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 uncons-cious mind)
weakened faith in reason

Literature in the 1920s

poets T.S. Eliot and William Butler Yeats wrote of darkness, loss of hope {{[nl]}} 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 indivi-duality; support from middle class, military, and industria-lists
obedience to authoritarian leader; promised to guide nation to progress
like communism- one dictat-or/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

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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)**
- **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 Scandanavia
- 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

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