

### 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  
*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/imag- ination in abstract color of Kandisky and Klee  
**surrealism** dreamlike paintings of Salvador Dali  
**cubism** broken geometric shapes formed by Pablo Picasso's paintings  
*composers* - nontraditional rhythms and sound (Strav- insky & 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

### 15.2 Worldwide Depression (cont)

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  
unlike 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

### 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)** **nazism**, swastika was symbol, Brown shirts- army 1923- tried to seize power and was arrested- wrote **Mein Kampf**; German "Aryans" were master race; Jews, Slavs, Gypsies inferior; outraged at the Treaty of Versailles; wanted to take land/expand Germany

Hitler becomes Chancellor

January 1933- Hitler named chancellor; nazis won a majority in the parliament over communists created a totalitarian state; banned other political parties; terror with the **SS** (elite black shirt police/military force) and **Gestapo** (secret police); controlled economy for government benefit used propaganda to control people; media, burned non-Nazi books; children joined *The Hitler Youth* (boys) and *League of German Girls* anti-Semitic (anti-Jewish) agenda; blamed Germany's problems on Jews; passed laws taking away rights of Jews; November 9, 1938 **Kristallnacht**(Night of Broken Glass)- mobs attacked Jewish homes/businesses

### 15.3 Fascism Rises in Europe (cont)

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 democracy survived in Britain, France, and Scandinavia tensions between democracy and dictators build

### 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; 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

### 15.4 Aggressors Invade Nations (cont)

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 Britain and France had policy of **appeasement** (giving into an aggressor to keep the peace) 1936- Germany, Italy, and Japan became allies **Axis Powers**

Spanish Civil War

1931- Spain abolished monarchy to create a democracy 1936- **Francisco Franco** led army leaders in a revolt in favor of Fascism, which led to a 3 year civil war Hitler and Mussolini aided Franco European democracies stayed neutral 1939- republic lost and Franco became dictator

### 15.4 Aggressors Invade Nations (cont)

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 Nazis and Soviets sign non-aggression pact August 1939