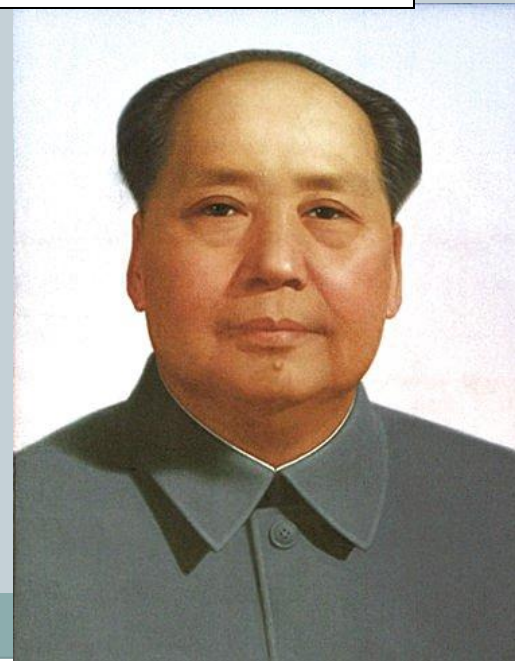
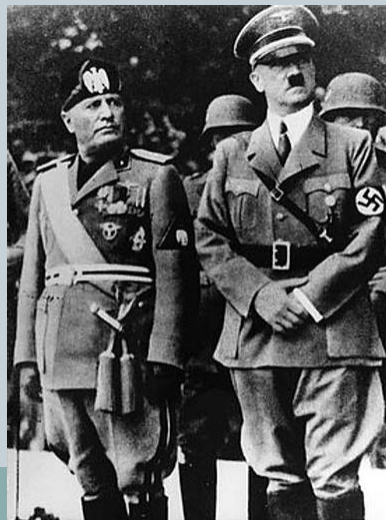
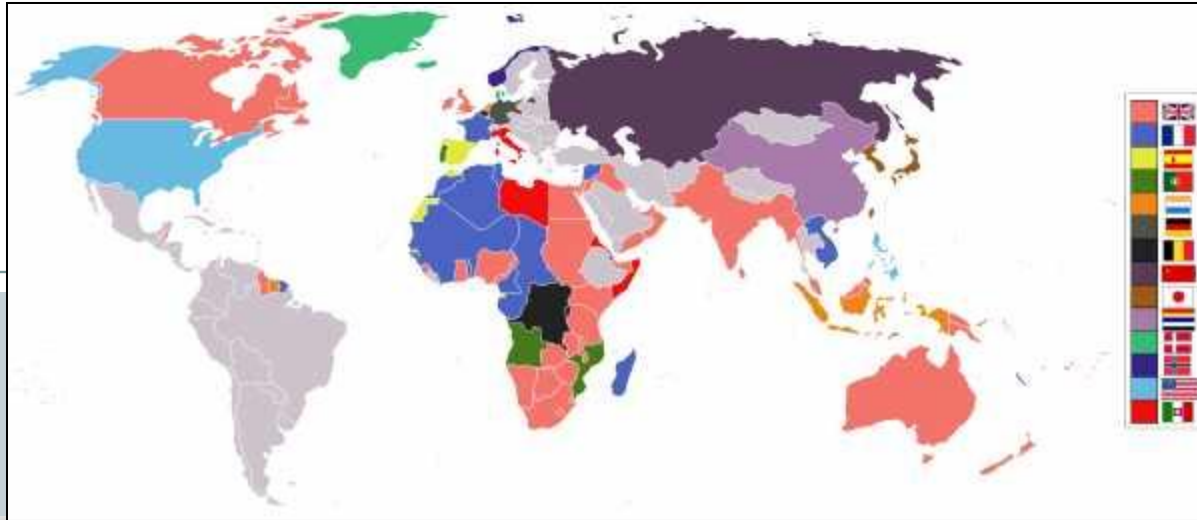


The World Between Wars



I. Revolution: Mexico



- Mexican Revolution (1910) caused primarily by internal forces, WWI's disruption of economy
 - Foreign investors dominated industries
 - Small elite group owned most of land
 - Corrupt political system
 - Oppressive tactics used against protest/resistance
- Run by dictator Porfirio Diaz beginning in 1876
 - Imprisoned political opponents, rebellion developed
 - Led by Pancho Villa in south, Emiliano Zapata in north
- 1920 – civil war ended, began making changes
 - Mexican Constitution of 1917 – land, education reforms for peasantry



II. Revolution: Russia



- 1917 – last Tsar (Nicholas II) removed from power
 - Popular unrest (partly related to WWI) led Bolsheviks (communists) to take power
 - ✦ Led by Vladimir Lenin
 - ✦ Followed ideas of Karl Marx
 - ✦ Landowners and nobles (boyars) lost land, exiled
 - ✦ Communist party became dominant political power
- 1923 – established the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- After death of Lenin (1924), Joseph Stalin rose to power
 - Became even more authoritarian/totalitarian: exiled/killed rivals, use of gulags, secret police
 - Oversaw collectivization of Russia: large, state-run farms - modern-day feudalism





III. Revolution: China



- After fall of Qing dynasty (1911), a struggle against westernization emerged
 - Peasants needed immediate change, not empty promises and long debates (democracy)
- Communist victories in Russia led many Chinese intellectuals to consider Marxist ideas
 - ✦ Leader: Mao Zedong (father of modern China)
 - ✦ All of China = proletariat (oppressed), West = bourgeoisie (oppressors)
- Chiang Kai-shek and the Guomindang (Nationalist party), became popular by opposing Communism, led to long civil war
 - Temporarily forced to ally with Mao and communists when Japan threatened to take over China
- After WWII, Communists win civil war, Nationalists flee to Taiwan



IV. Revolution(?): Western Europe



- Rise of fascism in response to poor political and economic situation of post-WWI Europe

- Benito Mussolini creates *fascio di combattimento* (“union for struggle”) in Italy (1921)
 - ✦ Characteristics: nationalistic, absolute authority, violence
 - ✦ Replace capitalism and socialism with new national unity



IV. Revolution(?): Western Europe

○ Nazism

- ✦ Arose partly from post-WWI anger, partly from results of Great Depression
- ✦ Hitler's National Socialist (Nazi) party argued for unity and removal of parliamentary politics
 - Promised to right the wrongs of the Treaty of Versailles (WWI), bring Germany out of economic depression
- ✦ Led to a totalitarian state – direct control over the people
 - Used Gestapo (secret police) to arrest political opponents

