

# 1900 - 1945

## WWI - BTW - WWII

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## **Crisis of Imperialism and the New World Order that is established 1900 – 1945 – Character of Conflict**

1. Discuss war and peace in a global context.
2. Understand the origins, conduct, and social and political effects of the First World War in Europe, Africa, Asia, and the United States.
3. Describe and analyze the causes and significance of the Russian Revolutions and Lenin's policies in the Soviet Union.
4. Compare the histories of Japan and China from 1900 to 1929 and be able to offer explanations for the differences in the destinies of these two nations.
5. Describe and assess the significance of the ways in which the First World War was fought and the manner in which it ended and how these effected the development of nations.
  - a. Describe the creation of the Mandate System and its effects on Turkey and the Middle East.
6. Determine the long term effects of war, especially between World War I and World War II, and following World War II.
  - a. Understand the ways in which the First World War, economic growth, technological change, and scientific advances led to social and cultural change in Western Europe and North America from 1918 to 1929.
    - i. Assess the manner in which attitudes impact culture as in the formation of the Lost Generation and the transition from the positive end to the war to the Age of Anxiety.
7. Understand the Stalinist Revolution and be able to describe Stalin's strategy for achieving rapid industrialization.
8. Analyze the causes and consequences of the Depression and relate them to the rise of fascism in Italy and Germany.
  - a. Assess the rise of Fascism and its relationship to genocide.
9. Correlate the characteristics and conditions present of dictators and their rise to power.
10. Understand the causes and the consequences of the Second World War in Europe and in the Asia-Pacific theater.
11. Describe and explain the significance of changes in the character of warfare in the Second World War.
12. Discuss new patterns of nationalism.
13. Determine the effects of nationalism.
14. Determine the relationship between decolonization and nationalism.
15. Discuss the rise of racism, the differences between ethnicity and race, and their role in conflict in the twentieth century.
16. Relate genocide and international conflict to the breakup of the Soviet Union and the attempts to establish the New World Order.
17. Determine the role of international organizations and the rise of their influence during the twentieth century.
18. Discuss war and peace in a global context when analyzing the Cold War, nuclear weaponry, and international organizations and their effects on the global framework, especially globalization of diplomacy and conflict, global balance of power, reduction of European influence, the League of Nations, the United Nations, and the Non-Aligned Nations.
19. Describe and analyze the reasons for the various ways in which the Third World states, China, Japan, and the Middle East were both affected by and took advantage of the Cold War.
20. Describe and discuss the reasons for and significance of the collapse of the bipolar system.
  - a. Describe the impact of the breakup of the Soviet Union.

"Peace, Land, and Bread"	Joseph Stalin	Twenty-one Demands	Carter, Jimmy
"place in the sun"	Karl Barth	Uncertainty Principle	Charles de Gaulle
Age of Anxiety	Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)	United States	Chiang Kai-shek
Adolf Hitler	Koba (Stalin)	V.I. Lenin	China
Albert Einstein	Kristallnacht	Verdun, Battle of	Christian Democratic movement
Alfred von Schlieffen	Kulaks	Vittorio Emanuele Orlando	Cold War
<i>All Quiet on the Western Front</i>	League of Nations	Vladimir Ilyich Lenin	collectivization
Anti-Semitism	Lenin(Vladimir Ilych Ulyanov)	Walter Gropius	COMECON
Armenians	Lost Generation	War Communism	Comintern
Arnold J. Toynbee	<i>Lusitania</i>	War of attrition	Communist Party of Vietnam
Austria-Hungary/Astro-Hungary/Dual Monarchy	Mao Zedong	Weimar Republic	Congress of Soviets
Autarchy	Marne, Battle of	Werner Heisenberg	Containment
Benito Mussolini	Marshall Islands	Winston Churchill	corridos
Black Hand	Mensheviks	Woodrow Wilson	Council of People's Commissars
Black Thursday	Militarism	Young Ottomans	Cristeros
Bolsheviks	Mohandas Gandhi	Young Turks	Cuauhtemoc Cárdenas
Brest-Litovsk Treaty (1918)	Morocco	Yugoslavia	Cuba
Central Powers	Muhammad Ali Jinnah	"Blitz"	Cuban Missile Crisis
China	Mustapha Kemal	"Comfort Women"	cubist movement
Chinese Communist Party	National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP)	"the killing fields"	Cultural Revolution
Collectivization	Nazi Party	"The little tigers"	Czechoslovakia
Dawes Plan	New Deal	"Velvet Revolution"	Daw Aung San Suu Kyi
<i>Decline of the West</i>	New Economic Policy	Adolf Hitler	D-Day
Fuehrer (Der)	New Economic Policy (NEP)	Afghanistan	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Dreadnoughts	Nicholas II	Aleksander Kerensky	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Economic Nationalism	No-man's land	Aleksander Solzhenitsyn	Deng Xiaoping
Edgar Degas	Nuremberg Laws (1932)	Alexander Dubcek	Deng Xiaoping and Liu Shaoqui
El Greco	October Revolution	Alexandr Solzhenitsyn	<i>Descamisados</i>
England	Oswald Spengler	Alliance for Progress	Detenté
Ernest Hemingway	Ottoman empire	Allied Powers	Diego Rivera and José Clemente Orozco
Ethnic cleansing	Pablo Picasso	Alvaro Obregón	Dien Bien Phu
Fascism	Pakistan	Americanization	Dienbienphu
February Revolution	Pan-slavism	Angola	Dinshawi incident
Five-Year Plans	Pan-slavism	Anschluss	Doctrine of Limited Sovereignty
Fourteen Points	Paul Gaubuin	Anti-Comintern Pact	Domino theory
France	Paul von Hindenburg	Anwar Sadat	Douglas MacArthur
Francis Ferdinand	Plan XVII	Anzio, Battle of	Dunkirk, Evacuation or Battle
Franklin Delano Roosevelt	Planned economies	<i>Apartheid</i>	Dwight Eisenhower
Gallipoli	Rasputin	Appeasement	eastern block
Gaomindang	Rasputin, Grigori	Argentina	eastern front
Garvery, Marcus	Red Terror	Armstrong, Neil	effendi
Gavrilo Princip	Russia	Asia for Asians	Egypt
Genocide	Salvador Dali	Atlantic Charter (1941)	Einsatzgruppen (SS)
<b>George</b> , David Lloyd	Satyagraha	Atlee, Clement	El Alemain, Battle of
Germany	Schlieffen plan	Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini	Emiliano Zapata
Gertrude Stein	Self-determination	B.G. Tilak	Erich Honecker
Great Britain	Serbia	Babrak Karmal	Estonia
Great Depression	Shandong province	Baharatya Janata Party (BJP)	Ethiopia
Great Easter Rebellion	Sigmund Freud	Balfour Declaration (1917)	European Community
Grigori Rasputin	Smoot-Hawley Tariff	Banana republics	European Union
Helmuth Karl von Moltke	Socialism in One Country	Bangladesh	Eva Duarte (Evita)
Ibn Ali Hussain	Somme, Battle of	Bay of Pigs	Eva Perón
Il Duce	Soviet Union	Begin, Menachem	F.W. de Klerk
India	Squadristi	Benazir Bhuto	Fascism
International style	Sun Yatsen	Benito Mussolini	
Isolationism	T.E. Lawrence	Berlin Wall	
Italy	transformismo	Bernard Dadié	
Japan	Three Principles of the People	Biafra	
Jiang Jieshi	Treaty of Brest Litovsk	Biodiversity	
John Maynard Keynes	Treaty of Versailles	Blitz	
John Steinbeck	Triple Alliance	Blitzkrieg	
Joseph Caillaux	Triple Entente	Boris Yeltsin	
	Trotsky, Leon	Britain, Battle of	

Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany, FDR)	Joseph Stalin	Ngo Dinh Diem	Syngman Rhee
Fidel Castro	Josip Broz	Nguyen Anh (Gia Long)	Tagore, Rabindranath
<b>Final solution</b>	Judenrats	Nicolae Ceausescu	Taiwan
five-year plans	Kim Il Sung	Nikita Khrushchev	Tayson Rebellion
France	Korea	nonalignment	technocrat
Francisco Franco	Korean War	Normandy	Teheran Conference (1943)
Francisco Madero	Korekiyo Takahashi	North Atlantic Treaty	<i>The Wretched of the Earth</i>
Franklin Roosevelt	League of Nations	Organization (NATO)	Theodor Hertzl
Frantz Fanon	Lebensraum	North Korea	Third World
Freedom Charter	Lech Walesa	North Vietnam	Tiananmen Square
Fulgencio Batista	Lee Kuan Yew	Nuclear proliferation	Todor Zhivkov
Gamal Abdul Nasser	Leon Pinsker	Okinawa, Battle of	Tojo Hideki
Gang of Four	Leonid Brezhnev	Operation Overlord	totalitarian state
General Agreement on	Léopold S. Senghor, Aimé	Pancho Villa	Treaty of Locarno (Poland &
Tariffs and Trade	Césaire, and Léon Damas	Panzer	France 1925)
German Democratic Republic	Li Dazhao	Paris Peace Accords	Treaty of Versailles
Germany	Licca	Patrice Lumumba	Tripartite Pact (1940)
Getúlio Vargas	Lithuania	Patton, George	<i>Triumph of the Will</i>
Ghana	Long March	Pearl Harbor	Truman Doctrine
<i>Glasnost</i>	Lord Cromer	People's Republic of China	Union of Soviet Socialist
Global warming	Luftwaffe	<i>Perestroika</i>	Republics (USSR)
Goebbels, Joseph	Lyndon Johnson	Pol Pot	United Fruit Company
Good Neighbor Policy	M.K. Gandhi	Poland	United Nations
Government of India Act	Manchuria	Politburo	United States
(1935)	mandates	Popular Front	<i>Uskorenie</i>
Great Britain	Manhattan Project	Potsdam Conference (1945)	Vanguard
Great East Asia Co-	Mao Zedong	Purge, The Great Soviet	Vichy
Prosperity Sphere	Margaret Thatcher	(1935-38)	Victor Raul Haya de la Torre
Great Leap Forward	Marshall Plan	Rape of Nanjing	Victoriano Huerta
Great Proletarian Cultural	Marshall, George	Red Army	Viet Cong
Revolution	Mass Line	Red Guard	Viet Minh
Gulf War	May 4th Movement	Republic of Korea	Vietnamese Nationalist
Guomindang (National Party)	Mexican Constitution of	Richard Nixon	Party (VNQDD)
Harry Truman	1917	Romania	Vietnamese war
Henry Kissinger	Mexico	Ronald Reagan	Vietnamization
Hesse, Hermann	Midway, Battle of	Rowlatt Act (1919)	Vladimir Putin
Himmler, Heinrich	Mikhail Gorbachev	Russian Communist Party	Vo Nguyen Giap
Hirohito, Emperor	Minh Mang	Saddam Hussein	W.E.B. Du Bois and Marcus
Hiroshima and Nagasaki	Mitterand, Francois	Saddam Hussein	Garvey
Ho Chi Minh (Nguyen Ai	Mukden incident	Shah Mohammed Reza	Wafd Party
Quoc)	Munich Conference	Pahlavi	Wanesee Conference
Holocaust	Munich conference	siege of Stalingrad	<i>Wangguan</i>
homelands	Muslim Brotherhood	Simon Kimbangu	Warsaw Pact
Hong Kong	Muslim League	Singapore	Warsaw Treaty Organization
Hungary	Nadezhda Mandelstam	Solidarity	Watergate scandal
Hyundai	Nagasaki	Solzhenitsyn, Alexander	WAVES
India	Nanjing	South Africa	western front
Iran	National Liberation Front	South Korea	Whampoa Military Academy
Iran-Iraq War	(FLN)	South Vietnam	Willy Brandt
Iraq	National Socialist (Nazi)	soviet	Winston Churchill
iron curtain	Party	Soviet Union	World Court
Israel	NATO	Spanish Civil War	Yalta Conference (1945)
Italian front	Nazism	Sputnik	Yasser Arafat
Italy	Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression	Stalingrad, Battle of	Yitzhak Rabin
Iwo Jima, Battle of	Pact	Strategic Arms Limitations	Yuan Shikai
János Kádár	Négritude	Talks (SALT)	Yugoslavia
Japan	Nelson Mandela	submarine warfare	Yuri Gagarin
Jawaharlal Nehru	neocolonialism	Sudentenland	Zhou Enlai
Jiang Jieshi	Neville Chamberlain	Sun Yat-sen	Zimbabwe
Jiang Qing	New Deal	Superpowers	Zionism
	New Youth	Supreme Soviet	

## Crisis of Imperialism and the New World Order that is established

1900 – 1945 – Character of Conflict

### VIII. Origins of the Crisis in Europe and the Middle East

#### A. The Ottoman Empire and the Balkans

1. By the late nineteenth century the once-powerful Ottoman Empire was in decline and losing the outlying provinces closest to Europe. The European powers meddled in the affairs of the Ottoman Empire, sometimes in cooperation, at other times as rivals.
2. In reaction, the Young Turks conspired to force a constitution on the Sultan, advocated centralized rule and Turkification of minorities, and carried out modernizing reforms. The Turks turned to Germany for assistance and hired a German general to modernize Turkey's armed forces.

#### B. Nationalism, Alliances, and Military Strategy

1. The three main causes of World War I were nationalism, the system of alliances and military plans, and Germany's yearning to dominate Europe.
2. Nationalism was deeply rooted in European culture, where it served to unite individual nations while undermining large multiethnic empires. Because of the spread of nationalism, most people viewed war as a crusade for liberty or as reavenges for past injustices; the well-to-do believed that war could heal the class divisions in their societies.
3. The major European countries were organized into two alliances: the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy) and the Triple Entente (Britain, France, and Russia). The military alliance system was accompanied by inflexible mobilization plans that depended on railroads to move troops according to precise schedules.
4. When Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914, diplomats, statesmen, and monarchs quickly lost control of events. The alliance system in combination with the rigidly scheduled mobilization plans meant that war was automatic.

### IX. The "Great War" and the Russian Revolutions, 1914–1918.

#### A. Stalemate, 1914–1917

1. The nations of Europe entered the war in high spirits, confident of victory. German victory at first seemed assured, but as the German advance faltered in September, both sides spread out until they formed an unbroken line of trenches (the Western Front) from the North Sea to Switzerland.
2. The generals on each side tried for four years to take enemy positions by ordering their troops to charge across the open fields, only to have them cut down by machine-gun fire. For four years the war was inconclusive on both land and at sea.

#### B. The Home Front and the War Economy

1. The material demands of trench warfare led governments to impose stringent controls over all aspects of their economies. Rationing and the recruitment of Africans, Indians, Chinese, and women into the European labor force transformed civilian life. German civilians paid an especially high price for the war as the British naval blockade cut off access to essential food imports.
2. British and French forces overran Germany's African colonies (except for Tanganyika). In all of their African colonies Europeans requisitioned food, imposed heavy taxes, forced Africans to grow export crops and sell them at low prices, and recruited African men to serve as soldiers and as porters.
3. The United States grew rich during the war by selling goods to Britain and France. When the United States entered the war in 1917, businesses engaged in war production made tremendous profits.

#### C. The Ottoman Empire at War

1. The Turks signed a secret alliance with Germany in 1914. Turkey engaged in unsuccessful campaigns against Russia, deported the Armenians (causing the deaths of hundred of thousands), and closed the Dardanelles Straits.
2. When they failed to open the Dardanelles Straits by force, the British tried to subvert the Ottoman Empire from within by promising emir Hussein ibn Ali of Mecca a kingdom of his own if he would lead a revolt against the Turks, which he did in 1916.
3. In the Balfour Declaration of 1917 the British suggested to the Zionist leader Chaim Weizman that they would "view with favor" the establishment of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine. Britain also sent troops into southern Mesopotamia in order to secure the oil pipeline from Iran, taking Baghdad in early 1917.

#### D. Double Revolution in Russia, 1917

1. By late 1916 the large but incompetent and poorly equipped Russian army had experienced numerous defeats and had run out of ammunition and other essential supplies. The civilian economy was in a state of collapse and the cities faced shortages of fuel and food in the winter of 1916–1917.
2. In March 1917 (February by the old Russian calendar) the tsar was overthrown and replaced by a Provisional Government led by Alexander Kerensky. On November 6, 1917 (October 24 in the Russian calendar) Vladimir Lenin's Bolsheviks staged an uprising in Petrograd and overthrew the Provisional Government.

#### E. The End of the War in Western Europe, 1917–1918

1. German resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare brought the United States into the war in April 1917. On the Western Front, the two sides were evenly matched, but in 1918 the Germans were able to break through the front at several places and pushed within 40 miles of Paris.
2. The arrival of United States forces allowed the Allies to counterattack in August 1918. The German soldiers retreated, many sick with the flu; an armistice was signed on November 11.

### X. Peace and Dislocation in Europe, 1919–1929

#### A. The Impact of the War

1. The war left more dead and wounded and caused more physical destruction than any previous conflict. The war also created millions of refugees, many of whom fled to France and to the United States, where the influx of immigrants

prompted the United States Congress to pass immigration laws that closed the doors to eastern and southern Europeans.

2. One byproduct of the war was the influenza epidemic of 1918–1919, which started among soldiers headed for the Western Front and spread around the world, killing some 30 million people. The war also caused serious damage to the environment and hastened the build-up of mines, factories, and railroads.

#### B. The Peace Treaties

1. Three men dominated the Paris Peace Conference: United States President Wilson, British Prime Minister David Lloyd George, and French Premier Georges Clemenceau. Because the three men had conflicting goals, the Treaty of Versailles turned out to be a series of unsatisfying compromises that humiliated Germany but left it largely intact and potentially the most powerful nation in Europe.
2. The Austro-Hungarian Empire fell apart. New countries were created in the lands lost by Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary.

#### C. Russian Civil War and the New Economic Policy

1. In Russia, Allied intervention and civil war extended the fighting for another three years beyond the end of World War I. By 1921 the Communists had defeated most of their enemies, and in 1922 the Soviet republic of Ukraine and Russia merged to create the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
2. Years of warfare, revolution, and mismanagement had ruined the Russian economy. Beginning in 1921 Lenin's New Economic Policy helped to restore production by relaxing government controls and allowing a return of market economics. This policy was regarded as a temporary measure that would be superseded as the Soviet Union built a modern socialist industrial economy by extracting resources from the peasants in order to pay for industrialization.
3. When Lenin died in January 1924 his associates struggled for power; the two main contenders were Leon Trotsky and Joseph Stalin. Stalin filled the bureaucracy with his supporters, expelled Trotsky, and forced him to flee the country.

#### D. An Ephemeral Peace

1. The 1920s were a decade of apparent progress behind which lurked irreconcilable tensions and dissatisfaction among people whose hopes had been raised by the rhetoric of war and dashed by its outcome. The decade after the end of the war can be divided into two periods: five years of painful recovery and readjustment (1919–1923) followed by six years of growing peace and prosperity (1924–1929).
2. In 1923 French occupation of the Ruhr and severe inflation brought Germany to the brink of civil war. Currency reform and French withdrawal from the Ruhr marked the beginning of a period of peace and economic growth beginning in 1924.

### XI. China and Japan: Contrasting Destinies

#### A. Social and Economic Change

1. In the first decades of the twentieth century China was plagued by rapid population growth, an increasingly unfavorable ratio of population to arable land, avaricious landlords and tax collectors, and frequent devastating floods of the Yellow River. Japan had few natural resources and very little arable land, and, while not troubled by floods, Japan was subject to other natural calamities.
2. Above the peasantry Chinese society was divided among many groups: landowners, wealthy merchants, and foreigners, whose luxurious lives aroused the resentment of educated young urban Chinese. In Japan, industrialization and economic growth aggravated social tensions between westernized urbanites and traditionalists and between the immensely wealthy zaibatsu and the poor farmers who still comprised half the population.
3. Japanese prosperity depended on foreign trade and on imperialism in Asia. This made Japan much more vulnerable than China to swings in the world economy.

#### B. Revolution and War, 1900–1918

1. China's defeat and humiliation at the hands of an international force in the Boxer affair of 1900 led many Chinese students to conclude that China needed a revolution to overthrow the Qing and modernize the country. When a regional army unit mutinied in 1911 Sun Yat-sen's Revolutionary Alliance formed an assembly and elected Sun as president of China, but in order to avoid a civil war, the presidency was turned over to the powerful general Yuan Shikai, who rejected democracy and ruled as an autocrat.
2. The Japanese joined the Allied side in World War I and benefited from an economic boom as demand for their products rose. Japan used the war as an opportunity to conquer the German colonies in the northern Pacific and on the Chinese coast and to further extend Japanese influence in China by forcing the Chinese government to accede to many of the conditions presented in a document called the Twenty-One Demands.

#### C. Chinese Warlords and the Guomindang, 1919–1929

1. At the Paris Peace Conference the great powers allowed Japan to retain control over seized German enclaves in China, sparking protests in Beijing (May 4, 1919) and in many other parts of China. China's regional generals—the warlords—supported their armies through plunder and arbitrary taxation so that China grew poorer while only the treaty ports prospered.
2. Sun Yat-sen tried to make a comeback in Canton in the 1920s by reorganizing his Guomindang party along Leninist lines and by welcoming members of the newly created Chinese Communist Party. Sun's successor Chiang Kai-shek crushed the regional warlords in 1927.
3. Chiang then split with and decimated the Communist Party and embarked on an ambitious plan of top-down industrial modernization. However, Chiang's government was staffed by corrupt opportunists, not by competent administrators: China remained mired in poverty.

### XII. The New Middle East

#### A. The Mandate System

1. Instead of being given their independence, the former German colonies and Ottoman territories were given to the great powers as mandates. Class C Mandates were ruled as colonies, while Class B Mandates were to be given their autonomy at some unspecified time in the future.

2. The Arab-speaking territories of the former Ottoman Empire were Class A Mandates, a category that was defined in such a way as to lead the Arabs to believe that they had been promised independence. In practice, Britain took control of Palestine, Iraq, and Trans-Jordan, while France took Syria and Lebanon as its mandates.

#### B. The Rise of Modern Turkey

1. At the end of the war the Ottoman Empire was at the point of collapse, with French, British, Italian, and Greek forces occupying Constantinople and parts of Anatolia. The hero of the Gallipoli campaign Mustafa Kemal formed a nationalist government in 1919 and reconquered Anatolia and the area around Constantinople in 1922.
2. Kemal was an outspoken modernizer who declared Turkey to be a secular republic, introduced European laws, replaced the Arabic alphabet with the Latin alphabet, and attempted to westernize the Turkish family, the roles of women, and even Turkish clothing and headgear. His reforms spread quickly in the urban areas, but they encountered strong resistance in the countryside, where Islamic traditions remained strong.

#### C. Arab Lands and the Question of Palestine

1. Among the Arab people, the thinly disguised colonialism of the Mandate System set off protests and rebellions. At the same time, Middle Eastern society underwent significant changes: nomads disappeared, the population grew by 50 percent from 1914 to 1939, major cities doubled in size, and the urban merchant class adopted Western ideas, customs, and lifestyles.
2. The Maghrib (Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco) was dominated by the French army and by French settlers, who owned the best lands and monopolized government jobs and businesses. Arabs and Berbers remained poor and suffered from discrimination.
3. The British allowed Iraq to become independent under King Faisal (leader of the Arab revolt) but maintained a significant military and economic influence. France sent thousands of troops to crush nationalist uprisings in Lebanon and Syria. Britain declared Egypt to be independent in 1922 but retained control through its alliance with King Farouk.
4. In the Palestine Mandate, the British tried to limit the wave of Jewish immigration that began in 1920, but only succeeded in alienating both Jews and Arabs.

### XIII. Society, Culture, and Technology in the Industrialized World

#### A. Class and Gender

1. Class distinctions faded after the war as the role of the aristocracy (many of whom had died in battle) declined and displays of wealth came to be regarded as unpatriotic. The expanded role of government during and after the war led to an increase in the numbers of white collar workers; the working class did not expand because the introduction of new machinery and new ways of organizing work made it possible to increase production without expanding the labor force.
2. In the 1920s women enjoyed more personal freedoms than ever before, and women won the right to vote in some countries between 1915 and 1934. This did not have a significant effect on politics because women tended to vote like their male relatives.

#### B. Revolution in the Sciences

1. The discovery of sub-atomic particles, quanta, Einstein's theory of relativity, and the discovery that light is made up of either waves or particles undermined the certainties of Newtonian physics and offered the potential of unlocking new and dangerous sources of energy.
2. Innovations in the social sciences challenged Victorian morality, middle class values, and notions of Western superiority. The psychology of Sigmund Freud and the sociology of Emile Durkheim introduced notions of cultural relativism that combined with the experience of the war to call into question the West's faith in reason and progress.

#### C. The New Technologies of Modernity

1. The European and American public was fascinated with new technologies like the airplane and lionized the early aviators: Amelia Earhart, Richard Byrd, and especially Charles Lindbergh. Electricity began to transform home life, and commercial radio stations brought news, sports, soap operas, and advertising to homes throughout North America.
2. Film spread explosively in the 1920s. The early film industry of the silent film era was marked by diversity, with films being made in Japan, India, Turkey, Egypt, and Hollywood in the 1920s. The introduction of the talking picture in the United States in 1921, combined with the tremendous size of the American market, marked the beginning of the era of Hollywood's domination of film and its role in the diffusion of American culture.
3. Health and hygiene were also part of the cult of modernity. Advances in medicine, sewage treatment systems, indoor plumbing, and the increased use of soap and home appliances contributed to declines in infant mortality and improvements in health and life expectancy.

#### D. Technology and the Environment

1. The skyscraper and the automobile transformed the urban environment. Skyscrapers with load-bearing steel frames and passenger elevators were built in American cities. European cities restricted the height of buildings, but European architects led the way in designing simple, easily constructed inexpensive, functional buildings in what came to be known as the International Style.
2. Mass-produced automobiles replaced horses in the city streets and led to the construction of far-flung suburban areas like those of Los Angeles. On farms, gasoline-powered tractors began replacing horses in the 1920s while dams and canals were used to generate electricity and to irrigate dry land.

### VIXIV. The Stalin Revolution

#### A. Five-Year Plans

1. Joseph Stalin, the son of a poor shoemaker, was a skillful administrator who rose within the Communist Party and used his power within the bureaucracy to eliminate Leon Trotsky and all other contenders for power. Stalin then set about the task of industrializing the Soviet Union in such a way as to increase the power of the Communist Party domestically and to increase the power of the Soviet Union in relation to other countries.

2. Beginning in October 1928 Stalin devised a series of Five-Year Plans that were designed to achieve ambitious goals by instituting centralized state control over the economy. Under the Five-Year Plans the Soviet Union achieved rapid industrialization, accompanied by the kind of environmental change that was experienced by the United States and Canada during their period of industrialization several decades earlier.

B. Collectivization of Agriculture

1. The Soviet Union squeezed the peasantry in order to pay for the massive investments required by the Five-Year Plans and in order to provide the necessary labor and food supplies required by the new industrial workers. The way the Soviet Union did this was to consolidate small farms into vast collectives that were expected to supply the government with a fixed amount of food and distribute what was left among their members.
2. Collectivization was an attempt to organize the peasants into an industrial way of life and to bring them firmly under the control of the government. Collectivization was accomplished by the violent suppression of the better-off peasants (the kulaks) and disrupted agricultural production so badly as to cause a famine that killed some 5 million people after the bad harvests of 1933 and 1934.
3. The Second Five-Year Plan (1933–1937) was originally intended to increase the output of consumer goods, but fear of the Nazi regime in Germany prompted Stalin to shift the emphasis to heavy industries and armaments. Consumer goods became scarce and food was rationed.

C. Terror and Opportunities

1. Stalin's policies of industrialization and collectivization could only be carried out by threats and by force. In order to prevent any possible resistance or rebellion, Stalin used the NKVD (secret police) in order to create a climate of terror that extended from the intellectuals and the upper levels of the Party all the way down to ordinary Soviet citizens.
2. Many Soviet citizens supported Stalin's regime in spite of the fear and hardships. Stalinism created new opportunities for women to join the workforce and for obedient, unquestioning people to rise within the ranks of the Communist Party, the military, the government, or their professions.
3. Stalin's brutal methods helped the Soviet Union to industrialize faster than any country had ever done. In the late 1930s the contrast between the economic strength of the Soviet Union and the Depression troubles of the capitalist nations gave many the impression that Stalin's planned economy was a success.

VIII. The Depression

A. Economic Crisis

1. In the United States the collapse of the New York stock market on October 29, 1929 caused a chain reaction in which consumers cut their purchases, companies laid off workers, and small farms failed.
2. On the international scale, the stock-market collapse led New York banks to recall their loans to Germany and Austria, thus ending their payment of reparations to France and Britain, who then could not repay their war loans to the United States. In 1930, the United States tried to protect its industries by passing the Smoot-Hawley tariff act; other countries followed suit, and world trade declined by 62 percent between 1929 and 1932.

B. Depression in Industrial Nations

1. France and Britain were able to escape the worst of the Depression by forcing their colonies to purchase their products. Japan and Germany suffered much more because they relied on exports to pay for imports of food and fuel.
2. The Depression had profound political repercussions. In the United States, Britain, and France, governments used programs like the American New Deal in an attempt to stimulate their economies. In Germany and Japan, radical politicians devoted their economies to military build-up, hoping to acquire empires large enough to support self-sufficient economies.

C. Depression in Nonindustrial Regions

1. The Depression spread to Asia, Africa, and Latin America unevenly.
2. India and China were not dependent on foreign trade and thus were little affected. Countries that depended on exports of raw materials or on tourism were devastated. In Latin America the Depression led to the establishment of military dictatorships that tried to solve economic problems by imposing authoritarian control over their economies.
3. Southern Rhodesia boomed during the 1930s. The increasing value of gold and the relatively cheaper copper deposits of Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo led to a mining boom that benefited European and South African mine owners.

IX. The Rise of Fascism

A. Mussolini's Italy

1. In postwar Italy thousands of unemployed veterans and violent youths banded together in *fasci di combattimento* to demand action, intimidate politicians, and serve as strong-arm men for factory and property owners. Benito Mussolini, a former socialist, became leader of the Fascist Party and used the *fasci di combattimento* to force the government to appoint him to the post of prime minister.
2. In power, Mussolini installed Fascist Party members in all government jobs and crushed all sources of opposition. Mussolini and the Fascist movement excelled at propaganda and glorified war, but Mussolini's foreign policy was cautious.
3. The Italian Fascist movement was imitated in most European countries, Latin America, China, and Japan.

B. Hitler's Germany

1. Germany had been hard-hit by its defeat in the First World War, the hyperinflation of 1923, and the Depression. Germans blamed socialists, Jews, and foreigners for their troubles.
2. Adolf Hitler was an Austrian-born German army veteran who became leader of the National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazis) and led them in an unsuccessful uprising in Munich in 1924. In 1925 Hitler published *Mein Kampf*, in which he laid forth his racial theories, his aspirations for the German nation, and his proposal to eliminate all Jews from Europe.

3. When the Depression hit Germany the Nazis gained support from the unemployed and from property owners. As leader of the largest party in Germany, Hitler assumed the post of chancellor in March 1933 and proceeded to assume dictatorial power, declaring himself *Führer* of the “Third Reich” in August 1934.
  4. Hitler’s economic and social policies were spectacularly effective. Public works contracts, a military build-up, and a policy of encouraging women to leave the work-place in order to release jobs for men led to an economic boom, low unemployment, and rising standards of living.
- C. The Road to War, 1933–1939
1. In order to pursue his goal of territorial conquest, Hitler built up his armed forces and tested the reactions of other powers by withdrawing from the League of Nations, introducing conscription, and establishing an air force—all in violation of the Versailles treaty. Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935, and Hitler sent ground troops into the Rhineland in 1936.
  2. Hitler’s and Mussolini’s actions met with no serious objections from France, Britain, or the United States. Hitler was thus emboldened in 1938 to invade Austria and to demand the German-speaking portions of Czechoslovakia, to which the leaders of France, Britain, and Italy agreed in the Munich Conference of September 1938.
  3. There were three causes for the weakness of the democracies—now called “appeasement.” The democracies had a deep-seated fear of war, they feared communism more than they feared Germany, and they believed that Hitler was an honorable man who could be trusted when he assured them at Munich that he had “no further territorial demands.”
  4. After Munich it was too late to stop Hitler short of war. In March 1939 Hitler’s invasion of Czechoslovakia inspired France and Britain to ask for Soviet help, but Hitler and Stalin were already negotiating the Nazi-Soviet Pact in which the two countries agreed to divide Poland between them.
- X. East Asia, 1931–1945
- A. The Manchurian Incident of 1931
1. Ultrationalists, including young army officers, believed that Japan could end its dependence on foreign trade only if Japan had a colonial empire in China. In 1931 junior officers in the Japanese Army guarding the railway in Manchuria made an explosion on the railroad track their excuse for conquering the entire province, an action to which the Japanese government acquiesced after the fact.
  2. Japan built heavy industries and railways in Manchuria and northeastern China and sped up their rearmament. At home, the government grew more authoritarian, and mutinies and political assassinations committed by junior officers brought generals and admirals into government positions formerly controlled by civilians.
- B. The Chinese Communists and the Long March
1. The main challenge to the government of Chiang Kai-shek came from the Communist Party, which had cooperated with the Guomindang until Chiang arrested and executed Communists, forcing those who survived to flee to the remote mountains of Jiangxi province in southeastern China.
  2. Mao Zedong (1893–1976) was a farmer’s son and man of action who became a leader of the Communist Party in the 1920s. In Jiangxi, Mao departed from standard Marxist-Leninist ideology when he planned to redistribute land from the wealthy to the poor peasants in order to gain peasant (rather than industrial worker) support for a social revolution. Mao was also an advocate of women’s equality, but the Party reserved leadership positions for men, whose primary task was warfare.
  3. The Guomindang army pursued the Communists into the mountains; Mao responded with guerilla warfare and with policies designed to win the support of the peasants. Nonetheless, in 1934 the Guomindang forces surrounded the Jiangxi base area and forced the Communists to flee on the Long March, which brought them, much weakened, to Shaanxi in 1935.
- C. The Sino-Japanese War, 1937–1945
1. On July 7, 1937 Japanese troops attacked Chinese forces near Beijing, forcing the Japanese government to initiate a full-scale war of invasion against China. The United States and the League of Nations made no efforts to stop the Japanese invasion, and the poorly-led and poorly-armed Chinese troops were unable to prevent Japan from controlling the coastal provinces of China and the lower Yangzi and Yellow River Valleys within a year.
  2. The Chinese people continued to resist Japanese forces, pulling Japan deeper into an inconclusive China war that was a drain on Japan’s economy and manpower and that made the Japanese military increasingly dependent on the United States for steel, machine tools, and nine-tenths of its oil. In the conduct of the war, the Japanese troops proved to be incredibly violent, committing severe atrocities when they took Nanjing in the winter of 1937–1938 and initiating a “kill all, burn all, loot all” campaign in 1940.
  3. The Chinese government of Chiang Kai-shek escaped to the mountains of Sichuan, where Chiang built up a large army to prepare for future confrontation with the Communists. In Shaanxi province, Mao built up his army, formed a government, and skillfully presented the Communist Party as the only group in China that was serious about fighting the Japanese.
- XI. The Second World War
- A. The War of Movement
1. World War I was a war of defensive maneuvers, but in World War II the introduction of motorized weapons gave back the advantage to the offensive, as may be seen in Germany’s *blitzkrieg* (lightning war) and in American and Japanese use of aircraft carriers.
  2. The size and mobility of the opposing forces in World War II meant that the fighting ranged over vast theaters of operation, that belligerents mobilized the populations and economies of entire continents for the war effort, and that civilians were consequently thought of as legitimate targets.
- B. War in Europe and North Africa
1. It took less than a month for Germany to conquer Poland. After a lull during the winter of 1939–1940, Hitler went on an offensive in March that made him the master of all of Europe between Spain and Russia by the end of June.

2. Hitler's attempt to invade Britain was foiled by the British Royal Air Force's victory in the Battle of Britain (June–September 1940). In 1941 Hitler launched a massive invasion of the Soviet Union; his forces, successful at first, were stopped by the winter weather of 1941–1942 and finally defeated at Stalingrad in February 1943.
  3. In Africa, the Italian offensive in British Somaliland and Egypt, although initially successful, was turned back by a British counterattack. German forces came to assist the Italians, but they were finally defeated at Al Alamein in northern Egypt by the British, who had the advantage of more plentiful weapons and supplies and better intelligence.
- C. War in Asia and the Pacific
1. In July 1941 France allowed Japan to occupy Indochina; the United States and Britain responded by stopping shipments of steel, scrap iron, oil, and other products that Japan needed.
  2. In response, the Japanese chose to go to war, hoping that a surprise attack on the United States would be so shocking that the Americans would accept Japanese control over Southeast Asia rather than continuing to fight against Japan. Japan attacked American forces at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 and proceeded to occupy all of Southeast Asia and the Dutch East Indies within the next few months.
  3. The United States joined Britain and the Soviet Union in an alliance called the United Nations (or the Allies). By June 1942 the United States had destroyed four of Japan's six largest aircraft carriers; aircraft carriers were the key to victory in the Pacific, and since Japan did not have the industrial capacity to replace the carriers, the Japanese were now faced with a long and hopeless war.
- D. The End of the War
1. By 1943 the Soviet Red Army was receiving supplies from factories in Russia and the United States. The Soviet offensive in the east combined with Western invasions of Sicily and Italy in 1943 and of France in 1944 to defeat Germany in May 1945.
  2. By May 1945 American bombing and submarine warfare had devastated the Japanese economy and cut Japan off from its sources of raw materials, while Asians who had initially welcomed the Japanese as liberators from white colonialism were now eager to see the Japanese leave. The atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 convinced Japan to sign terms of surrender early the next month.
- E. Chinese Civil War and Communist Victory
1. After the Japanese surrender in September 1945 the Guomindang and Communist forces began a civil war that lasted until 1949. The Guomindang had the advantage of more troops and weapons and American support, but its brutal and exploitative policies and its printing of worthless paper money eroded popular support.
  2. The Communists built up their forces with Japanese equipment gained from the Soviets and American equipment gained from deserting Guomindang soldiers and won popular support, especially in Manchuria, by carrying out a radical land reform program. On October 1, 1949 Mao Zedong announced the founding of the People's Republic of China as Chiang Kai-shek's Guomindang forces were being driven off the mainland to Taiwan.
- XII. The Character of Warfare
- A. The War of Science
1. World War II was different from previous wars both in its enormous death toll and in the vast numbers of refugees that were generated during the war. The unprecedented scale of human suffering during the war was due to a change in moral values and to the appearance of new technologies of warfare.
  2. Science had a significant impact on the technology of warfare. This may be seen in the application of scientific discoveries to produce synthetic rubber and radar, in developments in cryptanalysis and antibiotics, in the development of aircraft and missiles, and in the United States government's organization of physicists and engineers in order to produce atomic weapons.
- B. Bombing Raids
1. The British and Americans excelled at bombing raids that were intended not to strike individual buildings, but to break the morale of the civilian population. Massive bombing raids on German cities caused substantial casualties, but armament production continued to increase until late 1944, and the German people remained obedient and hard-working.
  2. Japanese cities with their wooden buildings were also the targets of American bombing raids. Fire bombs devastated Japanese cities; the fire bombing of Tokyo in March 1945 killed 80,000 people and left a million homeless.
- C. The Holocaust
1. Nazi killings of civilians were part of a calculated policy of exterminating whole races of people.
  2. German Jews were deprived of their citizenship and legal rights and herded into ghettos, where many died of starvation and disease. In early 1942 the Nazis decided to apply modern industrial methods in order to slaughter the Jewish population of Europe in concentration camps like Auschwitz. This mass extermination, now called the Holocaust, claimed some 6 million Jewish lives.
  3. Besides the Jews, the Nazis also killed Polish Catholics, homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, Gypsies, and the disabled, all in the interests of "racial purity."
- D. The Home Front in Europe and Asia
1. During the Second World War the distinction between the "front" and the "home front" was blurred as rapid military movements and air power carried the war into people's homes. Armies swept through the land confiscating anything of value, bombing raids destroyed entire cities, people were deported to die in concentration camps, and millions fled their homes in terror.
  2. The war demanded enormous and sustained efforts from all civilians; in the Soviet Union and in the United States, industrial workers were pressed to turn out tanks, ships, and other war materiel. In the Soviet Union and in the other belligerent countries mobilization of men for the military gave women significant roles in industrial and agricultural production.
- E. The Home Front in the United States

1. Unlike the other belligerents, the United States flourished during the war, its economy stimulated by war production. Consumer goods were in short supply, so the American savings rate increased, laying the basis for the postwar consumer boom.
  2. The war weakened traditional ideas by bringing women, African-Americans, and Mexican-Americans into jobs once reserved for white men. Migrations of African-Americans north and west and of Mexican immigrants to the southwest resulted in overcrowding and discrimination in the industrial cities. Japanese-Americans were rounded up and herded into internment camps because of their race.
- F. War and the Environment
1. During the Depression, construction and industry had slowed down, reducing environmental stress. The war reversed this trend.
  2. One source of environmental stress was the damage caused by war itself, but the main cause was not the fighting, but the economic development—mining, industry, and logging—that was stimulated by the war. Nonetheless, the environmental impact of the war seems quite modest in comparison with the damage inflicted by the long consumer boom that began in the post-war era.

## DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Why did the crisis in the Balkans lead to a world war rather than to a limited European war?
2. How did the First World War change the role of the state in Europe and North America? How did they contribute to social change?
3. Were there weaknesses or flaws in the system of international relations and trade that was established in the aftermath of the First World War? If so, what were those weaknesses, and what was their significance?
4. What different strategies might historians use to explain the contrasting destinies of China and Japan from 1900 to 1929?
5. In the Middle East, did the events of the first thirty years of the twentieth century lead to greater solidarity in the face of imperialism, or did they encourage a trend toward political and cultural fragmentation?
6. What effects did the experience of the First World War and the scientific and technological advances of the post-war years have on Western society and on the relations between the West and the colonized world?
7. What factors explain the apparent economic success of the Soviet Union under Stalin in the 1930s?
8. How and why did the social and political effects of the Depression vary in different parts of the world?
9. Why were Mussolini and Hitler able to gain power and engage in territorial expansion with impunity prior to 1939?
10. What were the main reasons for the Second World War? Why did these factors lead to a world war, rather than to a number of regional conflicts?
11. How was the conflict between the Guomindang and the Chinese Communist Party affected by external and internal developments in China? What factors explain the Communist Party's victory in the civil war?
12. How and why were the conduct and the effects of the Second World War different from those of World War I?