

THE YEARS
BETWEEN THE
WARS AND THE
RISE OF
DICTATORS

A PACT WITHOUT POWER

- ✿ Secretary of State Frank Kellogg and French Minister Briand join twelve other nations in signing the Kellogg-Briand Pact to abolish war
- ✿ American effort to avoid alliances
- ✿ “Diplomatic Charade” elaborate signing.....just an “international kiss”
- ✿ Symbolic of isolationism
- ✿ US should have been asserting power and taken a leadership position
- ✿ America refused to join the League of Nations believing it compromised America’s freedom of action
- ✿ Want economic dominance, but irresponsible in politics (but that’s another story for next year)

RETREAT AND DEPRESSION IN EUROPE

- ✿ 1920 America richest nation on earth, displacing UK
- ✿ Europe owed 10 billion in war debts, plus new monies to rebuild economies
- ✿ US controlled more and more trade; Imposed tariff in 1922 and raised again in 1930 (encouraged US to buy American), frustrating France, Germany and the UK- they passed their own tariffs, foreign trade halted and crippled economies
- ✿ Trade slowed and the price of goods dropped- Japan price of silk (20% of economy) dropped and rippled
- ✿ Europeans asked to be forgiven for part of the 10 billion, request denied
- ✿ 1920s Great Britain high interest rates, decreased spending and high unemployment
- ✿ Private American capital to Germany allowed for Germany to repay the allies, which allowed the allied to repay the US
- ✿ Depression struck and the flow halted, causing default and bitterness
- ✿ Germany reparations led to high inflation with Germany money worthless and economy broken- 1932: 30% unemployment

Date:	German Marks needed to buy one ounce of gold
Jan 1919.....	170.00
Sept 1919.....	499.00
Jan 1920.....	1,340.00
Sept 1920.....	1,201.00
Jan 1921.....	1,349.00
Sept 1921.....	2,175.00
Jan 1922.....	3,976.00
Sept 1922.....	30,381.00
Jan 1923.....	372,477.00
Sept 1923.....	269,439,000.00
Oct 2, 1923.....	6,631,749,000.00
Oct 9, 1923.....	24,868,950,000.00
Oct 16, 1923.....	84,969,072,000.00
Oct 23, 1923.....	1,160,552,882,000.00
Oct 30, 1923.....	1,347,070,000,000.00
Nov 5, 1923.....	8,700,000,000,000.00
Nov 30, 1923.....	87,000,000,000,000.00



JAPANESE IMPERIALISM

- ✿ Japanese expansion into mainland for raw materials (iron rubber, oil) to industrialize create instability
- ✿ 1905 taken Korea, 1914, into rr, harbors, mines of NE China
- ✿ Open door policy prevented Japanese domination of region; US could either walk away, or try and stop the Japanese
- ✿ Post-WWI emerged from an agricultural nation as a world power; some conservatives resented Western influence and wanted to maintain traditional values; Not everyone sharing in new prosperity, fewer exports to pay for imports, tariffs, slowdown in production, layoffs, strikes, and unrest; Leaders failing so turn to military for order
- ✿ Military officers envision society devoted to emperor and military leadership; begin taking power from civilians; Trained soldiers and relied on bravery to makeup for a lack of industrial strength; put soldiers in schools; assassinated government officials, used nationalism
- ✿ 1921 Disarmament conference US S of S Hughes outlines a plan to reduce navy, Japan agreed on the condition that America not fortify naval bases in the Philippines and Guam, reaffirmed open door policy, and Anglo-Pacific (Japanese) security pact. None of it could be enforced. 1924 US bans Japanese immigrations. Japanese military leaders enraged and power increased.
- ✿ Question on resources- 1931 Japan overran Manchuria in NE China for coal and iron “Manchurian Incident”, League and US disapproved imposed moral sanction (would not recognize it as Japanese); Japan dropped out of League; US should have intervened to preserve world order; Washington treaties and Kellogg-Briand pact symbolic of US failure
- ✿ Announced no longer limit size of navy; Second Sino-Japanese War between Japanese and Chinese in 1937 “Rape of Nanking” /Nanjing capital of China- 250,000-300,000 killed in six weeks, some civilians saved by refugee camps; 20,000 raped from infants to elderly
- ✿ China so large, Japan looked to SE Asia for rubber and oil to allow independence from Western trade....empire building



RISE OF DICTATORS

- ❁ Difficult peace process, formation of new nations, ruins of empires, economic downturn, and widespread misery caused political instability.
- ❁ Countries look to new new leaders and governments for hope
- ❁ Fascism: “Fasces” in Latin: unity and strength of the state; places good of the nation above all else; gives up individual rights; dictator
- ❁ Totalitarianism: Attempt by the government to assume total control over all aspects of life; single party rule; secret police used for terror; government controls businesses and directs the economy to fulfill objectives of the state
- ❁ Germany-Hitler came to power in 1933 as head of National Socialist or Nazi movement. charisma, played into bitterness and discontent, blamed Jews, Aryan supremacy, social darwinism, totalitarian dictatorship, withdrew from League, reoccupied Rhineland, denounced Versailles and the Weimar Republic
- ❁ Italy-Mussolini forced his way into to power in 1922 and invaded Ethiopia in 1935, League called upon, but too concerned with Hitler (end of collective security) Used threats and violence to outlaw opposition and assume unlimited power; wanted to expand, influence thoughts, remind Italians of former glory
- ❁ Japan-militarists used fear and assassination to dominate the government, left the League in 1936 and withdrew from Washington treaties, invaded China in 1937; Hirohito- Emperor/ Tojo- Prime Minister



ADOLF HITLER

- ✿ 1889 Born in Austria
- ✿ Unsuccessful as an artist and architect
- ✿ 1914 Awarded Iron Cross for service in WWI
- ✿ Joined National Socialist or Nazi party
- ✿ 1923 Beer Hall Putsch- sent to prison and wrote *Mein Kampf* "My Struggle"
- ✿ Gained power by charisma, providing scapegoats, promising economic and political recovery, racial superiority
- ✿ 1933 appointed chancellor, passed Enabling Act, withdrew from the League, and stopped paying reparations
- ✿ Became totalitarian leader, used propaganda, established Hitler Youth, rebuilt military, public projects, anti-Semitism,
- ✿ 1936 remilitarized the Rhineland
- ✿ 1938 Annexed Austria
- ✿ 1938 Munich Conference and Appeasement

