Examine the major political and economic factors that shaped world societies between World War I and World War II.
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Determine the causes and results of the Russian Revolution from the rise of the Bolsheviks under Lenin to Stalin’s first Five Year Plan.
Prior to the Great War

- Previous Tsars (Alexander II) ruled as an absolute monarch.
- In the end, Alexander II tried to make some social reforms to respond to popular demands.
  - His reforms made the conservative mad saying it was too much.
  - His reforms made the liberals say it was just the beginning.
  - His reforms made the radicals want much more - more quickly.

Alexander II is assassinated. Alexander III takes over and institutes a lot of intensive & repressive policies. Then Nicholas II comes to power.

- Censorship, exile, imprisonment, control church and education
Causes of the Russian Revolution

- Russia had the largest territory and population in Europe.
- Diverse Population
- Industrial development lagged and most of the country was underdeveloped

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cV9G1QUIm7w
Causes of the Russian Revolution

Russian Tsar’s tended to be a conservative autocrat, preferring to rule using absolute power.

- Censored speech and press
- Rejected the constitution
- “Russification” - (non Russians must learn the language and customs and accept the Russian Orthodox religion)
- Wanted a foreign policy to unite Slavic people under Russian Leadership
Causes of the Russian Revolution

- Working class in the cities ripe for radicals to influence
- 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War - this defeat was humiliating
- BLOODY SUNDAY - January 22, 1905
  - troops shot at & killed strikers attempting to deliver a petition
  - Directly led to the Russian Revolution of 1905
Causes of the Russian Revolution

Revolution of 1905 - failed

- Workers striked and held demonstrations
- Mutinies in the army and navy
- Street fighting broke out
- Ended when the Tsar used his military to repress it and executed the leaders
- Even after this Revolution - Nicholas II did not reform
Causes of the Russian Revolution

- Russia was facing severe economic problems.
- Debt, taxes, and rent kept most peasants in poverty.
- World War I
  - High casualties
  - Insufficient Supplies

Russia did not have enough good roads or railroads.
Causes of the Russian Revolution

**FEBRUARY 1917** - strikes and demonstrations break out all over Petrograd due to food shortages

- This time the army joins the rioters so Nicholas II had no help.
  - Causes Nicholas II to abdicate his throne **March 1917**. This is the end of the ROMANOV dynasty.

A liberal provisional government is established.
Wrap-up to Causes of the Russian Revolution

- Loss to Japan in 1905
- Peasants were landless
- Uncaring Leadership
- High losses in World War I
Who were the Bolsheviks?

- Socialist group
- highly centralized, disciplined, professional party
- Followed the teachings of Karl Marx
- popular among urban workers and soldiers
- Began a Civil War in Russia
- refused to share power with other revolutionary groups
Leader of the Bolsheviks - Vladimir Lenin

- viewed the industrial working class as incapable of developing the proper revolutionary consciousness that would lead to effective political action
- Believed the industrial proletariat would require the leadership of a well-trained group of revolutionaries to serve as the catalyst for revolution
  - Hence the Bolsheviks
Leader of the Bolsheviks - Vladimir Lenin

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=utr3otFlqp8
Russian Revolution

- September 1917 - the Bolsheviks are lead by Vladimir Lenin
  - Gained increasing support from urban workers and soldiers
- October 1917 - Bolsheviks staged a coup led by Vladimir Lenin
  - Congress approved the formation of a new government comprised of Bolsheviks
How were the Bolsheviks able to do it?

- Rise in popularity with the working class
- Capitalized on the government’s insistence to stay in the War
- Government’s inability to feed the population
- Government’s refusal to make land reform
Outcomes of the Revolutions

- Ended Russia’s involvement in WWI
- Took the government from autocratic to communist
- The chaos of the revolution allowed Poland, Latvia and Estonia to gain independence
- Lenin established Moscow as the capital
- Lenin established a government that allowed all people to share equal rights and used secret police to enforce laws
Outcomes of the Revolutions

- Lenin brought Communism to Russia and established the Soviet Union
- Romanov Family is murdered to avoid any power struggle
- Secret Police kill 200,000 of Lenin’s enemies
  - Real and imagined
- Estimated 10 million people die from the first revolution to the last revolution
What happens next?

● Lenin and the Bolsheviks took control over the banks, industry, privately held commercial property, and abolished free trade (known as Nationalization)
  ○ However, industrial production fell 90% and agricultural output fell 50%
What happens next?

- Lenin tried to institute a “New Economic Policy”
  - introduced some *mild capitalist policies* while keeping other socialist programs
  - Private trading of small goods
  - Peasants could sell surplus grain after government takes 50%
  - Meant to allow the country’s economy to recover
- died (1924) before he could complete it - was a power struggle for who would take his place.
The Man Who Comes Out On Top

Joseph Stalin

- Brought the Communist Party to the height of power in the Soviet Union
- Stalin consolidated his power within and without his party
  - Incited a civil war within his own party to get rid of opposition
- Replaced Lenin’s economic plan with his own, called The Five Year Plan
  - An effort to rapidly industrialize
Joseph Stalin and the 5 Year Plan

- **Five Year Plan**
  - Designed to transform the country into an *industrialized* nation
  - Set targets for increased productivity at the expense of consumer goods
  - Collectivization - government owns the land
  - Plan for instituting command economic policies
    - Command economy - state controlled
- Didn’t lead to a higher standard of living due to a focus on heavy industry at the expense of consumer goods
Joseph Stalin’s Purge

- Removed anyone working in the government that he thought opposed him
- Ordered the Great Purge = had real and unreal enemies arrested
- By 1939 8 million Soviet citizens were in labor camps and 3 million were dead
SSWH 18 B

Describe the rise of fascism in Europe and Asia by comparing the policies of Benito Mussolini in Italy, Adolf Hitler in Germany, and Hirohito in Japan.
Fascism

**Definition**: a political movement that exalts nation and often race above the individual and that stands for a centralized autocratic government headed by a dictatorial leader, severe economic and social regimentation, and forcible suppression of opposition.

*What does that mean in English?*

- A political idea that puts the nation and the ethnicity above anything else.
- The government is headed by a single person with central power.
- Society and Economics are controlled by the government.
Characteristics of Fascist Policy

- Nationalism
- Disdain for human rights
- Identification of enemies as a unifying theme
- Militarism
- Sexism
- Controlled Mass Media
- National Security Protected
- Religion tied to government
- Protection of corporations
- Labor Power suppressed
- Crime and Punishment
- Corruption
- Fraudulent Elections
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tQlMtoDp8ks
What is Fascism?

- Relied on dictatorial rule
- Considered a **totalitarian regime**
- State maintains rigid control of the people through force
- All authority belongs to the state and individual rights were subordinate to it.
- Totalitarian - state controlled media
Communism

- Planned economy
- Seeks socialist economy
- Wants a classless society
- Government control of property
- Promotes equality
- One party system
- Wanted to unite workers world-wide

Fascism

- Planned economy
- Corporatism economy
- Preserve existing social classes
- Defends private property ownership
- Promotes superiority
- One party system
- Only about their own country

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tQlMtoDp8ks
How did Fascism get its start?

After WWI, Germany and Italy faced a number of problems:

- Heavy loss of life
- Crushing burden of debt
- High unemployment
- Runaway inflation

Fascism was able to grow and spread because of:

- The economic hardship during the Great Depression
- Nationalist propaganda
How did Fascism get its start?

It spread in Germany because:

- The economic instability from having to pay war reparations

In Italy, these same conditions resulted in:

- violent strikes the constitutional monarchy seemed unable to effectively deal.
- Then came Benito Mussolini.
Italy Under Mussolini

- Extreme nationalist, kicked out of the Italian Socialist Party
- began his Fascist Party with a doctrine called fascism
- appealed to soldiers and other nationalists
- attracted professionals, wealthy landowners (helped finance the rise)
  - because of its opposition to communism
  - lower middle classes hurt by unemployment & inflation.
Italy Under Mussolini

- Recognized the appeal of anticommunism
  - Italians saw the Russian Revolution and didn’t want it to happen in Italy
- Promised to prevent a proletarian revolution
- Stood for protection of private property and middle class
- Proposed collaboration between labor and management to restore the economy
Italy Under Mussolini

- Stressed national prestige, return to glories of Roman Empire.
- Began a violent campaign against opponents (socialists and communists)
- October 1922 – Black Shirt groups from all over Italy came to Rome to “defend Italy against a communist revolution.”
- The king was advised to appoint Mussolini premier and ask him to head a coalition government.
Italy Under Mussolini

- began to destroy democracy
- Appointed Fascists to all government positions in central government and in the provinces
- Pushed a new election law that gave the party who got the most votes - 2/3 of the seats in the lower house of Parliament.
- 1924 – Fascists won election
- 1925 – made head of government accountable to no one
- Took title of il Duce
Italy Under Mussolini

Governmental Policies:

- Disbanded opposition political parties
- Suspended freedom of speech, press, assembly and trial by jury.
- Gov’t controlled labor unions
- Strikes were outlawed
- Uniformed and secret police spied
- Mussolini was commander-in-chief of all military and police
Italy Under Mussolini

Economic Policies:

- Representation in gov’t was based on occupation or profession
- Country’s major economic activities were formed into syndicates (corporations)
- Set wages, prices & working conditions
- Private property still allowed
- Profit still allowed

Fascism should more appropriately be called Corporatism because it is a merger of state and corporate power.

(Benito Mussolini)
Italy Under Mussolini

Economic Policies:

- Labor unions and capitalists had to submit to Mussolini
- In addition, Mussolini strengthened army and navy and increased arms.
  - The effect ended up reducing unemployment and increasing military strength.
Rise of Fascism in Germany

- Germans were unhappy with the poor economy
  - Mass unemployment
  - Little to no food
- Despair over the losses from the war
- Germans did not like the War Guilt Clause
- Angry over the reparations they were being forced to pay back
- Government was in chaos
- Moderate parties couldn’t work together
Rise of Fascism in Germany

- After WW I, the German Workers Party got its start.
- 1920 – changed name to National Socialist German Workers Party (Nazi)
  - Extremely nationalistic
  - Violently anti-communist
  - Attracted wealthy business leaders and landowners in Germany because of its promise to protect Germany from communism.
Adolf Hitler Joins Up

- 1921 – Hitler joins Nazi party in Munich
- 1923 - helped with an uprising in Munich in 1923, which got him jail time
- In prison, he wrote Mein Kampf, which expressed the spirit of the Nazi movement.
- Talented speaker and used radio to spread his message.
Adolf Hitler Connects the German People

- Expressed feelings that many Germans identified with:
  - Frustration, Bitterness, Patriotism, Humiliated
- People felt eager to follow a leader that might restore Germany’s lost glory.

[link](http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/adolf-hitler/videos/adolf-hitler-fast-facts)
Adolf Hitler Promises Great Things

- Hitler’s promises:
  - Repeal the Treaty of Versailles (especially the War Guilt Clause)
  - Restore Germany’s armaments
  - Regain all its lost territory and colonies to build a “greater Germany”
  - Protect against communism.

He added Racial doctrine: Master race Aryans – all others are inferior.
Adolf Hitler Gains Power

- Election of 1930 won lots of voters to Nazi party (result of Great Depression & fear of communism)
- January 1933 – President Paul von Hindenburg appointed Hitler as Chancellor
  - Thought he could control him
- Hitler then used the Nazi private army to intimidate the Reichstag.
- February 1933 – Hitler given emergency powers to deal with a perceived “communist revolt”
Adolf Hitler Takes All Power

Rise to power:

- Hitler used these powers to make himself dictator.

Hitler turned Germany into a police state:

- Banned opposition parties
- Banned labor unions
- Banned opposition newspapers
Adolf Hitler Eliminates Opposition

Hitler turned Germany into a police state:

- Created Gestapo – secret police with wide range powers
- Opposition (liberals, socialists and communists) ended up dead or in concentration camps
- Began rearming 1935 openly violated the Treaty of Versailles
- Found a ‘common enemy’ to unite Germans - Jews
  - Blamed the world collapse and economic failures on Jews
Rise of Fascism in Japan

- Failing economy
- worsening relations with the west
- worried that the League of Nations did not have a racial equality clause
  - would not be treated equally
- Japan’s invasion of Manchuria
  - League of Nations declared it was illegal
  - This humiliated the Japanese
  - left the League declaring they were being treated unfairly
Rise of Fascism in Japan

- believed that western values dominating the world and their ways were morally wrong
- Fascism supported the idea of Japanese nationalism
  - Belief that the Japanese way of life was superior
- Fascism spread into the education system
  - focus on nationalism, self sacrifice and loyalty to the emperor
Emperor Hirohito

Emperor Hirohito in Japan

- Was the longest reigning emperor in Japanese history – from 1926-1989
- Saw Japan through:
  - Depression
  - World War II
  - Occupation
  - Cold War
  - The Rise of Modern Japan
Emperor Hirohito Puppet or Master?

History following World War II showed Hirohito as simply a figurehead with no real power – all decisions were by a cabinet.

Recent historians have found primary sources that support a fascist image of Hirohito – controlling people through influence and relationships.
Hirohito The Fascist?

Examples of Hirohito’s Fascism:

- Nationalism – supported the idea of a strong Japan under the authority of a divine right emperor.
- Identification of enemies as unifying cause – protect Japan from Soviets, Westerners
- Militarism – built a strong military for protection of Japan from Western powerhouses
Hirohito The Fascist?

- Controlled mass media – controlled the news and images released to his people

- National security protected – taught that the only way to protect Japan was to be aggressive; used secret police

- Religion tied to government – used the state religion to portray faithfulness to gods - tying it to faithfulness to state
Why were these leaders able to rise?

- People were still sensitive to the high casualty rate of WWI.
- Citizens of the US wanted to remain free of the affairs of Europe.
- All three leaders preyed upon people’s sense of nationalistic pride.
Describe the nature of totalitarianism and the police state that existed in the Soviet Union, Germany, and Italy and how they differ from authoritarian governments.
Totalitarian

- Goal is to create a new world social order
- Power is held only by an individual
- Guiding ideology
- Maintains strict censorship
- Institutes total control over all aspects: political, social, economic
- Mandatory population control
- Use of acceptance to rule
- Comes to power through popularity and acceptance of ideology

Authoritarian

- Goal is to preserve the existing social order
- Power is held by an individual or small group
- No guiding ideology
- May not control all public aspects
- Institutes some restrictive measures but more concerned with policies to benefit them
- No control over population size
- Use of fear to rule
- Often comes to power through violence; coup d'etat

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FBEvaCa92Es
Soviet Union - Totalitarian/Police State

- **Politically**: controlled by the Communist Party, which in turn was dominated by Stalin.

- **Politically**: opposition parties have been eliminated

- **Economically**: from agricultural country to modernized and industrialized country.
Soviet Union - Totalitarian/Police State

- **Economically**: governmental decision on what to produce and sale
- **Socially**: the nobles and the landlords were gone.
- **Socially**: A totalitarian society with the Communist Party controlling every aspect of life of its citizens did spring into being. Under the party, everyone is supposed to be equal.
Soviet Union - Totalitarian/Police State

- **Socially**: Use of the Secret Police to monitor social interactions and discontent.

- **Militarily**: Russian military force could stand up to German attack during the WWII.

- All in all, the Communist rule has given a new sense of purpose to almost all Russians.
Germany - Totalitarian/Police State

- **Politically**: opposition parties have been eliminated
- **Politically/Socially**: ran and censored the media (radio, newspapers, & film)
- **Politically/Socially**: Used propaganda to brainwash people to believe everything the government told them: (media, fliers, posters & public meetings)
Germany - Totalitarian/Police State

- Politically: Used secret police to find enemies of the state, publicly humiliate or torture enemies.
- Politically: Imprisoned, exiled or put people in concentration camps without trial.
- Economically: National service - all men were required to put in 6 months of national service to work for the country then conscripted into the army.
Italy - Totalitarian/Police State

- **Politically**: created the “Black Shirts” - secret police to inform on citizens not conforming
- **Socially**: settled differences with the Roman Catholic Church and had the church declare him as sent by “Divine Providence”
- **Economically**: business were allowed more freedom if they contributed to Mussolini’s party
Italy - Totalitarian/Police State

- **Politically/ Economically:** series of battles to win land to increase production
- **Economically:** strikes were considered illegal
- **Socially:** banned books that might challenge his regime
- **Socially:** programs dedicated to teaching young women how to be good fascist mothers
SSWH 18

Explain the aggression and conflict leading to World War II in Europe and Asia; include the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, the Spanish Civil War, the Rape of Nanjing in China, and the German violation of the Treaty of Versailles.
Rape of Nanjing

- Japan had taken Manchuria from the Chinese in 1931.
- League ordered Japanese to withdraw - Japanese ignored them
- Chinese tried to appease Japan by allowing them to govern in the North, but now Japan wanted more resources
- Japanese attacked and seized Nanjing in December 1937.
Rape of Nanjing

- For six weeks period afterward hundreds of thousands of Chinese civilians were murdered and 20,000-80,000 women were raped by Japanese soldiers.

- Fostered bitterness between Japan and China.

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HUplePpK_v0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HUplePpK_v0)
Italian Invasion of Ethiopia (1935)

- Italy wanted to overtake colonies to build a large empire
- Italy wished to expand its holdings in the Horn of Africa
- Goal: create a new Roman empire
- Italy expected they could do this without punishment
  - Saw how the Japanese received no punishment from the Rape of Nanjing
Italian Invasion of Ethiopia (1935)

- Germany offered to help
- Started alliance between Italy and Germany
- Italy attacked Ethiopia from Eritrea and Italian Somaliland without a declaration of war.
- League of Nations declared Italy an aggressor but took no effective action
- Within 7 months, Italy had annexed Ethiopia
Italian Invasion of Ethiopia (1935)

- Effects:
  - undermine the credibility of League of Nations
  - encourage Fascist Italy to ally itself with Nazi Germany.

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VZxHO41wCKc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VZxHO41wCKc)
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QtxL3idYS6k](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QtxL3idYS6k)
Spanish Civil War

- a major conflict devastating Spain from July 1936 to April 1939.
- Started as an attempted coup by a group of army generals against the republican government of Spain.
- "Nationalists" & fascists battled against the "Republicans" & communists.
- generals were supported by conservatives, monarchists, & fascists (Italy & Germany).
Spanish Civil War

- Allowed Germany to try out their new air force.

Outcome:

- overthrow of the republican government
- founding of a fascist dictatorship under General Francisco Franco
- Fighting served as a “dress rehearsal” for WWII

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4DD162YpuhU
German Violations of the Treaty

- Emboldened by the previous acts of aggression:
  - Hitler announced that Germany would no longer obey the troop limits placed on them by the Treaty of Versailles.
  - The League condemned this move but did nothing.
German Violations of the Treaty

- March 1936 - Moved German troops into the demilitarized buffer between Germany and France called the Rhineland.
  - League took no action
- March 1938 - Annexed Austria
  - League took no action
German Violations of the Treaty

- September 15, 1938 - Hitler demanded the Sudetenland section of Czechoslovakia
  - Claimed the region was home to German-speaking people
- Threatened war if it was not given to him
German Violations of the Treaty

- British, French, Germans and Italians met in Munich (Munich Conference of 1938) to decide: gave in to avoid war (aka appeasement)
- Height of Western appeasement policy - they agree
- Hitler promised not to make many more demands
- March of 1939 - takes Czechoslovakia