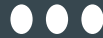


The World Between Wars:
Revolutions, Depressions, &
Authoritarian Response



The Roaring Twenties

- **In the West consumerism and changes in women's roles gained ground**
- **The US and Japan have economic gains**
- **New Authoritarian movements surface in Eastern Europe and Italy**

The Roaring Twenties

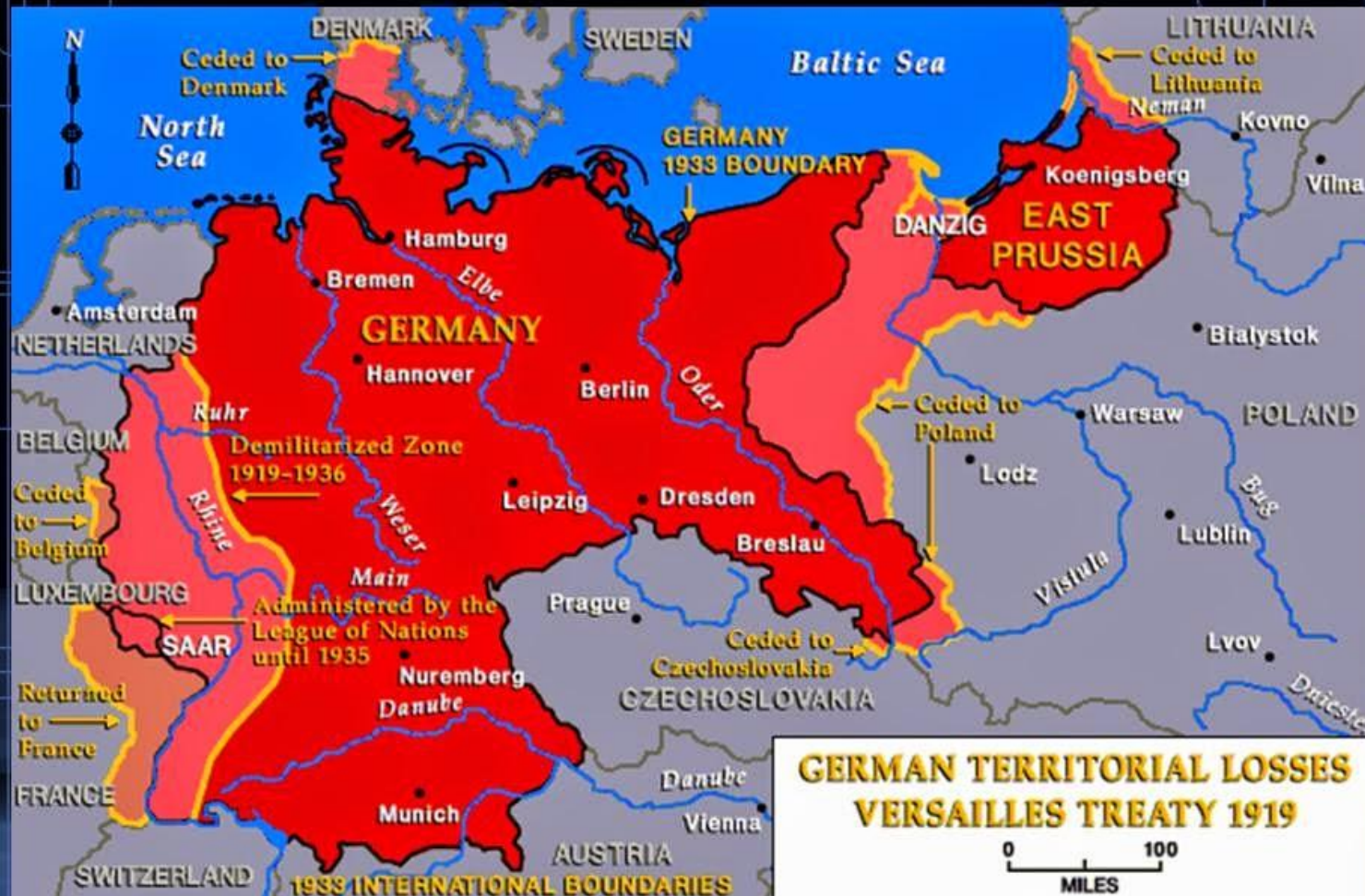
I. Bouncing Back

- **Massive war deaths**
 - **Over 10 million Europeans died**
 - **Many wounded**
- **Property damage**
- **Economic downfall**
 - **Postwar inflation**
 - **Wipeout of savings**

The Roaring Twenties

- **Germany**
 - **Becomes a democratic republic (Weimer Republic)**
 - **Hapsburg & German Empire end**
 - **Still paying war reparations (cost of WWI)**
 - **Kellogg-Briand Pact**
 - **Countries agree to never to war again**

Weimar Republic



The Roaring Twenties

- **Cubist movement**
 - **Picasso**
 - **Renders familiar objects geometrically**
- **Scientific advancement**
 - **Einstein's theories of relativity**
 - **Genetics**
 - **Atomic structure**

The Roaring Twenties

- **Mass consumerism**
- **Women gained freedoms**
 - **Smoking**
 - **Dancing in nightclubs**
 - **Suffrage (the right to vote)**
- **Key economic sectors**
 - **Agriculture**
 - **Coal mining**
 - **Neither recovered prosperity**

Flappers



The Roaring Twenties

- **Western Europe loses exports to the US and Japan**
- **Most European countries faced political extremism**
 - **Communism**
 - **Fascism**

The Roaring Twenties

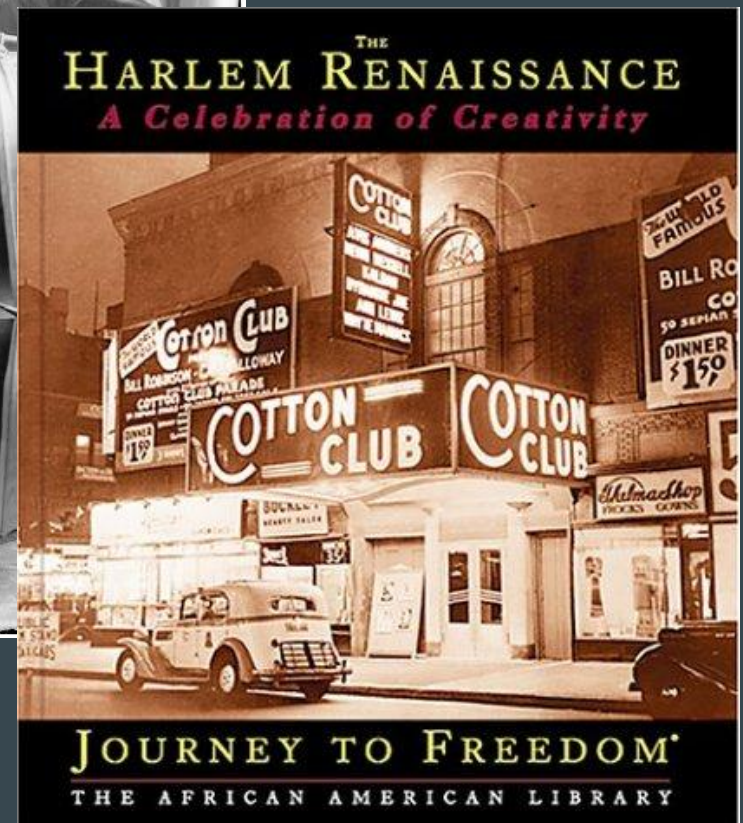
II. Other Industrial Centers

- **Canada, Australia, and New Zealand**
 - **Become independent nations**
 - **British Commonwealth of Nations**

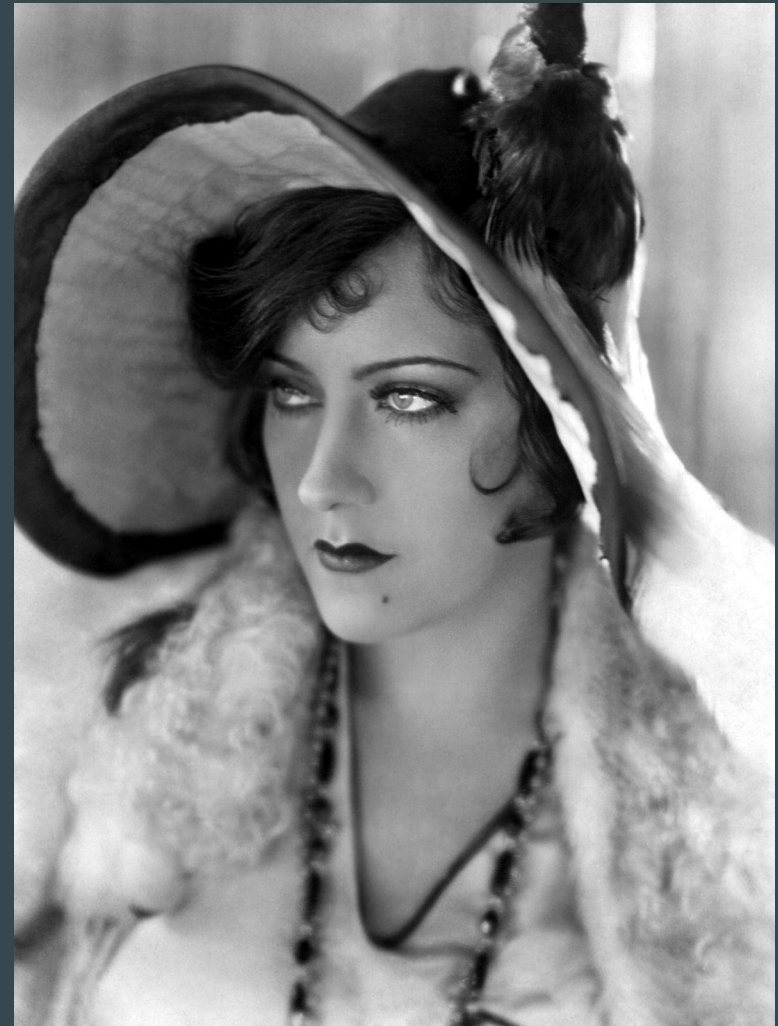
The Roaring Twenties

- **The United States**
 - **Economic boom**
 - **Ford introduces the assembly line in 1913**
 - **Cultural exports**
 - **Jazz spreads in African American centers**
 - **Hollywood becomes global**

Harlem Renaissance



Hollywood 1920's

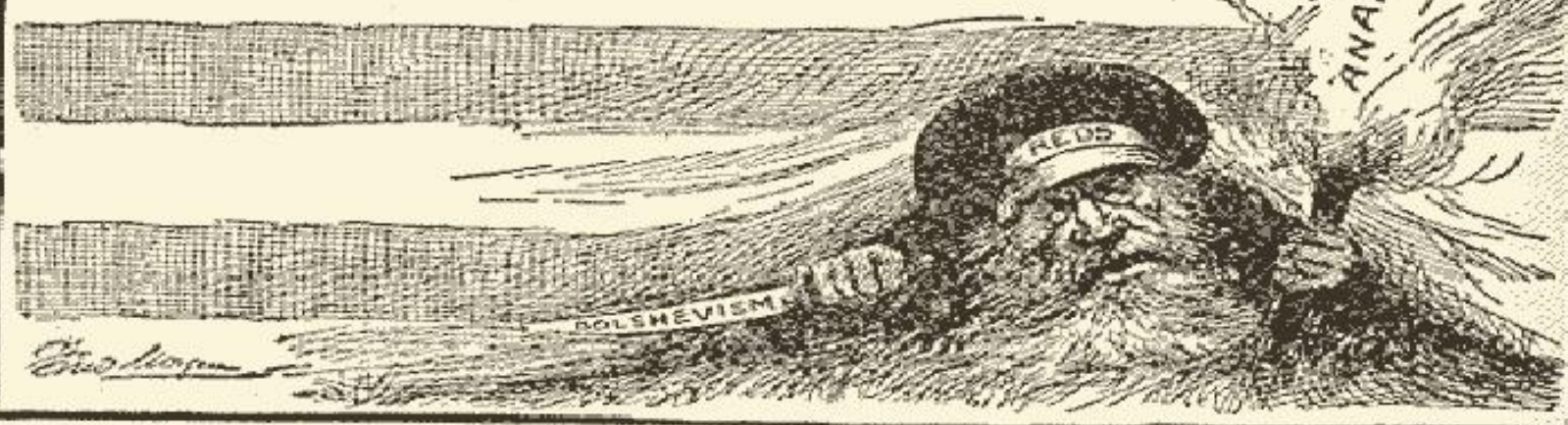


The Roaring Twenties

- **The US Senate**
 - **Rejects the Versailles treaty**
 - **Refuses to enter the League of Nations**
 - **Adopted isolationism after WWI**
 - **“Red Scare”**
 - **Fear of communism**



Red Scare



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PUT THEM OUT AND KEEP THEM OUT

The Roaring Twenties

- **Japan**
 - **Industrializes**
 - **Agricultural improvements**
 - **Economy dependent on cheap exports to the West**
 - **Rapid population growth**
 - **Strong military buildup**

The Roaring Twenties

III. New Authoritarianism: The Rise of Fascism

- **Hostility to liberal and democratic political systems emerge in western Europe**
- **Benito Mussolini**
 - **Forms fascio di combattimento or “union for struggle”**
 - **Replaces socialism and capitalism**
- **Fascism**
 - **Authoritarian leadership devoted to nationalists values**

Benito Mussolini



The Roaring Twenties

- **Conditions Post WWI in Italy**
 - **Nationalists resent little gains received after the war**
 - **Veterans felt abandoned by civilian society**
 - **Labor unrest increased**
 - **Inept (inefficient) parliament**
- **In 1922 the Italian king calls on Mussolini to form a new government**
 - **Elections suspended in 1926**

The Roaring Twenties

IV. The New Nations of Eastern Central Europe

- **Authoritarian governments dominate**
 - Most countries started with western style parliaments, but couldn't maintain them
 - Most become dictatorships or monarchs with absolute power
 - Causes social tensions
- **Nationalism prevalent**
 - Bitter rivalries among small states
- **Most eastern European nations were agricultural and depended on sales to western Europe**

The Roaring Twenties

V. A Balance Sheet

- **Representative Governments**
 - **Germany, Japan, Canada**
- **Social change**
 - **Economic prosperity**
- **Democracy challenged**
 - **Eastern Europe & Italy**
- **America and Japan become economic powers**

Revolution: The First Waves

- Major revolutions breakout in Mexico, Russia, and China before or during WWI
- All three revolutions reflect challenges to Western domination
 - Concerns about world economy
- Syndication
 - Economic and political system based on organized labor

Revolution: The First Waves

I. Mexico's Upheaval

● Mexican Revolution

- 10 year civil war
- Eventually influenced by WWI
 - Affects exports
 - Reliance on outside supplies
 - Foreign control – US owns 20% of national territory

● Porfirio Diaz

- In power since 1876
- Dictator
- Corrupt political system benefits elites
- Hacienda system
- Censorship of complaints

Porfirio Diaz



Revolution: The First Waves


- **Francisco Madero**
 - Ran against Diaz in 1910
 - Arrested & Diaz stays in control
 - Calls for revolt upon his release from prison
- **Rebellion**
 - Pancho Villa, Madero, Emiliano Zapata
 - Leaders
 - Diaz removed from power
 - Madero assassinated in 1913 by a military coup

Francisco Madero



Pancho Villa & Emiliano Zapata

PROCLAMATION
\$5,000⁰⁰ **REWARD**



FRANCISCO (PANCHO) VILLA

ALSO \$1,000. REWARD FOR ARREST OF
CANDELARIO CERVANTES, PABLO LOPEZ,
FRANCISCO BELTRAN, MARTIN LOPEZ

ANY INFORMATION LEADING TO HIS APPREHENSION WILL
BE REWARDED

MARCH 9, 1916

CHIEF OF POLICE
Columbus
New Mexico



Revolution: The First Waves

- **Victoriano Huerta**
 - **Imposes a Diaz-type dictatorship**
 - **Supported by landowners, the army, and foreign companies**
- **Villa & Zapata rise against Huerta**
 - **Huerta forced from power in 1914**
- **Villa and Zapata fight over leadership and how to run the new regime**

Revolution: The First Waves

- **General Alvaro Obregon**
 - **Becomes first elected President of Mexico when civil war ends in 1920**
- **Mexican Constitution of 1917**
 - **Promises land reform**
 - **Limited foreign ownership of resources**
 - **Gives workers rights**
 - **Restricts church power**
 - **Educational reforms**

Revolution: The First Waves

- **President Lazaro Cardenas (1934-1940)**
 - **Land redistribution**
 - **40 million acres given as ejidos (communal holdings)**
 - **Expands education**

Revolution: The First Waves

II. Culture and Politics in Postrevolutionary Mexico

- **Nationalism and Indigenism**
- **Indianization of art**
 - Diego Rivera
 - Jose Clemente Orozco
- **Opposition of revolutionary gains**
 - Marxist socialism by intellectuals
 - Secularization opposed by Catholic Church
 - Cristeros
 - Peasant movement backed by the church and conservatives

Revolution: The First Waves

- **The United States intervened during the revolution**
 - **Desire to maintain order**
 - **Fear of German influence**
 - **Economic interests**
- **PRI (Party of Institutionalized Revolution) arises in the 1920's**
 - **Controlled politics**

Revolution: The First Waves

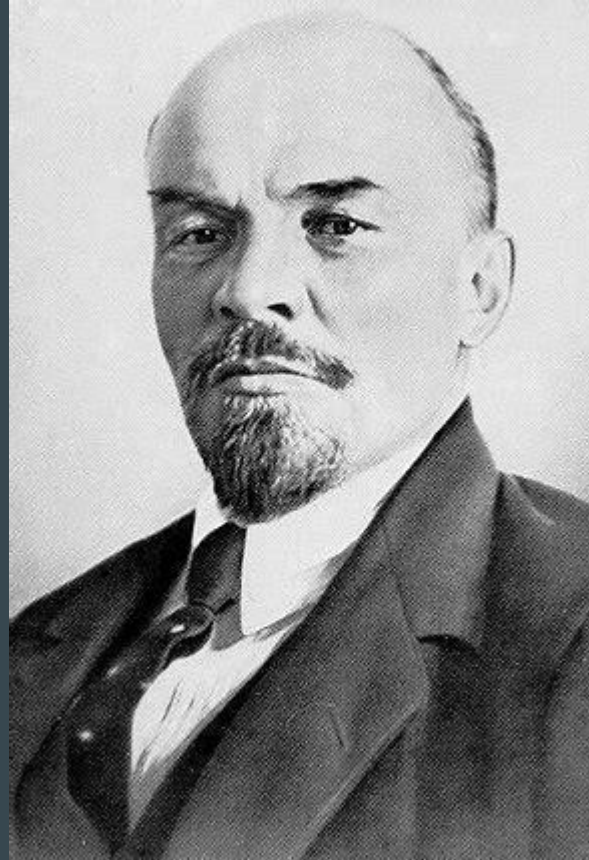
III. Revolution in Russia: Liberalism to Communism

- **Revolution breaks out in St. Petersburg in 1917**
 - **Food riots**
 - **Strikes**
 - **Wanted a new political regime**
- **The soviet (a council of workers) take over the city**
 - **Tsar abdicates the throne (resigned as king)**

Revolution: The First Waves

- Alexander Kerensky
 - Liberal Russian Revolutionary leader
- November 1917
 - Bolsheviks (Communists) take over
 - Led by Vladimir Lenin
 - Closes Parliament
 - Forms a Congress of Soviets
 - Stayed in control until 1989
- 1918-1921
 - The Western World reacts to Russia's civil war
 - Anti-Communism

Vladimir Lenin

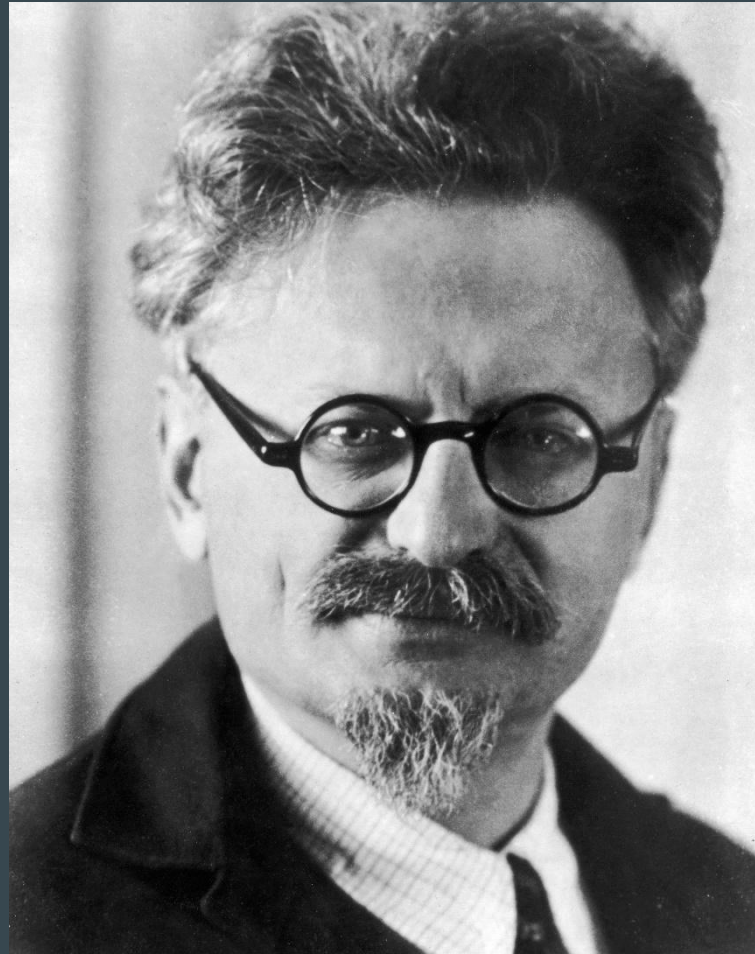


Revolution: The First Waves

IV. Stabilization of Russia's Communist Regime

- **Red Army (Russian Army)**
 - Led by Leon Trotsky
 - Used able generals and loyal masses
- **Lenin's New Economic Policy**
 - 1921
 - State set basic economic policies
- **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) formed in 1923**
 - Bolshevik revolution a success
 - Moscow becomes the new capital
 - New constitution

Leon Trotsky



Revolution: The First Waves

- **The Supreme Soviet**
 - **Parliament**
 - **Elections held**
 - **Competition in elections prohibited**
 - **Communists have a monopoly over power**
- **Communists reestablished an authoritarian system**

Revolution: The First Waves

V. Soviet Experimentation

- Gains for workers & women
- Education expands
 - Focus on Communism and science
- Lenin dies in 1924
 - St. Petersburg renamed Leningrad
 - Succeeded by Joseph Stalin

Joseph Stalin



Revolution: The First Waves

- **Stalin sets up Collectivization**
 - **Attacks peasant landownership**
 - **State controls farmland**
 - **Not as efficient**
- **Comintern established to promote Communism outside of Europe**

Revolution: The First Waves

VI. Toward Revolution in China

- The last Qing emperor abdicates in 1912
- Yuan Shikai
 - Military commander who hoped to seize the vacated throne & establish a new dynasty
- Japan invades
 - Major factor in China until 1945
 - Western powers compete to profit from China's divisions and weaknesses

Revolution: The First Waves

- **Internal divisions and foreign influences paved the way for the victory of the Chinese Communist Party**
 - **Led by Mao Zedong**

Mao Zedong



Revolution: The First Waves

VIII. China's May Fourth Movement and the Rise of the Marxist Alternative

- **Sun Yat-sen**
 - **Heads the Revolutionary Alliance**
 - **Leads revolt**
 - **Elected President in 1911**
 - **Establishes a western-like Parliament**
 - **Resigns in 1912**
 - **Yuan Shikai becomes president**

Revolution: The First Waves

- **Yuan Shikai**
 - **Used military power to put down opposition**
 - **Schemes to become next emperor foiled by:**
 - **Rival warlords**
 - **Republican nationalists**
 - **Japan**

Yuan Shikai



Revolution: The First Waves

- **Japan**
 - **Twenty-One Demands**
 - **Would reduce China to a protectorate**
 - **Yuan refuses**
 - **Forced to resign presidency in 1916**
 - **Control of China confirmed by Treaty of Versailles**
- **May Fourth movement**
 - **Aimed at forming China into a liberal democracy**
 - **Western Reform**
 - **Mass demonstrations protesting against Japan**

Revolution: The First Waves

- **The Bolshevik victory and programs launched to rebuild Russia prompt Chinese intellectuals to consider the works of socialist thinkers**
 - **Marx, Lenin, Engels, Trotsky**
- **Li Dazhao**
 - **Marxism adapted to fit China**
 - **Saw peasant, rather than urban workers, as the vanguard of revolutionary change**
 - **Influences Mao Zedong**

Li Dazhoa



Revolution: The First Waves

- **Mao Zedong**
 - **Leads the Communist Party of China in 1921**
 - **Attacks imperialist powers**
 - **Wanted a government committed to social reform and social welfare**
 - **Similar to Confucianism**

Revolution: The First Waves

IX. The Seizure of Power By China's Guomindang

- **Guomindang – Nationalist Party**
 - Put together by Sun Yat-sen 1919
 - Allies with Communists
 - Supported by the Soviet Union
- **Wampoa Military Academy**
 - Chiang Kai-shek – head of academy and Nationalist leader
- **Political tensions distract Nationalist leaders from the economic downfall**
 - Famine and disease prevalent

Chiang Kai-shek



Revolution: The First Waves

X. Mao and the Peasant Option

- **Chaing Kai-shek**

- **Leader of Nationalists**
- **Seizes power after Yat-sen dies**
- **Attacks Communists**
- **Massacre in Shanghai 1927**
 - **Workers killed**

- **Mao Zedong**

- **Long March of 1934**
- **Solidifies Mao's leadership of the Communist Party**