

# The World at War

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## The Age of Uncertainty and Disillusionment

- As we enter the 21<sup>st</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 sooth 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**

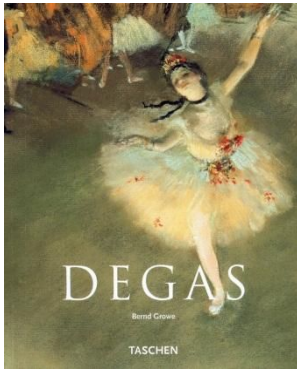
- Led by \_\_\_\_\_ whose theory of special relativity showed there was no single spatial and chronological framework to the universe and thus it no longer made sense to speak of time and space as absolutes.
  - To the layperson, such knowledge meant that a commonsense \_\_\_\_\_ had disappeared and 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 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- **Experimentation in Art and Architecture**

- The disdain for \_\_\_\_\_ and concern for freedom of expression first manifested in the paintings of late-19<sup>th</sup> 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"

<b>Les Fauves</b>	<b>Expressionists</b>	<b>Cubists</b>
<b>Abstractionists</b>	<b>Dadaists</b>	<b>Surrealists</b>

- 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 20<sup>th</sup>-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*
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- *Countries benefiting from the Depression*
  - Some \_\_\_\_\_ countries that were not dominated by the U.S.

Long-Term Causes	Immediate (Short Term) Causes	Immediate (Short-term) Effects	Long-Term Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huge debt resulting from WW I</li> <li>• European Dependence on American Loans</li> <li>• Widespread use of credit</li> <li>• Overproduction of goods paired with a decline in demand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stock Market Crash of 1929</li> <li>• Banks demand repayment of loans</li> <li>• Americans can no longer give loans to other countries</li> <li>• Businesses and factories fail</li> <li>• High protective tariffs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vast unemployment and misery</li> <li>• Bank Failures and collapse of credit</li> <li>• Loss of faith in capitalism and democracy</li> <li>• Authoritarian leaders gain support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nazis take control of Germany</li> <li>• Scapegoats are blamed for economy</li> <li>• Fascist leaders gain control of Eastern Europe</li> <li>• World War II begins</li> </ul>

### ● **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:
- a doctrine \_\_\_\_\_ 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
  - 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)**

Communism in Russia	Fascism in Italy	German National Socialism (Nazism)
Lenin and Stalin	Mussolini	Hitler

- **Elsewhere in the World**

- European \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ gave courage to nationalist movements in Asia and Africa seeking independence only.
- 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)***

Africa and the Great War	The Colonial Economy	African Nationalism

*Asia – Paths to Autonomy (textbook pages 1006-1014)*

India	China	Japan

o **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)***

The Impact of the Great War and the Great Depression	The Evolution of Economic Imperialism	Conflicts with a “Good Neighbor”