

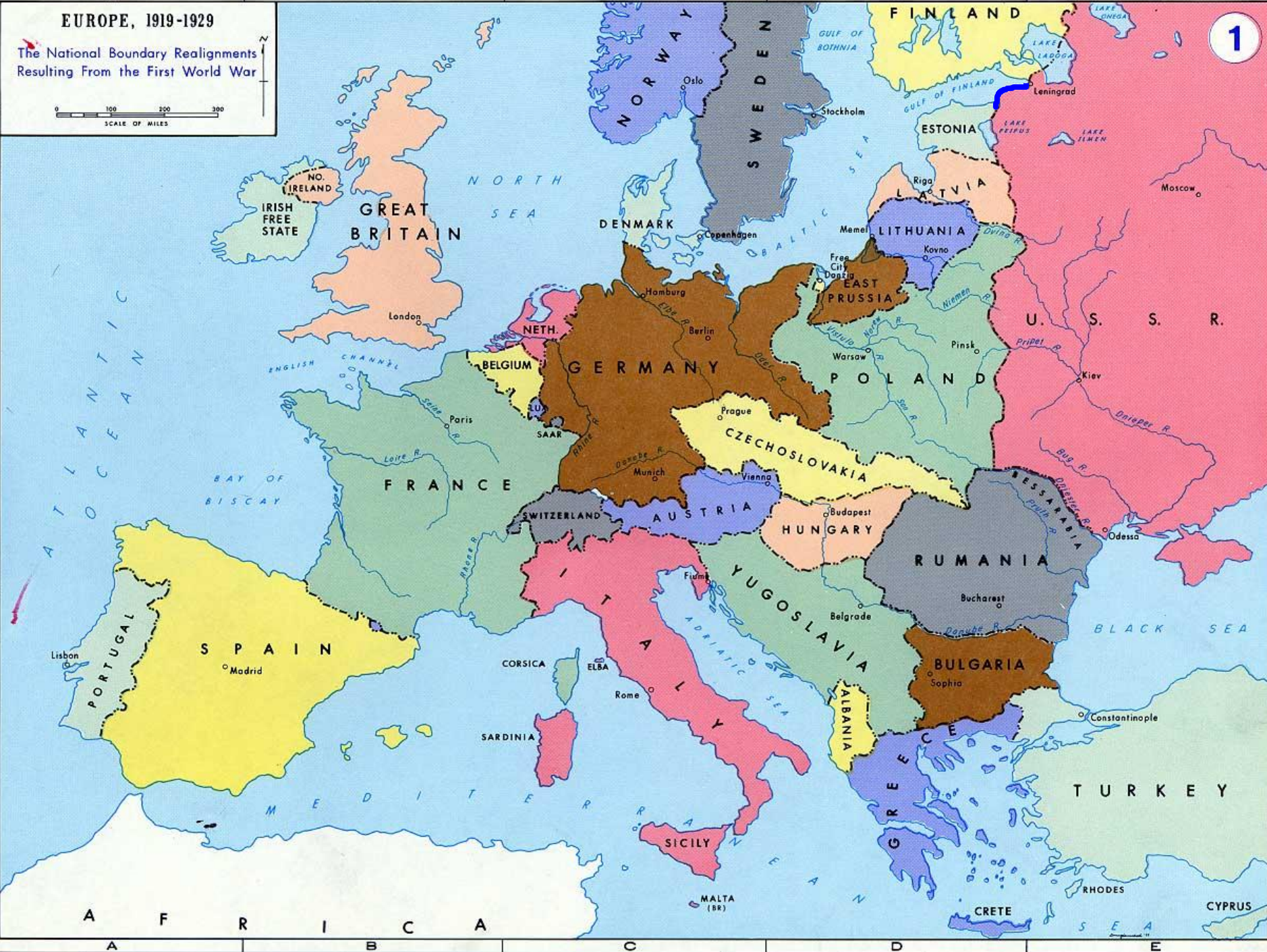
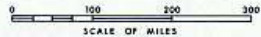
POST WW1

VAILLY-sur-AISNE — Faubourg de la Rivière
Vailly on Aisne — The River Suburb



EUROPE, 1919-1929

The National Boundary Realignments Resulting From the First World War



Overview:

- 1. Treaty of Versailles: punished Germany**
- 2. Continued Nationalism**
- 3. Worldwide Economic Depression**
- 4. Rise of Fascism in Germany, Italy & Spain**
- 5. Rise of Japan**

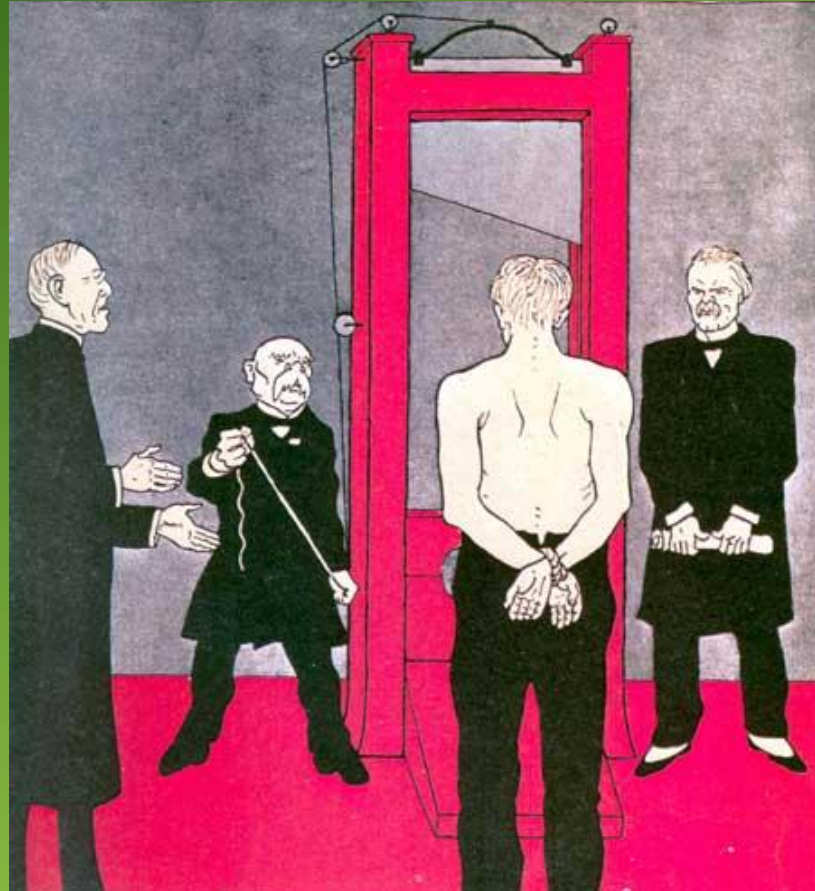
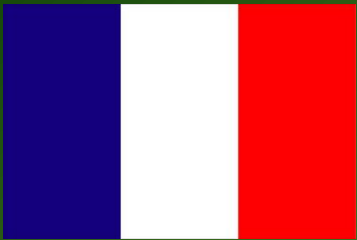
= CAUSES OF WW2



I. Treaty of Versailles

A. Domination of the "Big Three"-- Britain, France, U.S.

1. =colonial territory gained by Britain & France



— B. Punishment of Germany:

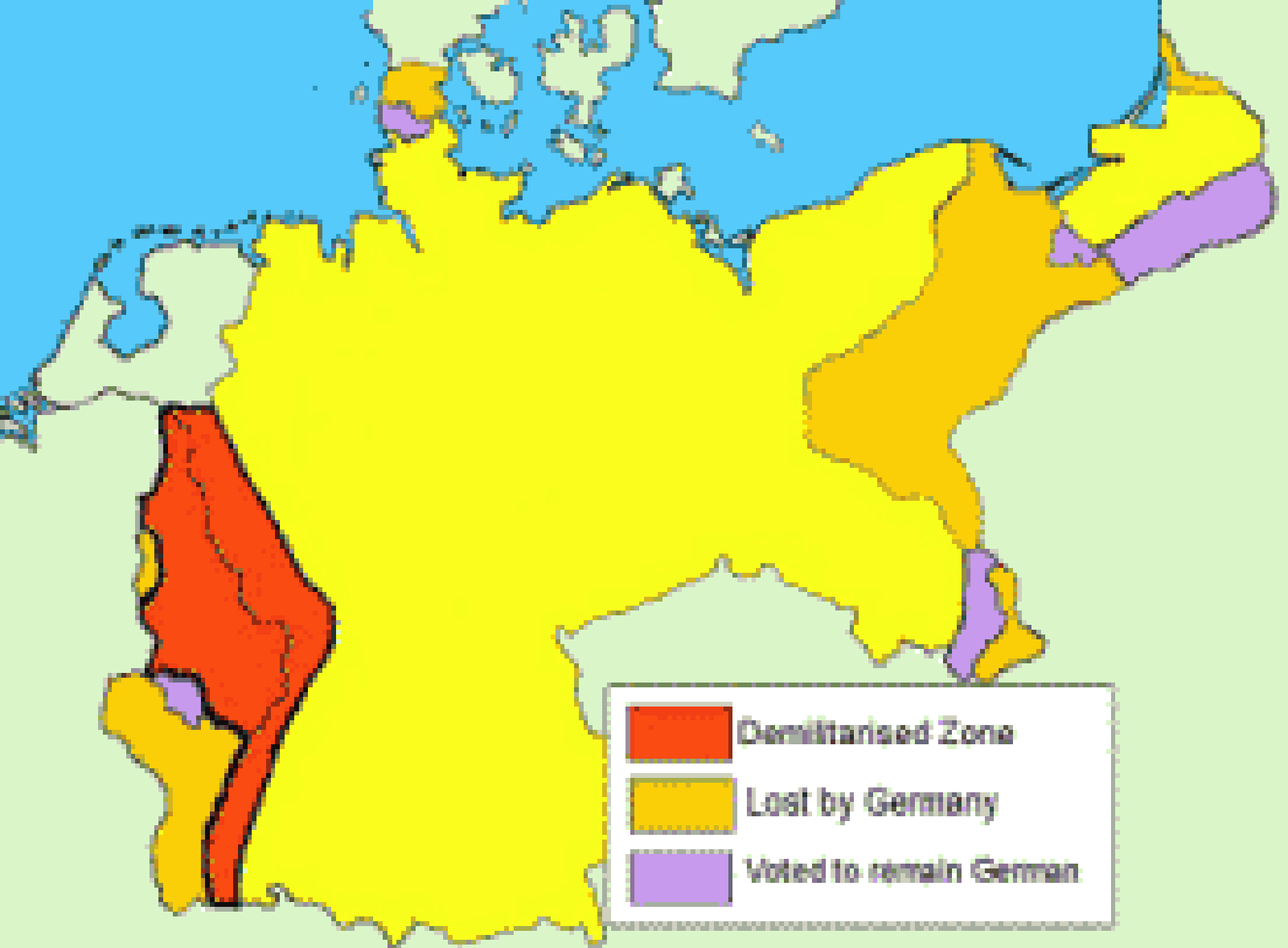
1. War-guilt clause

2. Reparations

3. Military restrictions

+ C. League of Nations





II. Collapse of Empires

A. Breakup of Austria-Hungary:

- 1. Ceased to exist=new countries of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria**



B. Breakup of the Ottoman Empire:

1. Middle Eastern territory=given to Britain & France as colonies

i. wanted Oil

2. Rest became Turkey



III. Unfulfilled National Goals

(=anger, hatred=waiting for pay back)

A. Germany: humiliated with Treaty of Versailles =economic depression in Germany

B. Italy: wanted more land than it got



C. Japan: Allies didn't recognize their claims in China

D. China: angry that Japan had gotten former German colonies in China

E. Russia: angry at reestablishment of Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania pushed out of Russia

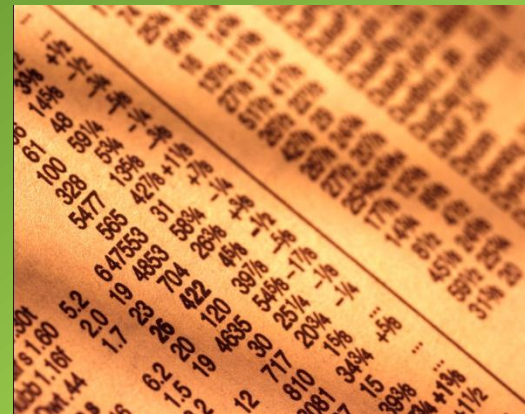
=many governments angry for their chance to take reparations



IV. Worldwide Depression

A. Post WWI:

1. ex-soldiers needed jobs
2. War debts by nations & cities needed to be rebuilt
3. Economic boom in U.S. after WWI until 1929:
4. Stock market crash=the Great Depression*

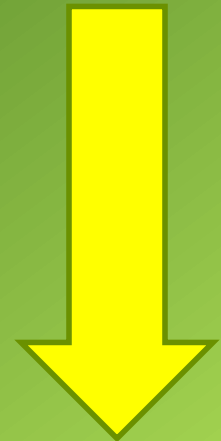


B. Causes of the Depression

1. Less Demand for Raw Materials

a. =lower prices

b. =farmers, miners, herders & materials suppliers unemployed



2. Overproduction of Manufactured Goods

**a. Higher wages for industrial workers=higher prices for products
=fewer buying the products
=unemployment**



3. The Stock Market Crash

**a. Investors bought on margin
(=speculating)**

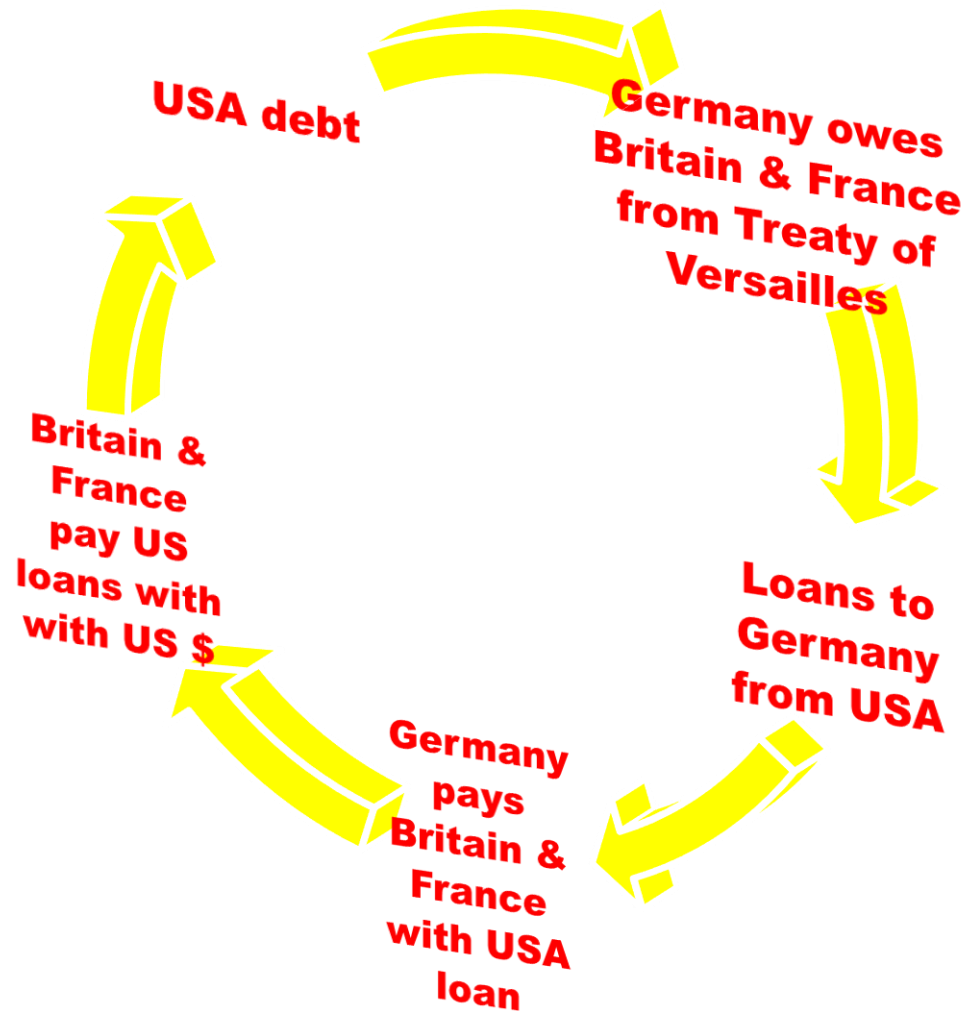
**b. October, 1929: loans called in,
couldn't pay them=financial panic
& stock prices crashed**

c. American banks collapsed

**d. =trickled down to rest of
economy**



4. U.S. loans to Germany = never paid back



C. Impact of the Depression

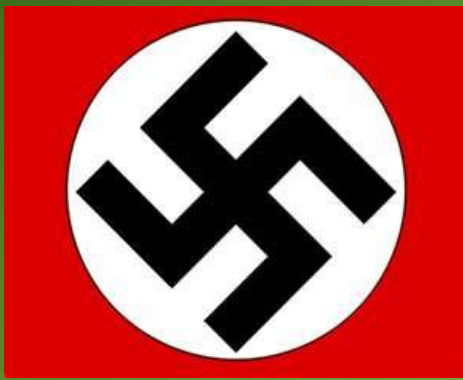
1. Banks & businesses closed

a. =people lost entire savings & pensions

2. High unemployment (33% in U.S.)

3. Tariffs (import taxes) increased =more unemployment worldwide

4. =rise of extremism & more nationalism in rest of world



“The Rise of Fascism”

V. The Rise of Fascism

A. Common Ideals of Fascism*:

1. Rule by dictator
2. State control of economy
3. Extreme nationalism
4. Censorship
5. Strong Military & its glorification
6. Use of violence and terror
7. Blind loyalty to leader
8. Religion allowed but doesn't mix with govt
9. Hates Communism
(doesn't allow private property)



B. Mussolini in Italy

1. Troubles in Italy:

- a. Didn't get as much land from Allies as were promised**
- b. Unemployment: war vets needed jobs**



2. Benito Mussolini* (“Il Duce”)

**a. Created the Italian Fascist Party:
or “Black Shirts”**

i. War vets, other unhappy Italians

**b. Promised to end unemployment &
gain more land**

**c. Promised to end any threat from
communism (Russia)**





Mussolini

d. Won control of Italy in 1922 elections: (=despot)

i. Ended free speech, free press, free elections (=now dictator)

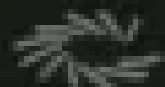
ii. Enemies killed or jailed

=Italian govt goals more important than the Italian people

=FASCISM in ITALY



Rise of Hitler & the Nazis





World War I veteran then jail for failure to pay taxes, where he wrote Mein Kampf (My Struggle)



3. Hitler in Germany

a. Weimar Republic* (1920s) =the new democratic govt that took over in Germany after the Kaiser stepped down

**i.=rise of economic difficulties
=rise of the fascist Nazi party**



ii. Adolf Hitler*:

--Aryan superiority: anti-Semitism

--rebuilt German military (violated Treaty of Versailles, but was jobs)

--voted by Germans to be Chancellor of Germany in 1933

=Despot, then Dictator when he outlawed elections

(1st Reich=Charlemagne,

2nd Reich=Bismark)

--created the Third Reich in Germany, was to last 1000 yrs



b. Hitler as Dictator

- i. Created a Totalitarian State***
- ii. One-party govt (the Nazis)**
- iii. Ended civil rights, silenced enemies**



iv. Large public works programs put many Germans back to work=jobs = German standard of living rose (more \$ in their pockets)



v. Anti-Semitic policies: (Social Darwinism?) boycotted Jewish businesses, took Jewish businesses & property:

--Nuremberg Laws of 1935*=took away political rights & German citizenship from Jews



**Use of
Propaganda
to promote
Nazism**

German flag in WWI



Swastika Facts

- 1 The swastika is an ancient symbol that has been used for over 3,000 years.**
- 2 the image of the swastika was used by many cultures around the world, including in China, Japan, India, and southern Europe**
- 3 In the middle ages the Swastika was known by many different names**
In China it was known as the wan
In England the fylfot
In Germany the Hakenkreuz,
So the Germans didn't even call it a Swastika in that time period
In Greece it was known as the tetraskelion and gammadion
It was only known as the Swastika in India
Native Americans also have long used the symbol of the swastika.
- 4 The word Swastika comes from the sanskrit word svastika**
Su meaning good, asti meaning to be, and ka as a suffix.
- 5 Until the Nazis used this symbol, the swastika was used by many cultures throughout the past 3,000 years to represent**
life, sun, power, strength, and good luck.
- 6 During World War I, the swastika could even be found on the shoulder patches of the American 45th Division and on the Finnish air force until after World War II.**

NAZI RISE TO POWER

World War I

-German war debts

-loss of German colonies

-wish for revenge

-T of V

=

Weak Govt

-doubts about Weimars

-political fights

-wanted a strong leader

-no jobs

-inflation



Economic
Problems

-inflation
**-worldwide
Depression**
**Unemploy-
ment**



Leadership
of Nazis

**-use of
terror &
force**

**-Aryan
superiority**

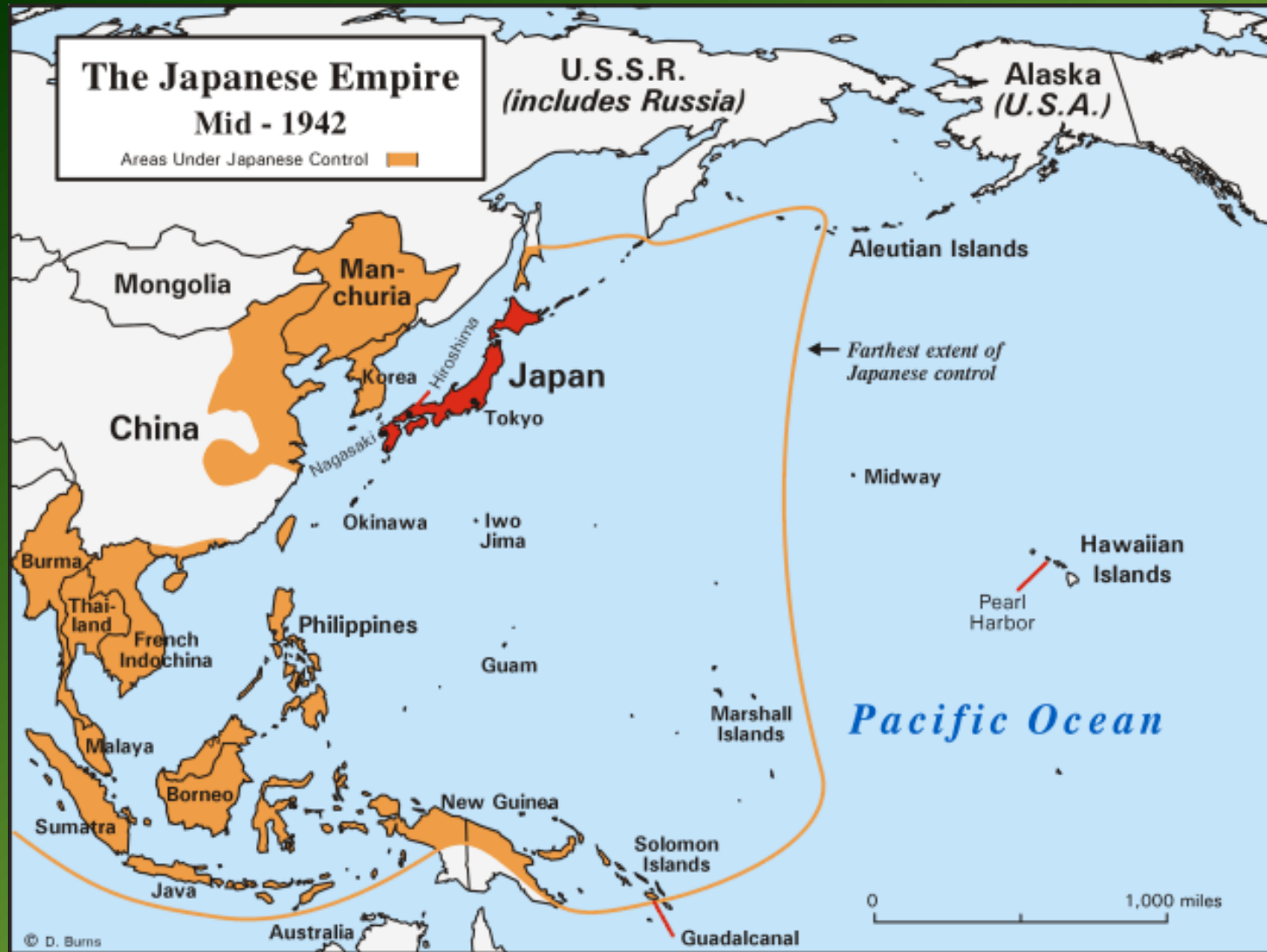
**-blamed
minority
groups**

**-anti
Semitism**



VI. Japan: Militarism & Expansion

A. Japanese Militarism of the 1930s

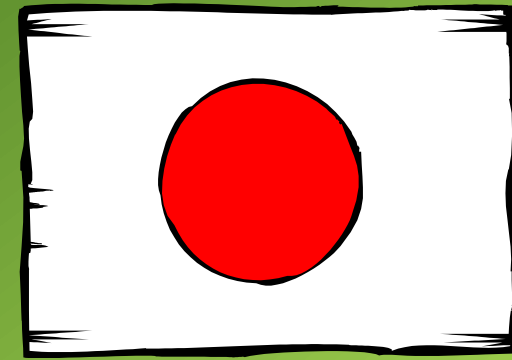


Japanese Militarism



B. Japan: Militarism and Expansion

- **1. Causes=**
 - **Loss of foreign markets due to Great Depression**
 - **Unemployment**
 - **Poverty among peasants**
 - **Nationalism**
 - **Demand for expansion of Japanese Empire**



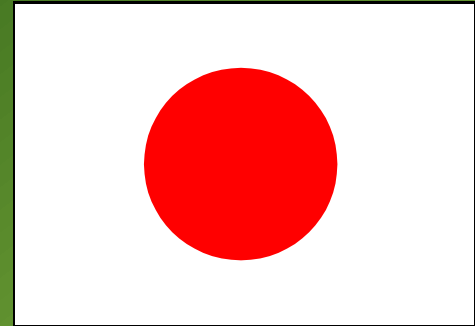
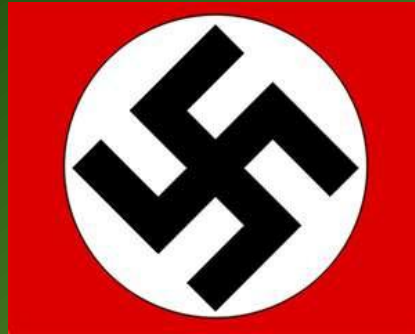
2. Effects –

- **1931 – Attack on Chinese Manchurian (wanted coal, iron, oil)**
 - **Withdrawal from League of Nations**
 - **Anti-Western feelings**
 - **Movement from democracy towards traditional practices**
 - **Renewed expansion and efforts to control China**
 - **Controlled 1/6 of Earth by 1939**
- =FASCISM with an Emperor**



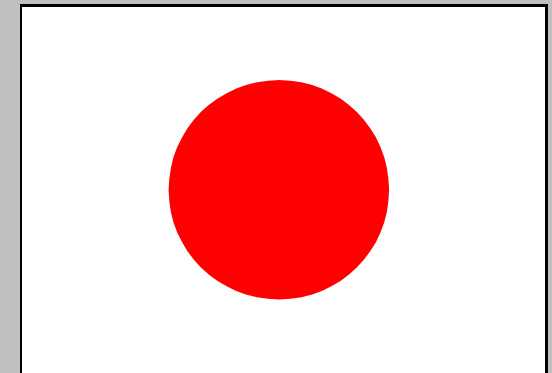
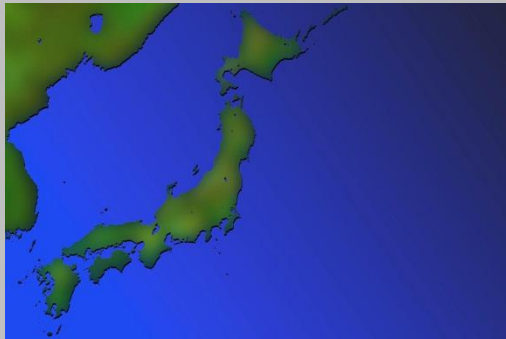
3. 1936 – Form alliance with Italy and Germany = Axis Powers

+ Japan



Japan: Militarism and Expansion

**Emperor Hirohito –
Ruled from 1926-1989**





= type of Leadership

VII. Totalitarianism (govt controls all aspects of life)

A. Characteristics:

- 1. One person rule (=dictatorship)**
- 2. Use of police of secret police**
- 3. Censorship of media**
- 4. Propaganda that is pro-govt**
- 5. Use of Fear/Intimidation**

Examples: Soviet Communism & Fascism (Germany, Italy, Japan)