

## Chapter Eleven Between the Wars: An Anxious Generation

### A Challenge to Peace

- Relations b/w France and Germany center of Euro affairs
- France wanted to make Germ pay and feel secure from Germ power
- 1922 Germ signed Rapallo Agreement with Soviet Union – promise of support
- Germ failed to deliver coal to France and France went in mines and did it themselves
- Jan 11, 1923 France/Belgium military occupation of Ruhr Valley – resistance by Ruhr workers

### **The Search for Peaceful Co-existence**

- More criticism for Versailles settlement
- Ruhr occupation showed Germ would not pay at gunpoint and won't pay cause they're poor
- John Maynard Keynes *The Economic Consequences of Peace* warned reparations would impoverish
- 1923 Chancellor Stresemann in Berlin called end to Ruhr resistance and restored Germ life
- Dawes Plan – reparations payments and foreign loans for reconstruction of Germ industry

### **Democratic Governments**

- 3 men made “appeasement” a word of humour in foreign relations: Stresemann (Berlin); Briand (Paris); Chamberlain (London) – honoured in press for bringing new era of peace
- Locarno Pact 1925 – Germ accept new boundaries in West, respect demilitarization of Rhineland; England agreed to act against any violations
- 3 men received the Nobel Peace Prize
- 1926 Germany admitted to League of Nations
- Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928 – outlawed wars of aggression; 60 nations agreed
- 1929 Young Plan reduced total amount of and extended payments far into the future to 1988

### Economic Ruin: The Great Depression

- Oct 29, 1929 “Black Tuesday” New York stock market crashed “roaring 30s” to “dirty 30s”
- Euro industry was propped up by American money and Euro nations slid toward bankruptcy
- Falling production, prices, profits, wages; increase in unemployment
- Depression hit bottom 1932; bread lines and soup kitchens
- 1931 temp moratorium by President Hoover left America with the bill
- Roosevelt introduced “New Deal” = eco recovery
- 1936 Keynes spokesperson for “the new economics” – pub management of private-enterprise eco

### **Depression and Dictatorships**

- Eastern Euro nations turned from democracy to dictatorship, usually right-wing
- Horthy in Hungary, Mussolini in Italy, Pilsudski in Poland, King Alexander in Yugoslavia...
- Hitler ended Weimar democracy in 1933

### The Rise of Fascism

- Fascism: hypernationalism, anti-Marxism, anti-liberalism, anti-conservatism, a *Fuhrer* concept, cult of youth/male dominance paramilitary group, fixation/flag rituals, Roman salutes/shirts
- In Euro fascism was tale b/w two cities: Rome with Mussolini, and Berlin with Hitler
- Italian Fascist Party; “red years” 1919-20 Black Shirts fought socialists and labor unions

- King Victor Emmanuel 3<sup>rd</sup> made fascist revolution (“the march on Rome”) legal by making Mussolini the new prime minister
- 1924 opinion turned when Matteotti was murdered after speaking against Mussolini; declared himself dictator
- Italian fascist saying: “Mussolini is always right”

### The Rise of Stalin

- 15 million deaths 1912-1914: war, civil war, revolution, famine
- After attempted assassination of Lenin, Bolsheviks overwhelmed opposition; ppl/state separation
- Czarist Russia became Bolshevik Russia, the first Marxist state
- Civil war 1918-1921, Reds against “Whites”
- Bolsheviks slowly gained the country, killed family/staff of czar Nicholas 2<sup>nd</sup> on July 17, 1918
- Bolsheviks taken hold of economy by 1918 and had plan called “war communism”
- 1921 Lenin announced New Eco Policy – more free-market method → eco recovery
- The people sought a new leader: Joseph Djugashwili aka Stalin was the “man of steel”
- Stalin’s first Five-Year Plan 1929-32 – eco transformation; agri/cultural/indus/social revolution

### **The First Five-Year Plan, 1929-1932**

- Collectivization brought industry, commerce, agriculture under state control = command eco
- While the West was paralyzed by Great Depression, Soviet Union made advances & no unemp.
- Stalin went to countryside and took everything: land, livestock, farm equipment
- 25 million peasant farms turned into common farms
- 1929-1932 peasants reacted by burning crops and slaughtering livestock
- *kulaks* was used by the communists to describe any peasant who opposed them

### **Life Under Stalin**

- Incentives under Stalin: social health care, education/day care, old-age pensions
- 1920s women proclaimed to have equal rights, benefits & downfalls
- 1929 campaign for women’s emancipation was abolished

### The Great Purge, 1935-1938

- 1939 Soviet Union entered industrial age, but system under strain due to years of crisis
- 5-Year Plan made totalitarian society and state now controlled almost all aspects of life
- NKVD secret police discovered “terrorist centre” and Stalin killed off these people and replaced them with young obedient people who – Great Purge of 1935-38
- Before the purge 1 mill dead and 4-6 mil in forced-labour camps
- Stalin forced people to testify links to “traitor” Trotsky
- By 1938 there were 8 million prisoners in the gulags

### Hitler and the Rise of National Socialism

- Hitler had hatred of Marxists, Slavs, Jews
- 1919 Hitler joined German Workers’ Party which soon became National Socialist German Workers’ Party and made himself leader; flags, uniforms, marching, salute
- 1923 Beer Hall *Putsch*, Hitler lead protest march through Munich – failure
- Joseph Goebbels became Nazi propaganda chief
- 1932 Nazis had 450 000 members and 400 000 SA Brown Shirts

- Won 12 million votes in Nov. election, didn't win, but handed power in political deal
- January 30, 1933 Hitler was made Chancellor of Germany

### **Fascism in Power: The Third Reich**

- Compromise with conservatives important in shaping Third Reich (name of Nazi rule 1933-45)
- 1938 Germany became "the Hitler state" – dictatorship more totalitarian than fascist Italy
- Election on March 5, 44% + conservative allies gave gov't majority in *Reichstag*
- May 10, 1933 "The Burning of the Books" – youth burned books of Western culture and works of Jewish writers
- Hermann Goring became Minister of the Interior for Prussia – formed secret state police *Gestapo*
- June 30, 1934 "The Night of the Long Knives" Nazis murdered Brown Shirts and their leader
- 1934 the SS took over the role of political police from the SA
- First concentration camp March 1933 in Dachau, near Munich

### **Hitler's War Against the Jews**

- April 1933 shops and businesses owned by Jews boycotted
- Legal Jew was someone who had at least one grandparent who was Jewish
- September 15, 1935 Nuremberg Laws on Citizenship and Race passed – citizen was Germ blood
- November 9, 1938 "night of the broken glass" – 30 000 male Jews sent to camps

### **More Victims of the Third Reich**

- Targets of the Nazi regime can be broken into three main groups
  - Ideological enemies such as communists
  - Those who didn't follow traditional social norms (i.e. homosexuals, gypsies, Romans)
  - Biological outsiders who were considered a threat to the continuation of the German race
- From 1934-45 nearly 350 000 men and women were legally sterilized
- 50 000 people and children murdered on grounds of mental illness

### **Family Life Under Nazism**

- Young people unable to see connection b/w land and power and became attracted to Nazism
- Young children targeted by propaganda; paramilitary exercises, survival techniques
- Hitler encouraged large families and supplied better health care, abortions outlawed for Aryans

## **Postwar North America, 1920-1939**

### **The Roaring Twenties**

- Canada and United States benefited from Euro rebuilding
- Decade of rampant materialism; new fads and trends to forget horrors of war

### **Consumerism**

- Thomas Edison invented light bulb, phonograph...
- 1790-1860 United States Patent Office issued 36 000 patents; 1860-1900 676 000 patents
- Hydro-electric power, refrigeration, better packaging, radios, theatres = ↑ advertising
- Emerging mass media: newspapers, radio stations, billboards, national magazines
- Buying on credit; assembly line by Henry Ford 1908

### **A Revolution in Leisure**

- Movie theatres – extremely popular, radios, sports, blues/jazz music

### **Changes in the Family**

- Families moved from cities to suburbs because of new tech. they could live farther from work
- Young single women often worked outside home – low wages
- Single women became "flappers"; young men followed trends/clubs/sports

## **Family Life in the Great Depression**

- Families moved in search of employment; some families supported by two wage earners
- Marriage rate decreased/divorce increased, gov'n't provided subsidies to encourage marriage

## **Daily Life in Europe 1900-1939**

### **Life Among the Working Class**

- Homes in Euro pre-1950 were crowded with at least two to a room – little privacy

### **Children**

- Had no right to private life – monitored/controlled
- Parents decided playmates and making friends in public places was not allowed
- Parents chose university/trade for their child; marriage a common concern

### **Marriage and Divorce**

- Professional prospects, wealth, morality very important
- Couples would enter marriage in hopes of growing into love
- Divorce rare in Euro
- By 1930s/40s marriage and divorce became more liberal

## **Visual Art of the Early Twentieth Century**

### **Symbolism**

- Carry over from romantic period and used themes related to dreams and emotion experience
- In paintings objects decorate flat surface, often with no perspective
- Sigmund Freud *The Interpretation of Dreams*

### **Fauvism and Expressionism**

- *Les Fauves* – wild/rebellious and defied traditions and aesthetics of previous century
- Used bold colour to express deep emotion through bright colour/strong imagery
- Lasted from 1900-1910; proponent Henri Matisse
- Expressionism was important German style; Cubism was inspiration from Paul Cezanne
- Picasso, Dali, Joan Miro

### **Early Twentieth-Century Music**

- Japanese and Chinese instruments incorporated into Western works
- Impressionist composers allowed themes and melodies to flow – used short lyric forms; emphasis on mood and atmosphere
- French painters dominated art scene; French composers dominated music scene
- Debussy and Maurice Ravel

## **Early Twentieth-Century Literature**

- Writers isolated themselves and lived as a “bohemian”
- Novelist Thomas Hardy; playwright George Bernard Shaw; James Joyce and William Yeats

### **Poetry**

- Imagist poetry based on clear imagery; used modes like *haiku*

### **The Novel**

- Wanted a technique that captured a sense of human condition
- Many novels used multiple points of view; human relationships