Cheatography

Modern World History Ch 15- Years of Crisis Cheat Sheet by ituartebe via cheatography.com/26662/cs/7522/

15.1 Postwar Uncertainty

Albert Einstein

Theory of Relativity 1905space 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 {{[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/imagination 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 (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 improvedsold tons after the war and
changed lifestyles
airplanes become a new way
to travel (for the wealthy)
Charles Lindbergh 1927successfully flew 33 hours
from NY to Paris
entertainment- radio and film
movies for art in Europe,
entertainment in Hollywoodsilent 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 warinflation; 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

Financial Collapse

war

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 armystarted Fascist Party; group was the Black Shirts, used fear to gain support; October 1922- marched on Rome and seized power in government, became II 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 nonaggression pact August 1939



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