

Authoritarian State (Castro)

Emergence of Authoritarian States

- *Conditions in which the authoritarian state emerged (Economic-Social Division-Impact of War-Weakness of Political System)*

Conditions

- **Economic Factors:**
 - In the 19th Century, Cuba's economy entirely depended on the exportation of slave produced goods and trade with the U.S
 - U.S companies owned many Cuban plantations
 - 75% of rural housing were palm huts without running water. And an illiteracy rate of 41%
 - Great depression dropped the worth of sugar. Before it was worth 200 Million\$ after 3 years it was worth 40 million \$.
 - Increased inflation 40% per year since 1959
- **Social Division:**
 - Geographical divide created a social division in class and ethnicity
 - Areas closer to ocean currents were modernize. Ex: Cuba's main trading points were located in the west
 - Income inequality created greater gap in social class especially Shacklands.
 - Most Cubans in the East were ex-slaves or black. Ex: *Oriente* (in the far east) was the poorest and witnessed the most slave-revolts.
 - Most Cubans in the west were of Spanish decent and lighter skin color, they were socially and economically satisfied.
 - By 1886 Spain abolished slavery in Cuba however this left the ex-slaves and their descendants in poor conditions and politically powerless.
- **Weakness of Political Systems:**
 - Elections were rigged and geared towards pleasing the U.S' economic objectives
 - In 1901 the U.S passes Platt Amendment to intervene in Cuba militarily.
 - Due to corrupt dictatorship of president Gerardo Machado and wall street crash, student protests (Sergeants Revolt) led by **Fulgencio Batista** in 1933-1934 took place.
 - From 1934-1959 Batista ruled directly through puppet president
 - **Machado** is forced to resign by the U.S and Cuba now is governed by Ramon Grau in a "Provisional Government". At this point most of the power was in colonel **Fulgencio Batista** because he had the army at his fingertips.
 - Strikes and protests rose against **Grau's** presidency resulting in police and army brutality against civilians. **Grau** dealt with this by bribing armed gangs with important positions. As a result, corruption within the government rose, giving Fulgencio Batista a reason to become president in 1940.
 - In 1940-1944 Fulgencio Batista, first mixed president, gains support from most of Cuba's non-white society by bribing journalists and clergy men.
 - In his first presidency upper class/economically powerful people remained powerful.
 - He was pro-American and pro-capitalism which reduced support from communist parties.
 - In WW2 Cuban export of sugar increased, most of the profit went to foreign corporations.
 - Batista stepped down because he lost the 1944 elections to Grau
 - In 1944 Grau was elected however the constant political corruption, violence, bribery, and intimidation continued to exist. He did not create any socio-economic reforms and continued to support the wealthy.
 - Ex: Grau awarded gangs by appointing them as chief of police department. In return Grau received a secret army to use against Grau's opponents.
 - March 1952 Batista leads a 2nd Military Coup against Grau
- **Impact of War:**

- Before 1902 Cuba was a Spanish colony. Nationalist Cubans fought 3 wars of independence from 1868-78 and 1895-98. Then another 4 years of U.S influence due to Platt Amendment of 1901.
- The third war, led by Jose Marti, a national hero to the Cuban people who inspired many Cubans to continue fighting for full independence.
- In April 1898, the U.S agreed to help Cubans gain independence from Spain. By December 1898 Cuba becomes independent from Spain!!! However, U.S remains in Cuba.
- Cuba gains official independence in 1902

Why is the U.S Interested in Cuba? How did the U.S help Cuba gain nationalism?

- In 1895, U.S invested lots of money in Cuba. If Cuban Nationalists rose, the U.S would lose profit and interests.
- The U.S supported the Cuban Military, they also used anti-Spanish propaganda to move the attention away from U.S troops residing in Cuba.
- The U.S also purposely blew up their own boat and blamed it on Spain (would give them an incentive to stay in Cuba)

Methods: used to establish authoritarian states: (Persuasion-Role of Leaders-Ideology-The use of Force-The use of Propaganda) How was Castro successful?

- **Use of Force:**

- Organizes the Moncada Barracks attack in 26/July/1953
 - Planned to attack the capital of impoverished province and use the military's supplies to gain greater power. However, failed because Batista's officers captured, killed, and tortured dozens of the 160 attackers.
 - October 1953 Castro goes to trial and gives the famous "History will absolve me" speech. This gave Castro the chance to outline his ideas for a new Cuba. To create a fairer society and eliminate corruption in Cuban politics.
 - Castro sent to 15 years in prison. Released in May 1955 but was exiled to Mexico.
- Granma Expedition (Santiago Uprising) November 1956
 - 82 revolutionaries planned to cross seas to Cuba and join forces with Frank Pais . Failed due to rough waters. On the other hand, greater support from peasants and some of Batista's officers.
- Sierra Maestra Campaign 1956-1959
 - Guerilla group survivors regrouped and planned a hit-and-run campaign against Batista's force.
 - It was largely successful due to the cooperation of Che Guevara, Vilma Espin, Celia Sanchez, Frank Pais. However, it was not successful.
- Operation Verano June 1958
 - Batista launches this operation w 12,000 government troops, air force, navy, tanks etc. However, was at a disadvantage since his soldiers didn't know the landscape.
 - Castro's forces cut off 1,500 army reinforcements which he used to start negotiating with Batista
 - Castro launches a counter-attack and entered Havana on January 2nd 1959.

- **Persuasion:**

- Castro's Morale leadership and positivity gained him more supporters.
- The M/26/7 movement was taking place in most of Cuba's rural areas where peasants and working class lived.
- The rebel's (Fidelistas) policy of treating peasants with respect, paying for their food, helping their harvests created larger supporters.
 - This gives the rebels a chance to listen to the lower-class issues about abusive land lords and income inequality.
- They were also told to educate the illiterate since the literacy rate was at 80%
- Medical assistance was also provided for peasants

- **Ideology:**

- The Moncada Programme: 5 revolutionary laws by Castro that would reform Cuba socially and Economically
 - 1) Return power to the people by restoring the original constitution
 - 2) Agrarian Laws: Give rights to those living on small land
 - 3) Profit sharing for industrial workers, they receive 30%
 - 4) 55% of profit from the Sugar company goes to the workers
 - 5) End corruption: anyone guilty would no longer own land. This land is returned to poor people and used to create schools/hospitals/charities etc.
- **Propaganda:**
 - Political speeches helped him inspire many young students to revolt
 - His ability to capture radio and broadcast stations in the Moncada Plan to spread revolutionary messages were largely effective.
 - When Castro succeeded in some of his guerrilla movement the radio broadcasts would exaggerate Castro's victories thus, more support.
 - Greater international awareness of Batista's dictatorship helped convince other nations (U.S) to stop supporting Batista
 - Castro continued to spread his political-economic-social ideas through the radio which led to greater support from large corporations.
 - Lastly, propaganda helped give the illusion that Castro had a number of 2000 rebels when it was actually 300.

Consolidation and Maintenance of Power 1959-1962

- *Use of legal methods, use of force, charismatic leadership, dissemination of propaganda.*
- *Nature, extent, and treatment of opposition.*
- *The impact of the success and/ failure of foreign policy on the maintenance of power.*

- **Legal methods:**

- Castro made Prime minister in 1959
- Castro recognized as "Supreme Leader" in Dec 1960
- All legislative and executive power was in the hands of Castro
- Castro appointed all judicial appointees
 - Ex: Makes Manuel Urrutia president
- Castro bans all political parties in 1959 due to Cuba's history with corrupted political parties. This helped secure and consolidate his power due to the inability of the socialist/capitalist parties from gaining power.
 - Several political parties could be funded by the U.S and can threaten Castro's consolidation. Ex: Mafia tried to buy 1952 Batista election.
- Castro postpones first elections claiming "Real democracy is not possible for hungry people"
- Created the idea that Cuba was threatened by the U.S which enhanced Cuban Nationalism
- Nationalizing large plantations which Cuban business and bankers supported, angered the US. This further consolidates his power by giving the people what they want.

- **Use of Force:**

- (CDR) Committees for the Defense of the Revolution
- Removed all ex-Batista supporters from positions of power by imprisoning/executing them. Approx. 500 were executed
- Harsh consequences for those who attempted to break the laws.
 - Exile/prison/public trials/executions

- **Charismatic Leadership:**

- Treatment towards peasants in the Maestra campaign
- All low class received some form of benefit and were promised justice for income inequality.
- All low class were treated with respect.
- Made it illegal to unlawfully abuse a peasant.
- If the law was broken, the individual would suffer tough consequences (this gained him support from low class who believed this would end corruption)
- 1959/26/7 Moncada Attack anniversary- peasants accepted by upperclassmen which united Cubans together.

- **Use of Propaganda:**

- Newspapers and radio stations were censored and forced to close if they opposed the Castro or the Communist influence unless they changed their political stance.

- In the Bay of pigs 1961 the use of radio broadcasts helped grow pro-castro support by stating the invaders wanted to undo the revolution.
- Magazines such as “Granma” were used to promote the regime and raise awareness of government’s ideals.
- Castro presented an engaged leader through pictures and posters of him playing baseball/ giving speeches/ visiting schools/ leading the military/ cutting sugar canes/
- Radio was largely effective in consolidating the revolution by broadcasting all positive effects of the revolution ie: Free health care, free education, social justice.
- NY Times interviews Castro and emphasizes Castro’s heroism in Sierra Maestra

• Nature and extent of Opposition:

- As communist ideology rose, Castro faced greater opposition.
- US and CIA attempted many times to remove Castro from office due to Cuba leaning towards Communism
- Escambray rebels 1960-1965
 - Anti-Communist and pro Batista soldiers, guerrilla campaign against Castro who were aided by USA and CIA.
 - After Bay of Pigs, Castro arrests CIA agents, eliminates USA funds/aid to opposition groups.
- Bay of Pigs 17 April 1961; 1st attempt
 - 1400 Cuban exiles trained by U.S military attempted to overthrow Castro which failed dramatically.
- Received Foreign opposition:
 - Dominican Repub. Coup in 1959 failed due to U.S citizen William Morgan who told Castro.

• Treatment of Opposition:

- Anyone associated with Batista or any opposition group had priorities confiscated.
- Castro put opposes to the gov. on trial/imprisoned/executed them.
 - Ex: Huber Matos, key member of 26 July movement, resigned from the revolution and was sentenced 20 years to prison.
- Televised trials and executions of the biggest traitors to the revolution.
- Trade unions were abolished
- Bay of Pigs: captured invaders were forced to publicly admit that they had been trained and equipped by the U.S. This treatment further enhanced Castro’s belief that the country was threatened by the U.S
- In 1965 Castro creates a Military Units to Aid Production (UMAP) camp for those who opposed him. They were agriculture labor camps operated by the government.
- All oppositions that failed made Castro seem as if he was the hero of Cuba

• Foreign Policies:

- 1959 US places an embargo on Cuba> makes them trade with USSR
- With inadequate factors of production, Cuba relied on Soviet Union for better/stable prices for production and export of Sugar 1961
 - Ex: Cuba imported 80% of Sugar machinery from the USSR
- 1975 USSR agrees to help Cuba in a 5-year economic plan to industrialize the island
- Cuba negotiates with USSR to make large profits out of Sugar industry in hopes of earning 200\$mill over 5 years
- Cuban Missile Crisis 1962:
 - Nikita Khrushchev placed missiles on Cuba in hopes of US/UK/France to withdraw from West Berlin+ not invade Cuba again. Deal was created.
 - U.S found out about the missiles in Cuba and agreed to end atomic testing above ground as long as US removes weapons from Turkey (what USSR) wanted.

Aims and results of policies

- *Aims and impact of domestic economic, political, social and cultural policies*
- *Impact of policies on women and minorities*
- *Authoritarian control and the extent to which it was achieved.*

AIMS:

- Nationalize Cuba’s economy. Ex: power companies’/phone companies/public utility.
- Previously suffered unfavorable trade conditions with US
- Cuba suffered unemployment especially in rural areas
- Reduce income/land inequality
- Universal health care system and education

- **Domestic Economic Policies:**
 - Agrarian Reform Act(s) 1959-1963: restricted amount of land any individual/business could own.
 - Effected large states and high class however were given government bonds in return.
 - Land was taken from all US corporations and given to peasants to work on
 - After collapse of USSR oil was no longer being imported.
 - Effects: Famine- decline in food production killing almost all of Cuba's cattle
 - Shifted Cuban diet to vegetarian which also created large social difference
 - Increased diabetes/diseases as a result.
 - Rectification Campaign 1986-87
 - After Cuban Missile crisis Cuba distrusted USSR and protests from Trade Unions occurred, they reduced production and didn't work
 - Castro responded by publicly apologizing and launched this campaign to make up for it, indicated humility which he was responsible for. **Large Contrast to most Authoritarian leaders!!!**
 - **Special Period in Time of Peace 1989-2000 (Life in Cuba after USSR collapse)**
 - At 1989 almost 80% of Cuban exports and Imports came from USSR
 - Economic crisis occurred due to the lack of loyalty to Castro, absence of an organized opposition, disloyalty to the revolution could be a punishable offence.
 - Cuba's GDP fell by 34%
 - Famine erupted in Cuba because previously 63% of food imports came from USSR. Similarly, medical imports fell.
 - Domestic Policy: Food Programme- encouraged farmers/students to plant more crops. Recycling Programme which reallocated resources in hopes to increase food productivity
 - Cuba had to shift its main industry (Sugar) to tourist industries.
 - Consequently, Castro was forced to impose capitalist reforms in the economy ie: Privatized companies, using US dollars.
- **Domestic Social Policies:**
 - Made education available for all social classes including university
 - Increased the literacy rate from 78% in 1953 to 99.9% 2014
 - Created 10,000 schools and established youth campaigns that were mostly geared to the country's wants and needs
 - Gov. approved courses were passed in schools
 - Implemented large vaccination programs in 1962 to eradicate polio, malaria, diphtheria. Successful in 1971!!
 - Effects of social control and authoritarianism(unsuccessful):
 - No election was held after Castro promised there would be one in 1959
 - Cubans spoke out to the torturing and trials that took place against Batista supporters
 - The banning of political parties (for four years) lasted for longer. This imposed fear for Cubans.
 - Televised trials of criminals ensured consolidation however shifted towards authoritarian rule. (Comparison: Nuremberg Trials)
 - Made it illegal to discriminate
- **Domestic Political Policies:**
- **Impact of policies on women and minorities:**
 - FMC, Federation of Cuban Women- mobilize women to support the revolution through work, participation in the literacy campaign, and in neighborhood projects.
 - Gov. provided day care centers for women who left the house
 - health needs targeted through perinatal care and legalization and availability of abortions
 - female education soared, women entered professions in record numbers
 - 1975 family code- a revolutionary couple had equal rights in education and work
 - **Vilma Espin:** Leader of revolutionary movement in Oriente province
 - Acted as a messenger in M-26-7. She assisted the revolutionaries in Sierra Maestra mountains after the Granma expedition.
 - **Haydee Santamaria:** Participated in the Moncada Barracks attack. Worked alongside with Castro and Che Guevara.

- After the revolution, she established program to protect queer, black, and feminist artists from state repression.
- **Celia Sanchez:** Planned the landing spot for the Granma expedition
 - Leader of the underground wing of the M-26-7
 - Helped Che Guevara and the forces with supplying and delivering weapons.
 - She trained a new combat troop in the revolution

Authoritarian States (Hitler)

Emergence of Authoritarian States

- *Conditions in which the authoritarian state emerged (Economic-Social Division-Impact of War-Weakness of Political System)*

Conditions

- **Economic Factors:**
 - WW1 Economic effect: after France occupied Germany's industrial heartland, Ruhr, which was the main land for German industrial resources. 1 USD = 4.2 trillion German marks. 1923
 - German workers did not react to this occupation neither did the government. What they did instead was negotiate terms of wage payments.
 - Production decreased which meant the government could not pay back its reparations
 - 1924 Dawes Plan is introduced
 - 1929 wall street crash (Great Depression)
 - Eliminates the Dawes Plan of 1924 (US gives monetary loans to help pay back reparations to France and UK \$33 Billion)
 - Germany was reliant on the loans which went to Germany's infrastructure
 - The inability of the Weimar Repub. To act on the economic demise proved how weak and unstable it was
 - Hyperinflation occurred as a result of the Weimar Republic printing money. Prices increased drastically destroying the German currency and Weimar Republic's ability to fulfill the economic interests of the nation.
 - Fall in world agricultural prices
 - Lead to Hitler making promises to the working class
 - Economic crisis in Urban and Rural areas
 - 1932 all national German banks close- Which meant, all life savings were lost
 - 1933- 6 million Germans were unemployed
- **Social Divisions:**
 - Hitler wanted to reunite all German speaking countries
 - Poverty in urban areas intensified when the 5 major banks shut down
 - Society was desperate and looking to extremes for answers
 - Society also wanted polarized politics so the government can fasten their economic/political/social reforms
- **Impact of War:**
 - Treaty of Versailles
 - Article 231 The War Guilt Clause: Germany held responsible for WWI
 - Territorial provisions:
 - Germany lost 13% of its European territory
 - 12 % of its population
 - All of its colonies
 - Lost 15% of agricultural production and 10% of manufacture
 - Alsace-Lorraine was given to France
 - Danzig became an international city supervised by the League of Nations
 - Anschluss (union with Austria) was forbidden
 - Military Provisions:
 - Rhineland area was demilitarized
 - Germany's army restricted to 100,000 men, no heavy tanks or artillery
 - Navy restricted to 15,000men, no submarines, only allowed 6 battleships
 - Germany was not allowed to have an air force
- **Weakness of Political System:**

- Weimar republic tied the Germans to the Treaty
- Many parties were involved which limited the ability of the government to make quick reforms
 - The political parties were commonly unable to form long-term governments on their own
 - The parties also recommended a democratic state which Germany was not ready for
- Article 48:
 - The president can rule by decree (dictate) without going through the Reichstag
- 1924-1929 Golden Age:
 - Gustav Stresemann chancellor in 1924
 - Appears committed to pay the reparations, gets Germany out of isolation, inspired multiple parties to work together
 - Germany became less polarized, established relief for the unemployed, supported war veterans with more than 2 million homes built, peoples spirit was recovering
 - Introduced new currency “Rent mark” which was linked to the value of gold, agreed to the Dawes Plan of 1924 (which he invested in Germany’s infrastructure)
- However, in the golden age, Stresemann was too dependent on foreign aid therefore was unstable regardless. (SIMILAR TO CASTRO!!)
- **Political:**
 - Weakness of Hindenburg’s presidency
 - Political infighting between Von Papen and Von Schlieffen led to Von Papen making a deal with Hitler to appoint him as Chancellor instead of Schlieffen
 - Reichstag makes deal to appoint Hitler chancellor to protect their major industries

Methods: used to establish authoritarian states: (Persuasion-Role of Leaders-Ideology-The use of Force-The use of Propaganda) How was Hitler successful? 1933-34

- **Persuasion:**
 - Reichstag fire Feb 1933, 1 month before the General elections
 - Hitler persuades the Germans that communist Marinus Van de Lubbe was responsible
 - Hitler appears to the public as savior of Germany
 - Hitler was very charismatic in his Rallies
 - Visited 20 cities in 7 days via airplane which in turn, signifies that Hitler was the savior of Germany
- **Role of Leaders:**
 - Hitler’s Campaign/Policies:
 - Nazi symbol + Rallies + Salute + SA organized in uniforms showed discipline to the German public
 - Policies stayed consistent (Emphasized German nationalism and patriotism, appealed to socialist and capitalist parties, Vague promises of what Germans want, makes the communists the scape goat)
- **Ideology:**
 - NSDAP: National Socialist German Workers Party founded in 1920
 - Makes 25 points:
 - No Jew is a citizen
 - Big industrial companies have to share their profits (socialist)
 - Change the system of schools shifted to benefit the government in the future
 - Nazi Ideology:
 - The basis of all Hitler’s decisions influenced women, children, military, economy, education, and society
 - Volksgemeinschaft:
 - Required the increase of growth and strength of the Aryan race
- **Use of Force:**
 - Not really used or emphasized when coming to power ☺

- **Propaganda:**
 - Propaganda minister was created and led by Joseph Goebbels
 - Had a club foot but was never shown to the German public
 - Unsuccessful in his journalistic career so he joins the NSDAP
 - Made decisions for German art, music, books, movies, schools
 - Censored all opposition of Hitler and presented Hitler in the most positive way possible
 - Stirred hate for Jewish people
 - May 1933, Organized a non-aryan burning of books

Consolidation and Maintenance of Power 1934-1935

- *Use of legal methods, use of force, charismatic leadership, dissemination of propaganda.*
- *Nature, extent, and treatment of opposition.*

The impact of the success and/ failure of foreign policy on the maintenance of power.

- **Legal Methods:**

- General Elections:
 - March 1933 Hitler had 43% votes and needed 50%
 - Makes an alliance with other political parties and gains their votes
- Enabling Act:
 - Gave Hitler the power to rule for 4 years in which he can make laws without passing the Reichstag (article 48)
 - This gives him political dictation however he still needed 2/3 vote from the Reichstag
 - To get this, he makes deals with DNVP
 - Offers BVP catholic parties government protection of their rights, Vatican approves this
 - Threatens other parties like KPD communists and SPD socialists
 - Hitler uses violence and intimidation
 - Enabling Act passes March 23, 1933 444 votes VS 94
 - This ends democracy
- Local Government Purge:
 - Hitler gives all government/legislative/authoritarian positions to the Nazi party
 - Police, education, law, professors, all replaced by Nazi supporters
 - Gestapo was already formed in which they monitored any suspicious activity
- Trade Unions:
 - Were banned and replaced with DAF: German Labor Front
 - Unions were closely related to the communists
- Political Parties Banned July 1933:
 - Democracy completely dead

- **Use of Force:**

- Knight of Long Knives: June 30 1934
 - Ernst Rohm, SA General, accused of starting a revolution
 - Hitler executes many SA members to entice any of the storm troopers
 - Why? SA were uncontrollable and not disciplined which could potentially be a threat to Hitler
 - ST represented power and order within the military

- **Charismatic Leadership:**

- Enthusiastic and positive in his rallies, a good speaker in which some of the Germans would cry
- To the German public, he has a vision for Germany
- His leadership relates to the idea of “Strong Man Politics” which German people were used to
 - Having a strong man ruling Germany similar to Kaiser in 1918
- Hitler responds to the vibrations of the human heart taking into account the audiences' sufferings and providing them with a scapegoat

- **Use of Propaganda:**

- One of Hitler's first act when he became chancellor was to create a ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda.

- Hitler acknowledged that monitoring and censoring information was equivalent to controlling the army
 - “If you tell a lie big enough and keep repeating it, people will come to believe it”
 - Creating the Hitler Oath and forcing the soldiers to swear allegiance to Hitler himself consolidated his power militarily.
 - Censored all radios, books, newspapers, TV broadcasts, education, entertainment. Carefully picked out the color of the words and pictures which would attract audience
 - Artists had to portray Nazi values
 - Name calling, Fear, and Bandwagon were main tools for indoctrination
 - Ex: Hitler changed the identification of ‘Worker’ to ‘soldier of labor’
 - Once repeated every day it becomes a way of life and abidance
 - Nazi distribution of anti-Semitic films, newspapers, cartoons, children’s books allowed prejudices to exist towards these minorities
 - Entertainment board games involved the killing, imprisoning, and sentencing to work camps were highly popular and accepted
- **Nature, Extent, and Treatment of Opposition:**
 - Opposition from Youth Groups:
 - The youth **passively protested** by listening to non-Aryan music, dressing non-Aryan, and leafleting (giving out booklets/pamphlets opposing Hitler’s rule)
 - contained allied propaganda or encouraged German soldiers to quit their fighting and return to their families
 - Example 1: Edelweiss Pirates
 - They antagonized and ridiculed the Hitler Youth
 - Wore clothing that was non-Aryan (usually colorful, dark pants, white stockings, grew out their hair)
 - Members totaled around 5,000. 3,000 members joined the Navajos in Cologne
 - Usually the members meet at parks, cafes, took hikes, went camping, all of which was considered illegal.
 - Main Slogan “*Eternal war on the Hitler Youth*”
 - Offered shelter to any German soldier that left the army (**Passive Resistance**)
 - Escaped prisoners from concentration camps and forced labor camps
 - Sabotaged war production (**Aggressive Resistance**)
 - Made armed raids on the military depots (**Armed Resistance**)
 - The Pirates in Cologne killed the chief of the Gestapo. (**Aggressive Resistance**)
 - Example 2: White Rose
 - Non-violence resistance group
 - Lead by students and professors from the university of Munich
 - Most famous members: Hans and Sophie Scholl
 - Members of the group distributed anti-Nazi and anti-war leaflets
 - Gestapo captures Hans and Sophie and are sentenced to death via guillotine
 - Jean Julich, 15 years old, imprisoned and tortured
 - 12 pirates were hung by the Gestapo Nov 10 1944 without trial
 - Gestapo would kill their family members to threaten the group
 - Opposition from the Military:
 - Operation Valkyrie: 1944
 - Assassination attempt by Beck-Goerdeler
 - 1 month after Normandy landings in France
 - Main goal: remove Hitler and force a rapid peace
 - Claus von Stauffenburg (well trusted army general) carries out the assassination to place a bomb in a meeting room
 - Fails since assassination location changes from underground to a bunker
 - Hitler murdered family members, imprisoned, and sentenced many of the accused to death.

- Hitler passes Sippenhaft laws which allowed Hitler to punish any of the accused without any evidence
- Political Opposition:
 - KPD Communist party
 - KPD issued leaflets, underground newspapers, raised banners, sabotaged production, and provide information to the Soviet Union
 - Many escaped to France, Soviet Union
 - Hitler continued to arrest KDP members and sent them to Dachau camp
 - Gestapo rounded up communists and arrested active members of the SPD
 - Gestapo also monitored them after their release
- Effectiveness of Opposition:
 - Political Opposition: ineffective and eventually isolated by the Soviet Union. In addition, the German economy was improving which made it harder for the SPD to target the working class
 - Youth Opposition: Edelweiss Pirates threatened the security of the SS (Since they carried assassination operations) They also prevented full reign over the German Youth
 - Military Opposition: only effective in terms of making Hitler mistrusts the military.

Aims and results of policies

- *Aims and impact of domestic economic, political, social and cultural policies*
- *Impact of policies on women and minorities*
- *Authoritarian control and the extent to which it was achieved.*

Aims

- Restore German Pride
- Create a war economy
- Make Aryan race the most dominant
- Eliminate communists/communism
- **Domestic Economic Policies:**
 - **Mefo Bills:**
 - At the time, Germany was only allowed to borrow 100m Reichsmark from the Reichsbank
 - Hjalmar Schacht (Minister of Economics 1934-1937) formed NAZI economic policy through Mefo Bills during the war and period of rearmament.
 - State contractors and suppliers were paid in bills by the company MEFO in return to produce manufactured goods
 - Mefo bills can later be exchanged by the German Bank to cash after 4 years with a 4% interest rate.
 - However, each bill issued was based off of the number of goods produced.
 - Good way for the economy to secretly produce arms at a time when Germany wasn't strong enough to challenge the Treaty
 - Results:
 - German government profited from the exchange enough to produce arms.
 - Successfully allowed the government to **secretly** spend money into the war economy.
 - Not suitable (for Hitler) to speed the economy into war production within 4 years (it was literally impossible, and Hjalmar Schacht knew it)
 - **Four - Year Plan:**
 - Feb 2nd, 1933, Hitler stated that within 4 years' unemployment will be eliminated and Germany's economy is suitable for war for 4 years
 - Plan was announced in October 1936 but extended another 4 years into WWII
 - Goering, who was not an actual economist, did not trust Schacht with the economic policies
 - Industrial commodities such as aluminum, oil, steel, coal increased in production by 1939
 - Four - Year plan increased national income (GNP)

- Before: 1934, GNP 67 billion RM 6%
 - After: 1940, GNP 141 billion RM and 38%
 - Unemployment dropped to around .5 million in 1939
 - Working hours increased to 49 hours per week in 1939, 1943-52 hours
 - 1933, frozen wages, shortages of consumer products and consumptions were all offsetted by the increase in jobs.
- **Domestic Social Policies:**
 - Youth Groups:
 - For Boys - Camping, hiking expeditions, many sports, attendance at rallies and military training.
 - For Girls - Physical fitness, and domestic science in preparation of marriage
 - The Hitler Youth restricted the freedom of the boys and girls which led to many of them dropping out and seeking help from other Youth Organizations.
 - Education:
 - 97% of Teachers joined the Nazi Teacher League in 1937
 - Subjects were directed to benefit the government
 - Geography class: Meant to direct the youth to justify Lebensraum
 - Biology (Race Study): Youth were required to learn about the different minorities and their threats to the Aryan society. Older kids were taught about selective breeding
 - P.E was required to keep both genders fit and healthy
 - Girls were taught how to take care of a home and raise kids
 - Education allowed Hitler to indoctrinate his beliefs starting with the young generations. This in turn grows a generation that will not question, disregard, or sabotage any domestic policy
 - Education policies failed in terms of producing uneducated generation
 - Nuremburg Laws:
 - Law which removed all Jews from schools to preserve the German race
 - Successful policy and impacted the Educational systems
 - Brainwashed kids led to a generation prepared to devote their life to the Fuhrer
- **Domestic Political Policies:**
- **Impact of Policies on Women:**
 - Before Hitler's rise to power, women and men had equal pay
 - During great depression, German families were decreasing, the population suffered which weakened the country
 - Hitler used selective breeding to its advantage by choosing to impregnate women through marriage or sperm donation centers
 - Awards were given to women who gave birth to more than 4 kids
 - 4 kids: silver medal
 - 6 kids: gold medal
 - 8 kids: gold medal with diamonds
 - Women only worked in small jobs otherwise were put out of jobs to take care of the family
 - 1933 Law of Encouragement of Marriage was passed
 - Hitler would give out loans to couples who got married 1,000 marks
 - Aryan women donated their babies if they were impregnated by SS
 - Women were taken out of high rank positions (lawyers, professors, principals, doctors, schools, charities)
 - 1937 when Hitler needed more laborers, he employed women but didn't pay them
 - Abortion was restricted, and birth control was not allowed
 - Kinder, Kirche, Kitchen ideology
- **Impact of Policies on Minorities:**
 - **Aim: Maintenance and authority over minority groups which did not fit the Aryan lifestyle**
 - **Every single death was documented on paper work**

- Homosexuals:
 - Indecent activity between adult males was illegal
 - In 1939, Gestapo registered 100000 'criminal' homosexuals. A third of those were investigated and successfully convinced by the state.
 - 5,000-15,000 were imprisoned. Forced to wear the black dot and the Pink triangle.
 - Homosexuals were considered the lowest in the concentration hierarchy by SS guards.
- Beggars and Homeless:
 - Earliest group to be rounded up starting from 1933
 - They were classified as 'orderly' and 'disorderly'. Beggars were registered and issued with permits that required them to undertake compulsory work on the states orders in exchange for accommodations.
 - Always monitored
 - Homeless were put in camps like Dachau and sterilization was imposed
 - Around 10,000 beggars and homeless were arrested and detained in Buchenwald.
- Jehovah's Witness:
 - Targeted because they refused to work in the military
 - Targeted because refused to commit to the Nazi salute
- Handicapped and Disabled:
 - July 1933 Nazis introduced law for the Prevention of Hereditarily Diseased Offspring, which justified compulsory sterilization
 - This law listed conditions: congenital feeble mindedness (mental deficiency), schizophrenia, manic depression, serious physical deformities and even alcoholism.
 - Because of the broad definition of illnesses like: feeble mindedness, between 1934 and 1945, the state carried out 320,000 -350,000 sterilizations.
- Gypsies or Biological Outsiders:
- Jews:
 - 6 million Jews were murdered

Possible Paper 2 Questions:

- Compare and contrast the rise to power of one right-wing, and one left-wing, leader of a single party or authoritarian state.
- Compare and contrast the global impact of **two** of the following: Castro, Hitler, Nasser.
- In 1953, Castro declared: "History will absolve me." To what extent do you agree with his claim?
- Compare and contrast how the status of women and minorities changed in Nazi Germany to another single-party state.
- To what extent were the social and economic policies of one of the following successful: Castro, Nasser Hitler.
- Select one leader of a single party state and explain why there was opposition to his rule, and why the opposition succeeded or failed.
- Analyze the methods used by a totalitarian regime to maintain power.
- Compare and contrast the rise to power of one right-wing, and one left-wing, leader of a single party or authoritarian state.
- In what ways, and with what results, did one ruler use the following: religion, propaganda, and the arts?
- Assess the role of economic and social policies as factors explaining the consolidation and maintenance of power of two of the following: Lenin, Stalin, Tito, Nasser, Castro
- Compare and contrast the programmes of two twentieth century Latin American leaders.
- "The rise to power of authoritarian or single-party leaders depended upon the use of force rather than popular support." With reference to two leaders, each chosen from a different region, to what extent do you agree with this statement? (2011)

Causes and Effects of World Wars

WW1 1914-18

Causes of War: Economic, ideological, political, territorial and other causes, Short- and long-term causes

Long Term Causes

- **Militarism:** As one country's military grew, the other would plan to attack it before their enemy outgrows their own power.
 - Naval Race:
 - Naval superiority and dominance of the seas was vital to secure an empire and trading links
 - 1900's German admiral Alfred Von Tirpitz, made plans to increase the navy.
 - Dec, 1906, Britain responds by creating the dreadnought which was superior to other naval ships
 - Dreadnought was more sustainable and capable of destroying ships from large distances.
 - Germany in response to the British dreadnought, creates its own in 1908.
 - Arms Race:
 - Modernization in technology in 19th century allowed an increase in gov. spending on country's defense. (Amo, machine guns firing 400-600 rounds per min)
 - By 1914 most European countries mobilized their armies to the max
 - Triple Entente: totaled 1.5 million soldiers
 - Huge growth in armed forces of the great powers between 1890 and 1914. France by 68%, Russia by 100%, Britain by 77%.
- **Industrialization:**
 - Increase in industrial output created a sense of competition and power within European countries
 - US increased their Iron and Steel by 242%, Germany increased Steel Prod. By 329%. This lead to competitive economic and diplomatic tensions.
 - Countries needed raw materials to maintain their output therefore adopted the 'neo-mercantilist' ideology. (absorb any/all resources from the colonies that the countries owned or forcibly use them)
 - FACTS: 1913 exports increased, 1914 France produced 200k artillery shells per day, Russia produced 1.4 million artillery shells.
- **Alliance System:**
 - To secure the German empire Bismarck, created an alliance w Austria-Hungary and Italy.
 - Bismarck also signed a treaty with Russia in 1887 "Reinsurance Treaty" which made them friends and in turn isolated France. It failed in 1890 due to Russians fighting over the Balkan area
 - France takes the opportunity and becomes allies with Russia in 1894
 - Britain breaks out of its isolation and forms Anglo-Russian treaty of 1907
 - Entente cordial (FR and GB) signed in 1904
 - Alliances increased tensions, suspicion, and fear between the great powers.
- **Imperialism/Nationalism:**
 - As Britain and France colonized Africa, Bismarck stayed put until Kaiser Wilhelm II used his 'Weltpolitik' ideology.
 - Germany deserves "a place under the sun"
 - As a result, Germany's navy strengthened so that it can colonize other countries.
 - Imperialism threatened the security of other countries and their own colonies
 - Since GB owns parts of morocco and it formed an alliance with FR, Germany felt threatened that the powers would ctrl the Mediterranean Sea.
 - **1905** FR announced taking over morocco, threatened, Germany supported independence of Morocco but lost anyways.

- 1911 FR took first attempt at colonizing Morocco. Germany intervenes by sending a gunboat asking for compensation in return for colonizing. Germany failed due to British involvement as usual.
- **The Balkans:**
 - Turkish empire was breaking up from the 19th century leading to a power vacuum in Balkans.
 - Greeks broke away in 1830, follow by many more states after the Crimean War.
 - European powers sought to fill the power vacuum. Austria-Hungary and Russia particularly interested in the Balkans. Russia protected Slavs. Austria-Hungary was geographically close and felt they had the right to own it.
 - Austria-Hungary sought to expand into Bosnia-Herzegovina. Russia wanted a warm water port and to control the Dardanelles.
 - Bismarck (Germany) remained neutral - e.g. honest broker at Congress of Berlin 1878, which gave Austria-Hungary control over Bosnia.
 - Bismarck would not support Bosnia unconditionally though. Balkans *not worth the bones of a single Pomeranian musketeer*

Short Term Causes:

- **The July Crisis: Annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina 1908**
 - June 28, 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Hasburg Throne, assassinated by Gavrillo Princip
 - Black hand, Serbian military nationalists, supported the assassination
 - Austria went to war with Serbia (to crush slavs). Russia mobilized. Germany mobilized. Alliance system drew everyone into war.
 - Nicholas II knew Germany would mobilize. He wanted to only mobilize partially but was told this was not an option. He ordered general mobilization on 29th July.
 - Austria-Hungary ordered general mobilization on 30 July. Germany sent an ultimatum to Russia requesting she halt mobilization on 31 July. Germany asked France what she would do in the event of Russo-German war. France said she would be guided by her interests. Aug 1st, Germany declared war on Russia, Aug 3rd on France.
 - Aug 4th, Schlieffen Plan put into action. Germany invaded Belgium. Britain backed Belgium and declared war on Germany.
- **War Plans:**
 - Fear of fighting a war on two fronts was a main component, caused by alliances, which made countries draw up war plans.
 - Schlieffen Plan: Created by Count Alfred Von Schlieffen 1905
 - Involved, rapid mobilization of German troops through Belgium in order to invade and occupy France in 6 weeks.
 - It can only be successful if plans are made prior to the attack
 - 7 armies
 - France also made plan XVII which involved quick advancement into German territory by concentrating troops near Alsace-Lorraine.

Practice of WW1:

- Types of war: civil wars; wars between states; guerrilla wars
- Technological developments; theatres of war—air, land and sea
- The extent of the mobilization of human and economic resources
- The influence and/or involvement of foreign powers

Operations on the Western Fronts:

- **Belgium:**
 - According to the Schlieffen plan Germany would go through Belgium to Paris
 - Belgium had a small army, but a strong defense
 - Forts surrounded the Liege
 - However, Germans took over the city w the use of bomb-dropping Zeppelins
 - To pass the forts Germany used “Big Bertha” a 420-millimeter gun and shot a 770 kg shell
- **Battle of the Frontiers:**
 - It was a series of offenses by the French as a part of Plan XVII AND counteroffensives by the German armies
 - 14 Aug, French army took back Lorraine after it was taken from them in the Franco-Prussian war
 - Plan XVII was successful in re-taking old land and pushed back the German troops
 - However, Germany advanced with its Schlieffen plan through Belgium. The French only mobilized their army in one side thus leaving gaps for Germany to enter.
 - Plan XVII failed in protecting France resulting in 75,000+deaths, 25k killed in 1 day
- **The Battle of Marne (5-12 September 1914)**
 - While the Germans pushed forward into France, British-French forces moved back.
 - Germans struggled to maintain their hold on France since they lacked men to preserve communication & supply lines. Suffered casualties and exhaustion.
 - “The more the Germans advanced the weaker they became”
 - Why did the Schlieffen plan fail?
 - French commander, Joffre, saw the German army moving in front of Paris instead of around. This gave the British & French armies the adv to attack Germany.
 - French defeated Germany due to the help they received from BEF and the distance-gap within the German army (approx. 50km!)
 - The Germans compromised on the wide-arching attack through the Low Countries and encountered more resistance as a result.
- **The Race to the Sea:**
 - War at seas threatens the security of the army on all sides so they have to defend in both directions
 - All countries were in a hurry to reach the seas so that they can encompass other countries
- **Trench Warfare:**
 - Defense side trench consisted of barbed wire which made it extremely hard to cross
 - Flamethrowers, poison gas, mines, and tanks held up the western defense
- **Technology: Aircraft**
 - Fighters: (Zeppelin) Designed to allow air-to-air combat by having an easy maneuverability and firepower. Inventions like the interrupter gear which allowed machine guns to be fired from the plane. Fighters were used to attack enemy investigation airplanes and provide fire support and protect their aircraft
 - Bombers: Planes that dropped bombs which improved in range and weight of bombs they can carry. They targeted railroads and factories in the enemy side
 - Airships: improved aircraft designed to fly high enough to beat the fighter or Zeppelin planes.
- **Technology: Gas**
 - Tearing agents, asphyxiants, blistering agents, chlorine gas were the main gasses
 - Chlorine was green in color and irritated the eyes/corrupted the lungs. They died by asphyxiation (loss of O₂)
 - Phosgene is deadlier than chlorine bc it was hard to detect and carried the same effects^
 - Mustard Gas: contact with skin and moist areas would cause 3rd degree burns and if inhaled the bronchitis and bronchioles would burn. Took a couple days-weeks to die. Mustard gas was heavier than air so it sometimes remained in the trenches for days along with the soldiers.
- **Battle of Verdun (February-October 1916)**
 - Germans attacking French fortresses operated by Erich von Falkenhayn
 - Required 13 km of German soldiers, 1,200 artillery pieces, 8 German army divisions, enormous guns used in Belgium which required approx. 2.5 million shells

- Goal was to kill as many French soldiers possible however, French general Pertain, used ‘active defense’ – holding on to their land
- Germans could not move forward due to the heavy guns they possessed, mountainous areas of Verdun. France survived by having their own secret supply chain
- Turned into a battle of attrition – Both sides try to win by making the other collapse by continuous losses.
- Germany and France lost 350k
- **Technology: Communication**
 - When armies grew in distance bugles and drums or pipes or flags were used for communication
 - Communication between the soldiers and the generals about the progress of the fighting was necessary especially since it travelled a distance of 13 miles (battle of Verdun) or 26 miles (battle of Somme)
 - Trench Runners: each army had soldiers whose main duty is to carry info through the labyrinthine trench system. V dangerous!!!
 - Flags: Semaphore flags which visually carried messages and can send 12 words a minute
 - Heliographs and lamps: communication via Morse code by concentrating on sunlight which makes them useless at night.
 - Carrier Pigeons: British army had 22k pigeons in service. By the end of the war 100k of them were used. They had a failure to return rate of 2%
- **Battle of the Somme (July-November 1916) Bloodiest battle in WW1***
 - First battle where British forces use Tanks
 - British attempt to break the German line in France with the help of French army
 - The advancement of the British and French required: 3million shells for guns, 1.5k artillery pieces, 11,200km of buried telephone cable, 100k horses, 300 water trucks, thousands of pigeons, 750k+ British soldiers
 - Plan: 1 week long of artillery bombardment in trenches as well as detonating mines that existed under the German lines. The British-French soldiers “creeping barrage” would then sweep up “no man’s land” while another set of troops defended them behind.
 - Majority of deaths happened in no man’s land
 - British advanced 12 km and suffered 420k deaths, French 192k, Germans 500k!
 - Why did the British fail?
 - British bombardment was inadequate since the shells made little effect in destroying the barbed wire and defense force of Germany.
 - There was a delay between the bombardment and the barrage attack which gave Germans time to recover.
 - There was not alternative plan
- **Technology: Machine Guns**
 - Hiram Maxim (American) designed the gun that shot 600 rounds per min
 - In 1914 all armies had versions of the Maxim. Large weapons that required 3-4 men to operate
 - Jamming and overheating was a consistent problem.
 - By the end of the war, 1,200 bullets can be fired per min with range of 1000 meters
 - Smaller machine guns were developed and can be used on aircrafts like: Lewis Gun and Vickers machine gun.
- **Passchendaele (July-November 1917)**
 - Context: Russian army almost dead. 50 French divisions remained in trenches and refused to fight in unnecessary battles. Italian army was weak.
 - Plan: British general Haig wanted to capture the German U-Boat bases
 - British army advanced in strategy and technology: guns would fire four times as many shells, and produced twice as much guns. Newly used weapons: Tanks which progressed the military
 - However, torrential rain ruined the effectiveness of Tanks, and made it harder for soldiers to move across No Man’s Land. The muddy floor sunk up horses, men, tanks!

- Rain also caused rifles to be clogged with mud which slowed the British army
- British forces made little to no progress and fought a stalemate for 1 month before calling Canadian forces to help 26 October capturing village of Passchendaele, Belgium
- Allied side suffered 270,000 deaths
- Why was it so controversial?
 - General Haig never called off the offensive attack: for every 5 miles advanced, the British would lose a quarter of a million casualties.
- **Technology: Tanks:**
 - Breaking through no man's land was the main goal
 - Used in Battle of Somme for the first time. The tank was worked by 8 men which travelled 6km/h and broke down often.
 - Allies used tanks as armored shelter for soldiers moving
 - British army moved forward 3,500 meters with fewer casualties using Tanks
 - End of the war Tanks improved and had its own artillery
 - Germans didn't care that much about tanks and owned 20+
 - France produced 4k tanks, Britain produced 2,600
 - How important was this tech?
 - They allowed fast mobilization
 - Can be used as a moving shield for infantry
 - Can shield soldiers from infantry weapons

Operations on the Eastern Front

- Battle of Tannenberg 1914
 - 20 August 1914 Russians invaded Germany with twice as much soldiers
 - Germany suffered at first but since the two Russian generals, **Samsonov** and **Rennenkmapf**, hated each other the Germans fought each army by itself without both armies at the same time.
 - Resulted in capturing the 2nd Russian army
 - Instead of reporting that Russians suffered 30,000 casualties and 95,000 captured. General **Samsonov** killed himself. Germany wins Battle of Tannenberg!!
 - At Battle of Masurian Lakes, German army fought the Russian First Army resulting in 95,000 casualties. Germany wins Battle of Masurian lakes
- **Battle of Gallipoli**
 - French and British attempt to attack the Ottoman Empire
 - Plan, made by **Winston Churchill**, is to invade through Dardanelle (Turkey), which gave access to the Mediterranean.
 - How? By using squadrons of battleships attacking the Turk defense.
 - Instead they failed since Turk mobile guns reduced the squadron number by 1/3
 - British forces and New Zealand/Australian forces landed on Gallipoli which only resulted in a stalemate.
 - 28 December 1915 and 6 January 1916 Allied forces left Gallipoli
 - Allies suffered 300,000 casualties while Turks 250,000
 - Why are amphibious landings so dangerous for the attacking forces???
 - Attacking forces face retaliation in the sea
 - Amphibious vehicles are slow and ineffective and result in high casualties
 - Attacking forces can't fight back with aggressive weapons (bombs, tanks)
 - When they arrive on the shores they are susceptible to defense forces

- **The War at Sea**
 - Germany was at a disadvantage in terms of numbers in their navies.
 - Germany had 18 dreadnoughts while Britain had 31
 - Main goal of war at the sea is to attack the enemy economically by destroying the import ships, or destroying the bays.
 - Germany's only access to bays/shipping lanes is through the English Channel, controlled by the Royal Navy
 - 1914-1915 German High Seas Fleet used a hit and-run strategy
 - Fleet would fight the Royal Navy (defense) before the Grand Fleet would arrive
 - Resulted in victory of Dogger Bank in 1915
 - German boats improved in communication and were able to create long-lasting damages to the Royal Navy.
- **Technology: Submarines:**
 - U-boat blocked the enemy without mobilizing a large fleet.
 - Early models had one torpedo tube however as the war progressed, U-boats had multiple torpedoes
 - U-boats were ineffective in terms of not being able to take on survivors
- **The Home Front**
 - November 1918 WWI ends

Effects of the First World War

- The successes and failures of peacemaking
- Territorial changes
- Political repercussions
- Economic, social and demographic impact changes in the role and status of women
- **Political and Territorial Changes:**
 - WW1 led to awareness of the problems in Russia (Shortage of food, elite power of the Tsar troops)
 - 1917 Russians protested starting a revolution
 - Marxist party gained many supporters from their slogan "Peace-Bread-Land" and took over Russia
 - Germany, Britain, France, Austro-Hungary were involved in the Russian revolution
 - This revolution created right- and left-wing dictators across Europe
 - Mussolini Italy, Ataturk Turkey, Hitler Germany
 - Loss of faith in Monarchies which had lost the war. Republicanism rose, along with radical fascist movements in Germany and Italy
 - U.S Woodrow Wilson fell from power, U.S was republican until 1933
 - David Lloyd George, British prime minister, and Liberal party were no longer elected in British politics
 - Austro-Hungarian emperor lost power and led to collapse of the empire (Same with Ottoman empire)
 - Germany becomes Weimar Republic
 - Most defeated nations lost territory which birthed new countries in Europe
 - Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Finland, Baltic states
- **The Successes and Failures of Peacemaking:**
 - Treaty of Neuilly 1919: to Bulgaria, reparations of 2.2 billion Francs

- Treaty of Trianon 1920: Hungary, reparations 220 million gold crowns. Land taken to form Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania
- Treaty of Sevres 1920: Turkey, no reparations, land taken which formed Kurdistan, Syria, Lebanon, Iran, Jordan etc.
- Treaty of Locarno 1925: to Belgium, Germany, France.
- Treaty of Versailles:
 - French wanted revenge and future security
 - British wanted imperial gains
 - U.S wanted peace and international trade
 - Turkey, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium were not invited to the Versailles meeting
- Germany forced to sign a humiliating peace treaty, accept responsibility for the war and pay huge reparations.
- **Economic:**
 - All countries faced high inflation
 - Overall the war cost £34 billion. This shattered economic progress in most countries
 - Since the Great Powers created war production economies, Food, Infrastructure, and Land was not used to its advantage
 - Human loss led to shortage of labor (women instead worked more)
 - MOST IMPORTANT:
 - Shift in economic power to the U.S and Japan
 - 1918 U.S dominated money markets and financed most of Europe
 - Agricultural produce increased a lot during the war so when the war ended, Demand for those goods decreased resulting in fluctuations of price
 - After the war, demand for heavy industries decreased (Steel, Coal, Iron) making them lose profit
 - Large number of people worked in the manufacturing industries which led to large unemployment
 - Large areas of land and industry were destroyed, hence manufacturing output after the war had decreased
 - Diversification of resources is a main element to saving the economy
- **German Economic Weakness / Allied Blockades**
 - The combined economy of the Central Powers was smaller than that of the Allied Powers. This meant the Allied Powers would prevail in a long-lasting war of attrition.
 - Allied blockades weakened Germany's economy further such that there was starvation on the home front in Germany by the end of the war → led to social unrest, particularly socialists.
 - In 1918, strikes multiplied, socialists staged uprisings in German cities. Sailors in Kiel mutinied.
- **Strength of Allied Powers**
 - Italy joined in May 1915 after the Treaty of London promised her land.
 - USA more than offset Russia's withdrawal.
 - After Germany had overstretched in the Ludendorff Offensive, the allied power struck back and quickly defeated Germany.
 - Had better cooperation under the Supreme Allied Commander, Ferdinand Foch.
 - New tactics emerged in 1918 such as the combined use of tanks and aircraft. .
- **Social Effect:**
 - Human Cost
 - 8 million soldiers dead. Left a huge number of widows, war-wounded, that had to be funded by the state.

- 5 million civilians dead by disease and a flu epidemic in 1918-1919 killed 15 million.
- Trade Unions
 - Governments were dependent on workers and industry during the war, giving them increased political power and stronger unions.
 - In U.S black workers in the south moved to the north getting more freedom and opportunities
 - Russia moved a lot of its urban workers into the cities
 - Britain, Trade union membership went from 4 million to 8 million
- Without participating in the war, it would've been harder for Women to get suffrage
- WW1 brought freedom and mobility for women (allowing them to obtain degrees, social and sexual freedom)
- ***Not just in Europe, Japanese women also were employed and challenged societal rules by wearing shorter skirts

WWII Europe and Northern Africa 09/1939

Causes of the War: Economic, ideological, political, territorial and other causes, Short- and long-term causes

Long Term Causes

• First World War

- Treaty reparations to Germany almost 38 billion \$
- By expanding Hitler and Nazi ideology, Germans dictated most of Europe
- With the promise of reversing the treaty, Hitler and Nazi party were intentionally disturbing the 'peace'
- Lack of German recognition in European politics created tensions/dissatisfaction between Germany and GB
- Britain avoided the problems of the treaty and believed deals/discussions can solve international disputes
- After Stock market crash of 1929, GB and FR struggled maintaining their large empires.
 - It was costly because they used their limited military to defend/protect their empires.
- WWI made European countries weak

• Fascism:

- Form of government where it is a one-party state ruled by a dictator that controls all aspects of life (economy, politics, society, culture) emphasized nationalism.
- Mussolini's Italy, expanded its empire to express its nationalism. Furthermore, this disturbs the diplomatic situations in the conquered colonies
 - Ex: Italy, conquers Ethiopia in 1935
- Motivated by Nazism, Germany expressed national strength by expanding into eastern Europe into Slavic and Jewish areas to create a sort of 'ethnic cleansing'

Short Term Causes

• Great depression:

- Dawes Plan- Financial aid packaged from US to Germany to help pay reparations. It was created as a result of hyperinflation in Germany (printing of money)
- 1929 great depression put an end to Dawes plan
- 1933- 6 million Germans were unemployed as a result of the great depression
- The great depression influenced the belief to expand your country in order to bounce back from the economic downfall.
- Caused by, overreliance on credit (stock bonds), sellers sold their stocks to make profit,
- It also influenced countries to go into economic isolation and not trade with each other. Consequently, economic rivalry increased
- Tariff wars had a negative impact on foreign relations and contributed to isolationism that lead Hitler to assume that he could do whatever he wants.

• German Expansion:

- Hitler's attempt to reverse the treaty influenced the disarmament deals

- Hitler launches rearmament plan to test the commitment of GB
 - Consequently, he moved at a faster rate to increase military
- 1935- Anglo-German Naval agreement, which only made Hitler want to increase the navy
- 1936- Hitler demilitarizes Rhineland which goes against the treaty. France did not react to Hitler's actions which only emboldened him to make more wins!
- 1938- Anschluss- Hitler takes Austria and other Eastern territories. Similarly, no reaction from GB and FR thus, eliminating the treaty, and allowing expansionism.
- **Appeasement:**
 - To give in to demands in order to avoid conflict. Creates hindsight!!
 - Countries that used appeasement as a means to deal with foreign policy believed in discussions and negotiation to solve disputes. But how???
 - Treating each issue at once
 - Avoiding war when possible
 - Only intervene when your country is the one being invaded
 - Hitler's rearmament did not disturb GB FR and Belgium's sea routes/communications/shores or threaten their military at the time. (major problem of appeasement) SO they did not call for an intervention.
 - "Appeasement worked until it did not"

Course of the War:

- **Axis Powers:**
 - Included Germany-Italy-Japan-Romania
 - Germany prepared for war by using up 15% of its GNP to rearmament
 - German army= 6.5 mill
- **Allied Powers:**
 - Included USA-USSR-GB-FR-
 - France spent 50% of its gov. budget on pensions and debt which restricted it from rearmament of the military

Practice of WW2:

- Types of war: civil wars; wars between states; guerrilla wars
- Technological developments; theatres of war—air, land and sea
- The extent of the mobilization of human and economic resources
- The influence and/or involvement of foreign powers
- **Polish Campaign:**
 - Poland is Germany's first trial using Blitzkrieg
 - Since Poland's was mainly open plains, large tanks moved freely
 - Sept, 1, 1939 Luftwaffe launched air strikes which demolished the Polish air force as well as infrastructure elements: rail roads, trains, factories
 - 1.5 million German soldiers crossed German-Polish border dividing the army in 2 groups
 - Group 1 reached the capital, Warsaw, and captured Polish formations.
 - Group 2 named Schutzstaffel (SS) on 17 Sept. rounded up Jews, Communist, Socialist, Local leaders, whole villages of suspected threats were killed and burned to the ground
 - Polish authority surrendered on 27 Sept. after a 10-day fight.
 - 700,000 Polish men captured by Germany while 217,00 by Russia
 - 70,000 Polish fatalities while Germany faced 13,900
- **Battle for Western Europe:**
 - War in the West began with an attack on Norway.
 - Germany invades Norway, March 1940. Was necessary since the Germans would have access to the Atlantic Ocean which can allow German Navy to advance north.
 - Britain and France felt they wouldn't be far off without Norway

- Operation Sickle Stroke: May 10,
 - German forces would move through Ardennes Hill forest-y region past Maginot Line, Break through Sedan, France to reach the English channel
 - Allied armies were now divided between France and Belgium.
 - Allied armies believed Germany would attack from northern France (instead it was southern France) Which gave spread out the German armies
 - Hitler was worried the army's infantry wouldn't be sufficient so he ordered the soldiers to stop/pause.
 - This lead to British and French forces being evacuate from Dunkirk named, Operation Dynamo 222 Royal Navy vessels + 665 civilian boats, 337,000 allied soldiers taken off the beaches.
- France surrenders and signs a terms and agreement with Germany which included
 - 60% of France the atlantic coast and the industrial north will now be German
 - French army would be reduced to 100,000 men
 - French POW = 1.5 million
 - French had to pay occupation costs
 - French navy had to be given to Germany
- **Technology: Enigma and Codebreaking:**
 - Enigma: German coding machine looked like a keyboard which carried codes
 - 1939 Polish mathematicians could decipher German codes
 - As the war progressed, British mathematician Alan Turing invented a machine for deciphering German codes, Ultra
 - Can decipher 2,000 messages daily
 - Was inefficient in terms of collecting, analyzing, and delivering the information to the units in the time when the message was important
 - Using Ultra between all allied powers gave advantages and gained some allies for example:
 - Ultra-decoded information of Japan's interest on invading northern China. This was released to the Russians thus, Russia sent some troops to the West which in turn helped British in multiple counteroffensives.
 - There were hundreds of Axis-power codes which made codebreaking hard
- **Barbarossa to Stalingrad: 21 June- December 1941**
 - Hitler invading communist Russia in hopes of destroying it
 - Required 3million men = 3 divisions spread out on 3,200 km front supported by 1 million men from Allied countries
 - 3,350 tanks, 7k artillery pieces, 2k aircrafts also used to support
 - Red army (Russian) numbered 3.2 million infantry, 50 tank divisions (24,000 tanks total), 25 army divisions
 - Germany used Blitzkrieg again, destroying almost 3k Russian aircraft, controlling bridges and river crossings.
 - In 4 days, Germany Army Group Center (German army tasked with moving toward Moscow, Operation Typhoon) captured 200k Russians and destroyed 2,500 tanks.
 - Germany's advancement in Russia was slowed down since as they moved forward their supply lines lengthened which lead to fuel shortage, infantry carried on foot and guns dragged by horses.
 - Hitler changes his plan and decides to go capture Leningrad securing trade routes w Sweden
 - Continuing operation Typhoon (capturing Moscow) became difficult as winter came
 - Russian women dug tank traps while men formed militia troops
 - German forces were not equipped to fight in the winter which lead to tanks/artillery freezing due to anti-freeze material as well as soldiers dying from hypothermia since they had no winter clothes.
 - Russian army was fully equipped in terms of defending Moscow
 - They even had a Siberian army that trained in winter warfare to protect the city.
 - Jews, Slavs, Communists are the main target
- **Stalingrad: August 1942-February 1943**

- Hitler's aim is to control the Volga river (vital) and oil rich Azerbaijan since the army was in great need of fuel
- German 6th army aimed to advance to Stalingrad on the Volga river so gain greater control of the Caucasus Mountains
- Germans attacked Stalingrad through bombing raids which left the city in ruins. This in turn made it harder for the Germans to fight in the destroyed city.
- Soviets fought for every land, factory, house, ditch in Stalingrad. 200,000 citizens dug entrenchments and defended the city
 - How? Civilians were patriotic, scared, and wanted to survive
 - Stalin also passed a law "Not One Step Backward" otherwise arrested
- Russian Red Army defended the city with 3 divisions, Germans were getting beat up to the extent where they needed to pause fighting in order to bring up new troops/supplies
- Operation Uranus 19 November, Soviet counter-offense which surrounded the German army and cut off its supplies
 - German army starved, received insufficient supply from air force, ran out of all food, ammunition etc.
- Germans surrendered and came out of their encirclement with no supplies 30 January 1943
- 91,000 Germans were captured, 7k German prisoners were released the rest died in captivity
- Germany and its allies suffered 500k casualties, Red Army suffered 1.1 million casualties
- **Technology and War: Tanks**
 - Originated in UK, classified as light, medium, heavy
 - Medium tanks like US Sherman and German Panzer mark IV were effective
 - The Soviet T-34 was the most effective medium tank of the war. Since it was difficult to pierce due to its strong armor and anti-tank shells. Engine can power up to 50km/h. Effective and easy to maneuver in the snow. Had a 76 mm gun which was smaller than most tanks but effective
 - It can also be produced at large quantities
 - In battle of Stalingrad Russian produced 2,200 tanks a month while Germans 500
 - German heavy tanks were complicated to produce such that it's difficult to repair
 - Tiger 1 and Tiger 2 (useless) were the main models
 - Germany only produced 1,350 Tiger 1's and 500 Tiger 2's in the entire war
- **North Africa: 1940-1943**
 - Italy wanted control of the Suez Canal and fought Great Britain from Libya
 - Lack of roads, terrible weather, and sand/dust made combat difficult
 - Other obstacles include highlands, Qattara Depression (in Egypt) limited mobility of forces to the coasts of Africa
 - North African war included 200,000 Italian troops within Libya facing 63,000 GB troops in Egypt.
 - 1940 September, Italy attacks Egypt. Shortly after GB counterattacks in Dec and made the Italians retreated 650 km
 - While Italy retreats, Britain aims to advance along North African coast however they face obstacles like: lengthened supply lines, fuel to support this movement, and Germany started to support Italy
 - Germany sends its own troops called Afrika Corps under general Erwin Rommel.
 - German forces beat GB forces and pushed them back to where they started by April 3
 - Operation Crusader: British 2nd counter-attack attempt, aimed to push back the Italian and German forces making Tobruk available for Britain
 - May, Erwin Rommel rounds his troops and capture Tobruk, Libya.
 - How? Battle of Alam Halfa in which Germany attacked the British Eight Army
 - New British General takes control of the army: Bernard Montgomery
- **El Alamein: July-November 1942-43**
 - Pivotal battle in the North African campaign, lasted 4 months, because Germans lose a battle
 - Obstacles for both Allied and Axis powers is: Resupplying troops with ammunition/food/water
 - British colonized Malta therefore they could supply their armies easily
 - As a result, British army was twice the size of the axis powers

- Montgomery prepares to fight the Germans through a battle of attrition. When GB forces attacked German defense, they would then exploit the military.
- Germans then retreat from their southern position to secure their northern position in Tripoli, Libya.
- Couple months pass by, US forces arrive in Algeria and Morocco where they fight the Germans till they surrendered
- 275,000 Axis forces surrendered in May 1943 This is a key battle since it slows the Axis power progress in the war.
- **Sicily and Italy:**
 - Britain and US aimed to invade Sicily to distract the Germans from the eastern front and revolt against Mussolini's unpopular regime
 - Stalin wanted the allied forces to divert the Germans from the eastern front to intentionally relieve pressure from the Red Army
 - Controversial invasion since it created
 - 10 divisions from US and British arrive in Sicily July 1943,
 - Since Sicily/Italy is a peninsula, it made it difficult for British forces to maneuver around the narrowness and interlocking defense.
 - Sicily/Italy is also mountainous which created obstacles for British forces to divide and move towards the coasts.
 - Allies arrive at Italy and try to capture Naples however encountered heavy fighting at Gustav Line
 - **INCOMPLETE**
- **Battle of Normandy (D-Day):**
 - Operation Overload:
 - US UK Canada opened a western front in June 1944
 - Plan: allied countries would land on 5 beaches (Omaha, Utah, Gold, Sword, Juno) with amphibious assaults- History's greatest naval invasion!
 - Contact and coordination with the French resistance was necessary in order to free the French civilians from occupied France
 - Huge amount of materials (ammo, maps, intelligence devices) would have to be used in order to secretly pass the German intelligence
 - US general Dwight Eisenhower lead the allied army.
 - Erwin Rommel (Germany) ordered his troops to strengthen the coast of France by placing 1 million mines per month on the beaches and underwater.
 - This in turn would wreck land machines from the Allied landings
 - 2,600km front created gaps in the German defense
 - Allied army aimed to invade at the narrowest point of the English Channel (Pas de Calais) they succeeded in doing this by faking an invasion (with fake boats, fake artillery, tanks, fake paratroopers) across their initial invasion route
 - Point being, to direct the German defense to a fake destination while they prepare to land on Pas de Calais
 - May 1942-44 allied army used 1.5 million soldiers, 5 million tons of supplies, 12,000 aircrafts, 2,500 navies, 18000 paratroopers...
 - Invasion began on 6 June 1944
 - Utah Beach: 23,000 US troops landed and met little to no resistance with only 197 casualties
 - Omaha Beach: 34,000 US troops suffered 4,650 casualties due to heavy seas pushing back significant landing crafts, German defense at this beach was the strongest out of all, German defense were on high ground therefore they could see the large scale of approaching soldiers and infantry
 - Gold Beach: 25,000 British soldiers attacked 8km front met with a village with a strong defense. The British suffered 400 casualties and linked up with soldiers from Sword and Juno beach

- Juno Beach: 21,000 Canadian men faced strong resistance from the Germans since they set up pre-sighted killing zones on the beach. Canadians fought till they met up with Gold beach soldiers. Suffered 1,200+ casualties and 350 dead
 - Sword Beach: 23,000 troops faced little resistance. When attacking, allied air force was superior. Faced 600 casualties
- **Road to Berlin July 5-July 12:**
 - Red Army (Russia) grew in size and material after the Battle of Stalingrad.
 - Germans planned to advance around the Russian city Kursk which became the largest tank battle in history. More than 6,000 tanks!
 - 1,900 German tanks moved forward, they were destroyed giving victory to the Red Army
 - Proved that the Red Army can suffer major losses and still win the battles
 - Red Army used 4,000 tanks to advance to the West eventually reaching Warsaw by Aug 1944
 - Western allies captured channel ports (Antwerp)
 - *** At this point Hitler moves to his bunker blaming the German people for their defeats January 1945
 - Hitler orders the armaments minister to destroy all of Germany's infrastructure so it doesn't fall into the allied hands
 - Hitler kills himself April 30, 1945
 - Red Army captures Berlin on May 2 1944
 - May, 7 1945 Germans surrender and the war in Europe is practically over
- **War at sea:**
 - **Battle of the Atlantic:** Ongoing effort to bring supplies (food/munitions/soldiers) across the Atlantic
 - GB depended on imports from northern America, however, the ships that contained the imports were at risk of being torpedoed.
 - After Allied powers sunk "*Bismarck* and *Scheer*" Germany improved its Naval force and increased to 300 vessels in 1942
 - By creating a system of U-Boat's navy's can use a "Wolf pack" strategy where multiple boats surrounded the enemy's boats and attacked at the same time.
 - Allies developed ways to beat the U-boat system by improving their Navy production.
 - They shipped imports faster
 - Sank German U-boats faster with a larger fleet
 - by 1943 Allied powers sunk U-boats twice as fast as Germans can replace them
- **Technology and war: Radar**
 - Radars could detect incoming aircrafts by timing the return of radio waves bounced off the object
 - As the war progressed, the accuracy of radars improved. For example: cavity magnetron allowed for the reading of higher frequency waves
 - Radars were placed on aircrafts to find targets in the sea
 - Radars were also placed on ships to target submarines
 - Radars also had its disadvantage, whenever artillery shells burst they confused the radar since they were made out of aluminum and metal
 - Aircrafts hid from radars by flying low close to the sea therefore were undetected
- **Technology and war: Anti-submarine warfare**
 - Defense mechanism which included a group of ships used mainly to protect a greater number of ships
 - Allied convoys grew to be 150+ ships.
 - The number of sinking's in a convoy attack depended on the number of U-Boats attacking rather than the size of the convoy, therefore, allies can have large convoys.
 - Detection part included using ASDIC which detected submarines
 - Escort vessels were equipped with maritime radar sets which made detecting U-boats easier
 - Hydrophones, walkie talkie, could detect the noise that came from submerging U-boats

- Anti-submarine aircraft used technology like Magnetic Anomaly detectors which detected the change in magnetic fields as a submarine moved in the sea
- Once any of these devices detected something, the escort vessels would launch an attack on the submerged submarines/ U-Boats
- Weapon that allied powers used in their navies, an explosive that detonates by a pressure fuse
- Hedgehog improved weapon which fired 24 projectiles 80 meters from the ship
 - Could attack the U-Boat faster than it attempting to escape
- **Air War (Dog Fights)**
 - Battle of Britain: (Operation Sea Lion) RAF= Royal Air Force
 - Germany's amphibious invasion into Britain. Germany did not have the naval resources to carry out an invasion but invaded anyway.
 - Luftwaffe was tasked to destroy the British coastal defense to eliminate the RAF which in turn would prevent the ability of British ground forces to move
 - However, British forces were more advanced in terms of radar technology plus, Luftwaffe suffered more losses in Battle of France than the RAF
 - British aircraft out produced the Germans by 24:7
 - Germans lost 180 aircrafts while British lost 70
 - Germans bombed sea ports, air fields. This in turn slowed down the British force since they lost more men than air crafts produced.
 - Germans then shifted their forces and bombed London which attacked civilians but gave the RAF time to recover.
 - German efforts to push Britain into the conference table (to end the war) lead to Germany's Luftwaffe recklessly bombing urban areas AKA Blitz.
 - Blitz:
 - Bombing on urban centers, industrial targets from Sept 1940-May 1941
 - Many shelters of all sizes were built without government direction Ex: London Underground
 - Bombing lasted 8 months, 57 consecutive nights of bombing
 - More than 40,000 civilians were killed in the Blitz
 - Strategic Bombing:
 - Aerial bombing of strategic areas which the enemy relied on Ex: Factories, tank fields, shelters etc.
 - Precision bombing is bombing without creating large damages
 - May 1942, 1,000 British bombers attacked Cologne, Germany burning 600 acres of land
 - Example of using high explosive bombs
 - US air-force used B17 bomber which can be heavily loaded with bombs plus more effective than British
- **Technology: Long-range Bombers**
- **Technology: Pilotless weapons (Missiles)**
 - **Speed plays a major role in the effectiveness of Missile**
 - Germany created test facilities in order to invent a rocket
 - 1942 Germany tests their first rocket however in 1943 their test facilities get destroyed in an air raid
 - V1 bombs were flying bombs that launched from aircraft or the ground, that carried 900kg of explosives and travelled 300km
 - V2 were missiles that had the same explosive power as V1 but it travelled 6x faster therefore more effective in terms of enemy's inability to defend themselves
 - 1,300 V2's landed in London killing 2,400

Effects of the War:

- The successes and failures of peacemaking

- Territorial changes
- Political repercussions
- Economic, social and demographic impact; changes in the role and status of women
- **Human Cost:**
 - USSR 15,200,000 civilian Deaths
 - Germany 1,067,000-3,000,000 deaths
 - Britain 67,100 civilian deaths
- **Cultural Heritage of Europe:**
 - Bombing ruined architecture of cities
 - Warsaw's centuries-old buildings were destroyed
 - Cities were burned out such as Dresden, Germany. Cologne also was completely wiped out except for the cathedral
 - Florence lost all bridges except for storied bridges
 - Art works were destroyed, some art pieces survived because they were stashed before the forces attacked the areas
 - Aerial bombing created the most destruction in Europe
- **War Crimes:**
 - Allied powers wanted to identify who to accuse from Germany since they were the ones who started the war and conducted it
 - SS were firstly charged with War crimes, Crimes against humanity, carrying/planning an aggressive war
 - Trials extended till 1949 when the Cold War was beginning. The US was carried away from convicting the Nazi officials to gaining support from Germans so they can fight the USSR
 - Herman Goering, Commander of the Luftwaffe, sentenced to death
- **Long-Term Effects:**
 - The Cold War:
 - The US chose not to share nuclear war weapon technology with allied powers which created mistrust and competition with the Soviets
 - Destruction of the war on Soviets influenced Stalin to seek reparations
 - Using the nuclear bombs on Japan made the US militarily dominant in the world which intimidates the Soviets
 - Democracy VS communism
 - U.S focused on reducing the spread of communism, thus maintaining Democracy
 - Marshall Plan influenced democracy in Western Europe thus creating rising tensions between communist Russia
 - Comecon, joint economic system, and cominform, a way of politically coordinating the communist world.
 - Iron Curtain: Churchill states the idea of Western and Eastern Europe being divided
 - EX: East Berlin VS West Berlin
 - Decolonization:
 - 2nd world war contributed to a wave of independences of countries under imperial rule
 - Ex: India broke out of the British empire
 - Weakening the colonial powers meant they could no longer maintain their empires
- **Economic Effect:**
 - Massive destruction of Europe's infrastructure led to the Marshall Plan
 - Marshall Plan 1947:
 - European Recovery Program sponsored by the US.
 - US gave 13 billion to finance the European economy
 - Some may believe that the main goal is to create the EU economy American-style
 - USSR believed this plan would interfere in internal affairs of countries which angered them

- International Monetary Fund (IMF) world bank was created to give loans to recover countries damages
- U.S spent 341 billion; Germany 272 billion
- USSR lost 30% of its national wealth
- WW2 damaged major cities in Europe which limits countries from increasing their economic activity
- After the war, Europe faced some harsh economic difficulties however U.S was fully motivated to help the economy (supporting the UN)
- 1950+ the rate of economic growth increased
- U.S industries benefited from exploiting more markets internationally
 - They also made use of cheap power and improved their technology
- Government intervention in economies increased after the war
- Attempts were made to reduce the level of tariffs between European countries
- War led to progress in chemical and electrical industries
- US was leader in the economy, holding 2/3 of the world's gold and produced 60% of the world's industrial output
- 1952 European economy fully recovered and experienced an economic boom
- 1950-1960 annual rate of growth of goods produced in western Europe increased by 3.9% whereas 1870-1913 was only 2.7%
- Economic changes allowed the countries to transform from a dictatorship to a liberal democracy with a free economy.
- **Political Effects:**
 - Political balance of power in Europe was changed
 - February 1945, Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill met at Yalta to discuss what to do with Germany, how to keep future security of Europe, new borders for Poland
 - Germany was split in 2 states in 1949 (West and East)
 - This allowed the Cold War to progress
 - USSR controlled Eastern Germany (communist)
 - US controlled Western Germany (capitalist)
- **Social Effects:**
 - Countries began to address and eliminate any racial/gender discrimination in their country
 - Many refugees migrated across Europe, US, and Asia
- **Success and Failures of Peacemaking:**
 - The United Nations:
 - Created in 1945, after Yalta meetings, only because Europe could not afford another World War
 - Its formation was different than LON, 50 nations formed the UN charter in 1945 in NY
 - While more effective than the LON, there have still been some of the same problems.
 - The right to veto by permanent members of the Security Council has meant that there has not yet been a solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.
 - It also failed to properly resolve the Congolese Civil War and even the Korean War, while it failed to prevent the wars in Vietnam and Iraq.
 - Moreover, the establishment of the UN failed to prevent the onset of the Cold War between 1945 and 1950
 - It gave a voice to the powerless states:
- **Political Repercussions:**
- **Changes in the Role and Status of Women:**
 - To wage war countries like the U.S needed to remove their prejudices and use women to their advantage
 - Women gained the right to vote in 1944
 - A lot of the jobs were returned to men however the war sparked feminist movements

- 350,000 U.S women worked in the war and eventually admitted in the Labor Unions
- U.S formed Women's Airforce Service Pilots (WASP) flew planes from factories to military bases
- Many women worked to develop the weapons, thousands helped in the Manhattan project
- Women were needed to fulfil large scale economic plan as a result of many men dying in the war
- Black women were not allowed to serve the Navy till 1944, and could only care for Black soldiers
- At the end of the war, women were laid off their jobs so society to "returns to normal"
- 1950's time period where family run by a mother was popular but the women were still out looking for jobs and most were single mothers.
- 1960's time period where women were recognized for their work ethic

WWII Pacific 1942-1945

Causes of the War: Economic, ideological, political, territorial and other causes, Short- and long-term causes

Long-Term Causes:

- **First World War:**
 - Japanese imports increased by 300% during WWI
 - Japan also expanded into German colonies in the Pacific
 - Japan colonized China and used its raw materials under a 21 demands for concession
 - When the war was over, Japan could no longer compete with the west. China used tariff barriers against Japanese cheap goods which also hurt their economy
 - Japan was given mandates in the north equator and took almost half of China from Germany
- **Washington Naval Conference:**
 - 1921 treaty was signed involving the disarmament and restricting the growth of navies.
 - 5 power treaty established a ratio of capital ship tonnage 5:5:3
 - Japan wanted the treaty to be equal but US and Britain refused thus, Japan refused to renew the treaty in 1936
- **Ultra-Nationalism:**
 - Although Japan was a liberal democracy, rich families and the navy and army lead political/economic relations
 - Moving from pre-Meiji Japan to believing in a new doctrine where the army is politically powerful.
 - Ex: During the Great depression, Japan lacked resources and hunger increased. The army suggested to expand the country to the government and they followed through
 - The belief also included Japan is the leader of Asia

Short-Term Causes:

- **Great Depression:**
 - As more countries increased their level of tariffs, Japanese government spent loan-money causing it to have a current account deficit (Deficit Financing)
 - The government spent 2/3 \$\$ on expanding the military
 - Prime Minister Takahashi who disagreed with this policy was assassinated.
- **Japanese Expansionism:**
 - Japanese military committed crimes in China such as:
 - Staged murder of Japanese officer in Mukden, China
 - Staged explosion near Japanese-owned land
 - Installing puppet president Pu Yi
 - China complained, LON did nothing other than condemn Japan. Since Japan invaded Manchukuo, Japan violated the 9 power treaty leading to Japan leaving the LON
 - Amai Doctrine was the inspiration for Japan to preserve 'order' in East Asia
- **War Plans:**
 - North Programme: tested in 1939 where Japan wanted to have land operations against the Soviets. Plan failed.
 - South Programme: Involved the search for resources into indo-china

- WHAT?
- **Pearl Harbor:**
 - By July 1941 Japan occupied all of Indo-China and created war plans for future enemies.
 - Roosevelt orders an embargo on all trade with Japan
 - Since Japan heavily relied on US imports (80% on oil, steel) which meant Japan would experience some fuel shortages thus lose a war with the US
 - Japanese admiral Yamamoto thought “use the army before oil runs out”
 - Yamamoto planned to attack the US in 3 ways
 - 1) Japanese army lands on Wake islands and take over US outposts
 - 2) Japanese army lands on Philippines
 - 3) Attack on Pearl Harbor
 - With torpedoes and dive bombers launched from airplanes they damaged the US fleet by destroying: 200 aircrafts, <2000 dead, 4 battleships and damage 3 others.
 - However, U.S aircraft carriers were located elsewhere which meant the U.S can retaliate across the Pacific.
 - The following morning the U.S declares war on Japan.
- Sino Japanese War and U.S Reaction:

Strategy and Tactics

- **Japanese War Plans**
 - To create a large empire, Japan would have to decolonize the countries from British and German rule
 - Plus, Japanese army and Navy needed to cooperate together to be successful
 - Admiral Yamamoto saw the air force as the most relevant war weapon and needed to perfect it in order to wage war
 - 7th Dec, 1941, operational distance
- **US Strategy: Island Hopping**
 - Pacific war was split into 2 theaters
 - Central Pacific given to Admiral Chester Nimitz
 - South West Pacific given to MacArthur
 - US would select important islands to fight the Japanese forces, usually when they had the numerical advantage
 - Larger Japanese controlled islands were left alone, the US would then control the sea and air around them, cutting off any supply lines
- **Strategic Bombing and commercial warfare:**
 - B-29 Super fortress, US long-range bomber
 - US believed the B-29's can reduce Japan's urban areas using incendiary bombs which start out as fires then explosions
- **Fighting in the Pacific**
 - Pacific Ocean is 160 million square kilometers
 - Which is why the aircraft carrier was a main weapon in the war
 - Battleships needed to get 20km near each other in order to fight
 - Aircraft carriers can fight each other 200km apart
 - Any form of land operations consisted of Amphibious Landing
 - Landing troops are vulnerable
- **Technology and war: Aircraft carriers**
 - Aircrafts increased the combat effectiveness of surface fleets
 - It was difficult for the aircraft to drive off the carrier

Operations:

- **Japanese advance: Philippines, Singapore, Hong Kong:**
 - UK had soldiers in Singapore defending the peninsula (already an advantage)

- But, Japan had more soldiers and stronger air-craft artillery than the British
- Japan fights the British defense and pushes them back, cutting off their water supply.
- British army now had to defend the city with 1million+ people without water. Eventually the Brits surrender 80,000+ troops to Japan
- Dec, 8 Japan attacked British colony, Hong Kong and captured many more colonies (Burma, Guam, Tarawa)
- Dutch surrender and Japan captures East Indies (very important in terms of resources)
- Japan needed to also capture Philippines in order to sail across China sea and reach the East
- Japan lands in Philippines (8 Dec, 1941) destroying majority of U.S aircrafts, persisted with island hopping and eventually crowded all U.S troops on one island
- U.S surrenders 6 May 1942
- **Guadalcanal: Aug 1942-Feb1943**
 - Island already conquered by the Japanese, the U.S tried to gain it back since it played an important role in providing air base operations in the Central Pacific theatre
 - Major turning point in the war since the Japanese were defeated in land, air, and sea
 - U.S General Nimitz was in charge and sent troops to land on the island, Battleships, and many aircraft carriers
 - U.S fatalities: 2,000 Japan: 20,000
 - Following this battle, U.S navies and air force captured surrounding islands (New Guinea, Solomon Island)
 - Air force played a huge role to the allied victories, ended up using multiple airstrips to forward through the surrounding Islands.
- **Gilbert and Caroline Islands:**
 - U.S led campaign to capture islands Gilbert and Caroline Nov 1943 by assaulting the Island Tarawa with 18,000 troops
 - Japanese fought back hard and Marine Corps suffered 3,000 casualties, 1,000 dead
 - Japanese lost 4,000 while defending it
 - Capturing this Island would help the U.S to recapture Philippines and attack Japanese home Islands
- **The Marshall and Marianas Islands:**
 - U.S General Nimitz captured Marshall Islands (Eniwetok, Kwajalein)
 - U.S moved to the south towards Biak (very close to Philippines) this gave U.S full control over Marshall Islands
 - U.S struggled with the Marianas Islands having 14,000 casualties. U.S progressed and Japan lost 2/3 of their Aircrafts and one fleet carrier. 5,000 Japanese defense soldiers survived but committed suicide resulting in Japan losing 30,000 soldiers.
- **Technology: Amphibious and landing aircraft:**
 - Very dangerous for attacking forces since they were exposed to the defense of their enemy on shore
 - Highly used tactic in the Pacific
 - Landing crafts were created so that the soldiers can emerge from it when safe.
 - Carried 25-200 men
 - Most effective was the Higgins Boat: 11m long, carried 36 soldiers, traveled at 22kmh
 - US DUKW/Alligator was also designed to travel from the water to the beach and towards the defenses
 - DD tanks, tanks that could move from the shore into the land. But were easily damaged by high seas
- **The Philippines:**
 - Japan defended it with 250,000 troops whereas U.S had 15,000
 - October, U.S forces fought for a month resulting in 15,000 casualties; Japan 70,000
 - Feb 1945, U.S captured Manila, the capital
 - Philippines was strategic location for the Japanese since it gave them a safe supply line to East Indies
 - Philippines was also strategic for the U.S since it acts as an operating base

- **Burma:**
 - Allied attempt to retake Burma by invading Burma through China also known as Burma Road (Nov. 1942 & Feb 1943)
 - March, Japanese offense invaded India with 85,000+ soldiers, they surrendered after three months of intense fighting
 - Late 1944, General Stilwell would take the allied troops and liberate Mandalay and Rangoon
- **Iwo Jima and Okinawa:**
 - U.S attempt to capturing strategic islands.
 - Both attacks demonstrated the stubbornness of the Japanese in terms of consistently defending their territory
 - Resulted in many casualties on both ends
 - Deadliest battles in the Pacific
 - Japan had 22,000 soldiers on Iwo Jima, 216 captured the rest were killed
 - Iwo Jima would provide the U.S with a recovery base for their soldiers
 - Japanese defended it intensely with concrete walls surrounding their deep trenches
 - U.S captured the island within 4 days but suffered 25,000 casualties, 6,800 dead
 - Japan had 22,000 soldiers on Iwo Jima, 216 captured the rest were killed
 - Moving on to Okinawa, heavily defended by 70,000 troops dug in and attacked by 180,000+ allied troops
 - Japanese used airborne suicide bombings against the invasion force
 - Kamikaze “Divine wind” attacks sank 30+ ships of the invading force
 - 110,000 Japanese soldiers died defending Okinawa
 - This battle is significant for the U.S because it showed them what to expect for future attacks
 - More suicide bombings
 - More suicidal defenses
 - Larger casualties
 - Overall: this battle made the U.S think about the possibility of using Atomic weapons
- **The War at Sea:**
 - Coral Sea:
 - U.S decoded that the Japanese were moving to attack southern New Guinea. U.S general Nimitz used aircraft carriers to intercept the invasion. This battle became the first Naval battle which both sides don’t see each other
 - By the end of the Battle of the Coral Sea, the 2 major U.S carriers were lost and destroyed
 - The Japanese lost 90 aircrafts; U.S 70
 - The battle was a draw but prevented the Japanese invasion of New Guinea
 - Battle of Midway:
 - Through the Magic Programme, U.S decoded that Japan was preparing for another offensive at Midway Islands
 - Japanese forces believed the U.S troops were still in Hawaii, General Nimitz directed 3 carriers to north east of Midway for defense
 - Nimitz also lead squadrons to pick out the locations of the Japanese in which they found 4 Japanese carriers on their way to destroy U. S’s Pacific fleet
 - Within 5 minutes, U.S squadrons burned the 4 Japanese carriers
 - Became a turning point since the destruction of the carriers was too much for Japan
 - Leyte Gulf:
 - Japanese fleet launched an attack on the naval force supporting the U.S landings in Philippine
 - Japanese battle group outgunned the U.S. and fought till the U.S withdrew
- **Technology: Magic, cryptology, and code talkers:**
 - Magic: Information decoded from Japanese diplomatic communications
 - 1940, U.S Intelligence code name was Magic while Japan was named JN-25

- Decoding and cryptology helped U.S identify the locations of future invasions from Japan
 - Ex: Midway
- U.S used Navajo language (had no symbols, unwritten) and trained 400 ‘talkers’ to learn how to decode
- Navajo talkers took 20 seconds to decipher messages whereas machines took 30 minutes
- Japanese never broke the Navajo code
- Navajo talkers served with the Marines in the Pacific and assigned to each division and highly significant in all the major operations
- **Air war:**
 - Manhattan Project:
 - Okinawa cost the U.S 65,000 casualties
 - Based on this, projection of invading Japan would need 250,000 US soldiers.
 - Other alternative was strategic bombing of Urban Areas in Japan.
 - Last alternative: Nuclear bombs. President Truman employed over 125,000 people for the nuclear program. From clerks, miners, to scientists.
 - Success full nuclear bomb test 1945 Summer in New Mexico desert.
 - Seventy scientists begged Truman to give Japan a chance to surrender before using it. Truman ignores and decides to use the weapon like anything else, unexpected without warning and to maximum efficiency.
 - Targeting committee recommended industrial areas but avoided the big cities of Tokyo and Kyoto because they were the main areas of government, which would be needed to stay intact for surrendering.
 - August, B-29 bomber drops first bomb (Little Boy) on Hiroshima. Bomb explodes ~580 metered above the city, Killing 80,000 instantly and 50,000 due to injuries.
 - 3 days after, 9 August, another bomb (Fat Man) dropped on Nagasaki. 30,000 did instantly, 20,000 due to injuries.
 - Emperor (Hirohito) surrenders 2 Sept 1945. Units in different islands gradually surrender from Sept-Oct 1945.
- **Technology: Nuclear Weapons**
 - October 1939 Albert Einstein alerts the US president (Roosevelt) the possibility of Germans using nuclear weapons
 - Nuclear fission was first successful in Germany in 1938
 - US gave Army Corps of Engineers the task to create the nuclear bomb
 - All physicists were required to keep all information secret. However, Russian spy/physicist (Hans Fuchs)
 - University of Berkley, Columbia, and Chicago conducted the research
 - Two projects were created
 - 1) Contained Uranium 235- detonates by firing a radioactive at the bomb
 - 2) Plutonium- TNT on the material around the bomb detonated it

Effects AND WE DONE

- **Democratization of Japan and US occupation:**
 - U.S defeated Japan thus established goals of it becoming a liberal democracy
 - The U.S focused mainly on:
 - Punishment of war criminals (Unbroken </3)
 - Disbanding the military and disarmament
 - Emperor had to denounce his divinity
 - U.S was allowed to have military bases in Okinawa and Japan
 - 1945-50 U.S gave aid to Japan
 - 1952, U.S occupation of Japan ended however Japan was still required to remain demilitarized with a liberal democratic system and a free market economy.

- **Cold War**
 - When the war ended, allied powers shared the Japanese imperial holdings in hopes of giving rehabilitation and political direction
 - USSR took north half of Korea, Sakhalin and Kurile Islands
 - USSR invades Mongolia 7, August 1945, after the atomic bomb was dropped
 - Stalin felt that the atomic bomb was the U.S attempt to keep them out the conflict
 - After the U.S dropped the atomic bombs, it no longer needed the help of it allies
 - Britain and France were too busy and not interested in occupying Japan except for USSR
 - U.S occupation of Japan gave the U.S a military base and UN
- **Imperialism and Decolonization**

Possible Paper 2 Questions:

Causes:

- To what extent did militarism and nationalism cause the First World War?
 - Thesis: Militarism and Nationalism played an important role in the rise of economic competition between nations however Alliance systems and War plans initiated the political and social causes of the war.
- In what ways did the causes of the Second World War differ from the causes of the First World War?
 - Thesis: Economic competition and Expansion played a major role in the causes of the Second World War however the causes of the First World War lean towards rising political tensions and nationalism.
- Assess the importance of nationalism and selfish ambition as causes of twentieth century wars. Reference must be made to at least **two** wars.

Operations:

- To what extent did technological developments ensure victory in 20th-century wars?
- In what ways, and to what extent, was the Second World War “total war”?
- How and why did technological developments play an important part in twentieth century wars?
- Evaluate the allied strategy in the Pacific theatre of the Second World War:
 - Thesis: The allied operations in the Pacific theatre were successful in their use of Island Hopping, Technology and Aircraft.
- Evaluate the importance of naval warfare in twentieth century wars. Specific examples must be given from at least two wars.

Effects/Results:

- How valid is the claim that treaties are not necessary to end wars? Support your answer with evidence from at least **two** regions.
- In what ways and for what reasons did foreign intervention play an important role in two civil war, each chosen from a different region?
- Evaluate the successes and failures of one twentieth century treaty in addressing the causes of conflict, and restoring peace and normality.
- War causes more suffering to women than to men.” “War liberates women.” Using evidence from at least **two** wars explain which statement you consider is more appropriate.
- Analyze the results of two wars, each chosen from a different region.
- In what ways have wars a) causes suffering and hardship to women and b) helped promote women’s equality? Specific evidence must be given from at least two regions.
- **Compare and Contrast the significance of the factors below in determining the outcome of the Second World War in Europe and the Pacific:**
 - Strategy
 - Industrial Production
 - Technology