

APWH UNIT 7 pt. 1
REFERENCE SHEET

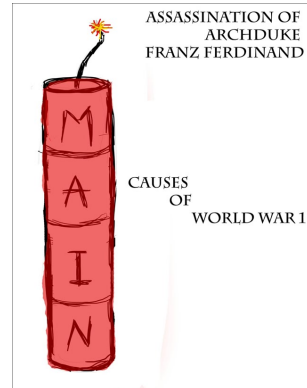
GLOBAL CONFLICT
c. 1900 to the present

<i>OVERVIEW OF</i>	RUSSIA (Tsarist control begins to weaken)	CHINA (Qing Dynasty replaced by republic)
<p>Changes to governments in 1900:</p> <p>Russia, China, the Ottoman Empire, and Mexico</p>	<p>INTERNAL FACTORS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow to industrialize (US, JAPAN, MOST OF EUROPE AHEAD) • Slow to expand education for peasants, build infrastructure, support entrepreneurs • Resisted calls for political reform (civil liberties, participation in government) • BLOODY SUNDAY (1905): peaceful workers march to protest for better working conditions, wages, suffrage; tsar's troops killed 1300 • REVOLUTION OF 1905 (response to Bloody Sunday): 400,000 workers went on strike; tsar tried to negotiate but by the end thousands died or were injured or exiled <p>EXTERNAL FACTORS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to internal factors, Russia's weak economy leads to weak military • Loses CRIMEAN WAR (1853-1856) against Ottoman Empire • Loses RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR (1904-1905) against Japan • Revolution takes place 1917 during WWI <p>EFFECTS/RESULT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolsheviks under Vladmir Lenin seize power and set up communist government. First example of communists running large country; western world views this as a threat to their own governments. 	<p>INTERNAL FACTORS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnic tension: China is made up of various ethnic groups, among them the Han and Manchu. The Qing rulers were MANCHU, but most of China were HAN and never fully accepted the Qing. • Famine: rapid population growth and natural disasters meant famine constantly loomed (and even if it doesn't occur, think about how anxious people are living with that threat - they want a government that will take care of them and create stability) • Low Revenues (taxes/funds): the tax system was outdated, which meant the government could not maintain infrastructure like bridges, roads, irrigation (which again, has the potential to lead to famine if irrigation shuts down or people are unable to trade supplies easily) <p>EXTERNAL FACTORS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialization of Europe: though China amasses a wealth of silver from trading its products with Europe, Europe soon has a presence/influence in Chinese economy <p>EFFECTS/RESULT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1911 a revolutionary movement overthrows the Qing Dynasty. Under the leadership of Sun Yat-sen, China both continues its Confucian ideals and tries to enact <i>The Three People's Principles</i> (democracy, nationalism, and economic restructuring). Unfortunately, Sun Yat-sen does not have a strong military presence, and warlords threaten to unseat his leadership; he gives the position to a military leader (though remains influential as the founder of the Chinese republic). Eventually his party, the Chinese Nationalist Party/Kuomintang, regains power and rules for 2 decades. We will soon see communist ideology begin to challenge this republic.
	<p>OTTOMAN EMPIRE (Self-determination leads to the Republic of Turkey as the empire collapses)</p>	<p>MEXICO (Dictator Porfirio Diaz is overthrown, and the PRI takes over)</p>

	<p><i>INTERNAL FACTORS:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural economy: economy is unable to compete with industrialized Europe, weakens • Reform groups emerge: the Young Turks advocate for constitution, Turkification (focus on Turkish culture/norms, typically Islamic); will lead to persecution of Armenians <p><i>EXTERNAL FACTORS:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weakened economy: the empire relied on its role as a trading center, but as exports wane the economy generally begins to crumble • WWI: due to resentment of foreign trading policies/investments with the British and French, Ottoman Empire sides with Germany in WWI. <p><i>EFFECTS/RESULT:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After losing WWI, the Ottoman Empire is split into several individual countries including the Republic of Turkey. British forces occupied Anatolia and control the sultan at first, but in 1921 Mustafa Kemal and the Turkish Nationalists defeat them and in 1923 Kemal becomes the first president (also called Ataturk - father of the Turks). • Ataturk focuses on: creating secular nation and other reforms like public education for boys and girls, abolishing polygyny, women's suffrage; unfortunately even with western style reforms and even dress he becomes a dictator for 15 years 	<p><i>INTERNAL FACTORS:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposition to Dictator Porfirio Diaz and his policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ He was opposed to land reform: the wealthiest 1% controlled 97% of the land and he refused to change policies or enact changes to give peasants access to ownership ○ He jailed opponents who wanted to be president, like Francisco Madero ○ He was a strong armed dictator (meanie face, to put it in non AP terms) ○ He also (internal/external factor) gave foreign investors control over most of Mexico's resources (specifically the US) • Opposition to such policies leads to the Mexican Revolution sends Diaz into exile and begins major changes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Madero escapes and sets up revolutionary offices in El Paso, TX ○ Francisco "Pancho" Villa sends Maderos troops to defeat Diaz's forces; he flees ○ Emiliano Zapata begins redistributing land to impoverished peasants <p><i>EXTERNAL FACTORS:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above for one of Diaz's policies on economic involvement of foreigners <p><i>EFFECTS/RESULT:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diaz flees, but period of instability and violence takes hold from 1910-1920; 2 million people die and political violence continues • Mexico adopts a constitution in 1917 focusing on: land redistribution, universal suffrage, public education • Institutional Revolutionary Party/PRI formed in 1929 (most criticize it as corrupt, dominates politics...ex. Until 2000 ALL presidents were PRI members)
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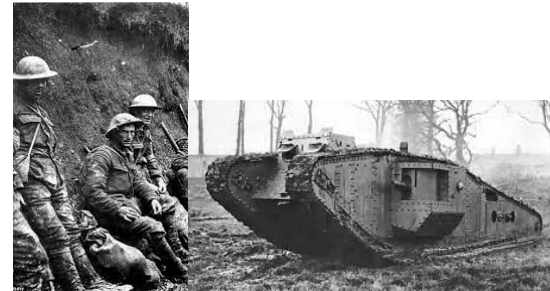
<i>OVERVIEW OF</i>	CAUSES (MAIN and the "Spark")	CONDUCTING/METHODS
WWI : Causes, methods, effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M = Militarism (industrialization led to ability for nations to mass produce weapons with interchangeable parts and more effective damage; also building larger armies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Seen specifically in: chemical weapons, tanks, planes, artillery weapons, grenades, machine guns • A = Alliances (countries begin fostering relationships with others to ensure that if they are attacked they have support) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Seen specifically in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Triple Alliance/Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy in the beginning, Ottoman Empire) ■ Triple Entente/Allies (Britain, France, Russia in the beginning, Italy later on, US later on, Japan, China) • I = Imperialism (competition over colonization, resources, spread of culture) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Seen specifically in: colonies colonies colonieeeeees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MISCONCEPTION: most thought the war would be a short, glorious adventure. New technologies led the conflict to become a four year long stalemate with high casualties. • NEW TECHNOLOGY/STRATEGIES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trench warfare ○ Poison gas (chlorine, phosgene, mustard gas) ○ Machine guns ○ Submarines (early edition), U-Boats = German subs ○ Airplanes (early edition) ○ Tanks (early edition) ○ Barbed wire first used for warfare • TOTAL WAR vs. GLOBAL WAR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Total War: all levels of society involved in winning the war -

- **N = Nationalism** (extreme pride in culture/national identity)
 - Seen specifically in: propaganda, which adds fuel to the fire and makes this not only a total war but a global war
- **Immediate Cause/Spark:** Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie
 - **WHY:** Franz Ferdinand is the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, which has ruled over Bosnia since it took it from Serbia. He is on a visit to foster loyalty and spread the message he will be a better leader than his uncle, currently in charge. The BLACK HAND, a Serbian nationalist group, wants Bosnia back, and plans to kill him.
 - **WHAT:** June 28, 1914 several members of the Black Hand attempt to assassinate the archduke. In one, they throw a bomb at his open topped car, but the bomb is delayed (so he and his wife survive). They later go to the hospital to check on those injured, but the driver makes a wrong turn and they come face to face with one of the would be assassins - GAVRILO PRINCIP. He shoots Franz Ferdinand his his wife.
 - **HOW:** This ignites MAIN.



domestic and military


- Seen in propaganda, women in factories, women as nurses, ambulance drivers, switchboard operators
- **Global War:** war expanded beyond Austria-Hungary and Serbia to include allies and colonies; largest scale war since the Seven Years' War
 - Colonies used for resources and soldiers
- **WHY DOES THE US JOIN?**
 - **Zimmerman Note (Germany sends to Mexico requesting they assist in fighting the US, will get back territory)**
 - **Continued attacks by U-Boats, including the Lusitania**



EFFECTS AND INTERWAR YEARS

- WWI ends with the **Paris Peace Conference** and **Treaty of Versailles**
 - **Big Four** (Woodrow Wilson of the US, David Lloyd George of Great Britain, Georges Clemenceau of France, and Vittorio Orlando of Italy) have different ideas on how to settle peace
 - Woodrow Wilson = Peace without Victory (no one should be punished severely), **Fourteen Points** (included League of Nations, self-determination of colonies)
 - Georges Clemenceau = severe reparations needed (due to the suffering France went through, wanted to be protected from Germany)
 - Russia was not invited due to their revolution, and Italy walked out due to being denied Dalmatia and other territories they were promised
 - Major decisions:
 - Self-determination of colonies mostly ignored, except in some European instances

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Treaty of Versailles signed ■ <i>League of Nations</i> created (though the US voted not to join) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Treaty of Versailles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Forced Germany to accept the blame for WWI (called the Guilt Clause) ○ Forced Germany to pay billions of dollars of reparations for damages caused by the war (they paid the last installment in 2010) ○ Forced Germany to give up its colonies ○ Forced Germany to restrict its military and navy
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OVERVIEW OF	Major Event - Great Depression	
Interwar Period	<p><i>BUILD-UP TO GREAT DEPRESSION</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1920s -Germany prints money to deal with reparations and the Great Depression but causes inflation ● 1920s -France and Britain have issues paying their war debts to the US due to Germany's struggles to pay them ● 1920s- Russia flat out refused to pay prerevolutionary debts (since it's now a new government, it argues debts are not inherited) <p><i>IMMEDIATE CAUSES</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agricultural overproduction and US Stock Market Crash 1929 <p><i>IMPACT</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Germany arguably suffers the most, what with inflation, reparations, and bank failures ● Africa, Asia, Latin American economies suffer as they rely on imperial nations (if the US, for instance, or Britain are having issues with their economies, think how it impacts colonies) ● Japan relies on foreign trade, so it suffers as well ● Even victors of WWI suffer, and this is coupled with trying to rebuild war-torn cities ● By 1932, more than 30 million people worldwide were unemployed <p><i>POLICIES TO FIX THE GREAT DEPRESSION</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Keynesian Economics: argued by John Maynard Keynes, rejected laissez faire in favor of government intervention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Said it would fix the economy if governments enacted policies like deficit spending (spending more than the government has) to stimulate the economy, cutting taxes, increasing spending of consumers by getting them back to work/into jobs ● New Deal: used by Franklin Delano Roosevelt and his administration, essentially using Keynesian Economics in the US with a few specific additions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New policies and programs to bring the 3 Rs (relief, recovery, reform) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Relief for citizens suffering: poor, unemployed, farmers, minorities, women ■ Recovery to bring the nation out of the Great Depression through government spending ■ Reform to change government policies to prevent this from happening again ● Devaluing Currency: used by Japan and ended up revitalizing economy rapidly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Government lowered the value of its money in relation to other currencies, making Japanese products cheaper than other imports; this led to more trade and more money coming in ○ Japan also expanded its military, and spending on such goods also stimulated the economy 	

- **War?**: WWII ends up helping the US out of the Great Depression, as it makes money off of selling new military equipment

Major Event - Political Revolutions and their Attempts to Fix Economies

RUSSIA

- **CONTEXT:**
 - Even though the communists are successful in the Russian Civil War (1918-1921), many people are facing starvation and the empty promises of “peace, land, and bread”
 - Citizens went on strike, peasants begin hoarding food/stocks, production of industry and agriculture dropped
- **VLADIMIR LENIN'S FIX**
 - 1921 New Economic Plan (NEP) enacted to fix the economy. It reintroduced private trade and some economic liberties (not many); slightly successful but ended when he died 1924
- **JOSEPH STALIN'S FIX**
 - Takes control as dictator after Lenin's death
 - Abandons NEP and creates Five Year Plan to make the USSR/Soviet Union industrialized and competitive with the west (time to catch up!)
 - Includes collectivization: gives farmland to collectives to manage by taking it from farmers; forces government quotas
 - Angers farmers who retaliate by burning crops, killing livestock, moving to cities
 - Millions of peasants starve to death
 - Industrialization does lead to new jobs and some growth
 - During the time his practices looked successful, due to control of press, harsh punishments for opponents (silencing them by sending them to gulags); yet news of famine leads many to question his success in fixing the USSR at this time



MEXICO

- **Institutional Revolutionary Party/PRI**
 - Improved economy from 1930-1970 especially through Lazaro Cardenas and land reform
 - Ex. nationalizing oil industry (PEMEX)
 - Not many changes, however, to social reform; issues with corruption remain

Major Event - Rise of Right Wing Governments

FASCISM

- **Italy and Benito Mussolini**
 - Even though Italy on winning side of WWI, neglected at Paris Peace Conference
 - Parliament overtaken by Mussolini and his fascist allies, he becomes dictator and controls all parts of Italian society
 - Traits of fascism in Italy/with Mussolini
 - Glorified militarism, brute force, intense nationalism called hypernationalism
 - Based his state on the notion that sectors of the economy were separate organs of the same body (corporatism) and must support the whole
 - Pushed for imperialism in Africa
 - Totalitarian state - government controlled all aspects of society
- **Spain and fascism**
 - Two opposing ideologies fight in the Spanish Civil War in the 1930s
 - Republicans/Loyalists/Popular Front: left-wing parties focused on land reform (peasants and radicals support)
 - Some USSR, British, US, French support from civilian volunteers
 - Nationalists/Conservative forces: Catholic Church, high ranking militia who were opposed to changes, led by Francisco Franco
 - Supported by Germany, Italy, Portugal
 - Franco Wins
 - Defeats the loyalist army and rules Spain as a dictator until 1975
 - Leads Spain to remain neutral during WWII, yet still offer some help to Germany, Italy, and Japan
- **Brazil and fascism**
 - Getulio Vargas takes over as president during a bloodless coup (illegal seizure of power) in 1930
 - This was due to discontent over economic issues during Great Depression
 - While many thought he was pro-democracy and gave him support, he acted like Mussolini
 - Took away individual political freedoms, censored press, abolished political parties, imprisoned political opponents, hypernationalism
 - Oddly enough, sided with the Allies in WWII, which helped it look less like a dictatorship; leads to push for more democracy by citizens after WWII
- **Hitler and Nazi Germany (available on pt. 2!)**

