

## The world Between the Wars: Revolutions, depression, and authoritarian response

Chapter 29

### Interwar Period- Big Picture

- The 1920s were profoundly shaped by World War I and by movements well underway before the war.
- Three major patterns emerged:
  1. Western Europe recovered from the war only incompletely
  2. The United States and Japan rose as giants in industrial production
  3. Revolutions of lasting consequence shook Mexico, Russia, and China.
- Each of these developments brought into doubt western Europe's assumptions about its place as the dominant global power.

# The Roaring Twenties

## Bouncing Back After War?

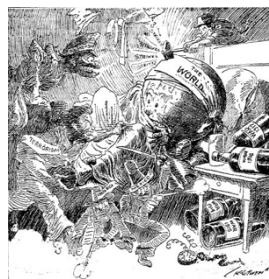
- A brief period of stability, even optimism, emerged in the middle of the 1920s.
  - Germany's new democratic government promised friendship with its former enemies.
  - The **Kellogg-Briand Pact**, outlawing war, was signed by a number of nations.
  - Latter part of the decade, general economic prosperity and the introduction of consumer items (**consumerism**) like the radio and affordable automobiles raised hopes.
  - A burst of cultural creativity appeared in art, films, and literature
    - **Cubism – Picasso**
  - Women, who lost their economic gains in the war's factories, but attained voting rights and social freedoms in several countries.
  - In science, important advances continued in physics, biology, and astronomy.
- Enormous challenges
  - The United States and Japan registered economic gains and political tension.
  - New authoritarian movements surfaced in eastern Europe and Italy



## Other Industrial Centers

### Canada, Australia, New Zealand

- Settler societies gain Independence
  - British Commonwealth of Nations (autonomous)
- **Canada** saw an increasingly strong economy and rapid immigration during the 1920s
- **Australia** emphasized socialist programs like nationalization of railways, banks, and power plants and experienced rapid immigration as well.



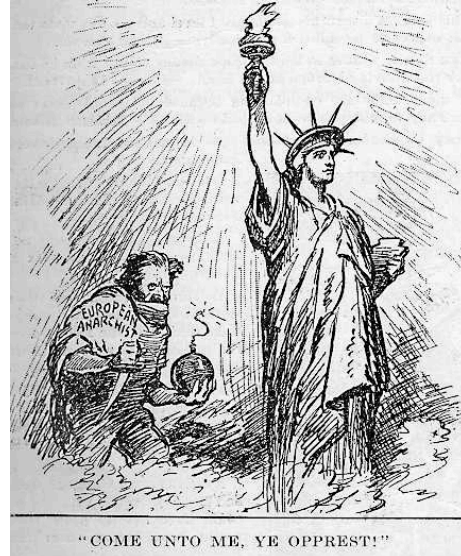
## Other Industrial Centers

### United States

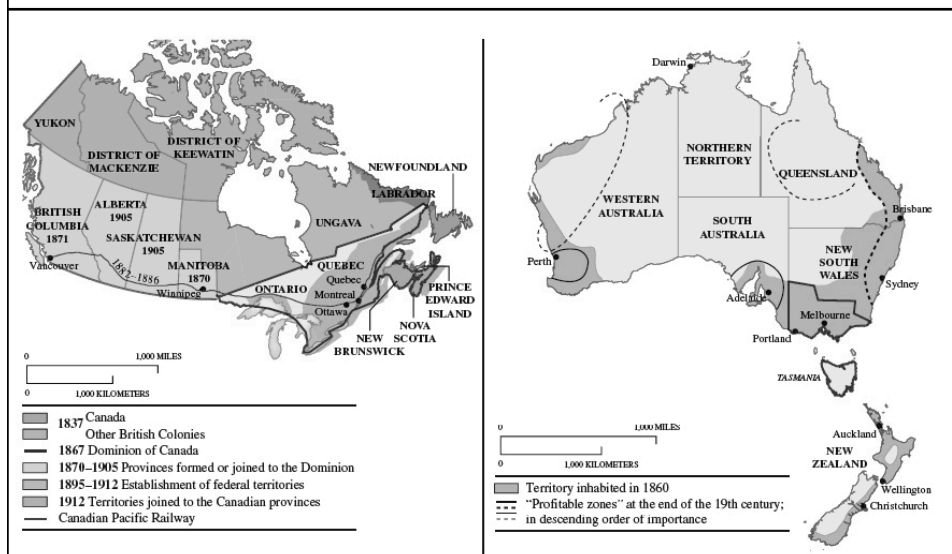
- Returns to Isolationism
- First “Red scare”, from 1917 to 1920

### Japan

- Strong economy



## Formation of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand



## New Authoritarianism: The Rise of Fascism

In 1919, Benito Mussolini formed the Fascist Party (ITALY)

- A corporate state to replace both capitalism and socialism
- An aggressive foreign policy under a strong leader
- *Mussolini* takes over government in 1922
  - Eliminated his opponents
  - Stream of nationalist propaganda
  - Government directed economic programs
  - Suspends elections in 1926



## New Authoritarianism: The Rise of Fascism

- **New Nations of Eastern Central Europe**
  - Authoritarian governments dominate
  - Same problems that plagued Western Europe
- New nations created at Versailles:
  - **Czechoslovakia** had Germans, Poles, Ruthenians and Ukrainians, Slovaks and Hungarians
  - **Poland** split Germany
  - Others: **Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Yugoslavia, & Turkey**
  - **Austria-Hungary** were split into two separate countries
- Peasant land hunger, poverty, and illiteracy continued despite regime changes.



## Mexico's Upheaval

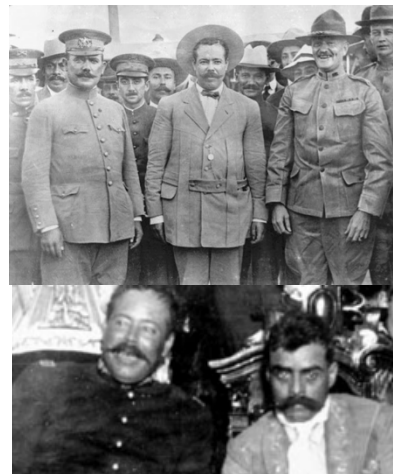
### Political and land reform, education, & nationalism

- **Porfirio Díaz**, Ruler since 1876
  - repression and corruption
  - Economy under Foreign control
- **Francisco Madero (Gonzalez)**
  - 1910, arrested by Díaz during Presidential Election
  - Supposedly, Díaz wins election
  - Revolt against Díaz, and the **Mexican Revolution began**
  - Díaz removed 1911, Madero assassinated by, 1913:
- **Victoriano Huerta**
  - Returns to Díaz's style of rule
  - Forced from power, 1914



## Mexico's Upheaval

- **Emiliano Zapata & Pancho Villa** Mexican revolutionaries forced Huerta out
  - **Zapata**: who led guerrilla fighting in the South; "Tierra y Libertad"
  - **Villa**: led fighting in North into USA; pursued unsuccessfully by the Army
- **Soldaderas**: Women who were guerrilla fighters in the Mexican Revolution
- **General Alvaro Obregón** first elected president 1920
- The constitution of 1917
  - Promises of land reforms (slow to materialize)
  - Public education (more successfully met).
- **President Lázaro Cárdenas (1934-1940)**
  - Land redistributed. Mostly to communal holdings
  - Education expanded



## Culture and Politics in Post-revolutionary Mexico

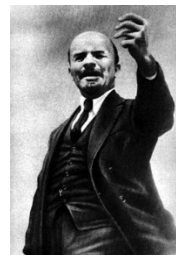
Indian culture influence started by Gov't

- Diego Rivera, Communist muralist
- Frida Kahlo, Artist wife of Rivera
- José Clemente Orozco, Socialist realist painter
- Cristeros
  - Catholic/Conservative peasant rebellion to stop secularism
- Government took control of the petroleum industry.
- **Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI)**
  - In reality a one party system
  - developed in 1920s
  - controlling force in politics until late 20th century



## Revolution in Russia

- **1<sup>st</sup> (March) Revolution breaks out, 1917**
  - Alexander Kerensky (White Bolsheviks)
  - Liberal provisional government
  - When reforms seemed slow in coming
- **2<sup>nd</sup> Revolution November, 1917**
  - Bolsheviks (Communist Party)
  - Vladimir Lenin
  - Closes parliament
  - Congress of Soviets
    - Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (Ending WWI)
- **1918-1921**
  - Reaction against communism (Reds)
  - An ensuing civil war killed millions
- **Red Army prevailed**
  - Leadership of Leon Trotsky



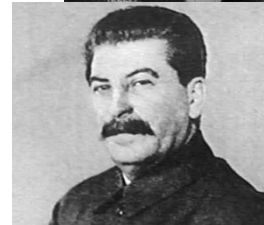
## Stabilization of Russia's Communist Regime

### Lenin's New Economic Policy, 1921

- Stopgap economic mix of true Communism and capitalism
- Food production gave Bolsheviks time to strengthen their grip on national politics

### Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 1923

- “peoples’ government” in name only
- Really an authoritarian system



## Stabilization of Russia's Communist Regime

### Soviet Experimentation

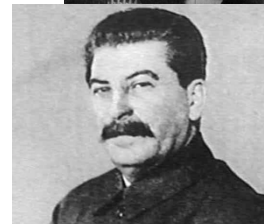
- Gains for workers, women
- This was short-lived however

### Lenin dies in 1924

- Power struggle broke out among Lenin’s deputies after his unexpected death

### Succeeded by Stalin

- Strong nationalistic version of Communism
- Rivals to his political philosophy were exiled and/or killed



## Toward Revolution in China

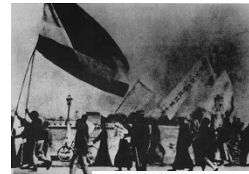
- Last Qing emperor abdicates, 1912
  - 1912-1928- War lord period that involved Western-educated politicians, academics, warlords, peasants, and foreign powers, most notably Japan.
- Yuan Shikai 1912-1916
  - Takes over from Sun Yet-sen
  - Heads coalition
- Japan (1915, WWI)
  - Twenty-one demands to Yuan
  - Yuan refuses
  - Control confirmed by Versailles



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

Yuan becomes president (Emperor)

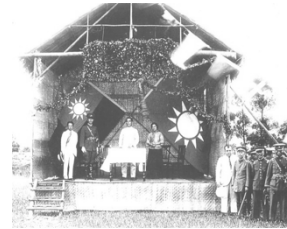
- May 4 Movement
  - Mass demonstrations
  - Call for Western political reform
- Li Dazhou
- Marxism adopted to Chinese situation
  - Influences Mao Zedong
  - Communist Party of China, 1921
- Japan invades Manchuria 1931
- began a long struggle over control



## Seizure of Power by Guomindang

**Guomindang** (Nationalist Party of China) Sun Yat-sen

- Allies with Communists
- Supported by Soviet Union
- Whampoa Military Academy, 1924
  - Chiang Kai-shek, first leader

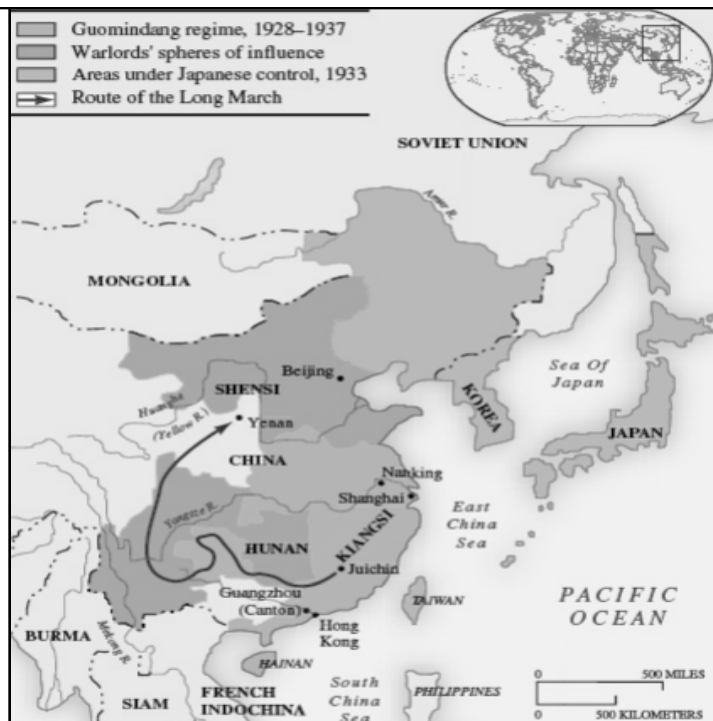


**Mao and the Peasant Option**

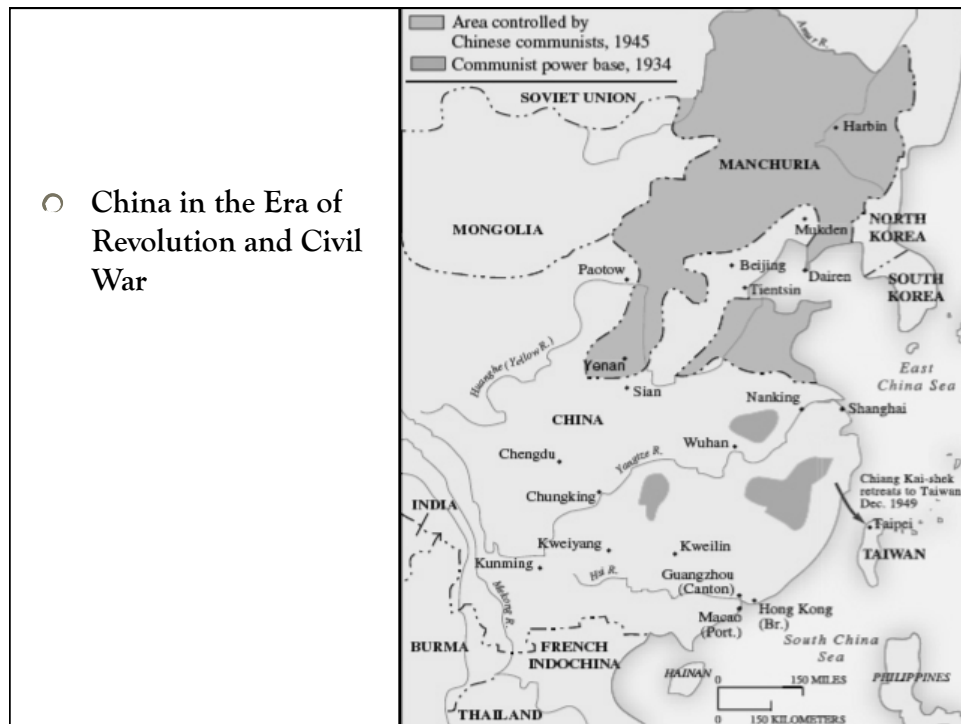
- Chiang Kai-shek succeeds as head of Guomindang, 1925
  - Begins civil war in 1927 (to 1949)
  - Shanghai massacre of 1927
- Mao Zedong
  - “Long March” to Shanxi, 1934
- Maoism viewed all China “proletarian”



- China in the Era of Revolution and Civil War
- Long March



- China in the Era of Revolution and Civil War



## The Global Great Depression

### Causation

- Recession, 1920-1921

### The Debacle

- “Black Tuesday” 29 October 1929
  - New York Stock Market crash



### Depression deepens, 1929-1933

- Soviet Union
  - Immune
- West
  - Welfare programs



# The Global Great Depression

## Responses to the Depression in Western Europe

- Governments have little impact
  - Radicalism attractive
  - Popular Front, 1936, Liberals, Socialists, & Communists
    - Ex. Léon Blum's French Popular Front
- The New Deal
- Franklin Roosevelt



# The Rise of Nazism

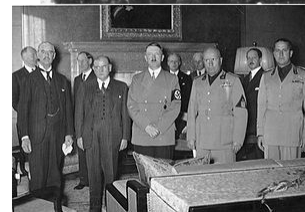
## Fascism, 1920s

### Adolf Hitler

- National Socialist party
- 1932 elections
- Anti-Semitic
- 1933, takes power
- Totalitarian

### Appeasement:

- Rhineland, Occupied, 1936, No response
- Anschluss, 1938
  - Political/Military takeover of Austria, No response
- Sudetenland, 1938-1939
  - Political/Military takeover of the German speaking area of Czechoslovakia, resulted in Munich Conference, more yielding to Adolf Hitler, transferred it to Germany
- Invasion of Poland, 1939 - WWII Starts



## The Spread of Fascism

- **Mussolini**
  - Invades Ethiopia, 1935
  - Rome-Berlin axis, 1936
- **Spanish Civil War, 1936-1939**
  - Germany, Italy support Franco
  - Russia, Western volunteers support, New liberal Gov't
- **Japan invades China, 1937**
  - Rape of Nanking (Dec 1937)
  - Tripartite Pact, Axis, (Sept 1940)
    - Germany, Italy, & Japan



Ruins of Guernica



Marco Polo Bridge



Imperial War Museum

## Economic and Political Changes in Latin America

- The Great Crash and Latin American Responses
  - Conservatives
    - Remain the same? Corruption?
  - Corporatism
    - the theory and practice of organizing society into "corporations" subordinate to the state
  - Fascism
    - extreme militaristic nationalism, contempt for electoral democracy and political and cultural liberalism, a belief in natural social hierarchy and the rule of elites, and the desire to create a "people's community", in which individual interests would be subordinated to the good of the nation



### Mexico

- Lázaro Cárdenas (1934-1940)
  - PRI Party (Socialist)
  - Many Reforms

### Cuba

- 2 Revolutions, in 1933 (3 Presidents)



Cuban Dictator  
Machado

## Economic and Political Changes in Latin America

Brazil was a rapidly industrializing nation  
"the sleeping giant of the Americas"

- 1929 Election
  - Civil war
- President (Dictator) Getulio Vargas established a corporatist regime in Brazil
  - "The father of the poor"
- 1930-1954
  - Modeled on Mussolini's Italy
  - However, backed the Allies in World War II.
  - Much of Brazilian history since his death has been a struggle over his legacy.
- New constitution, 1937
- Influenced by Mussolini Suicide, 1954



## Argentina: Populism, Perón, and the Military

- Economic collapse, 1929
  - Nationalists Take control, 1943
- Juan d. Perón (1946-1955)
  - Wife, Eva Duarte (d. 1952)
- Coalition government
  - Driven from power, 1955
  - Maintains influence
    - Exiled to Spain 18 years
  - Returns to Office 1973-1974
- Death of Perón, 1974
  - Return of military rule



# The Militarization of Japan

## The Militarization of Japan

- Nationalists Revolts, 1930s
  - 1930: Prime Minister Hamaguchi assassinated
    - 1931: March Incident and Imperial Colors Incident (abortive coup)
  - 1932: May 15 Incident; Prime Minister Inukai assassinated
  - 1933: proto-fascist Kokumin Domei formed
  - 1936: February 26 Incident: Prime Minister Okada Keisuke escapes assassination
- Military (Army) gains power
  - Tojo Hideki (also, Prime Minister 41-44)
    - Influence over prime ministers
    - 1936 Tōhōkai (Fascist political party)
- War with China, 1937
  - Military ascendant
- By 1938
  - Control of Korea, Manchuria, Taiwan



# Stalinism

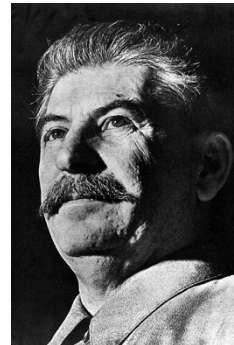
## From 1927

- Industrialization
- Politburo- Communist Party in USSR

## Economic Policies

- Collectivization, 1928
  - Joint enterprise farming
  - Mechanization
    - Kulaks resist (Middle Class Farmers)
    - Suppression (Dekulakization)

## Five-year plans



# Stalinism

## Five-year plans

- Factories (#1 Industry by WWII)
- Toward an Industrial Society

## Totalitarian Rule

- Harsh suppression of criticism

## Treaty of Non-Aggression (24 August 1939)

- Allies with Hitler before WWII (Sept 1)

