# 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 sewn 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 didnt 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 lyold 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 giver up all its colonies and restict 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 couldnt 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 the 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 in 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 stijes
* Lenin w/ Bolshevik party realized they were about to collapse and created New Econimic 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 xtreme 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 versailled and acused 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 uprised 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/protugal didnt help, nationalist 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 beacuse 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 exploeded 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 condenmed 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 independecne after WW2
* Africans resisted colonial rule and stages strikes

# 7.6 Causes of World War II

* Causes lay in unresolved issues of WWI, economic instrability 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 rised and many german thought the weimar republic (current government) was too weak to solve the problems so they turned to right-wing politifcal parties
* National Socialist German Worker’s Party (Nazi’s) came to power legally and in 1933 president of germany invited hitler to from a government as chancellor but the president died hitler beacame president
* Nazi party manipulated germans ino fear and panic and hitler banned all other politcal parties and resistance to his rule
* He promoted scientific racism (certain races are genetically superior) and advanced anti-semitism, nazi propoganda emphasized purging of jews, slavs, communists, gypsies, and gays

### Nuremberg Laws

* These laws discriminated against hews and stripped them of their citizenship

### The Axis Powers

* He first formed military pact with fascist Italy then joined with Japan creating the Asix powers

### Kristallnacht

* Stands for “Night of the BRoken Glass”, it produced anti-jewish riots because a jewish teeenager killed a german diplomat and although it looked spontaneous, Nazi leaders engineerled 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 Versialles

* Treaty called for a strop of land inbetween germany and france which germany couldn’t send troops into but hitler sent troops there which france and britain protested but toook no other action
* Some believed that hitler was the anticommunist leader the central europe needed and other didnt want more war and britain gave in to germanys demands
* However germahy;s military expandion and suport of fascist nationalist government showd 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 promisethat they would not take over any more czech territoty
* 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 from a alliance against germany
* Germany and soviets however were already working together and signed German-Soiet 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 frist and britain and france honored their agreement declaring war on germny
* 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 excalates 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.