15.1 Postwar Uncertainty

Albert Einstein

Theory of Relativity 1905- space and time not constant showed the world to be uncertain, unpredictable, and relative

Sigmund Freud

father of modern psychology believed human behavior is irrational (we are driven by our uncontrollable unconscious mind)

weakened faith in reason

Literature in the 1920s

poets T.S. Eliot and William Butler Yeats wrote of darkness, loss of hope ([Innil] Franz Kafka

The Castle threatening situations not able to understand/escape

James Joyce Ulysses stream of consciousness- like the human mind

Revolution in the Arts

expressionism emotion/imagination in abstract color of Kandinsky and Klee

surrealism dreamlike paintings of Salvador Dali

cubism broken geometric shapes formed by Pablo Picasso’s paintings composers - nontraditional rhythms and sound (Stravinsky & Schoenberg)

jazz loose beat, captured freedom

15.1 Postwar Uncertainty (cont)

Society Challenges Convention

1920s more individual freedom women wanted rights; gained suffrage in many countries; wore shorter/looser clothes and short “bobbed” hair

Many kept traditional lifestyles but others sought new careers such as medicine and education

Margaret Sanger and Emma Goldman spoke out for birth control

Technology Improves Life

automobile was improved- sold tons after the war and changed lifestyles

airplanes become a new way to travel (for the wealthy)

Charles Lindbergh 1927- successfully flew 33 hours from NY to Paris entertainment- radio and film movies for art in Europe, entertainment in Hollywood silent movies of Charlie Chaplin (first sound films came out in 1930s)

15.2 Worldwide Depression

Postwar Europe

WWI left Europe bankrupt absolute rulers replaced with democracy

many political parties- make government ineffective when no party has a majority

Coalition Government (temporary alliance of parties) weak leadership-problem during crises

some preferred strength to democracy

The Weimar Republic

Weimar Republic German democracy established in 1919; weakness because Germany had no democratic experience and many political parties printed money to pay for war-inflation; recovered 1923 Dawes Plan $200 million loan from USA to stabilize the economy

Peace Efforts: 1925- made peace with France, admitted into League of Nations; 1928- Kellogg-Briand Pact- world’s countries promised to avoid war

Financial Collapse

USA- uneven distribution of wealth- couldn’t afford goods, led to overproduction; factories laid off workers; businesses and farms went into debt stock prices kept rising, people took out loans to buy stocks; Black Tuesday October 1929- stock prices plummeted; investors sold stocks and couldn’t pay off loans

The Great Depression

stock market crash led to unemployment, price/wage cuts, decrease in factory production collapse of American banks led to a global depression; couldn’t export goods to the U.S., Americans wouldn’t invest in Europe; Europe’s post war economy depended on American loans

15.2 Worldwide Depression (cont)

The World Confronts the Crisis

many countries choose strong rulers over democracy

Britain and France kept democratic governments and stabilized employment; controlled taxes, currency, and trade

USA Franklin D. Roosevelt uses his New Deal policy to make jobs and help businesses

15.3 Fascism Rises in Europe

Fascism

Fascism nationalist movement emphasizing loyalty to the state over individuality; support from middle class, military, and industrialists obedience to authoritarian leader; promised to guide nation to progress like communism- one dictator/political party unlikely communism- didn’t want a classless society

Fascism in Italy

Italy bitter they didn’t gain land after WWI Benito Mussolini promised to revive economy and army-started Fascist Party; group was the Black Shirts, used fear to gain support; October 1922- marched on Rome and seized power in government, became Il Duce; abolished democracy and political parties; censored media, outlawed strikes, promoted industry

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Published 17th March, 2016.
Last updated 17th March, 2016.

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### 15.3 Fascism Rises in Europe (cont)

**Hitler Rises to Power in Germany**

Adolf Hitler, *Der Fuhrer*, after serving in WWI, joined the National Socialist German Workers’ Party (Nazi) as a political leader. Nazism, symbolized by the swastika and the Brown shirts (the army), began to seize power in 1923. Hitler was arrested and wrote his book *Mein Kampf* and German "Aryans" were considered master race; Jews, Slavs, and Gypsies were considered inferior. Outraged at the Treaty of Versailles, Germany wanted to take land and expand its empire.

Hitler becomes Chancellor:

January 1933 - Hitler named chancellor; nazis won a majority in the parliament over communists and banned other political parties. Hitler used terror with the SS and Gestapo (secret police) to control the government and its economy. He engaged in propaganda to control people, media, and burned non-Nazi books. Children joined the Hitler Youth (boys) and League of German Girls. Hitler's anti-Semitic agenda targeted Jews; passed laws taking away their rights; and November 9, 1938, mobs attacked Jewish homes/businesses.

### 15.4 Aggressors Invade Nations

#### Japan Seeks an Empire

- 1920s - Japan became democratic and worked for peace; parliament had no control over military.
- Great Depression led to military leaders gaining support and power in 1929; militarists used Emperor Hirohito as center of power.
- Japan wanted to conquer land in the Pacific for markets and growing population.

**Japanese Invasions**

- 1931 - Japan invaded and seized Manchuria, set up puppet government; built mines and factories and withdrew in 1933.
- 1935 - border dispute led to war with China; Japan captured capital Nanjing in 1937; Jiang Jieshi retreated, but Mao Zedong's guerrillas kept fighting.

#### Other Countries Fall to Dictators

- Most of Eastern Europe had dictators in the years after WWI (Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania); seen as a way to bring stability.
- The Treaty of Versailles; built up army and league didn't stop it; March 1936, invaded the Rhineland (neutral buffer between France and Germany) and strengthened Hitler's influence, tipped balance of power.

#### European Aggressors on the March

- 1935 - Mussolini seized Ethiopia.
- Hitler defied the Treaty of Versailles; built up army and league didn't stop it; March 1936, invaded the Rhineland (neutral buffer between France and Germany) and strengthened Hitler's influence, tipped balance of power.

#### Democratic Nations Try to Keep Peace

- United States stays isolationist - Congress passed 3 Neutrality Acts.
- Hitler wants to expand the Third Reich (German empire) - March 1938 Germany went against the Treaty of Versailles to annex Austria.
- Britain and France keep appeasing - Munich Conference in September 1938 gave Hitler Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia Nazi and Soviets sign non-aggression pact August 1939.

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Published 17th March, 2016.

Last updated 17th March, 2016.

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