The World Between the Wars: Revolutions, Depression, and Authoritarian Response (1910–1939)
Decolonization: Dream and Reality
Visual Source Documents 4–6

Document 4

Document 5

Document 6

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Why Did Revolution Occur in Russia in March 1917?

- Czars had made some reforms, but too few to ease the nation’s tensions.
  - Alexander I created a Duma, or legislature, to give more power to the nobles and freed the serfs.
  - After his assassination, Alexander II, disbanded the Duma.
  - Nicholas II once again formed the Duma, but disbanded it when they began to criticize the monarchy.

- Much of the majority peasant population endured stark poverty.
- Revolutionaries worked to hatch radical plots.
- World War I was producing disasters on the battlefield for the Russian army, and food and fuel shortages on the home front.
- Rasputin’s influence in domestic affairs weakened confidence in the government.
Why Did Lenin and the Bolsheviks Launch the November Revolution?

Lenin adapted Marxist ideas to fit Russian conditions. He called for an elite group to lead the revolution and set up a “dictatorship of the proletariat.”

Conditions were ripe for Lenin and the Bolsheviks to make their move:

- The provisional government continued the war effort and failed to deal with land reform.
- In the summer of 1917, the government launched a disastrous offensive against Germany.
- The army was in terrible shape and growing numbers of troops mutinied.
- Peasants seized land and drove off fearful landlords.
How did the Communists defeat their opponents in Russia’s civil war?

- Lenin quickly made peace with Germany so that the Communists could focus all their energy on defeating enemies at home.

- The Communists adopted a policy called “war communism.” They took over banks, mines, factories, and railroads, took control of food produced by peasants, and drafted peasant laborers into military or factory work.

- Trotsky turned the Red Army into an effective fighting force.

- When the Allies intervened to support the Whites, the Communists appealed to nationalism and urged Russians to drive out the foreigners.
Trotsky with troops at the Polish front, 1919.
# Turning Points in Russia, 1914–1921

**1914 August**  
World War I begins.

**1917 March**  
Revolution forces the czar to abdicate.  
A provisional government is formed run by Duma.

**April**  
Lenin returns to Russia.

**July**  
Russians suffer more than 50,000 casualties in battle against German and Austro-Hungarian forces.

**November**  
A second revolution results in Bolshevik takeover of government.

**December**  
Bolshevik government seeks peace with Germany.

**1918 March**  
Russia signs treaty of Brest-Litovsk, losing a large amount of territory.

**July**  
Civil war between the Reds and Whites begins.  
The czar and his family are executed.

**August**  
British, American, Japanese, and other foreign forces intervene in Russia.

**1921 March**  
Communist government is victorious. Only sporadic fighting continues.
The Communist State Under Lenin

The Communists produced a new constitution that:

- set up an elected legislature, later called the Supreme Soviet
- gave all citizens over 18 the right to vote
- placed all political power, resources, and means of production in the hands of the workers and peasants

The new government united much of the old Russian empire in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), or Soviet Union.

Lenin adopted the New Economic Policy, or NEP.

- It allowed some capitalist ventures.
- The state kept control of banks, foreign trade, and large industries. Small businesses were allowed to reopen for private profit.
Soviet Union, 1917–1938
Stalin’s Five-Year Plans

Once in power, Stalin set out to make the Soviet Union a modern industrial power. He put into place several “five-year plans” aimed at building heavy industry, improving transportation, and increasing farm output.

- Stalin brought all economic activity under government control. The Soviet Union developed a command economy, in which government officials made all basic economic decisions.

- Stalin also brought agriculture under government control. He forced peasants to give up their land and live on either state-owned farms or collectives, large farms owned and operated by peasants as a group.

- Overall, standards of living remained poor. Wages were low, and consumer goods were scarce.
The Great Purge

Stalin harbored obsessive fears that rival party leaders were plotting against him. In 1934, he launched the Great Purge.

- At least four million people were purged during the Stalin years.
- The purges increased Stalin’s power.
- The victims of the purges included most of the nation’s military leadership. This loss of military leadership would weigh heavily on Stalin in 1941, when Germany invaded the Soviet Union.

Joseph Stalin
1st General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union
In office
3 April 1922 – 5 March 1953
Between 1917 and 1939, the Soviet Union pursued two very different goals in foreign policy.

As Communists, both Lenin and Stalin wanted to bring about the worldwide revolution that Marx had predicted.

- Lenin formed the Communist International, or Comintern, which aided revolutionary groups around the world.

As Russians, they wanted to guarantee their nation’s security by winning the support of other countries.

- The Soviet Union sought to join the League of Nations.

The Comintern’s propaganda against capitalism made western powers highly suspicious of the Soviet Union.
Stalin turned the Soviet Union into a **totalitarian state**. In this form of government, a one-party dictatorship attempts to regulate every aspect of the lives of its citizens.

- To ensure obedience, Stalin used secret police, censorship, violent purges, and terror.
- The party bombarded the public with relentless propaganda.
- The Communists replaced religion with their own ideology.

Nikolai Yezhov, the young man walking with Stalin in the top photo from the 1930s, was shot in 1940. Following his death, Yezhov was edited out of the photo by Soviet censors. Such retouching was a common occurrence during Stalin's rule.
Eufrosinia Antonovna Kersnovskaya (January 8, 1908 – March 8, 1994) was a Russian woman who spent 12 years in Gulag camps and wrote her memoirs in 12 notebooks, 2,200,000 characters, accompanied with 680 pictures.

She wrote 3 copies of the work. In 1968 her friends typed samizdat copies, repeating the pictures on the back sides of the sheets. Excerpts from the work were first published in Ogonyok and Znamya magazines in 1990, as well as in The Observer (June 1990). After that, German and French publications followed. Finally, in 2001 the complete text, in 6 volumes, was published in Russia.
Entering Gulag (a leaf from Eufrosinia Kersnovskaya's notebook)
Changes in Soviet Society

The Communists transformed Russian life.

- They created a society where a few elite groups emerged as a new ruling class.

- The state provided free education, free medical care, day care for children, inexpensive housing, and public recreation.

- Women were granted equality under the law.
State Control and the Arts

Stalin forced artists and writers to conform to a style called **socialist realism**. Its goal was to boost socialism by showing Soviet life in a positive light.

Socialist realism often glorifies the roles of the poor.

Government controlled what books were published, what music was heard, and which works of art were displayed.

Writers, artists, and composers faced government persecution.
Decolonization: Dream and Reality
Written Source Document 1

From Jawaharlal Nehru’s 1956 speech

“We are now engaged in a gigantic and exciting task of achieving rapid and large-scale economic development of our country. Such development, in an ancient and underdeveloped country such as India, is only possible with purposive planning.”

- Do you think it is always a good idea for newly independent nations to set a goal of achieving “rapid and large scale” development? Why or why not?

- What do you think a nation would need in order to be able to engage in “purposive planning” in an effective and fair way?
Causes of the Mexican Revolution

- Most Mexicans were peasants who lived in desperate poverty.
- Factory workers and miners earning meager wages were restless and angry.
- Middle-class liberals, who embraced democracy, opposed the lengthy Porfirio Díaz dictatorship, which had lasted for 35 years by 1910.
- A liberal reformer, Francisco Madero, encouraged revolt.
A Complex Upheaval

- Francisco Madero demanded elections in 1910 and in 1911 Díaz resigned.
- Madero served as president for only two years before being murdered.
- A power struggle ensued, during which Francisco “Pancho” Villa, fighting for personal power in the north, won the loyalty of his followers.
- In the south, Emiliano Zapata led a peasant revolt. His followers were called Zapatistas.
- Fighting flared across the country for the next decade.
Reforms in Mexico

In 1917, voters elected Venustiano Carranza, a conservative, president of Mexico. That same year a new constitution, which is still in force today, was approved.

The Constitution of 1917:
- permitted the breakup of large estates
- placed restrictions on foreigners owning land
- allowed nationalization of natural resources
- made church land “the property of the nation”
- set a minimum wage
- protected workers’ right to strike
- gave some protections to women

In the 1920s, the government also:
- helped some Indian communities regain lands that had been taken from them
- launched a massive effort to combat illiteracy
How Did Nationalism Affect Mexico?

A tide of economic nationalism, or emphasis on domestic control of the economy, swept through Mexico and other Latin American countries.

- Local entrepreneurs set up factories to produce goods.
- The government nationalized resources and took over foreign-owned industries.

In Mexico and in other Latin American countries, writers, artists, and thinkers began to reject European influences. Instead, they took pride in their own culture. Pride in one’s own culture is called cultural nationalism.

- A revival of mural painting, a major art form of the Aztecs, took place. Muralists like Diego Rivera, José Clemente Orozco, and David Alfaro Siqueiros created magnificent works.
Mural Market in Tlalelolco by Diego Rivera
The Good Neighbor Policy

The United States played the role of “international policeman,” intervening to restore order when it felt its interests were threatened. This included sending troops to Latin American countries to protect American interests.

These actions stirred up anti-American feelings among Latin Americans.

In the 1930s, President Franklin Roosevelt pledged to follow the Good Neighbor Policy. The United States withdrew troops stationed in Haiti and Nicaragua. It also lifted the Platt Amendment, which had limited Cuban independence.
Decolonization: Dream and Reality

From the 2007 article on Robert Mugabe

“In 2000, President Mugabe’s government confiscated the land of the country’s remaining white farmers and, in the name of justice and decolonization, gave it to his friends and political supporters, most of whom knew little about agriculture.”

- Is it understandable that people in a former colony might want to confiscate land from the settlers who once controlled that colony? Why or why not?

- Whether right or wrong, do you think that policies such as these are effective in any way? Why or why not?
Sun Yixian, “father” of the Chinese Revolution, noted that “In comparison with other nations we [China] have the greatest population and the oldest culture, of 4,000 years’ duration . . . [and yet China was] . . . the poorest and weakest state in the world.”

As the new Chinese republic took shape, nationalists like Sun Yixian set about “catching up and surpassing the powers, east and west.”

In 1911 the Qing dynasty collapsed.

In 1912, when Sun Yixian had made little progress in restoring order, he stepped down as president in favor of a powerful general, Yuan Shikai.
Challenges to the Chinese Republic

- When **Yuan Shikai** tried to make himself emperor, the military objected, and opposition divided the nation.

- In the provinces, warlords seized power.

- During the upheaval, foreign powers were able to increase their influence over Chinese affairs.

- Student protests set off a cultural and intellectual ferment known as the **May Fourth Movement**.
  - Chinese reformers wanted to learn from the West and use that knowledge to end Western dominance.
  - They rejected traditional Confucianism and turned to western science, democracy, and nationalism.
  - Women played a key role to end arranged marriages, foot-binding, and seclusion within the home.

- Some Chinese turned to the revolutionary ideas of Marx & Lenin.
May Fourth Movement in 1919
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sun Yixian</th>
<th>Jiang Jieshi</th>
<th>Mao Zedong</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With his Guomindang, or Nationalist party, established a government in South China.</td>
<td>Took over the Guomindang after Sun’s death and saw communism and democracy as threats. Led the Guomindang in a series of “extermination campaigns” against the Communists. This led to 22 years of bitter civil war.</td>
<td>In 1934, Mao and 100,000 followers fled over 6,000 miles in the Long March. Only 20,000 survived, but it inspired recruits to follow Mao. Revolutionary of peasant origins. Believed the Communists should seek support among the large peasant masses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Civil War in China, 1925 – 1935
Japanese Invasion

- In 1931, Japan invaded Manchuria, adding it to the growing Japanese empire.
- In the face of Japanese aggression, Jiang was forced to form a united front with the Communists against Japan.
- In 1937, Japanese troops attacked again, overrunning eastern China, including Beijing and Guangzhou.
- Jiang retreated to the interior and set up his capital at Chongqing.
- Japanese troops marched into Nanjing.
- After the city’s surrender, the Japanese killed hundreds of thousands of soldiers and civilians in what came to be known as the “rape of Nanjing.”
Soldiers from the Imperial Japanese Army enter Nanking in January 1938
During the 1920s, Japan moved toward greater democracy:

- **Hirohito** became emperor in 1926, but in practice he merely approved the policies of his ministers.
- Political parties grew stronger.
- Elected members of the **Diet** — the Japanese parliament — exerted their power.
- All adult men won the right to vote.
- Western ideas about women’s rights had brought few changes.
- Japan signed agreement with western powers to limit the size of its navy.
- The government reduced military spending.

**Hirohito (1901 – 1989) 124th Emperor of Japan, by tradition, he was a living god and nation’s supreme authority**
Serious Problems

Behind the seeming well-being, Japan faced some grave problems.

- The economy grew more slowly in the 1920s than at any time since Japan modernized.
- Rural peasants enjoyed none of the prosperity of city dwellers.
- Factory workers earning low wages were attracted to the socialist ideas of Marx and Lenin.
- Members of the younger generation were in revolt against tradition.
- Tension between the government and the military simmered below the surface.
The Nationalist Reaction

In 1929, the Great Depression rippled across the Pacific, striking Japan with devastating force.

- Economic disaster fed the discontent of the leading military officials and ultranationalists, or extreme nationalists. They condemned politicians for agreeing to western demands to stop overseas expansion.

- Japanese nationalists were further outraged by racial policies in the United States, Canada, and Australia that shut out Japanese immigrants.

- As the economic crisis worsened, nationalists demanded renewed expansion.

- In 1931, a group of Japanese army officers provoked an incident that would provide an excuse to seize Manchuria from China.
How Did Militarists Use Their Power?

By the early 1930s, ultranationalists were winning popular support for foreign conquests and a tough stand against western powers.

Civilian government survived, but by 1937 it had been forced to accept military domination. To please the ultranationalists, it:

- cracked down on socialists
- ended most democratic freedoms
- revived ancient warrior values
- built a cult around the emperor
- focused on spreading the nationalist message in schools
- renewed efforts at expansion
“With the influx of European and American culture into this country, . . . Individualism, liberalism, utilitarianism, and materialism began to assert themselves, with the result that the traditional character of the country was much impaired and the virtuous habits and customs bequeathed by our ancestors were affected unfavorably.”

-- from *The Way of Subjects*, quoted in *Human Record: Sources of Global History* (Andrea)

What is the meaning of this quote and what are the consequences of this viewpoint?
The Totalitarian Temptation
Visual Source Documents 1 & 2

Document 1

Document 2
Postwar Europe faced grave problems:

- Returning veterans needed jobs.
- War-ravaged lands needed to be rebuilt.
- Many nations owed huge debts because they had borrowed heavily to pay for the war.
- Economic problems fed social unrest and made radical ideas more popular.
- The peace settlements dissatisfied many Europeans, especially in Germany and Eastern Europe.
- Europe lacked strong leaders just when they were most needed.
### The Great Depression

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long-Term Causes</th>
<th>Immediate Causes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Worldwide interrelationship of governments and economies</td>
<td>New York stock market crash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huge war debts</td>
<td>Farmers unable to repay loans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American loans to Europe</td>
<td>Banks demand repayment of loans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widespread use of credit</td>
<td>American loans to other countries dry up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overproduction of goods</td>
<td>Without capital, businesses and factories fail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial wages rise as farm earnings fall</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immediate Effects</th>
<th>Long-Term Effects</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vast unemployment and misery</td>
<td>Rise of fascism and Nazism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective tariffs imposed</td>
<td>Governments experiment with social programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of faith in capitalism and democracy</td>
<td>People blame scapegoats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authoritarian leaders emerge</td>
<td>World War II begins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
International Unemployment Rates During the Depression

UNEMPLOYMENT, 1928–1938

Year

1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938

Percentage of Work Force

35

30

25

20

15

10

5

United States

Great Britain

Germany

Sources: European Historical Statistics and Historical Statistics of the United States

“Diligent young man seeks work”
Army feeds the poor, 1931 in Berlin
Blood Libel

The blood libel is a false accusation that Jews sacrifice Christian children either to use the blood for various "medicinal" purposes or to prepare Passover Matzoth (unleavened bread) or for vengeance and mock crucifixions.

Blood Libel illustration in the Nazi Newspaper Westdeutchen Beobachter of Cologne, published by Robert Ley - the most popular newspaper in Western Germany in the early years of Nazism.
Britain and France in the Postwar Era

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BRITAIN</th>
<th>FRANCE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Great Depression intensified existing economic problems.</td>
<td>The French economy recovered fairly quickly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain set up a coalition government made up of leaders from all three major parties.</td>
<td>Many political parties competed for power and France was ruled by a series of coalition governments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The government provided some unemployment benefits.</td>
<td>France created the Maginot Line to secure its borders against Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British leaders wanted to relax the Versailles treaty’s harsh treatment of Germany.</td>
<td>The government strengthened the military and sought alliances with other countries, including the Soviet Union.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The United States in the Postwar Era

- The country emerged from World War I in excellent shape.
- The United States stayed out of the League of Nations. However, the nation took a leading role in international diplomacy during the 1920s.
- During a “Red Scare” in 1919 and 1920, police rounded up suspected foreign-born radicals and expelled a number of them from the United States.
- Congress passed laws limiting immigration from Europe.
- The 1929 stock market crash shattered American prosperity.
- President Franklin Roosevelt introduced the New Deal, a massive package of economic and social programs, to help combat the Great Depression.
**New Views of the Universe**

New ideas and scientific discoveries challenged long-held ideas about the nature of the world.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RADIOACTIVITY</th>
<th>RELATIVITY</th>
<th>PSYCHOLOGY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Marie Curie** and other scientists experimented with radioactivity. They found that:  
  atoms of certain elements release charged particles.  
  radioactivity could change atoms of one element into atoms of another.  | **Albert Einstein** advanced his theories of relativity:  
  Measurements of space and time are not absolute.  | **Sigmund Freud** suggested that the subconscious mind drives much human behavior.  
  Freud pioneered **psychoanalysis**, a method of studying how the mind works and treating mental disorders. |
Artistic and Literary Trends: Art

In the early 1900s, many western artists rejected traditional styles.

Instead of trying to reproduce the real world, they explored other dimensions of color, line, and shape.

Cubism, abstract art, and surrealism were some of the styles that developed.

Henri Matisse, *The Yellow Curtain*, 1915. With his Fauvist color and drawing Matisse comes very close to pure abstraction.

Artistic and Literary Trends: Architecture

- Architects rejected classical traditions and developed new styles to match an industrial, urbanized world.

- The Bauhaus school blended science and technology with design.

- Frank Lloyd Wright’s work reflected the belief that the function of a building should determine its form.
Artistic and Literary Trends: Literature

- Writers exposed the grim horrors of modern warfare.
- To many postwar writers, the war symbolized the breakdown of western civilization.
- Some writers, like James Joyce, experimented with stream of consciousness, which seeks to portray an individual's point of view by giving the written equivalent of the character's thought processes, either in a loose interior monologue, or in connection to his or her actions.

Announcement of the initial publication of *Ulysses*. 
A Changing Society

After World War I, many people yearned to return to life as it had been before 1914. But rapid social changes would make it hard to turn back the clock.

- New technologies helped create a mass culture shared by millions in the world’s developed countries.
  - Affordable cars gave middle-class people greater mobility.
  - The war changed social values and the class system itself.
- Rebellious young people rejected the moral values of the Victorian age and chased excitement.
  - Labor-saving devices freed women from many time-consuming household chores. Women pursued careers in many arenas.
  - Radios brought news, music, and sports into homes throughout the western world.
The Totalitarian Temptation
Visual Source Documents 3 & 4

Document 3

Document 4

Eugene Ivanov, Shutterstock Inc.

Aaron Wood, Shutterstock Inc.
How Did Conditions in Italy Favor the Rise of Mussolini?

- In 1919, Italian nationalists were outraged by the Paris peace treaties since as one of the Allies, they had expected to gain the territory that became part of the new Yugoslavia.
- Inspired by the revolution in Russia, Italian peasants seized land, and workers went on strike or seized factories.
- Returning veterans faced unemployment.
- Trade declined and taxes rose.
- The government was split into feuding factions and seemed powerless to end the crisis.

After taking power, Mussolini was often seen in military uniform.
Seizing Power

- In 1919, Benito Mussolini, the son of a socialist blacksmith and a teacher, organized veterans and discontented Italians into the Fascist Party.

- He rejected socialism in favor of intense nationalism.

- He organized his followers into black-shirted “combat squads” aimed at taking power through violence.

- He broke up socialists rallies, smashed leftists presses, attacked farmers’ cooperatives, and ousted elected officials through intimidation and terror.

- In 1922 at a rally in Naples, the Fascists announced a “march on Rome” to demand the government make changes.

- Fearing civil war, King Victor Emmanuel III asked Mussolini to form a government as prime minister.
Mussolini’s Italy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLITICAL STRUCTURE</th>
<th>ECONOMIC POLICY</th>
<th>SOCIAL POLICIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By 1925, Mussolini had assumed the title Il Duce, “The Leader.”</td>
<td>Mussolini brought the economy under state control.</td>
<td>The individual was unimportant except as a member of the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In theory, Italy remained a parliamentary monarchy. In fact, it became a dictatorship upheld by terror.</td>
<td>Unlike socialists, Mussolini preserved capitalism.</td>
<td>Men were urged to be ruthless warriors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Fascists relied on secret police and propaganda.</td>
<td>Workers received poor wages and were forbidden to strike.</td>
<td>Women were called on to produce more children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fascist youth groups toughened children and taught them to obey strict military discipline.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What Is Fascism?

In the 1920s and 1930s, fascism meant different things in different countries. All forms of fascism, however, shared some basic features:

- extreme nationalism
- glorification of action, violence, discipline, and, above all, blind loyalty to the state
- rejection of Enlightenment faith in reason and the concepts of equality and liberty
- rejection of democratic ideas
- pursuit of aggressive foreign expansion
- glorification of warfare as a necessary and noble struggle for survival
Totalitarian Rule

- Mussolini built the first totalitarian state, becoming a model for others.

- Fascism in Italy was not absolute rule as those of Stalin in the Soviet Union or Hitler in Nazi Germany. But all three governments shared the same basic features:
  - A single-party dictatorship
  - State control of the economy
  - Use of police spies and terror to enforce the will of the state
  - Strict censorship and government monopoly of the media
  - Use of schools and the media to indoctrinate and mobilize citizens
  - Unquestioning obedience to a single leader

- Despite loss of individual freedom, many initially supported the promise of a strong stable government and an end to political feuding that had paralyzed democracy.
The Weimar Republic

- As World War I drew to a close and under threat of a socialist revolution the Kaiser abdicated.

- Moderate leaders signed the armistice and later, under protest, the Treaty of Versailles.

- In 1919, German leaders drafted a constitution in the city of Weimar, creating a democratic government.

- The constitution set up a parliamentary system lead by a chancellor, or prime minister.
  - It gave women the right to vote
  - Included a bill of rights.
Struggles of the Republic

The Weimar Republic faced severe problems from the start.

- The government was weak because Germany had many small parties.
- The government came under constant fire from both the left and the right.
- Germans of all classes blamed the Weimar Republic for the hated Versailles treaty.
- When Germany fell behind in reparations payments, France occupied the coal-rich Ruhr Valley.
- Runaway inflation spread misery and despair.

Germany, 1923: banknotes had lost so much value that they were used as wallpaper.
Adolf Hitler’s Rise to Power

- Hitler fought in the German army in World War I.
- In 1919, he joined a small group of right-wing extremists.
- Within a year, he was the leader of the National Socialist German Workers, or Nazi, party.
- In 1923, he made a failed attempt to seize power in Munich, imitating Mussolini, with his brown-shirted thugs. He was imprisoned for treason.
- In prison, Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf* (“My Struggle”). It would later become the basic book of Nazi goals and ideology.
- Nazi membership grew to almost a million.
- In 1933, Hitler was made chancellor of Germany.
- Within a year, Hitler was master of Germany. He made Germany a one-party state and purged his own party.
## The Third Reich

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLITICAL POLICIES</th>
<th>ECONOMIC POLICIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hitler <strong>repudiated</strong>, or rejected, the hated Treaty of Versailles.</td>
<td>Hitler launched a large public works program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitler organized a system of terror, repression, and totalitarian rule.</td>
<td>Hitler began to rearm Germany, in violation of the Versailles treaty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOCIAL POLICIES</th>
<th>CULTURAL POLICIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Nazis indoctrinated young people with their ideology.</td>
<td>School courses and textbooks were written to reflect Nazi racial views.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitler spread his message of racism.</td>
<td>The Nazis sought to purge, or purify, German culture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Nazis sought to limit women’s roles.</td>
<td>Hitler sought to replace religion with his racial creed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hitler’s Campaign Against the Jews

- Hitler set out to drive Jews from Germany.
- In 1935, the Nuremberg Laws placed severe restrictions on Jews.
- Many German Jews fled Germany and sought refuge in other countries.
- In 1938, Nazi-led mobs attacked Jewish communities all over Germany in what came to be called **Kristallnacht**, or the “Night of Broken Glass.”
- Hitler sent tens of thousands of Jews to **concentration camps**, detention centers for considered enemies state.
- Hitler planned the “final solution”—the extermination of all Jews.

**destroyed Jewish businesses in Magdeburg following Kristallnacht**