* Theory Of Relativity
	+ Einstein’s theory
	+ Speed of light is constant but time and space are not
* Sigmund Freud
	+ Majority of human actions are irrational
	+ Id – primal I WANT I WANT I WANT
	+ Ego – I want but how do I get it in reality
	+ Superego – I want but I can not have because someone else needs
* Existentialism
	+ The meaning and purpose of your life can not be known to anyone other than yourself
* Friedrich Nietzsche
	+ Philosopher who believed people should enjoy life regardless of religious or moral principle of the time
	+ Believed in life affirmation or serious questioning anything that drained away life’s expansive energies
* Surrealism
	+ Movement that tried to combine the conscious with the unconscious through art and literature
* Dada Movement
	+ Philosophical movement that ridiculed the meaninglessness of the modern world
* Frank Lloyd Wright
	+ Controversial architect who questions traditional building techniques and designs
* Jazz
	+ New music form that grew out of the American South
* Charles Lindbergh
	+ First man to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean
* Radio
	+ New invention that helped create a mass culture and expose the world to new ideas, music and events
1. Europe After the War
	1. New Democracies after WWI are unstable
		1. France and Italy: Relied on Fragile Coalition Governments
		2. Germany: New Government called the Weimar Republic
			1. Germany had no Democratic Tradition
			2. Hyperinflation
				1. Solved by the Dawes Plan
			3. Numerous Political Parties
		3. Political Optimism
			1. Treaty of Locarno: Germany and France will never go to war again
			2. Kellogg Briand Pact: War is outlawed as a tool of foreign policy
2. Despair
	1. US Economy Vulnerable
		1. Uneven Distribution of Wealth
		2. Overproduction by Businesses
		3. Lessening demand for consumer goods
	2. Stock Market Crashes in 1929
		1. US Response:
			1. Raise Tariffs: Backfires!
			2. FDR launches the New Deal
		2. Britain and France:
			1. Created multiparty National or Popular governments
		3. Scandinavia:
			1. Relies on Socialism and strong community support
		4. Italy and Germany turn to Fascism

Understand:

 Communism was a Radical Result of World War I. Fascism was Radical Violent Opposition to Communism.

1. Fascism
	1. A belief marked by social and economic control, a strong centralized government and fanatic nationalism
	2. No Clear Doctrine, more a group of ideas marked by…
		1. The State is Supreme
		2. War is a part of Life
		3. Uniforms and Color Codes
		4. Rituals of the State
		5. Composed of War Veterans, Industrialists, lower and Middle Classes.
2. Fascism in Italy
	1. Benito Mussolini (Il Duce)
		1. Used the fear of Communism to advance his goals of ruling Italy
		2. Was given power by King Victor Emmanuel when his Black shirts marched on Rome
		3. While in power he…
			1. Outlawed Political Parties except for Fascism
			2. Used Secret Police to monitor opposition
			3. Enacted Censorship

**Understand:**

 **Communism was a radical result of World War I. Fascism was a radical violent opposition to Communism.**

1. Roots of Nazism
	1. ‘Voelkisch Nationalism’ – there is a collective soul of a people. All Germans are connected to one another.
	2. Will to Power – Assert yourself at the expense of others
		1. Created by Nietzsche as a push to ancient heroic/warrior values
		2. Non-Christian
	3. Blood and Soil Nationalism
		1. People are attached to the sacred soil where their common ancestors have lived and died
		2. Voelkisch Nationalism and Blood and Soil Nationalism gives the majority a strong sense of identity while isolating foreigners
	4. Social Darwinism – Life is a fight for survival, you don’t fight you don’t survive
	5. Racism
	6. Eugenics – People should breed only with those who have good genes. Keep the race pure.

**Major Point:**

**NAZIS TOOK EXISTING EUROPEAN IDEAS AND IMPLEMENTED THEM IN RADICAL WAYS.**

1. Rise of Hitler
	1. World War I veteran, “crazy brave”
	2. After WWI Hitler led the National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP) or Nazi party
		1. Pro-Nationalist, Anti-Capitalist, and Fanatically Anti-Communist
	3. Beer Hall Putsch: Hitler Attempts to seize power in Munich but is thrown in jail
	4. While in jail he writes Mein Kampf
		1. Beer Hall Putsch and Mein Kampf make Hitler a national figure
	5. Nazi’s Run in elections
		1. 1928 – 3%
		2. 1932 – over 40%
	6. Hitler appointed Chancellor – Legally!
		1. Weimar Leaders thought that they could use Hitler to boost their popularity, stomp out Communism and use him as a puppet
	7. Hitler appoints Party leaders to all posts, soon Nazi’s control Government, Economy, and society etc
	8. Reichstag Fire: 1933 Government buildings set ablaze Hitler seizes the opportunity to ask for emergency powers
	9. Hitler is now the leader of Germany
		1. Hitler achieved power through legal means
		2. German “’Congress” votes to suspend all party operations except for the Nazi party operations. To present a solid front against communism

**AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS NOTES**

**AGGRESSION AND APPEASEMENT**- **Dictators Challenge World Peace**

Japan - wanted an empire equal to western powers

* 1931 - Japan seized **Manchuria** (region of northern China rich in natural resources) - when League of Nations condemned the aggression, Japan withdrew from the organization - Japanese armies overran much of eastern China in 1937

**Italy - 1935** - invaded **Ethiopia** - Haile Selassie (Ethiopia's king) asked for help - League of Nations voted sanctions (penalties) against Italy, but League had no power to enforce them - Italy conquered Ethiopia in 1936

**Germany** - Hitler challenged the **Treaty of Versailles**: **1. rearmed Germany 2. returned troops to the Rhineland** - 1936

**Reaction from Western Democracies** - adopted a policy of **appeasement**: giving in to the demands of an aggressor in order to keep the peace

* **reasons for appeasement:** 1. democracies didn't want another war (many supported pacifism, or opposition to all war2. Germany was seen as a defense against Soviet communism 3.Great Depression had sapped the energies of the western democracies

Rome-Berlin-Tokyo **Axis**: members agreed to 1. fight Soviet communism 2. not to interfere with each other's plans for expansion

**The Spanish Civil War** (1936-1939) -

Nationalists (conservatives) vs. Loyalists (liberals) - 1936

* + - Nationalists led by **Francisco Franco** who was supported by Mussolini & Hitler
		- Loyalists - supported by communists, socialists, and supporters of democracy

**A "Dress Rehearsal"** - **Guernica** - 1937 - small Spanish town of no military value - bombed, machine- gunned by Germans testing their new aircraft - 1,600 innocent civilians killed

* + - 1939 - Nationalists won, Franco created a fascist state

**German Aggression Continues** - Austria Annexed - 1938 - **Anschluss** - union of Germany + Austria - Hitler forced Austrian chancellor to appoint Nazis to key govt. posts

* + - when chancellor refused to give in to Hitler's other demands, German soldiers were sent into Austria to maintain order

**The Czech Crisis** - Hitler demanded the 3 million Germans living in the **Sudetenland** (region of western Czechoslovakia) be given autonomy (freedom) - he later said this region must by annexed by Germany

* + - **The Munich Conference** - Sept. 1938 - Britain and France chose appeasement, allowed Hitler to take the Sudetenland - Hitler promised that Germany had no further plans to expand his territory

o **British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain** told his nation he had helped to achieve "peace for our time"

**Europe Plunges Toward War** - Czechoslovakia - entire nation conquered by Germany in March 1939 - democracies realized that appeasement had failed and now promised to protect Poland if Germany attacked **Nazi-Soviet Pact** - Aug. 1939 - publicly, it bound Hitler and Stalin (Hitler's enemy) to peaceful relations - secretly, the two agreed to the following conditions: 1. not to fight if the other went to war 2. divide up Poland and other parts of Eastern Europe

* + - Hitler didn't want to fight USSR and western democracies at the same time when attacking Poland