

Hist. 2c, L 17: The "30 Years War" of the 20th C.

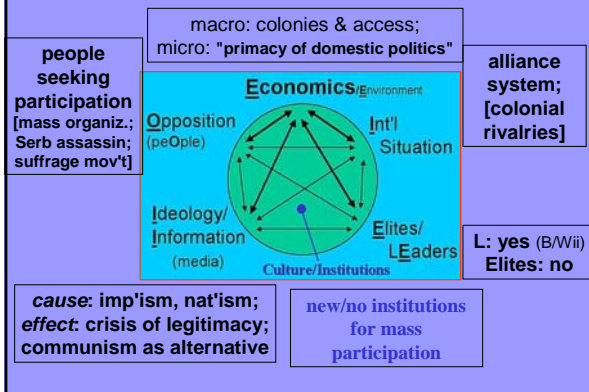
What caused the the "Great War," and how did it usher in the modern era?

0. Announcements: 2nd paper, L18 guest, films Anil's F'08? course: "African Slavery in L.A., 1502-1888"
1. "Great War": causes vs. consequences
2. Versailles Treaty & the World
3. Authoritarian rule: 3 paradigms
4. WTWA ch. 19: 3 paradigms for rise of "mass ..."
5. Gandhi (film clip)

Great War: Int'l Consequences

- US & Japan emerge as world powers
- created openings for intellectual resistance in Asia and Africa
 - Ho Chi Minh in Europe (source in reader)
 - Bolivar (1815), Jacobs (1915), Gandhi (1921), Sun Yat-Sen (1923), Ho (1945 & 1968)
- Peace settlement: New order in Europe Versailles Treaty & "self determination" (Compare Congress of Vienna, 1819)

recap: Great War (causes vs. effects)



Versailles Treaty

4 parts:

1. territorial: Germany *and colonies* (Ottoman; Africa, China)
2. military: Germany & Austria
3. financial (territory & reparations)
4. general:
 - war guilt
 - reparations
 - League of Nations



Versailles Treaty and the World

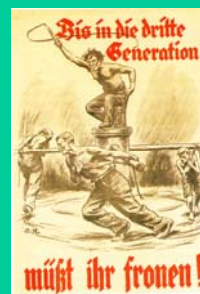
Global ramifications

1. 4 empires ended: Russian, German, Austro-Hung., Ottoman
2. Arab World: Britain and France reneged on wartime promises
 - GB & F: "empires of smoke and mirrors" no mandate system for: Turkey, Egypt, Iran
 - US & USSR:
3. Asia: no protection for China against Japan
Ho Chi Minh: no audience with Wilson
4. India: 100,000s of soldiers and laborers in WW1
Gandhi's breakthrough



Versailles Treaty: World War II

- Germany: "Diktat" (dictated peace) as insult



1930 "Young Plan":
For 3 generations you'll have to slave away



1938:
"Step Adolf Hitler ripped up the Treaty of Versailles-- vote for him!"

Authoritarian Rule: 3 types

1. **Absolutism**
divine ruler
above the law
2. **Bonapartism**
charismatic
ruler with
loyalty of
elites
3. **Totalitarianism**
charismatic ruler
with mass
organizations &
terror



Authoritarian Rule: Ex. 3a

Fascism (Italy)

- *Squadristi*: terror squads of the *fascio di combattimento* (1920) (Roman symbol: bundle of rods)
- March on Rome, Oct. 26, 1922



Benito Mussolini
(1883-1945)



Authoritarian Rule: Ex. 3b

National-Socialism

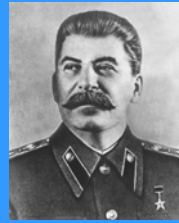


Adolf Hitler
(1889-1945)

- Socialists (*Sozialisten*): Sozis (*Reichsbanner*: National flag)
National-socialists: Nazis
- SA: Sturm-abteilung: storm division
party roughneck squads
- SS: Schutz-staffel: protective form.
Hitler's personal bodyguard (at 1st)

Authoritarian Rule: Ex. 3c

Stalinism



Josef Stalin
1879-1953

- 1922 general secretary
Jan. 1924: Lenin's death
vs. Bukharin & Trotsky
- "Socialism in one country"
- rapid industrialization
(5-year plans)
- violent repression of political
opponents

W.Civ.: "interwar period"

- "Traditional" (European) periodization
 - 1914-1918: World War I
 - 1920s: "roaring," ending with "crash"
 - 1930s: dealing with economic depression
 - 1939-1945: World War II
- World Context
 - 1890-1914: anomalies in elite-run systems
 - 1914-1920: European

Arab Delegates at Versailles, 1919

WTWA chapter 19

- 3 paradigms for rise of "mass ..." (society, production/consumption, politics, culture)
 - "democratized liberalism"
 - "radical authoritarianism"
 - "anticolonial nationalism"
- other paradigms
 - imperial
 - semi-colonial
 - colonial