

## Chapter Summary

### **Section 1: Postwar Social Changes**

Society after World War I went through enormous changes. From music to art to the sciences, people questioned the previous standards and assumptions. It was a time of upheaval and change.

### **Section 2: The Western Democracies Stumble**

Throughout the 1920s, Western democracies faced enormous war debt. Although the American economy remained robust, the payment of reparations created hardship in Germany. Once the American economy collapsed, European and then worldwide economies followed. Internal unrest made most countries' situation even more precarious.



## **Chapter Summary** (continued)

### **Section 3: Fascism in Italy**

Mussolini's government created order in an unstable Italy. His fascist government controlled the state economy as well as most other elements of everyday life in the country. Other leaders followed his example at the outset of the Great Depression.

### **Section 4: The Soviet Union Under Stalin**

Stalin became the leader of the Soviet Union immediately after Lenin's death. Through terror and an all-powerful state, Stalin created the Soviet Union. Repression aroused resistance, but those who opposed Stalin were either sent to labor camps or left to starve. By the end of the 1930s, Stalin had complete control over the Soviet Union.

## Chapter Summary (continued)

### **Section 5: Hitler and the Rise of Nazi Germany**

After World War I, Germany was in crisis. The Weimar Republic replaced the government of the war and signed the Treaty of Versailles. Hitler was a fanatical nationalist who pledged to rebuild Germany and ignore the treaty. He created a totalitarian government that controlled all elements of German society through brutal repression.

## Objectives

- Analyze how Western society changed after World War I.
- Describe the literary and artistic trends that emerged in the 1920s.
- List several advances in modern scientific thought.



## Terms and Places

- **flapper** – young woman who rejected the moral values of the Victorian era in favor of new, exciting freedoms
- **Prohibition** – a ban on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages
- **speakeasies** – illegal bars
- **Harlem Renaissance** – African American cultural awakening

## Terms and Places (continued)

- **psychoanalysis** – a method of studying how the mind works and treating mental disorders
- **abstract** – a form of art composed of lines, colors, and shapes, sometimes with no recognizable subject
- **dada** – artistic movement that rejected all traditional conventions
- **surrealism** – an art movement that attempted to portray the workings of the unconscious mind



## What changes did Western society and culture experience after World War I?

Society and culture were shaken by the experience of the war. This reaction occurred in Europe, the United States, and many other parts of the world.

In science, discoveries changed what people understood. These shifts were mirrored in music, literature, and the fine arts. **The world had changed, and the culture that existed before World War I no longer represented this new world.**



**During the 1920s, new technologies changed the way people lived in the world.**

**These  
included:**



- Affordable cars
- Improved telephones
- Motion pictures
- Radio
- Labor-saving devices such as washing machines and vacuum cleaners

These advances helped create a mass culture.



## Jazz music emerged in the 1920s.

- It combined Western harmonies with African rhythms.
- Nightclubs and the sounds of jazz became symbols of freedom.
- Jazz was embraced by young people who rejected Victorian values. The 1920s is known as the Jazz age.



**After their work for the war effort, most women earned the right to vote.**

- Despite this, **overall progress was slow.**
- Some women became **flappers**, rejecting Victorian values.
- **Working outside the home became more common** and career opportunities began to expand.

Some people disapproved of these lifestyle changes. The passage of the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment establishing Prohibition was one such reaction.

**Prohibition** caused an explosion of **speakeasies** and organized crime until it was repealed in 1933.

Christian fundamentalists fought against changes in their schools. John T. Scopes was convicted of teaching evolution, which went against Tennessee law.

## Postwar literature had a different focus than Victorian writings.

- Due to their recent experiences in the war, some postwar authors portrayed the modern world as spiritually barren.
- Others experimented with “stream of consciousness” writing without imposing logic or order.
- African American writers wrote about pride in their unique culture in the **Harlem Renaissance** movement.

## Long-held ideas about nature were challenged through scientific discoveries.

- Through the works of the Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, and Enrico Fermi, **atomic fission was discovered** and utilized.
- Penicillin, a nontoxic mold that kills bacteria, was discovered by the Scottish scientist Alexander Fleming.
- Freud's discoveries on the science of the mind through **psychoanalysis** changed peoples' perceptions of the world around them.

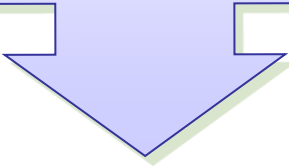




Artwork became more **abstract** and intellectual as artists rejected the traditional.

Movements such as **dadaism** and **surrealism** emerged with the intent to change how people think.

**The trauma of World War I propelled many people to change the way they thought and acted during the turbulent 1920s.**



- In the 1930s, the “lost generation” would face a new crisis.
- Science, medicine, politics, art, music, and architecture drove this evolution.



## Objectives

- Summarize the domestic and foreign policy issues Europe faced after World War I.
- Compare the postwar economic situations in Britain, France, and the United States.
- Describe how the Great Depression began and spread and how Britain, France, and the United States tried to address it.



## Terms and People

- **Maginot Line** – massive fortifications built by France along its German border
- **Kellogg-Briand Pact** – an agreement to renounce war as an instrument of national policy
- **disarmament** – the reduction of armed forces and weapons
- **general strike** – a strike by workers in many different industries at the same time

## Terms and People (continued)

- **overproduction** – the situation that exists when production of goods exceeds demand
- **finance** – management of money matters
- **Federal Reserve** – the central banking system of the United States
- **Great Depression** – a time of global economic collapse

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Franklin D. Roosevelt** – elected president of the United States in 1932
- **New Deal** – a massive package of economic and social programs introduced by FDR



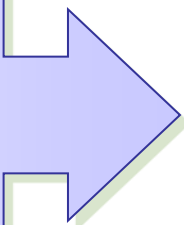
## What political and economic challenges did the leading democracies face in the 1920s and 1930s?

In 1919, Britain, France, and the United States appeared powerful, but even some of the victors' economies were ravaged after World War I.

Radical ideologies gained ground as governments struggled to deal with the effects of the war.

## Economic problems after the war led to social unrest.

In Britain during most the 1920s, the Conservative party held power, backed by the middle and upper classes.



A massive **general strike** in 1926 of over 3 million workers led to legislative reprisals limiting workers' power to strike.

## Britain had delayed action on the Irish question during the war.

- When Parliament failed to grant home rule in 1919, members of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) began a guerilla war against British forces.
- By 1922, moderates in Ireland and Britain reached an agreement in which **most of Ireland became the Irish Free State**. The northern Irish counties remained under British rule.



## Like Britain, France struggled with political divisions.

- A series of quickly changing coalition governments ruled France.
- The parties focused on how to get reparations from Germany, but they could not agree on an approach.

## The United States emerged from World War I in good economic shape.

- It had suffered very little loss of life or property during the war.
- Americans' fear of radicals and Bolsheviks set off a "Red Scare" in 1919.
- Congress limited or excluded immigration from Europe, China, and Japan.

**The former Allies faced a difficult international situation in addition to their own internal issues.**

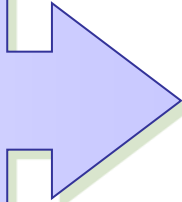
<b>Britain</b>	<b>France</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tried to relax the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles</li><li>• Tried to keep Germany strong so that Russia and France wouldn't become too powerful</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sought alliances to keep Germany's economy weak</li><li>• Built the <b>Maginot Line</b> to protect its northern borders</li><li>• Strengthened its military</li></ul>

**A series of treaties was created to keep the peace.**

- The **Kellog-Briand Pact** was signed by almost every independent nation.
- Countries renounced war and pursued **disarmament.**

**Postwar European economies began to recover in the 1920s. Manufacturing and trade returned, and the middle class became wealthier.**

These European countries owed a great deal of money and were not financially stable.

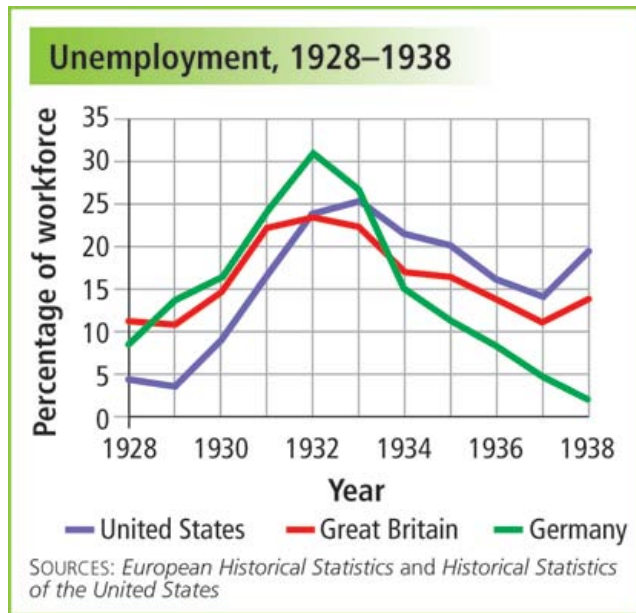


- Britain and France owed a substantial war debt to the United States.
- Germany's economy was failing under its crushing reparations.

**The United States emerged as the world's leading economic power. American loans and investments backed the recovery of Europe.**

- A stable American economy *appeared* to benefit everyone.
- Attempts by the **Federal Reserve** to maintain stability in the stock market failed.
- In 1929, fueled by **overproduction** of goods and a crisis in **finance**, the world's economy collapsed.

**By the end of the 1920s, an economic crisis had spread around the world.**



Governments tried to protect their economies, but nothing helped.

The **Great Depression** spread around the world to Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

As millions lost their jobs in the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, people endured great hardship.



**Throughout the world, methods were tried to solve the crisis, but little improved.**

- By 1931, one in four British workers was unemployed.
- Strikes brought down the government in France.
- Under U.S. President Herbert Hoover's policies of nonintervention, the economy did not improve.

**In 1932, Americans elected a new president, Franklin D. Roosevelt.**

**Franklin D. Roosevelt** introduced the **New Deal**, a massive package of economic and social programs. It included:

- Regulations for the stock market
- Protection of bank deposits
- Aid to farmers
- Job creation
- Social security pensions

**The New Deal failed to end the Great Depression,  
but it did ease the suffering of many.**



Many people had lost faith in the ability of democratic governments to solve the problems of the modern world.

## Objectives

- Describe how conditions in Italy favored the rise of Mussolini.
- Summarize how Mussolini changed Italy.
- Understand the values and goals of fascist ideology.
- Compare and contrast fascism and communism.



## Terms and People

- **Benito Mussolini** – Fascist leader of Italy
- **Black Shirts** – Fascist party militants
- **March on Rome** – a rally of tens of thousands of Fascists who marched on Rome in 1922 to demand government changes
- **totalitarian state** – a one-party dictatorship that regulates every aspect of the lives of its citizens

## Terms and People (continued)

- **fascism** – any centralized, authoritarian government that is not communist whose policies glorify the state over the individual and are destructive to basic human rights





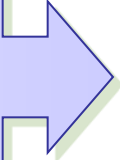
## How and why did fascism rise in Italy?

After World War I, Italy faced economic chaos and political corruption. The country was ripe for an ambitious strongman to rise to power.

Benito Mussolini's rejection of socialism for intense nationalism brought him a unique coalition of the upper and middle classes and veterans. By bringing the economy under state control, he helped Italy avoid many of the other European states' internal problems.



**Following World War I, Italy was in chaos.**



- Peasants seized land.
- Workers went on strike or seized factories.
- Returning veterans faced unemployment.
- Trade declined.
- Taxes rose.
- The government split into feuding factions.

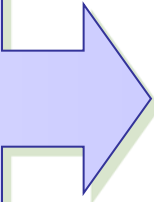


As a young man, **Benito Mussolini** had rejected socialism for extreme nationalism. He was a fiery and charismatic speaker.

His followers, the **Black Shirts**, used intimidation and terror to oust elected officials.

After the **March on Rome**, Mussolini was asked to become Italy's prime minister.

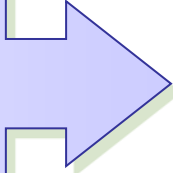
**By 1925, Mussolini had taken the title “The Leader” and ruled Italy as a dictator. He:**



- Suppressed rival parties
- Muzzled the press
- Rigged elections
- Replaced elected officials with his supporters

**Mussolini preserved capitalism, but took control of the state. He favored the wealthy at the expense of the workers.**

To Fascists,  
the glorious  
state was  
all-important.



- Men were urged to be selfless warriors fighting for Italy.
- Women were pushed out of paying jobs to bear more children.
- Children were taught to obey strict military discipline.

Mussolini built the first **totalitarian state** in which he regulated every aspect of the peoples' lives.

- **Fascism** encouraged extreme nationalism and loyalty to the state.
- It glorified violence, war, and discipline.
- It aggressively pursued foreign expansion.

## Features of German, Russian, and Italian Totalitarian States

Single-party dictatorship with blind obedience  
to a leader

State control of the economy

Use of police spies and terror to enforce the will  
of the state

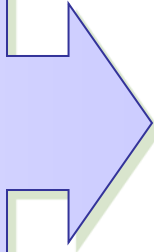
Government control of the media

Use of schools to spread ideology to children

Strict censorship of artists and intellectuals

**For many in Italy, fascism promised a strong stable government and an end to the political feuding.**

Mussolini projected a sense of power and confidence that was welcome amid the disorder and despair of postwar Italy.



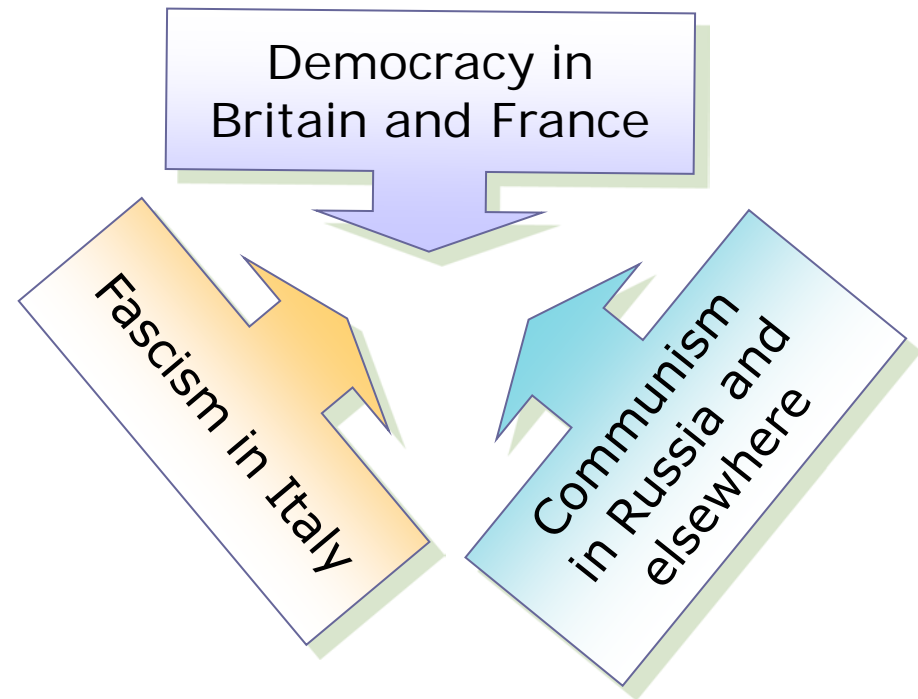
Once Mussolini embarked on foreign conquest, Western democracies protested.



**Fascists were sworn enemies of socialists and communists, yet they shared some goals.**

<b>Fascists</b>	<b>Communists</b>
Pursued nationalist goals	Worked for international change
Supported a society with defined classes	Spoke of creating a classless society
Blind devotion to the state	Blind devotion to the state
Used terror for power	Used terror for power
Flourished in economic hard times	Flourished in economic hard times
Rule by an elite	Rule by an elite

**Three governmental systems competed for influence in postwar Europe.**



With the Great Depression and the difficulties that faced the Western democracies, other nations looked to fascist leaders for guidance.

## Objectives

- Describe the effects of Stalin's five-year plans.
- Explain how Stalin tried to control how people thought in the Soviet Union.
- List communist changes to Soviet society.
- Outline Soviet foreign policy under Stalin.



## Terms and People

- **command economy** – an economy in which government officials make all basic economic decisions
- **collectives** – large farms owned and operated by peasants as a group
- **kulaks** – wealthy farmers
- **Gulag** – brutal labor camp

## Terms and People

- **socialist realism** – an attempt to show Soviet life in a positive light and promote hope in the communist future
- **russification** – making a nationality's culture more Russian
- **atheism** – the belief that there is no god
- **Comintern** – a communist group whose purpose was to encourage world-wide revolution



## How did Stalin transform the Soviet Union into a totalitarian state?

After the death of Lenin in 1924, Stalin began his plan to ruthlessly control the Soviet Union and its people.

Through a series of five-year plans, forced labor, and forced collectivization, Stalin transformed the Russian communist vision to that of totalitarian state.

**The Soviet Union under Stalin became a totalitarian state controlled by a powerful and complex bureaucracy.**

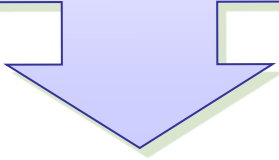
In 1928, he imposed the first of several "five-year plans" to:

- Build up heavy industry
- Improve transportation
- Increase farm output

He brought all economic activity under government control, calling it a **command economy**, the opposite of a capitalist system.



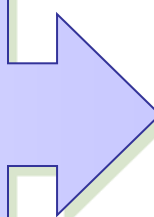
**Between 1928 and 1939, the Soviet Union experienced tremendous growth in industry. The government:**



- Built large factories
- Built hydroelectric power stations
- Created huge industrial complexes
- Improved oil, coal, and steel production
- Expanded mining
- Built new railroads

**Even with Stalin's push to industrialize the nation, overall the standard of living remained low.**

Central planning was often inefficient, causing shortages in some areas and surpluses in others.



- Consumer products were scarce.
- Wages were low.
- Workers were forbidden to strike.
- Workers' movements were restricted.

## Stalin also brought agriculture under his control, but at a terrible cost.

- Peasants had to farm on state-owned farms or **collectives**.
- They kept their houses and belonging, but the livestock and tools were owned by the state.
- The state set prices and controlled supplies.

**The peasants rebelled, causing Stalin to respond with brutal force.**

- He believed the **kulaks**, wealthy farmers, were responsible for the resistance.
- He tried to eliminate the kulaks by taking their land and sending them to labor camps.
- Thousands were killed or died during this purge.

**The Terror Famine of 1932 was a result of the government's efforts to rid the land of the kulaks and eliminate peasant resistance.**

Peasants resisted by growing only enough grain to feed themselves.

The government seized all of the grain to meet industrial standards, leaving the peasants to starve.

Between 5 and 8 million people died in Ukraine alone.

**Stalin's Communist party used secret police, torture, and violent purges to ensure obedience.**



- Police spies opened private letters.
- There was no free press.
- Protests were forbidden.
- Critics were sent to the **Gulag**, a system of brutal labor camps.

But Stalin was still fearful that a rival party was plotting against him.



## In 1934, Stalin launched the Great Purge.

He targeted former Communist army heroes, industrial managers, writers, and ordinary citizens.

He staged a series of spectacular "show trials" to force false confessions.

At least 4 million people were purged during the Stalin years.



## Stalin used terror and Gulag labor camps to control the huge, multinational Soviet Union.



The Soviet Union, 1928–1941

Stalin's power increased, and all Soviet citizens were aware of the consequences of disloyalty.

**Stalin used propaganda to appear like a god. He bombarded citizens with stories of communist successes and capitalist evils.**



- The government controlled books, music, and art.
- Stalin required artists and writers to create works in the style of **socialist realism**.

**Stalin controlled the cultural life of the Soviet Union by promoting **russification**, the process of making of a culture more Russian.**

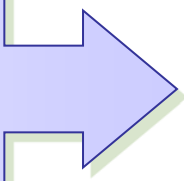
- The Russian language had to be used in all schools and businesses.
- **Atheism** became an official state policy.
- Catholic, Jewish, and Islamic teachings were suppressed.

Any who refused to conform to government expectations faced persecution.

**Stalin created a society where a few elite groups emerged as a new ruling class.**

<b>Elite</b>	<b>General Population</b>
<p>The elite had privileges unavailable to the rest of the population.</p> <p>They lived in the best apartments and shopped in special stores.</p>	<p>The general population had some privileges they didn't have before communism.</p> <p>Their children attended free communist schools and participated in sports, cultural activities, and political classes.</p>

**The Soviet state provided other benefits to the general population.**



- Free medical care
- Free day care
- Inexpensive housing
- Public recreation

In addition, women made gains. By the 1930s, they were allowed access to education and a wide range of jobs.



**Between 1917 and 1939, the Soviet Union's foreign policy focused on spreading communism and revolution throughout the world.**

- Lenin formed the **Comintern**, a worldwide communist organization that aided revolutionary groups.
- Leaders hoped to bolster Soviet security by winning foreign support.

## Objectives

- Analyze the problems faced by the Weimar Republic.
- Describe the Nazi party's political, social, economic, and cultural policies.
- Summarize the rise of authoritarian rule in Eastern Europe in the 1920s and 1930s.





## Terms and People

- **chancellor** – prime minister
- **Ruhr Valley** – a coal-rich valley where German workers protested French occupation
- **Third Reich** – official name of the Nazi party for its regime in Germany; held power from 1933 to 1945
- **Gestapo** – Hitler's secret police
- **Nuremberg Laws** – laws designed by Hitler to deprive Jews of German citizenship by placing severe restrictions on them



## How did Hitler and the Nazi party establish and maintain a totalitarian government in Germany?

After World War I ended, the German government crumbled under the threat of a socialist revolution.

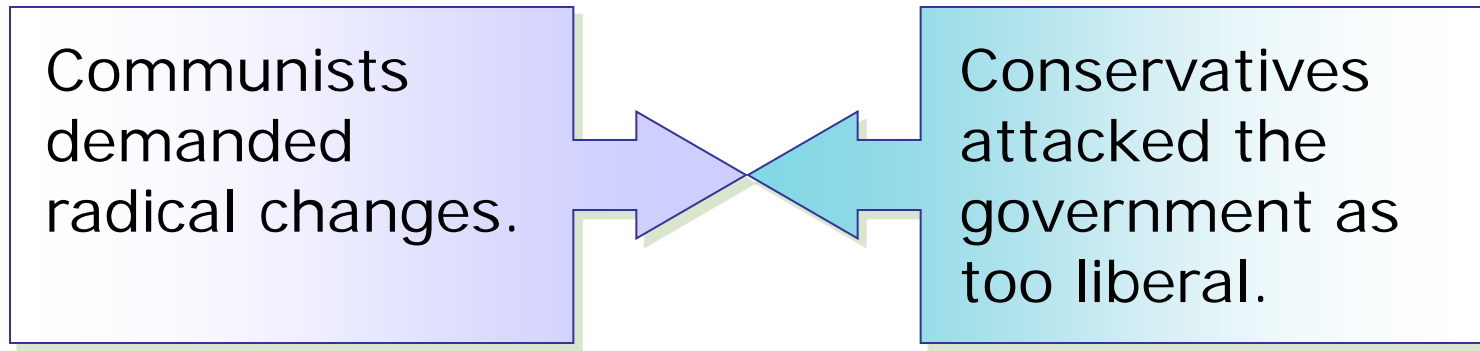
Moderate leaders created a democratic government which was unable to manage Germany's problems. Hitler and his Nazi party rose to power.

**In 1919, moderate German leaders created a democratic government known as the Weimar Republic.**

The Weimar Republic had:

- A **chancellor**, or prime minister
- A constitution
- A parliamentary system
- A bill of rights
- A provision allowing women to vote

**The Weimar government was seen as weak because it had signed the Treaty of Versailles.**



Germans of all classes hated the Versailles treaty.

The German people looked for scapegoats for their troubles. Many blamed German Jews.

## In 1923, economic disaster fed the unrest.

- Germany fell behind in reparation payments, so France occupied the **Ruhr Valley**.
- Workers in the Ruhr refused to work but were paid with German money the government didn't have.
- Inflation spiraled out of control and the German mark became worthless.
- Many middle-class families saw their savings wiped out.

**In 1924, with help from Western powers, Germany began to recover and prosper. In 1929, the Great Depression hit Germany.**



Germans turned to an energetic leader, Adolf Hitler.

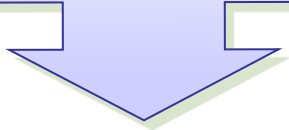
Hitler had fought in the German army in World War I. By 1919, he was the leader of the National Socialist German Workers, or Nazi, party and worked against the Weimar government.

**Imprisoned in 1923 for a failed attempt to seize power, Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf*, which outlined Nazi goals and ideologies.**

<b>Hitler's Ideology</b>	<b>Hitler's Reasons for German Defeat in WWI</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Extreme nationalism</li><li>• Anti-Semitism</li><li>• Germans as a superior master race</li><li>• Racism</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Marxists</li><li>• Jews</li><li>• Corrupt politicians</li><li>• Business leaders</li></ul>

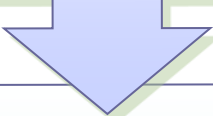


**Hitler urged Germans everywhere to unite into one great nation under his leadership.**



- At the beginning of the Great Depression the Nazi party grew to almost a million.
- Hitler promised to create jobs, end reparations, and defy the Versailles treaty by rearming Germany.

Hitler was appointed chancellor in 1933, and within a year, he was dictator of Germany. He demanded unquestioning obedience.



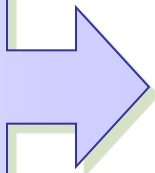
Hitler planned a **Third Reich** that would dominate Europe for a thousand years.



To achieve his goals, he organized an efficient but brutal totalitarian rule enforced by the **Gestapo**.

In 1935, he set out to deprive Jews of German citizenship through the **Nuremberg Laws**.

The Nuremberg Laws restricted Jewish life in Germany. Jews:



- Could not marry non-Jews
- Could not attend or teach school
- Were banned from government jobs
- Were banned from practicing law or medicine
- Could not publish books

Many German Jews fled, seeking refuge in other countries.

**On November 9 and 10, 1938, Hitler used a minor incident as an excuse to stage an attack on all Jews.**

- On the night known as *Kristallnacht*, Jewish communities were attacked all over Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia
- Hitler and his henchmen then started making plans for a “Final Solution” where all Jews would be exterminated.



To build for the future, the Nazis indoctrinated young people with their ideology. Hitler urged young Germans to pledge absolute loyalty to Germany and to destroy their enemies.

**Hitler and the Nazis also sought to “purify” German culture.**



- They condemned jazz and modern art.
- They sought to replace Christianity with Hitler’s racial creed.
- They closed Catholic schools and limited clergy.
- They glorified German myths.



**As in Germany, new nations in Eastern Europe moved from democracy to authoritarian rule after World War I.**

- These small countries lacked the capital to develop industry.
- Each country tried to be independent from its neighbors.
- None had much experience with the democratic process.

Eventually, right-wing dictators emerged in most of these countries.