

# CHAPTER XXI OUTLINE

## I. Opening

### A. *The last veterans of World War I are dying.*

1. Disappointment that it wasn't the " \_\_\_\_\_ "
2. But now the major European states have ended centuries of hostility

### B. *The "Great War" (World War I) of 1914–1918 launched a new phase of world history.*

1. It was "a European civil war with a \_\_\_\_\_ "
2. Between 1914 and the end of WWII, Western Europe largely \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_
3. But Europe recovered surprisingly well between 1950 and 2000
  - a. But without its \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. And without its position as the core of \_\_\_\_\_

## II. *The First World War: European Civilization in Crisis, 1914–1918*

### A. *By 1900, Europeans, or people of European ancestry, controlled most other peoples of the world.*

### B. *An Accident Waiting to Happen*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ and Europe's rise to global ascendancy had sharpened traditional rivalries between European states
2. Both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ unified ca. 1870
  - a. Germany's unification in the context of the \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ (1870–1871) had embittered French-German relations
  - b. Rise of a powerful new Germany was a disruptive new element
3. By around 1900, the \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe was shaped by two rival alliances
  - a. Triple Alliance ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
  - b. Triple Entente ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
  - c. These alliances turned a minor incident into WWI
4. June 28, 1914: A Serbian nationalist assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne
  - a. Austria was determined to crush the \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Serbia had \_\_\_\_\_ (and \_\_\_\_\_ allies) behind it
  - c. General war broke out by August 1914
5. Factors that contributed to the outbreak and character of the war:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_

### C. *Legacies of the Great War*

1. Most had expected WWI to be a \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Germany was finally defeated November 1918
2. Became a war of \_\_\_\_\_ (“trench warfare”)
3. Became “total war”—each country’s whole population was mobilized
  - a. Enormous expansion of government authority
  - b. Massive propaganda campaigns to arouse citizens
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ replaced \_\_\_\_\_ in factories
  - d. Labor unions accepted sacrifices
4. The war left widespread disillusionment among intellectuals in its wake
  - a. Led to \_\_\_\_\_ values
  - b. led to questioning of the \_\_\_\_\_
5. Rearrangement of the \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Creation of independent \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Created new problems of \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Triggered the \_\_\_\_\_ (1917)
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ (1919) made the conditions that caused \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Germany lost its \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_% of its European territory
  - b. Germany was required to \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Germany suffered restriction of its \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Germany had to accept \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Germans resented the \_\_\_\_\_ immensely
7. Dissolution of the \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. The \_\_\_\_\_ genocide
  - b. Creation of new \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. British promises to both \_\_\_\_\_ created a new problem in Palestine
8. In Asia and Africa, many gained military skills and political awareness
  - a. Britain promised to start the process of \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ in return for war help
  - b. Japan was \_\_\_\_\_ by the war
  - c. Japan’s assumption of German privileges and territory in China inspired some Chinese to adopt Soviet-style communism
9. The United States appeared as a \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. U.S. manpower had been important in the \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. The United States became Europe’s creditor
  - c. Many Europeans were fascinated by Woodrow Wilson’s ideas

### ***III. Capitalism Unraveling: The Great Depression***

**A. The war loosened the hold of many traditional values in Europe.**

1. Enormous casualties promoted \_\_\_\_\_
2. Women increasingly won the \_\_\_\_\_
3. Flouting of sexual conventions
4. Rise of a new consumerism

**B. The Great Depression represented \_\_\_\_\_**

1. Suggested that Europe's economy was failing
2. Worries about industrial capitalism
  - a. It had generated individualist materialism
  - b. It had created enormous \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Its instability caused great anxiety
3. The Great Depression hit in \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Contracting stock prices wiped out paper fortunes
  - b. Many lost their \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. World trade dropped 62 percent within a few years; businesses contracted
  - d. Unemployment soared; \_\_\_\_\_% in \_\_\_\_\_ by 1932

**C. Causes of the Great Depression**

1. The American economy boomed in the 1920s
  - a. By the end of the decade, factories and farms produced \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Europe was impoverished by WWI and \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Europe was recovering and produced more of its own goods
2. Speculative stock market had driven stock prices up \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Worldwide empires made the Great Depression a worldwide problem.**

**E. The Depression was a major challenge to governments.**

1. Capitalist governments had thought that the economy would \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Soviet Union's economy had \_\_\_\_\_
3. In response, some states turned to "\_\_\_\_\_, " with greater regulation of the economy and more \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ (1933–1942) in the United States
  - a. Franklin Roosevelt's administration launched a complex series of reforms
  - b. Influenced by the British economist \_\_\_\_\_

- c. Roosevelt's public spending programs permanently changed the relationship between government, the private economy, and citizens
- d. Didn't work well: \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ coped the best with the Depression

#### ***IV. Democracy Denied: Comparing Italy, Germany, and Japan***

##### ***A. Democratic political ideals came under attack in the wake of World War I.***

- 1. The challenge of communism
- 2. In the 1920s and 1930s, authoritarian, nationalist, anti-Communist regimes were a more immediate problem to victors in WWI
- 3. Authoritarian states of \_\_\_\_\_ allied with each other by 1936–1937

##### ***B. The Fascist Alternative in Europe***

- 1. Few political ideologies known as \_\_\_\_\_ became important in much of Europe in period 1919–1945
  - a. Intensely \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Exalted action over reflection
  - c. Looked to \_\_\_\_\_ leadership
  - d. Against individualism, liberalism, feminism, parliamentary democracy, and communism
  - e. Determined to overthrow existing regimes
  - f. Conservative/reactionary: celebrated traditional values
- 2. Fascism appealed to \_\_\_\_\_ people in all social classes
  - a. Fascist movements grew thanks to the devastation of WWI
  - b. Appeared in many Western European lands
  - c. Became important in \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Achieved major power in \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Fascism first developed in \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Social tensions exacerbated by economic crisis
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ (1883–1945) put together a private army, the Black Shirts, to use violence as a political tool
  - c. Mussolini's movement took the ancient Roman *fasces* as symbol
  - d. Once in power, Mussolini built state power

##### ***C. Hitler and the Nazis***

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ fascism was more important than that of Italy
- 2. Took shape as the Nazi Party under \_\_\_\_\_ (1889–1945)
- 3. Many similarities to \_\_\_\_\_ fascism
- 4. Grew out of the collapse of the German imperial state after WWI
  - a. A new government, the \_\_\_\_\_, negotiated peace

- b. Traditional elites were disgraced
  - c. Creation of \_\_\_\_\_ that Germany had not really lost the war but had been betrayed by civilians (socialists, Communists, and Jews)
  - d. 1920s: vigilante groups (the \_\_\_\_\_) assassinated hundreds of supporters of the Weimar government
  - e. Widespread economic suffering: massive inflation in 1923, then the Great Depression
  - f. Everyone wanted decisive government action
  - g. The \_\_\_\_\_ (Nazi) Party won growing public support
5. The Nazis had only 2.6 percent of the vote in 1928; 37 percent in 1932
  6. As chancellor, Hitler suppressed all other political parties, arrested opponents, censored the press, and assumed police power
    - a. Successfully \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. By the late 1930s, had \_\_\_\_\_
    - c. Invoked rural and traditional values
  7. Used \_\_\_\_\_ as the ultimate \_\_\_\_\_ for the ills of society
    - a. Emphasis on a racial revolution
    - b. Jews were increasingly excluded from \_\_\_\_\_
  8. Celebration of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the German race
    - a. Hitler as \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. Rule by \_\_\_\_\_
  9. The rise of Nazism represents a \_\_\_\_\_ within the West
    - a. Highly selective use of earlier strands of European culture
    - b. Made use of modern science

#### ***D. Japanese Authoritarianism***

1. Japan was also a newcomer to “\_\_\_\_\_” status
2. Like Germany and Italy, moved to authoritarian government and territorial expansion
3. Important differences:
  - a. Japan played only a minimal role in WWI
  - b. At \_\_\_\_\_, Japan was an equal participant on the winning side
4. 1920s: Japan was apparently moving toward \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Expansion of education
  - b. Creation of an urban consumer society
  - c. Greater individual freedoms, including for women
  - d. Lower-class movements worked for greater equality
5. Elite reaction
6. The Great Depression hit Japan hard
  - a. Led many to doubt that parliamentary democracy and capitalism could

- help resolve “national emergency”
- b. Development of Radical Nationalism (the Revolutionary Right)
- 7. Shift in Japanese public life in the 1930s
  - a. Major government posts went to prominent bureaucrats or military figures, not to party leaders
  - b. The \_\_\_\_\_ became more dominant
  - c. Free expression was increasingly limited
  - d. The government adopted many themes from the Radical Right
  - e. \_\_\_\_\_ pulled Japan out of Depression rapidly
  - f. Increasing government oversight of economic matters
- 8. Japan was \_\_\_\_\_ than Germany or Italy

## V. A Second World War

### A. World War II was even more global than World War I.

1. Independent origins in Asia and Europe
2. Dissatisfied states in both continents wanted to rearrange international relations

### B. The Road to War in Asia

1. Japanese imperial ambitions rose in the 1920s and 1930s
2. Japan had acquired influence in Manchuria after the \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. 1931: Japanese military units seized control of Manchuria
  - b. Western criticism led Japan to withdraw from League of Nations
  - c. By 1936, Japan was more \_\_\_\_\_ with Germany/Italy
3. 1937: major attack on the Chinese heartland started \_\_\_\_\_
4. International opinion was against Japan; the Japanese felt threatened
  - a. Growing belief that Western racism was in the way of Japan being accepted as an \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Japan was heavily dependent on \_\_\_\_\_, especially from the United States
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ controlled the resources of S.E. Asia
5. 1940–1941: Japan launched conquest of \_\_\_\_\_ (Indochina, Malaya, Burma, Indonesia, and the Philippines)
  - a. Presented themselves as liberators of their fellow Asians
  - b. The reality was \_\_\_\_\_ by the Japanese
  - c. December 1941: \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ joined the Asian and European theaters of war into a single global struggle

### C. The Road to War in Europe

1. Nazis promised to rectify the \_\_\_\_\_
2. At first, \_\_\_\_\_ were unwilling to

confront German aggression

3. War was perhaps actually desired by the Nazi leadership
  - a. Hitler stressed the need for “\_\_\_\_\_” in Eastern Europe
  - b. Began \_\_\_\_\_ in 1935
  - c. 1938: annexation of \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. 1939: attack on \_\_\_\_\_ — \_\_\_\_\_ WWII in Europe
4. Germany quickly gained control of most of Europe
  - a. Rapid defeat of \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Air war against \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Invasion of the \_\_\_\_\_
5. Germany’s new tactic of blitzkrieg was initially \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. But was stopped by Soviet counterattack in \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Germans were finally defeated in \_\_\_\_\_

#### ***D. World War II: The Outcomes of Global Conflict***

1. An estimated \_\_\_\_\_ died in WWII
  - a. More than half the casualties were \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. The line between civilian and military targets was blurred
2. The USSR suffered more than \_\_\_\_\_ of the total number of deaths
3. China also suffered massive attacks against civilians
  - a. In many villages, \_\_\_\_\_
  - b., The Rape of Nanjing (1937–1938): \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese civilians were killed; countless \_\_\_\_\_
4. Bombing raids on Britain, Japan, and Germany showed the new attitude toward \_\_\_\_\_
5. Governments’ mobilization of economies, people, and propaganda reached further than ever
6. The Holocaust: some \_\_\_\_\_ were killed in genocide
7. WWII left Europe impoverished, with its industrial infrastructure in ruins and millions of people homeless or displaced
8. Weakened Europe could not hold onto its \_\_\_\_\_ colonies
9. WWII \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the communist world
  - a. Soviet victory over Germany gave new credibility to the communist regime
  - b. Soviet authorities played up a virtual cult of WWII
  - c. Communist parties took power across \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Communist takeover of \_\_\_\_\_ by 1949
10. Growing internationalism
  - a. Creation of the \_\_\_\_\_ (1945) as a means for peaceful conflict resolution

- b. Establishment of the \_\_\_\_\_ and International Monetary Fund (1945)
11. The new dominance of the United States as a \_\_\_\_\_

## **VI. The Recovery of Europe**

### **A. Europe recovered in the second half of the twentieth century.**

1. Rebuilt industrial economies and revived democratic systems
2. The United States assumed a \_\_\_\_\_ within Western civilization and in the world at large

### **B. How Europe recovered:**

1. Industrial societies are very \_\_\_\_\_
2. The major states of Western Europe integrated their recovering economies
3. An extension of European civilization existed: \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. The \_\_\_\_\_ was a reservoir of resources for the whole West
  - b. By 1945, the center of gravity of Western civ. was the \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. The United States was the only major country not \_\_\_\_\_ by WWII
  - d. By 1945, the United States accounted for \_\_\_\_\_% of all world production
4. The United States took the initiative to rebuild Europe: \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Magnificently successful
  - b. Required the European recipients to cooperate with each other
  - c. 1951: creation of the European Coal and Steel Community
  - d. 1957: creation of the European Economic Community (Common Market)
  - e. 1994: transformation of EEC into the European Union
  - f. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ against the Soviet threat

### **C. Japan underwent a parallel recovery process.**

1. U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ between 1945 and 1952
2. Remarkable economic growth for two decades after WWII
3. Japan depended on the United States for \_\_\_\_\_ since it was \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

## **VII. Reflections: War and Remembrance: Learning from History**

### **A. Santayana said: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."**

1. But most historians are cautious about drawing particular lessons from the past
2. History is complex enough to allow different people to learn different lessons

### **B. Historians are skeptical of the notion that "\_\_\_\_\_."**

### **C. The wars of the twentieth century led to unexpected consequences.**



## Key Terms

**blitzkrieg:** German term meaning “lightning war,” used to describe Germany’s novel military tactics in World War II, which involved the rapid movement of infantry, tanks, and airpower over large areas. (*pron.* BLITS-kreeg)

**European Economic Community:** The EEC (also known as the Common Market) was an alliance formed by Italy, France, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg in 1957 and dedicated to developing common trade policies and reduced tariffs; it gradually developed into the European Union.

**European Union:** The final step in a series of arrangements to increase cooperation between European states in the wake of World War II; the EU was formally established in 1994, and twelve of its members adopted a common currency in 2002.

**fascism:** Political ideology marked by its intense nationalism and authoritarianism; its name is derived from the fasces that were the symbol of magistrates in ancient Rome. (*pron.* FASH-iz-uhm)

**flappers:** Young middle-class women who emerged as a new form of social expression after World War I, flouting conventions and advocating a more open sexuality.

**Fourteen Points:** Plan of U.S. president Woodrow Wilson to establish lasting peace at the end of World War I; although Wilson’s views were popular in Europe, his vision largely failed.

**Franco-Prussian War:** German war with France (1870–1871) that ended with the defeat of France and the unification of Germany into a single state under Prussian rule.

**Franz Ferdinand, Archduke:** Heir to the Austrian throne whose assassination by a Serbian nationalist on June 28, 1914, was the spark that ignited World War I.

**Great Depression:** Worldwide economic depression that began in 1929 with the New York stock market crash and continued in many areas until the outbreak of World War II.

**Great War:** Name originally given to the First World War (1914–1918).

**Hitler, Adolf:** Leader of the German Nazi Party (1889–1945) and Germany’s head of state from 1933 until his death.

**Holocaust:** Name commonly used for the Nazi genocide of Jews and other “undesirables” in German society; Jews themselves prefer the term Shoah, which means “catastrophe,” rather than Holocaust (“offering” or “sacrifice”).

**Kristallnacht:** Literally, “crystal night”; name given to the night of November 9, 1938, when Nazi-led gangs smashed and looted Jewish shops throughout Germany. (*pron.* kris-TAHL-nakht)

**League of Nations:** International peacekeeping organization created after World War I; first proposed by U.S. president Woodrow Wilson as part of his Fourteen Points.

**Manchukuo:** Japanese puppet state established in Manchuria in 1931. (*pron.* man-CHEW-coo-oh)

**Marshall Plan:** Huge U.S. government initiative to aid in the post–World War II restoration of Europe that was masterminded by U.S. secretary of state George Marshall and put into effect in 1947.

**Mussolini, Benito:** Charismatic leader of the Italian fascist party (1883–1945) who came to power in 1922. (*pron.* ben-EE-toe moos-oh-LEE-nee)

**Nanjing, Rape of:** The Japanese army’s systematic killing, mutilation, and rape of the Chinese civilian population of Nanjing in 1938. (*pron.* nahn-JING)

**NATO:** The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a military and political alliance founded in 1949 that committed the United States to the defense of Europe in the event of Soviet aggression.

**Nazi Germany:** Germany as ruled by Hitler and the Nazi Party from 1933 to 1945, a fascist state dedicated to extreme nationalism, territorial expansion, and the purification of the German state.

**Nazi Party:** Properly known as the National Socialist Democratic Workers’ Party, the Nazi party was founded in Germany shortly after World War I and advocated a strongly authoritarian and nationalist regime based on notions of racial superiority.

**New Deal:** A series of reforms enacted by the Franklin Roosevelt administration between 1933 and 1942 with the goal of ending the Great Depression.

**Nuremberg Laws:** Series of laws passed by the Nazi-dominated German parliament in 1935 that forbade sexual relations between Jews and other Germans and mandated that Jews identify themselves in public by wearing the Star of David.

**Revolutionary Right (Japan):** Also known as Radical Nationalism, this was a movement in Japanese political life ca. 1930–1945 that was marked by extreme nationalism, a commitment to elite leadership focused around the emperor, and dedication to foreign expansion.

**total war:** War that requires each country involved to mobilize its entire population in the effort to defeat the enemy.

**Treaty of Versailles:** 1919 treaty that officially ended World War I; the immense penalties it placed on Germany are regarded as one of the causes of World War II. (*pron.* vare-SIGH)

**Triple Alliance:** An alliance consisting of Germany, Austria, and Italy that was one of the two rival European alliances on the eve of World War I.

**Triple Entente:** An alliance consisting of Russia, France, and Britain that was one of the two rival European alliances on the eve of World War I.

**United Nations:** International peacekeeping organization and forum for international opinion, established in 1945.

**Weimar Republic:** The weak government that replaced the German imperial state at the end of World War I; its failure to take strong action against war reparations and the Great Depression provided an opportunity for the Nazi Party’s rise to power. (*pron.* VIE-mahr)

**Wilson, Woodrow:** President of the United States from 1913 to 1921 who was especially noted for his idealistic approach to the end of World War I, which included advocacy of his Fourteen Points intended to regulate future international dealings and a League of Nations to enforce a new international order. Although his vision largely failed, Wilson was widely respected for his views.

**World War I:** The “Great War” (1914–1918), in essence a European civil war with global implications that was marked by massive casualties, the expansion of offensive military technology beyond tactics and means of defense, and a great deal of disillusionment with the whole idea of “progress.”

**World War II in Asia:** A struggle essentially to halt Japanese imperial expansion in Asia, fought by the Japanese against primarily Chinese and American foes.

**World War II in Europe:** A struggle essentially to halt German imperial expansion in Europe, fought by a coalition of allies that included Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States.

**zaibatsu:** The huge industrial enterprises that dominated the Japanese economy in the period leading up to World War II. (*pron.* zye-BOT-soo)

## Margin Review Questions

1. *What aspects of Europe’s nineteenth-century history contributed to the First World War?*



8. *How did World War II differ from World War I?*

9. *How was Europe able to recover from the devastation of war?*

## Big Picture Questions

1. What explains the disasters that befell Europe in the first half of the twentieth century?

2. In what ways were the world wars a motor for change in the history of the twentieth century?

3. To what extent were the two world wars distinct and different conflicts, and in what ways were they related to each other? In particular, how did the First World War and its aftermath lay the foundations for World War II?

4. In what ways did Europe's internal conflicts between 1914 and 1945 have global implications?