an ideological or nationalist claim in each paragraph. Circle a method used to build support or suppress opposition.

Promises, Beliefs, and Control

- ① Russia experienced two revolutions in 1917; the Bolsheviks led by Lenin seized power in the second. They claimed to pursue communism, aiming ultimately at a classless society with common ownership of productive resources. During civil war, they defended one-party power as necessary to protect the revolution. Lenin's government suppressed opponents. After Lenin's death, Stalin consolidated dictatorship through party control, propaganda, and terror. Soviet leaders promoted industrial strength and loyalty to the Soviet state while also claiming an international mission. Their rise preceded the Great Depression.
- ② In Germany, the Depression deepened unemployment and weakened confidence in democracy. Hitler and the Nazis promised jobs, national recovery, and reversal of Versailles. Their ideology combined extreme nationalism with antisemitism and false claims of racial superiority. Hitler was appointed chancellor in 1933; he did not become dictator through one nationwide election. The Nazis then dismantled democratic institutions, crushed opposition, and controlled information. Economic crisis helped their appeal, but political choices and violence also shaped their takeover.
- ③ Japan's Depression-era hardship helped military leaders argue for expansion to obtain resources and security. They invoked loyalty to the emperor. In 1931, army officers initiated the seizure of Manchuria in China, defying civilian efforts to restrain expansion. Military influence and repression grew. Japan, Nazi Germany, and the Soviet Union all used propaganda and coercion, but their institutions and ideologies differed. Japan's emperor-centered system was not organized like either European one-party dictatorship.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 How did Bolsheviks justify one-party control during the civil war?

2 What two promises did Hitler and the Nazi Party make that could appeal to Germans during the Great Depression?

3 According to the passage, how did economic hardship in Japan help the military argue for expansion?

4 Give one similarity and one difference between Japan's government and the Nazi and Soviet governments described in the passage.

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Write exactly three sentences comparing Nazi Germany and Japan. Use one detail about nationalism from each country, then explain how nationalism shaped events between the wars.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline an ideological or nationalist claim in each paragraph. Circle a method used to build support or suppress opposition. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did Bolsheviks justify one-party control during the civil war?	They claimed that one-party power was necessary to defend the revolution and suppressed opponents.
2	What two promises did Hitler and the Nazi Party make that could appeal to Germans during the Great Depression?	They promised to reverse the Treaty of Versailles, restore German strength, and provide jobs. Any two are acceptable.
3	According to the passage, how did economic hardship in Japan help the military argue for expansion?	Military officers argued that Japan needed land and resources to survive and become secure.
4	Give one similarity and one difference between Japan's government and the Nazi and Soviet governments described in the passage.	Similarity: Japan used nationalism and control of public opinion to build support. Difference: Japan did not create the same single-party ideological system as Nazi Germany or the Soviet Union.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Nationalism helped both Nazi Germany and Japan win support for aggressive policies. Nazi leaders promised to restore German strength, while Japanese military officers presented expansion as essential to national security. In both cases, leaders used national goals to reduce opposition and move their countries toward conflict.

Accept accurate comparisons supported by the passage. In Part 3, students should include a detail about each country and explain nationalism's effect on support, control, expansion, or conflict.