Responses to Crises: World War II

In what ways did the dislocations of the first global crisis result in the second (WW2)?

0. Family History prospectus due; film today at 1pm (1 hr 43mins); no section tomorrow (Th noon; F 8am)
1. Chap. 33 overview; WW1 Dislocations
2. Types of authoritarian rule
3. Aspects: aesthetics, Hitler, WW2 events

Music: 1930s & 40s songs of resistance

Chapter 33 Outline

1. Road to War: Germany, Spain, Italy
   - Austria (1938), Czechoslovakia (3/39), Poland/France
2. Hitler’s War: Britain, Soviet Union
3. East Asia & the Pacific, 1937-1942
   - Japan -> China & the U.S.
5. Nazi Mass Murder: Camps, Plans, Methods
8. Legacies

Legacies

- World War I
  - Russia: Communism
  - Versailles & League
  - Italy: fascism
  - Germany: National Socialism
  - Japan: militarism
  - Great Depression
  - US: New Deal
  - W.Europe: Dem+Soc
  - Innovations (aircraft, tanks, mass production, “total mobilization,” women’s roles, …)

- World War II
  - Cold War
  - United Nations
  - End of: fascism,
    - National Socialism,
    - Japanese militarism
  - Economic expansion
  - Marshal Plan
  - NATO
  - Innovations (radar, TV, jets, rockets, atomic power, computers, antibiotics, chemicals [DDT], …)

Circus of Peace

Michael, Marianne, U. Sam, John Bull
**WWI Reparations: 1918-1988**

- 1921: 269,000,000,000 (billion) “G”M
  then: 132 billion metric tons gold
- 1923: default
- 1924: Dawes Plan: $28 bio to 1988
- 1929, Jan.: meeting
- 1929, June: Young Plan
  $26.3 billion total debt
  $473 million/year for 58.5 years
- 1930: payments start
- 1931: moratorium & ’32 abandoned
  3 billion RM debt left
- 1953: not until after unification
  but principal paid by 1980 (W. Germ.)
- 1995-2010: US interest; 2020 rest

**The 1920s: Versailles Conseq.**

1920 "Protect the Homeland!"—protect eastern territories

**1938 Anschluss referendum—Austria**

Step by Step Adolf Hitler tore up the dictated Treaty of Versailles!
1933 Germany leaves the League of Nations created by Versailles
1934 Reconstruction of the Wehrmacht, the navy and the Luftwaffe begun!
1935 Saarland brought back home!
1936 Armed power of the Reich regained!
1936 Rheinland completely liberated!
1937 The myth of war guilt ceremoniously extinguished!
1938 Germany and Austria united in the Reich! Greater Germany achieved!
Therefore the whole of Germany will acknowledge their liberator on 10th April.
Adolf Hitler All say: YES!

**Clicker Q1: WWI Consequences**

Which legacy of WWI still has the most impact during the 20th century?
A. Communist take-over in Russia
B. Success of women's suffrage movements
C. Humiliation of Germany in peace treaty
D. Emergence of US as great power
E. Inadequate solution of territorial states in Middle East
Clicker Q2 (anon.): Reading Habits
Which best describes how 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

Clicker Q3: Goal of State
What is the primary purpose of a state?
A. Guaranteeing economic security (indep/power)
B. Ensuring international security
C. Maintaining social hierarchy
D. Instilling belief in ideals (reproducing culture)
E. Maximizing standard of living (happiness)

Authoritarian Rule
• Individual freedom subjected to authority
• Exercise of authority depends on
  – nature of a society (customs, “culture”), and
  – world-historical stage
    (paradigm theory: appropriate match)

Authoritarian Rule: 3 types
1. Absolutism
divine ruler above the law
2. Bonapartism
charismatic ruler with popular loyalty (of elites)
3. Totalitarianism
charismatic ruler with mass organizations and violence

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
  – Public/worker ownership of means of production & resources
  – Org: Reichsbanner (Reich=empire)
• National Socialists: Nazis
  – Racism (antisemitism)
  – SA: Sturm-Abteilung: storm division party roughneck squads
  – SS: Schutz-Staffel: protective form. Hitler's personal bodyguard
    (in 1920s; by 1939 mass organizat.)
Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)
Stalinism
- Communism: classless, stateless, egalitarian socialism
- 1921 New Economic Policy
- 1922 general secretary Jan. 1924: Lenin’s death vs. Bukharin & Trotsky
- 1924: “Socialism in one country”
- 1928: collectivization of agric.
- 1932: rapid industrialization (5-year plans)
- Great Purge, 1937-38

Western 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
  - 1914-1918: European order collapses
  - 1920s: European order restored
  - 1930s: Crash and authoritarian regimes

Some World War II aspects
- Framing and periodization
- Aesthetics: Futurism, Soviet film, Picasso, fascist
- Leadership: Hitler

Futurist Manifesto, 1909
- We want to sing the love of danger, the habit of energy and rashness.
- The essential elements of our poetry will be courage, audacity and revolt.
- Literature has up to now magnified pensive immobility, ecstasy and slumber. We want to exalt movements of aggression, feverish sleeplessness, the double march, the perilous leap, the slap and the blow with the fist.
- We declare that the splendor of the world has been enriched by a new beauty: the beauty of speed. A racing automobile with its bonnet adorned with great tubes like serpents with explosive breath ... a roaring motor car which seems to run on machine-gun fire, is more beautiful than the Victory of Samothrace.
**Film Clip: October**

Sergei Eisenstein (1898-1948):
"October: 10 Days that Shook the World"
(1927/28: Trotsky edited out)

- 10th anniversary celebration of Oct/Nov. 1917 rev.
- Esther Shub’s documentary footage of events
  Feb. statue toppling, Apr. Lenin arrives,
  summer failed military/Kornilov coup; Oct winter palace
- US journalist John Reed’s book
- Aesthetic experience: pace, perspective, cuts

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**Pablo Picasso (1881-1973), Guernica**

Mural for the Spanish pavilion at the Paris International Exhibition in 1937

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**Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)**

- Born in German-Austrian border town
- Age 18 (1907) to Vienna (no art school, mom †)
  - antisemitic milieu May 1913 move to Munich
    (draft Feb. 1914)
- WW1 volunteer Aug. 1914: dispatch bearer
  47 battles/4 years; twice injured, two medals
- 1923, Nov: attempts coup in Munich
- 1924 trial; 1925 May-Dec. in prison
- 1929-32 meteoric rise
- 1933 appointed chancellor

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**Hitler in Court (compare Mandela)**

- Hitler’s Trial defense, 1924:
  I am no monarchist, but ultimately a Republican. Pohner is a monarchist,
  Ludendorff is devoted to the House of Hohenzollern. Despite our different
  attitudes we all stood together. The fate of Germany does not lie in the
  choice between a Republic or a Monarchy, but in the content of the
  Republic and the Monarchy. What I am contending against is not the form
  of a state as such, but its ignominious content. We wanted to create in
  Germany the precondition which alone will make it possible for the iron
  grip of our enemies to be removed from us. We wanted to create order in
  the state, throw out the drones, take up the fight against international
  stock exchange slavery, against our whole economy being cornered
  by trusts, against the politicizing of the trade unions, and above all, for
  the highest honorable duty which we, as Germans, know should be once
  more introduced—the duty of bearing arms, military service. And now I
  ask you: Is what we wanted high treason? . . .