**CHAPTER 26- THE INTERWAR YEARS: 1919-1939**

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Great Depression, Treaty of Versailles, Fascism, Stalin, Soviet Union, Totalitarianism, League of Nations, Mandate System, “Lost Generation”.

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| Years of Uncertainty then Hope | \*Despite heavy losses from the Great War, nationalism still existed in newly created states.  \*U.S. failure to join League of Nations forces France to find support from the Little Entente- Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia.  \*France and Germany at odds over land and reparations- payments from WWI.  \*1924-1929 stabilized tension as Germany recovered economically with Dawes Plan- American banker investing in Europe.  \*Germany enters the League of Nations (1926), Treaty of Locarno and Kellogg-Briand pact renounce war.  \*Great Depression in late 1920s leads to high unemployment and social and political crisis. |
| Democratic States | \*Women gain the right to vote and participate in government more.  \*Great Britain struggled economically with both Labour/Conservative gov’t.  \*France faced so much rebuilding that no gov’t could stabilize the country.  \*Scandinavian countries prosper via social democratic gov’t.  \*Great Depression leads to massive gov’t policies of the New Deal: establish the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, assistance to the poor, Works Progress Admin., etc. under Roosevelt.  \*Mandate system gave Britain and France control of parts of Middle East.  \*Turkey, under Kemal Ataturk, westernize the Islamic state.  \*India, under civil disobedience of Mahatma Gandhi, begin British resistance.  \*Africans, under lead of W.E.B. Dubois and Marcus Garvey, call for African independence not reform. |
| Benito Mussolini | \*Italy felt slighted after the Paris Peace and Mussolini seized nationalism fervor with his Fascio di Combattimento party (League of Combat).  \*Gains support from middle-class industrialists, forms a squadrisi or armed Fascists, and begins to gain political power in gov’t.  \*Fascist threaten Rome and King Emmanuel III makes Mussolini prime minister of Italy.  \*Fascists gain majority in Parliament and Mussolini established dictatorship full of censorship, secret police (OVRA) and known as Il Duce- the leader.  \*People are to obey/follow propaganda (especially the youth) and women are to stay home and have children.  \*To appease Catholics, the Vatican City is recognized as a sovereign enclave. |
| Adolf Hitler | \*Weimar Republic ruled Germany after WWI led by President Hindenburg but economy failed.  \*Hitler’s National Socialist German Workers’ Part, or Nazis gain support in Munich.  \*Use of propaganda, police force (Strom Troops), and oratory skills increase numbers and try to overthrow gov’t at the Beer Hall Putsch.  \*Hitler jailed and writes Mein Kampf- book about extreme German nationalism, anti-semitism, and his plans to dominate the world.  \*Through youthfulness, recruitment and economic difficulty, Nazis keep gaining power and finally gain majority in 1933.  \*Nazi State from 1933-1939 focused on Aryan racial state, rearmament, and fear from the SS, or Nazi protection squads.  \*Like Italy, women were to stay home and have kids.  \*Racial Laws in Nuremberg forbade intra-racial marriage and anti-Jewish feelings grow after the Kristallnacht or Night of Shattered Glass when a Polish Jew assassinated a German politician in Paris. |
| Josef Stalin | \*Lenin tried ‘war communism’ after WWI, but forced to allow some capitalist ideas in his New Economic Policy (NEP) which saved Soviet Union from collapse.  \*Trotsky and Stalin fight for power after Lenin’s death, where Stalin emerges, but eliminates the Old Bolsheviks and establishes a dictatorship.  \*First 5-year Plan called for rapid industrialization and collectivization of agriculture by eliminating kulaks- wealthy farmers.  \*Those who resisted were forced into labor camps in Siberia. Many peasants died of famine.  \*Stalin tried to control social areas including outlawing abortion, discouraging divorce, declaring homosexuality a crime and encouraging more births. |
| Other Leaders | \*Authoritarian States grow in Eastern Europe move away from political democracy of early 1920s.  \*Hungary, Romania, Poland, and Czechoslovakia all impose authoritarian gov’t.  \*Spanish gov’t leads to dictatorship when General Primo de Rivera takes control, but Great Depression causes collapse.  \*Civil War (1936-1939) erupts between Republicans and the Nationalists led by Francisco Franco.  \*Hitler/Mussolini helps Franco despite Nonintervention Agreement and city of Guernica is obliterated.  \*Soviets and U.S. try to aid the Republican but to no avail.  \*Franco’s Fascist gov’t favors large landowners, business, and Catholic clergy- traditional, conservative, authoritarian, etc. |