

UCSB Hist 2c F'09, L12:
**Consequences of Crisis of
European Global Order**

How did World War I usher in the modern era?

0. Rape prevention program; Family History essay—ques?

1. Chap. 32 overview & world regions
2. WW1: Causes recap
3. Consequences: Int'l & Women's Movement (remarks on section)
4. [Versailles Treaty in detail]

Music: Antonín Dvořák (1841–1904): New World Symphony (1893)

Rape Prevention Education Program

We help with and educate on:

- Sexual Harassment
- Abusive Relationships
 - Stalking
- Sexual Assault



Need Help?
Have Questions?

- Women's Center
Melanie Matson 893-3778
- Santa Barbara Rape Crisis Center
24-Hour Crisis Hotline 564-3696



Family History Essay

- Your questions?
- Prospectus due next Tuesday
 - One page
 - Who will you interview? (brief bio/background)
 - When/where/how will you conduct the interview?
 - A movie (or not) and 2 "world-historical" events
 - 5-8 questions you think you'll ask
 - Counts for 5% of total grade (20% of paper grade)

Chapter 32 Outline

1. Western Society & Culture in Age of Anxiety

- Relativism & Relativity
- Technologies: Comm, transport, mass production
- Role of women

2. Democracy, Depression, Dictatorship

- Versailles Treaty
- Eastern Europe: New Nations
- Italy: Fascism
- **Great Depression & Its Global Impact**
- US: New Deal
- Western Europe: Democracy & Socialism
- Russia: Communism
- Germany: National Socialism

Chap. 32 Outline cont'd

3. New Varieties of Nationalism

- Africa
 - New forms of nationalism & anticolonialism
- Asia
 1. Middle East
 - Turkey: secular nationalism
 - Anti-Western & Islamic nationalism
 - Mandate System
 - Wahhabism
 - Discovery of Oil
 2. India: Amritsar, Gandhi, 1935 Constit., Muslims
 3. China: Nationalism vs. Communism
 4. Japan: Expansion, industry, militarism

10 World Regions

- **Asia=4:** China, Japan, India, Middle East
- **Americas=2:** Iberian south/ctrl, British north
- **Europe=1:** "classical" [Ottoman]
- **Arab:** bridges Africa, Europe & Asia
- **Africa:** sub-Saharan
- **Oceania:** 300,000 inhabitants "B.E." (1780s)

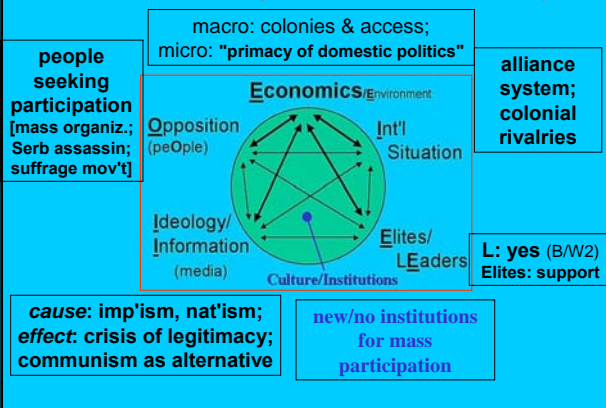


What about
Pacific/Indian
ocean islands?
Any others?

WW1 Causes

1. **Nationalism/Imperialism (Ideology + people):**
-ethnic and religious minorities in the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires;
-popular upheaval in China and Japan
2. **Alliance system (Int'l):**
Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hung., [Italy])
Triple Entente (France, Russia, Britain)
3. **Economics (+ People)** (1885 Berlin Conference)
macro: colonial competition (1878 Congress of Berlin)
micro: "primacy of domestic policy" (+ people)
4. **Leadership/gov't:** Bismarck vs. William II

Great War (causes / effects)



War casualties: European Crisis

- **Horses** at start of war:
Germany 715,000; A-H 600,000
- **Verdun**, from Feb. 1916:
France+Germany: over 1 million dead
- **Somme** river, from June 1916
British lost 58,000 on first day (=US in Vietnam, 1965-75)
Total Allied deaths: 600,000 in 6 mos. June-Nov.
- **Totals:**

A-H	90% of 7.8 mio=7.0 mio
Russia:	76% of 12 mio=9.1 mio [4.9 mio. wounded]
British Empire:	73% of 8.9 mio=6.1 mio [4.2 mio. w.]
France:	73% of 8.4mio= 6.2 mio [3.6 mio. w.]
Germany:	65% of 11 mio.= 7.1 mio [3.6 mio. w.]
US:	8% of 4.4mio= .32mio [.2 mio. w.]



George Grosz (1893-1959): "Outside and Inside"

Types of Change

- **Economic:** mode(s) of production
organization (who, how)
amount of wealth
what is valued
- **Political:** institutions of government
international balance of power
(who is a Great Power; institutions)
- **Social:** groups within a society
Cultural: way of life, traditions

Great War: Int'l Consequences

- Opening for Communism in Russia
- US & Japan emerge as world powers
- Openings for intellectual resistance in Asia, Africa & Middle East
 - No protection for China against Japan; India mobilizat.
 - Ho Chi Minh: no audience w/ Wilson [1945 source]
 - [Jacobs (1915)], Gandhi (1921), Sun Yat-Sen (1923) (Compare Bolivar 1815)
 - Britain & France renege on wartime promises
- Versailles Treaty: New order in w & e Europe
 - "Self determination" (but: Germany)
 - (Compare Congress of Vienna, 1819)

Rabindranath Tagore (Bengali)

(1861-1941); 1913 Nobel Prize for Literature

"Has not this truth already come home to you now when this cruel war has driven its claws into the vitals of Europe? When her hoard of wealth is bursting into smoke and her humanity is shattered on her battlefields? You ask in amazement what she has done to deserve this?

The answer is, that the West has been systematically petrifying her moral nature in order to lay a solid foundation for her gigantic abstractions of efficiency. She has been all along starving the life of the personal man into that of the professional."

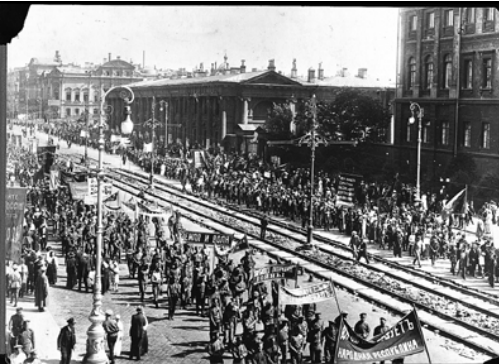
Russian Revolution

- 1905: Russo-Japanese War
- 1914: Great War
- 1917, February (March): "moderate" revolution (Kerensky, Duma, Prov. Gov't)
April: Lenin (through Germany)
- 1917, October (Nov.): Bolsheviks
"10 Days that shook the world"
- 1918, March: Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- 1921: New Economic Policy



Lenin as orator

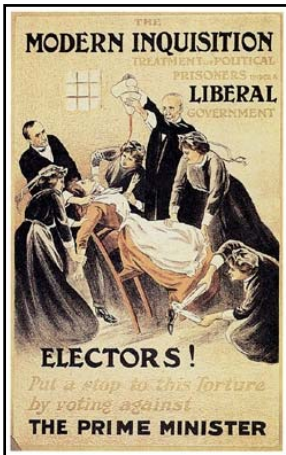
Moscow, 1920: Mopping up the last anti-Bolshevik forces



Russian demonstrations, Petrograd, June 1917
Surge of working-class support for the Bolsheviks

A Socio-cultural Consequence

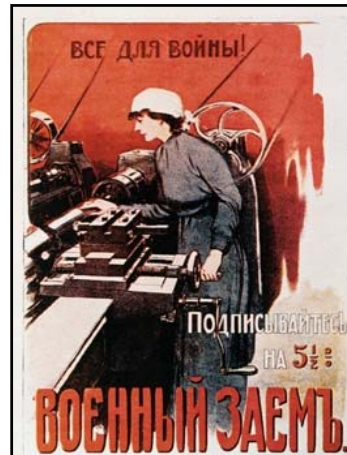
- Women mobilized in war
 - work
 - clothing: hemlines, underwear (corset->brassiere)
 - smoking, dating
 - > political activism (1915 resolutions in Reader)



Suffragist poster, 1910

Force feeding of suffragettes on hunger strike in Britain

[points: started (long) before war; use of civil disobedience]



Russian munitions worker

"Everything for the war effort! Subscribe to the war loans at 5-1/2 percent."

[point: all across Europe, gov'ts recruited women into the workforce]

Women workers in a British shipyard



May 1919: Women in Cairo join protest against exclusion from Paris peace conference



[point: after huge demands on colony for war effort, colony wanted independence]

Women's suffrage around the globe

- 1893 New Zealand [Wyoming 1859, Colorado 1893]
- 1902 Australia
- 1906 Finland
- 1913 Norway
- 1914-1939: 25 years, 28 countries
 - 1917 Soviet Russia
 - 1918 Canada [15 states in US], GB (over age 30; 1928: 21)
 - 1919 Germany, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia
 - 1920 US [Tennessee=36th state], Hungary
- 1945 France, Italy, Romania, Yugoslavia, China
- 1949 India, Pakistan

A Note on Reader Sources

- 4 "manifestos"
 - 1915 Call to women: linking suffrage to peace
 - 1921 Gandhi on non-violence (vs. civil disob.)
 - 1923 Sun Yatsen
 - 1964 Nelson Mandela's defense
- Goals put *people* first
- Next week's sources: "State" comes first
 - Next week's Wednesday sections? – 3 choices: homework; squeeze on 11/18; make-up section

Clicker Q1: WWI Causes

What was the most important cause of WWI—without which it would not have happened the way it did?

- A. Ideologies: Nationalism, militarism, imperialism
- B. Lots of people following those ideologies
- C. International crises (Balkans; assassination)
- D. Structure of int'l interaction (alliances)
- E. Leadership styles (“brinkmanship”)

Clicker Q2: WWI Consequences

Which legacy of WWI still has the most impact today?

- A. Communist take-over in Russia
- B. Humiliation of Germany in peace treaty
- C. Emergence of US as great power
- D. Inadequate solution of territorial states in Middle East
- E. Success of women’s suffrage movements

[Discuss: pros and cons of each choice; role of time & geographical frame]

Clicker Q3 (anon.): Reading Habits

Which best describes the way you read the textbook:

- A. I don’t really read it, use it for cramming before exams
- B. I do most of my reading to prepare for the exams, but do skim before lecture
- C. I do as much reading before each lecture as possible, but more after (or at exam time)
- D. I read most of the chapter before lecture, finish some after
- E. I (almost) always read the chapters before lecture



Versailles Treaty signed, June 28, 1919

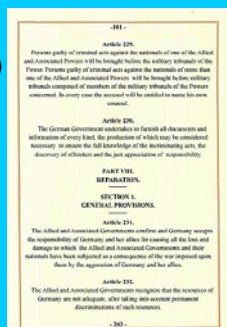
seated in the center:
Woodrow Wilson, Georges Clemenceau, David Lloyd George

Who’s *not* there?

Versailles Treaty

4 parts:

1. Territorial: Germany **and colonies** (Ottoman; Africa, China)
2. Military: Germany & Austria
3. Economic (territory & assets)
4. General:
 - war guilt
 - reparations
 - **League of Nations**



Versailles Treaty and the World

1. Europe: ambivalence of wartime sides in outcome
 - 4 empires ended: Russian, Austro-Hungarian, German, Ottoman -> new states
2. Arab World: Britain and France renege on promises
 - GB & F: "empires of smoke and mirrors" no mandate system for: Turkey, Egypt, Iran
 - US & USSR: move to fill power vacuum
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