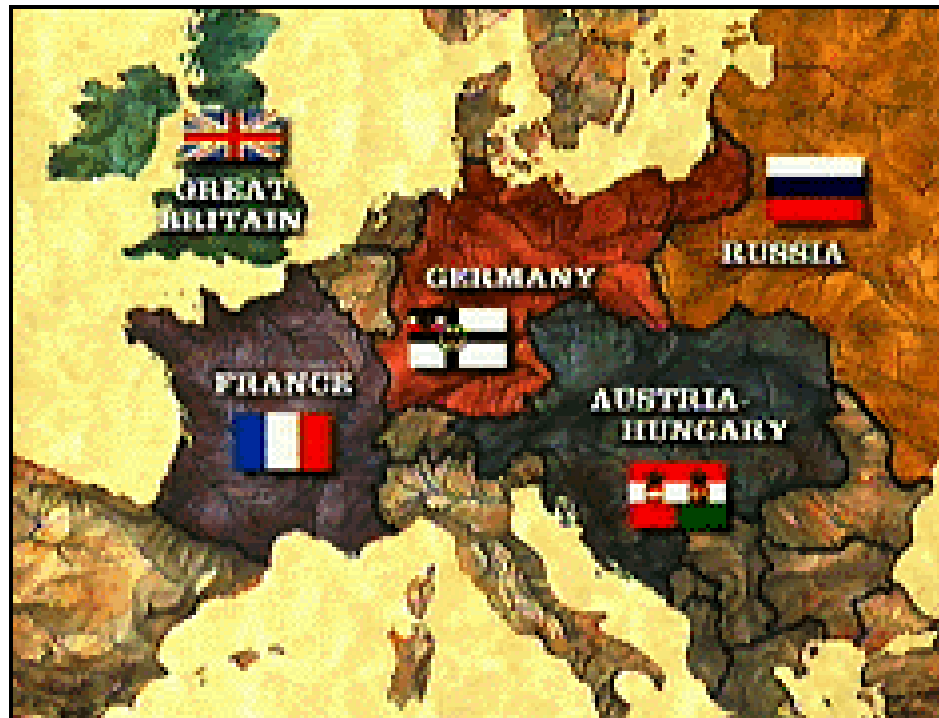


# AP Euro Review

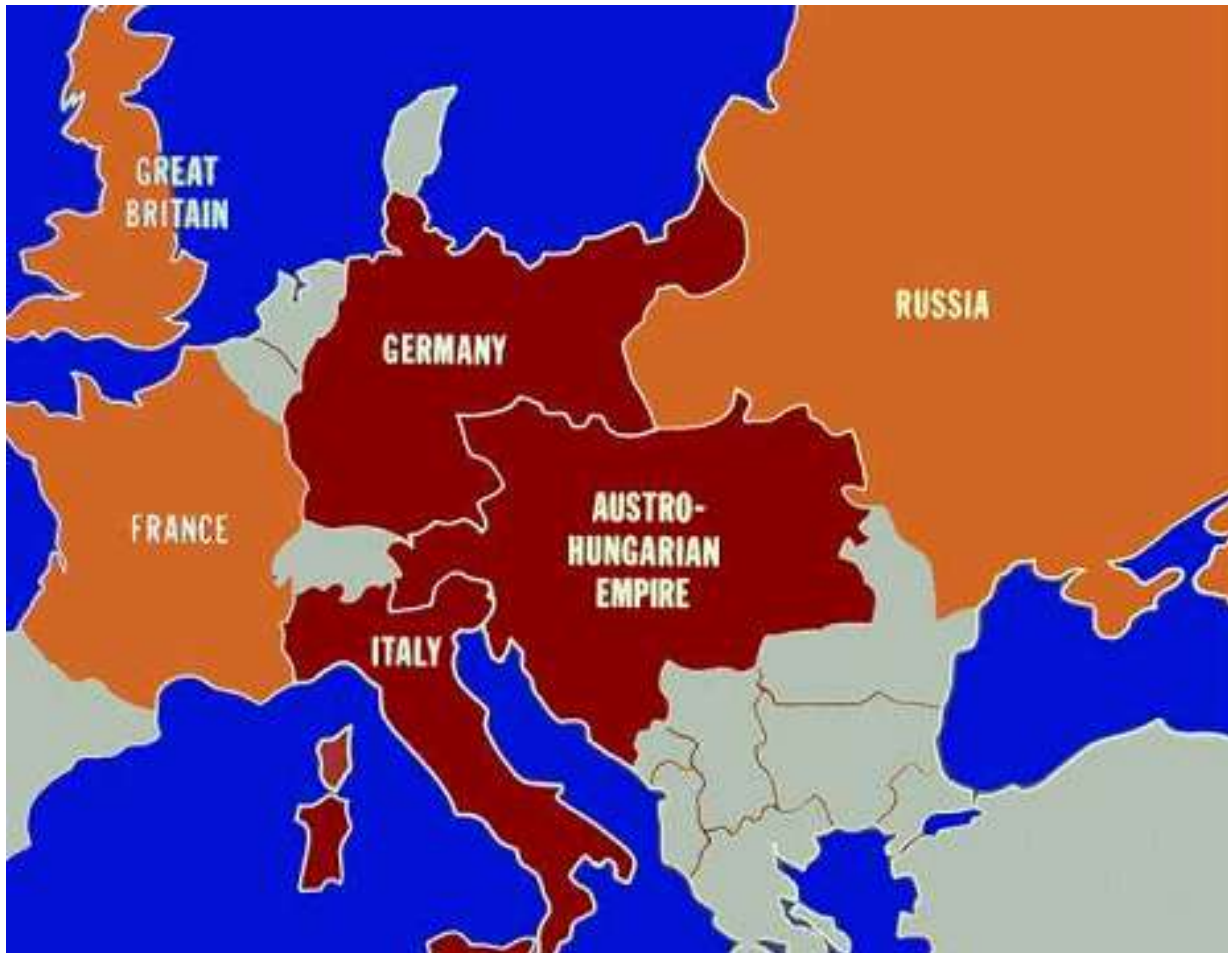
Period 4: 1914-present

# WWI (1914-1918)

- Causes and consequences
  - Isms (militarism, nationalism, imperialism, alliance system, and social discontent)



# Triple Alliance vs. Triple Entente



# The Assassination that triggered WWI:



- The Archduke of Austria, Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sofia are assassinated by a young member of the Serbian nationalist Black Hand Society, Gavrilo Princip on June 28, 1914.



# Chain Reaction:

- The tripwire that set off the century's first global conflict was Austria's declaration of war against Serbia on July 28, 1914. A war between Austria and Serbia meant a war between Austria and Russia, Serbia's traditional ally. That meant war between Russia and Germany. And that meant war between Germany and France. And that meant war between Germany and Great Britain. In a flash, the whole continent was at war.



# Failure of the Schlieffen Plan at the Battle of the Marne Allies vs. Central Powers



# Western Front: Trench Warfare

**Battle of the Marne leads to stalemate on the Western Front**

**Battles fought along this front include - Marne, September 1914; first battle of Ypres, October - November 1914; Verdun, February - December 1916; Somme, July - November 1916; Passchendaele, July - November 1917; Cambrai, November 1917; Marne, July 1918.**



# Weapons Technology

- Machine gun
  - =40 men with rifles
  - 600 bullets/minute
- Tanks
  - Mobile artillery
  - Battle of the Somme (1916)
- Airplane
  - German Fokker – 1<sup>st</sup> fighter plane synchronized propeller
- Poison gas (1915 – Battle of Ypres)
  - Chlorine gas
  - Mustard gas
  - Phosgene
  - Tear gas
- Submarines (U-boats): Germany, Britain, France
  - Reason for US entry
- Zeppelins (Germany)
  - Bombed civilian targets in London
- Radio
  - Wireless technology improved battlefield communication





# The Eastern Front





# The Gallipoli Campaign

1. British, Australian, and New Zealand forces (ANZACS) launched the Gallipoli campaign in 1915 in an attempt to defeat the Ottomans and open up a supply-line to Russia
2. It failed, but Russia stayed in war until 1917 & tied up German army for 3 years



# Turkish Genocide Against Armenians



A Portent of Future Horrors to Come!

# US Enters WWI: 1917

'All the News That's Fit to Print'

## The New York Times

THE WEATHER  
NEW YORK, MAY 2, 1917  
MAY 2, 1917

---

NO. 1275, 26 YEARS

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1917—EIGHTY-FOUR PAGES

ONE CENT

---

### USITANIA SUNK BY A SUBMARINE, PROBABLY 1,000 DEAD; TWICE TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST; SINKS IN 15 MINUTES; AMERICANS ABOARD INCLUDED VANDERBILT AND FROHMAN; WASHINGTON BELIEVES THAT A GRAVE CRISIS IS AT HAND

**THE NEWS**  
SUNSET Gaily City  
of a Street and  
of a Street  
**THE NEWS**  
SUNSET Gaily City  
of a Street and  
of a Street  
**THE NEWS**  
SUNSET Gaily City  
of a Street and  
of a Street

The Last Century Steamship Lusitania  
Largest of the Line Torpedoed

General Office Here Designed for News  
File of 1,500 in Eastern Long in Death

General Office Here  
Designed for News

General Office Here  
Designed for News

Loss of the Lusitania Fills London  
With Horror and Other Anxieties

**THE NEWS**  
SUNSET Gaily City  
of a Street and  
of a Street  
**THE NEWS**  
SUNSET Gaily City  
of a Street and  
of a Street  
**THE NEWS**  
SUNSET Gaily City  
of a Street and  
of a Street

# The Home Front: Total War



1. Central planning:
  - Rationed food/goods
  - War bonds
  - War production
  - Censorship
  - propaganda
2. Civilians were targets (zeppelins, blockade)
3. Women went to work to fill in during the war & got the vote by the end of the war in Germany, Austria, the US & GB

# Eastern Front: Russia's Withdrawal

March 1917: 1<sup>st</sup> Russian Revolution

- Czar Nicholas II abdication

Nov. 1917: 2<sup>nd</sup> Russian Revolution

- Bolshevik leader Lenin takes over Kerensky's Provisional Government
- Dec. 1917 Lenin signed the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** taking Russia out of the war
- Russia gave up lands in the Baltic area; Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.



# Wilsonian Idealism



[B.4.1.65] Arrivée du président Wilson à Paris  
Avenue de Bois avec le président P. Poincaré (14 août 1919)



[B.4.1.67] On fait un passage au président Wilson  
après la signature de Traité de Versailles (1919)

1. U.S. President Wilson proposed a plan for a lasting peace that incorporated 14 points.
2. Points 1 – 5: goals for the postwar world: ending secret treaties, freedom of seas, free trade
3. Points 6 – 13: specifics for changing national borders & creating new nations under self-determination

# Treaty of Versailles, June, 1919



1. Mandates created for former colonies and territories of Central Powers
2. Article 231
3. League of Nations





# Europe in 1919



# Impact of WWI on European Society

- Massive casualties
- Decline birthrate
- War promoted more social equality
  - Nobility in Germany, Russia, and Austria lost much of its influence
- Women received the right to vote in Britain and Germany
- Social dissent:
  - Russia, Ireland (Easter Rebellion), Germany, France, Italy, Austria
- End of dynasties
  - Hapsburg, Romanov, Hohenzollern, Ottoman
- Creation of 1<sup>st</sup> Communist country
- Rise of German nationalism
  - Keynes – The Economic Consequences of Peace (1919): predicted the harshness of Versailles on German economic and subsequent political unrest
- Rise in financial power of the US

# Territorial Changes After WWI



# League of Nations Mandates in Africa



# Balfour Declaration [1917]

Foreign Office  
November 2nd, 1917

Dear Lord Rothschild.

I have much pleasure to convey to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations {hopes} which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet.

"His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate {assist} the achievement of this object, **it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine**, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Yours sincerely,  
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR  
British Foreign Secretary

# British Palestine Mandate in 1923



# The Middle East in the 1920s



# The Russian Revolution

- Pre-cursors:
- 1904: Russo-Japanese War
- 1905: Bloody Sunday



# 1917

## Causes of Feb/March Revolution

### WWI

Czarina & Rasputin

Strikes & riots

## Causes of Oct/Nov Revolution

Failure of Provisional

Government to end the War

April Crisis

Rise of the Petrograd Soviet

Kornilov Affair



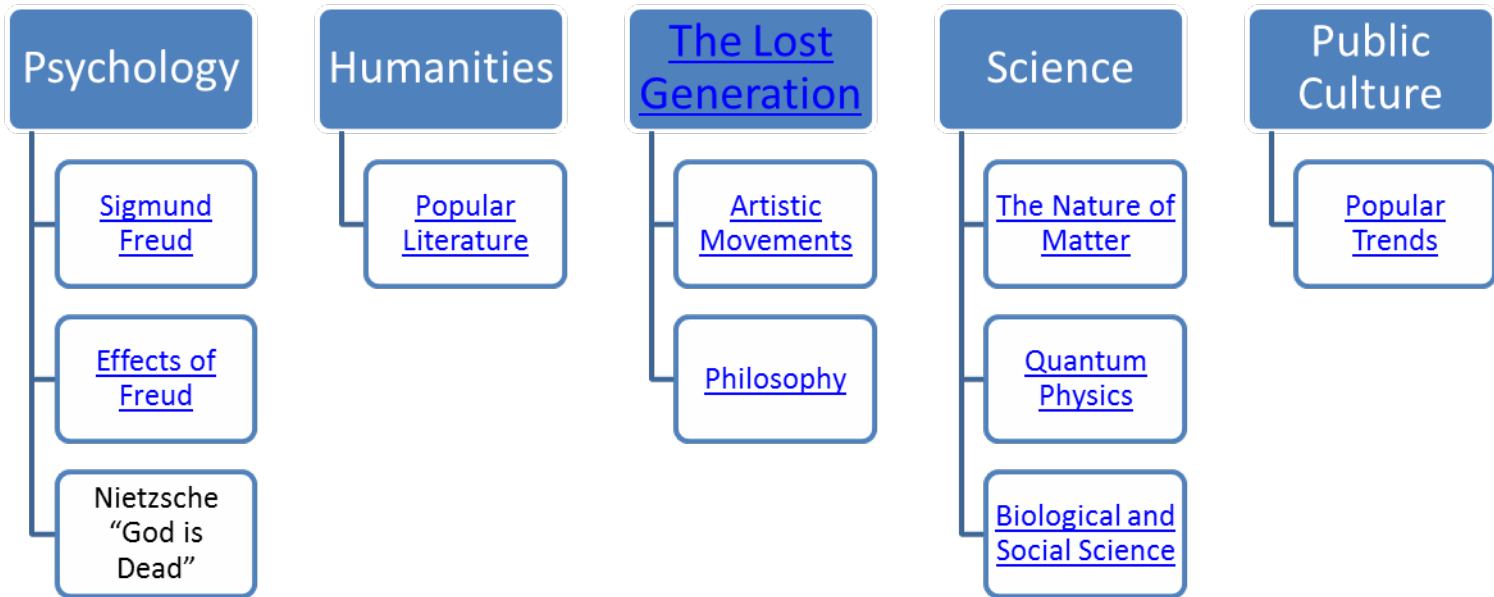
# Lenin's Reforms and the Russian Civil War

- Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- Civil War, 1918-1921:
  - Whites vs. Reds
- NEP, 1921



# The Age of Anxiety

Western Europe in the 1920s



# Postwar Literature

## Characteristics:

- Pessimistic, uncertainty of future, desolate, helplessness

## Stream of consciousness & the inner monologue

- Marcel Proust
- Virginia Woolf
- Franz Kafka
- Hermann Hesse
- James Joyce



“DON'T THINK.  
Thinking is the enemy of creativity.  
It's SELF-CONSCIOUS, and anything self-conscious is LOUSY.  
You can't *TRY* and do things...  
You simply must DO things.”  
- Ray Bradbury



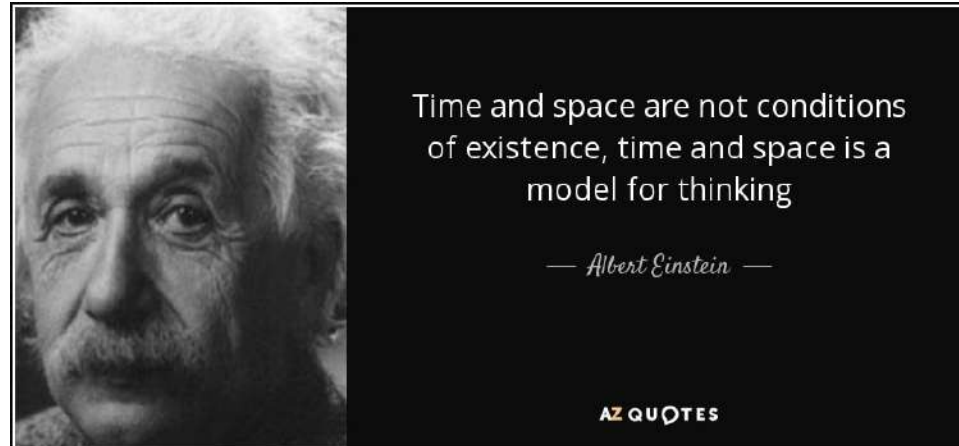
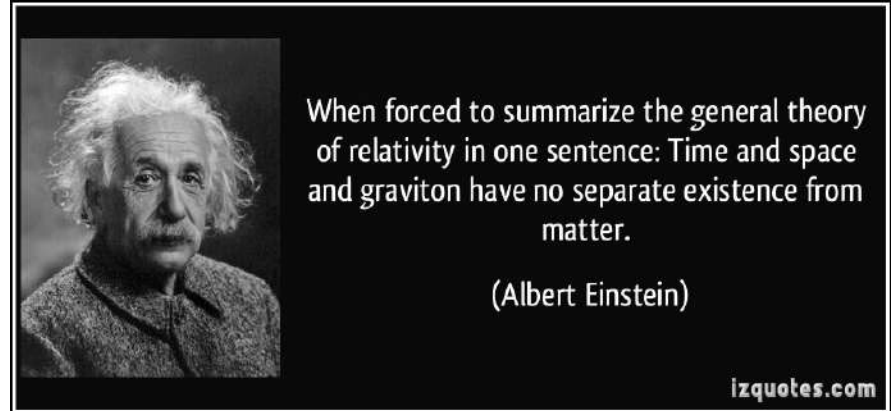
# Modern Art: Dada, Surrealism, Photomontage & Bauhaus

- Marcel Duchamp
- Salvador Dali
- Hannah Hoch
- Walter Gropius & Bauhaus: modernist, rational & functional



# The New Physics

- **Albert Einstein** (1879-1955)
  - Theory of relativity challenged Newtonian physics
  - Built on **Max Planck's** quantum theory
  - Matter and energy are interchangeable and even a particle of matter has enormous energy
- Ernest Rutherford
  - Atom could be split
- Werner Heisenberg
  - Principle of uncertainty (1927)
- Enrico Fermi
  - 1<sup>st</sup> nuclear reactor



# Public Culture

- Cinema
  - Became more popular and profitable than any form of entertainment in history
  - People of every class attended; women could go without male escorts
  - The USA led in film production, followed by Japan and Germany
  - Introduction of talking pictures underscored national differences; countries strained to censor on-screen sex and violence
    - Many countries banned German films in the 1920s
- Music
  - In America, the period after World War I and before the start of the Great Depression was known as the “Jazz Age”
    - Jazz openly learned from African art
- Consumerism
  - Sophistication was used to justify lipstick, short skirts, alcohol
  - Berlin rivaled Paris as a European artistic center for the first time



The “flapper dress,” popularized in the ‘20s.



# Germany 1920s

1923:

- Hyperinflation
- Ruhr crisis
- Beer Hall Putsch

1924:

- Dawes Plan

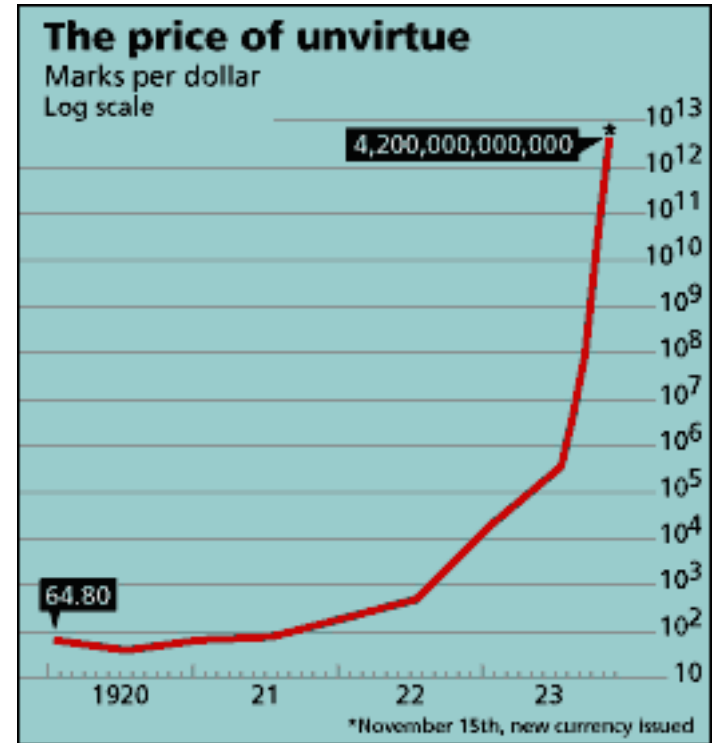
1925

- Treaty of Locarno
  - 1926: Germany admitted to LON

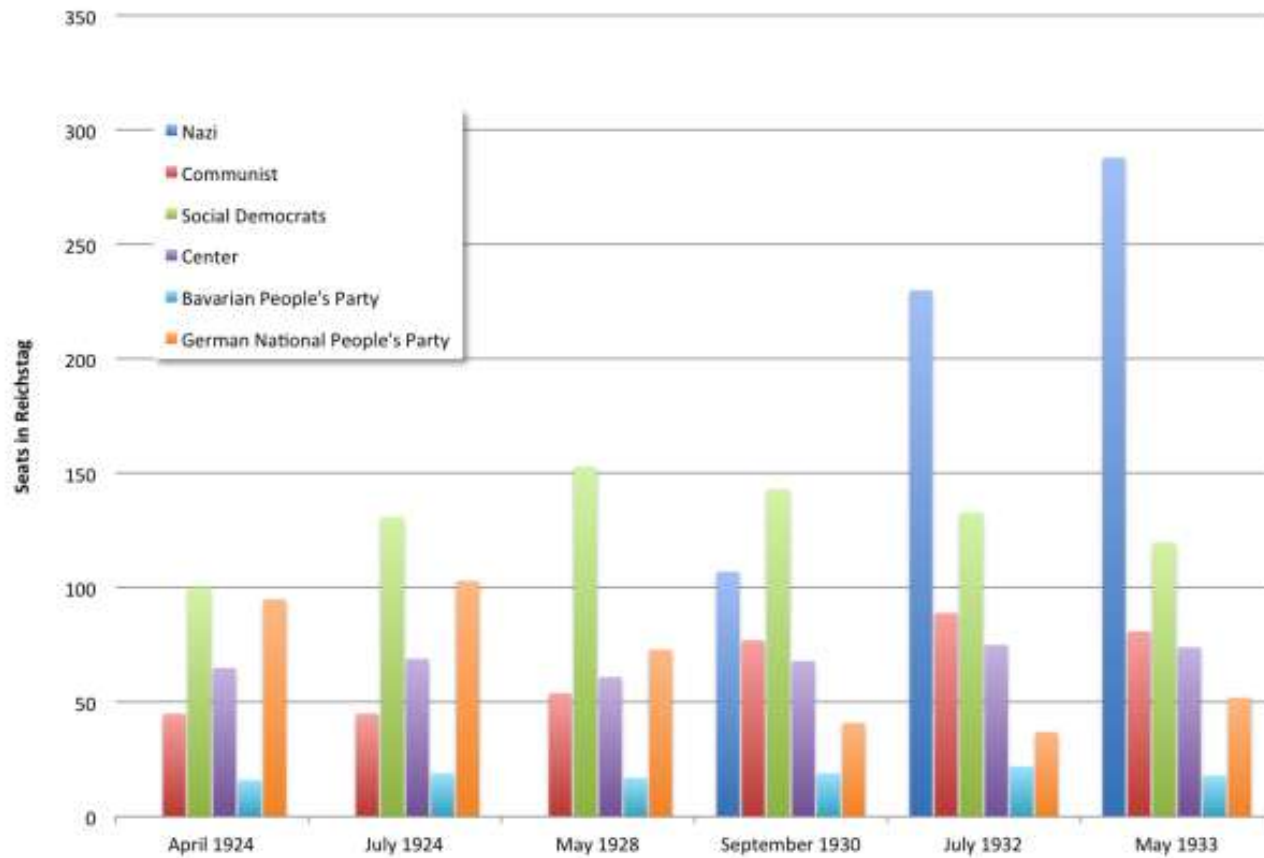
1928

- Kellogg-Briand

1929: start of the Great Depression



## WEIMAR ELECTIONS



# Germany under Hitler, 1930s

- 1933 Hitler named chancellor (Jan)
  - Feb: Reichstag Fire
  - March: Enabling Act
  - April: Boycott
  - May: Book burnings
  - Oct: withdraws Germany from LON
- 1934 Night of the Long Knives
- 1935 Nuremburg Laws, *Triumph of the Will*, rebuilt military
- 1936 Berlin Olympics, Rhineland, Rome-Berlin AXIS
- 1937 Guernica, Degenerate Art Exhibition
- 1938
  - Anschluss
  - Munich Conference
  - Kristallnacht
- 1939 Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, invasion of Poland

# Fascism in Europe

## Italy

**1919 Mussolini creates Fascist Party**

**1922 March on Rome**

**1925 “Il Duce”**

**1929 Lateran Treaty**

**1935 Ethiopian invasion**

**1936 Rome-Berlin AXIS**

**1940 Tripartite Pact**

## Spain

**1936-39 Spanish Civil War**

**1937: Guernica**

**1939 Francisco Franco’s nationalists win the war**



# Post-WWI Western Democracies

## England

**More democratic than before  
WWI**

### **Labour vs. Conservative**

Issues: suffrage,  
unemployment, pensions,  
public housing

Labour replaced Liberal Party  
under Ramsay MacDonald

Coalition government

## France

**Rise of Socialism and  
Communism**

**Moderate right to  
conservative left**

Infrastructure building

Maginot Line

**Ruhr crisis**

# Communism in Europe: Stalinist Soviet Union (1928-1953)

- 5-Year Plans
  - Industrial: heavy industry
  - Agricultural: collectivization
- The Great Purge
- Totalitarianism
- Soviet Women
- Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact

# World War II

1939-1945

# WWII

## Early AXIS Victories

1939:

Blitzkrieg, Poland

Phony War

US Neutrality

1940:

Tripartite Pact

Denmark, Norway, Benelux countries

Fall of France, Dunkirk, Vichy France

Battle of Britain

The Mediterranean Front

1941:

The Balkans

Invasion of the Soviet Union

Atlantic Charter

US entry

## Allies Victorious

1942:

El Alamein

Battle of Stalingrad

“Soft Underbelly”

1943:

Tehran Conference

1944:

Rome

D-Day

Battle of the Bulge

1945:

Yalta Conference

VE Day

Manhattan Project

Potsdam Conference

Nuremburg Trials



# The Holocaust



# 1933 – 1939

- Dictatorship under the Third Reich
- Early Stages of Persecution
- The First Concentration Camps

# 1939 - 1945

- World War II
- Murder of the Disabled
- Persecution & Murder of Jews
- Ghettos
- Einsatzgruppen (Mobile Killing Squads)

# Post-1945

- Postwar Trials
- Displaced Persons Camps and Emigration
- Pogroms
- Palestine & the British Response
- United Nations, May 18, 1948
- Middle East Turmoil

# Postwar Europe: Iron Curtain



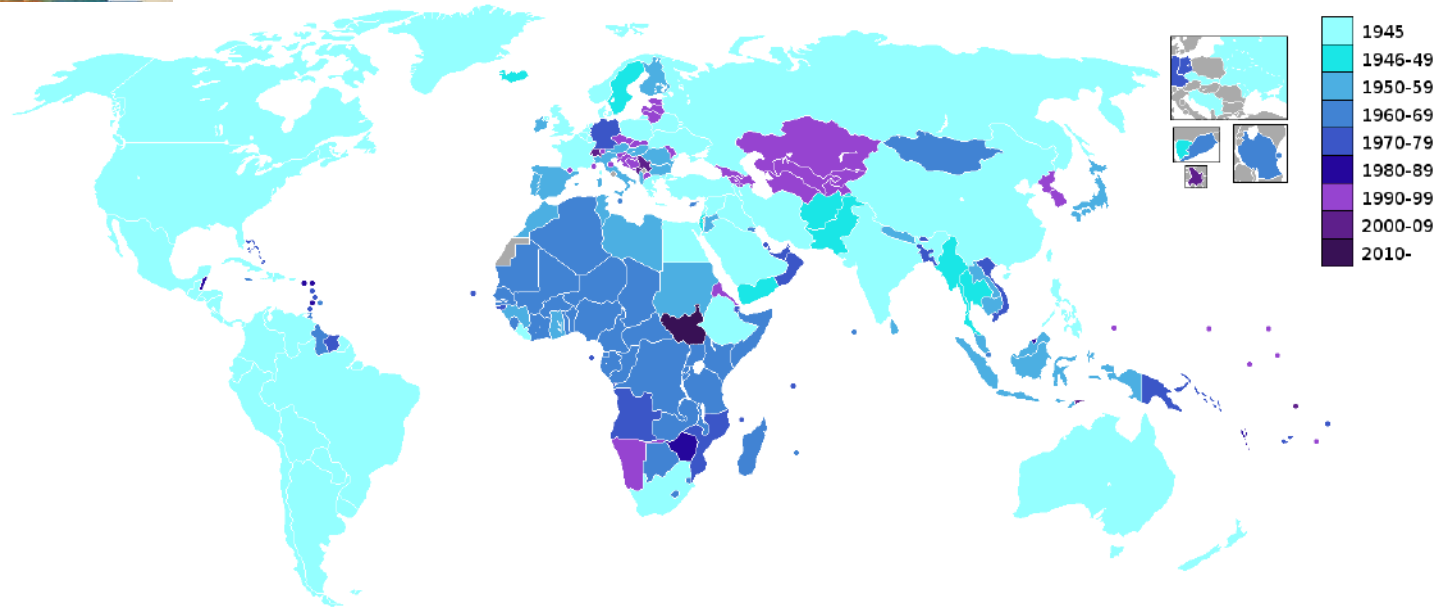
# Soviet Bloc



# Divided Germany

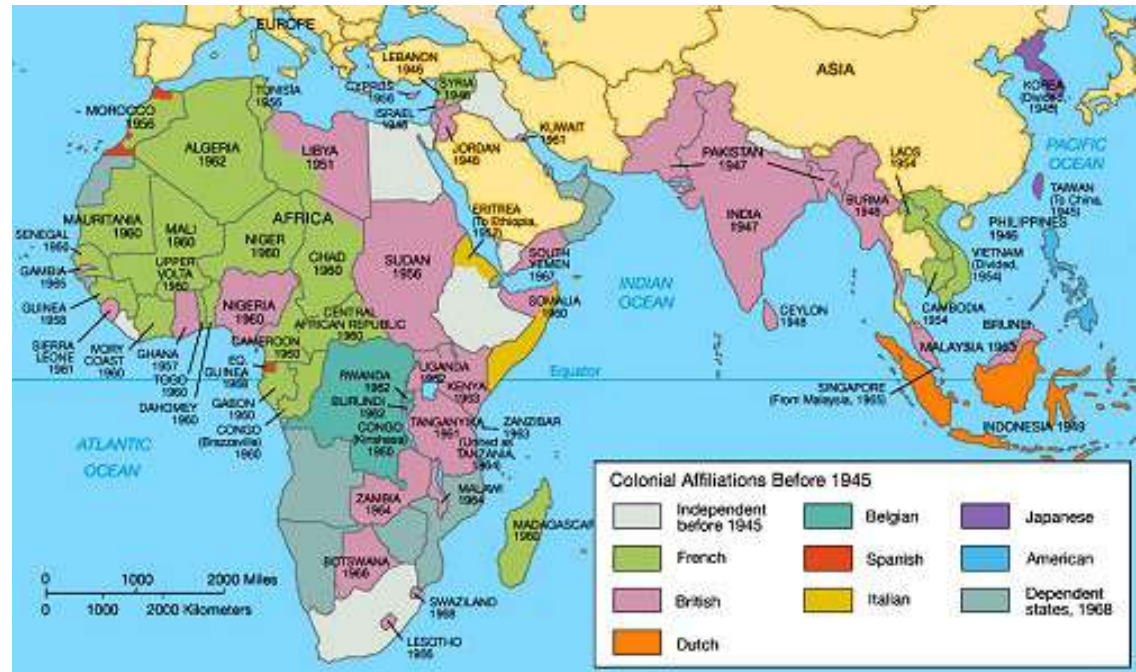


# The United Nations



# Decolonization

- ❑ The end of empire post-WWII
- ❑ Between 1947-1962, almost every colonial territory gained independence
- ❑ CAUSES:
  - ❑ Nationalism
  - ❑ Wilsonian idealism
  - ❑ Japanese occupation of colonies during WWII
  - ❑ Cost of empire: Focus on rebuilding Europe
  - ❑ Hypocrisy of colonialism
  - ❑ The UN





# Post WWII Democracies

## France

4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Republics

Charles De Gaulle

Algerian Crisis

Student revolts 1968

## Britain

Labour Party vs. Conservative Party

The Welfare State

## West Germany

Konrad Adenaur

Christian Democratic Union

Social welfare policies

## Italy

Christian Democratic Party

ECSC & Council of Europe

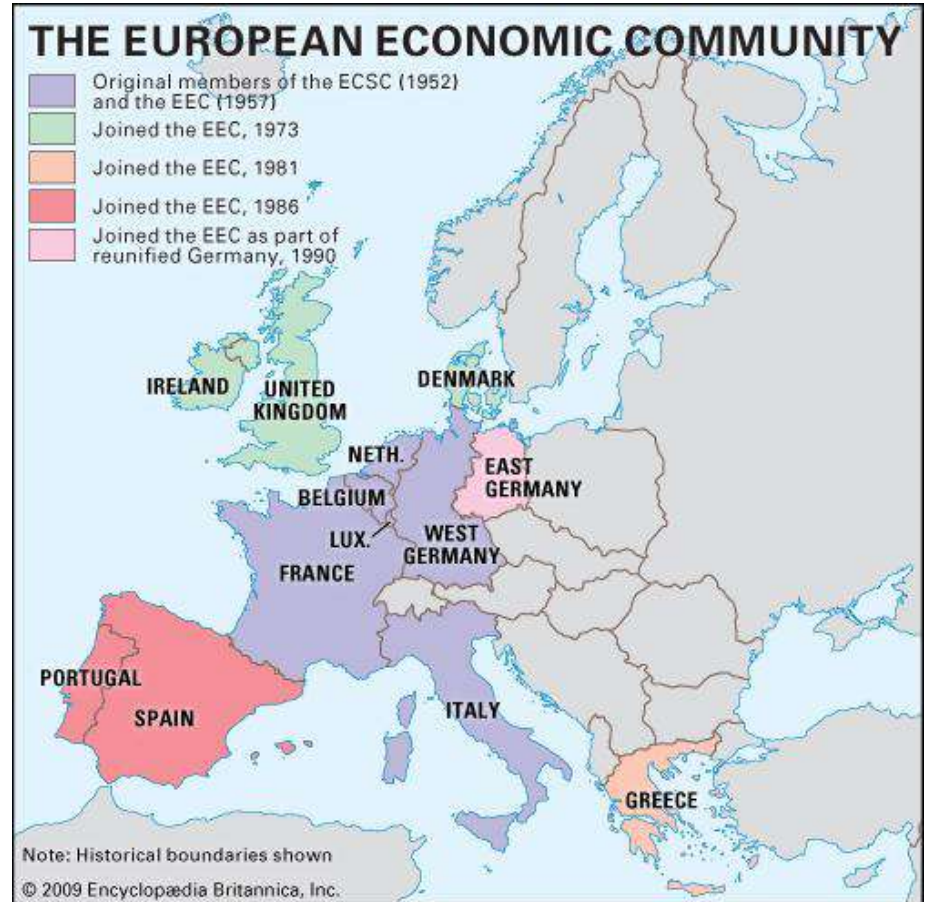
# The “Economic Miracle”

- Unprecedented economic growth in European history into the 1960s
- CAUSES:
  - Marshall Plan, 1948
  - Keynesian economic policies
  - Increased demand
  - Elimination of economic barriers with the creation of the Common Market



# European Economic Unity

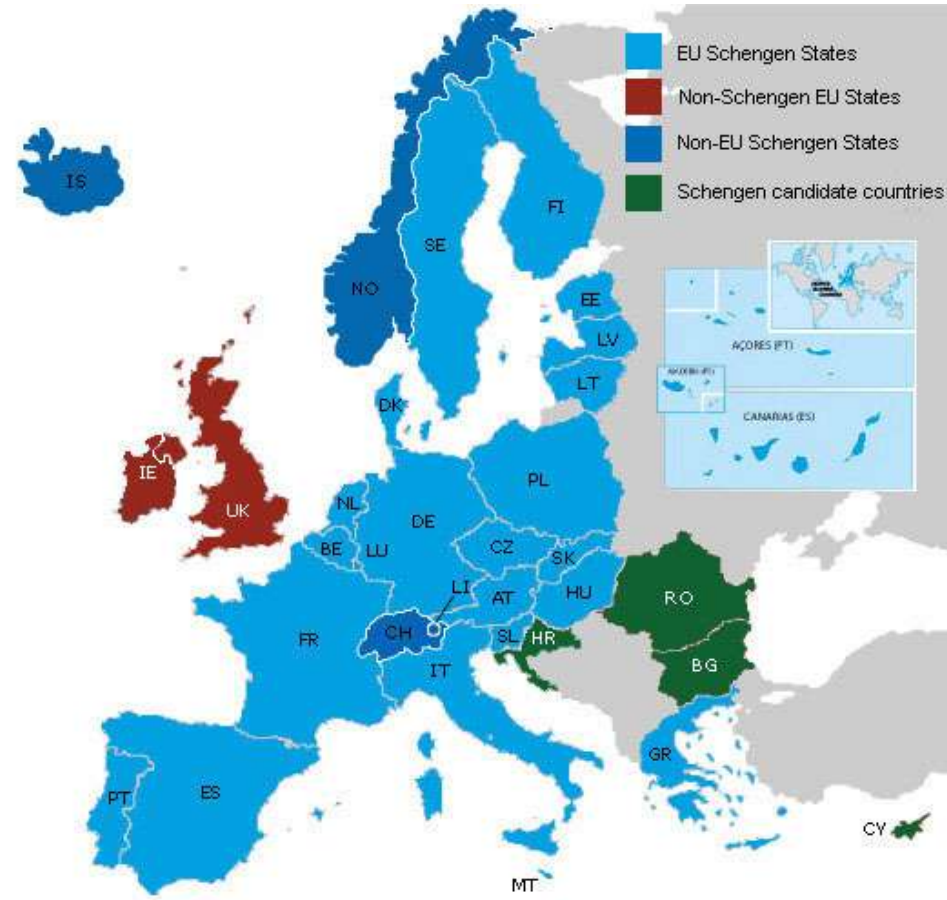
- Bretton Woods, 1944
  - IMF, World Bank, GATT (WTO)
- The Council of Europe, 1948
- The Schuman Plan, 1950 proposed the ECSC
- The Treaty of Rome, 1957 creates the Common Market



# The EU

- Background:

- 1967: ECSC + EEC = EC
- 1985: **Schengen Agreement**
- 1991-92: **Maastricht Treaty**
  - » Creation of the **euro**: single currency integrating the currency of 11 western and central European nations
  - » Incorporation of Schengen Area
  - » Proposal for common foreign and defense policies
  - » European Parliament, directly elected body of EU



# Enlargement: from six to 28 countries



# European Defense

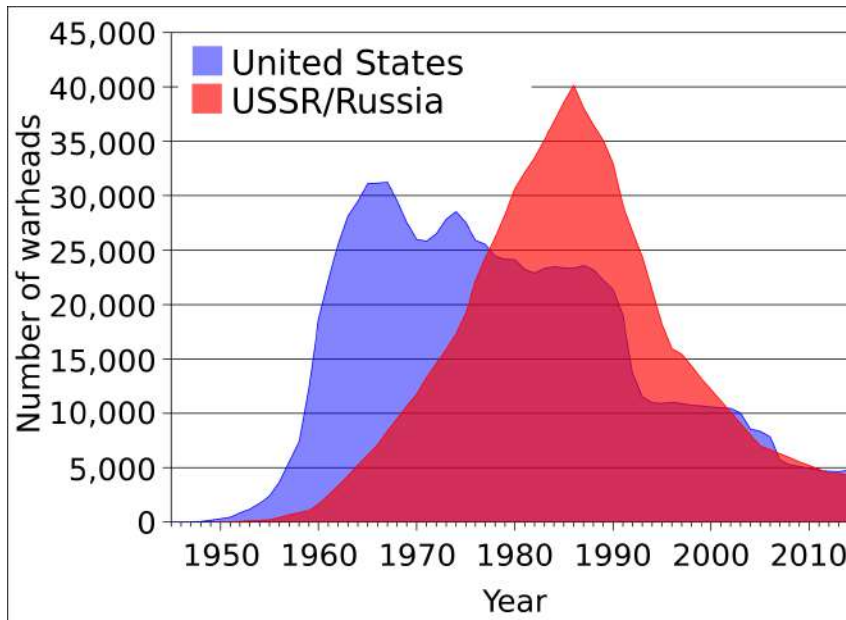
## NATO, 1949




## Warsaw Pact, 1955




# Arms Race



# Space Race



**VERSUS**




**THE CREATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION**

The United States of America's Atomic Bomb was the first nuclear weapon ever used in war. The Soviet Union's Atomic Bomb was the first nuclear weapon ever used in war.


**WORLD WAR II**

During a nuclear arms race, the two superpowers set an arms race which resulted in the creation of nuclear weapons. The United States of America was the first to develop nuclear weapons, a technology that the USSR did not possess.




## THE SPACE RACE


1957 - 1993




**1957 SPUTNIK 1**  
The first artificial satellite to be placed in Earth's orbit.




**1961 VOSTOK 1**  
The first human spaceflight.




**1968 APOLLO 11**  
The first humans to the moon.



**1973 SKYLAB**  
The first US space station launched in earth's orbit.



**1990 MIR**  
In response to Skylab the U.S.S.R. launched a space station.



**1991**  
The Cold War and Space Race came to an end and the United States of America and the Soviet Union became the former superpowers.

**1992**  
The United States and the Russian Federation collaborate to create the International Space Station.

**2011**  
The Russian Space Shuttle Space Shuttle program ends as the Shuttle program ends as the Shuttle program ends.

**THE TENSION AND RIVALRY BETWEEN THE USSR (NOW RUSSIA) AND THE USA MOTIVATED EACH COUNTRY TO CONTINUE THEIR EXPLORATION OF SPACE.**

Without this war the advances in science and technology would not have reached the levels they achieved. Interest and government spending in space has decreased with time, so much so that NASA, the United States of America's space program, is afraid it will not have enough astronauts to staff the areas they have.

# USSR

## Krushchev (1953-1964)

**1956**

De-Stalinization

Hungarian uprising

Suez Crisis

**1957**

Sputnik

**1961**

Berlin Wall

**1962**

Cuban Missile Crisis

## Brezhnev (1964-1982)

**1968**

Prague Spring

Brezhnev Doctrine

**1972**

Nixon's Détente

**1979**

Afghanistan

Moscow Olympics

**1980**

Solidarity (Poland)



# Gorbachev (1985-1991)

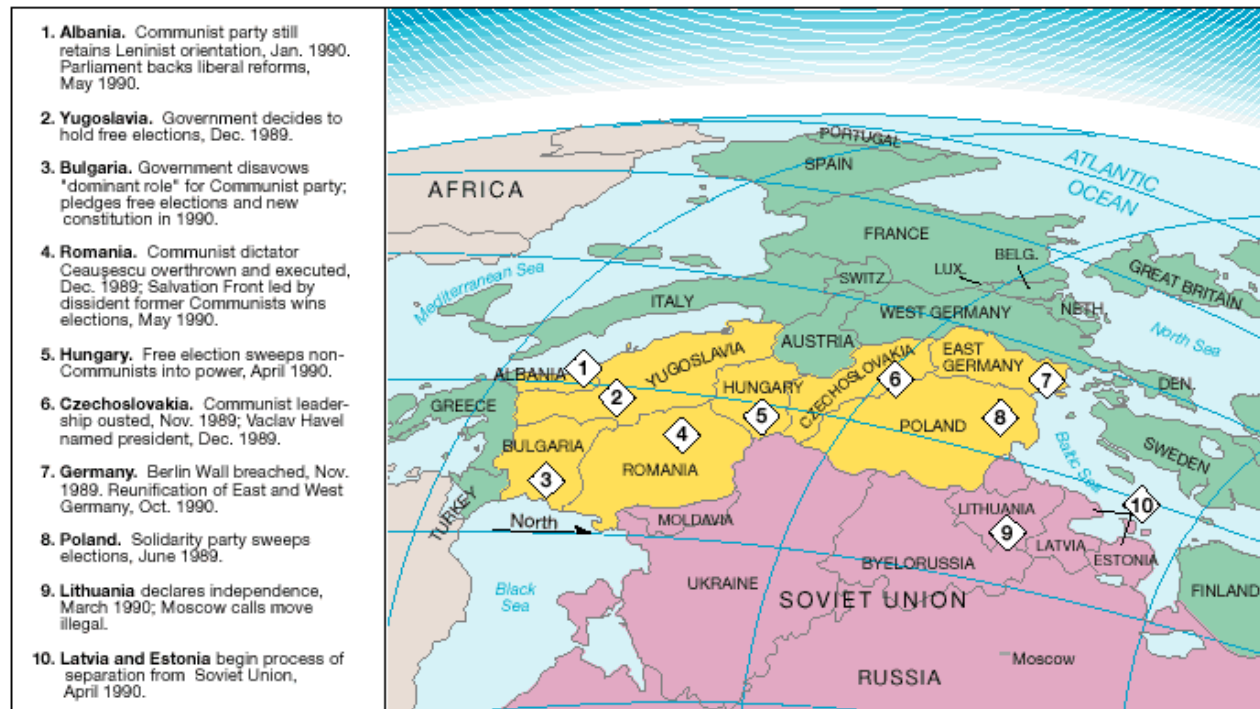
Glasnost


Perestroika

Democratization

INF and START Treaties

## Revolutions of 1989



 Events in Eastern Europe, 1989–1990. The events of 1989 and 1990 seemed to indicate that peaceful democratic change through free elections and liberal reforms would fill the void left by the collapse of communist rule.

# End of the USSR

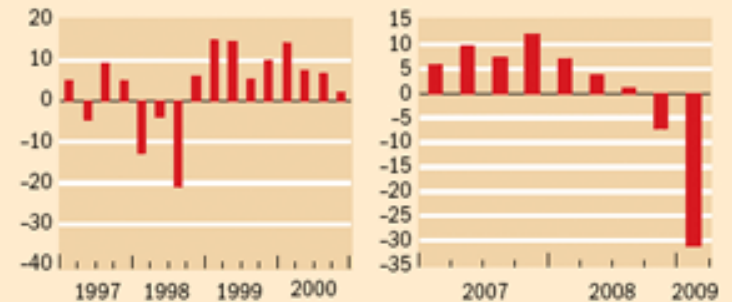
## Yeltsin (1991-2000)



Chart 2  
**Anatomy of a crisis**

Russia's economy rebounded quickly in 1999. Whether the same will happen in 2009 remains to be seen.

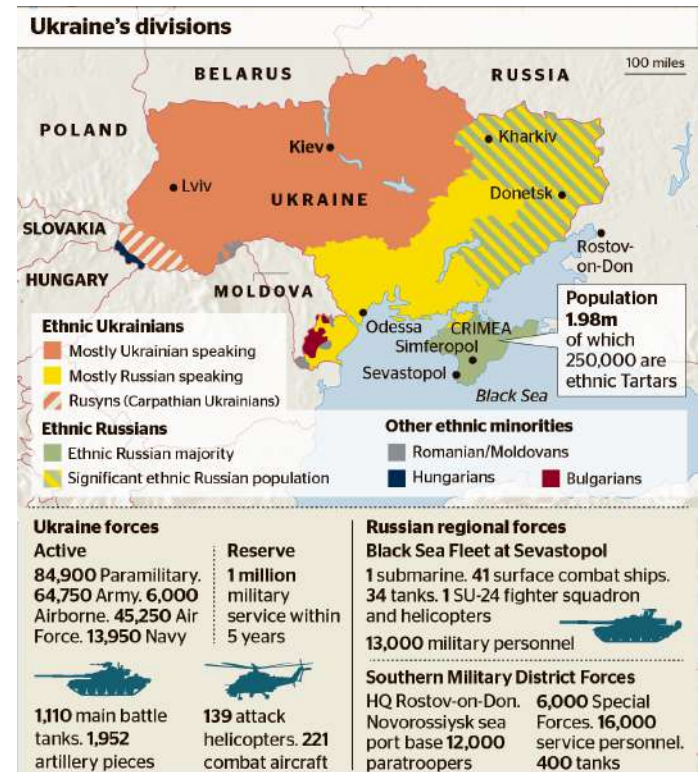
(GDP quarter-on-quarter, seasonally adjusted, annualized, percent)



Sources: Rosstat; Russian authorities; and estimates by the EBRD.

# Resurgent Russia?

- **War in Chechnya**
  - Muslim insurgency in the Russian republic 1991
  - 1997 peace agreement reached
  - 1999 second war
- **Ukraine Crisis – Putin**
  - 2014 Putin seized the Crimea after a revolution removed pro-Russian Ukrainian president

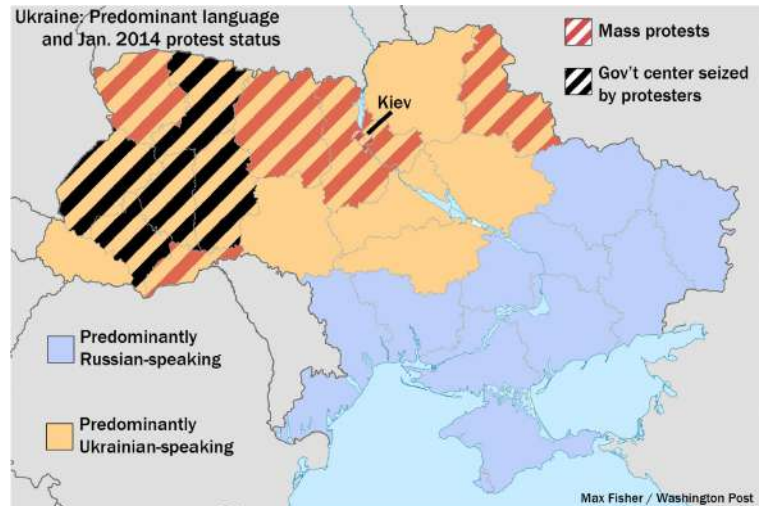


# The structure of Russian gas imports

Major routes of gas pipelines connecting natural gas fields in Western Siberia to export markets in Western Europe run via Ukraine



Source: the National Gas Union of Ukraine



Max Fisher / Washington Post

# Guest Worker Period 1958-1972; Rise of Xenophobia and Right-Wing Nationalism

- Over 8mn. work permits issued to foreigners for work
- Concerns about impact of European culture and economy led to demands to restrict immigration
  - **French National Front**, Jean-Marie Le Pen
  - **Austrian Freedom Party**, Jorg Haider



FN political poster, reading:  
"The immigrants are going to vote ...and you're staying home?!!"



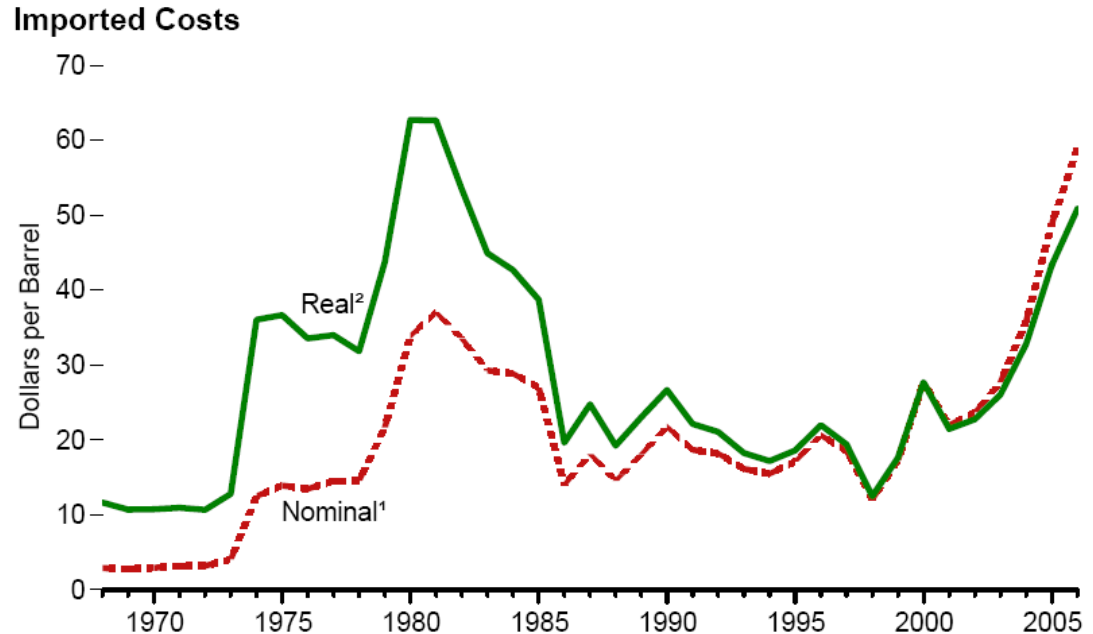
Demonstration against National Front in Paris after the results of the election December 2015.

# Energy Crisis 1970s

- 1973: OPEC oil embargo triggered by Yom Kippur War
- stagflation
- 1979: oil price increase triggered by Iranian hostage crisis

- 1970s economic downturn, high inflation, deficit spending and large debts from the “welfare state” led to election of Conservative governments

Margaret  
Thatcher,  
Conservative  
PM 1979-1990



# The Consumer Culture

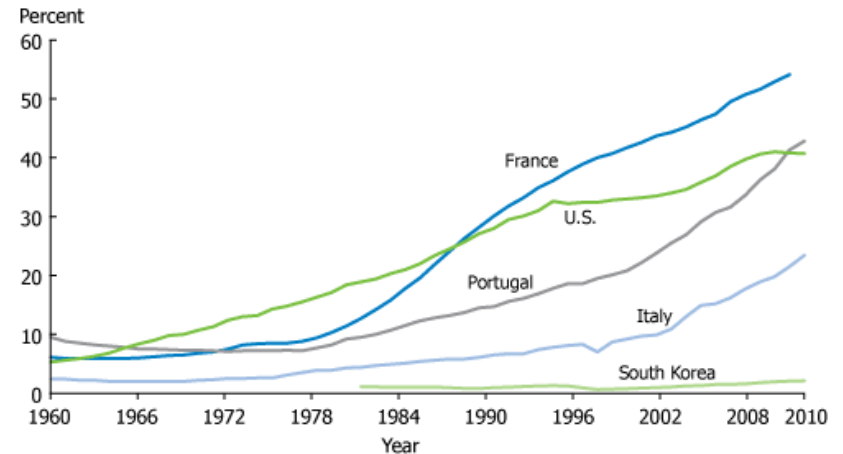
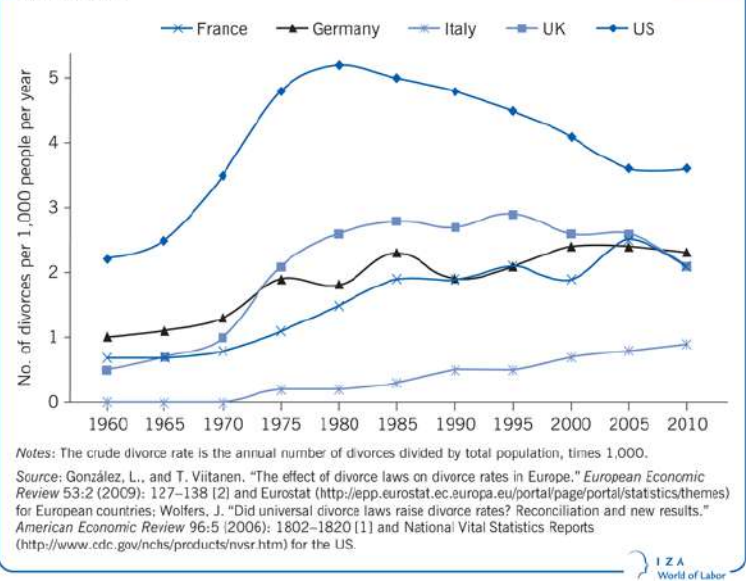
- Gadget revolution
- Purchase on credit
- Rise of a new middle class due to more access to higher education
- Rural workers continued urban migration patterns
- Class tension reduced due to the welfare state
- Leisure and recreation became major industries
- Telephone, radio, and TV contributed to proliferation of ideas and a global culture



# Women

- Post-WWII women married early and had children quickly (average 2/family)
- mid-20<sup>th</sup> century more married women became full or part-time wage earners outside home
- 1960s couples did not always marry; weakened traditional marriage
- Second-Wave Feminism
  - Simone de Beauvoir
  - Betty Friedan

Figure 2. Crude divorce rates in five countries rose in the 1960s and 1970s, though at different rates



Births outside of marriage



# The Catholic Church & Secularism

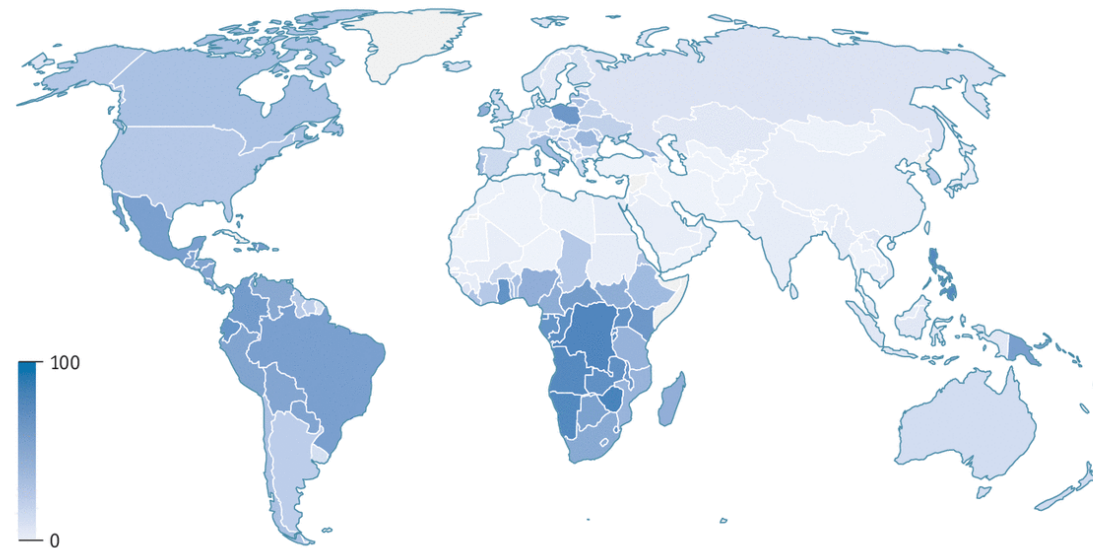
- Second Vatican Council, 1962-65 (Pope John XXIII)
  - Most important since the Council of Trent (mid 16<sup>th</sup> C)
  - Allowed for use of vernacular in Mass
  - Respect for other Christian churches
- Pope Francis,
  - “*Amoris Laetitia*” April 2016
  - “*Laudato si*” June 2015
- Secularism
  - 21<sup>st</sup> C. Europe very secular

European priests and ministers are preaching to ever-emptier pews. Just 10% of adults in France and Sweden go to church once a month or more. In Ireland, regular attendance fell from 90% in 1990 to 60% in 2009.

‘The vision that Pope Francis offers in his encyclical is of a world spiraling toward disaster, in which people are too busy shopping and checking their cell phones to do, or even care, much about it.’

## Church attendance

Adult population attending Christian churches on a monthly basis, 2015 or latest available, %



Sources: European Social Survey; World Values Survey; World Christian Database; IMF; UN; World Bank; *The Economist*