THE INTERWAR YEARS
THE GREAT DEPRESSION
What were the long-term causes of the Great Depression?
Many countries had huge **war debts** from World War I

Germany had to **reparations** for WWI

European countries relied on American loans and investments

The world economies were **interconnected** so when the largest economy (US) failed, it affected the world economy

Prosperity was built on **credit**

Wealth was unequally distributed
What were the short-term causes of the Great Depression?
The US stock market crashed in 1929.
Banks demanded repayment of loans.
Farms fail and factories close.
The US reduced foreign trade to protect their economy (they increase tariffs which cause other countries to increase tariffs which causes a worldwide decline in trade worsening the Great Depression).
The US stops loans to foreign countries.
The American banking system collapses.
What were the short-term effects of the Great Depression?
Millions become unemployed worldwide

Businesses go bankrupt

Governments take emergency measures to protect their economies

Citizens lose faith in capitalism, democracy, and the banking system

Some nations turn toward authoritarian leaders

Nazi Party grows in Germany; Nazi Party blame European Jews for their economic problems
What were the long-term effects of the Great Depression?
Long-term Effects of the Great Depression

- Nazis take control of Germany
- Fascists come to power in other countries
- Democracies try social welfare programs
- Japan expands in East Asia
- World War II breaks out
Totalitarianism is a form of government in which the ruler has total control over every aspect of public and private life.
What are some characteristics of totalitarian states?
Some characteristics of totalitarian states are:

- Dictatorship and one-party rule
- Dynamic leader
- Organized violence
- Anti-democratic
- State control over all sectors of society
- Dependence on modern technology
- Ideology
Who were the major totalitarian leaders and governments of the 20th Century?
- Soviet Union - Joseph Stalin
- Germany - Adolf Hitler
- Italy - Benito Mussolini
- China - Mao Zedong
- North Korea - Kim Il Sung
What are three different types of totalitarian governments?
Fascism, Nazism, and Communism are three different types of totalitarian governments.
Describe the fascist government led by Benito Mussolini in Italy.
Characteristics of Fascism in Italy

- Belief in the union of classes
- Nationalist and racist
  - Mussolini’s goal was to restore Rome to its former glory
  - Mussolini invaded Ethiopia
- Supported by middle class, industrialists, and military
- Censorship
- Indoctrination
- Secret police
What were some characteristics of Nazism in Germany?
Some characteristics of Nazism in Germany were:

- Belief in union of classes
- Nationalist and racist
  - Anti-Semitism (hatred of Jews)
- Supported by middle class, industrialists, and military
- Censorship
- Indoctrination
- Secret police
What were some of the characteristics of Communism in the Soviet Union?
Characteristics of Communism in the Soviet Union

- Belief in the struggle of classes
- Internationalists
- Supported by workers and peasants
- Censorship
- Indoctrination
- Secret police
- Stalin’s policies
  - Five-Year Plan (State Industrialization)
  - Collectivization of Farms
  - Great Purge
What were Stalin’s 5 Year Plans?
Stalin introduced the Five Year Plans. This brought all *industry under state control* and all industrial development was planned by the state.

The state would decide what would be produced, how much would be produced and where it should be produced.

An organization called Gosplan was created to plan all this out.

The first five year plan was from 1928 to 1932.

The second five year plan was from 1933 to 1937.

The third five year plan was from 1938 to 1941 when the war interrupted it.
What is collectivization of farms?
Collectivization

- This meant that small farms would be gathered together to form **one large massive farm**. These bigger farms would be called **collectives**. As they were large, there was every reason to use machinery on them. The more food that could be grown the better as the cities and factories could suitably be fed.
Join Our Kolkhoz, Comrade!
(kolkhoz-collective farm in USSR)
What was the Great Purge?
The Great Purge

- In his Great Purge of the 1930s, Joseph Stalin ordered the imprisonment, enslavement, or execution of anyone who appeared to pose a threat, however remote, or to question his policies. Forced labor became a staple of the economy, and fear a way of life.

- The Great Purge was a series of repressive measures in the Soviet Union in the late 1930s. This involved a large-scale purge of the Communist Party and government officials, repression of peasants, Red Army leadership, and unaffiliated persons in an atmosphere of widespread surveillance and suspicion of "saboteurs." Proportionately, most of the victims of the Great Purge were Old Bolsheviks.
The Great Purge
How are Fascism and Nazism related?
Nazism is a form of Fascism. In Nazi Germany, racism was based on the idea that the Aryan race was superior while in Fascist Italy, racism was based on the idea that Italian culture was superior.
What are some differences between communism and fascism?
Differences between Fascism and Communism

- Fascists believe in the union of classes, is supported by middle class and industrialists, and are very nationalistic and racist.
- While Communists believe in the struggle of classes, is supported by workers and peasants, and is internationalist.
Why did dictatorial regimes emerge in Germany, Italy, Japan, and U.S.S.R. after World War I?
Rise of Dictators after World War I

- Economies were already hurt by World War I.
- The Treaty of Versailles and later the Great Depression weakened governments and economies even more.
- These hopeless conditions made it easy for dictators to gain power.
- These dictators also used nationalism to gain support from people looking for some hope.