

# UNIT 9 – The First World War

## (The Great War)

- The great powers in Europe 1900
- The powers made plans for war
- Two crises over Morocco
  - The Moroccan crisis (1905–06)
  - The Agadir crisis (1911)
- Trouble in the Balkans
- What European powers wanted
- The wars created more tensions
  - The first Balkan war.
  - The second Balkan war
- Events moved quickly towards war
- Western Front
- Eastern Front
- The war at sea
- The war in the air
- The end of fighting
- The Paris Peace and the Treaty of Versailles
- The Treaty of Versailles
- The consequences of the Treaty
- The League of Nations



### The road to war (1900-1914)

#### The Great powers in Europe 1900

1. **Britain:** ruled an Empire over one quarter of the world's people and owned profitable industries. Britain was an island so it needed a strong navy to protect itself and its colonies from invasion.
2. **France:** also had an overseas Empire. The French resented losing Alsace and Lorraine to Germany in the Franco–Prussian war (1871).
3. **Russia:** Russia was poor but it was the biggest country in Europe; it was ruled by Tsar Nicolas II. It had no lands overseas, but it wanted land in Europe and Asia with access to the sea.



## There were two crises over Morocco:

### 1. The Moroccan crisis (1905–06):

- a) Morocco was an uncolonised African country, but France wanted to add it to its Empire.
- b) Germany objected and demanded an international conference on Morocco's future.
- c) At the Algeiras Conference (1906) Germany was forced to back down and France took control of Morocco's police and banks.



### 2. The Agadir crisis (1911):

- a) The French sent troops to Fez to fight Moroccan rebels.
- b) Germany accused France of trying to take complete control over Morocco.
- c) Germany sent a warship called the *Panther* to Agadir, hoping to force France to give them the French Congo.
- d) Britain objected to the German action and also sent warships (Gibraltar).
- e) Germany backed down and recognised French influence in Morocco.
- f) The Germans felt increasingly anti-British.

## Trouble in the Balkans

The Balkans were controlled by the Turkish Empire.

- The Balkans were a very poor area of Europe.
- The Turkish Empire was very weak and other European powers wanted influence in the area, especially Russia.
- Many Balkan states wanted independence (Bulgaria, Crete).

## European powers wanted...

- **Germany** wanted to build a railway to the East through the Balkans.
- **Austria–Hungary** wanted to stop Serbia from stirring up the Slavic people inside its own lands.

- The Slavs wanted independence and hoped Serbia (a Slavic country) would help them.
- **Russia** was also a Slavic country, but it really wanted **sea access** from the Black sea to the Mediterranean, controlled by the Turkish Empire.
- **Italy** wanted to control the other side of the Adriatic sea. It took Tripoli in 1911.

All this gave way to the war in the Balkans.

## The wars created more tensions:

### Tension suddenly exploded into World War I:

- In 1914 the Austrian heir, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, went to Bosnia to help strengthen the loyalty of the Bosnian people to Austria – Hungary.
- The Black Hand (a Serbian nationalist group) planned his assassination.
- The Archduke was killed by a Serb student called Princip while he visited Sarajevo in June 1914.

After this, events moved quickly towards war:

The sequence of events is important, remember the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, because they determined how the two sides shaped up for World War I.

#### **TASK:**

<b>23rd JULY:</b>	Austria – Hungary blames the Serbian government for the assassination, demanding compensation and the right to send troops into Serbia.
<b>28<sup>th</sup> JULY:</b>	Serbia refuses to let these troops in. Austria – Hungary declares war on Serbia.
<b>29<sup>th</sup> JULY:</b>	Russia begins mobilising troops ready to help Serbia.
<b>30<sup>th</sup> JULY:</b>	Germany demands that Russia stop mobilising.
<b>1<sup>st</sup> AUGUST:</b>	Russia refuses. Germany declares war on Russia. France begins mobilising to help Russia.
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> AUGUST:</b>	Germany declares war on France and sends troops through Belgium to attack, following the Schlieffen Plan.
<b>4<sup>th</sup> AUGUST:</b>	Belgium is neutral, and Britain has agreed to protect Belgium. Britain orders Germany to withdraw. Germany refuses. Britain declares war on Germany.
<b>6<sup>th</sup> AUGUST:</b>	Austria–Hungary declares war on Russia.

**Now count the number of days in which all this happened - not much time for sensible thinking, and it was not easy to contact people quickly in those days.**

**TASKS:**

1. Which of the Great Powers had the biggest Empire in the world in 1900?
2. Which two bits of land had France lost to Germany in 1871?
3. Who ruled over Russia and Germany at the time?
4. Who ruled over Austria–Hungary?
5. Which of the major powers had
  - the largest navy?
  - the largest army?
6. Name the two main alliances.
7. Name the type of battleship which figured strongly in the naval arms-race.
8. What dispute was settled by the Algeciras Conference in 1906?
9. Write a paragraph on the Agadir Crisis of 1911.
10. What was the nickname given to the Turkish Empire to show its weakness?
11. Give the reasons why Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy all wanted influence in the Balkans at this time.
12. Who were the Black Hand? What did they want to achieve?
13. Who was the heir to the Austria – Hungarian throne at the time?
14. Where was he visiting in June 1914? What happened to him there?
15. Why was Princip's nationality so important?
16. What did Austria demand from Serbia after the assassination?
17. What did Russia do when Serbia asked for help?
18. What was Germany's reaction to Russia's action?
19. What did France do after Germany's declaration of war on Russia?
20. What was the name of the German plan to invade France through Belgium?
21. Why did Britain decide to declare war on Germany?
22. How many days passed between Austria–Hungary's demand to Serbia and Britain's declaration of war on Germany?
23. Write down at least four reasons for the outbreak of World War I.

## Western Front

The Schlieffen Plan aimed to attack and defeat France through Belgium before the Russians were ready, then turn back to fight the Russian Army.

The plan did not work for 3 reasons:

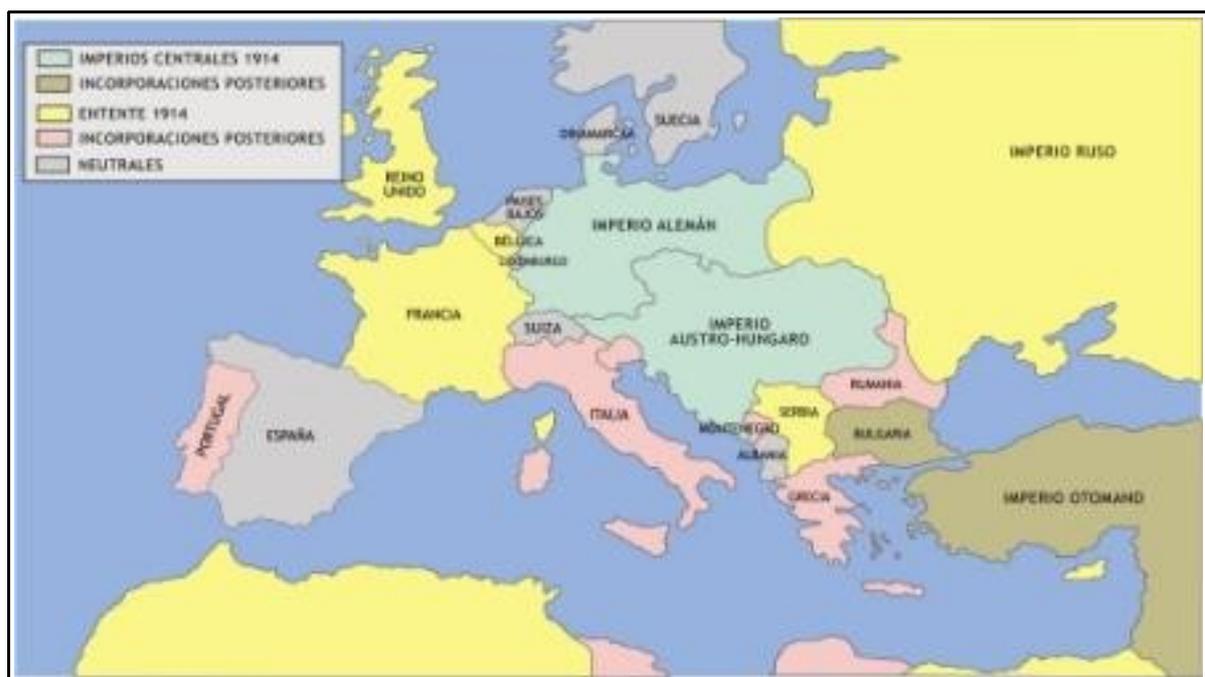
1. **Belgium** refused to let the German army through to attack France, so Germany entered Belgium by force.

2. **Britain** had signed a treaty with Belgium (1839) to protect it as a neutral country.

3. **Russia** was ready for war quicker than the Germans had expected.

There were several battles like Nons, Marne, Ypres; but neither side could push the other back, so they dug Trenches to stop the enemy from advancing further (by the end of 1914, from the Belgian coast to Switzerland).

- This war was different for several reasons:
  - trenches
  - new weapons
  - Both sides were well supplied
  - Both sides sent thousands of men across *No man's land*
- Other important battles were:
  - **Verdun** (1916): This was a victory for France, it became a symbol of French freedom and demoralised the Germans.
  - **The Somme** (July – October 1916): The British began a major attack at the Somme. At this battle they used a new invention: the tank. After thousands of deaths (more than 57.000 English soldiers died the first day), they only gained about 15 km of land.

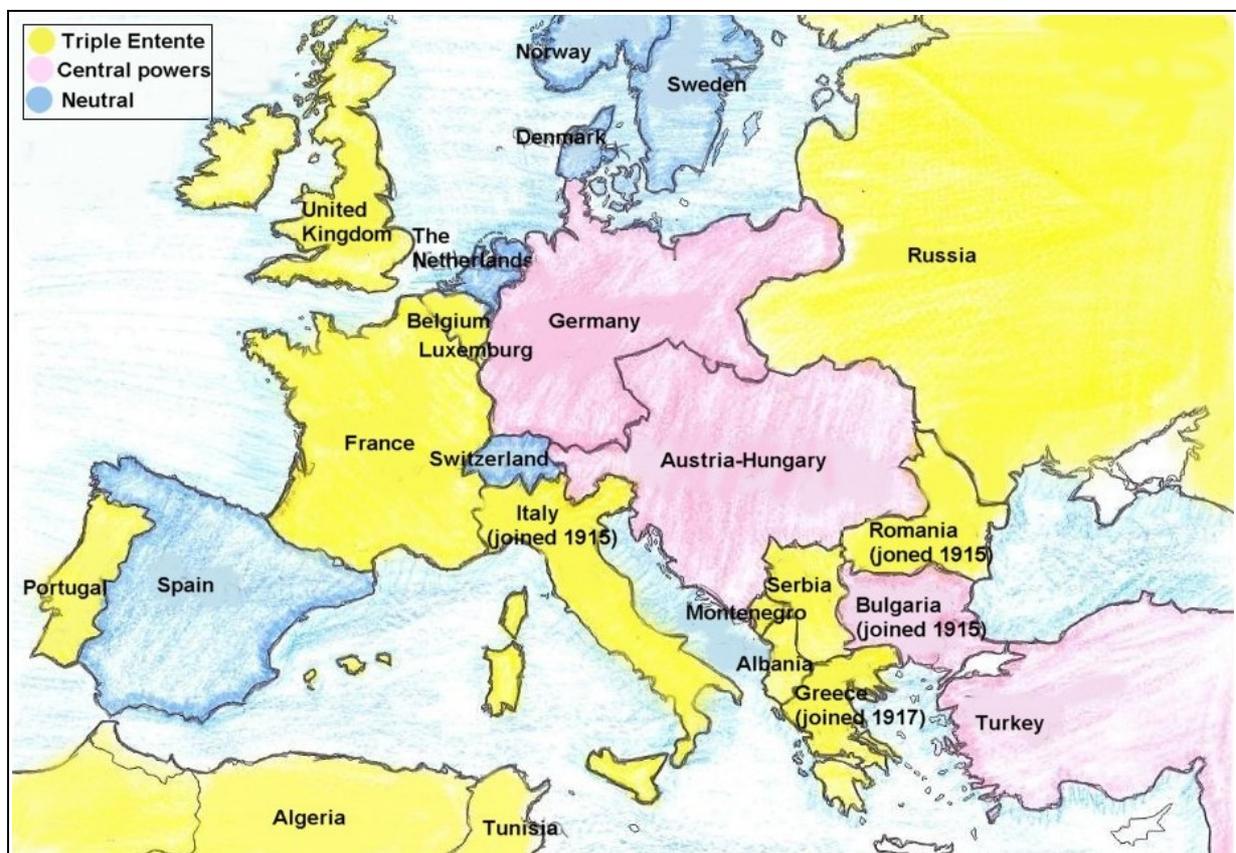


## Eastern Front:

The allied plan was for Britain and France to hold the German army up in the West, while the Russian army advanced from the East. This would trap the Germans between their enemies.

But the Russian advance was a failure, due to several reasons. First, they didn't have enough weapons; secondly the officers were inexperienced and discipline was poor. The Allies tried to attack other parts of Europe or the world to break the German front:

- . **Britain** tried to take the Dardanelles (the entrance to the Black sea) and then go on to take Constantinople, the capital of Turkey, but they were defeated at Gallipoli (1915).
- . **Far East: Japan** attacked some of Germany's colonies in the East.
- . **African colonies** were taken by Britain (except Tanganyika) from Germany.
- . **Middle East:** British forces controlled Palestine (Jerusalem, Damascus).
- . The **British** troops pushed the Turks out of Mesopotamia (Iraq, 1917).
- . **Arabia:** The British helped the Arabs to attack the Turks (Lawrence of Arabia)



## The war at sea was very important

The navy's job was not only fighting. The navy **had four other important tasks:**

1. To **protect trade ships** so that the Allies could remain supplied.
2. To **blockade ports**, preventing the enemy from being supplied.
3. To **carry troops** to wherever they were needed.
4. To **protect British Colonies** overseas.

The U-Boat was a type of German submarine. It could attack ships without being detected.

At first the Germans did not attack ships from neutral countries or passenger lines.

In May 1915 a U-Boat sank the liner *Lusitania*, and 1000 passengers died, including 100 American citizens. It was one factor in the USA joining the war in 1917.

## The war in the air

- Both sides used planes and balloons to look for weak spots in the enemy trenches and for watching enemy troop movements.
- The Germans used hydrogen – filled airships called Zeppelins to carry bombs.
- The first planes were not used for fighting. In 1915 planes started to carry fixed machine guns, and by the end of the war they could travel hundreds of km without refuelling.

## The end of the fighting:

### 1. Russia left the war in 1917:

- a) There was widespread starvation in the winter of 1916 and Tsar Nicholas II was forced out of power in 1917. The new Provisional Government continued the war but the Bolshevik Revolution (1917) brought new leaders to power who decided to end the fighting.
- b) Russia signed the Treaty of Brest–Litovsk with Germany in 1918 giving Germany control of a large amount of Eastern territory in return for peace (see picture)

c) There were two important results:

- The Allies were left to fight without Russian help on an Eastern Front.
- Germany was now able to pull back one million men to the Western Front.

**2. In April 1917 the USA joined the Allies for two main reasons:**

a) The effects of the U-Boat attack:

b) A German attempt to encourage Mexico to attack the USA.

c) Thirdly, American banks had made many loans to the Allies. Had the Allies lost,

these banks would likely be ruined. Thus America entered the war to protect its economic interests as well.



- Germany had to attack before all the Americans arrived.
- The Ludendorff offensive tried to capture Paris in March of 1918.
- The Germans advanced too far too fast so the Allies attacked them from the flanks (sides).
- Thousand of American troops soon joined the Allies, and the Germans were pushed back.
- Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated and the new government agreed a ceasefire or armistice on November 11<sup>th</sup> 1918.

### TASKS:

**24. List three reasons why the Schlieffen Plan did not work.**

**25. Give at least four reasons why the Russian offensive failed in 1914.**

**26. What are trenches?**

**27. Name the new type of battleship built by Britain and Germany before the war.**

**28. Give at least two reasons why air – warfare became important during the War.**

**29. Give two reasons why USA joined the War in 1917?**

**30. Explain why the role of women changed because of the War.**

## The Paris peace and the Treaty of Versailles

Three men were responsible for the treaties imposed on the defeated nations after the First World War: President Wilson of the USA, President Clemenceau of France and Prime Minister Lloyd George of Britain. Each of these men had a different view in the discussions. The final treaties were a compromise that did not satisfy the victors and shocked the losers.

The Germans never forgot that the Allies imposed the Treaty of Versailles as a “Diktat”, or dictated peace.



### Lloyd George's aims were:

- Hang the Kaiser and punish Germany for starting the war.
- Disarm Germany, especially its navy.
- Make Germany pay compensation for the costs of war.

### Clemenceau's aims were:

- Punish Germany for starting the war.
- Take back Alsace – Lorraine from Germany.
- Divide Germany and disarm its military.
- Take Germany's colonies.

### Wilson's aims were:

- He put all his ideas into a declaration of *Fourteen Points*.
- Create a *League of Nations* to prevent another major war.
- Reduce armaments in every country and make the seas free for all ships.
- Redraw the map of Europe so that every nation had its own state.

Wilson said that everyone in Europe belonged to a nation, defined by the language they spoke and their ethnic background. → **national self-determination**: every nation should have its own state and one nation should not rule over members of another. In

practice, it was almost impossible to draw the borders of a country without including the borders of another one.

#### **Defeated countries and Treaties**

GERMANY	Treaty of Versailles, 1919
AUSTRIA	Treaty of St. Germain, 1919
HUNGARY	Treaty of Trianon, 1920
BULGARIA	Treaty of Neuvilly, 1920
TURKEY	Treaty of Sevres, 1920
RUSSIA	Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, 1918

#### **New countries**

Czechoslovakia  
Estonia  
Finland  
Latvia  
Poland  
Yugoslavia

### **The treaty of Versailles:**

#### **Territorial losses:**

- Alsace – Lorraine was given to France.
- The Saar was run by the League of Nations for France.
- Eupen – Malmedy was given to Belgium.
- North Schleswig was given to Denmark.
- West Prussia was given to Poland as the “Polish Corridor”.
- Danzig was run by the league of Nations for Poland.
- Posen and Silesia were given to Poland.
- Austria was forbidden to unite with Germany.
- All Germany’s colonies were taken away.

#### **Military terms:**

- The army was limited to 100,000 men. Tanks were banned.
- The navy was limited to 6 battleships with no submarines.
- The air force was to be disbanded.
- No German troops were permitted in the Rhineland.

#### **Reparations:**

- Germany was responsible for the war (article 231).

- A commission was established to decide how much Germany should pay. In 1921 they set the total reparation bill at 6,600 million pounds.

## Consequences of this Treaty

### Positive:

- It gave the victorious powers most of what they hoped to gain from the peace treaty.
- Many people in Central and Eastern Europe were free to live in their own countries.
- It limited Germany's military power.
- It created the *League of Nations*.

### Negative:

- It was the beginning of resentment in Germany which led to the Second World War.
- It did not reduce Germany's power and in 1930 it became a threat again.
- It re-drew Europe's borders so that many people felt they were trapped in the wrong country.

### TASKS:

#### 31. What did President Wilson of the USA hope to achieve with his Fourteen Points?

##### Wilson's fourteen points. January 1918

1. No secret treaties
2. Free access to the sea for all
3. Free trade between countries
4. Disarmament by all countries
5. Colonies to have a say in their own future
6. Russia to be free of German troops
7. Belgium to be independent
8. Alsace-Lorraine to go to France
9. New frontier between Austria & Italy
10. Self-determination for people of Eastern Europe
11. Serbia to have access to sea
12. Self-determination for people in the Turkish Empire
13. Poland to be independent with access to the sea
14. League of Nations to settle disputes

**TASKS:**

32. Do you think that the peace treaties of 1919-23 made another war inevitable? Give at least 3 reasons.
33. France wanted newly created Poland to be given as much German and Austria land as possible? Why?
34. Why did some of the German delegation see the Treaty of Versailles as a “*diktac*”?
35. Look back at the aims of each of the Big Three. How satisfied would each one have been with the final treaty?
36. Which of Wilson’s “Fourteen Points” actually happened?
37. What does self-determination mean?
38. Name three new countries that had been set up by Versailles.
39. Give at least three reasons why Versailles was not too harsh, and four why it was.

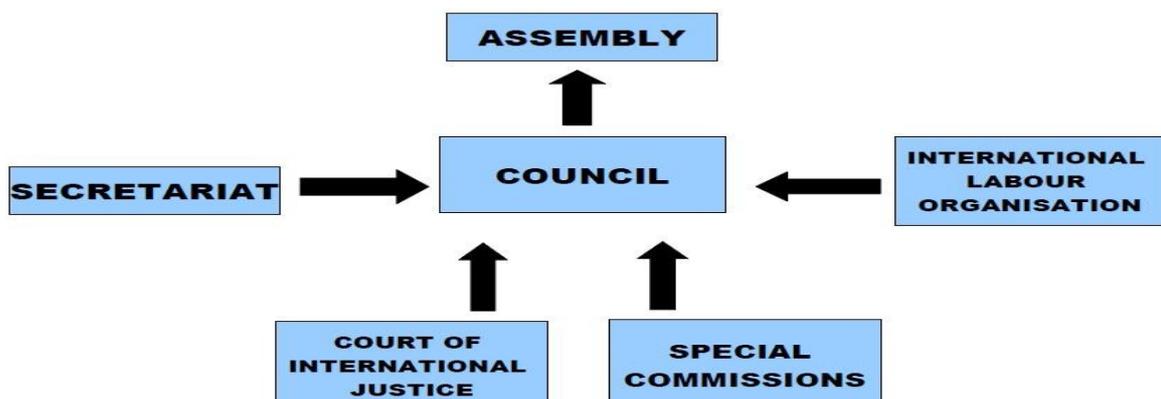
## The League of Nations

It was a diplomatic organisation in which international disputes could be discussed and solved peacefully.

### The aims of the League

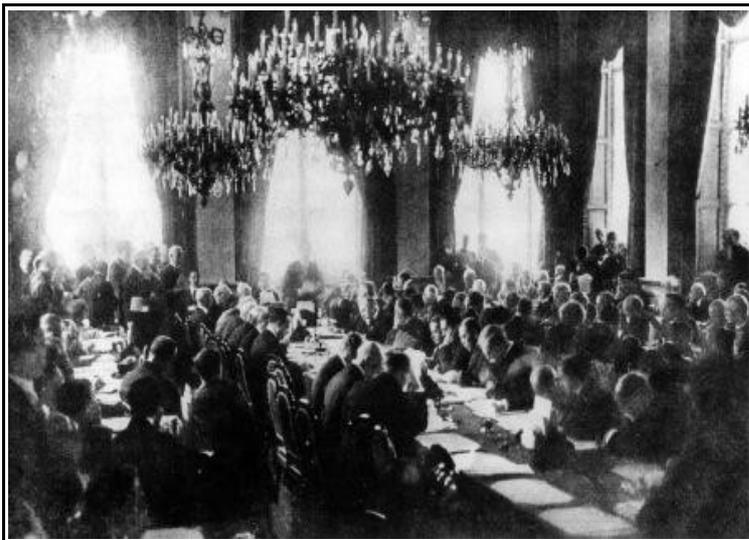
- To protect every nation from the threat of attack.
- To solve disputes between countries peacefully.
- To encourage every country to reduce its armament.
- To encourage international co-operation with problems such as slavery or refugees.

### Organisation of the League of Nations



- The **assembly** met once a year. Each member country (initially 42) had one vote. Decisions had to be unanimous.
- The **council** met 4 times a year. It had 4 permanent members and 4 (later 9) other members. Each permanent member had a veto over all decisions.
- **International Labour Organisation** tried to persuade governments to improve workers' rights.
- **The Court of International Justice** settled legal quarrels between countries.
- **Special commissions**. They were agencies that dealt with different international problems such as refugees, minorities' rights, poor nations, slavery, health, drugs...

The League had its headquarters in neutral Geneva.



The League was a partial success in the 1920s, especially in the smaller states that were intimidated by the League's powerful members. However, disputes involving major countries like France and Italy, or non-members like Russia, were much more difficult to solve.

### Some things went wrong

- The USA was expected to be a permanent member of the council but it never joined.
- Britain and France were more powerful than any other member so, in practice, League decisions depended on their support.
- Other important countries like Germany or Japan only joined for brief periods.
- It had no army so if a country broke the League's rules, it could not be punished.

## Pictures from:

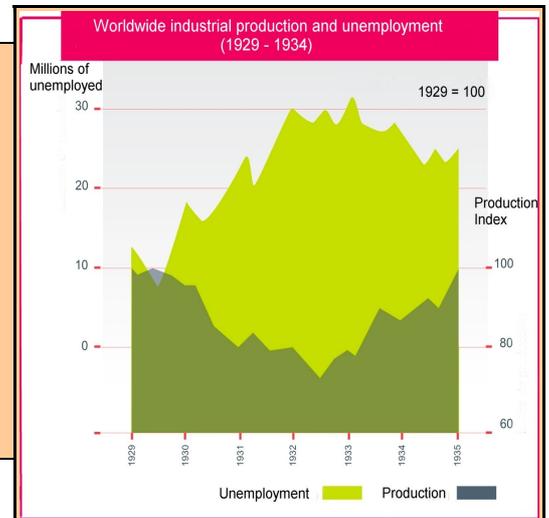
- Banco Imágenes ITE
- Map of Europe (page 7) by Elena Fernández Román (CPI Tino Grandío)

## Find out more at...

- these websites:
  - ✓ [www.schoolhistory.co.uk](http://www.schoolhistory.co.uk) (general information for students- simple language)
  - ✓ [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com) (general information)
  
- these books (from the school library):
  - ✓ BINGHAM, Jane et al.: *The Usborne Internet-Linked Encyclopedia of World History*. Usborne.2000. ISBN: 97807-4605361-4 (interesting links to their website)
  - ✓ GANERI, Anite et al.: *Encyclopedia of World History. From the Stone Age to the 21st Century*. Parragon. United Kingdom. 2005. Pages 358-359. ISBN: 1-405-45-684-1
  - ✓ CHRISHOLM, Jane (ed.): *The World Wars*. Usborne. 2007. ISBN: 978-074608788-6
  - ✓ BROCKLEHURST, Ruth and BROOK, Henry: *The Usborne Introduction to the First World War*. Usborne. 2007. ISBN: 978-074607655-2
  
- this novel:
  - ✓ HEMINGWAY, Ernest: *A Farewell to Arms*. +CD. 2002. Black Cat. Vicens Vives. ISBN: 88-530-0136-4
  
- and these films:
  - ✓ *Doctor Zhivago* (1965), World War I and the Russian Revolution
  - ✓ *Paths of Glory* (1957)

# UNIT 11 – The Booming Twenties

- Causes of the Depression
- The Wall Street Crash in 1929
- The effects of the Depression
  - In the USA
  - In Europe
  - In Germany
  - In Italy
  - In Japan
- The New Deal in the USA



## Causes of the Depression

The boom years of the 1920s ended suddenly in **1929**. US companies were **producing** lots of goods and **selling** them so people **borrowed** money to **buy shares** in them.

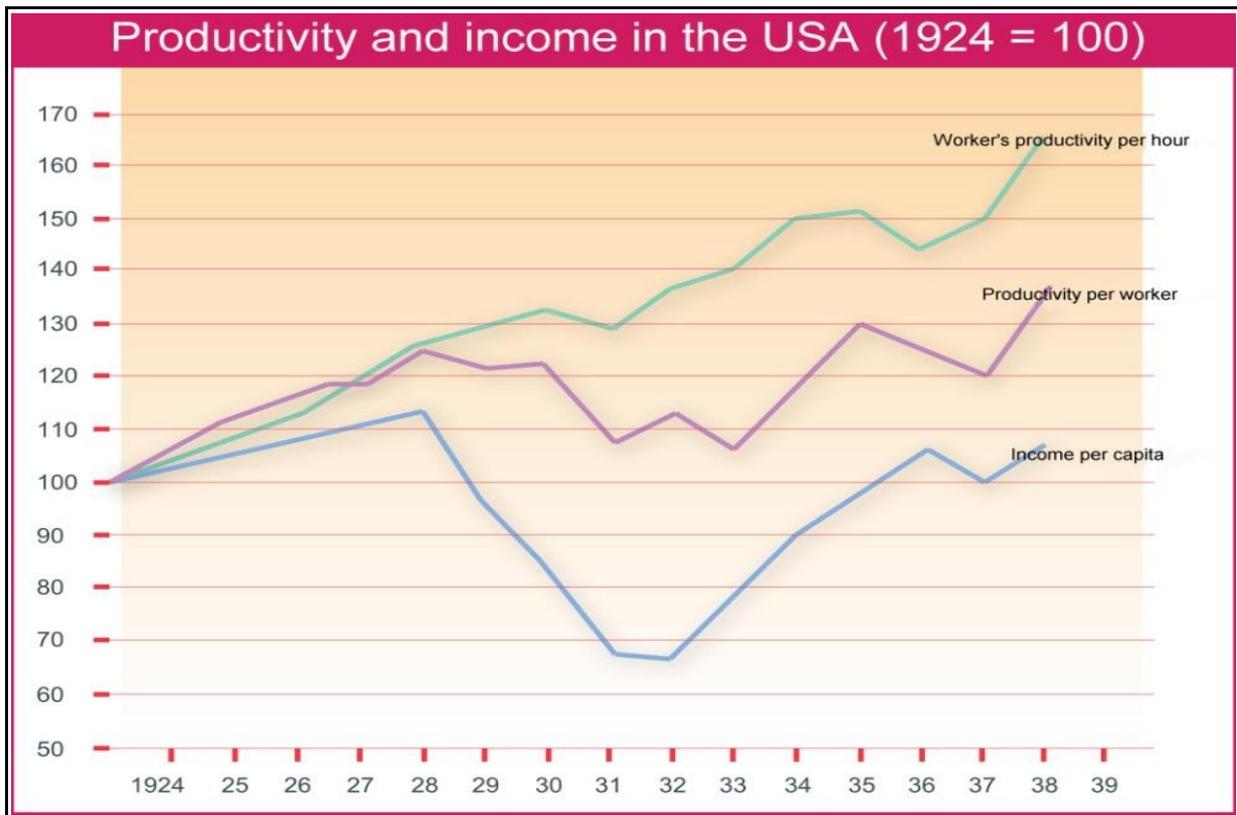
European countries couldn't afford goods from the USA. Many US producers had overproduced. There was too much supply and not enough demand.



## The Wall Street Crash in 1929

People wanted to sell shares because they realised the companies were doing badly.

**Wall Street** is the trade centre for the USA. By **October 1929** prices dropped because people didn't want to buy shares at high prices. Businesses collapsed and thousands of people were unemployed. By the end of the month they were selling shares for whatever they could get.



- People hoped the banks would keep the value of shares up artificially, but they couldn't because they were short of money (it had been loaned and not repaid)
- The Republican government didn't believe the State should interfere in the free market economy to help private businesses, the poor, the unemployed ...



## The effects of the Depression

### In the USA

- The USA stopped lending money abroad and wanted its loans back.

- By 1930 nearly 2,000 banks had collapsed as people wanted to get their savings.
- Three years later there were over 12 million people unemployed in the USA.
- The Republicans lost the presidency in 1932.

### In Europe

The consequences of the Depression affected all the countries in Europe. The least affected country was the **USSR**, which had a communist system.

**In Germany** people turned to groups like Hitler's Nazis who promised a strong government and a better life.

**In Italy** Mussolini wanted to increase the power of Italy abroad.

In England, France, etc. they also suffered the crisis.



### In Japan

Goods like silk wouldn't sell and Japan's economy was very affected so they decided to take over other countries.



### The New Deal in the USA

In 1932 the democrat Franklin Delano Roosevelt became president. He had a New Deal with three main aims:

- To spend money to help people get back to work.
- To rebuild American trade and industry.
- To improve the lives of ordinary people.

To achieve this he introduced many new ideas:

- He closed all the weak banks and loaned money to the stronger ones.
- He tried to control the Stock Market.
- He started schemes to feed the poor and help them back to work. A civil works administration was set up to build roads, bridges, hospitals ...
- To give jobs to young people he started a civilian Conservation Corps, where people were paid to carry out projects to help others.
- To help farmers he introduced the Agricultural Adjustment Acts: farmers were paid to produce less food and modernise their businesses.
- He developed the Tennessee Valley: an area of 40.000 square miles and 7 states.

He passed two important acts:

- **The Wagner Act:** Trade unions were legal to help workers campaign for better pay and conditions.
- **The Social Security Act:** workers could pay into a fund and receive benefits when they are out of work and pensions when they retired.
- Roosevelt kept altering his plans. On the one hand, his plans were very expensive, unemployment stayed high and the New Deal didn't help everyone. On the other hand, the New Deal stopped the depression from getting worse, helped people to keep their homes and brought on things like unemployment insurance.

#### TASKS:

1. What is Wall Street? Why did it become so important in 1929?
2. Give three reasons why the Depression began.
3. Why couldn't most Americans buy the goods which were produced?
4. Write a paragraph about the effects of the Depression on other countries.
5. Explain in a diagram the good or bad parts of the New Deal.
6. Explain the graphs about the crash (page 2).

Find out more at...

- these websites:
  - ✓ [www.schoolhistory.co.uk](http://www.schoolhistory.co.uk) (general information for students- simple language)
  - ✓ [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com) (general information)
- these books from our school library:
  - ✓ BINGHAM, Jane et al.: *The Usborne Internet-Linked Encyclopedia of World History*. Usborne.2000. ISBN: 97807-4605361-4 (interesting links to their website)
  - ✓ GANERI, Anite et al.: *Encyclopedia of World History. From the Stone Age to the 21st Century*. Parragon. United Kingdom. 2005. . ISBN: 1-405-45-684-1
  - ✓ McCAFFREY, Susie et al.: *The Usborne-linked First Encyclopedia of History*. 2003. . ISBN: 079450386-1
- and these films:
  - ✓ *The Great Gatsby*
  - ✓ *Cabaret*
  - ✓ *Big Business*

Pictures from:

- Banco Imágenes ITE
- *Wall Street Stock Market* by Esperanza Rodríguez (Banco Imágenes ITE)
- Map of Europe 1919-1929 by Ana Arias Castro
- Charts by Alejandro Cana (Banco Imágenes ITE)



# The Interwar Germany



Kaiser Wilhelm II



President Ebert 1918-1925

President Hindenburg 1925-1934



Chancellor/Führer Adolf Hitler



Allied occupied Germany

1888-1918

1918 - 1933

1933 - 1945

**I World War**

- Oct 1918 Naval mutinies
- 4 Nov 1918 Sailors and workers strikes
- 9 Nov 1918 Kaiser Wilhelm told to abdicate

**1918 - 1933**

- 9 Nov 1918 Proclamation of the Republic
- Feb 1919, Ebert chosen president of the Republic
- 1919 The Weimar Constitution. Germany is a republic on parliamentary model with proportional representation and Universal suffrage
- 1919 Versailles Treaty signed after ultimatum
- 11 Nov 1918 First World War ended.
- 5-12 Jan 1919 Spartacist uprising led by Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg crushed by Freikorps
- Sep 1923 Chancellor Stresemann ends the passive resistance in the Ruhr and issues Rentenmark to stop Hyperinflation
- 1932 Lausanne Conference. Moratorium on the war reparations
- Sep 1923 Hyperinflation RM 10,000,000=1 Dollar Prices rise hourly
- 1925 Hindenburg President
- 1921 London Ultimatum on war reparations 132 billion marks
- 1921 Adolf Hitler becomes "Der Führer" of the NSDAP.
- Mar 1920 Kapp Putsch
- Oct 1922 Mussolini establishes his Fascist dictatorship in Italy
- 1923 Beer Hall Putsch quelled. Hitler imprisoned and released in 24
- 1926 Germany enters League of Nations
- July 1932 Nazi party wins Reichstag elections
- 24 Oct 1929 Black Thursday Stock market crash

**1933 - 1945**

**II World War**

- Night of the Long Knives. Purgues of the SA Brownshirts 1934
- 1938 Munich Agreement
- Feb 1933 Reichstag Fire. Nazis burn the Reichstag, blame the communists and use it as a pretext to repression.
- 30 Jan 1933 Adolf Hitler Chancellor of Germany
- 23 March 1933 Hitler establishes the Third Reich
- Agu 1934 Hindenburg dies Hitler unifies offices as Führer
- 1938 Hitler invades Sudetenland
- 1938 Anschluss. Hitler annexes Austria
- 1936 Hitler invades Rhineland
- 1938 Kristallnacht. Attacks against Jews
- 1935 Nuremberg Laws deprive German Jews of all civil liberties.
- 1939 Rome-Berlin Axis
- 1939 Russo-German Non Aggression Pact
- Sep 1 1939 Germany invades Poland
- June 1941 Hitler invades USSR
- Battle of Stalingrad 1943
- May 1940 Germany defeats France
- Normandy landings 6/6/44
- 1942 Final Solution (Jewish Holocaust)
- Hitler suicides in his bunker Defeat of the III Reich April 30 1945

German Empire

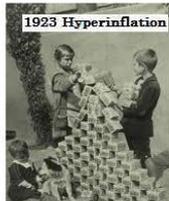
Republic of Weimar

III Reich

1917 1920 1923 1926 1929 1932 1935 1938 1941 1944



Spartacist Uprising  
Karl Liebknecht  
Rosa Luxemburg



1923 Hyperinflation



Chancellor Stresemann

Hitler appointed Chancellor by President Hindenburg 1933



Night of the Long Knives. Purgues of the SA Brownshirts 1934



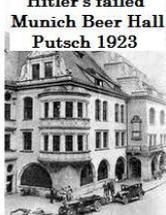
1942 Final Solution (Jewish Holocaust)



1923 France occupies the Ruhr. Passive resistance



War Reparations  
\$3,000,000,000



Hitler's failed Munich Beer Hall Putsch 1923



Feb 1933 Reichstag Fire. Nazis burn the Reichstag, blame the communists and use it as a pretext to repression.



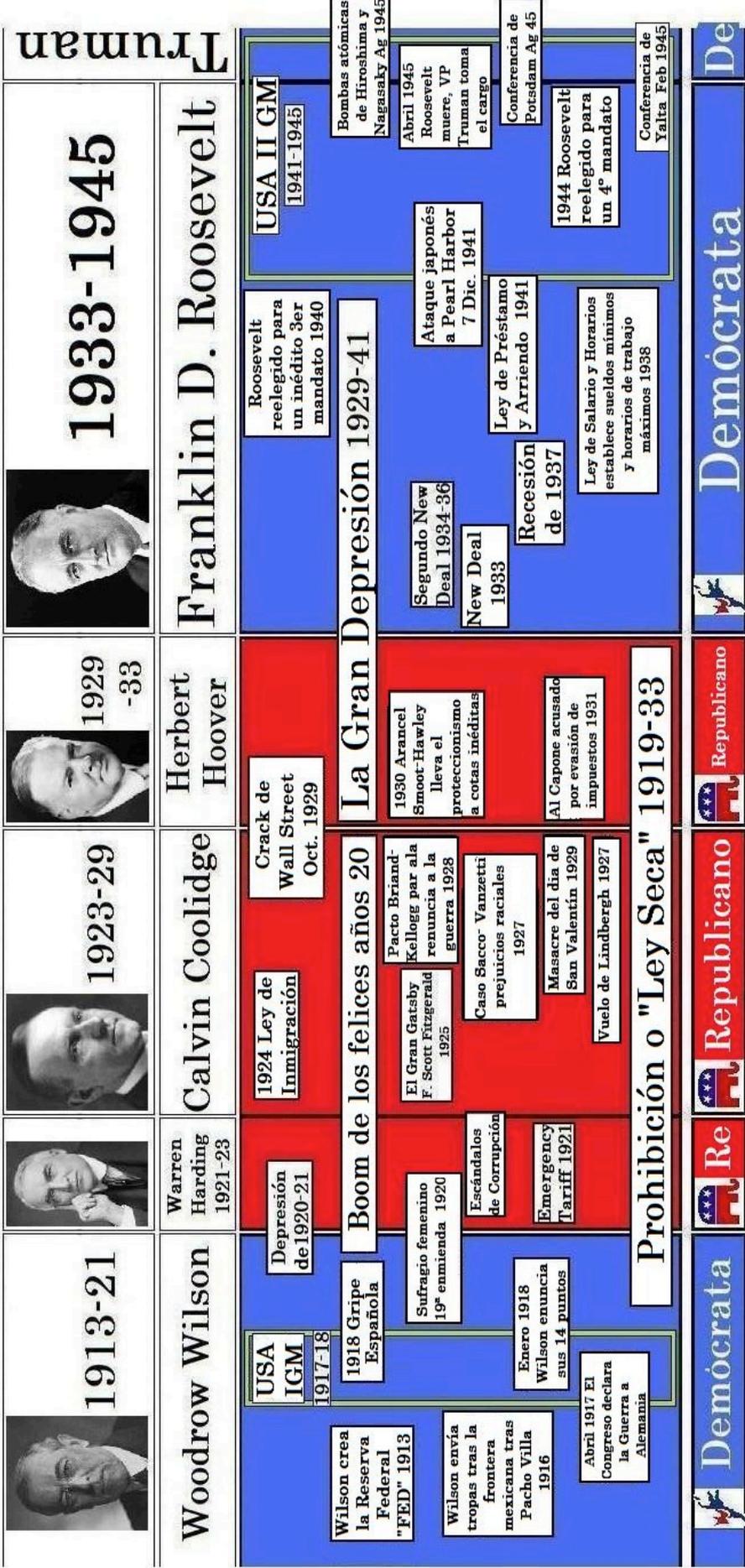
1938 Kristallnacht. Attack against the Jews



1938 Munich Agreement



# Los Estados Unidos de Entreguerras

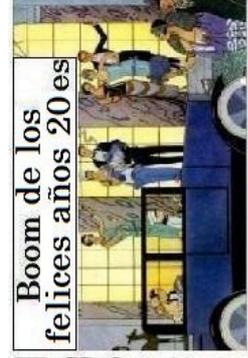


1917



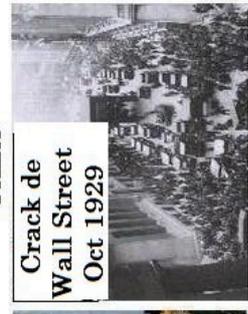
1918 Gripe Española

1920



Boom de los felices años 20 es

1926



Crack de Wall Street Oct 1929

1929



La Gran Depresión 29-41

1932



Republicano

1935



The New Deal 1933

1938



Demócrata

1941



Ataque japonés a Pearl Harbor 7 Dic. 1941

1944



# The United States in the Interwar Period



 <b>1913-21</b>	 <b>1921-23</b>	 <b>1923-29</b>	 <b>1929-33</b>	 <b>1933-1945</b>	
<b>Woodrow Wilson</b>	<b>Warren Harding</b>	<b>Calvin Coolidge</b>	<b>Herbert Hoover</b>	<b>Franklin D. Roosevelt</b>	
<b>USA IWW 1917-18</b> The Federal Reserve is created by Wilson 1913 Wilson sends troops over the Mexican border to pursue Pancho Villa. 1916 April 1917 Congress declares war on Germany	<b>Depression of 1920-21</b> <b>Boom of the Roaring Twenties</b> 1918 Spanish flu pandemic Woman suffrage 19th Amendment 1920 Corruption scandals Emergency Tariff 1921	<b>Immigration Act of 1924</b> <b>Wall Street Crash October 1929</b> <b>The Great Gatsby</b> F. Scott Fitzgerald 1925 Kellogg-Briand Pact for the Renunciation of War Ag 1928 The Sacco and Vanzetti Affair. Racial prejudice 1927 Saint Valentine's Day massacre 1929 Lindbergh Flight 1927	<b>The Great Depression 1929-41</b> Second New Deal 1934-36 First New Deal 1933 Recession of 1937 Fair Labor Standards Act, establishes minimum wages and maximum hours. 1938	<b>USA IWW 1941-1945</b> Roosevelt is re-elected for an unprecedented third term 1940 The attack on Pearl Harbor Dec 7 1941 Lend-Lease Act 1941 Roosevelt is re-elected for fourth term 1944 Yalta Conference Feb 1945	<b>Atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki 1945</b> April 1945 Roosevelt dies. VP Truman takes over Potsdam Conference ag.45
<b>Democratic</b>	<b>Republican</b>	<b>Republican</b>	<b>Republican</b>	<b>Democratic</b>	<b>Democratic</b>

1917

1920

1923

1926

1929

1932

1935

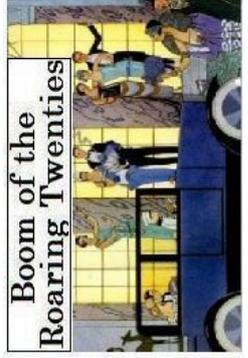
1938

1941

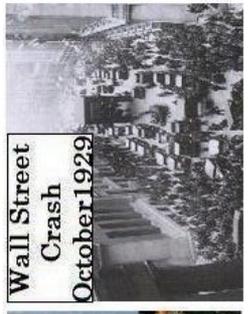
1944



1918 Spanish flu pandemic



Boom of the Roaring Twenties



Wall Street Crash October 1929



The Great Depression 29-41



The New Deal 1933



The attack on Pearl Harbor Dec 7 1941