

To meet payments, companies and banks shares were sold. **BLACK THURSDAY*** (October 24, 1929) hubo una venta masiva was a massive sale of shares that caused the heat sinking companies and ruin investors

He focused on the production economics of war, the War ended, he had surplus of products

OVERPRODUCTION

U.S. based its economy on speculation and in the stock. Credits were given, that at the same time falsify accounts, it looked like economic benefits = floating capital that provoked non pays loans

SPECULATION

Increased unemployment = reduced consumption = sinking banks that reduced lending companies = + crisis

The crisis se spreads across the rest of the world

THE ORIGIN OF CRISIS 29

THE IMPACT OF THE CRISIS AND SOLUTION ATTEMPTS

THE U.S. President Roosevelt, launched to end the crisis the **NEW DEAL***, which imposed geater state intervention in the economy

It was invested in public works and agriculture subsidies that would create employment and increase social protection

Communist parties were model, since the USSR had grown economically and was a role model

The lack os solidarity and international crisis caused **distrust in democracy and traditional parties** were regarded as responsible for the situation

THE TRIUMPH OF POLITICAL EXTREMISM

6. The crisis of the thirties

NY has become the global financial center after the war

War-torn Europe, inflation + crises in Germany reparations payments = **higher prices**

En 1923 he recorded prodution growth, lower unemployment and improving living standards in Europe

Democratic regimes with social tensions, will have **fear for communist revolution**

Italy: Mussolini

Spain: Primo de Rivera

Hungary

Poland

Portugal

Greek

Yugoslavia

In context of dictatorial regimes imposed crisis

THE TRIUMPH OF THE FIRST DICTATORSHIPS

Germany could not pay France for their crisis. In turn, France could not pay is debt tu U.S. This led Frace to occupy German mines, so the **USA had to interfere**

USA launched the **DAWES PLAN***: U.S. lends money to Germany

INTERNATIONAL POLICY: VOLTAGE THE HOPE

Economic improvement will lead to **LOCARNO TREATY**: Germany recognized their borders and would be admitted to the League of Nations* = **SPIRIT LOCARNO***

VERSAILLES*: Signed with Germany

SAINT GERMAIN*: Signed with Austria

TRIANON*: signed with Hungary

SEVRES*: signed with Turkey

NEUILLY*: signed with Bulgary

The 14 points set by President Wilson

Treaties

Ideological base

PARIS PEACE*: treaties were signed by the defeated countries

Objectives

1. Preventing the resurgence of Germany

2. Getting a balance of power between the victorious powers

3. Keep isolated from Russia, which had a communist regime

States were strengthened surrounding **Russia**, like Poland and Romania and the Balkans was established in a **new country: YUGOSLAVIA**, bringing together: Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia, Montenegro and Macedonia

Germany lost alls its colonies that were for France and Great Britain + Alsace and Lorraine returned to France

Austro-Hngarian Empire was broken into Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia and lost territories

The Ottoman Empire became the Republic of Turkey and lost territories

Versailles was not only a treaty but an imposition, where Germany had to admit to his allies as war makers + pay war reparations + demilitarization

This will be rejected by the **U.S.**, which will be isolated in the next decade and will not participate in the League of Nations

Germany never accepted the imposition, trained force, which will be crucial for subsequent years

It created the League of Nations*, with the main countries of the world to solve international problems. Not solve the problems, but it will be a history of the UN.

OTHER CONSEQUENCES OF WAR

TERRITORIAL CHANGES

Empires German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish ceased to exist and suffered territorial losses

4.The consequences of conflict and peace organization

1. The Origins of the First World War

The Armed Peace (1890-1914)

GERMANY: After his victory, becomes a political power with Emperor William I, thanks to the policy of Chancellor* Bismarck



BISMARCK SYSTEM ALLIANCE

1. Isolate France, since the loos os Alsace and Lorraine, it became an adversary
2. Mainining balance in the Bajlans, because Austria and Russia had conflicting interests in the Balkans

Death of William I, **William II** will follow who shall dismiss Bismarck, because he wanted an aggressive and imperialist expansion



This leads to a new period of international relations: **ARMED PEACE***. Features:

Association of European powers into two opposing military blocs

TRIPLE ALLIANCE*

Germany

Austria

Italy

TRIPLE ENTENTE (Allies)*

France

Russia

Great Britain

2 CRISIS OF MORROCO

1905 and 1911: France wanted to create a protectorate in Morocco and Germany tried to stop, but France was supported by Great Britain

QUESTION OF EAST

Ottoman Empire was crumbling and Austria and Russia had interests

RUSSIA: It supported the United Slaves (Serbia and Bulgaria)

AUSTRIA: It was looking to expand into the Adriatic Sea

Armed clashes between the powers

Colonialism: **Ancient powers: England and France** shout out the **new powers: Italy and Germany**, who wanted a colonial empire itself

1914 Summer Crisis



June 28, 1914 the heir to the throne of the **Austro-Hungarian**, Archduke Franz Ferdinand visits Sarajevo, will be killed in a terrorist attack by serbian.

Austria, supported by Germany, gives an ultimatum to Serbia, supported by Russia. On July 28 **Austria declared the war on Serbia**

Russia mobilizes against Austria and Germany

Germany declares war on Russia and then to France

England declares war on Germany

Italy does not endorse Austria and Germany, **so it breaks the Triple Alliance**



2. The development of the First World War (1914-1918)

PHASES OF WAR

The war **becomes in World War** because it fought powers and empires, supports:

TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Germany

Austria

Italy

Turkey

Bulgaria

TRIPLE ENTENTE

France

Russia

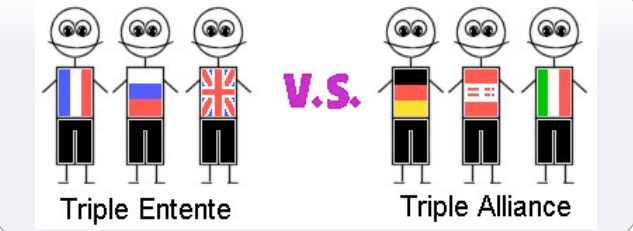
Great Britain

Italy

Romania

Greek

US



WARFARE (August 1914)

Germany's **Schlieffen Plan*** consisted in a surprise to attack France, but the Germans will be arrested by surprise at the **Battle of the Marne***, near Paris

Russia will attack Germany and will be defeated, but it will serve to save Paris



Fronts are consolidated. Defensive tactics: trenches*, machine guns, etc.

POSITION WAR (1914-1927)

Battles of Verdun* and the Somme, by Germany and England, with huge loss of life

Mediterranean: The British attempt to isolate Turkey, but failed

Instability of the main fronts, so they attack secondary zones:

The German colonies in Africa were conquered by the British and Asia for Japan

Middle East: The Allies (Entente) occupy Ottoman possessions in the Middle East

THE CRISIS OF 1917

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION: Russia leave the war and ceded territories to Germany

U.S. ENTERED IN WAR: It remained neutral, but after the sinking of the Lusitania, USA contribute to the triple Entente, over 1 million soldiers and their industry

THE OFFENSIVE OF 1918 AND THE END OF THE WAR

By withdrawing Russia, Germany tried one last offensive in spring, but U.S. support made failed

The Central Powers can not resist and surrendered in order: Turkey, Austria and finally Germany. **William II** abdicated

In November 1918 the war was over



Realizar la entrada en el blog correspondiente a esta unidad

3. A different conflict

LONG AND BLOODY WAR

65 million soldiers were mobilized = Great War*

Cruel War: soldiers were in trenches for months, subjected to bombing, mud and lack of hygiene

The **bloodiest so far**: 1.800.000 germans and 1.700.000 russians were killed = consequences for the European population



Economic war = a military. States intervene in the economy to ensure the supply of the population and supply of troops

WAR ECONOMY: suspended freedom of production and trade and the state made the decisions



Husbands war = incorporation of the women to work outside their homes, showing the ability of the women to all tasks = after the war, many states give political power to women

Importance of propaganda: one more weapon in the conflict with communication and censorship. Was developed espionage and counterespionage



APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES

Big capital was invested in scientific research, making more effective and deadly weapons and improved their production (armor, chemical weapons, artillery,...)



Aviation

1st in observation mission, then added weaponry

Armored

Submarines

Artillery

Chemical weapons



The Germans developed the Zeppelin*