

# Final review

1. Which of the following choices has the civilization correctly matched with their writing system?
  - a. sumerians-cuneiform, Phoenicians- alphabet, egyptians-hieroglyphs
  - b. Sumerians-alphabet, phoenicians-hieroglyphs, egyptians-cuneiform
  - c. Sumerians-hieroglyphs, phoenicians-cuneiform, egyptians-alphabet
2. Confucius believed that social order, harmony and good government could be achieved if society was organized around 5 basic what?
3. This philosopher taught by persistent questioning. He eventually was put to death for questioning the govt.
4. What political system had it's foundations in Athens, Greece?

# Bellringer

- When Czar Nickolas was overthrown, what type of government was established in Russia?
- And when that government was overthrown what group took over the government in Russia?
- Who was their leader?
- When he died who was the new leader?



What happened Between the Wars?

Mrs. Rhinehart

# Problems in China

- Battle between beliefs:
  - Some felt China needed to modernize to catch up to world powers in Europe
  - Other feared change, they believed China's greatness lay in its traditional ways
- The group pushing for modernization, lead by Sun Yixian, succeeded in overthrowing the last emperor of the Qing Dynasty, and established a Republic.
- The Qing had ruled China since 1644



# Chinese Nationalism

- In 1912, Sun became president of the new Republic of China
- Sun hoped to create a modern govt. based on the “three principles of the people”:
  1. Nationalism
  2. Democracy
  3. Economic security for all Chinese
- He considered nationalism vital. He said, “Chinese people....do not have national spirit. Therefore even though we have four hundred million people gathered together in one China, in reality, they are just a heap of loose sand”

- He wanted an end to all foreign control of China.
  - He was unsuccessful and will give up his presidency shortly after his election.
- China's new leaders hoped to win the support of the Allies when they declared war on Germany but in the Treaty of Versailles China was not given that freedom. The parts of China that were controlled by Germany were handed over to Japan.

- Still upset, starving and under foreign control, a new leader Mao Zedong, emerges from the Chinese communist party.
- 1930-Civil war breaks about between communist supporters and nationalists.
- 1931-The Sino-Japanese breaks out between Japan and China over Manchuria.
  - Because the government prioritized the civil war, Japan was able to conquer most of northern China with little resistance.



# Japan

- During the 1920s, the Japanese government became more democratic.
  - In 1922, Japan signed an international treaty agreeing to respect China's borders.
- As long as Japan remained prosperous, the civilian government kept power. But when the Great Depression struck in 1929, many Japanese blamed the government.
- Emperors, in Japan, were considered gods and their authority should not be questioned.
  - Hirohito will be Japan's longest reigning emperor, ruling from 1926-1989





# Empire of the Rising Sun

- Military leaders gained support and soon won control of the country.
  - Unlike the Fascists in Europe, the militarists did not try to establish a new system of government.
  - They wanted to restore traditional control of the government to the military.
  - Instead of a forceful leader like Mussolini or Hitler, the militarists made the emperor the symbol of state power.
  - Like Hitler and Mussolini, Japan's militarists were extreme nationalists. They wanted to solve the country's economic problems through foreign expansion.
- The Japanese people call their islands the "Land of the Rising Sun" because it seems the sun rises from Japan, then spreads across the rest of Asia.

# Indian Nationalism



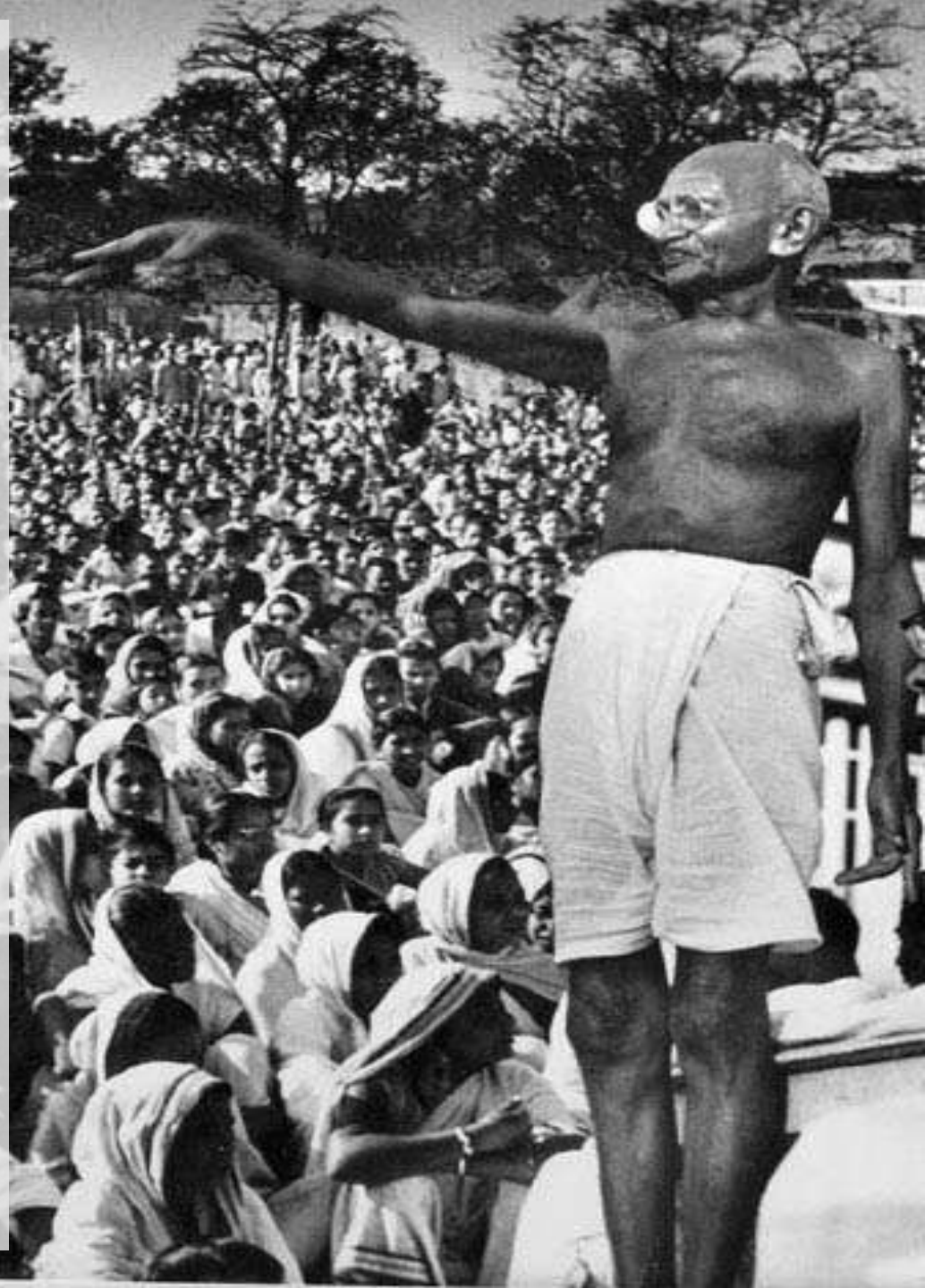
- Many upper-class Indians who attended British schools learned European views of nationalism and democracy.
  - They began to apply these political ideas to their own country.
- Until WWI, the vast majority of Indians had little interest in nationalism.

# Gandhi



- Mohandas K Gandhi emerged as the leader of the independence movement from Great Britain.
- Gandhi's strategy for battling injustice evolved from his deeply religious approach to political activity.
- His teachings blended ideas from all the major world religions.

- Gandhi used civil disobedience to weaken the British government's authority and economic power over India.
- Gandhi called on Indians to refuse to buy British goods, attend government schools, pay British taxes, or vote in elections.
- His civil disobedience took an economic toll on the British



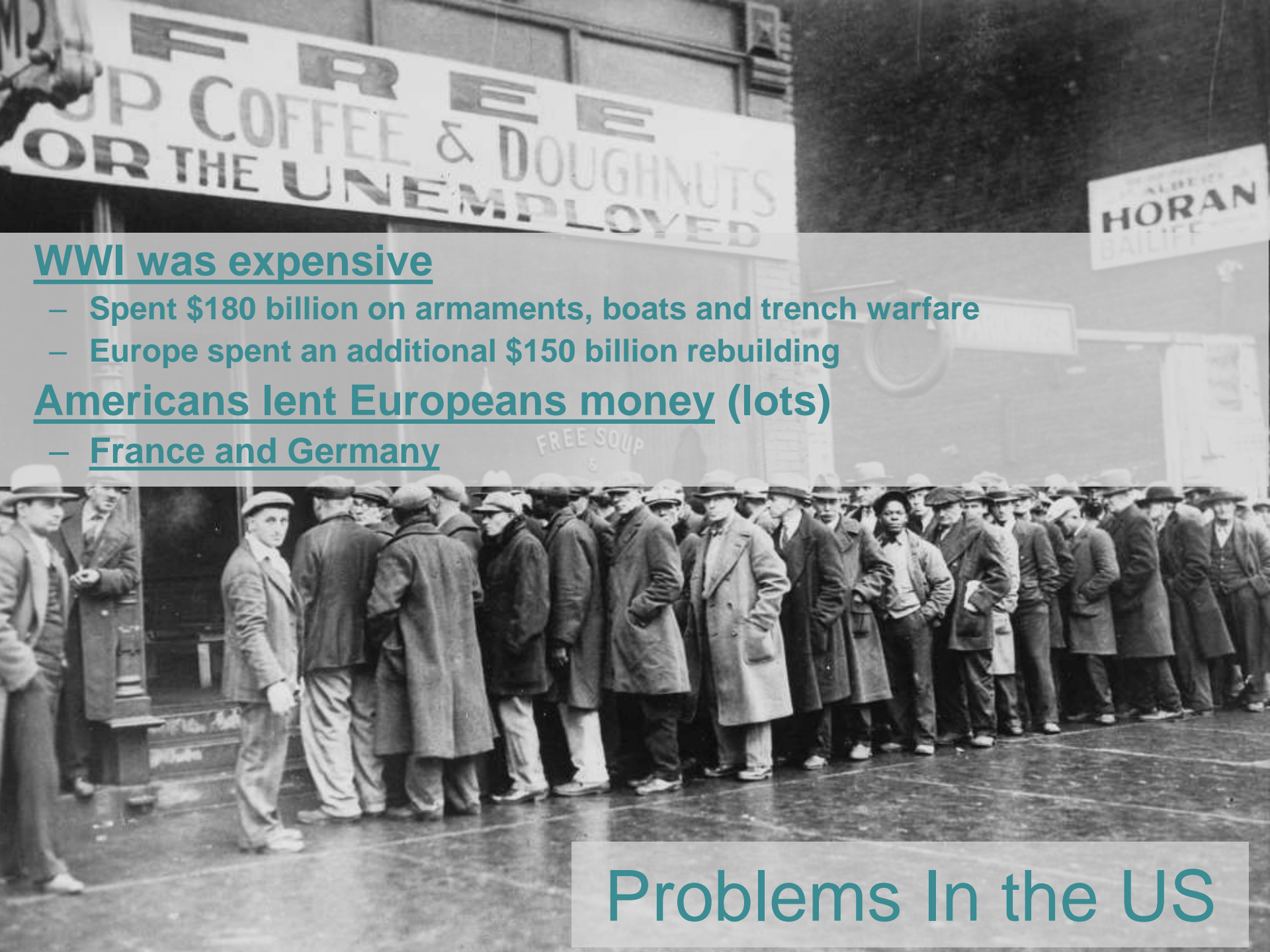


British law stated you could not buy salt from any other source but the govt.

– *They also had to pay salt taxes on the salt*

To show their opposition, Gandhi and his followers walked about 240 miles to the seacoast, there they began to make their own salt.

– *This is known as the Great Dandi March or Salt March*



## WWI was expensive

- Spent \$180 billion on armaments, boats and trench warfare
- Europe spent an additional \$150 billion rebuilding

## Americans lent Europeans money (lots)

- France and Germany

Problems In the US

# Great Depression

- US stock market crashed in Oct. 1929
- Escalates into an international crisis
  - American banks immediately stopped extending credit
  - Europe ran out of money it never really had in the first place
- The US and Germany were hit hardest
- In both countries 1/3 of the workforce was unemployed
- Solution in the US- Franklin Roosevelt (FDR) is elected President



# Bellringer

1. Who is Stalin?
2. What does the USSR stand for ?
3. What do you already know about Hitler?
4. From your reading yesterday, how are fascism and communism different?

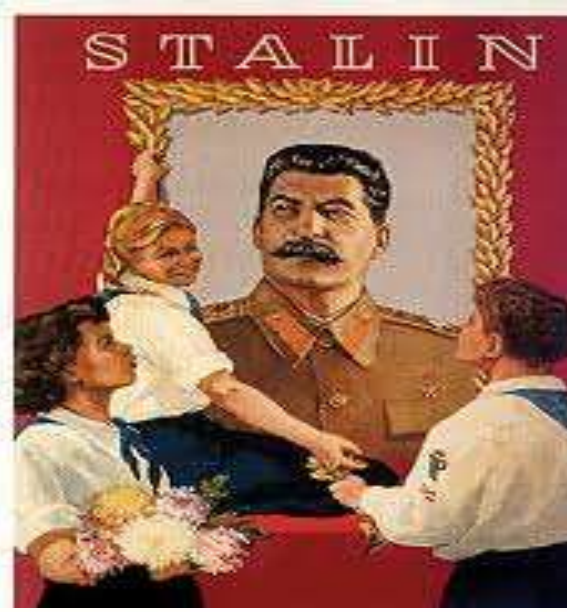


# Totalitarian Rule

- Totalitarianism describes a government that takes total control over every aspect of public and private life.
- Totalitarian leaders appear to provide a sense of security and to give a direction for the future.
- Totalitarianism challenges the highest values prized by Western democracies- reason, freedom, human dignity, and the worth of the individual.

# They devise methods of control and persuasion by.....

- The use of terror
- Indoctrination
- Propaganda
- Censorship
- Religious or ethnic persecution



# Fascism

- Main idea of Fascism is to destroy the will of the individual in favor of “ the people” (sound familiar?)
- A new militant political movement that emphasized loyalty to the state and obedience to its leaders
- Fascists wanted a unified society (as did the communists) BUT they WEREN'T concerned with eliminating private property or class distinctions (the principle aim of communism)
- Fascists pushed for another identity, one rooted in extreme nationalism, which often relied on racial identity.

# Fascist Italy

- As postwar economy failed to improve, Italy was demoralized.
- They elect Benito Mussolini to political power. He is a Fascist leader.
- He created the National Fascist Party in 1919
- The party paid squads known as 'Blackshirts', to fight socialist and communist organizations, an action that won over the loyalty of factory owners and landowners
- By 1926 Italy was transformed into a totalitarian fascist regime



# IL Duce

- Mussolini was now “Il Duce” or the leader of Italy
- He abolished democracy and outlawed all other political parties except Fascists.
  - He est. a secret police to jail his opponents
  - Government censored radio and TV
  - He outlawed strikes
- However Mussolini never had the total control achieved by Stalin in Russia or Hitler in Germany



# Rise of Hitler



- Germany was in economic crisis. (Why?)
- Mussolini's success influenced Germany in many ways
- Nazi's- National Socialist German Workers Party is est.
- During this period Adolf Hitler rose to power as head of the Nazi Party.
  - Hitler's Nazism inspired extreme nationalism and the dreams of renewed greatness for a depressed and divided country.
  - Hitler was convinced that the Aryan race was the most highly evolved race, and that inferior races such as Slavs and Jews, had "corrupted" the German race



# History of the Swastika



- The word *swastika*, or *Hakenkreuz* (Ger., hooked cross) comes from the Sanskrit *svastika*, which means “good fortune” or “well-being.”
- It has been around for over 5,000 years and to this day it is a sacred symbol in Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Odinism.
  - Famous archeologist Heinrich Schliemann discovered the hooked cross on the site of ancient Troy. He connected it with similar shapes found on pottery in Germany and speculated that it was a “significant religious symbol of our remote ancestors.”
  - It will soon become a symbol of “Aryan identity” and German nationalist pride.
- The Nazi party was not the only party to use the swastika in Germany. After World War I, a number of far-right nationalist movements adopted the swastika. As a symbol, it became associated with the idea of a racially “pure” state.





A. Hitler 1910.



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1. In 1933 Hitler began to rebuild the military (*what's wrong with this?*)
2. Hitler declared Germany was overcrowded and needed more living space.
  - *Other countries in Europe (such as Britain and France) chose not to object, fearing another war.*
3. Germany withdrawals from the League of Nations



LIFE

# Spain

- Spain had a parliamentary democracy in 1931
  - Which was falling apart under the Spanish monarchy
- In 1936 a group of army officers under the leadership of General Francisco Franco took control of large parts of Spain
  - A civil war ensues in Spain
- Germany and Italy supported Franco's troops called "nationalists"
- Although Franco was not a fascist, the Germans and Italians believed an end to democracy in Spain was Necessary (why?)



# Japan

- After defeating Russia and China, for the first time in its history, Japan has solidified itself as a major super power in Asia

November 25<sup>th</sup> Celebrates  
Anti-Communist Pact in Europe



On November 25<sup>th</sup> 1936 The Anti-Communist Pact an agreement between Japan and Germany was signed. In case of an attack by the Soviet Union against Germany or Japan, the two countries agreed to consult on what measures to take "to safeguard their common interests" the pact was designed to protect other European countries if Russia every got involved in the war.

In 1937 Japan invades China pillaging towns and cities as they made their way down the eastern shore to Nanking, the capital of The Republic of China.



This is known as the 'Rape of Nanking'- where in the city of Nanking nearly 300,000 Chinese were slaughtered in a matter of a few weeks by the Japanese. Eventually Japans war with China merges with events in Europe.



# Germany

- 1938 Hitler annexed Austria and moved to reclaim the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia.
- At the Munich Conference of 1938, which included Hitler, Mussolini and Prime Minister Chamberlain of England, Hitler was given Sudetenland, w/o the consent of Czech, in return for his promise to cease his expansionist activities.
  - This incredibly optimistic policy is known as **appeasement**.
- Chamberlain agreed to give Hitler what he wanted as a means of avoiding war. And he did stop expansion...for a year





# Germany and Russia

- Britain and France feared that Hitler would attack Poland.
  - Both countries declared they would defend Poland from German attack.
  - They attempted to get Stalin to join their alliance against Germany, but Stalin signed a separate pact with Germany.
- Hitler and Stalin signed a pact, the Nazi-Soviet Pact, and agreed that Germany would not invade the Soviet Union if the Soviets stayed out of Germany's military affairs.
  - They also determined that eastern Poland would be given to Germany and the remainder would be given to Russia.
- With a secure agreement that Russia would not attack, German forces marched into Poland.

# Invasion of Poland

- Sept 1, 1939- Germany bombards Western Poland by land and air.



- 2 days later Britain realized that all diplomacy had failed and declared war on Germany, and France reluctantly followed suit....WWII had begun!!

# Review for quiz tomorrow

1. What happened on 'Bloody Sunday'?
2. Who was the leader of the Bolshevik party?  
The Bolsheviks are also known as the \_\_\_\_\_ party.
3. What is the difference between Fascism and Communism?
4. USSR stands for?
5. Germany signed an anti-communist pact with which country?

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HISTORY

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