Dissatisfied Powers

Germany
- Weimar Republic
  - Democracy
  - Only formed to get better terms at the Treaty of Versailles
    - Everybody hated it
- No experience with democracy
- Social Democrats
  - Dominant in Weimar
- Dissatisfied
  - Workers had no work
  - Soldiers had feeling they could have won the war
    - Government stopped it too early
  - Spartacists
    - Communists
    - Republic too conservative
  - Rapid inflation and unemployment
    - 1914 - $1 equals 4 German Marks
    - 1923 - $1 equals 1,000,000,000,000 German Marks
- German communist party grew

Hungary
- Karolyi
  - 1918
  - Land reforms
- Bella Kun
  - 1919
  - Overthrew the government
    - Communist
    - Nationalized industry
- Horthy
  - 1920
  - Dictatorship
    - Conservative
    - Repressive
      - Persecution

Poland
- Democracy difficult
  - 59 parties
- Pilsudski
  - Dictator of Poland

Bulgaria and Albania
- Both became dictatorships

Czechoslovakia
- Only one where democracy worked
  - Remained a republic
Rebuilding Powers

- France
  - Obsessed with security
    - Maginot line
      - Along German border
      - Defensive wall
  - Debt
    - Also dealt with inflation
  - Ruhr crisis
    - Ruhr is a river valley
    - Germans angry over paying reparations
      - Britain and France demanded this money
    - Ruhr miners went on strike
      - All the profits were being sent to France
    - French occupied the Ruhr valley
      - Almost led to war
    - Dawes Plan
      - Negotiations after the Ruhr crisis
      - France would withdraw troops
      - Germany would have some time
      - Americans would lend money to help Germany
        - Fixed problem
        - Germany stabilizes currency

- England
  - Firmly democratic
  - Economic problems
    - Trade
    - Other nations were beginning to industrialize
    - More competition
      - United States
    - Tariff barriers
    - India developing textiles
      - In direct competition with England
    - Investment drying up
    - High degree of unemployment
  - Coal strike
    - 1926
    - Led to a general strike
      - 6,000,000 workers not working
      - State of emergency
  - Trade Disputes Act
    - 1927
    - General strikes illegal
    - Sympathy strikes illegal
  - Labour Party
    - By mid 1920s had replaced liberal party
  - Zinoviev Letter
    - From Russia to workers in England
    - Fraud
  - National Government
    - Coalition of all parties
- Ireland
  - Wanted independence
    - Postponed during World War I
    - Helped Germans during the war
  - Sinn Fein
    - Irish nationalist party
    - Terrorist techniques
    - Independence
      - 1922

- Commonwealth of Nations
  - Voluntarily agreed to help each other economically
    - Canada, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa

- Russia
  - “Democratic” State
    - Constitution for socialists country with elected legislature
      - Citizens had the right to vote
        - Communist party was all powerful
          - Used secret police to keep people in check
      - United all Russian Republics under Union of the Soviet Socialists Republic
  - Vladimir Lenin
    - Needing to rebuild after Civil War
    - New Economic Plan (NEP)
      - Small business could remain in private ownership
        - Allowed to keep profits
        - Semi-capitalistic
      - State controlled banks, trade, and large industries
      - Russian Economy slowly gained strength
    - Lenin’s health deteriorated
      - Power struggle brewed between Stalin and Trotsky
        - Lenin preferred Trotsky
          - Stalin too powerful and not tolerant enough
          - Lenin’s last will
            - 1923
            - “The comrades must find a way to remove Stalin”
      - Suffered three strokes
        - Died in January 1925
          - Age 53
      - Considered father of communist Russia
        - “Cult of Personality”
          - Given godlike status
  - Power Struggle
    - Stalin
      - Georgian
        - Iosif Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili
      - General Secretary of the Communist Party
        - Appointed people to positions
        - Used position to amass power through building up loyal supporters
• Trotsky
  • Jewish
    ○ Lev Davidovich Bronstein
    ○ Later became atheist
  • War Commissar
    ○ Scholar and leader of the communist revolution
    ○ Handpicked successor of Lenin
• Stalin fairly popular
  • From the peasant class
    ○ Support from majority of Russians
  • Support from top ranking officials
    ○ Had helped many of them get into positions
  • Prevented Lenin’s will from getting publicized
  • Trotsky seen as arrogant
• Stalin pressured Trotsky out of the Communist Party
  • Trotsky flees to Mexico in 1929
    ○ Murdered in 1940

○ The Five-Year Plan
  • Call for Soviet citizens to work for the overall good
  • Set goals for rapid economic growth through heavy industry
    ○ To develop core industries, spur military growth, and provide minimum consumer goods
    ○ Government decided the quantity
      ○ Set prices
  • All private industry comes under state control
    ○ GOSPLAN
  • Industrial development
    • Industrial centers for military buildup
  • Collectivization
    • Land comprised into state-owned farms
      ○ Opposed by Kuklaks
        ▪ Burned farms, Killed livestock
          • Stalin had them purged

○ Totalitarian Russia
  • Cult of Personality built around Stalin
    • Developed through propaganda
  • Loss of freedoms
    ○ No social or economic mobility
    ○ Live in fear of government

○ The Great Purge
  • Stalin very paranoid
  • Assassination of Head of Communist Party
    • Stalin claims it is a Trotsky plot
      ○ Uses as an excuse to eliminate rivals
        ▪ Zinoviev, Kamenev, Bukharin, and Rykov
- Targets all
  - Army Officer Corps
    - Almost all experienced officers
  - Political opponents
  - Anyone who opposed Stalin
  - Friends and Family
  - Average citizens
- Exile
  - Political prisoners sent to Gulags
    - Primarily in Siberia
    - Work camps
      - Used as a way to force modernization
      - Comparable to concentration camps
- Execution
  - On the spot or after short trials
- Effects
  - Stalin had to rebuild officer corps
    - Unprepared for World War II
  - Massive displacement
    - 3-12 million imprisoned
    - Death tolls 500,000 to 2 million