BETWEEN WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II, 1919-1939

SSWH17 The student will be able to identify the major political and economic factors that shaped world societies between World War I and World War II.

a. Examine the impact of the war on science, art, and social thinking by identifying the cultural significance of Sigmund Freud, Albert Einstein, and Picasso.

b. Determine the causes and results of the Russian Revolution from the rise of the Bolsheviks under Lenin to Stalin’s first Five Year Plan.

c. Describe the rise of fascism in Europe and Asia by comparing the policies of Benito Mussolini in Italy, Adolf Hitler in Germany, and Hirohito in Japan.

d. Analyze the rise of nationalism as seen in the ideas of Sun Yat Sen, Mustafa Kemal Attaturk, and Mohandas Gandhi.

e. Describe the nature of totalitarianism and the police state that existed in Russia, Germany, and Italy and how they differ from authoritarian governments.

f. Explain the aggression and conflict leading to World War II in Europe and Asia; include the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, the Spanish Civil War, the rape of Nanjing in China, and the German annexation of the Sudetenland.
Aftermath of World War I

- The drastic political, cultural, and social change across Europe, Asia, Africa, and even in areas outside those that were directly involved in the war
- Four empires collapsed due to the war
- Old countries were abolished
- New ones formed, boundaries were redrawn
- International organizations were established
- Many new and old ideologies
those who fought in the war became what is known as "the Lost Generation" because they never fully recovered from their experiences

sense of disillusionment

SUMMARY VIDEO

http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/videos#wwi-firsts
CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS, POST WORLD WAR I

- SIGMUND FREUD
- ALBERT EINSTEIN
- PABLO PICASSO
SIGMUND FREUD

- 1856-1939
- AUSTRIA
- DOCTOR AND FATHER OF PSYCHOANALYSIS
ALBERT EINSTEIN

- 1879-1955
- GERMANY
- PHYSICS
- NOBEL PEACE PRIZE, 1921
- LATER, U.S. CITIZEN, AND PROMOTED DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC BOMB
PABLO PICASSO

- 1881-1973
- SPAIN
- PAINTER
- REVOLUTIONARY ARTIST
- CUBIST ART
GUERNICA, 1937, THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR (PRIOR TO WW II)
POST WORLD WAR I...BETWEEN THE FIRES

- RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
- series of revolutions in Russia in 1917
- A. ENDED Tsarist autocracy - divine right, absolute rule of Czar Nicholas II
- 1. REVOLUTION I, CZAR IS OVERTHROWN AND replaced by a provisional government during the first revolution of February 1917, LED BY ALEXANDER KERENSKY
- 2. REVOLUTION II, PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IS OVERTHROWN BY BOLSHEVIK (COMMUNIST) REVOLUTIONARIES, LED BY NIKOLAI LENIN
- SEE HANDOUT PREVIOUSLY GIVEN...HIGHLIGHT CAUSES
ALEXANDER KERENSKY, 1881-1970

NIKOLAI LENIN, 1870-1924
RED SQUARE, PETROGRAD (NOW ST. PETERSBURG)
BOLSHEVIKS

1 faction of the Marxist Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP) which split apart from the Menshevik faction at the Second Party Congress in 1903

2 MEANS “MAJORITY”

3 LED BY LENIN AND LATER THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION
4RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR (1917-1922) 
DURING AND AFTER WW I

1) “REDS” (COMMUNISTS) VS. “WHITES” (CZARISTS)

2) COMMUNIST WIN...ESTABLISH THE USSR, OR THE SOVIET UNION (USSR ?)

3) UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
AFTER LENIN...JOSEF STALIN

- 1878-1953
- RUSSIAN, SOVIET LEADER AFTER LENIN
- ELIMINATED ALL OPPOSITION
- TOTALITARIAN, AUTHORITARIAN
- STARTED USSR’S command economy, launching a period of industrialization and collectivization IN THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN
- transformation of USSR from an agrarian society into an industrial power
- Imprisoned millions of people in Soviet correctional labor camps
- deported many others to remote areas
- 1936-39, GREAT PURGE, EXECUTED MILLIONS, “ENEMIES” OF THE USSR
- LEADER OF USSR DURING WW II
TOTALITARIANISM

form of government that theoretically permits no individual freedom and that seeks to subordinate all aspects of the individual’s life to the AUTHORITY of the government AND STATE
Italian dictator Benito Mussolini coined the term *totalitario* in the early 1920s to describe the new fascist *state* of Italy.

He described it as: “All within the state, none outside the state, none against the state.”

ABSOLUTE, OPPRESSIVE, SINGLE-PARTY GOVERNMENT
TOTALITARIANISM

- Totalitarianism is characterized by strong central rule that attempts to control and direct all aspects of individual life through coercion and repression.

EXAMPLES

- Maurya dynasty of India (c. 321–c. 185 BC)
- Ch’in dynasty of China (221–206 BC)
- Zulu chief Shaka (c. 1816–28)
- Totalitarian state of Nazi Germany under Adolf Hitler (1933–45)
- Totalitarian state of the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin (1924–53)

The last two were the first examples of decentralized or popular totalitarianism, in which the state achieved overwhelming popular support for its leadership. This support was not spontaneous; its genesis depended on a charismatic leader; and it was made possible only by modern developments in communication and transportation.
TYPES

- TYPES
- FASCISM
- NAZISM
- COMMUNISM

LEADERS AND LOCATIONS

- BENITO MUSSOLINI, ITALY; EMPEROR HIROHITO, JAPAN
- ADOLPH HITLER, GERMANY
- JOSEF STALIN, USSR (SOVIET UNION)
FASCISM

WHAT IS IT?

POLITICAL IDEOLOGY OF EXTREMISM (RADICAL)

Europe’s first fascist leader, **Benito Mussolini**, ITALY

FASCIST POLITICAL PARTY, ITALY

From the Latin word FASCES, which referred to a bundle of elm or birch rods (usually containing an ax) used as a symbol of penal authority in ANCIENT ROME
Although fascist parties and movements differed significantly from each other, they had many characteristics in common, including extreme militaristic nationalism, contempt for electoral democracy and political and cultural liberalism, a belief in natural social hierarchy and the rule of elites, and the desire to create a Volksgemeinschaft (German: “people’s community”), in which individual interests would be subordinated to the good of the nation.
NAZISM

- short form name of National Socialism
- TOTALITARIAN; GERMAN FASCISM
- uses biological racism and antisemitism
- based on an idea that the German race was better than all others and had the greatest ability to survive
- ANTI JEW, SLAV, ROMANI, AND OTHER GROUPS
COMMUNISM

- TOTALITARIAN political and economic system that aims to replace private property and a profit-based economy with public ownership
EXTREME NATIONALISM

- MUSSOLINI’S ITALY>
  - MEDITERRANEAN SEA, “MARE NOSTRUM” (OUR SEA)
  - A NEW “ROMAN EMPIRE”

- HITLER’S GERMANY>
  - THIRD REICH (THIRD EMPIRE); “EMPIRE THAT WOULD LAST 1000 YEARS”;
    LEBENSRAUM—“LIVING SPACE”, GERMANY FOR GERMANS;
    THE FINAL SOLUTION (HOLOCAUST) EXTERMINATION OF 11 MILLION,
    INCLUDING 9 MILLION JEWS

- HIROHITO’S JAPAN>
  - “ASIA FOR ASIATICS”; EXPANSION IN THE PACIFIC; EMPEROR WORSHIP
NATIONALISM

- ideology based on the premise that the individual’s loyalty and devotion to the nation-state surpass other individual or group interests
REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS, NATIONALISTS, 1900-1939

- SEE CHART
- VLADIMIR (NIKOLAI) LENIN
- JOSEF STALIN
- SUN YIXIAN (SUN YAT SEN)
- MAO ZEDONG
- MOHANDAS K. GHANDI
- MUSTAFA KEMAL ATTATURK
ACTS OF AGGRESSION LEADING TO WORLD WAR II

WHAT IS AGGRESSION IN RELATION TO NATION-STATES?

- in international relations, an act or policy of expansion carried out by one state at the expense of another by means of an unprovoked military attack

SEE CHART.
ITALY: INVASION OF ETHIOPIA, 1931

GERMANY: ANNEXATION (TAKING) OF SUDENTENLAND IN W. CZECHOSLOVAKIA)
OTHER CONFLICTS PRIOR TO WORLD WAR II

- **SPANISH CIVIL WAR**

- (1936–39), military revolt against the **Republican** government of **Spain** by the Nationalists

- The Nationalists, as the rebels were called, received aid from Fascist **Italy** and Nazi **Germany**

- The Republicans received aid from the Soviet Union, as well as from **International Brigades**, composed of volunteers from Europe and the United States.

THE “RAPE” OF NANJING (NANKING) IN CHINA

(December 1937–January 1938), mass killing and ravaging of Chinese citizens and capitulated soldiers by soldiers of the Japanese Imperial Army after its seizure of Nanjing, China, on Dec. 13, 1937, during the Sino-Japanese War that preceded World War II.
CAUSES OF WORLD WAR II
(“JIG”, JAPAN, ITALY, GERMANY)

- MILITARISM
- ACTS OF AGGRESSION BY “JIG”
- RESENTMENT OF VERSAILLES TREATY
- TOTALITARIAN POLICIES OF “JIG”
- IMPERIALISM
- NATIONALISM