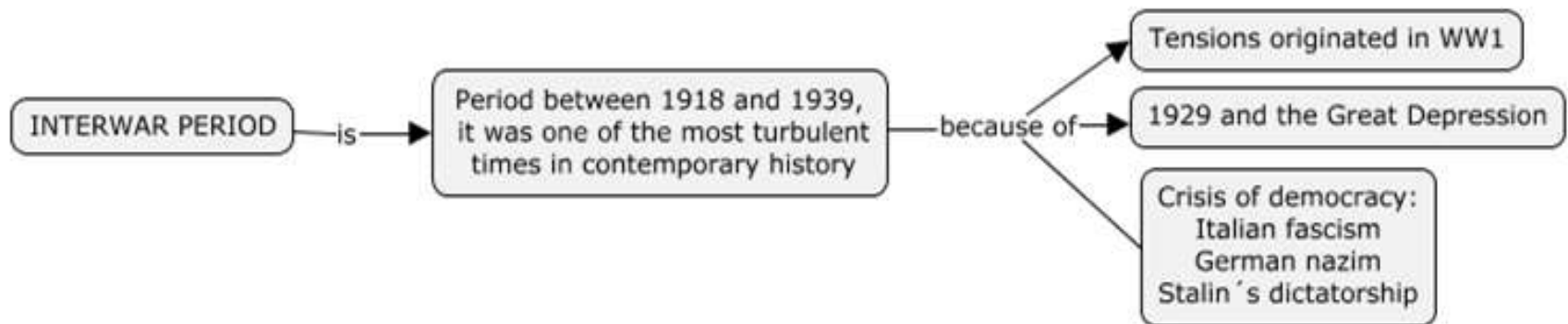


Unit 8



Unit 8. Interwar period

- **1. What problems led to a new world in just 20 years?**

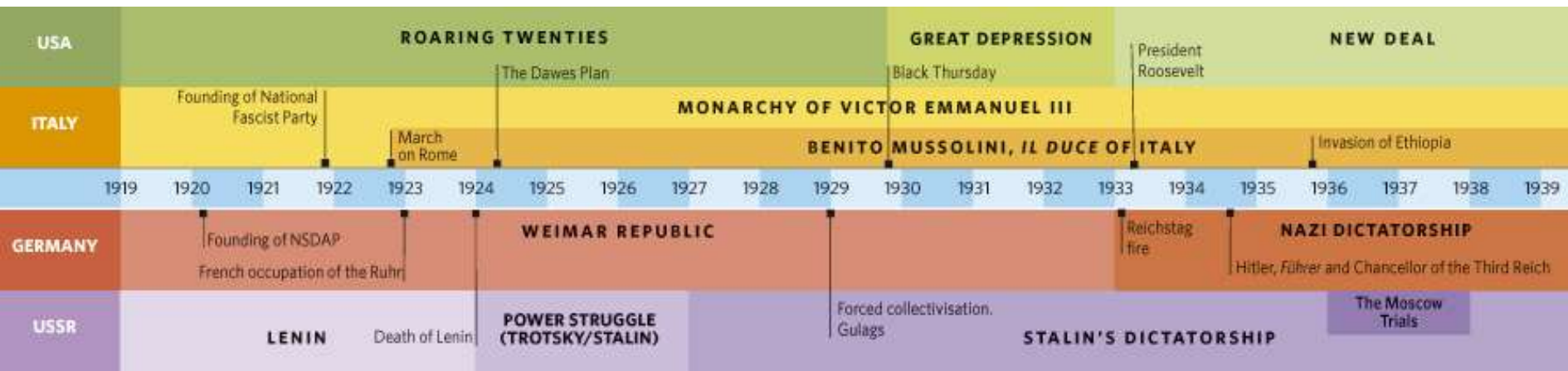


- **2. The Roaring Twenties and the global economic crisis**
- **3. The crisis of democracies**

1. What problems led to a new world in just 20 years?

Post-war world

- U.S. → world's leading economic power
- Europe → impoverished and with debts
- Germany → humiliated
- Italy → betrayed by their allies in WW1
- Socialist and communist movements → growing and influenced by the USSR

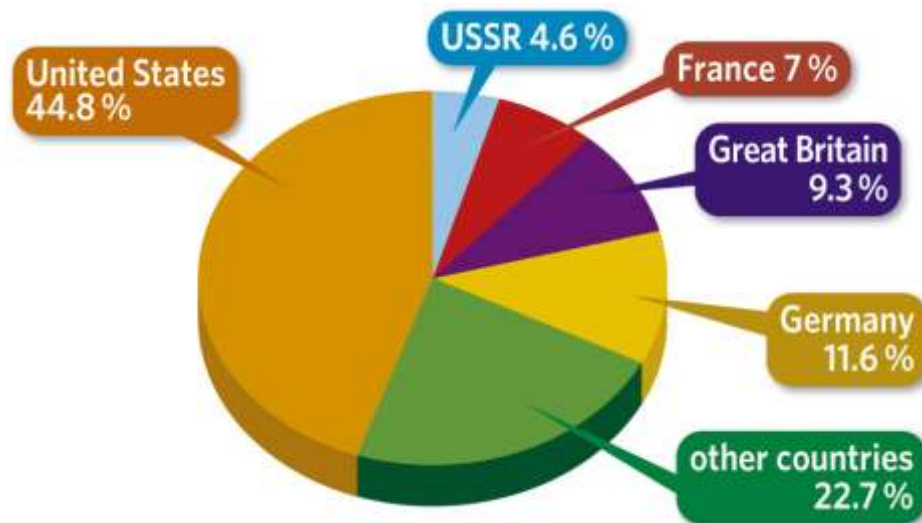


Years	Millions of dollars
1901-1905	553
1910-1914	514
1921-1925	1 268
1926-1929	4 195

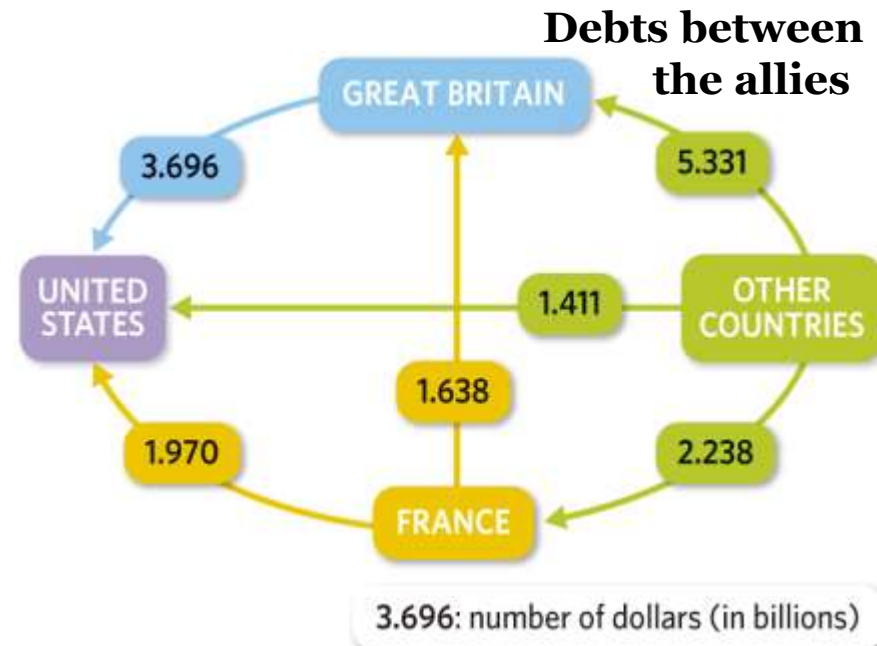
Europe's trade deficit with the U.S.

Post-war world

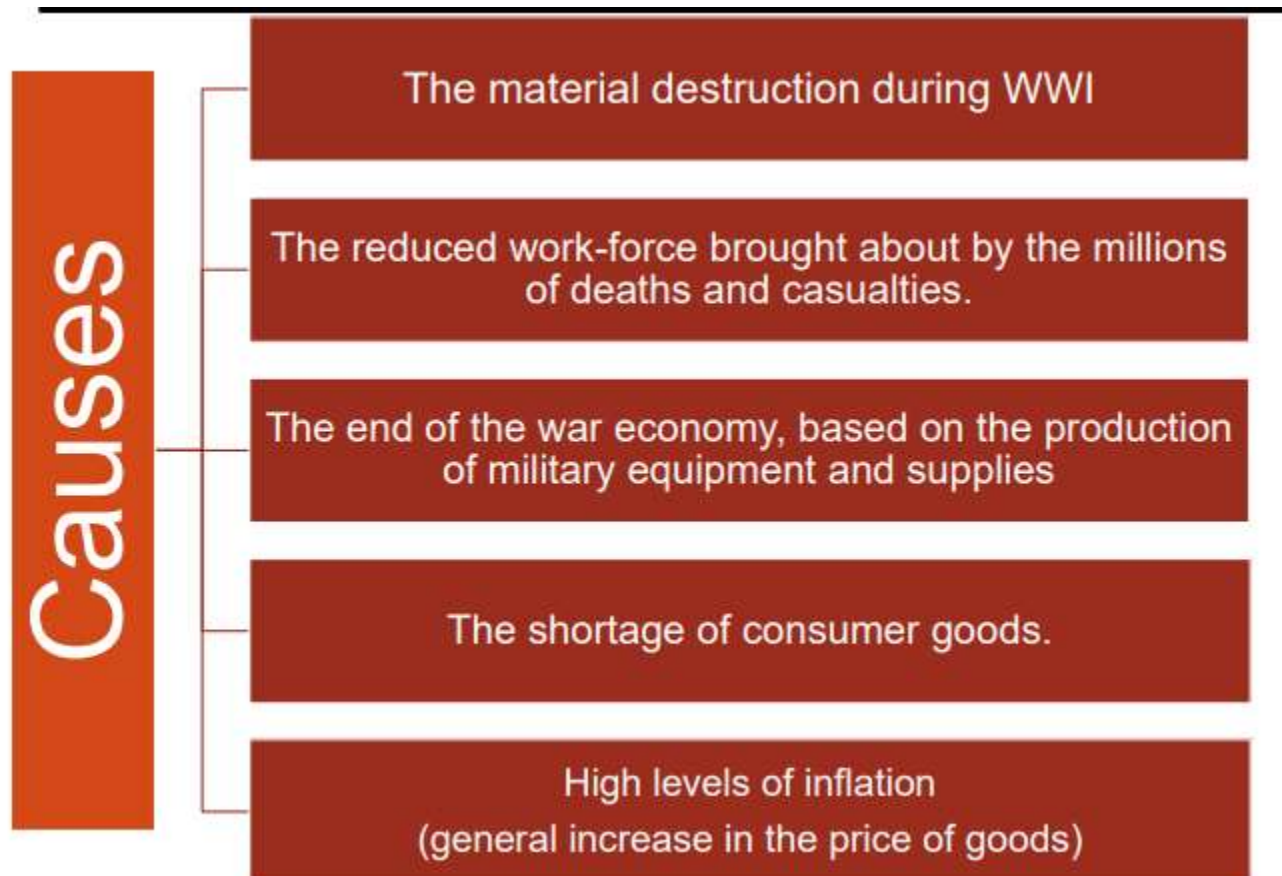
- U.S. → world's leading economic power
- Europe → impoverished and with debts
- Socialist and communist movements



Industrial production in 1929

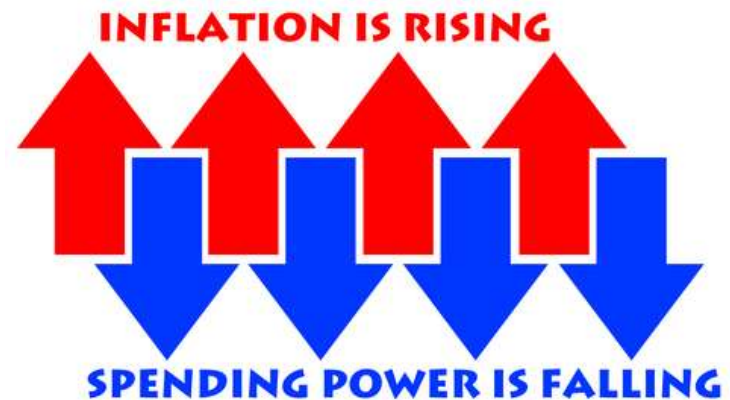
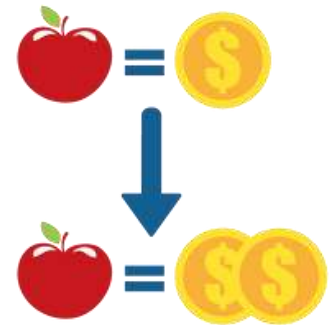


Post-war in Europe



Inflation of prices: Devaluation of currencies

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o-PNlhhVhZ8>

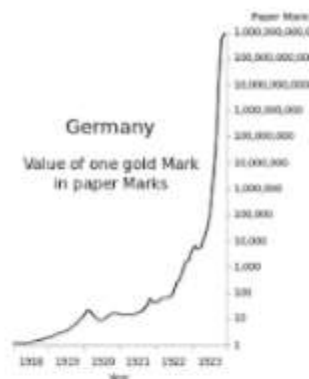


- In post-war Germany, this economic crisis was especially severe because of the reparations payments that the country had to make under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

Hyperinflation made German bank notes almost worthless in the early 1920s.



- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o5b618iV3tM>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QmZ36uABULY>



1200 x 866 - mashable.com



ipped for use

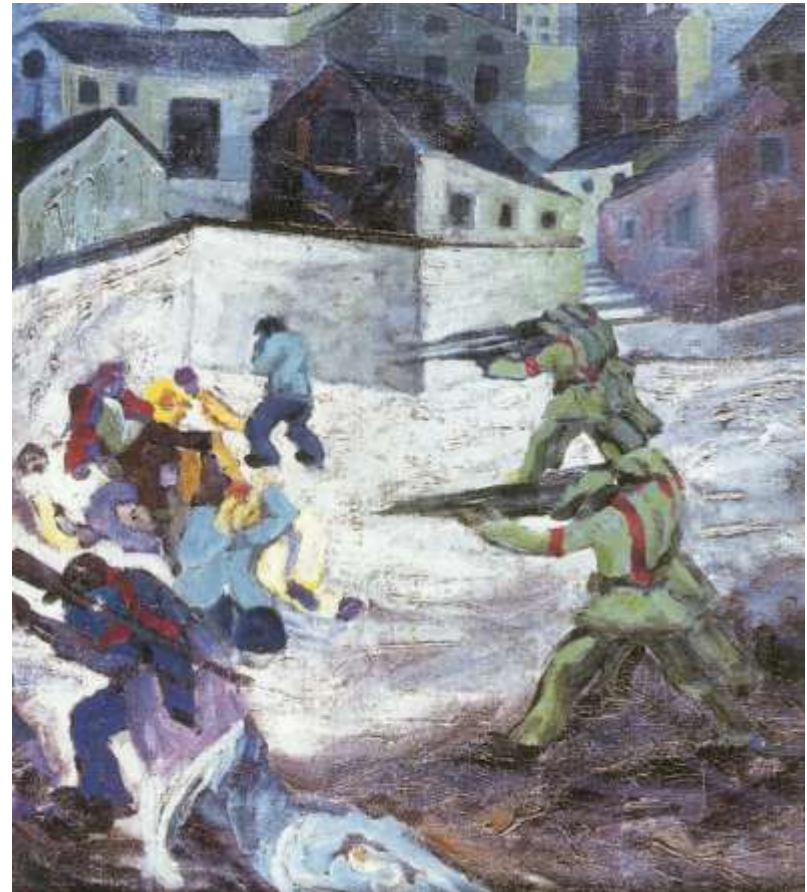


Bombardier used to fight the storm
(Berlin: 9 August 1923)



The effects of the Russian Revolution

- Effects of the post-world crisis:
 - Social demands in Western Europe
 - Growth of trade unions, communist and socialist parties
 - Opposition of democracy
 - Proletariat→democracy was related with capitalism
 - Bourgeoisie→feared a revolution
- Answer: repression
 - Limitation of trade union rights
 - Suppression of demonstrations
 - Propaganda against communism






 PLAZA DE TOROS DE MADRID

 El Domingo, 20 de Octubre de 1940
GRAN CORRIDA DE TOROS
 A las 8 de la tarde
 CHIS, MANRIQUE, TOROS
 3 D. Domingo Escalante 3 D. Manuel Arana
 Marcel Lalande
 Rafael Ortega Cialito
 Pepe Luis Vázquez


Los rojos
 no usaban
 sombrero

BRAYE
 MONTERA 6.

ASESINOS
 DE
ESPAÑA
 MARXISMO
 ANARQUISMO
 MASONERIA

 MAURICIO
 KARL

The crisis of democracies: the rise of totalitarian regimes

- Countries with parliamentary tradition:
 - Solution: integrate socialism, social reforms and universal suffrage
- Countries with little parliamentary tradition
 - Ended up with totalitarian regimes



Answer the following questions:

- a) How was the global economic situation after WW1?
- b) And the economic situation in Germany?
- c) How did the Russian Revolution affect European society?
- d) Which were the consequences of the crisis in countries with parliamentary traditions?
- e) And in countries with little parliamentary tradition?

2. The Roaring Twenties and the global economic crisis



New forms of
entertainment

Increased
consumption

A rapid growth
in financial
investments

- **Cinema**

- A new film industry developed.
- Famous Hollywood stars



Greta Garbo

- **Music**

- Radio shows
- Cabarets
- Ballrooms
- Music halls



Charlie Chaplin



- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UYOY8dkhTpU>

- **Consumerism**

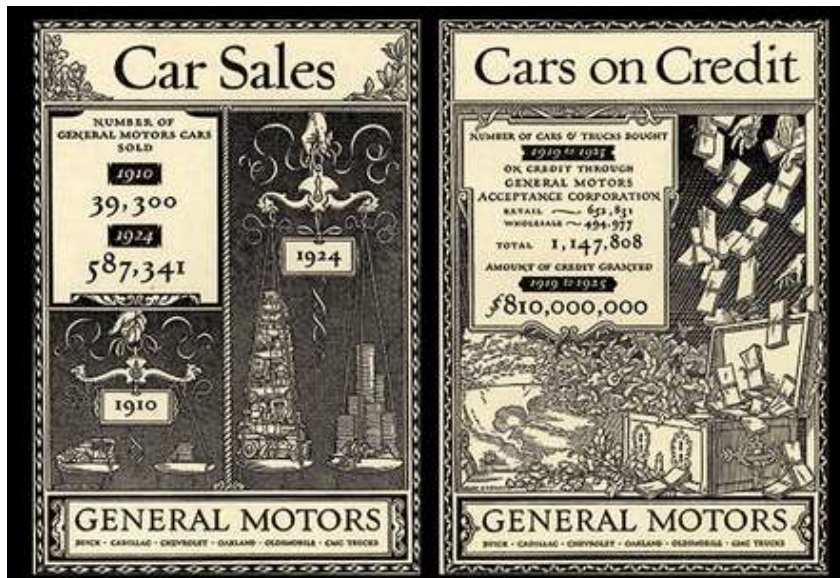
- People spent more money on cars, household appliances and luxury goods.



MARTHA L. OLNEY

**BUY
NOW
PAY
LATER**

Advertising, Credit, and Consumer
Durables in the 1920s



	1912	1932
Iron	0	65
Radio	0	65
Vacuum cleaner	0	30
Washing machine	0	27
Toaster	0	27
Coffee maker	0	19
Refrigerator	0	12

- People speculated, buying shares and making large profits over short periods of time.



The difference between saving, investing and speculating:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=blnbxbftmeo>

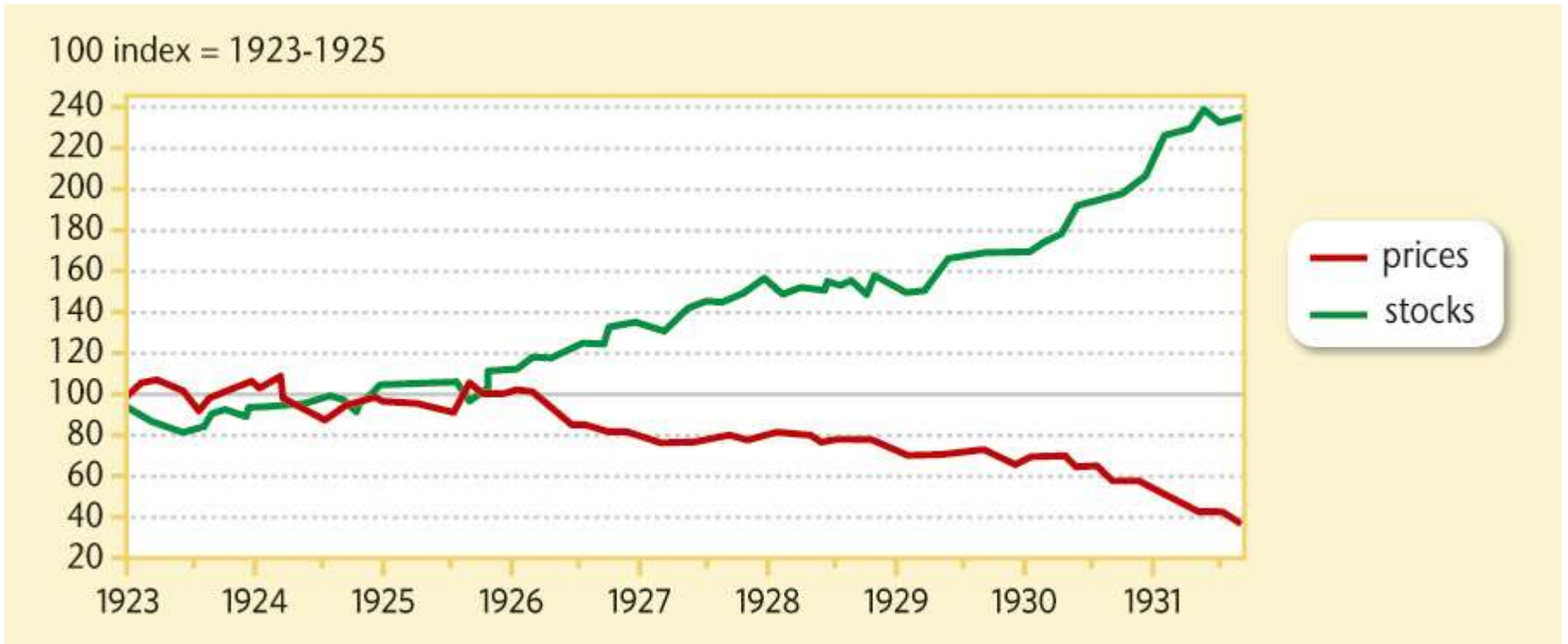
Life in the 20s:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=684n8FO68LU>

- *"...Muy pronto un negocio mucho más atractivo que el teatral atrajo mi atención y la del país. Era un asuntillo llamado mercado de valores. Lo conocí por primera vez hacia 1926. Constituyó una sorpresa muy agradable descubrir que era un negociante muy astuto. O por lo menos eso parecía, porque todo lo que compraba aumentaba de valor. No tenía asesor financiero ¿Quién lo necesitaba? Podías cerrar los ojos, apoyar el dedo en cualquier punto del enorme tablero mural y la acción que acababas de comprar empezaba inmediatamente a subir. Nunca obtuve beneficios. Parecía absurdo vender una acción a treinta cuando se sabía que dentro del año doblaría o triplicaría su valor.*

Mi sueldo semanal era de unos dos mil, pero esto era calderilla en comparación con la pasta que ganaba teóricamente en Wall Street[...]

Groucho Marx

Crazy growth in the stock market wasn't based on reality:



- Mientras el mercado seguía ascendiendo hacia el firmamento, empecé a sentirme cada vez más nervioso. El poco juicio que tenía me aconsejaba vender, pero, al igual que todos los demás primos, era avaricioso. Lamentaba desprenderme de cualquier acción, pues estaba seguro de que iba doblar su valor en pocos meses. [...] Muchas de las agencias de Bolsa tenían más público que la mayoría de los teatros de Broadway.
- Parecía que casi todos mis conocidos se interesaran por el mercado de valores. [...] El fontanero, el carnicero, el panadero, el hombre del hielo, todos anhelantes de hacerse ricos, arrojaban sus mezquinos salarios -y en muchos casos sus ahorros de toda la vida- en Wall Street. [...]
- De vez en cuando algún profeta financiero publicaba un artículo sombrío advirtiendo al público que los precios no guardaban ninguna proporción con los verdaderos valores y recordando que todo lo que sube debe bajar. Pero apenas nadie prestaba atención a estos conservadores tontos y a sus palabras idiotas de cautela. [...]
- **Groucho Marx**

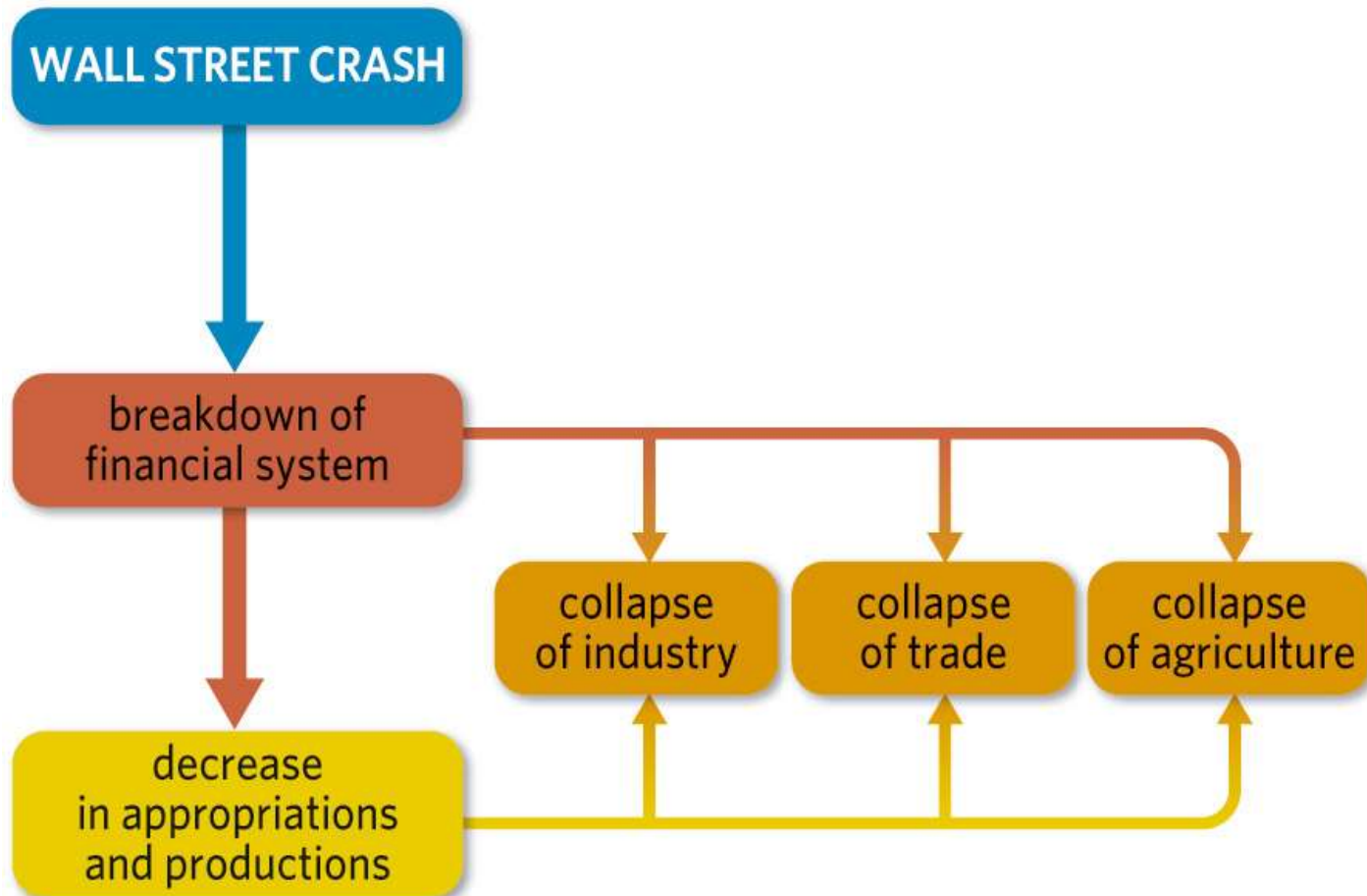
The Wall Street Crash of 1929

- Black Thursday
- Black Tuesday
- Breakdown of the financial system
- Great Depression



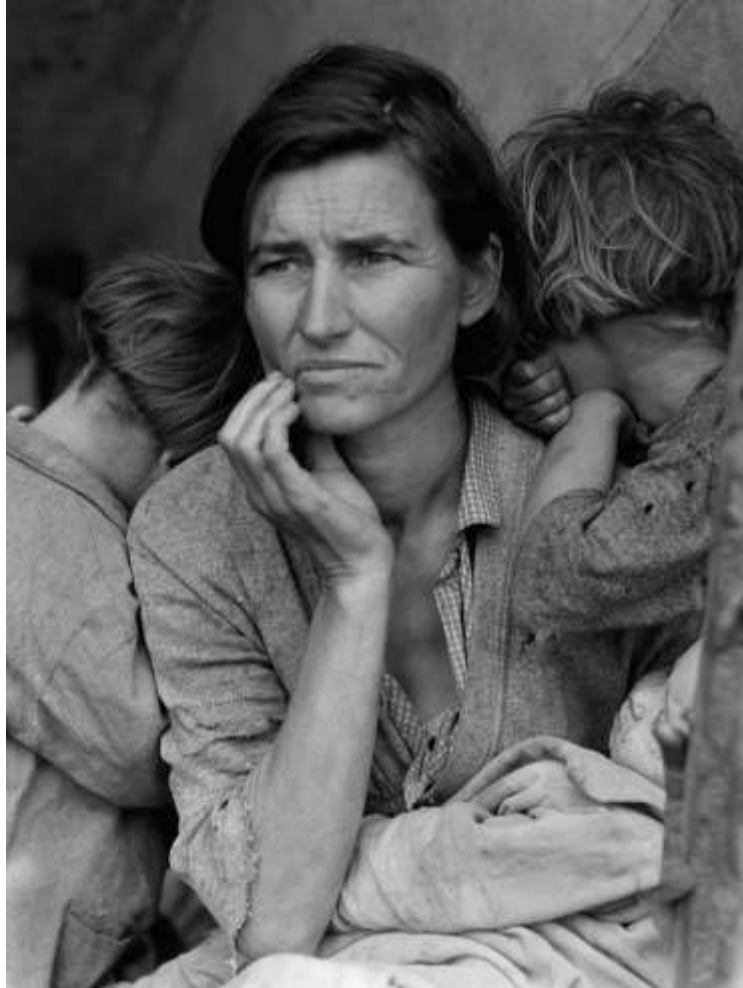
- Un día concreto, el mercado comenzó a vacilar. Unos cuantos de los clientes más nerviosos fueron presas del pánico. [...] Todo el mundo quiso vender. [...] Luego el pánico alcanzó a los agentes de Bolsa, quienes empezaron a chillar reclamando garantías adicionales. [...] Wall Street lanzó la toalla y se derrumbó. Eso de la toalla es una frase adecuada, porque por entonces todo el país estaba llorando.
- Algunos de mis conocidos perdieron millones. Yo tuve más suerte. Lo único que perdí fueron doscientos cuarenta mil dólares (o ciento veinte semanas de trabajo, a dos mil por semana). Hubiese perdido más pero era todo el dinero que tenía. [...] Creo que el único motivo por el que seguí viviendo fue el convencimiento consolador de que todos mis amigos estaban en la misma situación. Incluso la desdicha financiera, al igual que la de cualquier otra especie, prefiere la compañía.
- **Groucho Marx**

From stock market crisis to economic crisis





Nearly 5,000 people wait outside the State Labor Bureau in New York City on Nov. 24, 1933. The country's unemployment rate topped 25 percent that year.

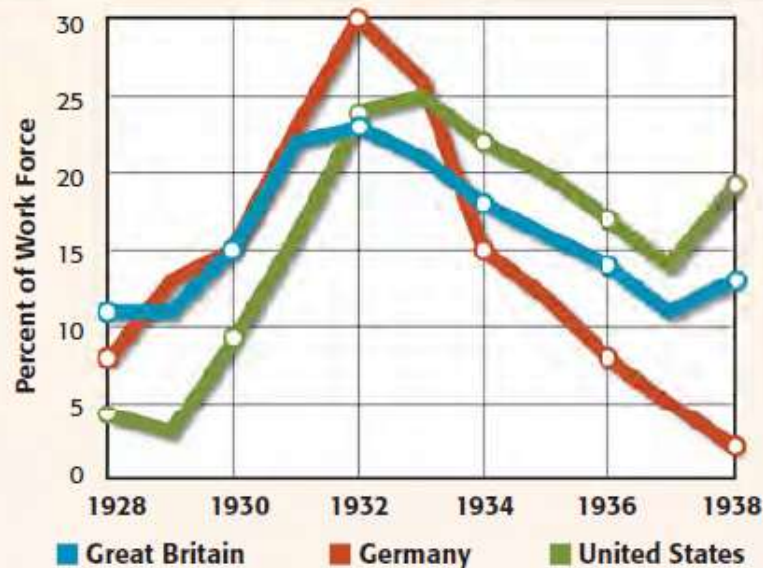






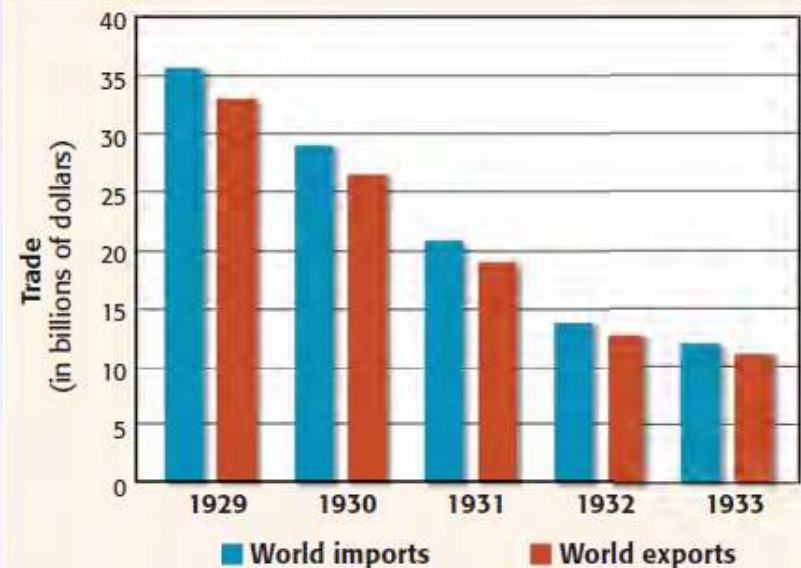


Unemployment Rate, 1928–1938



Sources: *European Historical Statistics: 1750–1970*;
Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970.

World Trade, 1929–1933

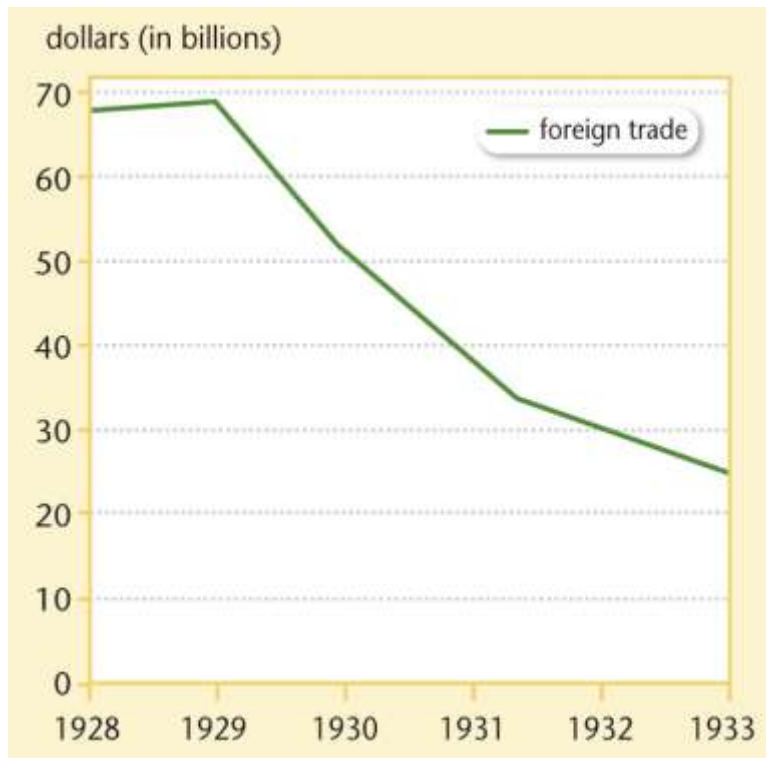


Source: Kenneth Oye, *Economic Discrimination and Political Exchange*

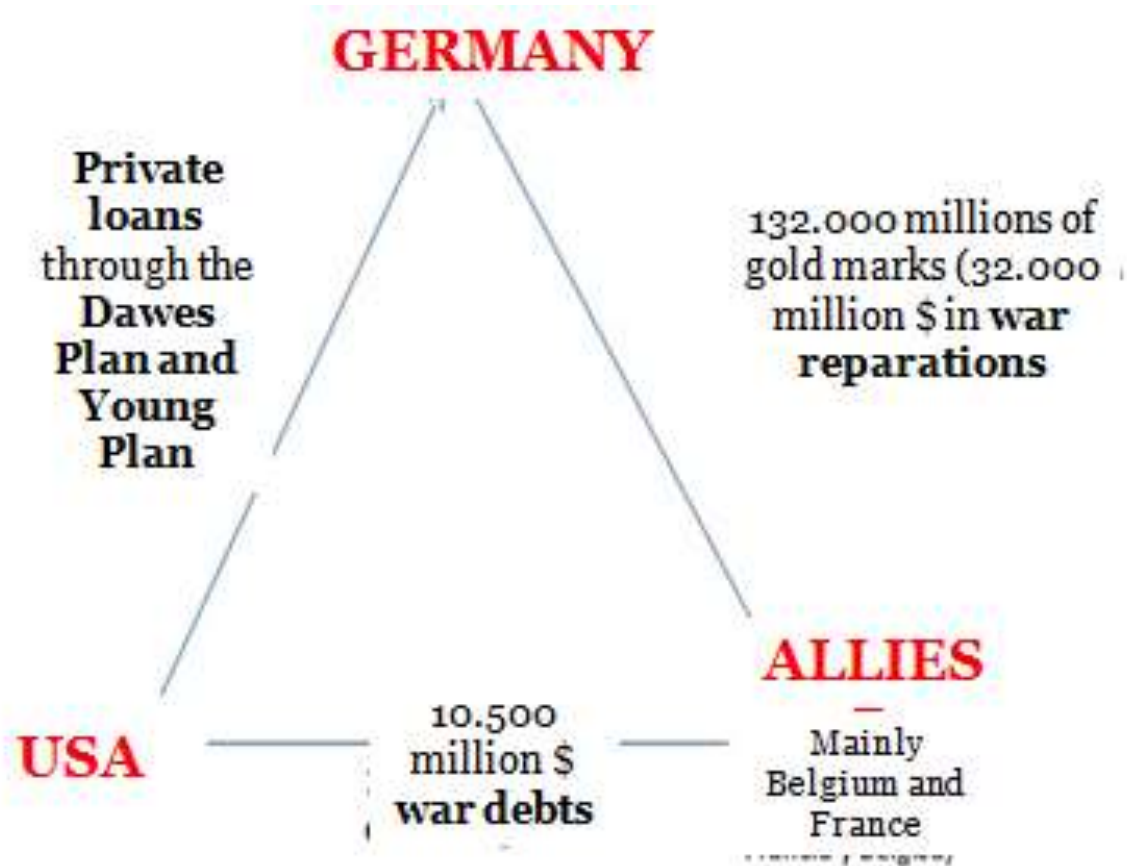
SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Graphs

- Comparing** What nation had the highest rate of unemployment? How high did it reach?
- Clarifying** Between 1929 and 1933, how much did world exports drop? What about world imports?

The globalisation of the crisis



RELATIONSHIPS SCHEME OF WAR REPARATIONS AND DEBTS BETWEEN ALLIES



Close relationship in world's economy. When the flow of private capital from USA to Germany was interrupted because of the **Crash of Wall Street**, the whole system collapsed.

- Authoritarianism & totalitarianism

Main features

1- Totalitarian regime

- Power **concentrated** in the hands of the leader
- One ruling political party
- Opposition eliminated, political parties **prohibited**
- No free elections
- opposition through **violence** and repression by **paramilitary forces** or political police
- Use of **propaganda** to glorify the leader

2- STATE INTERVENTION IN ECONOMY.

Public-Works policies to reduce unemployment. Trade unions prohibited. **Corporativism** to reduce class struggle

3-SOCIETY:

- LIMITATION OF RIGHTS&FREEDOMS→**Repressive** measures to those who opposed or criticised the regime
- **inequality (social Darwinism)** and fanaticism. Some members of the society are believed to be superior due to religious or racial reasons
→**racism**

4-**Hyper-nationalism** and militarism→FOREIGN POLICY aimed at **expansionism**

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ANTI-COMMI
ANTI-CAPITA



Totalitarian regime

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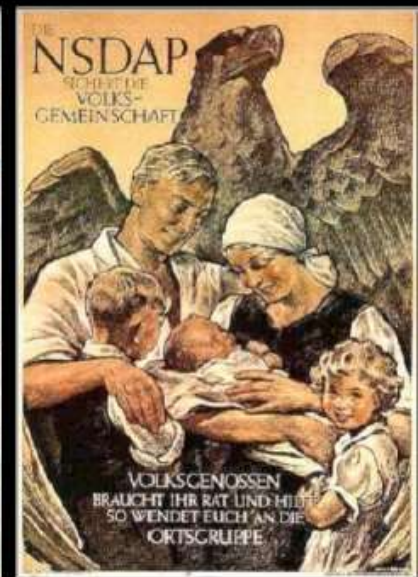




Propaganda used by the NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS' PARTY



**"Our Last Hope:
HITLER"**



- Authoritarianism & totalitarianism

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Racism: *Mein Kampf*

- **Racism**

- A superior race: **The Aryan race.**

- Hitler thought that the German people belonged to the Aryan race.

- According to him, this race had done the biggest creations of Humanity.

- **Inferior races:**

- Latins, Slavs, Gypsi, and, above all, JEWS.





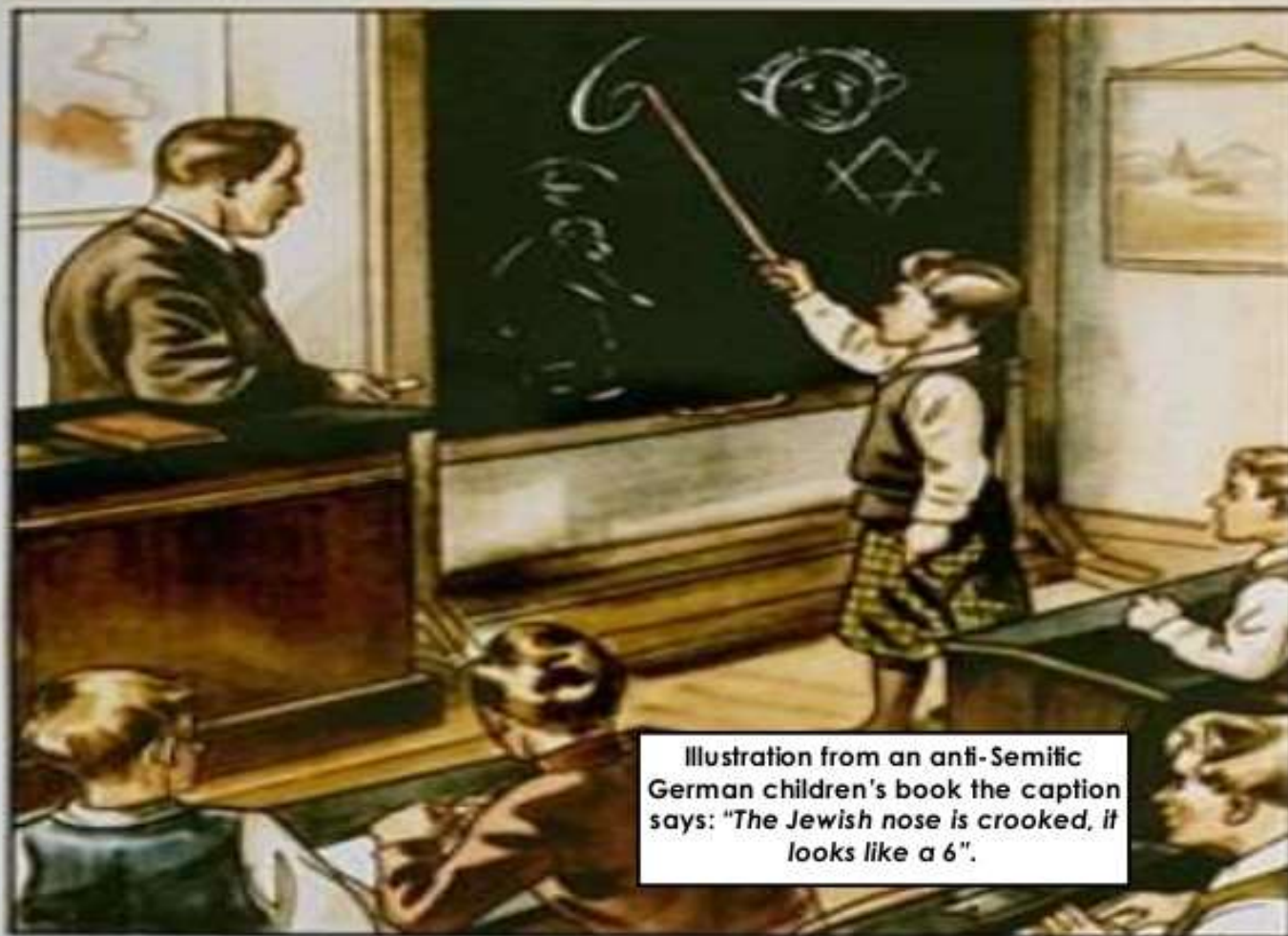
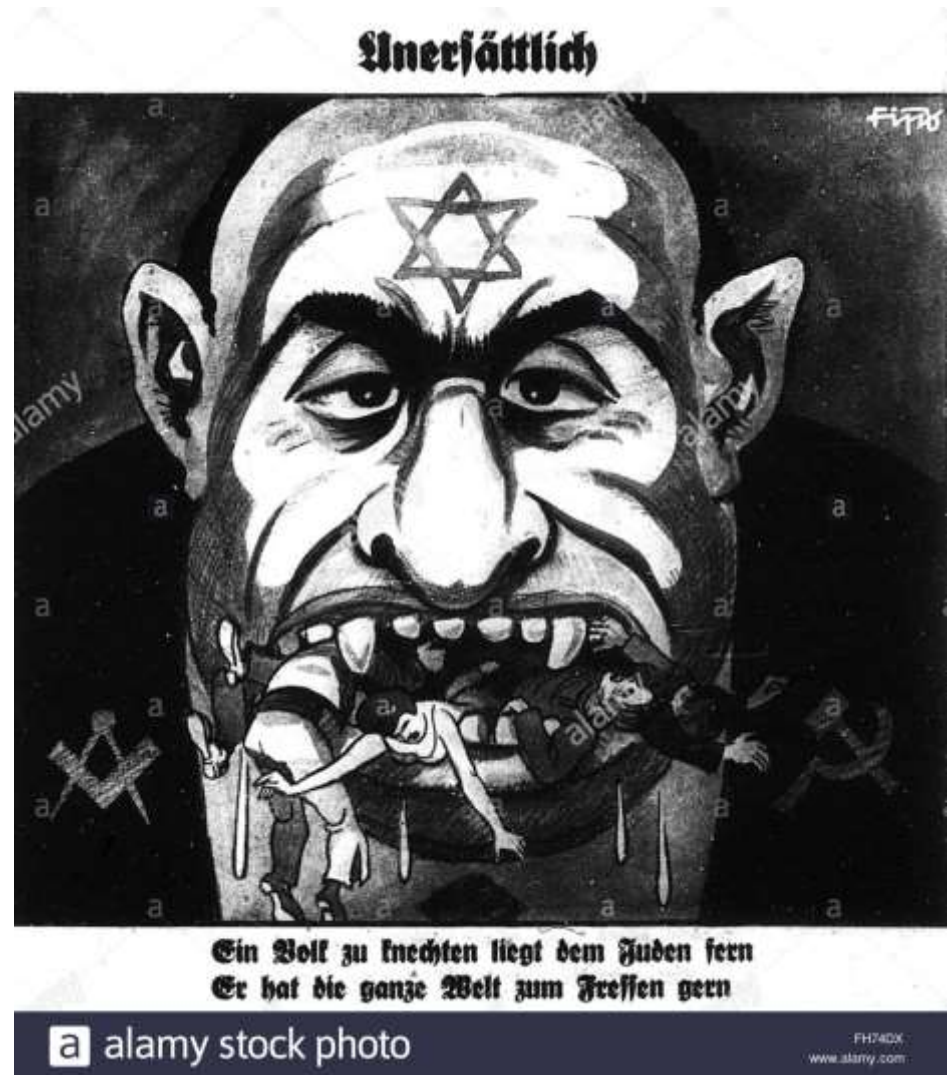


Illustration from an anti-Semitic German children's book the caption says: "The Jewish nose is crooked, it looks like a 6".

„Die Judenmädchen in ihre Zöpfe geflochten. Sie sieht aus wie ein Zirkel...“





- **LEBENSRAUM:** en su obra *Mein Kampf*, Hitler declaró: «los alemanes tienen el derecho moral de adquirir territorios ajenos gracias a los cuales se espera atender al crecimiento de la población»



4. Fascism in Italy



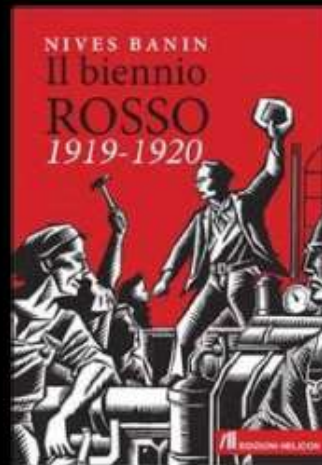
Post-war Italy

(causes of the rise of fascism in Italy)

- Discontent with the peace agreements after WW1
- Political instability
- Economic post-war crisis:
 - Workers' revolutionary movements
 - Social tensions: fear of workers' revolution against the conservative classes



**In 1919 – 1920 a wave of strikes
& revolts of the proletariat
frightened the most
conservative people, who were
afraid of the rise of
Communism in Italy.**



The rise of fascism

- 1) Creation of the Fasci in 1919
 - Paramilitary group (black shirts) and fought to stop the rise of labour movement:



- 2) Foundation of the National Fascist Party in 1921
- 3) Elections in 1922 and March on Rome
- 4) The king appointed Mussolini head of government

FASCI ITALIANI DI COMBATTIMENTO

FASCI ITALIANI DI COMBATTIMENTO - Comitato Centrale
MILANO - Via Paolo da Cannobbio, 37 - Telefono 7155

Italiani!

Una programma italiano di un movimento nazionale di lotta.
Nella nostra patria, un movimento di lotta per la libertà, per la
libertà della patria, per la libertà della patria, per la libertà della patria.
Una politica di collaborazione della gente italiana, di lotta
alla lotta, di lotta alla lotta, di lotta alla lotta, di lotta alla lotta.
Una politica di collaborazione della gente italiana, di lotta
alla lotta, di lotta alla lotta, di lotta alla lotta, di lotta alla lotta.

Per questo NOI VOGLIAMO:

Per il problema sociale:

- 1. - La lotta sociale è la lotta per la libertà, per la libertà della patria, per la libertà della patria.
- 2. - La lotta sociale è la lotta per la libertà, per la libertà della patria, per la libertà della patria.
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Per il problema sociale:

NOI VOGLIAMO:

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PROGRAM



FASCI DI COMBATTIMENTO
OF LISSONE



BLACKSHIRTS



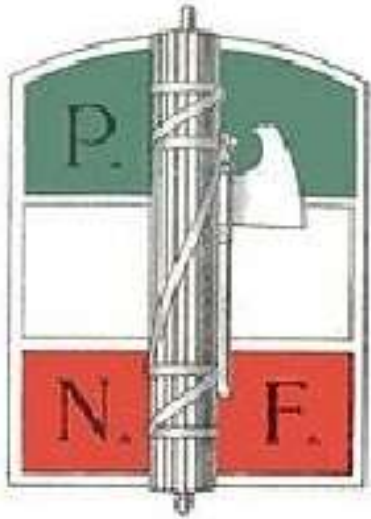
EMBLEM OF
THE FASCI

Created by Mussolini in 1919, they were an **extreme right group** and the **germ of the National Fascist Party**.

They had a **paramilitary group** called the **Blackshirts** (Voluntary Militia for National Security). These groups used **violence to threaten workers and members of unions** and were financed by big landowners and industrialists as **shock troops**.

Created to threaten communists

NATIONAL FASCIST PARTY (1921)



EMBLEM OF THE NATIONAL
FASCIST PARTY

Created in November 1921.

Ideology more characterized for what they rejected than for their proposals:

- Anti-communism, anti-socialism, anti-liberalism and against parliamentary democracy
- Defense of private property
- Strong State
- Exacerbated and aggressive nationalism
- Use of violence
- Intervention of the State in economy and autarky

SUPPORT

- Petty bourgeoisie
 - Big landowners and industrialists
- Tolerated by the Church and the king

Poor results in the 1921 elections: only 22 deputies out of 535.

The rise of fascism

- 1) Creation of the Fasci in 1919
- 2) Foundation of the National Fascist Party in 1921
- **3) Elections in 1922 and March on Rome**
 - Bad result in elections: 22/500 deputies
 - Government was unable to maintain social order
 - Mussolini asked the king to give him the government and organised the March on Rome
- 4) The king appointed Mussolini head of government

March on Rome



Evolution of fascist Italy

- 1922-1924: Pretence of a parliamentary regime
- 1924: Mussolini won the elections →



Italy became a **totalitarian State**:

- One-single party system
- No division of powers: all the institutions were controlled by the Fascist Party
- Persecution and repression of the opposition.
- All the aspects of the individuals' life are subordinated to the authority of the State

TOTALITARIANISM

“All within the State, none outside the State, none against the State”



MUSSOLINI IS ALWAYS RIGHT



BELIEVE, OBEY, FIGHT



EITHER WITH US OR AGAINST US

CULT OF MUSSOLINI'S PERSONALITY



Mussolini, called “Il Duce”, had **full power** and his figure was presented as if he was a hero

Use of **propaganda** to glorify Mussolini



FRIEZE OF THE HISTORY OF ITALY
CULMINATING WITH A HEROIC MUSSOLINI



OPERA NAZIONALE BALILLA



OPERA NAZIONALE MATERNITÀ INFANZIA

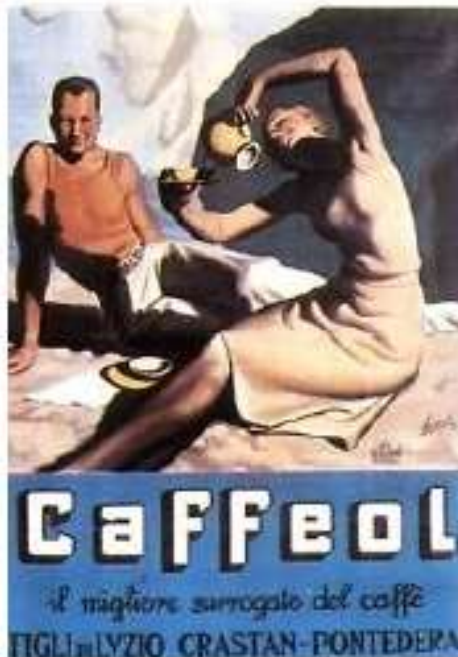
All the Italian citizens (children, women, workers) had to belong to Fascist organizations if they wanted to be “good Italians”.

CORPORATIVISM

Unions were replaced by **corporations**, organizations which included workers and patrons to “solve” labour conflicts

ECONOMIC POLICY

- **Autarky:** the main objective was to achieve self-sufficiency, increasing internal production and reducing imports.
- **Intervention of the State in economy:** public works, rearmament, subsidized enterprises



PROPAGANDA OF A COFFEE SUBSTITUTE



EAT RICE



BATTLE FOR GRAIN

MUSSOLINI 'S FOREIGN POLICY

AIMS:

- Restore Italian prestige, **recreate the Roman Empire** to make the Mediterranean an Italian lake
 - **Acquire territory rich in resources**
 - Acquire new lands for cultivation – grow grain, make bread → **AUTARKY** – major point – Make Italy self-sufficient: Mussolini wanted Italy to be “free from the slavery of foreign bread”
- 

- 1929: **LATERAN PACTS** with the Vatican
- **CAMPAIGN IN ABYSSINIA** (1935): Italy invades Abyssinia – Britain & LoN fail to intervene. Italy takes control of country, but at considerable cost and not much economic gain.
- **SPANISH CIVIL WAR** (1936). – Mussolini supports Franco with troops and equipment, as does Hitler
- **1939: Pact of Steel** – Formal military and strategic alliance between Italy & Germany



The Italian State signed **peace with the Pope**. The **Vatican City** was created as a **State inside Italy** and a **Concordat** was signed to regulate the relations between the Holy See and Italy. This solved the so called “Roman Question”, in force since the Italian unification.

WW2 - OverSimplified (Part 1)

- Part 1:

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= uk_6vfqwT A

- From minute 1 to minute 3.21

- Part 2:

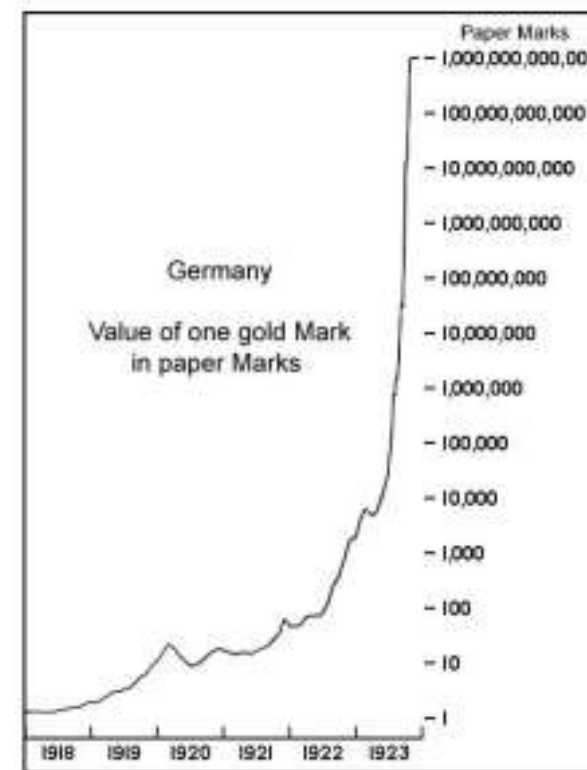
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fo2Rb9h788 S>

5. The Nazi regime in Germany



Post-war Germany

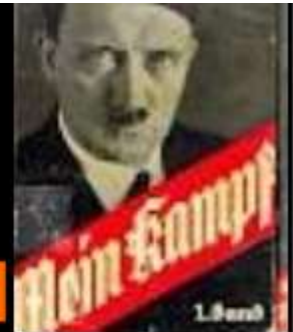
- Failure of the Weimar Republic (democracy):
 - Harsh peace terms of Versailles
 - Economic crisis, poverty and unemployment (hyperinflation)
- Discontent of broad sectors:
 - Left-wing revolutionary movements: communists and sparticists
 - Working classes (impoverished)
 - Nationalists
 - Bourgeoisie: afraid of communism



Adolf Hitler and the emergence of the Nazi Party

- 1920: Hitler joined the NSDAP and became its leader
- The ideology of the NSDAP is reflected in "Mein Kampf":
 - Against democracy
 - Against communism
 - Anti-Semitism
 - Superiority of the Aryan race
 - Union of all Germans in a Great German Reich (ultranationalism)

Ideas of Nazism in “Mein Kampf”



- Cult of the supreme leader
 - **The Führer** is shown as an infallible person.
 - He introduced the compulsory salute: “**Heil Hitler**”
 - A more intense cult than the one of the Italian leader.



- Primacy of the State: state omnipotence
- Exaltation of violence.

Ideas of Nazism in “Mein Kampf”

- **Exaltation of youth:**
 - Hitler youth: camaraderie, obedience, sense of duty.
- **Control of the education:**
 - Indoctrinate youth in racist theories, anti-Semitism and militarism.
 - Teachers had to belong to the Association of Nazi Teachers.



HISTORY IN PICTURES www.historyinpictures.com

Ideas of Nazism in “Mein Kampf”

- **Introduction of traditional values:**
 - Women were considered just to have children and to do the housework.



Ideas del Nazismo en “Mein Kampf”

- Racism

- A superior race: **The Aryan race.**

- Hitler thought that the German people belonged to the Aryan race.

- According to him, this race had done the biggest creations of Humanity.

- Inferior races:

- Latins, Slavs, Gypsi, and, above all, JEWS.



Racism



- What was the priority for Hitler?:
 - **Give back the racial purity to the population:**
 - Eliminate the individuals with physical handicaps, or, at least, prevent marriage or descendance.
 - The insane, physical and psychological handicapped people and homosexuals were detained or assassinated.
 - An **euthanasia program** was introduced: 72.000 people were killed.
 - An **antisemitic policy** was established.

Objectives of the Nazi programme

- Ideology reflected in "Mein Kampf"
- Union of all Germans in a German Empire (Reich)
- Abolition of Versailles and Saint-Germain
- Destroy democracy
- Hatred of Bolshevism
- Superiority of the Aryan race and anti-Semitism

Hitler's rise to power

- 1) Gaining supporters:
 - Hitler's demagoguery: populist promises
 - Presentation of the NSDAP as a guarantee of social order
- 2) Elections in 1932: 13 million votes → Hitler was appointed as chancellor
- 3) During the campaign for new elections in 1933:
 - Fire in the Reichstag: Nazis blamed the communists
 - Pretext to Hitler to:
 - -Remove his opponents
 - -Demand full powers (Enabling Act)
- 4) 1934: Hitler declared himself **Führer and Chancellor of the Third Reich**

- 2) Elections in 1932: 13 million votes → Hitler was appointed as chancellor



3) Campaign for new elections in 1933:

- Fire in the Reichstag: Nazis blamed the communists
- Pretext to Hitler to:
 - Remove his opponents
 - Demand full powers (Enabling Act)

REICHSTAG FIRE (2/27/33)

(THE REICHSTAG IS THE HOME TO THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC. THE GERMAN CONGRESS OR PARLIAMENT) Berlin was thrown into great excitement last night by a fire. Fire broke out at the Reichstag shortly after 9 p.m., and burned so fiercely that within an hour the main hall in which representatives of the German people meet when Parliament is in session was completely destroyed. Flames leaping from the great glass dome surmounting the building could be seen for miles around, and attracted huge crowds to the scene. Police in full force on horseback and on foot kept the crowd back, while all the fire brigades in Berlin poured water on to the flames. The Police have arrested local communist leaders.

ENABLING ACT (3/23/33)

In response to the Reichstag Fire, Hitler had the government pass the ENABLING ACT. Below are the main points:

- Nazis could create new laws
 - Nazis could sign treaties
 - Nazis could go against the Constitution
 - The Reichstag could not overturn these laws
 - Laws issued by Hitler will take effect the next day
- (This law was renewed every few years until Hitler's suicide in 1945)



- [illegible]

Totalitarian system

- Abolition of individual freedoms and rights
- No political parties: only the NSDAP
- No trade unions: only German Labour Front
- Public administration and justice were purged
- Repression of the opposition and minorities (Jews)

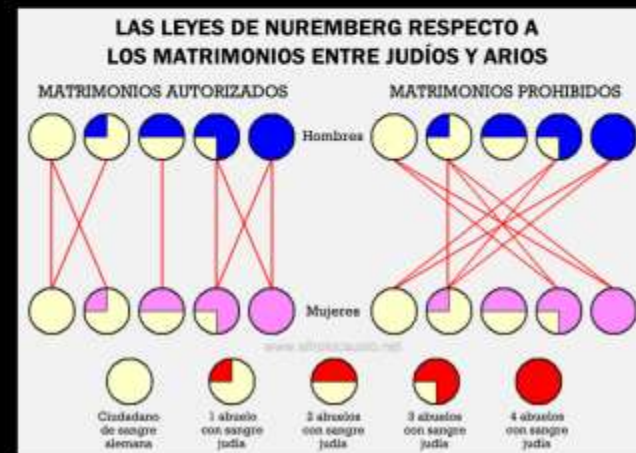
NIGHT OF THE LONG KNIVES (1934) ("Noche de los cuchillos largos")

- Series of political extrajudicial executions to purge Germany of any opposition and consolidate Hitler's power.
- Many of those killed were leaders of the SA.



Nuremberg Laws (1935): antisemitic laws in Nazi Germany.

- Marriages between Jews and Germans were forbidden
- Only those of German blood were considered to be citizens (the rest were classified as State subjects)



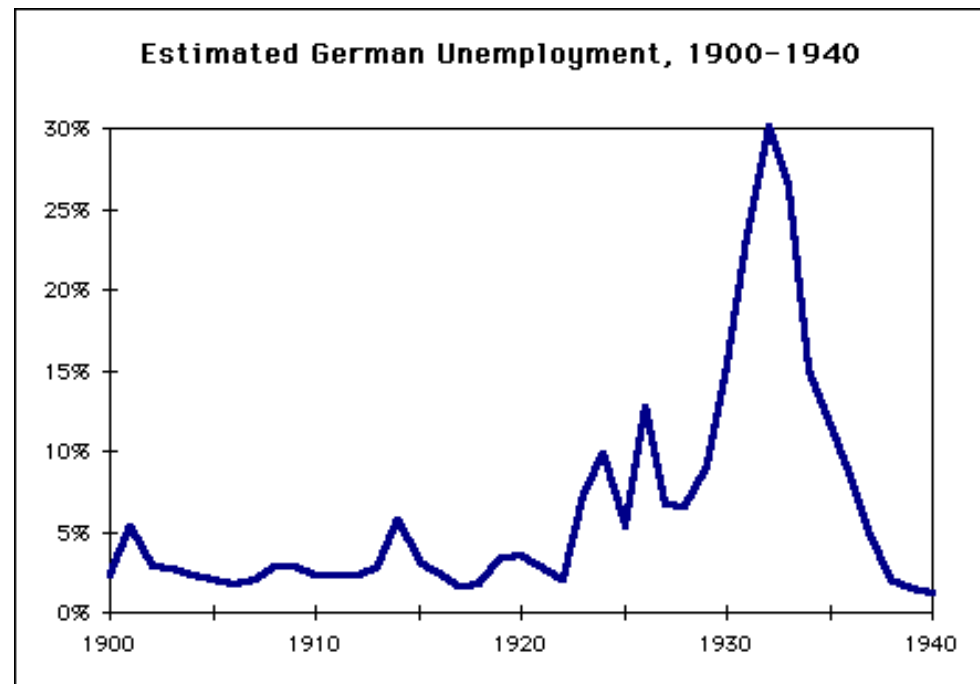
NIGHT OF BROKEN GLASS (1938) ("Noche de los cristales rotos")

- Massacre & persecution against Jews carried out by SA paramilitary forces and German civilians.
- Jewish businesses, homes, synagogues, hospitals, schools... were destroyed or damaged.



Economy

- Focused on militaristic and expansionist projects
- Fight against unemployment
- Strong state intervention to achieve autarky
- Development of industry and public infrastructure



Control over society

- GESTAPO (secret police)
- SS
- Controlling public opinion: media, art, science, literature, education..
- Ideological unity: Hitler Youth

GESTAPO



Secret police in charge of investigating anti-Nazi activities (spying, treason & sabotage cases against the Nazi party.

SS (Schutzstaffel)



Responsible for enforcing the racial policy of Nazi Germany, and running the concentration camps.

Foreign policy

- Aggressive expansionist policy:
 - New order in Europe under the domination of Germany
 - Lebensraum: German Reich
 - Military policy: war-oriented economy, military service and creation of a new army and air force (Luftwaffe)





WW2 - OverSimplified (Part 1)

- Part 1:

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uk_6vfqwTA
- From minute 3.21 to minute 4.31

- Part 2:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fo2Rb9h788s>

Activities

- Fascism and nazism from the texts (worksheet)
- Page 134: 1
- Page 135: 3
- Define:
 - The Reichstag fire
 - The Night of the Long Knives
 - The Night of Broken Glass