

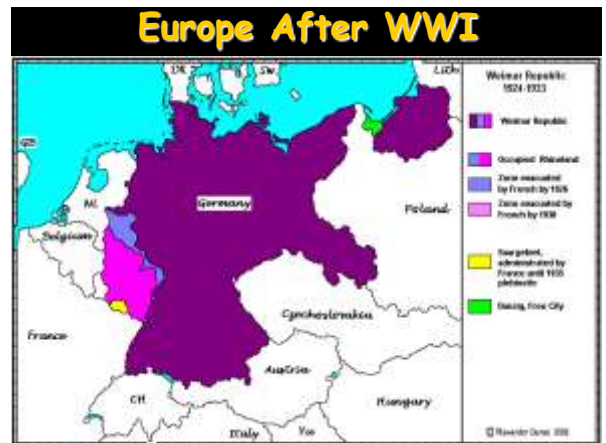
Europe and Asia in the 1920s



Problems in Europe After WWI

Great Depression

- Economic** = people were jobless
- Political** = weak governments could not solve problems in their countries. Fear of Jews and Communists
- Social** = times of unrest people look for a leader.





TOTALITARIAN DICTATORS

- Power of government rests in one man.
- TOTAL POWER**
- No freedoms** in this society.....
- Usually racist and discriminatory towards certain groups.....
- Often have large militaries and must expand and conquer to gain approval from their people.

TOTALITARIAN DICTATORS

dictators

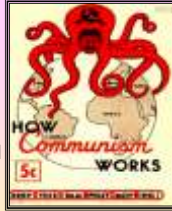
- Benito Mussolini
- 1922/Italy---**Facism**
- Believe, Obey and Fight
- Revive the Roman Empire

•**FACISM:** BASED ON A SYMBOL OF AUTHORITY IN THE OLD ROMAN EMPIRE.....”a philosophy or system of government that advocates or exercises a dictatorship, state control of industry, racial superiority, supremacy of the leader, limits civil rights, together with an ideology of belligerent nationalism, militarism and expansion.....”

TOTALITARIAN DICTATORS



- Joseph Stalin
- 1921/Soviet Union
Communism
- Spread Communism throughout the world



• Stalin maneuvered himself into becoming the leader of the Soviet Union.

• **The Russian Revolution** was led by the people to overthrow a monarch but when the new ruling class took over, there were no protections of people's rights..... **"NO BILL OF RIGHTS"**

• **Communism and fascism** are similar in their ideologies

TOTALITARIAN DICTATORS



• Took the form of a god and ruled Japan from 1926 to 1989.

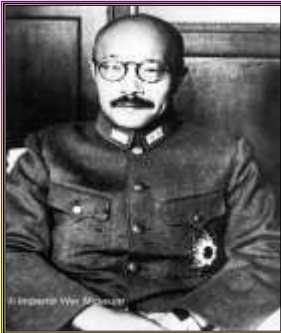
• Japan's **Manifest Destiny** was to expand into China and the rest of Asia.

• **Empire of the Sun**



Emperor Horhito

TOTALITARIAN DICTATORS



- 1931/Japan, expansionist and military leader
- Would threaten our island possessions and U.S. trade policy into China, **Open Door Policy.**
- Planned the Pearl Harbor attack

Hideki Tojo

TOTALITARIAN DICTATORS



• Adolph Hitler, fought in WWI and hated the Treaty of Versailles

• 1920s, became involved with the NAZI party which wanted to restore German pride.

• Became **dictator** of Germany in 1933.

- Create a new empire, **"Third Reich"**
- Revenge towards the **Treaty of Versailles**
 - Rearm Germany
 - Take back land lost from WWI

Washington Naval Conference [1921-1922]



U. S.	Britain	Japan	France	Italy
5	5	3	1.67	1.67

Washington Naval Conference

Four-Power Pact (December 13, 1921).

➤ Britain, France, Japan and the United States agreed to **submit disputes** among themselves over Pacific issues to a conference for resolution.

➤ Pledged mutual respect for the possessions and mandates of other signatories (participants) in the Pacific.

Five-Power Naval Limitation Treaty (February 6, 1922).

➤ The leading naval powers, Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States pledged adherence to limitations on the tonnage of capital ships and accepted a moratorium on new naval construction. **5-3-1 ration**

➤ Britain could only have 1 ship for every 3 ships in Japan, and Japan could only have 3 ships for every 5 ships in the U.S. Britain, U.S. and Japan agreed to dismantle some existing vessels to meet the ratio.

Washington Conference

Five-Power Naval Limitation Treaty (February 6, 1922).

➤ Agreed on a series of rules for the use of submarines in future warfare and also outlawed the use of poisonous gases as a military weapon.

Nine-Power Treaty (February 6, 1922).

➤ Big Four, plus Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal and China endorsed the **Open Door Policy** and pledged mutual respect for Chinese territorial integrity and independence.

In the following months, the U.S. Senate ratified all of the treaties from the Washington Conference.

Kellogg Briand Pact

The Kellogg-Briand Pact provided for outlawing war as an "an instrument of national policy," and was further notable for the following:

- ❖ The pact was signed in August 1928 by 15 nations.
- ❖ In the following months, more than 60 countries joined in this renunciation of war.
- ❖ The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee studied the matter and issued a report that maintained that the pact did not impair the nation's ability to act to protect the **Monroe Doctrine**. US Senate ratified this treaty.

Kellogg Briand Pact

Afghanistan	Finland	Peru
Albania	Guatemala	Portugal
Austria	Hungary	Rumania
Bulgaria	Iceland	Russia
China	Latvia	Kingdom of the Serbs
Cuba	Liberia	Croats and Slovenes
Denmark	Lithuania	Siam
Dominican Republic	Netherlands	Spain
Egypt	Nicaragua	Sweden
Estonia	Norway	Turkey
Ethiopia	Panama	

Additional countries which join by July 24, 1929. Persia, July 2, 1929; Greece, August 3, 1929; Honduras, August 6, 1929; Chile, August 12, 1929; Luxemburg August 14, 1929; Danzig, September 11, 1929; Costa Rica, October 1, 1929; Venezuela, October 24, 1929.

Collective Security

Kellogg-Briand Pact: 1928



- 15 nations committed to outlawing aggression and war for settling disputes.
- Problem → no way of enforcement.

Kellogg Briand Pact

The Kellogg-Briand Pact provided for outlawing war as an “an instrument of national policy,” and was further notable for the following:

Major problems with this treaty

1. No enforcement mechanism was provided for changing the behavior of warring signatories.
2. The agreement was interpreted by most of the signatories to permit “defensive” war.
3. No expiration date was provided.
4. No provision existed for amending the agreement was included.

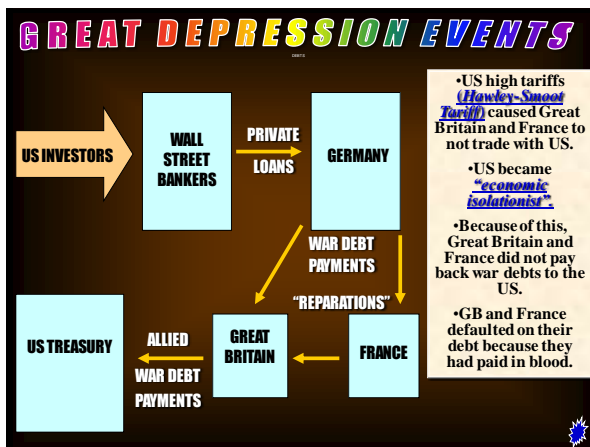
Kellogg Briand Pact

- In the 1930's, the idealism of **"ending all war"** would be shattered when the Japanese, Italy, Germany and Soviet Union began WWII.
- **Idealism**, is what it is: **"ideas"**. Some can work and others can't.
- In a **realistic world**, countries realized that they needed to protect themselves from aggressor nations.
- It is still this way today but we have the United Nations to promote world peace and **"contain"** aggressor nations.

Dawes and Young Plan

Dawes Plan

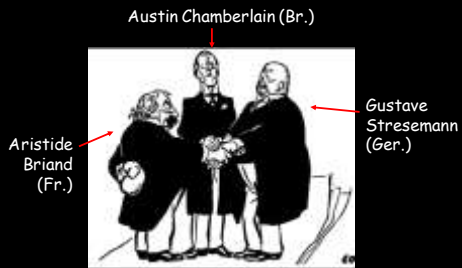
- Presented in 1924 by the committee headed by Charles G. Dawes to the Reparations Commission of the Allied nations. It was accepted the same year by Germany and the Allied Nations.
- The Dawes Committee was entrusted with finding a solution for the collection of the German **reparations** debt, set at almost \$54 billion.
- Germany had been lagging in payment of this obligation and the Dawes Plan provided a repayment schedule over 4 years to the Allies. The Germans would continue to lag behind in payments.



Young Plan

- Program for settlement of German **reparations** debts after WW I.
- After the **Dawes Plan** was put into operation (1924), it became apparent that Germany could not meet the huge annual payments, especially over an indefinite period of time.
- **The Young Plan**: which set the total reparations at \$26,350,000,000 to be paid over a period of 58 1/2 years : was thus adopted by the Allied Powers in 1930 to supersede the Dawes Plan.
- Germany felt the full impact of economic depression and a moratorium was called for the fiscal year 1931–32.
- When Adolf **Hitler** took over Germany, he defaulted on the unpaid reparations debt.
- After Germany's defeat in World War II, an international conference decided (1953) that Germany would pay the remaining debt only after the country was reunified.
- West Germany paid off the principal by 1980; then in 1995, after reunification, the new German government announced it would resume payments of the interest.

Locarno Pact: 1925



- Guaranteed the common boundaries of Belgium, France, and Germany as specified in the Treaty of Versailles of 1919.
- Germany signed treaties with Poland and Czechoslovakia, agreeing to change the eastern borders of Germany by arbitration only.