

7.1 Shifting Power

Revolution in Russia

- Internal challenges: did not promote economic growth, didnt expand transportation, tsarist government resisted calls for reform
- External problems: russia became weaker in international affairs, lost Crimean War, lost Russo-Japanese War
- 1917, bolsheviks seized power and set up a communist government

Upheaval in China

Internal Challenges

- Ethnic tensions, especially between han and manchu as the majority han did not accept the rule of the manchu qing
- Danger of famine with little food for a large population
- Government revenue was low

External Challenges

- Europeans interested in chinese market

Chinese Republic

- 1911, qing dynasty overthrown and republic created by Sun Yat-sen who believed in democracy, nationalism and livelihood

Sun Yat-sen's Legacy

- He didnt have enough military strnegtn and after 2 months in office gave up the throne to a military leader however the party he led, the Chinese Nationalist Party would regain power and rule for 2 decades before losing to the Chinese Communists

Self-Determination in the Ottoman Collapse

The Young Turks

- They advocated for a constitution and for Turkification (to make everyone identify with turkish culture)

Fight Against Foreign Influence

- Ottoman empire allied with germany in world war 1 because they didnt like europeans
- But after germany's defeat, the ottoman empire was split into turkey and other small countries

The Rise of Ataturk

- Turkish Nationalist Movement defeated british and other forces in 1921, ataturk became presdient
- He created a secular nation, with education for boys and girls, abolished polygamy, and was n advocate for women's suffrage

Power Shifts in Mexico

- Entered 20th century as independent nation under control of a dictator

Revolution

- 1910, opposition to Diaz's (dictator) policies, Mexican Revolution happened
- Emiliano Zapata redistributed land to peasants
- Until 1920, instability but aftward mexico had great stability for rest of century
- They adopted a new constitution and created the institutional revolutionary party

7.2 Causes of World War 1

Immediate Causes of the Great War

- World war 1 weakened western european powers and encouraged the growth of nationalism and appeals for self rule in european colonies
- Treaties signed here set the stage for world war 2
- Assasination by Gavrilo Princip of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to austro-hungarian throne

- Austria-hungary declared war on serbia and looked to germany for military assistance
- Serbia looked to russia and so germany declared war on russia and then on france
- Britain declared war on germany and austria declared war on russia
- When japan joined in it turned into a true world war

Long-Term Causes of the Great War

- Tensions simmering between european powers MAIN: militarism, alliances, imperialism, nationalism

Militarism

- European powers competed for dominance in military

Alliances

- European nations formed secret alliances
- When allied, they were also sworn enemies of members of other alliance
- Allied Powers: france, great britain, russia, italy, portugal, romania, serbia, greece Central Powers: germany, austria-hungary, ottoman empire, bulgaria

Imperialism

- They wanted global domination and scrambled for land

Nationalism

- Pride for country

Consequences of the Great War

- War led to downfall of russia, austria-hungary, germany, and ottoman empire
- Led to the end of colonialism
- New tech developed and used in ww1 led to the rise of communism and fascism, colonial revolts, and genocide
- Shift of power from europe to the united states
- Germany was forced to take full blame for war although austria-hungary started it and pay large war reparations

7.3 Conducting World War 1

Changes in Warfare

- Many were excited for the war, wanting to be a hero but they soon realized the horrific advances in warfare technology like trench warfare, poison gas, machine guns, submarines, airplanes, and tanks

The United States Enters the War

- Reasons for entering: economic ties between us and allies, belief that allies were more democratic than central powers, growing resentment against germans
- Zimmerman telegram, germany offered to help mexico if they joined germany against the US

Total War

- Committing all of your resources to war is called total war, all your people are also committed to it
- The entire economy and labor force is planned around the war
- Propaganda is a big part of total war

A Global War

- Fought in europe asia africa and pacific and atlantic oceans

Women and the War

- Because so many men enlisted, women had to take over in farms and factories
- They didn't fight but served as nurses, ambulance drivers and switchboard operators
- Russia created an all-female battalion to shame men into fighting

The Paris Peace Conference

- Became known as Big 4 (Woodrow Wilson(US) David Lloyd George(Great Britain) Georges Clemenceau(France) Vittorio Orlando(Italy))
- They all disagreed on the best way to handle things

Fourteen Points

- Wilson wanted to create League of Nations

The Treaty of Versailles

- Treaty of Versailles treated Germany harshly making them pay billions in war reparations and give up all its colonies and restrict its military and take entire blame for war
- The resentment they harbored served as a catalyst for WW2

7.4 Economy in the Interwar Period

- Global economic crisis resulting from WW1 resulted in Great Depression and led to WW2

The Great Depression

- WW1 caused mass anxiety, loss of life and money
- Treaty of Versailles forced Germany to pay billions in war reparations that they couldn't pay so they printed more money causing inflation
- Soviets were refusing to pay pre-revolutionary debts

Global Downturn

- Agricultural overproduction and US stock market crash were 2 major causes
- Germany had to deal with bank failures and inflation and the crushing war reparations
- African, Asian, and Latin economies suffered cuz they depended on imperial nations

Keynesian Economics

- Keynes rejected laissez-faire ideal saying that intentional government action could improve the economy
- He wanted government to spend more than it took to stimulate growth

New Deal

- Goal was to bring relief, recovery and reform
- Was a group of policies and programs spearheaded by President Roosevelt

Impact on Trade

- It started in US and Europe but spread everywhere and unemployment increased except in Japan where they pulled themselves out of the depression

Political Revolutions in Russia and Mexico

Continuing Revolution in Russia

- Russian Civil War 1918-1921 caused mass starvation and deaths
- Lenin w/ Bolshevik Party realized they were about to collapse and created New Economic Plan (NEP) where he reintroduced private trade, it was modestly successful but ended with Lenin died

Joseph Stalin

- Stalin took control of Communist Party and instituted 5 Year Plan to transform USSR into industrial power and catch up to the West
- Government seized food and eliminated private land ownership, farmers retaliated as they starved to death
- People viewed in horror at his brutal regime

Party Rule in Mexico

- After Mexican Revolution, one strong political party came, the Institutional Revolutionary Party which dominated Mexico for the rest of 20th century
- During PRI's rule, vast improvements to economy and land reform

Rise of Right-Wing Governments

- Fascism arose, appealed to extreme nationalism and military love and blaming minorities

Rise of Fascism in Italy

- Glorified brute force and was based on corporatism where every sector is separate and can organize as it wishes as long as it supports the whole
- This created a totalitarian state in Italy where the government controlled all aspects of society

Mussolini Takes Control

- Although considered a victor of WW1, Italy did not get much land from Treaty of Versailles and accused discontent in Italy
- Mussolini became a dictator and spread militaristic propaganda
- Mussolini wanted to conquer and seized Libya
- 1936 he formed alliance with Hitler

Fascism and Civil War in Spain

- Spanish civil war erupted out of conflict between democracy and fascism
- Spanish Republic formed in 1931 and the Popular Front (left wing party; fascism is right wing) took control
- Conservatives were opposed to this and Spanish troops in Morocco uprising against Popular Front sparking the civil war

Foreign Involvement

- Germany, Italy and Portugal backed the nationalists while Soviet Union, Britain, US and France helped the loyalists
- Probably if Germany/Italy/Portugal didn't help, nationalists would not have won against Republic of Spain

Guernica

- Guernica region was one of 1st aerial bombs targeted at civilians

Franco's Victory

- Spanish civil war ended when Franco's forces defeated loyalist army and he rules Spain as dictator until 1975
- Spain didn't enter WW2 but the government helped Germany, Italy, and Japan

Rise of a Repressive Regime in Brazil

- Brazil had slow shift from agricultural to industrial and landowners dominated economy
- Discontent by urban middle class led to a coup in which Vargas became president
- His pro industrialism made him attractive but when he was in charge he paralleled Mussolini's actions, the industrial sector growing but declining political freedoms, press, political parties and hypernationalism
- However Brazil's alignment with allies over Axis powers in WW2 made it seem less dictatorial and more liberal
- However WW2 prompted civilians to fight for democracy later

7.5 Unresolved Tensions After World War 1

Effects of the War

- US prospered because they sold war materials and agricultural products and were not involved in most of the battles

Effects on Colonial Lands

- War renewed hope of independence and caused rebellion
- Peace conference's Big Three were not interested in freeing the colonies
- Rejection from them only fueled nationalist movements in colonies

The Mandate System

- Arab rebels established a mandate system in response to the results of the peace conference, very mad because they had been promised self-rule if they helped the allies
- The fall of the ottoman empire led to palestine, transjordan, lebanon, syria and iraq all becoming league of nation mandates but not yet sovereign lands

Anti-Colonialism in South Asia

- Setback at Paris conference inspired people to redouble efforts, Indian Natinal COngress fromeed late 19th century

Massacre at Amritsar

- 1919, indian nationalists gathered in a public graden during a Sikh festival, british colonial governemtn recently made gahterings illegal and killed 400 people
- Amritsar massacre radicalized indians and convinced Indian National Congress that independence from britain was the only way to go

Gandhi

- Campaigned civil disobedience and led a boycott against british goods
- Led Salt march against unfair british laws forbidding the making of salt

The Two-State Solution

- Muslim leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah proposed two states because he thought muslim interests would be overwhelmed by the majority Hindu
- Pakistan and india seprerated and Jawaharlal Nehru became prime minister of india

Nationalism in East Asia

The March First Movement in Korea

- Japan had had control of korea since 1890's but when korean emperor mysteriously died koreans exploded and began protesting on March 1st
- Japanese forces killed several thousand koreans but through this koreans saw their nationalism

The May Fourth Movement in China

- In WW1 china supported allies in hopes of reclaiming land but at the Paris Peace conference, great britain and france sided with japan
- Chinese staged anti-japanses demonstrations and angered bu europe supporting japan chinese rejected western government so they turned towards marxist model of soviet union
- Two main groups fought for government power: Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and chinese nationalist party (Kuomintang)

The Long March

- CCP started the long march, a long retreat to northern china, after being attacked the nationalist party forces
- Peasants admired CCP's commitment and stamina which was important to communists winning control

China, Japan, and Manchukuo

- 1935 nationalists and communists suspended their civil war to deal with japan who had invaded manchuria
- When league of nations condemned this, jpan gave up its membership and seized more land
- They created an independent chinese state with an emperor called manchukuo
- Japan continued expanding until 1945 after WW2 ended and although it claimed to be liberating people form western imperialism, people experienced it as a conqueror

Resistance to French Rule in West Africa

- People all across africa were disappointed at not getting indepedecne after WW2

- Africans resisted colonial rule and staged strikes

7.6 Causes of World War II

- Causes lay in unresolved issues of WWI, economic instability in Europe and the rise of fascism and militarism

The Path to War

- Adolf Hitler believed in the superiority of the Aryan race and led him to persecute Jews and other minorities

Rise of Nazism

- Under Treaty of Versailles, German government had to pay billions and couldn't have an army so the government became very unpopular during the Great Depression
- Unemployment rose and many Germans thought the Weimar Republic (current government) was too weak to solve the problems so they turned to right-wing political parties
- National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazis) came to power legally and in 1933 President of Germany invited Hitler to form a government as Chancellor but the President died Hitler became president
- Nazi Party manipulated Germans into fear and panic and Hitler banned all other political parties and resistance to his rule
- He promoted scientific racism (certain races are genetically superior) and advanced anti-Semitism, Nazi propaganda emphasized purging of Jews, Slavs, Communists, Gypsies, and gays

Nuremberg Laws

- These laws discriminated against Jews and stripped them of their citizenship

The Axis Powers

- He first formed military pact with Fascist Italy then joined with Japan creating the Axis Powers

Kristallnacht

- Stands for "Night of the Broken Glass", it produced anti-Jewish riots because a Jewish teenager killed a German diplomat and although it looked spontaneous, Nazi leaders engineered the entire thing
- 30,000 Jews were dragged to concentration camps

Nazi Germany's Aggressive Militarism

- March 1935, Hitler broke Treaty of Versailles by announcing German Air Force and Army

The Treaty of Versailles

- Treaty called for a strip of land between Germany and France which Germany couldn't send troops into but Hitler sent troops there which France and Britain protested but took no other action
- Some believed that Hitler was the anti-Communist leader the Central Europe needed and others didn't want more war and Britain gave in to Germany's demands
- However Germany's military expansion and support of Fascist nationalist government showed that Hitler was increasing power

German-Austrian Unification

- Hitler brought Austria under German rule through threat of invasion and Austria officially became part of the Third Reich, Hitler's new German Empire

Czechoslovakia

- Hitler wanted a border territory of Czech that already spoke German
- Britain France Italy decided to go along to keep peace so Munich Agreement allowed Hitler to annex that area and a promise that they would not take over any more Czech territory
- Hitler saw that British wouldn't stand up to him and 1939 seized control of entire Czech

The Conflict over Poland

- Britain reached the end of its appeasement and agreed to protect Poland and Britain and France reached out to Soviet Union to form an alliance against Germany
- Germany and Soviets however were already working together and signed German-Soviet Nonaggression pact
- Hitler offered Stalin control of eastern Poland and Baltic states if he would stand by during German invasion of Poland
- Germany attacked Poland claiming Poland attacked first and Britain and France honored their agreement declaring war on Germany
- This was the official start of WW2 in Europe

Japan's Expansion in Asia

- 1931 Japan invaded Manchuria and got Manchukuo under control
- 1937 small incident between Japanese and Chinese troops escalates and Japan launched full scale invasion of China which marked the start of WW2 in Asia

7.7 Conducting World War II

CONDUCTING WORLD WAR II

JAPAN AND IMPERIALIST POLICIES

- New Order in East Asia:
 - Japan aimed to establish a "New Order in East Asia" through territorial expansion.
 - Economic sanctions by the United States prompted Japan to target Southeast Asia.

GERMANY'S EARLY VICTORIES AND CHALLENGES

- British-American Relations:
 - Britain sought U.S. support against Germany's threat, leading to agreements like the Destroyers-for-Bases and Lend-Lease Act.
- The Battle of Britain:
 - Germany's air bombardment aimed to weaken Britain, but superior British planes and radar system enabled resilience.
- War on the Soviet Union:
 - Hitler invaded the Soviet Union to eliminate Bolshevism and acquire Lebensraum.
 - Initial success was followed by challenges due to harsh weather conditions and Soviet resistance.

JAPAN OVERREACHES

- Colonial Armies:
 - Western colonies joined the Allies, with examples like the Indian Army's significant contribution to the war effort.

HOME FRONTS

- The United States:
 - Total mobilization of resources, including civilian population involvement.
 - Government initiatives like the Lend-Lease Act and promotion of women's roles in the workforce.
- Germany:
 - Reliance on forced labor, including prisoners and concentration camp inmates.
 - Counterproductive treatment of forced labor leading to low productivity.
- Japan:
 - Confused efforts on the home front with a lack of systematic resource mobilization.
 - Rationing food and relocating children from cities to countryside areas.

THE TIDE TURNS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER

- British and Soviet Successes:
 - British victories against Germany in North Africa and the Soviet success at Stalingrad shifted momentum in Europe.

THE TIDE TURNS IN THE PACIFIC THEATER

- Allied Victories:
 - Crucial battles like the Battle of the Coral Sea and the Battle of Midway halted Japan's advance in the Pacific.

THE LAST YEARS OF THE WAR

- Victory in Europe:
 - Allied advances, including D-Day and the Battle of the Bulge, led to Germany's defeat and surrender.
- Victory over Japan:
 - U.S. forces captured key islands and conducted devastating bombings on Japanese cities, leading to Japan's surrender.

CONSEQUENCES OF WORLD WAR II

- Global Impact:
 - World War II resulted in significant casualties and reshaped international relations and ideologies.

7.8 MASS ATROCITIES

ATROCITIES IN EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

- Armenian Genocide:

- Occurred during and after World War I, perpetrated by the Ottoman Empire.
- Some 1.5 million Armenians died as a result.
- Justification included alleged collaboration with Ottoman enemies.
- Deportation, starvation, disease, and execution were methods used.
- Debate persists over whether it constitutes genocide or a result of war actions.

PANDEMIC DISEASE

- Influenza Epidemic:
 - Followed the end of World War I.
 - Spread rapidly due to returning soldiers.
 - Became a pandemic, killing around 20 million people globally.
 - Highlighted the challenges of combating diseases in an increasingly interconnected world.

SUFFERING AND FAMINE

- Famine in the Ukraine:
 - Resulted from resistance to Stalin's collectivization policies.
 - Peasants destroyed crops and livestock, leading to widespread starvation.
 - Estimated 7 million to 10 million deaths in Ukraine alone.
 - Illustrates the human cost of political policies and industrialization.

CASUALTIES OF WORLD WAR II

- The Nazis:
 - Implemented systematic genocide against various groups, notably Jews.
 - Utilized concentration camps and mass killings, culminating in the Holocaust.
 - Killed approximately six million Jews and millions of others.
 - Employed advanced technology and organization to streamline the genocide.
- The Japanese:
 - Conducted mass killings and forced labor during the Second Sino-Japanese War and World War II.
 - Policies aimed at resource acquisition and control in conquered territories.
 - Used forced labor and instituted programs like "comfort women."
 - Resulted in millions of civilian deaths across Asia.
- The Allies:
 - Employed air warfare tactics, including firebombing, causing civilian casualties.
 - Final air attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki demonstrated the destructive power of nuclear weapons.
 - Raised ethical questions about the use of advanced technology in warfare.

GENOCIDE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- Bosnia:
 - Ethnic conflict led to genocide against Bosniaks and Kosovars by Serbian forces.
 - Resulted in over 300,000 deaths in the region.
 - Highlighted the failure of international intervention to prevent atrocities.
- Rwanda:
 - Ethnic tensions between Hutus and Tutsis culminated in genocide.
 - Between 500,000 and 1 million civilians killed in a short period.
 - International response criticized for ineffectiveness and lack of intervention.
- Sudan:
 - Arab-led Sudanese government carried out genocide against non-Arab Muslim Africans in Darfur.
 - More than 200,000 killed, with over one million displaced.
 - International efforts, including ICC charges against President Omar al-Bashir, failed to halt the genocide.

7.9 CAUSATION IN GLOBAL CONFLICT

POLITICAL CAUSES OF GLOBAL CONFLICT IN THE 20TH CENTURY

- World War I:
 - Often termed the first "total war," fought on an industrial scale.
 - Sparked by a combination of nationalism, imperial rivalry, and arms race.
 - Serbian nationalism in the Balkans ignited the conflict, leading to broader European involvement.
 - Alliances and shifting power dynamics exacerbated the scale of the war.
- World War II:
 - Fascism, an extreme form of nationalism, played a key role.
 - Aggressive militarism by Germany and Italy defied international treaties.
 - Western democracies' failure to offer a strong response fueled the conflict.
 - Japanese imperial ambitions in Asia led to conflict with the United States.

ECONOMIC CAUSES OF GLOBAL CONFLICT IN THE 20TH CENTURY

- Imperialistic Policies:
 - Acquisition and control of markets and resources drove conflicts.
 - Industrial Revolution spurred the need for markets to sell consumer goods.
 - Control over natural resources and trade routes led to economic rivalry.
 - Economic crises, like the Great Depression, fueled populist movements and militarization.

EFFECTS OF GLOBAL CONFLICT IN THE 20TH CENTURY

- Loss of Life:
 - Warfare became deadlier with technological advancements.

- Aerial bombing, targeted policies, and new military technology caused unprecedented civilian deaths.
- Millions perished due to mass starvation and crimes against humanity.
- Political Changes:
 - Mexican Revolution and regime changes in Ottoman and Russian Empires.
 - Rise of totalitarian regimes fueled by resentment of peace agreements.
 - Calls for self-determination and independence movements intensified after both wars.
- Repositioning of Power:
 - United States emerged as a dominant world power, shifting from Western Europe.
 - Soviet Union emerged as a second superpower in opposition to the United States.