

Focus Question: What was the impact of World War I, and what problems did European countries face in the 1920s?

Age of Anxiety

World War I was a Staggering Blow to Western Civilization:

- Many people felt themselves increasingly adrift in a strange, uncertain, and uncontrollable world.
- People saw themselves living in an age of continual crisis (until at least the early 1950s)

POLITICS IN THE 1920s

1919ism

- Fear of Bolshevism swept through Europe (also known as "Red Scare")
- "Spartacists": Karl Liebknecht & Rosa Luxemburg** took over Berlin for a week in January

Weimar Republic

- To Germans of all political parties, the **Versailles Treaty** represented a harsh, dictated peace, to be revised or repudiated as soon as possible.
 - France was most eager to punish Germany
 - Britain believed a healthy German economy was essential to a healthy British economy.
- John Maynard Keynes** (most significant economist of 20th century) criticized Versailles Treaty declaring its punishing of Germany would damage the European economy.
- Its forced acceptance of "the dictated peace" (Versailles Treaty) undermined its prestige.
- Communist rebellions in various parts of the country created climate of instability.
- Ruhr Crisis, 1923**

Ruhr Crisis

- Reparations:** Allies announced in 1921 Germany had to pay almost \$34 billion
- Germany's economy weak and it could not pay all the reparations.
- 1923, France, led by Raymond Poincarè, occupied industrial Ruhr region of Germany.
- German gov't ordered Ruhr people to stop working & passively resist French occupation.
- Runaway inflation occurred when Germany printed money to pay reparations
 - Brought about social revolution in Germany: Accumulated savings of many retired and middle-class people were wiped out; middle-class resented gov't; blamed Western gov't, big business, workers, Jews, and communists for nation's woes.

Interactive Notes:

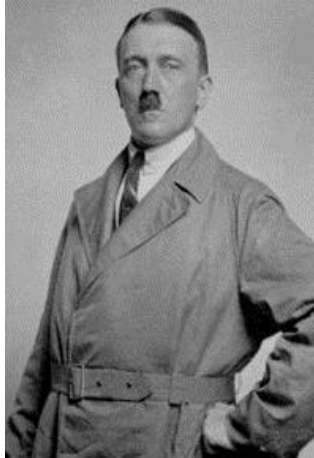
What impact did the Ruhr Crisis have on both Germany and France?

End of Ruhr Crisis

- Gustav Stresemann assumed leadership in 1923
 - Called off passive resistance in Ruhr; agreed to pay reparations (but also consideration of Germany's ability to pay); Poincarè agreed
 - Stresemann restored Germany to normal status in European community with Locarno Pact

Beer Hall Putsch 1923

- Adolf Hitler failed to take over state Bavaria and sentenced to jail where he wrote *Mein Kampf*.



Weimar Republic: Pacts & Plans

- **Dawes Plan**, 1924: Restructured Germany's debt with U.S. loans to Germany to pay back Britain and France, who likewise paid back U.S.; resulted in German economic recovery
- **Young Plan** (1929): continuation of Dawes Plan (moot when Great Depression hit)
- **Locarno Pact**, 1925: Germany agreed to existing borders ("spirit of Locarno" = peace)
- Germany joined League of Nations, 1926
- **Kellogg-Briand Pact**, 1928: Renounced war as "illegal" except for self-defense; signed by 62 nations but had no real enforcement mechanism

France: Economic problems (similar to Germany)

- Death, devastation, and debt of WWI created economic chaos and political unrest
- Throughout the 1920s, the gov' (multi-party system) dominated by the parties on the right (conservatives), which supported status quo and had backing of business, army, and Church.
- Gov't slashed spending and raised taxes, restoring confidence in the economy.

Interactive Notes:

Which of the problems Germany faced following WWI was the worst & why?

Great Britain

- Wartime trend toward greater social equality continued, helping maintain social harmony.
- Representation of the Peoples Act (1928): women over 21 gained the right to vote. (Representation of Peoples Act of 1918 had given women over 30 the right to vote).
- Unemployment was Britain's biggest problem in 1920s: about 12%
 - Did not recover from economic losses suffered during WWI
- Labour Party replaced liberal party

Great Britain - The Irish Question

- After **Easter Rebellion** (1916) an extremist faction gained prominence in Ireland.
- Prompted a civil war between the **Irish Republican Army (IRA)** and the Black and Tan, England's special occupation forces there.
- October 1921, London created the Irish Free State, from which Ulster withdrew, as part of the British Commonwealth (Northern Ireland)
- In 1922, Britain granted southern, Catholic Ireland full autonomy after failing to suppress a bitter guerrilla war.

Interactive Notes:

What actions did the nations of Europe take in hope of avoiding another world war?

Focus Questions: How did France, Great Britain, and the United States respond to the various crises, including the Great Depression, that they faced in the interwar years? How did World War I affect Europe's colonies in Asia and Africa?

The Great Depression (1929-1933):

Great Depression

- Shattered the fragile optimism of political leaders in the late 1920s
- Causes
- Long-term problems with the U.S. economy: weak international economy, overproduction, unstable banking, certain weak industries, 1/2 of all Americans lived below poverty line.
- Stock Market Crash** (1929) may have triggered U.S. depression that spread world wide

Impact on Europe

- Decline of production occurred in every country (except Russia with its command economy).
- Mass unemployment resulted: Germany hit hardest (43%); Britain 18%, U.S. 25%
- In 1931, Britain went off the gold standard; 20 other countries followed suit
- 1930, U.S. instituted extremely high tariff which resulted in retaliation by 23 other countries.
- New York bankers began recalling loans made to Germany and other European countries, thus exacerbating Europe's economic crisis.
- Mass unemployment

"New Deal"

- Franklin Roosevelt's "**New Deal**" in U.S. sought to reform capitalism with increased gov't intervention in the economy
 - Influenced certain European countries
 - **Keynesian** approach (developed by John Maynard Keynes) used after 1938 to permanently prop up the economy through public works programs and subsidies.

British Recovery

- Orthodox economic theory followed after 1929: went off gold-standard, reorganized industry, increased tariffs, reformed finances, cut gov't spending, balanced budget (although unemployed workers received barely enough welfare to live on)
- Economy recovered considerably after 1932.
- Years after 1932 actually better than in the 1920s.
- Like the U.S. Britain came out permanently from depression due to rearmament for WWII

Critical Thinking:

What impact did the US's Great Depression have on Europe? On its hopes to recover from WWI?

France & Great Depression

- ❑ Felt impact of depression later as it wasn't as highly industrialized as Britain, Germany & US
 - The depression increased class tensions and gave birth to a radical right that supported gov't reorganization along fascist lines.
- ❑ **Popular Front:** Threat of fascism prompted coalition of republicans, socialists, communists and radicals; led by Leon Blum

“French New Deal”

- ❑ Inspired by US New Deal, encouraged union movement and launched far-reaching program of social reform, complete with paid vacations and a 40-hr work week.
- ❑ Failed due to high inflation and agitation from fascists and frightened conservatives in the Senate.

- ❑ French divisions resulting from Spanish Civil War destroyed Popular Front in 1936
- ❑ France remained divided as Germany continued its rearmament in late 1930s

Critical Thinking:

Why did the French New Deal fail?

The Great Depression: Unemployed and Homeless in Germany pg 801

Directions: Read the excerpt on the next page about the unemployed in Germany during the 1930s and answer the following question.

1. Why did Hauser compare the scene he describes from 1932 with conditions in the years 1917 and 1918?

2. Historical Causation: How could these conditions have made it easier for Hitler to rise to power?

The Great Depression: Unemployed and Homeless in Germany

IN 1932, GERMANY HAD 6 MILLION unemployed workers, many of them wandering aimlessly through the country, begging for food and seeking shelter in city lodging houses for the homeless. The Great Depression was an important factor in the rise to power of Adolf Hitler and the Nazis. This selection presents a description of the unemployed homeless in 1932.

Heinrich Hauser, "With Germany's Unemployed"

An almost unbroken chain of homeless men extends the whole length of the great Hamburg-Berlin highway. . . . All the highways in Germany over which I have traveled this year presented the same aspect. . . .

Most of the hikers paid no attention to me. They walked separately or in small groups, with their eyes on the ground. And they had the queer, stumbling gait of barefooted people, for their shoes were slung over their shoulders. Some of them were guild members—carpenters . . . milkmen . . . and bricklayers . . .—but they were in a minority. Far more numerous were those whom one could assign to no special profession or craft—unskilled young people, for the most part, who had been unable to find a place for themselves in any city or town in Germany, and who had never had a job and never expected to have one. There was something else that had never been seen before—whole families that had piled all their goods into baby carriages and wheelbarrows that they were pushing along as they plodded forward in dumb despair. It was a whole nation on the march.

I saw them—and this was the strongest impression that the year 1932 left with me—I saw them, gathered into groups of fifty or a hundred men, attacking fields of potatoes. I saw them digging up the potatoes and throwing them into sacks while the farmer who owned the field watched them in despair and the local policeman looked on gloomily from the distance. I saw them staggering toward the lights of the city as night fell, with their sacks on their backs. What did it remind me of? Of the War, of the worst periods of starvation in 1917 and 1918, but even then people paid for the potatoes. . . .

I saw that the individual can know what is happening only by personal experience. I know what it is to be a tramp. I know what cold and hunger are. . . . But there are two things

that I have only recently experienced—begging and spending the night in a municipal lodging house.

I entered the huge Berlin municipal lodging house in a northern quarter of the city. . . .

Distribution of spoons, distribution of enameled-ware bowls with the words "Property of the City of Berlin" written on their sides. Then the meal itself. A big kettle is carried. Men with yellow smocks have brought it in and men with yellow smocks ladle out the food. These men, too, are homeless and they have been expressly picked by the establishment and given free food and lodging and a little pocket money in exchange for their work about the house.

Where have I seen this kind of food distribution before? In a prison that I once helped to guard in the winter of 1919 during the German civil war. There was the same hunger then, the same trembling, anxious expectation of rations. Now the men are standing in a long row, dressed in their plain nightshirts that reach to the ground, and the noise of their shuffling feet is like the noise of big wild animals walking up and down the stone floor of their cages before feeding time. The men lean far over the kettle so that the warm steam from the food envelops them and they hold out their bowls as if begging and whisper to the attendant, "Give me a real helping. Give me a little more." A piece of bread is handed out with every bowl.

My next recollection is sitting at a table in another room on a crowded bench that is like a seat in a fourth-class railway carriage. Hundreds of hungry mouths make an enormous noise eating their food. The men sit bent over their food like animals who feel that someone is going to take it away from them. They hold their bowl with their left arm part way around it, so that nobody can take it away, and they also protect it with their other elbow and with their head and mouth, while they move the spoon as fast as they can between their mouth and the bowl.



Why did Hauser compare the scene he describes from 1932 with conditions in the years 1917 and 1918? How did the growing misery of many ordinary Germans promote the rise of extremist political parties like the Nazis?

Source: From *Living Age*, Vol. 344, no. 4398 (March 1933), pp. 27–31, 34–38.

Focus Questions: Why did many European states experience a retreat from democracy in the interwar years? What are the characteristics of so-called totalitarian states, and to what degree were these characteristics present in Fascist Italy, Nazi Germany, and Stalinist Russia?

Conservative Authoritarianism

- Limited in power and in objectives (usually sought status quo)
- Lacked modern technology and communications and could not control many aspects of their subjects' lives.
- Usually limited demands to taxes, army recruits, and passive acceptance of the regime
- Conservative Authoritarianism revived after WWI, especially in less-developed Eastern Europe and Spain and Portugal; only Czechoslovakia remained democratic.
- Great Depression ended various levels of democracy in Austria, Bulgaria, Rumania, Greece, Estonia, and Latvia

Vs. Totalitarianism

- Dictatorship that tried to control every aspect of the lives of the people.
- New technology made this possible: radio, automobile, telephone, film
- Tools of totalitarianism: censorship, indoctrination, terror
- Existed first in Russia, then Italy?, Japan and Germany (sought expansion, except Russia)

Fascist Italy

- Causes for rise of fascism
- In early 20th century, Italy was a liberal state with civil rights and constitutional monarchy.
- Versailles Treaty: Italian nationalists angry that Italy did not receive any Austrian or Ottoman territory, (*Italia Irredenta*) or Germany's African colonies as promised.
- Depression in 1919 caused nationwide strikes and class tension
- Wealthy classes fearful of communist revolution looked to strong anti-communist leader
- Fascism in Italy eventually a combination of conservative authoritarianism and modern totalitarianism (although not as extreme as Russia or Germany)

Critical Thinking:

What are the main differences between a monarchy and a dictatorship?

What are the similarities between a monarchy and a dictatorship?

Benito Mussolini (1883-1945) ("Il Duce")

- Organized the **Fascist party**
- Combination of socialism and nationalism: territorial expansion, benefits for workers, and land reform for peasants.
- 1920, Mussolini gained support of conservative classes and frightened middle class for anti-Socialist rhetoric; abandoned his socialist programs.
- **Blackshirts** (squadristi): Paramilitary forces attacked Communists, socialists, and other enemies of the fascist program (later, Hitler's "Brown Shirts" followed this example)
- **March on Rome**, October 1922: led to Mussolini taking power
- Mussolini demanded resignation of existing gov't and his own appointment by the king.
- Large group of Fascists marched on Rome to threaten king to accept Mussolini's demands.
- Government collapsed; Mussolini received right to organize a new cabinet (government).
- Victor Emmanuel III gave him dictatorial powers for 1 year to end nation's social unrest.

Mussolini Never Became All-Powerful

- Failed in attempt to "Fascistize" Italian society by controlling leisure time
- Old power structure of conservatives, military, and church remained intact.
 - Mussolini never attempted to purge conservative classes.
- He propagandized and controlled labor but left big business to regulate itself.
- No land reform occurred
- Did not establish ruthless police state (only 23 political prisoners executed bet. 1926-1944)
- Racial laws not passed until 1938 and savage persecution of Jews not until late in WWII when Italy was under Nazi control.



Critical Thinking:

Why was Mussolini able to rise to power in Italy? How did he take power?

NAZI GERMANY

- Roots of Nazism: Extreme nationalism + racism = Nazism

Adolf Hitler

- Became leader of National German Workers Party (NAZI) after WWI
- **S.A.:** "Brown Shirts" terrorized political opponents on the streets
- **Beer Hall Putsch, 1923:** Hitler failed to overthrow Bavaria and sentenced to 1 year in jail
- Hitler realized he'd have to take control of Germany legally, not through revolution

Mein Kampf

- 1923 written while in jail: became the blueprint for Hitler's future plans
 - **Lebensraum** ("living space"): Germans should expand east, liquidate the Jews and turn the Slavs into slave labor
 - **Anti-Semitism:** Hitler blamed the Jews for Germany's political and economic problems
 - Leader-dictator, **Fuhrer**, would have unlimited arbitrary power

Fall of Weimar Republic: Result of the Great Depression

- Unemployment reached 43% by end of 1932
- Hitler began promising German voters economic, political, and military salvation.
- Hitler promised big business leaders he would restore the economy by breaking Germany's strong labor movement and reducing workers' wages if necessary.
- Hitler assured top army leaders that the Nazis would reject the Versailles Treaty and rearm Germany.
- Nazis also appealed to German youth: 40% of party under age 30 in 1931; 67% under 40
- 1930, Chancellor gained permission from President Hindenburg for emergency rule by decree
- Struggle between Social Democrats & Communists contributed to breakdown of gov't.
- Nazi's won largest percentage of votes in the Reichstag in 1933 elections
- Hitler becomes Chancellor on January 30, 1933; appointed by Hindenburg.



Critical Thinking:

Where will Hitler go to get his Lebensraum?

Why will Hitler be seen as a "savior" to the German people?

Third Reich (1933-1945) Hitler Consolidates Power

- **Reichstag fire:** occurred during violent electoral campaign: used by Nazis to crack down on communists
- **Enabling Act:** (March 1933) passed by Reichstag – *Gleichschaltung* (“coordination”)
 - Gave Hitler absolute dictatorial power for four years
 - Only the Nazi party was legal
- Hitler outlawed strikes and abolished independent labor unions.
- Publishers, universities, and writers brought into line
- Democratic, socialist, and Jewish literature put on blacklists.
- Students and professors burned forbidden books in public squares.
- Modern art and architecture was prohibited ("degenerate art")
- **Joseph Goebbles:** minister of propaganda effectively glorified Hitler and the Nazi state
- **“Night of Long Knives”** (June 1934)
- Hitler realized the army and big business were suspicious of the **S.A.**
- Hitler’s elite personal guard—the **SS**—arrested and shot without trial about 1,000 SA leaders and other political enemies.
- **S.S.** grew dramatically in influence as Hitler's private army and secret police
- Led by Heinrich Himmler
- SS joined with the political police, the Gestapo, to expand its network of special courts and concentration camps.

Timeline: Construct a timeline of Hitler’s rise to power.

Propaganda and Mass Meetings in Nazi Germany pg 814

1. In Hitler’s view, what would mass meetings accomplish for his movement?
2. How do mass rallies further the development of nationalism?
3. PATTERNS OF CONTINUTIY & CHANGE OVER TIME: How were Hitler’s leadership methods different from those of other powerful political figures in the past?

Propaganda and Mass Meetings in Nazi Germany

PROPAGANDA AND MASS RALLIES were two of the chief instruments that Hitler used to prepare the German people for the tasks he set before them. In the first selection, taken from a speech to a crowd at Nuremberg, Hitler describes the kind of mystical bond he hoped to create through his mass rallies. In the second excerpt, a Hamburg schoolteacher gives her impression of a Hitler rally.

Adolf Hitler, Speech at the Nuremberg Party Rally, 1936

Do we not feel once again in this hour the miracle that brought us together? Once you heard the voice of a man, and it struck deep into your hearts; it awakened you, and you followed this voice. Year after year you went after it, though him who had spoken you never even saw. You heard only a voice, and you followed it. When we meet each other here, the wonder of our coming together fills us all. Not everyone of you sees me, and I do not see everyone of you. But I feel you, and you feel me. It is the belief in our people that has made us small men great, that has made us poor men rich, that has made brave and courageous men out of us wavering, spiritless, timid folk; this belief made us see our road when we were astray; it joined us together into one whole! . . . You come, that . . . you may, once in a while, gain the feeling that now we are together; we are with him and he with us, and we are now Germany!

A Teacher's Impression of a Hitler Rally, 1932

The April sun shone hot like in summer and turned everything into a picture of gay expectation. There was immaculate order and discipline, although the police left the whole square to the stewards and stood on the sidelines. Nobody spoke of "Hitler," always just "the Führer," "the Führer says," "the Führer wants," and what he said and wanted seemed right and good. The hours passed, the sun

shone, expectations rose. In the background, at the edge of the track there were columns of carriers like ammunition carriers. . . . Aeroplanes above us. Testing of the loudspeakers, buzzing of the cine-cameras. It was nearly 3 P.M. "The Führer is coming!" A ripple went through the crowds. Around the speaker's platform one could see hands raised in the Hitler salute. A speaker opened the meeting, abused the "system," nobody listened to him. A second speaker welcomed Hitler and made way for the man who had drawn 120,000 people of all classes and ages. There stood Hitler in a simple black coat and looked over the crowd, waiting—a forest of swastika pennants swished up, the jubilation of this moment was given vent in a roaring salute. Main theme: Out of parties shall grow a nation, the German nation. He censured the "system" ("I want to know what there is left to be ruined in this state!"). "On the way here Socialists confronted me with a poster, 'Turn back, Adolf Hitler.' Thirteen years ago I was a simple unknown soldier. I went my way. I never turned back. Nor shall I turn back now." Otherwise he made no personal attacks, nor any promises, vague or definite. His voice was hoarse after all his speaking during the previous days. When the speech was over, there was roaring enthusiasm and applause. Hitler saluted, gave his thanks, the Horst Wessel song sounded out across the course. Hitler was helped into his coat. Then he went.—How many look up to him with touching faith! as their helper, their savior, their deliverer from unbearable distress—to him who rescues the Prussian prince, the scholar, the clergyman, the farmer, the worker, the unemployed, who rescues them from the parties back into the nation.

Q *In Hitler's view, what would mass meetings accomplish for his movement? How do mass rallies further the development of nationalism?*

Sources: Adolf Hitler, Speech at the Nuremberg Party Rally, 1936. From Adolf Hitler, Speech at the Nuremberg Party Rally, 1936. A Teacher's Impression of a Hitler Rally, 1932. From Louise Solnitz, "Diary," trans. and quoted in Jeremy Noakes and Geoffrey Pridham, *Documents on Nazism, 1919–45* (New York: Viking, 1974), p. 161. Reprinted by permission of Peters Fraser and Dunlop on behalf of Jeremy Noakes and Geoffrey Pridham.

HOLOCAUST: Persecution of Jews in Hitler's Europe

Persecution of Jews

- By the end of 1934, most Jewish lawyers, doctors, professors, civil servants, and musicians had lost their jobs and the right to practice their professions.
- **Nuremberg Laws** of 1935 deprived Jews of all rights of citizenship.
- By 1938, 25% of German Jews had emigrated (many were the "cream of the crop")

Kristallnacht 1938 ("The Night of Broken Glass")

- Using assassination of a German diplomat in Paris by young Jewish boy as pretense, Hitler ordered an attack on Jewish communities.
- Well-organized wave of violence destroyed homes, synagogues, and businesses.
- Thousands of Jews were arrested and made to pay for the damage.

Critical Thinking:

Holocaust K & W: Make a list of all of the things that you **KNOW** about the Holocaust below.

List what you **WANT** to know about the Holocaust:

AP European History - Chapter 26 Europe Between the Wars Soviet Russia

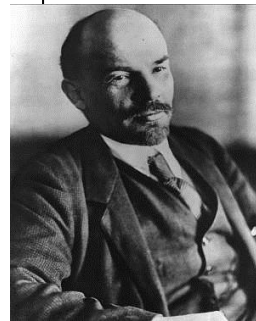
Class Notes & Critical Thinking

Russia: Under Vladimir I. Lenin

- **Marxist-Leninist** philosophy
- "New type of party": cadre of educated professional revolutionaries to serve development of political class consciousness & guidance of the "Dictatorship of Proletariat"
- Comintern (Third Communists International) --created in 1919
 - Was to serve as the preliminary step of the International Republic of Soviets towards the world wide victory of Communism
- Ruthless oppression: secret police (**Cheka**) liquidated about 250,000 opponents
- **War communism**: The socialization (nationalization) of all means of production & central planning of the economy
 - First mass communist society in world history
 - Purpose was to win the Russian Civil War
 - Bolsheviks destroyed the economy: mass starvation from crop failures, decrease in industrial output
- **Kronstadt Rebellion** (1921)
- Mutiny by previously pro-Bolshevik sailors in March at Kronstadt naval base had to be crushed with machine gun fire.
- Caused by impact of the economic disaster and social upheaval of the Russian Civil War.
- Major cause for Lenin instituting NEP

Critical Thinking:

List the problems Lenin faced when taking power of the new USSR:



Lenin's NEP – New Economic Policy 1921-28

- Sought to eliminate harsh aspects of War Communism: response to peasant revolts, military mutiny, and economic ruin
- Some Capitalist measures allowed (Lenin: "necessary step backwards")
- Gov't not to seize surplus grain; peasants could sell grain on the open market
- Small manufacturers allowed to run own businesses
- Gov't still in control of heavy industry, banks and railroads.
- Results: economy improved
- Industry and agricultural output back to pre-WWI levels
- Workers shorter hours/better conditions
- Temporary relaxing of terror and censorship

Was the NEP effective in managing the USSR's economy?

AP European History - Chapter 26 Europe Between the Wars

USSR - Power Struggle

- Power struggle ensued after Lenin's death in 1924: he left no chosen successor
- **Joseph Stalin** believed in "Socialism in one Country": first, Russia had to be strong
 - Establishment of a Socialist economy without the aid of the West
- **Leon Trotsky** believed in "permanent revolution": continuing a world revolution
 - Party leaders believed Trotsky was too idealistic; Russia first had to survive
- Stalin gained control in 1927 and had total control by 1929; Trotsky exiled



Trotsky vs.
Stalin



Russia under Stalin

- Entire Politburo from Lenin's time was eventually purged leaving Stalin in absolute control.

Stalin's 5-Year Plans

- "Revolution from above" (1st Five Year Plan), 1928; marked end of NEP
- Objectives:
- Total industrial output to increase by 250%; steel by 300%; agriculture by 150%
- 1/5 of peasants were scheduled to give up their private plots and join collective farms
- "We are 50 or 100 years behind the advanced countries. We must make good this distance in 10 years. Either we do it or we shall go under."
- Results: steel up 400% (now 2nd largest steel producer in Europe); oil up 300%; massive urbanization (25 million people moved to cities)
- Costs: quality of goods suspect; standard of living did not rise

Class Notes & Critical Thinking

Critical Thinking:

What was the main difference between Stalin and Lenin/Trotsky's socialism?

Summarize the importance of the 5 Year Plans.

Collectivization

- Was the greatest of all costs
- Purpose: bring peasantry under absolute control of the communist state
- Consolidation of individual peasant farms into large, state-controlled enterprises.
- Farmers paid according to amount of work; portion of harvest paid to gov't
- Goals:
- Use of machines in farm production, to free more people to work in industry
- Gov't control over production
- Extend socialism to countryside
- Opposed by farmers as it placed them in a bound situation like the *mir*s.
- **Kulaks**, wealthiest peasants, offered greatest resistance to collectivization
- Stalin ordered party workers to "liquidate them as a class."
- 10 million dead due to collectivization (7 million in forced starvation in Ukraine)
- Agricultural output no greater than in 1913
- By 1933, 60% of peasant families were on collective farms; 93% by 1938.
- Eventually, the state was assured of grain for bread for urban workers who were more important politically than the peasants.
- Collective farmers first had to meet grain quotas before feeding themselves.

Stalin's Propaganda Campaign

- Purpose: To glorify work to soviet people--an attempt to encourage worker productivity
- Used technology for propaganda
 - Newspapers, films, and radio broadcasts emphasized socialist achievements and capitalist plots.
 - Sergei Eisenstein: patriotic Russian filmmaker
 - Writers & artists expected to glorify Stalin and the state; work was closely monitored
- Religion was persecuted: Stalin hoped to turn churches into "museums of atheism"

Critical Thinking:

Summarize the importance of collectivization.

Did Stalin use propaganda effectively?

Great Terror (1934-38)

- First directed against peasants after 1929, terror used increasingly on leading Communists, powerful administrators, and ordinary people, often for no apparent reason.
- The "**Great Terror**" resulted in 8 million arrests
- Show trials used eradicate "enemies of the people" (usually ex-party members)
- Late 1930s, dozens of Old Bolsheviks tried and executed (Lenin's closest followers)
- **Purges**: 40,000 army officers were expelled or liquidated (weakened USSR in WWII)
- Millions of citizens were killed, died in labor camps, or simply disappeared

Gulags

- Prison/work camps
- Located in isolated areas such as Siberia
- Many sentenced to 20-25 yrs
- Many died in the camps due to malnutrition & worked to death

Spanish Civil War

- 1936: Mussolini and Hitler use conflict as a testing ground for their military forces: Italy's army; Germany's airforce -- **Luftwaffe**
- Fascism prevails under **Francisco Franco**
- League ineffective in helping republicans (Loyalists) against Franco.
- **Rome-Berlin Axis** formed ("Fascintern"): an alliance between fascist Italy and Germany

Critical Thinking:

List 2-3 consequences of Stalin's purges:

What is the importance of the Spanish Civil War?

Focus Questions: What new dimensions in mass culture and mass leisure emerged during the interwar years, and what role did these activities play in Italy, Germany, and the Soviet Union?

Culture of the 1920's

Literary Figures

- Such as Marcel Proust, T.S. Eliot, and James Joyce (*Ulysses*) experimented with language in an attempt to reflect the dynamics of society.
- "Stream-of-consciousness" developed by Virginia Woolf (1882-1941)
 - Entire novel seen through mind of a single character
- Erich Maria Remarque: *All Quiet on the Western Front*

Anti-Utopian Authors

- **Oswald Spengler** (1880-1936) – *The Decline of the West*
 - Every culture experiences a life cycle of growth and decline; Western civilization was in its old age, and death was approaching in the form of conquest by the yellow race.

□ **T. S. Eliot**, "The Wasteland": Depicted a world of growing desolation.

□ **Franz Kafka**: Portrays helpless individuals crushed by inexplicably hostile forces.

■ *The Trial*; *The Castle*; *The Metamorphosis*

□ **George Orwell** (1903-1950) – **1984**: "Big Brother"

(the dictator) & his totalitarian state uses a new kind of language, sophisticated technology, and psychological terror to strip a weak individual of his last shred of human dignity.



Non-Representational Art

- Some expressionists like sought to evoke emotion through non-figural painting
- **Dadaism**: "Dada" was a nonsensical word that mirrored a post-WWI world that no longer made sense.
 - Attacked all accepted standards of art and behavior, delighting in outrageous conduct.
 - e.g., *Mona Lisa* painted with a mustache;
- **Surrealism**: **Salvador Dali** most important (influenced by Freud's emphasis on dreams)
 - After 1924, painted a fantastic world of wild dreams and complex symbols, where watches melted and giant metronomes beat time in impossible alien landscapes.

Critical Thinking:

How does literature at this time define how things were at the time in Europe?

Between Dadaism & Surrealism which do you find the most interesting and why?



Music

- ❑ **Igor Stravinsky** (1882-1971): Most important composer of the 20th century
 - "Rite of Spring" experimented with new tonalities (many of them dissonant) and aggressive primitive rhythms
- ❑ **Arnold Schoenberg** (1874-1951): pioneered "12-tone" technique (atonality)

Movies

- ⊙ Advent of "talkies" in 1927 resulted in revival of national film industries in 1930s, esp. France
- ⊙ Motion pictures became the main entertainment of the masses until after WWII.
- ⊙ Motion pictures, like radio, became powerful tools of indoctrination, esp. in countries with dictatorial regimes.
- ⊙ In Russia, **Sergei Eisenstein (1898-1948)** brilliantly dramatized the communist view of Russian history.
- ⊙ In Germany, **Leni Riefenstahl** directed a masterpiece of documentary propaganda, *The Triumph of the Will*, based on the Nazi party rally at Nuremberg in 1934.

Radio

- ❑ **Guglielmo Marconi** developed transatlantic "wireless" communication in 1901 (used in WWI)
- ❑ Not until 1920 were first major public broadcasts of special events made in Great Britain & US
- ❑ Most countries established direct control of radio by the gov't (only in U.S. was there private ownership)
- ❑ Radio became used effectively for political propaganda (e.g. Hitler, Mussolini and FDR)

Interactive Notes:

List 2-3 reasons why movies and radio will be significant in the 20th century.