Roaring 20s

US economy booming

Jazz age

Prohibition

Organized crime

Revolution in transportation – cars, planes

Communication – phones, radio

Science - radio activity, penicillin, Einstein, Freud and the mind

Art reflected these dramatic changes – surrealism

Ireland bid for independence

Easter Rebellion 1916 during WWI. Put down and leaders executed – led to Irish Republican Army

France want security from Germany despite all restrictions from Versailles

Maginot Line

Mid 20s peace efforts

Locarno Treaty admits Germany to League, changes the harshness of reparations.

Kellogg Briand Pact makes it “illegal” to go to war. Threat of war should not be part of a country’s foreign policy

Dawes Plan

Crash and depression

Too much wealth in the hands of too few. Not buying their share of “stuff”

Over production, slowing demand cause profits to drop.

People try to sell stock – prices plummet. People who had loans for stock purchase defaulted.

Banks went under

Because Europe was dependent on US economy, depression becomes global

John Maynard Keynes – deficit spending by government leads to New Deal under FDR

New Deal was Government giving people jobs. They spend and increase demand for “stuff” which means companies need to hire more people who spend…

TOTALITARIANISM BETWEEN WORLD WARS

Totalitarian dictatorships are governments where one ruler has complete control over ALL aspects of life within a country. They control the political, social, and economic features of a nation.

After World War I, totalitarian dictatorships were established in 3 countries under 3 men:

1) The Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin. Communist

2) Italy under Benito Mussolini. Founder of Fascism

3) Germany under Adolf Hitler. Nationalist

All 3 totalitarian dictatorships had a number of characteristics (traits) in common:

1) Censorship- They ended freedom of speech in their countries. The governments strictly controlled the media (i.e.- newspapers, radio, and television) of their nation.

2) One political party- Only the political party of the dictators was allowed to exist. Stalin’s political party was called the Communists. Mussolini’s political party was called the Fascists. Hitler’s political party was called the Nazis.

3) People were expected to put the needs of the state (their country) before their own needs.

4) They eliminated opposition (people against them) by using a secret police force.

5) They used propaganda- Messages that were meant to influence the way people thought.

Both Hitler and Mussolini were able to come to power because Germany and Italy were facing severe economic problems such as inflation (rising prices) and unemployment (many people had no job). The people of Germany and Italy believed that Hitler and Mussolini could solve these problems.

Mussolini came to power as a result of the March on Rome – the threat of an armed revolution forced the government to back down

Joseph Stalin

Joseph Stalin was the totalitarian dictator of the Soviet Union (Russia).

He established a Command (or Communist) economy- This is an economic system where the government (instead of individuals) owns businesses, makes business decisions, and sets prices.

Five-Year Plans- Stalin tried to modernize (update) the industry (factories) and agriculture (farms) of the Soviet Union by setting economic goals every five years.

Collectivization- Stalin took over the individual farms that people owned and forced people to live on large government farms (called collective farms) that were owned by the government.

Stalin took away farms and food from the Kulaks (wealthier peasants when they resisted (fought against) his program of collectivization. Millions of peasants in the Ukraine died of forced starvation.

Great purge was systematic removal of opposition/threat to his rule by Stalin.

Weimar Republic

Rebrand Germany – all the best ideas of democracy but still stuck with the bad stuff from Versailles.

Early 20s saw hyperinflation cured by Dawes Plan

Rise of Hitler and NSDAP. With economy failing Hitler staged revolution (hoping to copy Mussolini. Also similar to the Easter Rebellion)…Putsch which failed.

Wrote Mein Kampf which lays out all the ideas of the Nazi party.

Gains in popularity when economy collapses again (Depression). Important factor in Nazi gaining full control was Reichstag fire!!!

Nazis make him dictator under the constitution

Sets about implementing his ideas

Public works (like Stalin and FDR)

Anti Semetism – Nuremburg laws and Kristallnacht

Spanish Civil War

Started when the army refused to work with the Government. Francisco Franco leads the army. Helped by Italy and Ge3rmany. Hitler and Mussolini use the war as a testing/training ground for weapons and tactics. **Guernica!**

Japanese Aggression

Japan took over Korea, Manchuria (northeastern China), and much of Southeast Asia in order to gain natural resources/raw materials (like coal and iron).

Rape of Nanking- Brutal event in which the Japanese raped and killed Chinese civilians (non-soldiers) in the city of Nanking. It was a major human rights violation.