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

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

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)

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

Recap: Great War (causes vs. effects)

cause: imp'sm, nat'sm;

effect: crisis of legitimacy;

new/no institutions for mass participation

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

1930 "Young Plan": For 3 generations you'll have to slave away.
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
- Socialists (Sozialisten): Sozis
(Reichsbanner: National flag)
National-socialists: Nazis
- SA: Sturm-abteilung: storm division
party roughneck squads
Hitler's personal bodyguard (at 1st)
Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)

Authoritarian Rule: Ex. 3c
Stalinism
- 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
Josif Stalin 1879-1953

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