The World at War

The Age of Uncertainty and Disillusionment

- As we enter the 21st century, a new generation of historians is starting to __________________________ the two world wars as one world war with an “_____________________________” in the 1920s.

- Basic themes:
  - Continuing problems with colonial domination
  - The intertwined global economy
  - The effects of WWI

- Disillusionment
  - Coming to terms with the wanton death and destruction of WWI destroyed much of the ____________________________ evaluations of the innate goodness and rationality of _______________ and the inevitability of _______________ that had prevailed in high culture since the 18th century.
  - Within the elite and educated “high culture” circles, philosophy, art, and science in the 1920s and 30s systematically ______________________ two centuries of acquired knowledge and procedures.

- Postwar Pessimism
  - “Lost Generation” (phrase by Gertrude Stein) describes American intellectuals and writers who flocked to _____________ after the war hoping to soothe their disillusionment.
    - Works of literature focusing on the meaningless __________________________ and ceaseless ____________________ their generation experienced - Ernest Hemingway’s A Farewell to Arms and Erich Maria Remarque’s All Quiet on the Western Front
    - Oswald Spengler’s The Decline of the West and Arnold Toynbee’s A Study of History sought to make ______________ from the _______________ of the war years.
    - Theologians like Karl Barth and Niokolai Berdiaev questioned human _______________ to realize God’s purpose.
    - The very concept of _______________ was challenged by thinkers who could see little benefit from _______________ even as the last vestiges of property and educational restrictions on the right to ________ were removed in most European nations.
    - Intellectuals felt these opportunities would lead to _______________ by the average person and saw democracy as a product of _______________, warning against the “rule of inferiors”
- **Revolutions in Physics and Psychology**
  - Led by ____________________________ whose theory of special relativity showed there was no single spatial and chronological framework to the universe and thus it no longer made sense to speak of time and space as absolutes.
    - To the layperson, such knowledge meant that a commonsense __________ had disappeared and so now __________ or __________ simply was a set of agreed-upon mental constructs.
    - Werner Heisenberg’s “__________________ principle” further undermined accepted notions of cause and effect and brought all notions of truth into question.
  - **Sigmund Freud** and other philosophers emphasized the ______________________ of the masses.
    - His theory of ______________________, was based on the study of mental illness and dreams as manifestations of the __________________ consciousness, usually tied to unresolved sexual issues from childhood.
    - Freud’s ideas became common themes in _______ and __________________ throughout much of the 20th century.

- **Experimentation in Art and Architecture**
  - The disdain for __________ and concern for freedom of expression first manifested in the paintings of late-19th century French avant-garde artists also reached revolutionary proportions in the postwar era.
  - The purpose was to __________ reality, not to _______________ it.
  - A whole range of new schools emerged to “abolish the sovereignty of appearance”

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Les Fauves</th>
<th>Expressionists</th>
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<td>Abstractionists</td>
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Painters in these schools were influenced by Pacific, Asian, and African traditions as well. Influential artists include Edgar Degas, Paul Gauguin, and Pablo Picasso.

Modernist trends in architecture can be seen in the development of the ____________, an institution which brought together architects, designers, and painters from several countries to focus on functional design – a marriage of ________ and ________ – uniquely suited to the urban and industrial 20th-century landscape. The resulting aesthetic known as ______________ style was well-suited to large apartment houses and office complexes, though the __________ never really warmed to its cold, impersonal style.

- **Changing Migration Patterns**
  - Black migrations from the U.S. south to the northern ______________ cities.
  - ____________________ into the U.S. during and after the war.
  - Black U.S. artists migrated to ______________ (particularly Paris).
  - ______________ migrated to Lenin’s Soviet Union.

- **The Great Depression**
  - A greater source of ______________ than the intellectual movements among the elite.
  - Because U.S. capitalist and government institutions had bankrolled European ______________, when a disruption of the New York Stock Exchange turned in to a *bona fide* national ______________, every country with economic ______________ to the U.S. ______________ accordingly.
  - **1920s Stock Markets and Banks**
    - Very ______ people had any investments in stocks (compared to approximately 50% today) or had money in banks.
    - The problems of a ______________ group of ______________ American men, combined with laissez-faire economic theory, was enough to bring down the ______________ ______________ economy.
The Great Depression was triggered by _____________________ stock trading on the American stock market. Investors experienced so much _______________________________ throughout the roaring 1920s that they felt the stock market could never fail and invested relentlessly in the markets. Stock prices rose so high that some people began to fear that they were actually too high and were __________________ beyond reason, which triggered a __________ and the massive sell-off known as Black Friday.

Fortunes were ______________________________ overnight. Banks throughout the country lost all their money, which meant that so did all the people who had their savings in there.

The depths of the depression were truly staggering.
- The ___________ and _________________ were hit hardest (____ of the workforce became unemployed)

Countries unaffected by the Depression

Countries benefiting from the Depression
- Some ____________________________ countries that were not dominated by the U.S.

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<tr>
<th>Long-Term Causes</th>
<th>Immediate (Short Term) Causes</th>
<th>Immediate (Short-term) Effects</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Huge debt resulting from WW I</td>
<td>• Stock Market Crash of 1929</td>
<td>• Vast unemployment and misery</td>
<td>• Nazis take control of Germany</td>
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<td>• European Dependence on American Loans</td>
<td>• Banks demand repayment of loans</td>
<td>• Bank Failures and collapse of credit</td>
<td>• Scapegoats are blamed for economy</td>
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<td>• Widespread use of credit</td>
<td>• Americans can no longer give loans to other countries</td>
<td>• Loss of faith in capitalism and democracy</td>
<td>• Fascist leaders gain control of Eastern Europe</td>
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<td>• Overproduction of goods paired with a decline in demand</td>
<td>• Businesses and factories fail</td>
<td>• Authoritarian leaders gain support</td>
<td>• World War II begins</td>
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**Looking for New Solutions**
- Capitalism was ________________________________
- Enlightenment ideas were a __________
- The competitive nation-state and imperial economies had caused World War I
- The new ideologies of the 1920s and 30s sought to ______________________ a perceived __________________________ (manifested in the Great War and the Great Depression) of a failed political, economic, or social system
• Socialism
  • Definition: ______________________ economic and political theory
    advocating collective or governmental ____________________ and
    administration of the means of _________________ and distribution of
    ___________; no private property

• Communism
  • Definition: ______________________ revolutionary Marxian socialism and
    Marxism-Leninism that was the official ideology of the Union of Soviet
    Socialist Republics
  • a totalitarian system of government in which a single
    ______________________ party controls ____________________ means
    of production
  • a final stage of society in Marxist theory in which the state has withered
    away and economic goods are distributed ________________ (classless
    society)

• Fascism
  • Definition: a political philosophy, movement, or regime that exalts
    __________ and often __________ above the individual and that stands
    for a centralized autocratic government headed by a
    ______________________ leader, severe economic and social
    regimentation, and forcible ________________ of opposition
  • Nationalistic, socially conservative, corporatist/anti-capitalist, racist,
    religious, and militaristic
    o Definition: the organization of a society into industrial and
      professional corporations serving as organs of political
      representation and exercising control over persons and
      activities within their jurisdiction
### Characteristics of Totalitarian Regimes (Textbook pages 991-1000)

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<td>Hitler</td>
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● Elsewhere in the World
  o European __________ and __________ gave courage to nationalist movements in Asia and Africa seeking independence only.
  o Elite leaders in __________ and __________ worked to find ideologies and methods that would secure their political independence and economic stability.

   ○ Africa
     • Africa sees the beginning of nationalist movements as the war had demystified the Europeans and their single-crop economies suffered in the wake of Depression-era collapse of their European masters.
     • A new “elite” of European-educated, sometimes non-indigenous, leaders emerge
     • Colonial Economies and the effects of the Depression

Africa under Colonial Domination (textbook pages 1014-1020)

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• Latin America
  • Not directly __________________ in WWI so these countries do not face the same issues as many others
  • Latin American countries were already independent, but not _______________________.
  • They traded ______________________ for industrially produced goods, which gave enormous power to ______________ as well as _________________.
  • Their economies were so tightly controlled by the ________ and other European industrialized countries that their status is considered ______________________ (“neo-colonialism”).
  • Governments were notoriously ___________________ and ___________________, while the masses of peasant farmers toiled for others, wanting land redistribution and other forms of social justice.
  • As in Europe, socialism, communism, and fascism had great __________________ since nationalism and capitalism seemed to fail to bring peace and prosperity.

**Latin American Struggles with Neocolonialism (textbook pages 1020-1027)**

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<th>The Impact of the Great War and the Great Depression</th>
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