

# **The Collapse of the Old Order, 1929-1949 Chapter 29**



# The Stalin Revolution



# Five Year Plans

- Joseph Stalin rose to power and eliminated Leon Trotsky and all contenders.
  - Goal:
  - Five Year Plans
    - October 1928
      - Centralized state control over the economy
      - rapid



# Collectivization of Agriculture

- At the hands of peasants
  - Collectives
    - Organize peasants
    - Violent suppression of the kulaks
    - Starvation 1933 and 1934
  - Second Five Year Plan 1933-1937
    - Consumer goods
    - Heavy industries and armaments



# Terror and Opportunities

## ■ NKVD

- No one was safe
- Women in workforce
- Contrast between Soviet Union and the Depression



# The Depression



- Signaled by the NY stock market crash in 1929.
- World effect
  - U.S. had to call back loans from Germany and Austria.
    - Reparations ended
      - Loan repayment ended
  - Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act
  - World trade declined 62%



# Depression in Industrial Nations

- France and English
  - Forced colonies
- Japan and Germany
  - Suffered because:
- The New Deal
- Germany and Japan
  - Military buildup
  - colonies



# Depression in Nonindustrial Regions

- Indian and China
  - Little effect
- Latin America
  - Est. military dictatorship
  - Authoritarian control
- Southern Africa boomed
  - Gold, copper, mining



# The Rise of Fascism



# Mussolini's Italy

- *Fasci di combattimento*

- Intimidate politicians
- Strong arm men

- Benito Mussolini

- Fascist Party

- Installed members to government jobs
- Glorification of war
- Imitated in:



# Hitler's Germany

- Blame
- Adolf Hitler
  - Leader of Nazis
  - Failed in Munich uprising in 1924
  - Mein Kampf



## ■ Depression

- Nazi gained support from unemployed and property owners.

- Largest party

- Hitler used propaganda

- Communism

- Chancellor 1933

- Third Reich 1934

## ■ Economic and Social Policies

- Public works

- Military build up

- Women

- Low unemployment



# The Road to War, 1933-1939

## ■ Goal of conquest (Germany)

- Armed forces (air force)
- League of Nations
- Conscription
- Troops in Rhineland 1936

## ■ Italy

- Ethiopia invaded 1935



## ■ Little objection to Allies

- 1938 Hitler annexed:

## ■ Appeasement

- Fear of war

- Fear of communism

- Hitler could be trusted

## ■ Nazi-Soviet Pact

- Poland



# East Asia, 1931-1945



# The Manchurian Incident of 1931

- Japan wanted to end its dependence on foreign trade through colonial empire in China. Junior officers planted a small bomb on railroad tracks and blamed it on China.
- At home
  - More authoritarian
  - Political assassinations
  - Government takeover of politics



# The Chinese Communists and the Long March

- Chiang Kai-shek v. Communist Party
  - Execution of communist
  - Exiled to Jiangxi province
- Mao Zedong (1893-1976)
  - Peasant support instead of industrialists
  - Women's equality
  - Warfare
- In 1934 the Guomindang army forced the Communists to flee from Jiangxi on the "Long March" to Shaanxi in 1935



# The Sino-Japanese War, 1937-1945

- Japanese forces invade China
  - Near Beijing
  - Full scale invasion
  - League of Nations
  - Controlled costal provinces within a year
  - Dependent on U.S. for:
    - The Nanjing Massacre
- Mao propaganda



# The Second World War



# The War of Movement

- More offensive
  - Germany's blitzkrieg
  - Aircraft carriers
  - Fast theatres of operation
  - Mobilized populations and economies
  - Civilian targets



# War in Europe and North Africa

- Germany took Poland in less than a month. In 1939-1940 took all of Europe between \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.
- Battle of Britain 1940
  - British Royal Air Force
- Battle of Barbarossa
- Battle of Stalingrad 1943
- Africa
  - British forces turned back Italy and Germany



# War in Asia and the Pacific

- In 1941 Japan occupied Indochina
- U.S. stopped shipping products to China
- Pearl Harbor 1941
  - Occupation of all of Southeast Asia and the Dutch Indies



- U.S. joined England and Soviet Union-United Nations (Allies)
- By 1942 the U.S. had a significant advantage over Japan

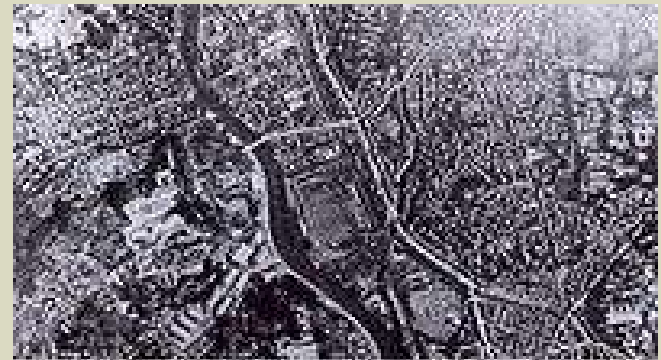


# The End of the War

- Soviet Red Army were receiving supplies from factories in Russia and the United States. The Soviet offensive in the east combined with Western invasions of Sicily and Italy in 1943 and of France in 1944 to defeat Germany in May 1945.



- By May 1945 American bombing and submarine warfare devastated Japan's economy and supplies.
- Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945
  - Japan surrenders in June



# Chinese Civil War and Communist Victory

## ■ Civil War in China

- Guomindang and Communists 1945-49

- People's Republic of China



# The Character of Warfare



A photograph of the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941.

# The War of Science

- Enormous death toll and human suffering
  - Change in moral values
  - New technologies
    - Aircraft, synthetic rubber, radar, antibiotics, missiles, atomic weapons



# Bombing Raids

- Goal of bombing raids
- Massive raids in Germany
  - Remained loyal
- Japan devastated
  - Wooden homes
  - Tokyo



# The Holocaust

- Nazi killings of civilians were part of a calculated policy of exterminating whole races of people.
- Jews
  - Citizenship
  - Ghettos
  - Concentration camps
- 5 Million others
  - Polish Catholics, homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, Gypsies, blacks, liberals, communists



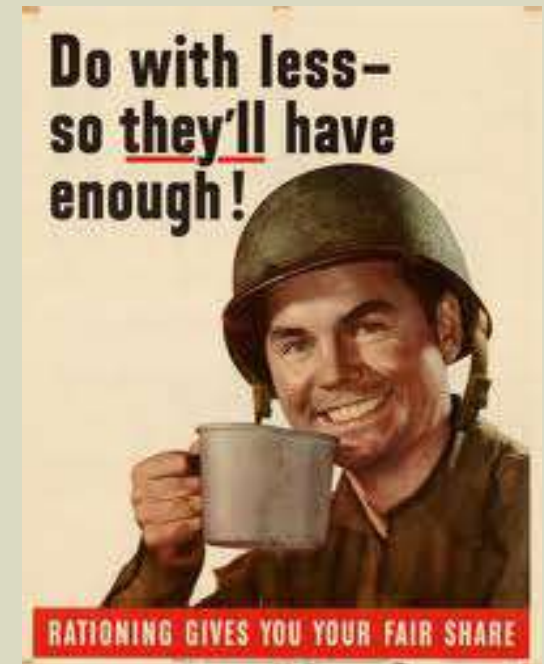
# The Home Front in Europe and Asia

- Blur between “front” and “home front”
  - Confiscation of land
  - Concentration camps
- Improvements for women



# The Home Front in the United States

- U.S. flourished during the war
  - Production
  - Short supply in consumer goods
  - Postwar consumer boom
- Diversity in jobs
- Migration
  - Overcrowding
  - Discrimination
    - Against African American and Mexican American
    - Japanese-Americans in internment camps



# War and the Environment

- Depression v. War
- Main cause of environmental stress was economic development
  - Mining, industry, and logging

