

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 assassination 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.



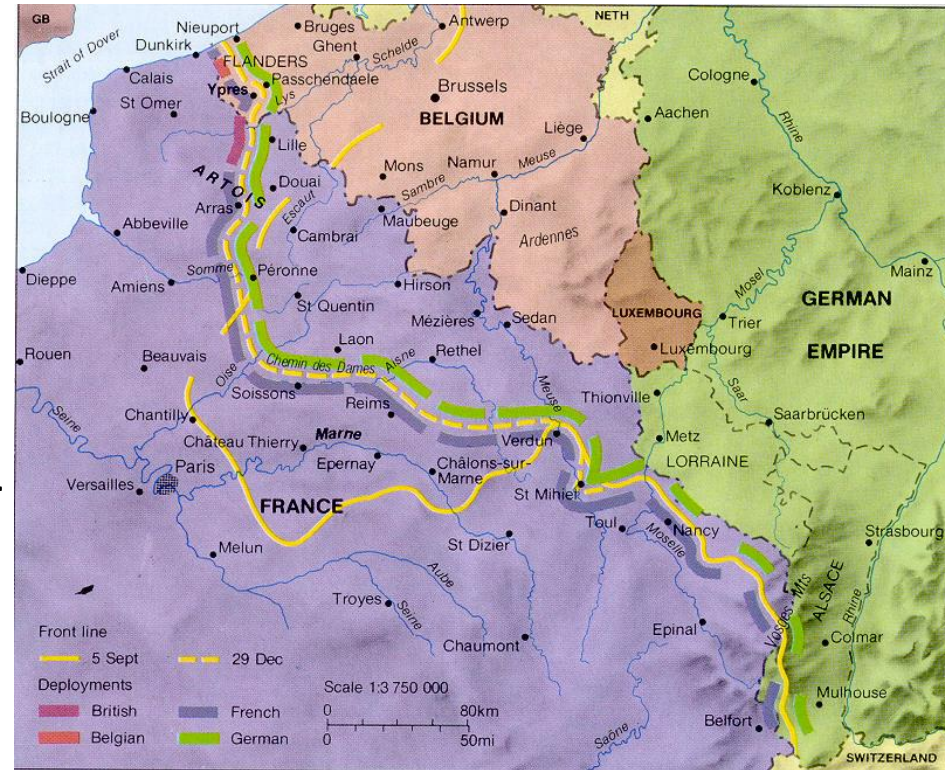
Failure of the Schlieffen Plan at the Battle of the Marne Allies vs. Central Powers



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.



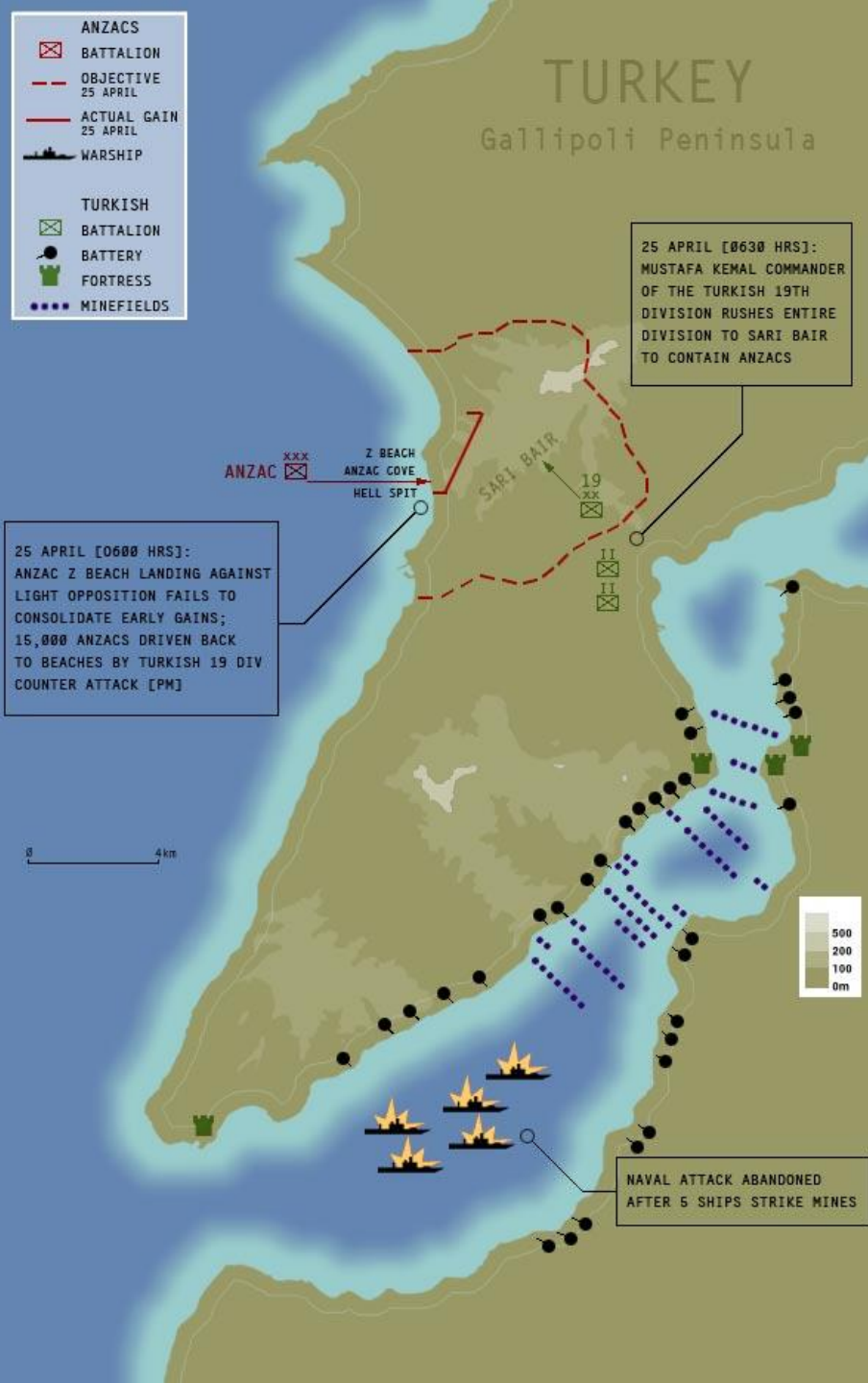
Weapons Technology

- Machine gun
 - =40 men with rifles
 - 600 bullets/minute
- Tanks
 - Mobile artillery
 - Battle of the Somme (1916)
- Airplane
 - German Fokker – 1st fighter plane synchronized propeller and machine gun
- 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
FOR NEW YORK CITY, SAT. & SUN.—PARTLY CLOUDY.
TEMP. 50-60. WIND S.W. 10-15 M.P.H.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1917.—EIGHTY-NINTH YEAR.

LUITANIA 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 SEA UNDER FIRE
General Hospital Survives at Queenstown and Bristol.
STRAWHULLA DESTROYED
The Lusitania Sinks off the Coast of Ireland.
SHIP LIES 2000 FT. DEEP
MANY AMERICANS IN LINE WITH BATTLE. NO CASUALTIES KNOWN FROM THIS SIDE.
ATTACHED TO 20000 TON
Passenger of Lusitania
The ship was hit by a submarine on May 7, 1915. It was sunk off the coast of Ireland. The ship was carrying 1,959 passengers and crew. The ship was hit by two torpedoes. The ship sank in 18 minutes. The ship was carrying 1,959 passengers and crew. The ship was hit by two torpedoes. The ship sank in 18 minutes. The ship was carrying 1,959 passengers and crew. The ship was hit by two torpedoes. The ship sank in 18 minutes.

The Last Great Steamship Lusitania
It Sinks on Irish Torpedo Fleet. 50,000 Tons of Goods, 1,959 Lives.

General Office Here Destroyed for News
Fire of 1,500 lbs Explosives Long in Death

General Office in Paris
For The World's News

Major List of News
Received in New York

Loss of the Lusitania Fills London
With Horror and Other Associations

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: 1st Russian Revolution

- Czar Nicholas II abdication

Nov. 1917: 2nd 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



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 1st 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

Psychology

Sigmund Freud

Effects of Freud

Nietzsche
"God is Dead"

Humanities

Popular Literature

The Lost Generation

Artistic Movements

Philosophy

Science

The Nature of Matter

Quantum Physics

Biological and Social Science

Public Culture

Popular Trends

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

1-17-11
Punk



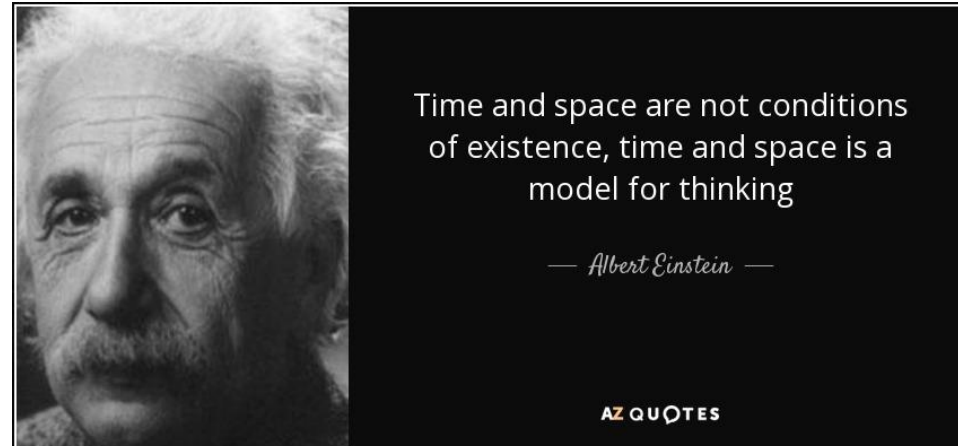
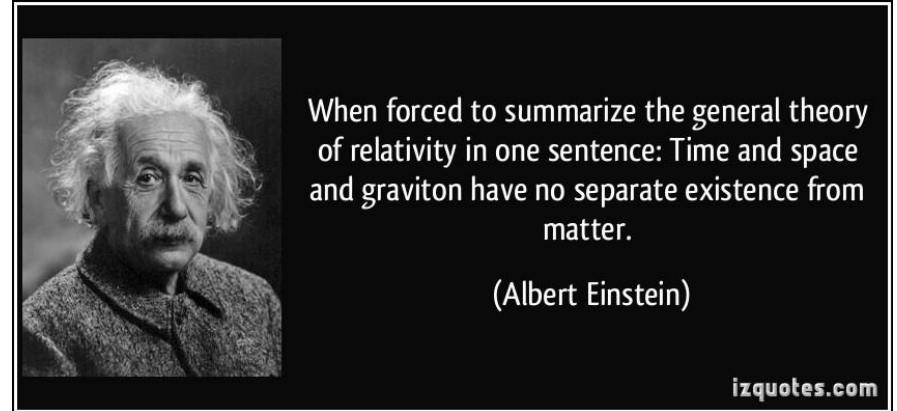
Modern Art: Dada, Surrealism, Photomontage & Bauhaus

- 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
 - 1st 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

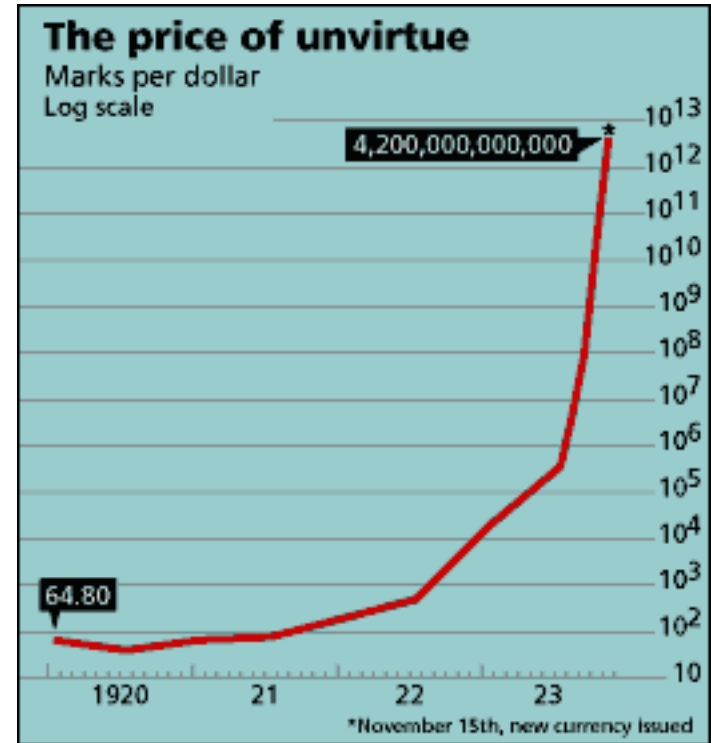
- Treaty of Locarno

– 1926: Germany admitted to LON

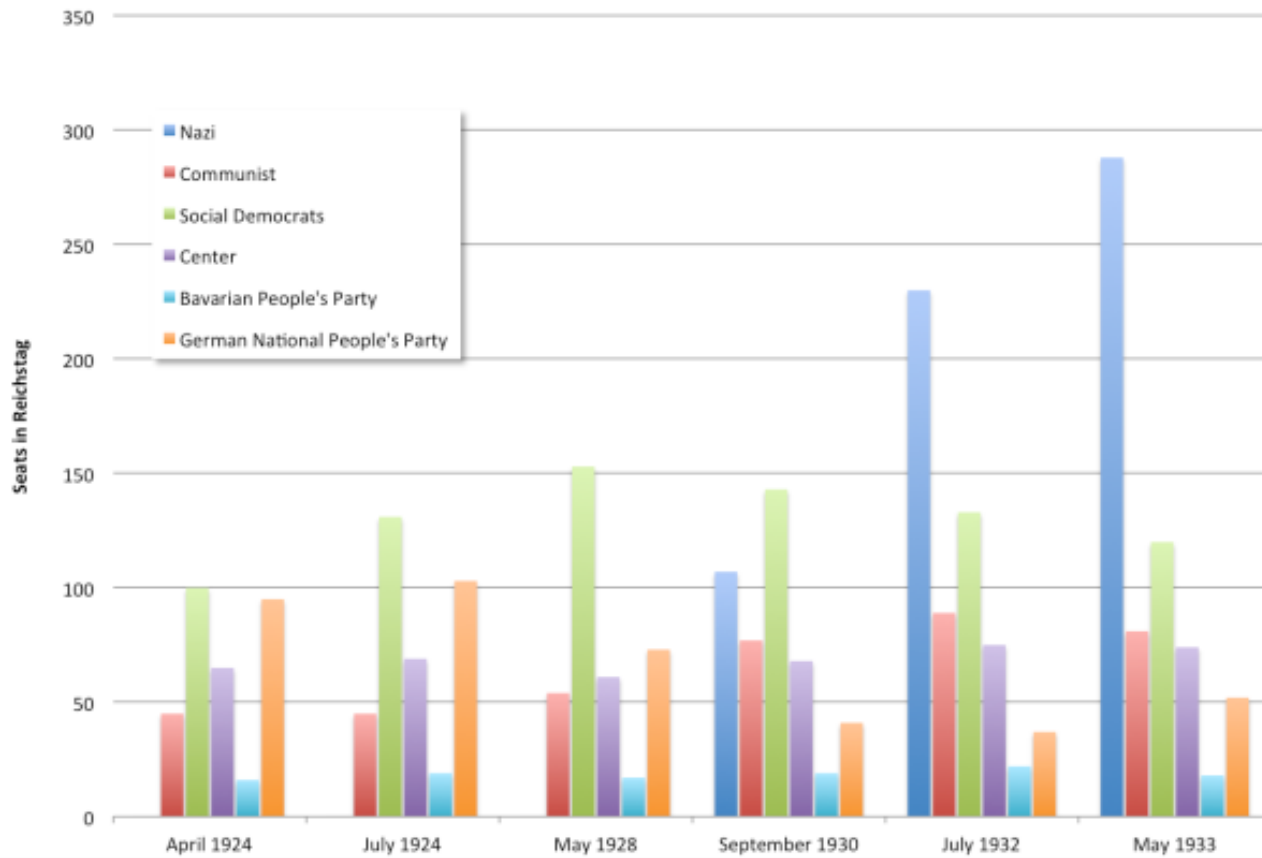
1928

- 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 Nuremberg 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

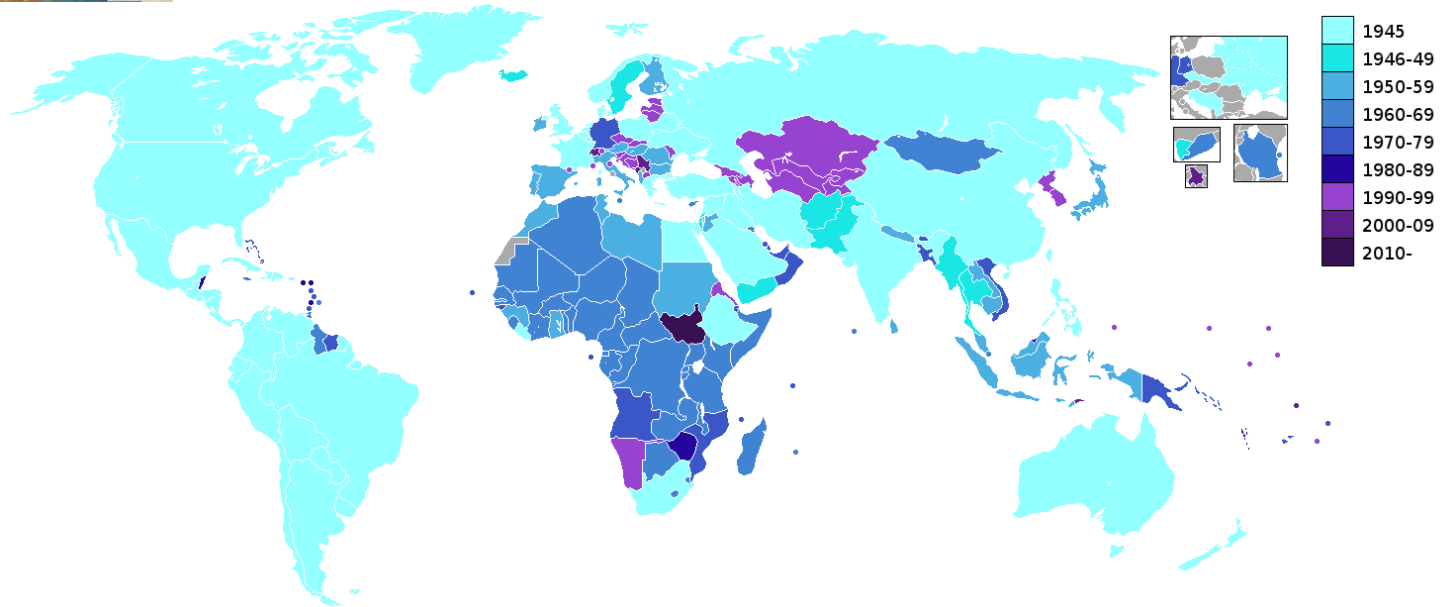
Soviet Bloc



Divided Germany

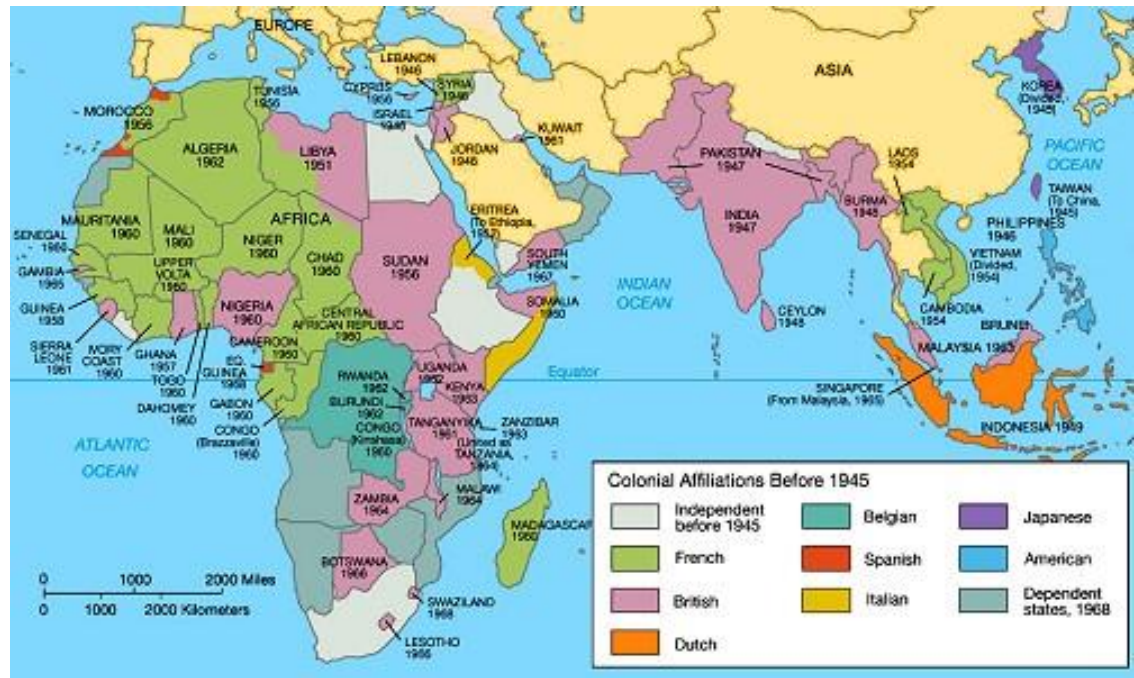


The United Nations



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

- 4th and 5th 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

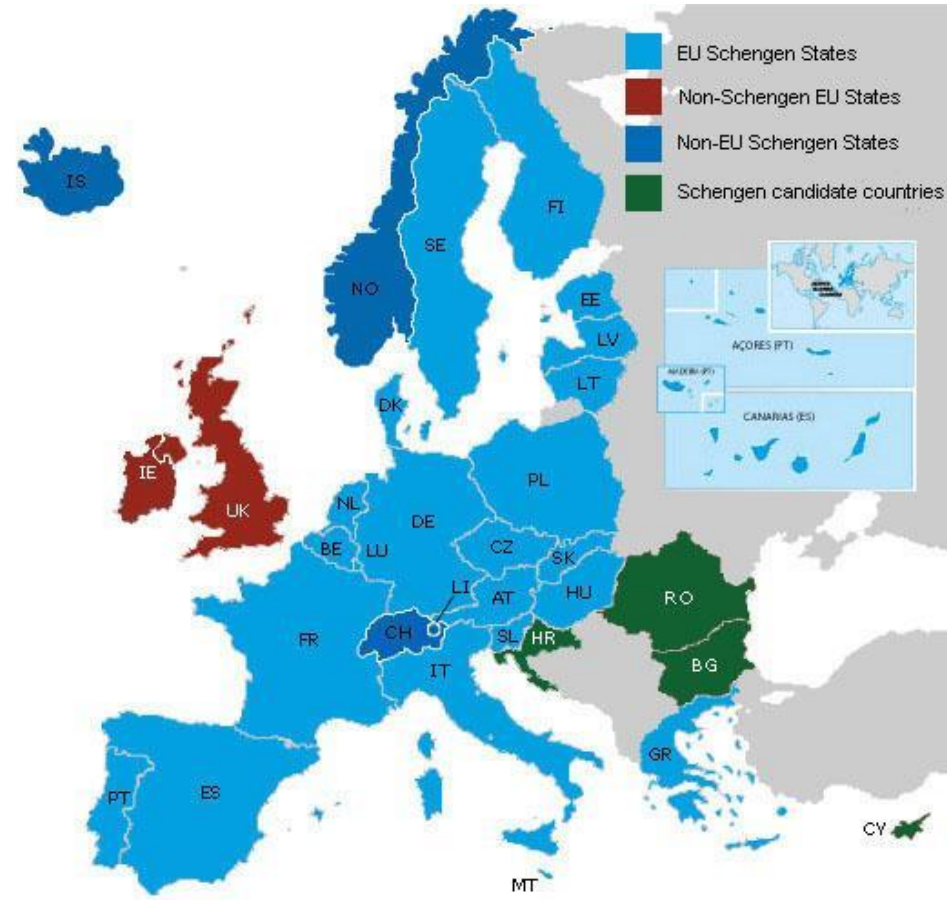
- Bretton Woods, 1944
 - IMF, World Bank, GATT (WTO)
- The Council of Europe, 1948
- The Schuman Plan, 1950 proposed the ECSC
- The Treaty of Rome, 1957 creates the Common Market



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



1952 1973 1981 1986 1995 2004 2007 2013

European Defense

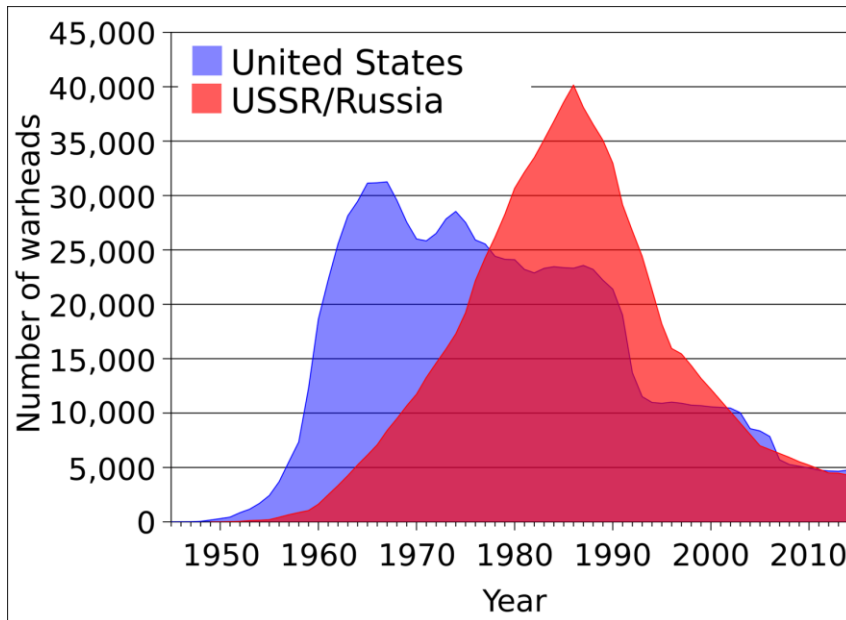
NATO, 1949




Warsaw Pact, 1955




Arms Race



Space Race



VERSUS




THE CREATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

The United States of America develops both the Atomic Bomb (1945) and the Hydrogen Bomb (1952). The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics quickly follows with their own Hydrogen Bomb.

Both countries begin mass production of missiles. The USA instructs the USSR to establish, in order to cope with this loss they take the initiative to create something to top the USA.


WORLD WAR II

Provoked by nuclear anxiety, the two superpowers set an arms race which culminated in two parallel events. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics forces its back on the United States of America after they drop the atomic bomb, a technology 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 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 come to an end and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics becomes the Russian Federation.

1992
The United States and the Russian Federation collaborate to create the International Space Station (ISS).

2011
The United States shuts down funding for the shuttle program. NASA must rely on the Russian spacecraft, Space, but never permission to visit from the US.

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 American 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

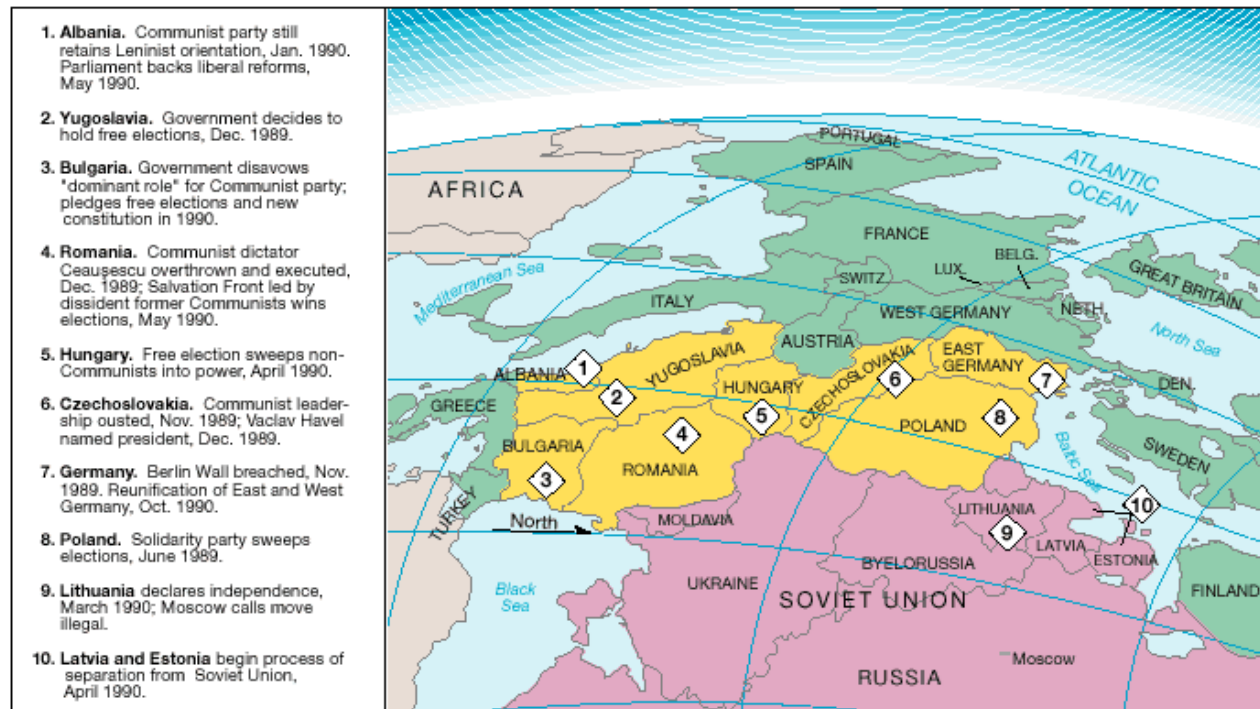
1980


- 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

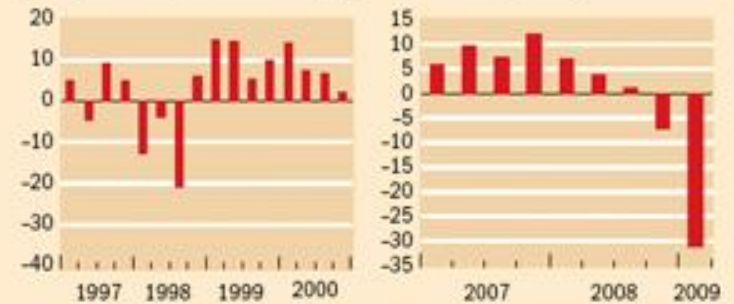
Yeltsin (1991-2000)



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?!!"



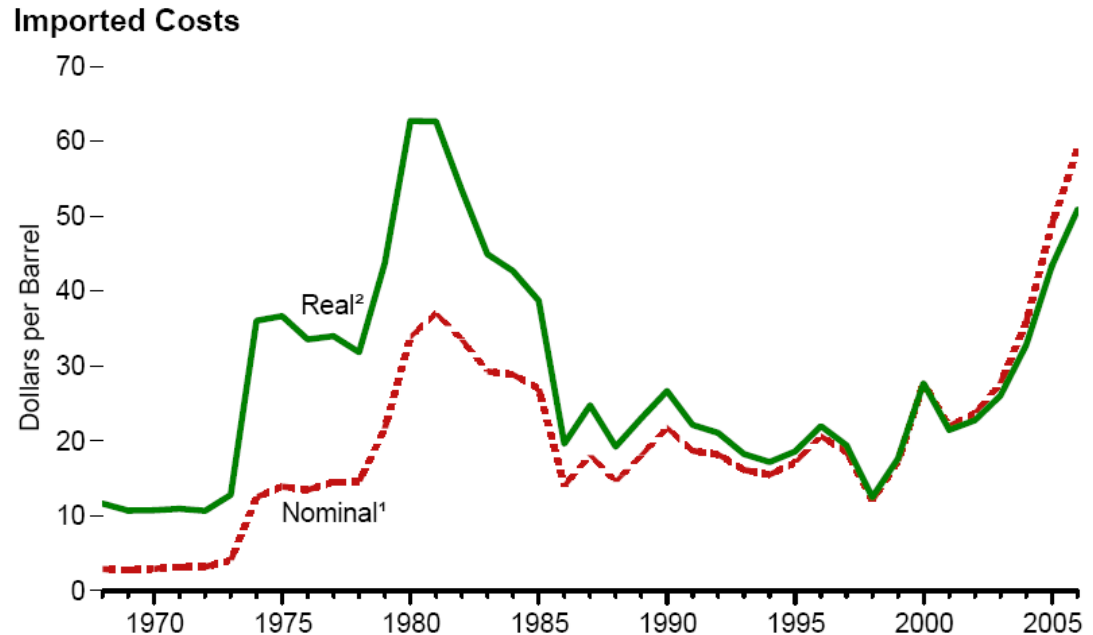
Demonstration against National Front in Paris after the results of the election December 2015.

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

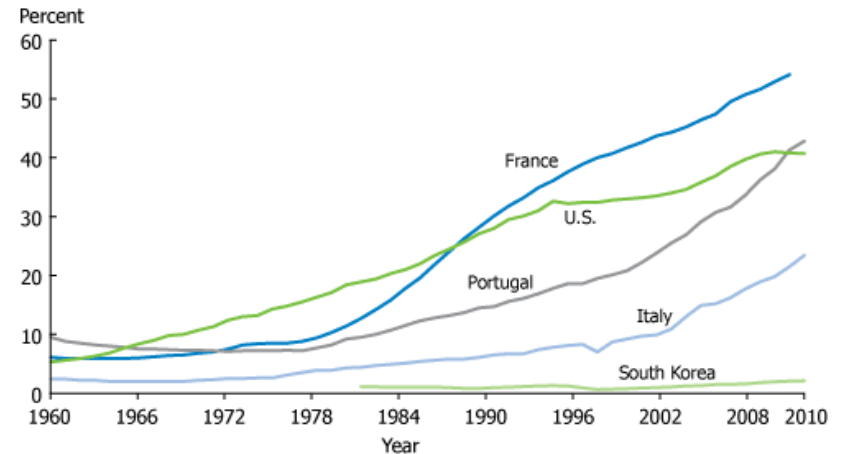
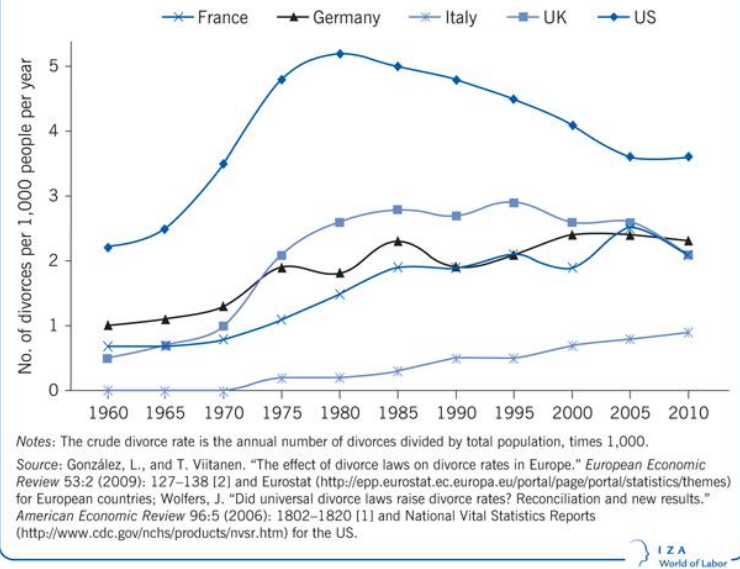
- Gadget revolution
- Purchase on credit
- Rise of a new middle class due to more access to higher education
- Rural workers continued urban migration patterns
- Class tension reduced due to the welfare state
- Leisure and recreation became major industries
- Telephone, radio, and TV contributed to proliferation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



Women

- Post-WWII women married early and had children quickly (average 2/family)
- mid-20th 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

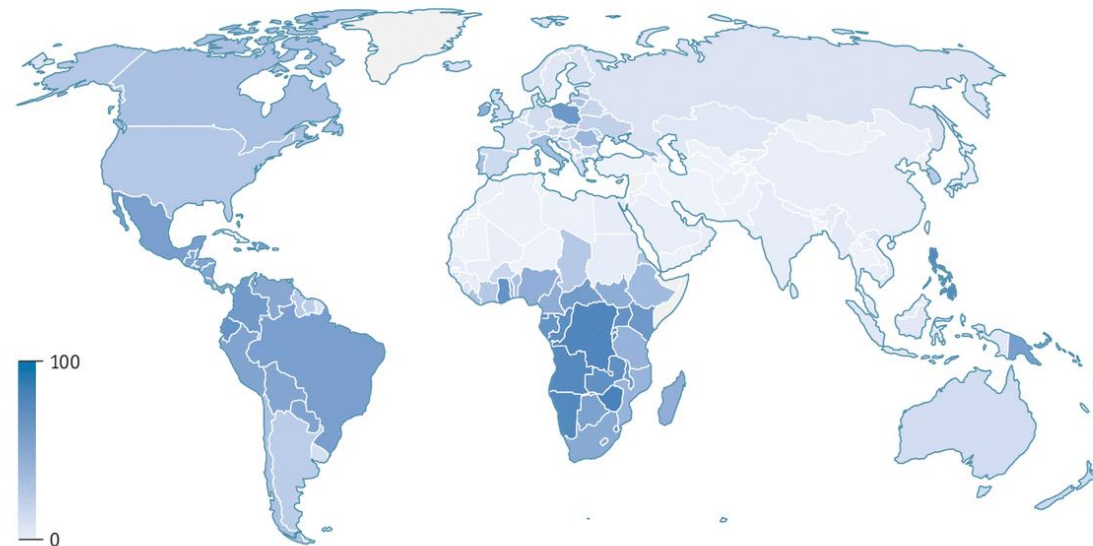
- Second Vatican Council, 1962-65 (Pope John XXIII)
 - Most important since the Council of Trent (mid 16th C)
 - Allowed for use of vernacular in Mass
 - Respect for other Christian churches
- Pope Francis,
 - “*Amoris Laetitia*” April 2016
 - “*Laudato si*” June 2015
- Secularism
 - 21st C. Europe very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