

History Units 11, 12, 13

I. WORLD WAR I—1914-1919

A. Militarism:

- Powerful European countries were engaged in competition for power, building up military and armaments (weapons), anticipated war so strengthened army
- This somewhat is a result of Napoleonic wars that had big, strong armies
- Countries put lots into it, more excited to use it, don't want it to go to waste

B. Alliances:

- Nations create secret alliances that pulled many other countries into fight that weren't the exact source of conflict
- 2 groups of alliances— Central Powers, Allied Powers
- If there were no alliances, the conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia would not have been globalized into a worldwide war

C. Nationalism:

- People of a shared land, language, history, and sometimes religion believe in their right to self-rule, sovereignty, self-determine, and autonomy→ they should have their own country with a leader to form that nation
- In addition to this belief, this causes people identifying with a specific nation to have a sense of pride in their nation and a belief that their nation is superior to others, ultimately causing them to go to war because of pride (i.e.- Germany)
- Additionally, the most direct cause of World War I was because of Nationalism, as Serbia became a self ruling country, and wanted to keep it this way→ when Austria-Hungary came in parading (maybe in the hopes of annexing the country), the archduke was assassinated in order to say that they did not want/need anyone ruling for them

D. Archduke Franz Ferdinand:

- The Balkan Peninsula is capped by Austria-Hungary and Greece with many nationalities
- There were previously 2 Balkan Wars until this point
- As the Ottoman Empire weakened, violence erupted in the Balkan Peninsula, with many nationalist conflicts boiling to the surface
- Austria annexed Bosnia in 1908, go to war, eventually capture the one sovereign nation, as Austria, along with Russia, attempts to gain power from the Ottomans
- In 1914, the Archduke of Austria, Franz Ferdinand, was visiting Sarajevo (Serbian city), and Serbian nationalists felt resentful—did not want them to think that Sarajevo was theirs to take
- Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian nationalist and member of the Black Hand, a Serbian-Nationalist military group, assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand, causing conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia
- After Serbia's conflict with Austria-Hungary arises, Austria-Hungary asks Germany for help, and Germany responds with a Blank Check, essentially saying that Austria will fill out whatever they wants and Germany would support them financially and militarily
- Austria in response investigates into the assassination through the Ultimatum, which says that they had to accept investigation and they must suppress Anti-Austrian propaganda, eliminate terrorist organizations within its borders; they were given 48 hours to respond to the Ultimatum
- Serbia rejects the Ultimatum, and Austria declares War
- Russia backs up Serbia just as they did in their fight for independence, Germany goes with Austria
- France then follows the Russians, and mobilizes/activates their army to battle
- Germany plans for being surrounded by Russia and France, and wants to avoid a 2-front war, create the Schlieffen Plan to knock out France quickly, then go to Russia; done by going through Belgium, which is a neutral country
- This causes England to go into battle because Germany had threatened their area/ their allies

E. Central Powers:

- Consisted of Germany, Austria-Hungarian Empire, Italy at first, joined by Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria
- Important because once conflict arises between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, all of the countries follow toward battle

F. Allied Powers:

- AKA Third Entente, consisted of England, France, Russia, eventually joined by United States, Italy, Japan, Serbia, Greece, and Portugal
- Important because once conflict arises between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, all of the countries follow toward battle

G. Trench Warfare:

- Digging holes underground in order to transport to the frontline, i.e.- the doctors and medical/supplies have easier time getting to the frontline
- Provides protection, not as much direct fighting → extremely dangerous, and there were land mines, and if you crossed them, you would be immediately shot, ultimately leading to a stalemate in battle
- This being a revolutionary concept because it wasn't so much upright fighting, more stalemates in trenches and killing anyone who came up
- Significance- gives new form of fighting, many pointless deaths occur, increases longevity of the war through stalemating

H. Total War:

- The concept of pulling all of your resources into the war, a country making putting everything in, governments regulated economic and cultural lives of people in order to do so
- For example, a sneaker company that usually sold ZOOs would instead just make Big Baller Boots for the military
- Women were even used for many war jobs/factories, and food was rationed
- Significance- (Dauber) nations put all of their resources into the war effort, creates an environment after the war with less supplies, and especially for the losers (AKA BC Vytautas Prienai–Birštonas) it is a tough blow because not only were these resources used for zilch, but they lost even more with reparations (in some cases,

this caused countries with low economic stability to go towards a fascist path [aka Germany] to direct them to stability, maybe a cause of World War II)

I. U-Boats:

- German submarine that declared in 1915 to sink all ships containing British bound goods
- May 1915- U-boat used to torpedo British ship Lusitania, as many passengers (including americans) were killed out of German “defense against weapons”
- U-boats would warn those before attacking, allowing neutral peeps to escape to lifeboats
- U.S. threatens to cut off diplomatic ties with Germany, but then doesn't happen because don't Germany agreed to restrict campaign
- Germany became desperate to break stalemate with U.S., and assumed unlimited/unrestricted submarine warfare
- Britain then intercepted message from German Prime Minister, Arthur Zimmerman, to his ambassador in Mexico, which said to try to conquer lost Mexican territory of New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas, and Germany would help
- Britain showed thus letter to US, US got mad at Germany→ 1917 declaring war on Germany in order to create global democracy and to end war
- Significance- created conflict between United States and Germany, ultimately causing United States to join the war, put in their resources to the Third Entente, which could have played a major role in the defeat of the central powers

J. Armenian Genocide:

- Armenians- christian minority group who lived in the Ottoman Empire who ended up supporting the Russians in the War
- Muslim turks sis not like the because of both ethnic differences and their support of the other side, so they desired to kick them out of the ottoman Empire
- While kicking them out/exile to Syria and Mesopotamia, 600,000-1.5 million Armenians were murdered by massacres and forced starvation
- Many went to other places afterwards

- Controversial with term genocide because it was created for the Holocaust; UN defined it as actions taken with the intent to destroy an entire ethnicity, and not sure if it really fits the definition, as modern Armenians say yes and modern Turks say no
- Significance- killed a lot of people, helped give Nazis mass murder tactics to use against Jews, Gypsies, Homosexuals, Blacks, and others in Holocaust

K. Balfour Declaration:

- British Declaration of 1917 is the British declaration of the Jewish right to the state of Palestine by Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour
- Comes at a time in which British is trying to get middle eastern support against ottomans, say that if they ally with them, British will provide them with self-rule after the war
- Never exactly uses the word state, just homeland, so Arabs interpret as saying that they can still be sovereign its recognition of Jewish homeland, and Jews internet as opposite, saying that they will be sovereign in Palestine one day

L. Russian Revolution:

- Communism started by Marx, German idealist looking for communism for industrialism; Russia grasped the concepts except for industrialization
- In the meantime, Russia is in the war, fighting and struggling to win, battles including Battle of Tannenberg, starving people due to low wages, people dying, and the country is in dismay due to awful government control
- In March 1917, there was a series of revolutions because of all of the hardships and dissatisfactions with the last Czar is Nicholas II, despite promising reform, ultimately giving up his position
- This surrender of the throne after the March Revolutions (sometimes refereed to as the February revolutions) leads to provisional Government to be changed later
- Vlad Lenin- Communist leader fled from Russia, comes back during war, leads Bolsheviks with slogan “Bread for the workers, land for the peasants, peace for the country”, implying that though communism, he will make Russia a more stable country

- Provisional Government eventually gets taken over by Bolsheviks in October/ November Revolution
- Lenin promises peace, and that is why the Russians make the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which created clear borders between Russia and Germany, withdrawing from the war and creating an armistice, needs support from people before going to war
- 1918-1921 — civil war in which the Bolsheviks/Red Army fought the White Army/ Anti-Bolsheviks and some Monarchists
- Bolsheviks implement war communism, which is an economic system that put industries under government control, took grain to help soldiers, had strict rationing (essentially total war)
 - This was through to only last for war, eventually lasts further)
- In 1922, Bolsheviks win, create USSR, or Union Soviet (unin) Socialist Republic under Lenin's leadership
- Eventually, Lenin dies in 1924, and there was a question of succession, and Stalin boxes out Trotsky to become the next communist leader (Lenin didn't want Stalin, but Stalin hid this, stayed in power until 1950s)
- Stalin gets himself into the top through a clever, savvy, and sneaky way
- Stalin set into place the 5year plans in order to rapidly industrialize the USSR; really rushing the industrialization and but collectivization (organizing through government) the agriculture, as they took land away from the Kulaks (wealthy farmers), and killing the Nepmen (business owners looking to nationalize private property) and Kulaks
- All of these killings known as Purges/Great Terror, kind go like Robespierre in the French Revolution
- Communism as an example didn't necessarily have to be Stalin's USSR, could have been better portrayed in society

M. How the War Plays Out:

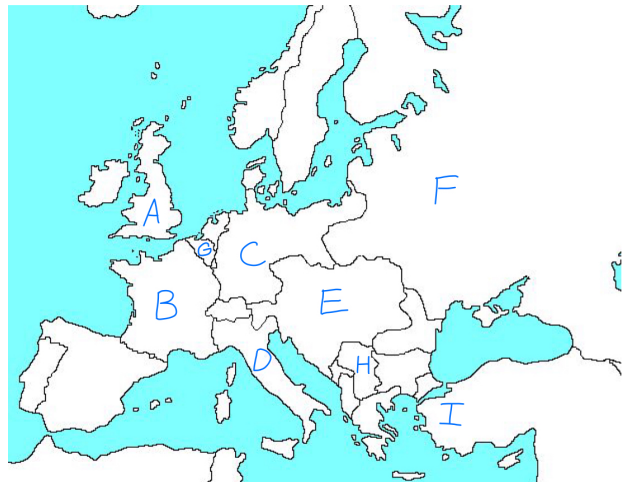
- Main Battles-

- Marne-1914→ French and British held Germany back, preventing implementation of the Schlieffen plan, 250,000 losses for both sides, “pyric”/ costly victory
- Verdun-1916→ Germany tries to get past France, got held back
- Somme- 1916→ Allied offensive, 5 month battle, close to 1 million loss, British gained less than 10 miles with no decisive victor
- Tennenberg-1914→ Major Russian Defeat
- France with the help of England actually defeats Germany, 2 main battles at the Marne and Seine Rivers
- Eventually war plays out so long, and an Armistice between Central Powers and Allies on 11/11/18 (almost happy 100th)
- Germans do not really feel as if they lost World War I, and they are still fighting on French soil
- Treaty of Versailles—
 - the “Big Four” leaders come together to sign a treaty in order to finalize the ending of the war, consisting of
 - George Clemenceau-France
 - Woodrow Wilson- USA
 - Vittorio Orlando- Italy
 - David Lloyd George- GB
 - French wanted harshest terms for Germany because of multiple wars→ WWI, Franco-Prussian; want to protect themselves against Germany
 - GB wanted less harsh terms than France, still not good through
 - Italy wanted land that Italian speakers lived in Germany, don't get (→ conflict in WWII)
 - USA really peacemakers, want balance of power/peace above all, self-determination for all countries, no more build up of arms, freedom of the seas, League of Nations as an international body of nations to keep peace
- Terms of Treaty of Versailles—

- War Guilt Clause- Germany has sole blame for the war
- Reparations- Germany has to pay 6,600 million pounds as a punishment/fine for war
- Army and Navy- Germany's army limited, 100,000 men allowed along with 6 ships, no submarines and no airfare
- Demilitarized Rhineland- Germany could not fight over controversial land between Germany and France
- Anschluss- Germany forbidden to join with Austria
- Germany allowed no colonies, has to give up other territory→ Alsace and Lorraine to France which led to newly formed Poland and Czechoslovakia
- League of Nations- Germany forbidden from joining the new league of nations
- Other Provisions
 - Austria-Hungarian Empire dismantled and divided into small countries of Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia
 - Yugoslavia is Serbian homeland, created from Serbia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, etc.
 - Most countries emerge as democracies— constitutional monarchies/parliamentary republics

N. Map:

- A- England
- B- France
- C- Germany
- D- Italy
- E- Austria-Hungarian Empire
- F- Russia
- G- Belgium
- H- Serbia
- I- Ottoman Empire



II. INTERWAR YEARS—1919-1939

A. Totalitarianism:

- Definition- one-party dictatorship that regulates all aspects of life (public and private), has absolute authority
- Pretty much the \neq of liberalism, community at the expense of the individual
- All enforced through police terror, persecution, censorship, indoctrination (teaching to accept a set of beliefs)
- Totalitarian leader has total control of the state, even on your personal life, maybe even on how many children you have in extreme cases
- Usually have sense of dictatorship through a cult of the leader, making the leader into a G-d like figure
- Fascist vs. Communist Totalitarianism
 - Fascists- includes capitalism to favor the wealthy and private property, sense of ultra-nationalism
 - Communists- anti-capitalist, rhetoric about class struggle, no private property involved; uniting factor is the same class/all workers, not nationalistic

B. *Stalin and Totalitarianism:*

- Stalin forced industrialization and collectivization (government control) of agriculture)
- Implemented secret police- underground trailing police used to catch suspects against communism (catching the capitalists)
- Enforced purges, or killing people who weren't following the rules/no devotion to Stalin
- Had show trials to display the full extent of what people were/weren't allowed to do, embarrass those who were against Stalin and communism
- Propaganda- advertising that Stalin is the best; cult of personality → Stalin is godlike, USSR gets these beliefs implemented into their brains because of the propaganda

C. *Rise of Fascism:*

- Fascism- political ideology that developed after World War I in Italy and Germany. It is a governmental system—

- Led by a dictator having complete power (totalitarian authoritarianism [authority is centralized]), many gained power by saying that they were the only possibility to solve the national issues
- Forcibly suppressing opposition and criticism (acted in a hostile fashion towards liberals, socialists, communists, etc.)
- Regimenting, or dividing, all industry through corporatism (controlling state/corporate groups)
- Emphasizing aggressive nationalism through both propaganda and militarism
- Official Fascist Party developed by Mussolini, founder of the ideology, with the intent to go to war to solve issues, have a more advanced government form, no political equality, and government on the basis of the state and not individual
- Symbol is bunch of sticks together to form axed weapon, showing how the entire country should unite into one with no individuals to become stronger

D. Rise of Mussolini:

- When Italy was stumped moving forwards because of economic crisis/debts, rejection of claims to Adriatic (Italian speaking-sea surrounded lands), fear of communism, confusion going further towards governmental structure
- Before Mussolini, King Victor Emmanuel and Prime Minister Orlando lead Italy
- Benito Mussolini in 1919 organizes veterans and supporters into the new party/ Fascist Party, which appeals to the insecurities of the nation by promising to end corruption and revive Roman greatness
- After the March on Rome, or Fascist troops entering Rome, Mussolini threaten to take over through violence, but the king succumbs to his threat, and eventually appoints him Prime Minister
- Mussolini was then known as the Il Duce (the Leader) and was supported by the Black Shirt (or a violent militia)

E. Pre-Hitler Germany:

- Germany has resentment after World War I after losing land, and say that it was lost but never forgotten

- New democratic government called the Weimar Republic implemented after World War I, but it did not have many supporters as they signed the Treaty of Versailles→ no German pride
- Germans pictured the Weimar Republic as stabbing Germany in the back (see trench cartoon with Jews on the side as a scapeGOAT), as they did not believe that they really lost so much, really just thought that they were still in the war and the Treaty of Versailles caused them not to win and have new problems
- There is extreme hyperinflation, because in order to pay for war, they decide not to raise the taxes, but to rather to print more money, so you have more paper money with absolutely no value behind it (see pictures of other uses for money→ people used money for other reasons because insanely invaluable)
- This ultimately ends with a new currency, the banks ended up recycling the marks currency that were there before
- Ruhr Valley— important industrial place that kept the economy stable, but the French came in in 1923 and took it over (it was a city on their border), a shot at Germany to basically say that they are not paying their reparations, and it is thus justified to take their land
- This among other factors lead Germany into the World Wide Economic Depression, resulting in high unemployment, even after the golden age/“good times” of the Weimar Republic (1924-1929)

F. Rise of Hitler:

- Hitler born in Austria, fought for Germany in World War I, had pride in Germany, is mad at Weimar for ending the War
- In 1919 he joins the NSDAP, or the Nationalist Socialist German Workers Party, which he completely revamped into the Nazi (Fascist) Party, starts to lead it in 1920
- Had a curly mustache in World War I, but then shaved it mid-war in order to fit it into a gas-mask to shape his infamous box mustache
- Nazi Platform/Appeal—
 - Union of Germans to form a great Germany on the basis of the right to self-determination/self-rule

- Abolition of the Treaty of Versailles and all of its restrictions, including Anschluss/ uniting all Germanic people into one state consisting of both Germany and Austria
- Desire to gain land and colonies for surplus population
- German blood required for citizenship, no Jews (defines them as NOT German blood)
- Reconstruction of education system, science of citizenship taught at early age → lots of nationalism and pride in their nation
- Newspapers only in German by German citizens and owners
- No immigrants that aren't German allowed
- Hitler starts to grow the party through these appeals, making it more popular
- Beer Hall Putsch—Hitler's attempt to take over Bavarian (German state) Government (influenced by march on Rome; 600 of round shirts surround Beer Hall in Munich for a Political meeting/rally, representatives of the Bavarian government present, Hitler takes the lead, tells him that they are taking over, but fails because central government supports him, and Hitler is arrested as a result
- Going to jail publicizes Hitler, was his own lawyer in trial, and judge was very sympathetic and only gives him 5 years for standing against the government
- While in jail for an eventual only 9 months, he writes *Mein Kampf*, meaning "My Struggle" in German
- Themes of *Mein Kampf*
 - Anti-Semitism→ Jews are to blame for the struggles of the nation, are the enemy, represent devil, connected to communism/zionism/capitalism and all monetary domination, have sexual morality, are slimy and prey on women and children
 - Rejection of the Treaty of Versailles- against having a German nation, rejected guilt clause and blamed it on the Marxist-Zionist government that Jews use to threaten the government (obviously does not have a good understanding of Zionism, just a stand in for the Jews)

- He endorsed Aryans as the superior race, needed more Lebensraum/living space in Germany, and would kick Jews out in order to do so in addition to shining the land lost in World War I
- Hitler knew how to change the opinion of the people through propaganda, knew weaknesses/gullibility of others, and thus, the Nazi Party was on the rise
- All of the central German political parties start out with many seats in Parliament, but once the Great Depression occurs and the Weimar Republic is on the down, Nazi and Communist Radical ways occur to boost the economic growth, but fascism ultimately more appealing because of nationalist concepts
- In 1933, the Nazi Party gains plurality of seats in the Reichstag/Parliament, and Hitler is appointed Chancellor of Germany in January 1933
- In February 1933, there is a fire in the Reichstag, possibly caused by Nazis but blamed on Communists
- Hitler then uses this to gain power → says that Germany should be alarmed as they are under attack, and only he can make the country better
- Hitler then proposes the Enabling Act, or act to take away Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution, saying that at a time of crisis, you don't have civil rights (freedom of speech, press, organize, etc.), and one person can take absolute power, and the act goes through and passes
- The Rise of The Third Reich (First- Holy Roman Empire, Second- Germany after Nationalist revolt) is capped by —
 - Hitler becoming the Führer/dictator
 - Disbanding all political parties and establishing Nazi Party as only Party
 - Repudiates/Refuses to associate or accept the Treaty of Versailles
 - Totalitarian/Fascist state created, terror occurs, repression, and no opposition to the state
 - women's roles clearly defined and limited → only used to birth next generation; boys in girls in predatory Nazi programs
 - Control of the Art- Hitler got rid of modern art and Jazz in order to purify German culture (see Pro-Hitler clay cartoon with MALE SCULPTOR)

- Hitler Propaganda- building up the country with strong men, Hitler→ godlike, Hitler youth with kids serving Führer
- Berlin Olympics of 1936—
 - Entire olympics glorified Hitler, hints to anti-semitism/racism hid from Berlin→ Germany could be more successful, no hints to anything
 - Germans did control the press, forced USA and other countries to incorporate Jesse Owens and other Blacks to display those who Hitler seemingly hated publicly
 - Hitler really tests the waters to see if the world will stop him, how much tolerance the world will have with what he's doing
 - Knows he wants to go to war at this point, has to jumpstart military for a couple of years in order to prepare for war

III. WORLD WAR II—1939-1945

A. Pre-War:

- Primary causes of World War II (MINT)→ Militarism, Imperialism, Nationalism, Totalitarianism
- All used by Axis Powers of Italy, Japan, and Germany in order to gain power/more land after restrictions of World War I
- Pre-War Axis Aggression—
 - Japan invades Manchuria, or Northeastern China
 - Italy invades Ethiopia, claiming a stake in Imperialism through only independent African country at the time
 - Germany sends troops to Rhineland, or land lost to France in Treaty of Versailles
- World's reaction to the regression—appeasement/hope that making concessions to dictators would satisfy them and prevent aggression in order to prevent war
- This reaction doesn't work, as Germany continues with the Anschluss afterwards to unite with Austria, takes piece of Czechoslovakia that Hitler annexed called Sudetenland

- France and Great Britain go to Germany to appease his demands, and Hitler says that this is it, Chamberlain (Great Britain Prime Minister) believed they had peace
- Nazis eventually knew they were ego tot war, so they made a Nazi-Soviet Non Aggression Pact in August 1939 to prevent a war with the Soviets and make only a one front war, would carve up Poland as a result

B. The War:

- Alliances
 - Axis Powers- Germany, Italy, Japan→ fought communism, preached totalitarianism, agreed not to interfere with other's efforts to expand
 - Allies- Great Britain, France, USA (joins in 1941), and Russia (joins in 1941)
- Invasion of Poland by Germans really starts the war in 1939, achieve this through a Blitzkrieg, or everything coming at the Poland at once, including both ai and land forces
- There is a lull in the action a bit after this, but hen Germany blitzkriegs France in April, 1940
 - France prepared on border with Germany/Maginat Line so Germany could not just come straight through the country, but Germany goes through Belgium in order to get there
 - Germany thus controls northern France, create puppet government called Vichy Government in Southern France
 - British do come to help French during battle, i.e.- the Miracle of Dunkirk, where Churchill gather all maritime (sea) soldiers and rescues all soldiers trapped in Dunkirk France
- Battle of Britain
 - England stands its own and doesn't surrender to germany due to strong army and air force
 - Prime Minister Winston Churchill known for being very strong in this dark time for England

- Churchill was very charismatic, “Blood, toil, tears, sweat” speech made to show that he is giving his best effort, shows how food he is at unifying the people, and doesn't blame the problem on anyone
- Hitler and Stalin lose trust in each other, and Hitler decides to make the first move, and invades the Soviet Union in a fight called Operation Barbarossa in June 1941
 - Largest invasion in al of warfare
 - Battle of Stalingrad→ Siege on the city of Stalingrad, don't give up, keep fighting, eventually win
 - Winter does the German troops in, not prepared to gift in the cold, so Russians win
 - USSR then helps the Allies and gives them another form tin addition to the U.S.
- Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941
 - Pearl Harbor—harbor in Hawaii, base of U.S. Air Force
 - Japan at the time ruled by military dictator/emperor named Hirohito
 - Germany wanted Japan to attack in order to keep US distracted from fighting them
 - Japan uses navy/military to attack Pearl Harbor
 - United States enters the war at this point against Japan, and shortly thereafter against Germany
- During this time, there were lots of fighting in Africa and the pacific, not our main focus
- 1944 D-Day/Normandy Invasion
 - Americans and British who are the last countries not under German control want to attack German, and the only way to achieve this was to get troops on European soil
 - They attack through the water to make this a very Amphibious battle, US/GB on the attack and offensive going into Europe by water and then land
 - Many Amphibious machines were used, kind of like Duck Tours Boat

- They mainly invaded Germanic France's border, won, set up way to attack and collapse on Germany along with USSR coming from the East==> massive offense occurring of Allied troops from both sides to close Germany in
- Yalta Conference- the Big Three (not to be confused with LeBron, D-Wade, and Bosh) of Joseph Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Winston Churchill meet at a conference to discuss what is going to happen after they will win the war (very likely at this point)
 - There is already some tension between US(/GB) and USSR, and have some disagreements of what to do with conquered lands from Germany (whether to make them democracies or part of the USSR)
 - These are the seeds that will lead to the eventual Cold War between the US and the USSR
- VE- Day
 - Troops eventually push into Germany
 - Hitler commits suicide on 4/30/45
 - Germans officially lose, surrender on May 8th
 - This day was known as Victory in Europe Day, or VE-Day
- War in Pacific
 - U.S. is still fighting even after German surrender— is on the Pacific "Theater" of the War, US being offensive wanting to end the war with Japan
 - U.S. jump from island to island in the Pacific in order to jumpstart a Japanese attack, eventually get to 2 islands near Japan named Okinawa and Iwo Jima
 - U.S. find it too costly to push marines into Japan, so they decider to use the atom bomb-> first on Hiroshima in August 6, 1945, and then on Nagasaki on august 9, 1945 in order for Japan to Surrender
 - Japan finally surrenders, and the U.S. can finally call themselves a dynasty after being #BackToBackWorldWarChamps



C. Map:

- A- England
- B- France
- C- Italy
- D- Mediterranean Sea
- E- Japan
- F- Soviet Union

