



The Twentieth Century and Beyond:

A Global History

Chapter Ten

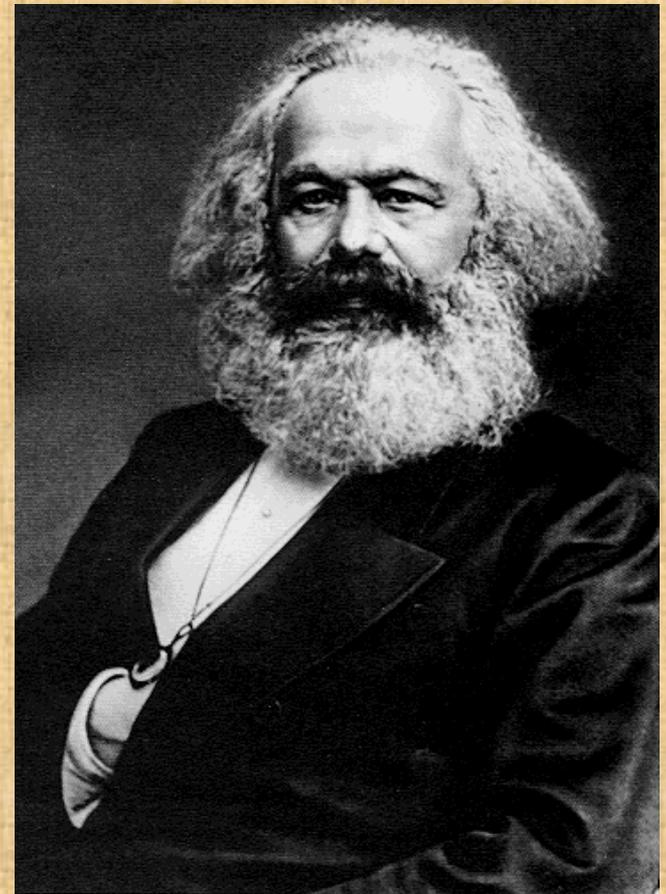
Russia's Three Revolutions, 1917-1932

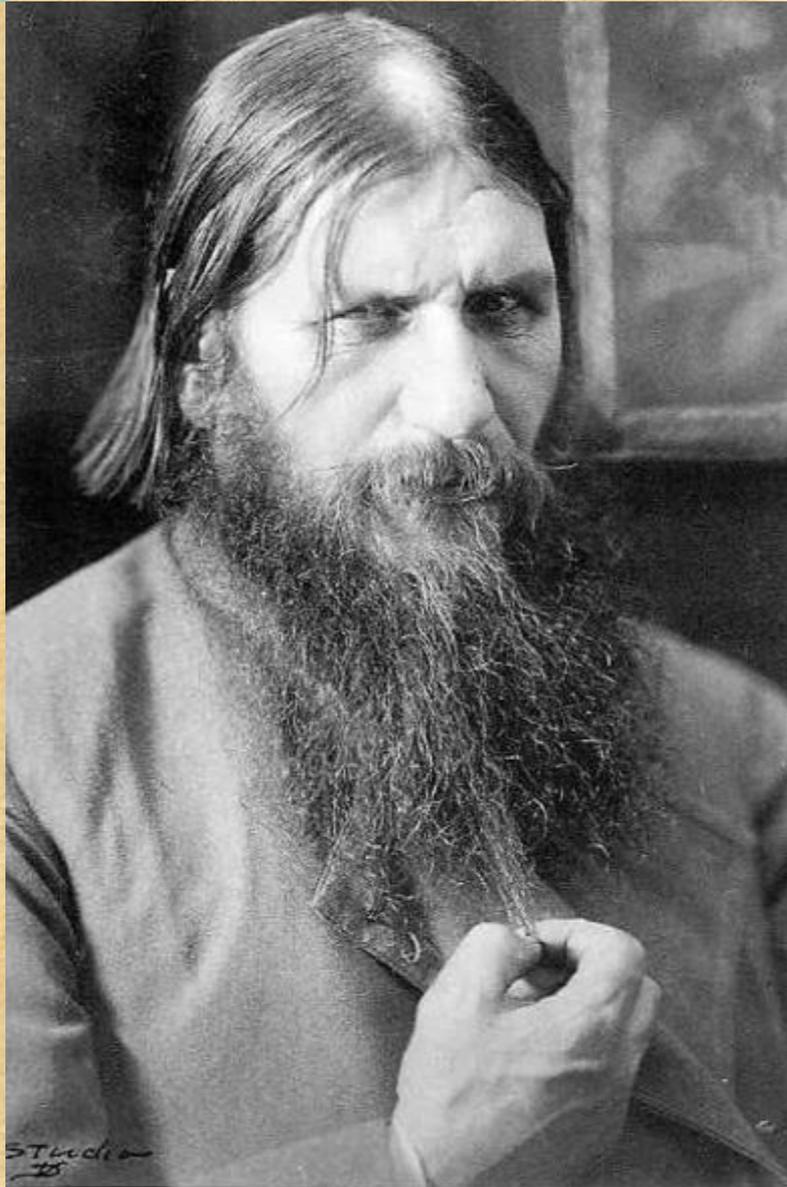
**The Russian's revolted against the Tsar,
created the Provisional Government,
then had the Bolsheviks take over, and then
created the Stalin's revolution.**



The Background to Revolution

Marx predicted that socialism/communism would start in the industrial West not in rural/peasant Russia with less than 2% of the population in factory work.





Nevertheless, Russia's workers were more radical than the Europeans with discontent regarding working condition, wages, etc.

WWI and Gregory Rasputin made Nicolas II less powerful and responsive to the needs of the people.

Alexandra and Nicholas used Rasputin as a healer of their son, Alexei, who had hemophilia.

However, the many people were outraged by Rasputin's activities both with the royal family and others.





**Moika Palace
is where the
conspirators
fed Rasputin
cakes and
cyanide laced
wine, and it
should have
killed five men
it is said.**



One of the conspirators, Yusupov, shot Rasputin. The group left the dead Rasputin on the floor. However, they left the room and went out of the building, but Yusupov had forgotten his coat and returned for it. Rasputin awakens and lunges at Yusupov and attempts to kill the would-be murderer. By then the rest return and shot him three more times. However, he is still alive. They beat and castrate him then they tie him up, wrap him in a rug, and throw in into the Neva River.



**Rasputin was still
alive and escapes
from his ropes and
attempts to get out
of the icy water,
but he drowns.**

**Finally, he is
dead....**



The Neva River on a brighter and warmer day.



**Tsaritsa Alexandra buries Rasputin
at the Tsarskoye Selo.**

When the Tsar is overthrown, some workers dig-up the body and take into a woods and cremate it. However, Rasputin sits up amid the fire scaring the onlookers.

His sitting up was due to tendons shrinking in the fire and causing the contraction.



Rasputin died at St. Petersburg on 12/29/16

Had enough of Rasputin?

The British believe that the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) shot Rasputin based upon their analysis of the wounds that had to have been made with a Webley with a .455 round.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/1555030/Britain-killed-Rasputin-claims-Russian-film.html>

The Revolutions of March and November 1917

By March 8, 1917, Petrograd was in chaos with riots, protests, strikes, marches, and unrest.

**The Tsar
orders out the
police/troops
to get control
of the
situation.**





Bread lines that soon became bread riots.



**Strikes and speeches were held
in protest of the Tsar.**



Bolsheviks address the crowd in Petrograd in 1917

**ГРУДЬЮ НА ЗАЩИТУ
ПЕТРОГРАДА!**



**Nicholas II used force to control the riots,
but after many killings, he abdicated his
throne on March 15, 1917.**

The actual abdication of the Tsar.

С т а в к а

Н а ч а л ь н и к у Ш т а б а .

Въ дни великой борьбы съ вѣрными врагомъ, стремящимся почти три года поработить нашу родину, Господу Богу угодно было ниспослать Россіи новое тяжкое испытаніе Начавшіяся внутреннія народныя волненія грозятъ бѣдственно отразиться на дальнѣйшемъ веденіи упорной войны. Судьба Россіи, честь геройской нашей арміи, благо народа, все будущее дорогого нашего Отечества требуютъ доведенія войны во что бы то ни стало до побѣднаго конца. Жестокій врагъ направляетъ послѣднія силы и уже близокъ часъ, когда доблестная армія наша совместно со славными нашими союзниками сможетъ окончательно сломить врага. Въ эти рѣшительные дни въ жизни Россіи, почли МЫ долгомъ содѣлать народу НАШЕМУ тѣсное единеніе и сплоченіе всѣхъ силъ народныхъ для скорѣйшаго достиженія побѣды и, въ согласіи съ Государственной Думой, признали МЫ за благо отречься отъ Престола Государства Россійскаго и сложить съ СЕБЯ Верховную власть. Не желая разстаться съ любимымъ Сыномъ НАШИМЪ, МЫ передаемъ наследіе НАШЕ Брату НАШЕМУ Великому Князю МИХАИЛУ АЛЕКСАНДРОВИЧУ и благословляемъ Его на вступленіе на Престоль Государства Россійскаго. Заповѣдуемъ Брату НАШЕМУ править дѣлами государственными въ полномъ и ненарушимомъ единеніи съ представителями народа въ законодательныхъ учрежденіяхъ, на тѣхъ началахъ, кои будутъ ими установлены, принесъ въ томъ ненарушимую присягу. Во имя горько любимой родины призываемъ всѣхъ вѣрныхъ сыновъ Отечества къ исполненію своего святого долга передъ Нимъ, повинувеніемъ Царю въ тяжелую минуту всенародныхъ испытаній и помочь ЕМУ, вмѣстѣ съ представителями народа, вывести Государство Россійское на путь побѣды, благоденствія и славы. Да поможетъ Господь Богъ Россіи.

Г. Дюковъ

22 Марта 15 час. 5 мин. 1917 г.

Климентъ Императорскій Дворъ
Генералъ Адъютантъ Графъ Фредерикъ

Михайловъ



**People, police, and troops celebrating
Tsar Nicholas II's abdication.**

**The Provisional Government
took over and continued WWI
because of Allied request.**

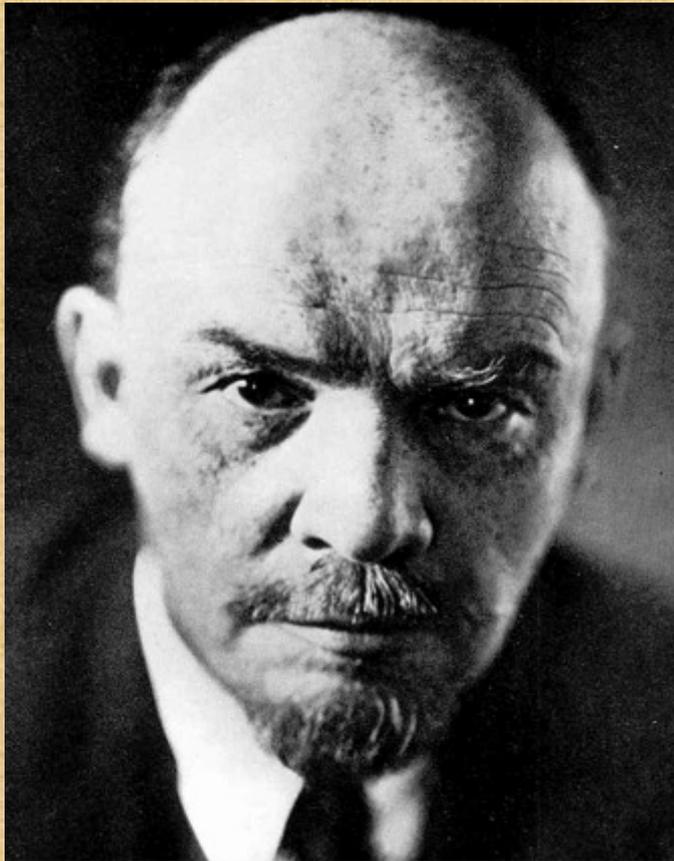
**The Bolsheviks aren't really active
in the beginning stages
of the new government
in part because Vladimir Lenin
wasn't in country at the time.**

**The Germans allowed,
for their own cause, Lenin to go
by railroad from Switzerland to Petrograd.**



Lenin on his return to Russia

**The second revolution was fought
between the Provisional Government
and Lenin/Trotsky**







**Тов. Ленин ОЧИЩАЕТ
ЗЕМЛЮ ОТ НЕЧИСТИ.**

**This is an early poster
of Lenin cleaning up
the aristocracy and
church.**

Civil War and Allied Intervention

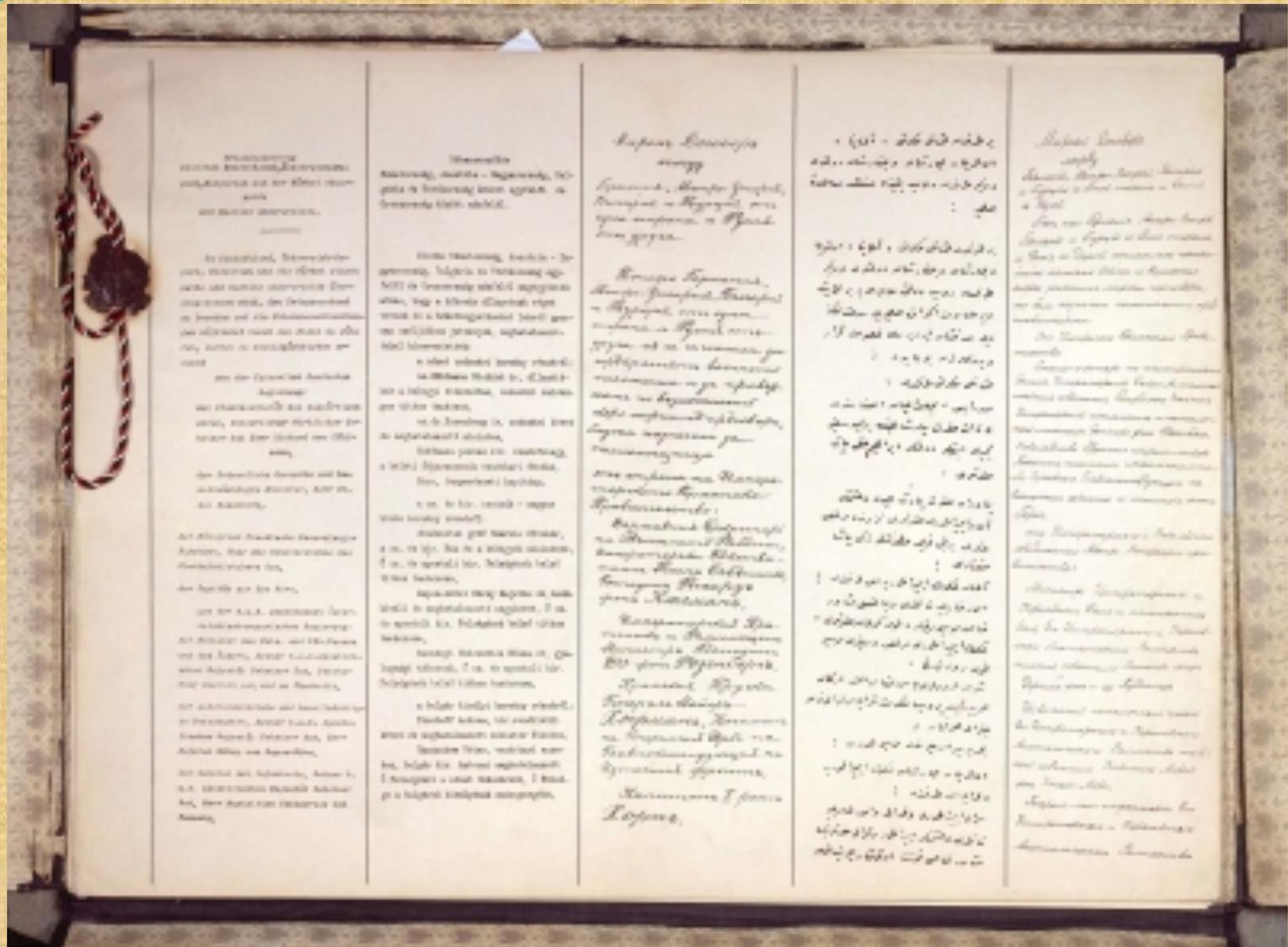
The election for the Constituent Assembly took place in November 1917 and the Socialist Revolutionaries won twice as many seats as the Bolsheviks.



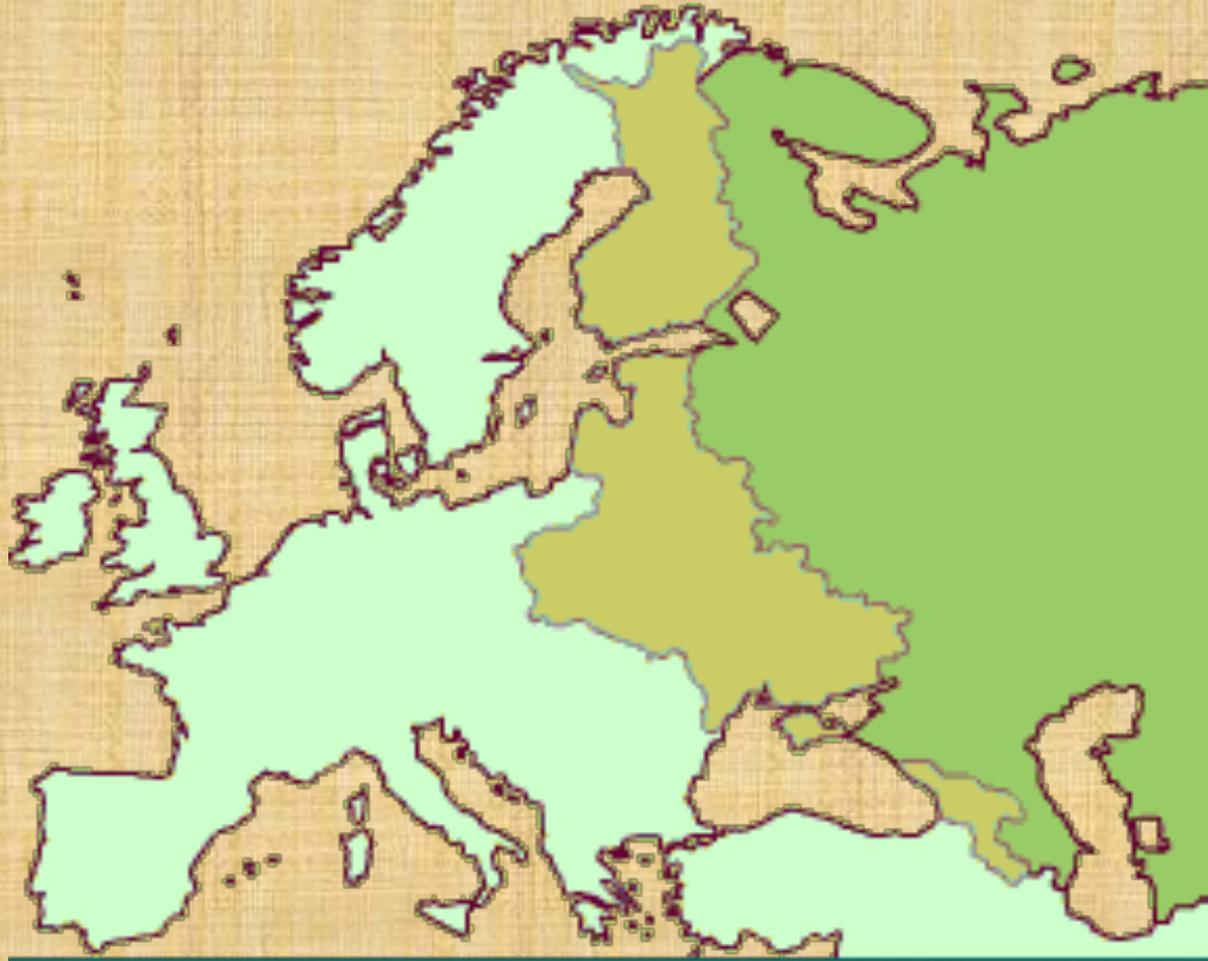
**Lenin disbanded the assembly
without much trouble.**

**The Bolsheviks were in control of
Russia, but the rest of the ethnic
areas didn't back Lenin.**

**The Russians and Germans signed
the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.**



The Treat of Brest-Litovsk



Russia gave up Finland, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Ukraine, and Poland.

 Land taken from Russia in Brest-Litovsk Treaty

**The Bolsheviks weren't happy with the treaty,
but it did get them out of WWI.
Nevertheless, the Allies disliked it more,
because it removed the Eastern Front,
communism took hold in Russia, and
war debts with the tsar were lost.**

**There the Allies invaded Russia
to assist the White Russians.**

The allies of the White Russians were 14-nations, which included as the major players--Great Britain, France, US, and Japan.

The result of the Allied invasion was a failure, and it didn't bode well in WWII, because Stalin couldn't trust the Allies then for many reasons including their invasion two decades earlier.

The New Economic Policy, 1921-1928

The Communists had the mini-wars with the White Russians and the Kronstadt sailors, however, things weren't well in the homeland. WWI had ruined much of the industry and what wasn't ruined was idle or not functioning well.





The New Economic Policy (NEP) provided private enterprise in some non-major industries and trade.

This brush with capitalism had profound success.

In 1924, the constitution gave Russia a new name—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) or in Russian—Союз Советских Социалистических Республик (СССР). The control lay in the All-Union Congress of Soviets (later called the Supreme Soviet).



Stalin replaces Lenin when he had a stroke in 1922 and dies in 1924. Trotsky wanted to replace Lenin but Stalin became the head comrade.



Trotsky left the USSR in 1929 and moved to Mexico where in 1940 where he was killed by Stalin's operatives in his office with an ice pick.

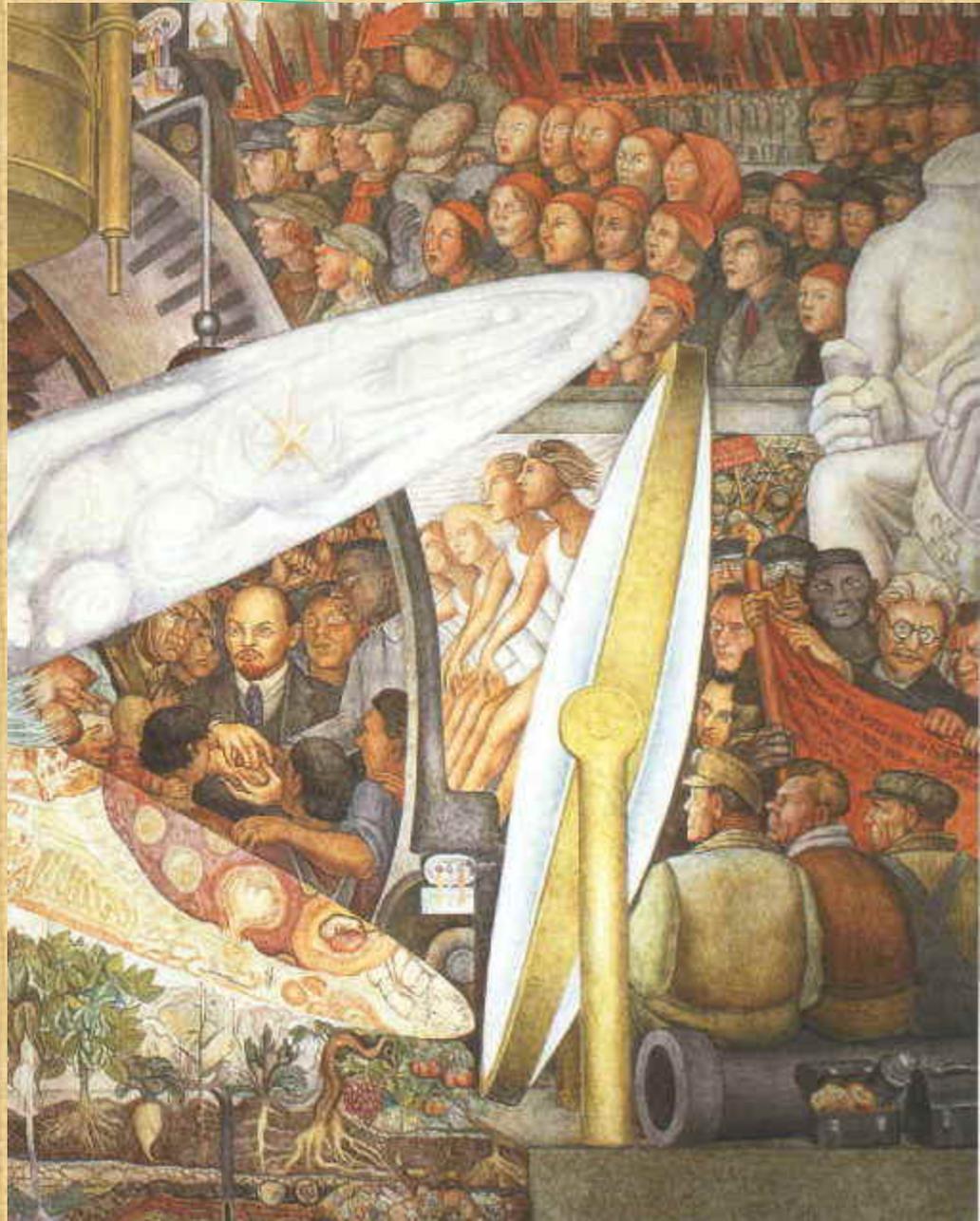






Man, Controller of the Universe by Diego Rivera

**Diego Rivera's painting
of Trotsky and Lenin**



NEP Changes Society

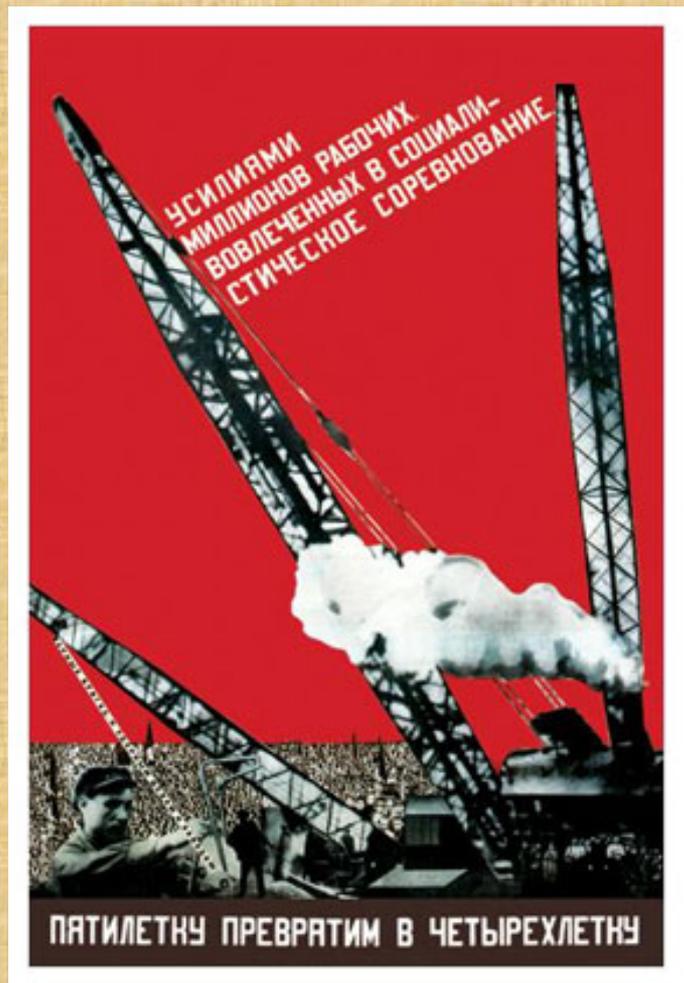
Interestingly, under NEP, women's rights grew greatly. The wage gap shrank, either partner could file for divorce, maternity leaves were given, and abortions were legalized. Religion was suffered a great deal. In addition, technical/vocational schools were pushed by the government.

By the beginning of WWII, 81% of the Soviet Union could read.

The Third Revolution: Collectivization and the First Five-Year Plan

Between 1928-1929, the Soviet Union experienced a “revolution from above.”

Stalin dropped NEP and replaced it with the first of several Five-Year Plans that would continue for six decades.



The question is why did Stalin create the Five-Year Plans?

Here are some reasons:

- 1. The lack of grain from the farms was because farmers weren't selling to the state due to the set price of grain.**
- 2. More industrialization or the USSR "will be crushed.**
- 3. Marxist thought about industrialization being the basis for a society.**
- 4. The Five-Year Plans would give the USSR more control over the population.**
- 5. Politically getting rid of NEP allows Stalin to get rid of opponents.**

СВОБОДНЫЕ
РАБОЧИЕ
РУЧЬИ
КОЛХОЗОВ

В ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТЬ



От «договора» зависит наша жизнь и развитие ОРГАНИЗОВАННОГО сектора нашей экономики. Не для
этого существует наша страна — путь развития нашей страны — это путь развития экономики и культуры. Мы знаем,
что не один из нас не может жить без организованного сектора экономики и культуры. Мы знаем, что органи-
зованный сектор экономики — это путь развития нашей страны, это путь развития культуры.

Effects of the Third Revolution

The government determines from the top what will be produced, consumed, and used by its citizens.

As chemical, military, gas/oil, electricity, and metal industry grew, the consumers had very little to buy even if they could afford it.

While the areas of interest for Stalin increased rapidly, agriculture and farming didn't. The collective farms were less productive than before. The USSR faced a famine between 1932-1934.

Stalin went after resistant peasants and “kulaks” who allegedly hoarded crops or animals.

5-8 million Ukrainians died due to the famine from 1932-1934.



SIX MILLION PERISH IN SOVIET FAMINE

Peasants' Crops Seized, They and Their Animals Starve



Two women find their way through a muddy street in a village where crops and animals have perished. The women were members of a relief committee.

Peasants search for food in a village where crops and animals have perished. The women were members of a relief committee.

Peasants search for food in a village where crops and animals have perished. The women were members of a relief committee.

Reporter Risks Life to Get Photographs Showing Starvation

By THOMAS WALKER

It was a bitter, cold day in the town of Krasnodar, in the heart of the Soviet Union, when I first saw the effects of the famine. The streets were empty, and the people who remained were thin and pale. I had heard that the famine was real, but I had not seen it until now.

By THOMAS WALKER

I had heard that the famine was real, but I had not seen it until now. The streets were empty, and the people who remained were thin and pale. I had heard that the famine was real, but I had not seen it until now.



As he walks through the muddy streets of Krasnodar, the reporter risks his life to get photographs showing the effects of the famine. The streets were empty, and the people who remained were thin and pale.



Peasants search for food in a village where crops and animals have perished. The women were members of a relief committee.

Peasants search for food in a village where crops and animals have perished. The women were members of a relief committee.



Stalin also was into editing pictures.... after he deleted them from the world.



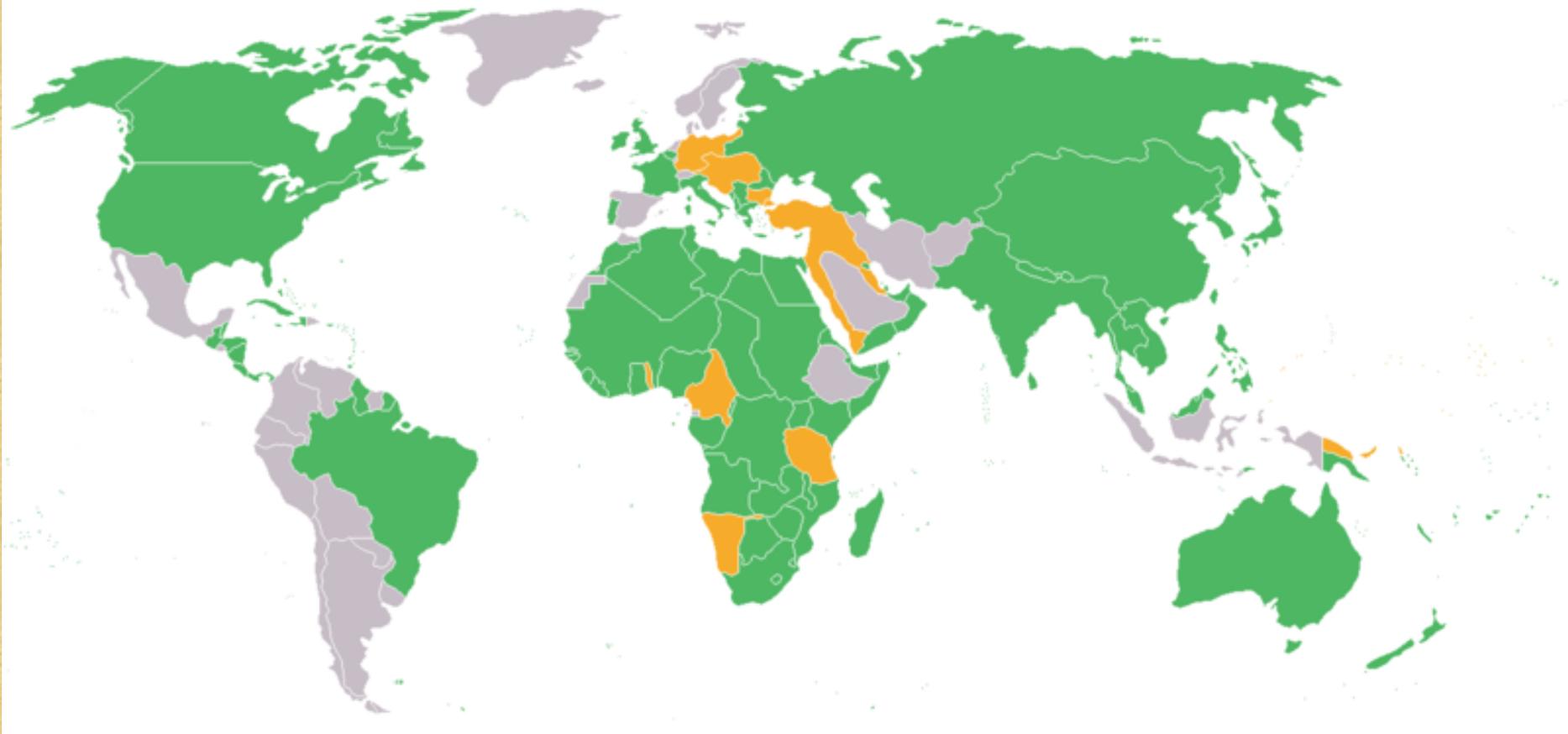


Chapter Eleven

Postwar Settlements and Europe in the 1920s

**The Paris Peace Conference started
in January 18, 1919.**

**The Allies had 27 nations, the
Germans and the Central Powers
weren't allowed, and the Russians
weren't there because
of the recent revolution.**



**Green were all the Allies
and the orange were the Central Powers and others.**



Lloyd George, Orlando, Clemenceau, Wilson



The Hall of the Paris Peace Conference in 1919

The Treaty of Versailles

The treaty ironically was signed five years after the Archduke had been assassinated.

While the Germans weren't pleased with the treaty in part because it didn't parallel Wilson's Fourteen Points.

The Germans lost a number of areas to the Allies, which either created new states, gave areas to existing ones, or had a plebiscite in some areas. They lost 1/10 of the land before the war.

In addition, the Germans had to pay \$5 billion by 1921.

There were also limits on arms and personnel, demilitarized zones, and control points for the Allies.



**Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria,
and the Ottoman Empire
faced many of the same
reparations as did Germany.**

**Bulgaria lost an Aegean seaport,
Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia were
created, Poland got its independence,
Austria was separated from Hungary, etc.**

European Imperialism at the Peace Conference

Under the League of Nations England and France could be mandated to run former Ottoman Turkish territories. The mandates were divided into three categories:

A Group = those almost ready for independence

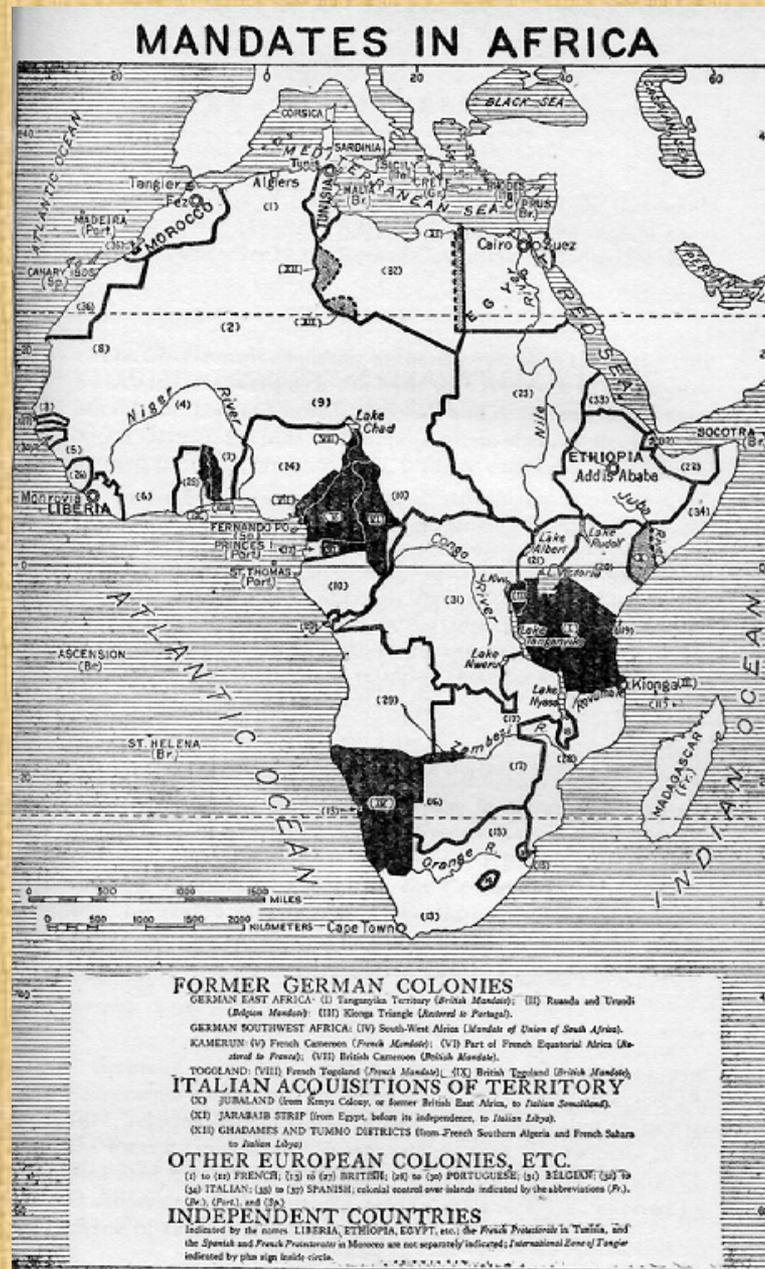
B Group = those ready in several generations

C Group = those unprepared

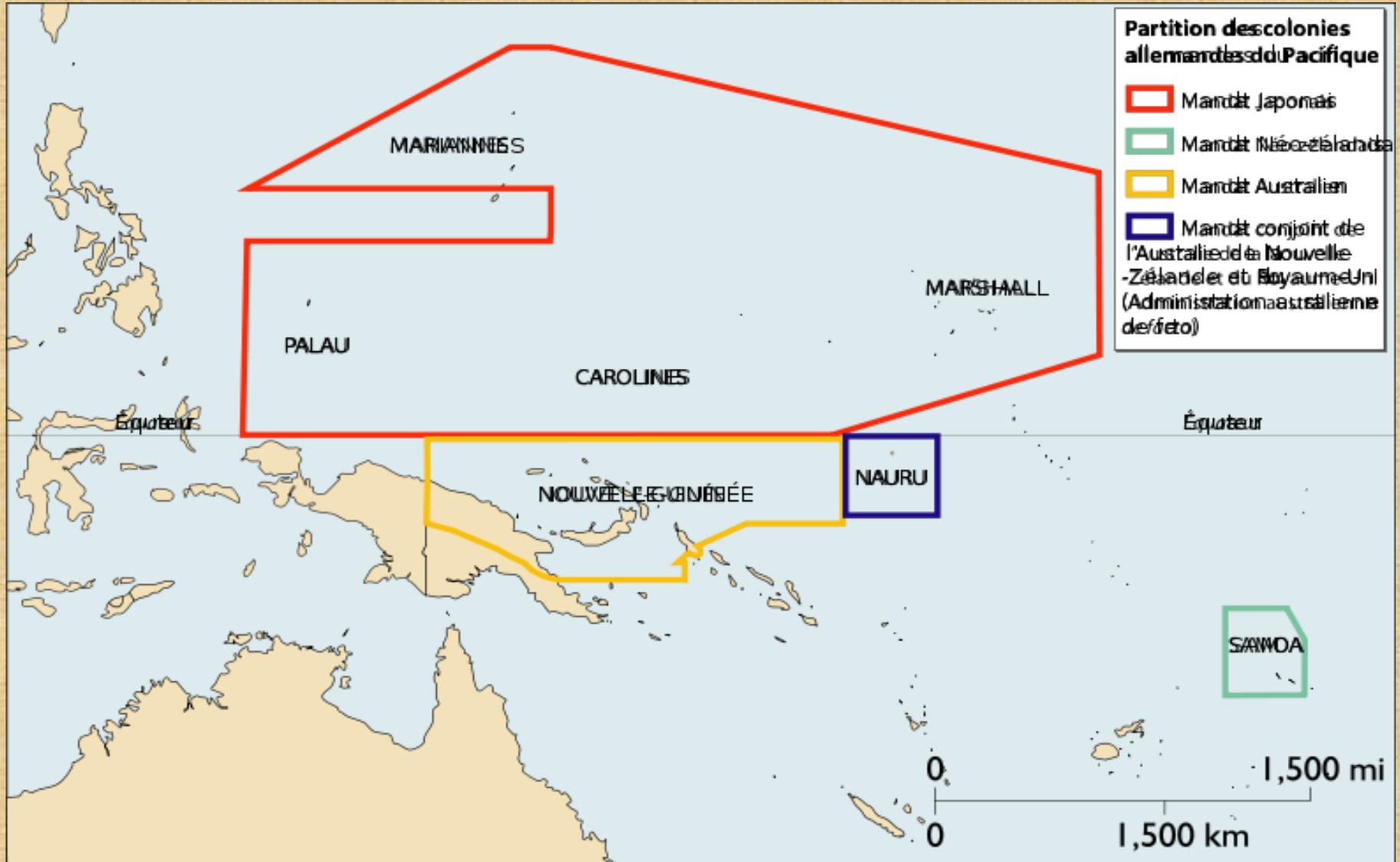
A Group



B Group



C Group



Western Samoa to New Zealand

German Pacific possessions north of the equator (the Marshall, Caroline, and Marianas groups) to Japan

German Pacific possessions south of the equator to Australia

European Refugees, Emigrants, and Minorities

There were millions of people who for varying reasons left their country for another.



Not all that wanted to move were able.

**All sorts of issues kept them
where they were like fear, religion,
politics, money, discrimination, age, etc.**

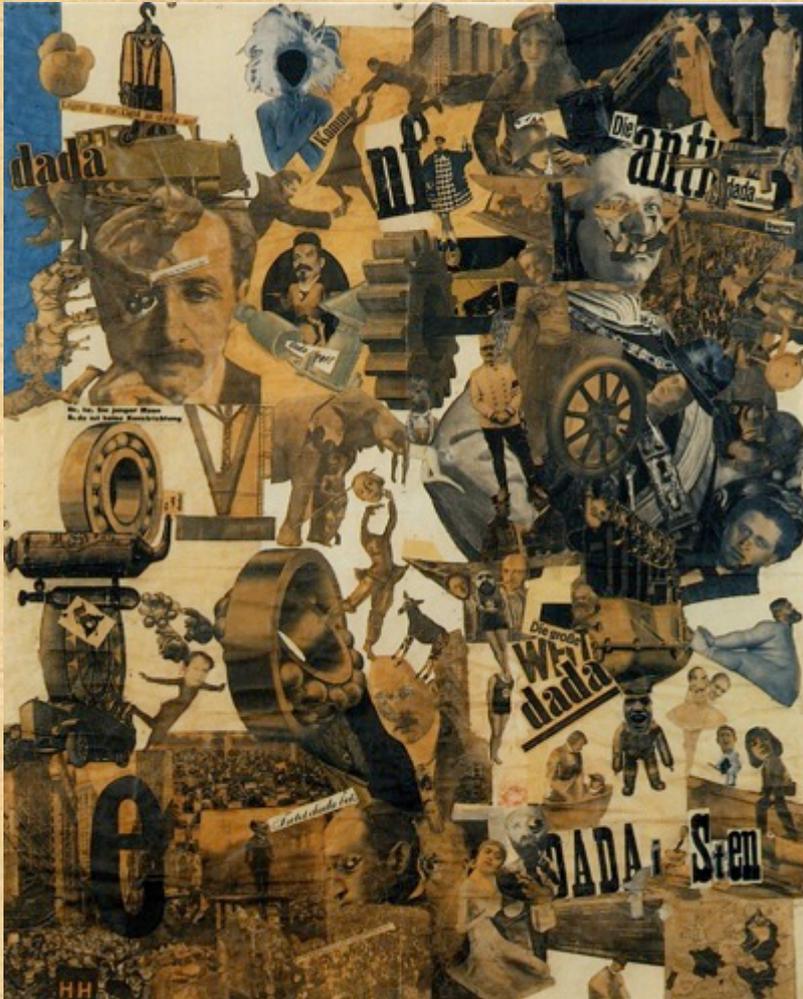
Economic, Social, and Cultural Adjustments

The war caused many veterans not to adjust well in society and many within the society also didn't adjust to them either...however, Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler seemed to *adjust* well in their societies.

In addition, the rich got poorer and the poor moved up in many countries.

Women, who were standing in for the men at war lost much of their advancement when society returned to the status quo.

In the arts, it was a decade of disillusionment with painters and writers.



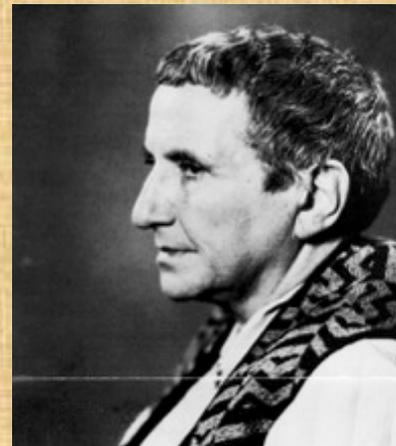
Hoch



Joyce



Eliot



Stein

Fascist Italy

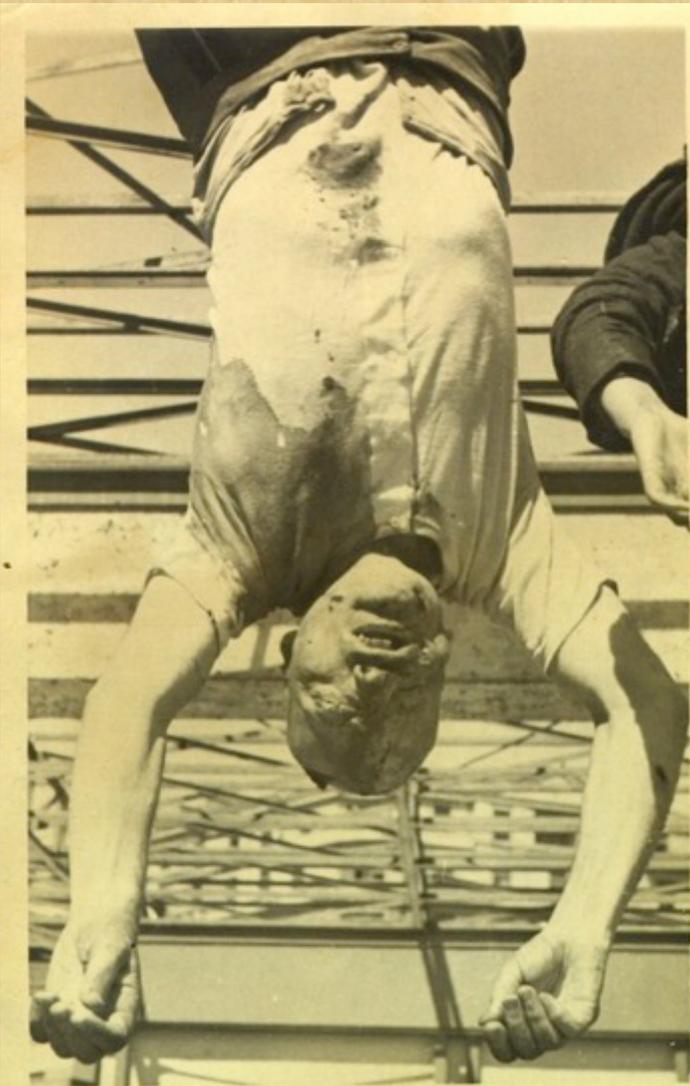
Mussolini moved from an Italian socialist to an Italian fascist and lover of women.



**Mussolini and the black-shirts
responded to the chaos in Italy
and lack of a democratic history.**

**He also used communism as a tool to get
support from those that feared it...
he was very much like Joe McCarthy
a generation later in the States.**

**Victor Emmanuel III had him form
a new government in 1922.**



©1997 - <http://members.aol.com/davlowe/mussolini>

**In less than a quarter
of a century, Mussolini
was shot and then
hanged for all to see.**

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Execution_of_Mussolini_\(1945\).ogg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Execution_of_Mussolini_(1945).ogg)

The Weimar Republic and Threats to Its Existence

The Germans met at Weimar and came up with a democratic constitution, which functioned for just over a dozen years until Hitler took control.

It the meantime, the Reichstag consisted of many political parties. Therefore, coalition governments were often in power.

**Nevertheless, Germans resented
the peace treaty ending WWI...
especially the military who felt betrayed
both by the Allies
and their WWI government.**

**The right were always worried
about the leftist and fought them.**

**Hitler in 1923 had a coupé against
the Bavarian and national government,
which failed.**



**Hitler was born in Austria,
not Germany. He didn't
finish high school
but went to Vienna
to become an artist...
but he failed at it.**





Hitler then went to Munich in 1913 and joined the army with the outbreak of WWI.



Hitler was actually wounded and decorated for bravery during the war.



Then he spent nine months in jail for the failed Beer-hall Putsch. It was then that he wrote *Mein Kampf*.

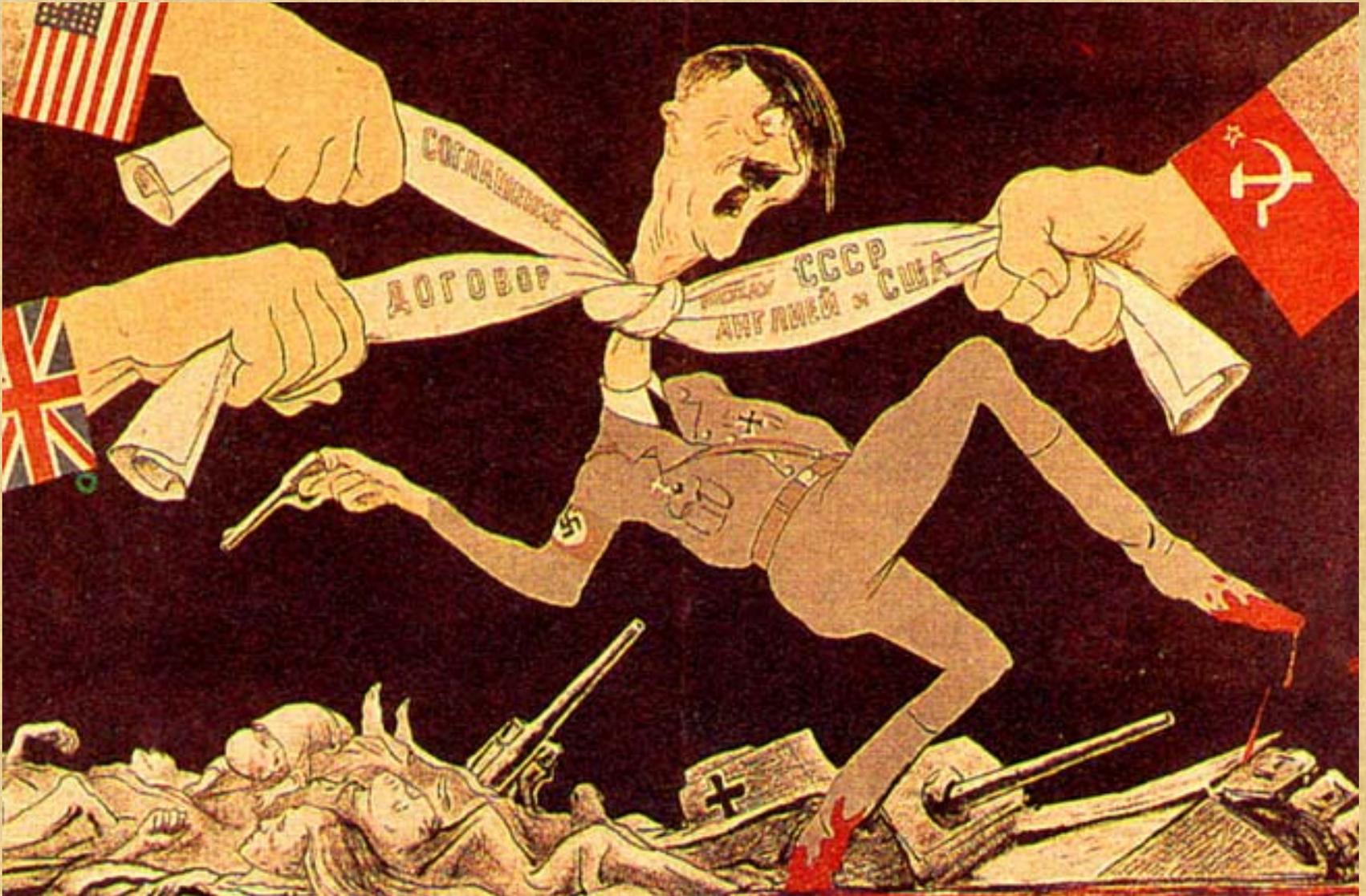
*Four and a
Half Years of
Struggle
Against Lies*
was his draft
title.





No much later, Hitler was in charge of WWII

...and a couple years later--



The United Kingdom and France

**Ireland's Home Rule
was enacted in 1914. However, WWI
caused it to be delayed.**

**The rise of Sinn Fein Party was due in
part to the British execution of 14 leaders
of the 1916 uprising.**



Easter Uprising in 1916

The British and Irish signed in 1921 a self-governing agreement, which gave, all but the northern counties, self-rule.

The Irish in the south declared complete independence from the British at the close of WWII still without the six northern counties. This is still an unresolved issue in the UK and Ireland.



The French, unlike the British, had a multiplicity of political parties, which were in office and then out quickly. Not only was the French party system causing them problem, the French industry could not vie successfully with the German industrial system.

France's Search for Security and Europe's International Relations

France had been in two wars in less than a 1/4 century with the Germans and most of the war was fought on French soil.

Germany was larger and were able to function better than the French.

They were worried about the Germans attacking again, and they were correct.

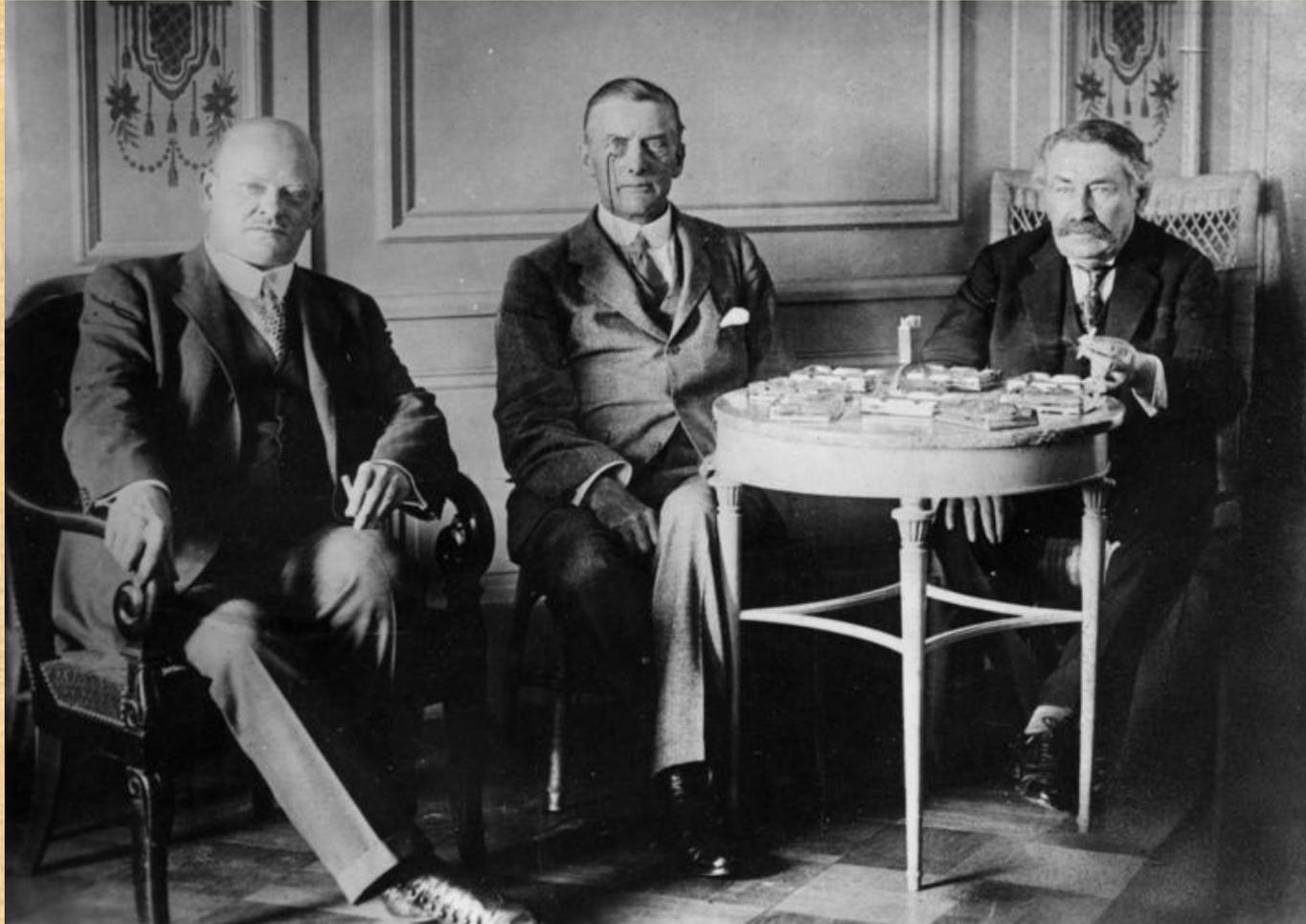
In less than two decades, Hitler would be in Paris.

**With issues in the Ruhr,
the Germans were going
through a chaotic economic
situation were German's mark
was almost without value.**

America held the Washington Treaty for Naval Disarmament in 1922. The treaty included disposing of 70-ships and a freeze on any new construction for 10-years, and the ratio of “5:5:3” for capital ships.

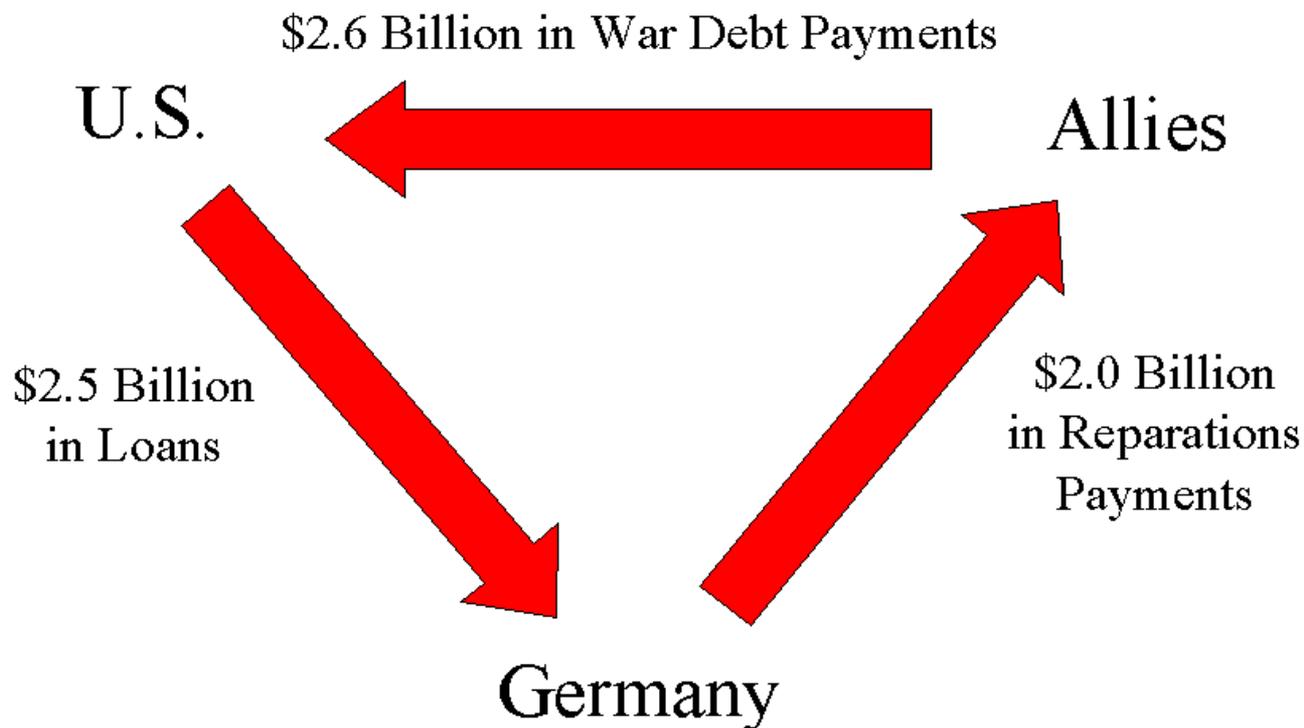


Locarno Treaties



Stresemann, Chamberlain, and Briand

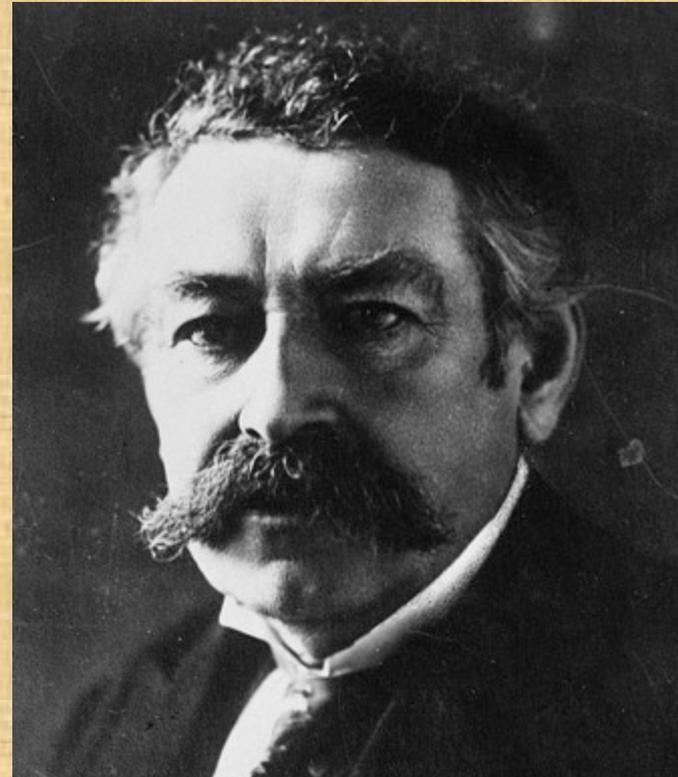
The International Financial System Under the Dawes Plan and Young Plan 1924-30

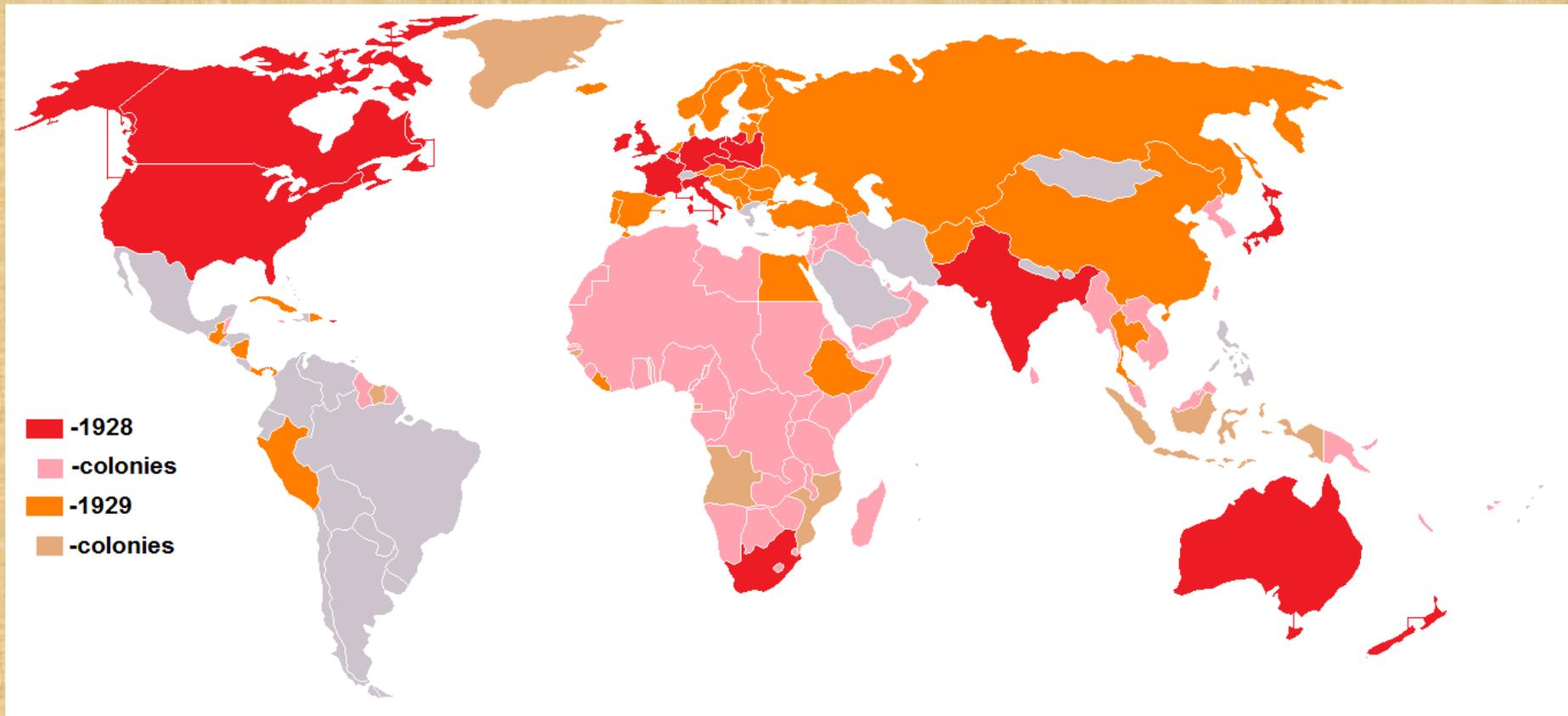


In 1925, the Locarno treaties did much to calm down old WWI issues like agreeing to existing boundaries, getting arbitration for future problems, and France agreed to assist Czechoslovakia and Poland if Germany invaded.

Germany benefitted by getting into the League of Nations and put on the Council (the Security Council in UN parlance).

Kellogg-Briand Pact was designed to provide “for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy,” which it did for about a dozen years.





**64-nations signed the pact...
which didn't work to avoid WWII.**



President Hoover said, “I dare predict that the influence of the Treaty for the Renunciation of War will be felt in a large proportion of all future international acts.”



Chapter Twelve

Economic and Social Upheaval in the Americas

The United States in the Interwar Years: Bust to Boom to Bust

The US Senate Rejects the Treaty of Versailles



**Article 10 of the Treaty of Versailles
was opposed by the US Senate,
because they didn't want
the US foreign policy
tied to alliances
with the League of Nations.**

Postwar Labor Unrest, Recession, and Racial Discord

Strikes crippled many industries and cities due to high inflation between 1919 and 1920.

The demands for unions and a reduced working day to 8-hours along with Communism in Russia got the US worried.

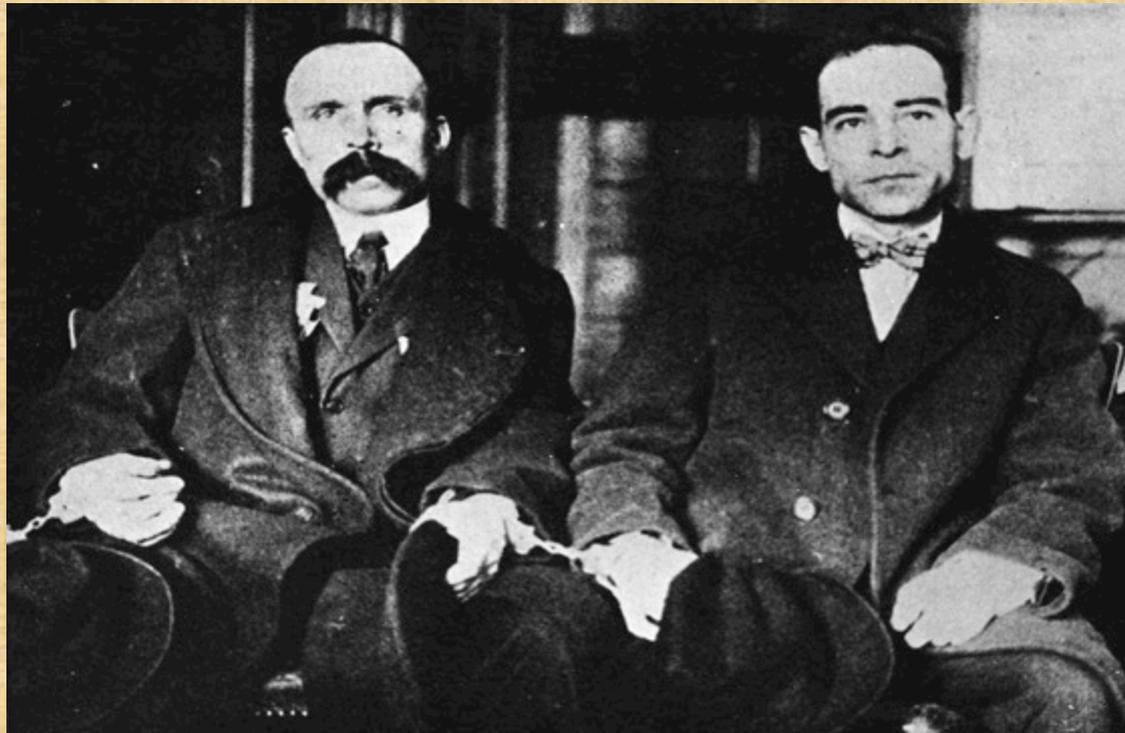


Copyrighted, 1919, by John T. McCutcheon.

IF CAPITAL AND LABOR DON'T PULL TOGETHER.

—McCutcheon in the *Chicago Tribune*.

**Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti
were arrested for robbery and murder
in South Braintree, Massachusetts
on April 15, 1920.**



There was no doubt that they committed the robbery and murder in 1920. However, must historians seriously question their guilt and the trial today.

However, it was a part of the Red Scare sweeping the States. J. Edgar Hoover was looking for commies.

The Red Summer of 1919
was a terrible summer of white racism.
Over 250 blacks were killed during
that summer of overt racism.



NPR's program on the Red Summer:

http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://www.wbez.org/graphics/cityroom/848_20090727e_large.png&imgrefurl=http://www.wbez.org/Content.aspx%3FaudioID%3D35775&usq=__Y17993dhrpr43VWdh82_58sOPr0=&h=400&w=400&sz=158&hl=en&start=33&um=1&itbs=1&tbnid=G4gWRXcoyryxWM:&tbnh=124&tbnw=124&prev=/images%3Fq%3Dred%2Bsummer%2Bof%2B1919%26start%3D20%26um%3D1%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DN%26rls%3Dcom.microsoft:en-us%26rlz%3D117GPMA_en%26ndsp%3D20%26tbs%3Disch:1

The KKK was growing and Griffith's movie, *The Birth of a Nation*, encouraged it in many ways.

The Klan's slogan was "100% Americanism", which meant it was anti black, Catholic, Jewish, and foreigners.



That sounds familiar today with the Tea Party.

Women could vote now...1920.



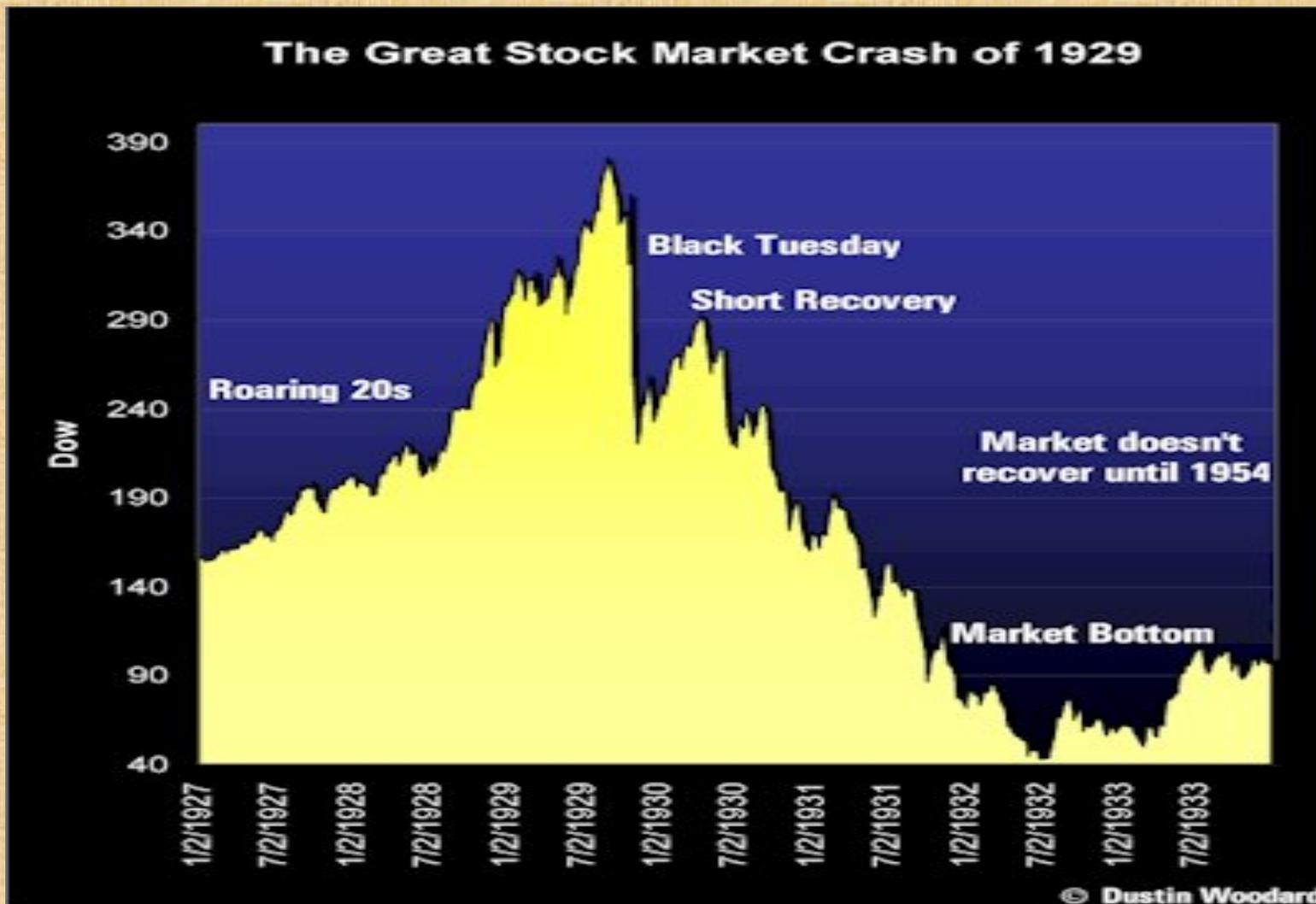
The Roaring Twenties to the Great Depression

1923 saw a great expansion of the GNP.

**Coolidge said,
“The chief business of the American people
is business.”**

**However, not all was well economically.
Buying stock on margins was uncontrolled.**

Black Thursday occurred on October 24, 1929.





**Hoover reassured America,
“The fundamental business
of the country, that is
the production and distribution
of commodities, is on a sound
and prosperous basis.”**

McCain reassured America—

http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://4.bp.blogspot.com/_KiKDykb0sFg/SNB4Zhj7LOI/AAAAAAAAABYk/iD2gXKrEk0g/s400/3.jpg&imgrefurl=http://zoetrauss.blogspot.com/2008/09/1929-stock-market-crash-chart.html&usg=__j5GjjRo-1x47rS-XK9uYJ9LQui8=&h=300&w=300&sz=27&hl=en&start=2&um=1&itbs=1&tbnid=uiEMQgKPUITnuM:&tbnh=116&tbnw=116&prev=/images%3Fq%3Dstock%2Bmarket%2Bcrash%2Bof%2B1929%2Bhoover%26um%3D1%26hl%3Den%26sa%3DN%26rls%3Dcom.microsoft:en-us%26rlz%3D1I7GPMA_en%26tbs%3Disch:1

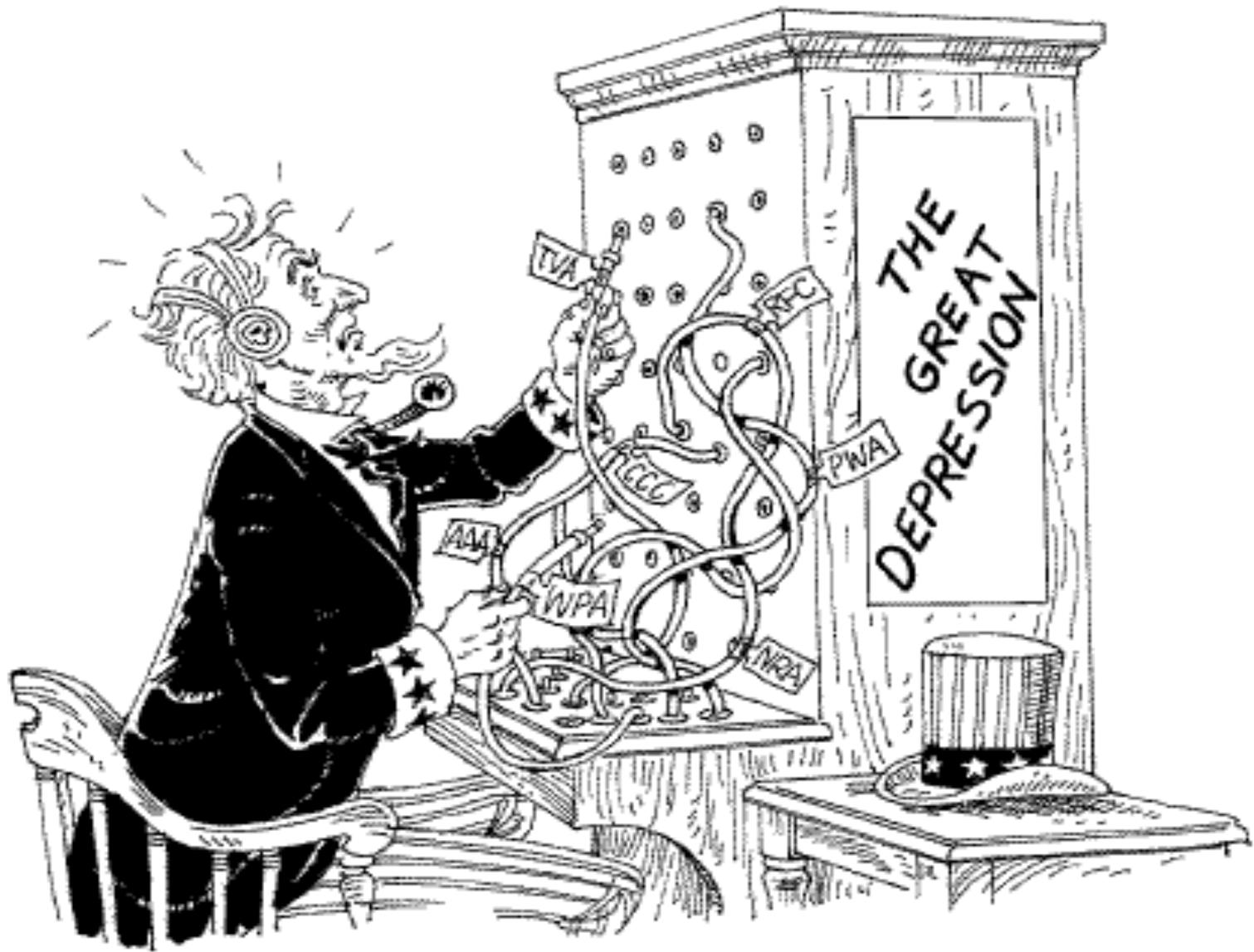
The New Deal



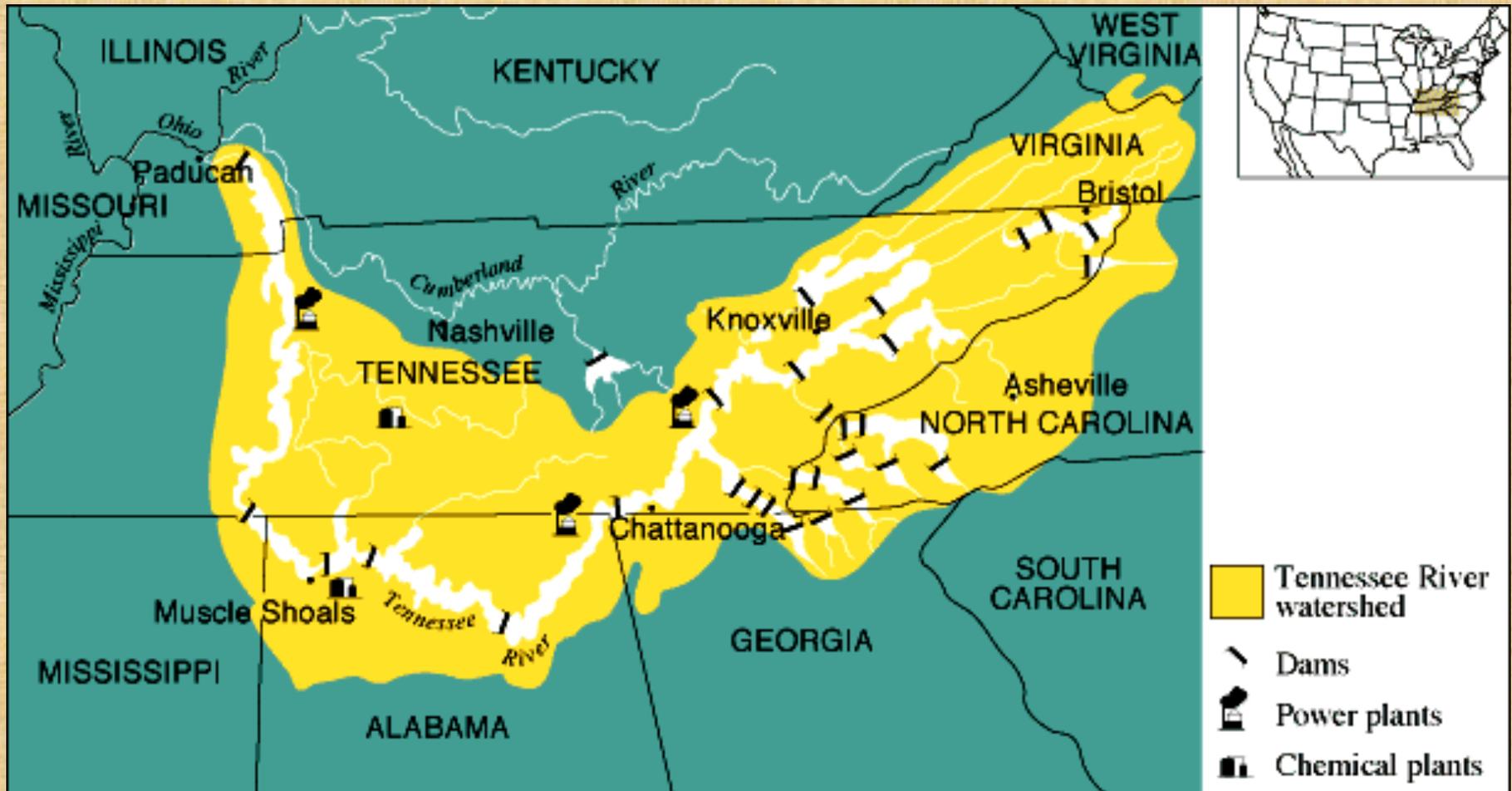
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vvonsjqE2a4>

**FDR's first 100 days was filled
with all sorts of new ideas
and programs to get people
back to work.**





Tennessee Valley Administration TVA





The Dusk Bowl merely added to the troubles.



**The New Deal suffered due
to the conservative Supreme Court.**

However, Labor Unions came into their day.

**John L. Lewis of the CIO
went ahead of the AFL.**

**The Wagner Act of 1935 guaranteed workers
the right to unionize.**

The Second New Deal

**FDR and the Supreme Court
got along much better
after his landslide election in 1936.**

**However, FDR followed John Maynard
Keynes with some little success.
Nevertheless, WWII got America
out of the depression.**

Latin America From The 1910s To The 1930s

Revolution and Its Aftermath in Mexico

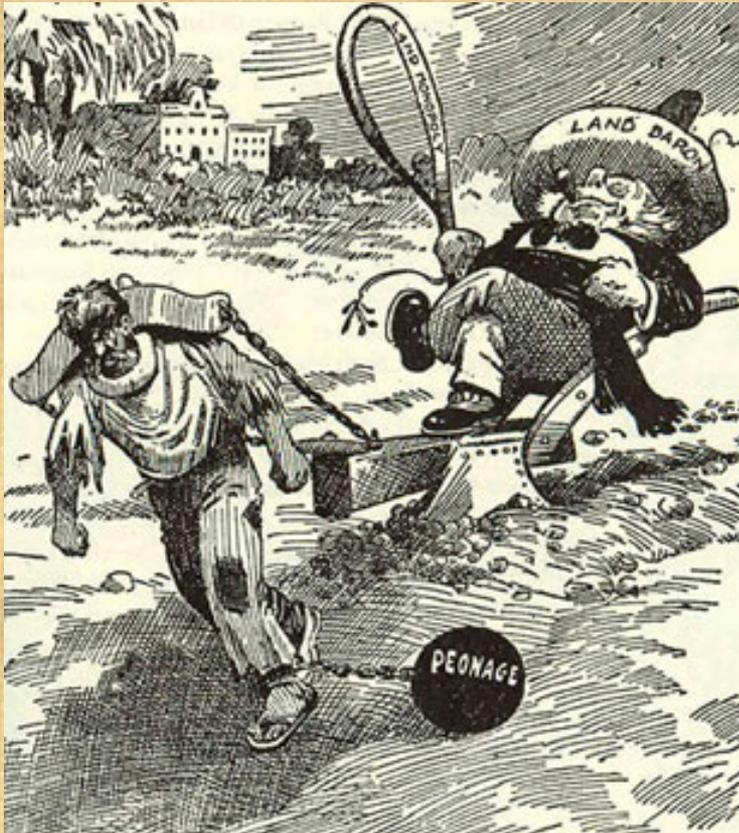


Porfirio Diaz

Diaz and his slogan, “Order and Progress”

There were many reasons for a revolution:

A growing middle class
Landowners’ abuse
Diaz was dictator



**Pancho Villa
and
Emiliano
Zapata**

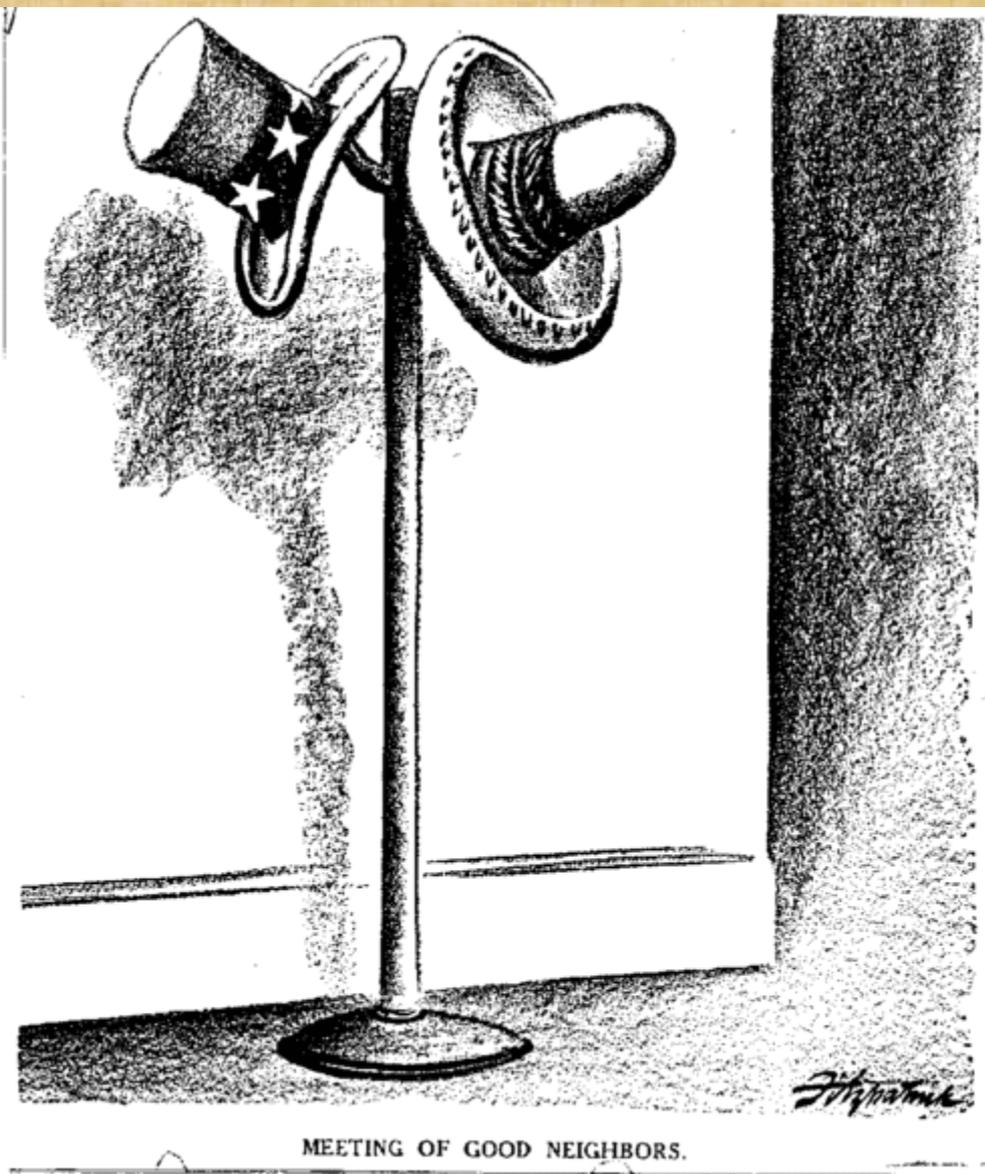


However, after losing 1-2 million people, in 1917, Mexico got a constitution. Many people benefitted, at least for awhile, from it...especially the poor. Nevertheless, women didn't.

Anti-Imperialist Groundswell and the Good Neighbor Policy



**Augusto Sandino fought
for the independence of
Nicaragua from
1927-1934.**



FDR attempted to institute a good neighbor policy, but found itself supporting dictators.

Labor Unrest, Populist Dictatorships, and Economic Nationalism

**There is an interesting parallel
between South America and the US
during this times in addition to US
imperialism.**

**Economics were problematic, but the result
was oppression of the people by their leaders.**



Canada

In The Interwar Years



**Canada grew as a nation
quickly after WWI.**

**Much of their growth had to do
with its southern neighbor...
economically, industrially, etc.**

**However, with this closeness,
they struggled to maintain
their own identity.**

**They also faced difficult times
due to the Depression and the
aftermath of the economic trouble.**

**They had a parallel problem
with the Conservatives
as opposed to the Liberals.**

Another Hoover vs. FDR situation....



Another issue was/is Quebec, which still has a wish to be independent of the central government.



Alberta had major problems with a drought.

Nova Scotia also was suffering economically.



**Canada was quick to go to war
against Hitler and Germany.**

**They were the first country
in the Western Hemisphere to do so...
years before the US.**