

DATE 2023

Jan. 15

Chapter 20 (611-617)

• Workers in industrial age

→ Artisans + craftspeople largest pop. in cities, greater than factory workers → support the effort against industrialization

↳ As artisans ^{lose health} lose ability, they work in ~~best~~ shops → lots such shops produce at much lower rates

① Working class → 12-16 hour work days, 6 days/week, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour lunch

↳ No minimum wage ② Mills dirty, unhealthy, and hot ^{rodamp}

③ Coal mines have cave-ins, explosions, and gas, no taller than 4'

④ Children under 18 made up 21% of total workforce

⑤ Boys in pottery works carried 30-50 mold ~ 7 mi → consumption, asthma, "acute inflammation"

• In 1833 children were removed from the factories by the Factory Act, replaced by women → 50% textile workforce

↳ Half man's pay

• Most female workers were single → only 20% of Britain's female factory workers, 10% in France

↳ Domestic industry became more popular w/ factory acts

• Beating is considered best to discipline children

• Workhouses established for the poor → like prison for poor

* While economic opportunity improved, the lifestyle situation worsened for the working class → All classes became more distant

• Trade Unions established for the gain of specific trades
↳ protected positions & benefits from employers → strikes became common

① Grand National Trades Union formed, Feb 1834 → coordinate general strikes for 8 hr work day

↳ Collapsed → individual trade unions re-established

↳ Amalgamated Society of Engineers, 1850

• Luddites, 1812 attacked machines which threatened their livelihoods

• Chartism → political democracy → universal male suffrage

↳ Women joined movement in favor of husbands

① Millions of signatures from chartists on petition to Parliament in 1839 & 1842 → "Peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must"

↳ Parliament was not ready for democracy, "fatal to all purposes of gov."

• Reformers & gov. → against cruelties of factory life, especially for children

① Limited labor of children between 9-16 to 12 hr/day → ^{No} 9yo employees

↳ Factory inspectors hired to fine ^{for} broken laws

① Elementary education for children 9-13, 2hr/day

↳ 10 Hours Act for children in 1847, also for women

* Child labor: Textile mills → dipped in water to keep awake

↳ Sometimes tap/strap, blow/box, beatings → so bad, cannot sit

* Child labor: Mines → hard labor moving coal, 9-12 hr/day, sometimes nothing to eat → over-burdened → hot as oven, beatings, many girls do same work as men. → Max 15s/day for men, must buy own tools + candles

Chapter 21 (620-634)

DATE Jan 22

2024

Conservative Order 1815-1830

- ↳ Peace Treaty after Napoleonic Wars, sept. 1814
- ▷ Poland established ▷ Prussia, Austria + Russia expand
- ▷ France gets smaller, occupied 5 yr.
- ▷ Germanic Confederation replace Napoleonic confed.

Conservatism

↳ (de Maistre)

- ↳ Against revolution
- ↳ Absolute monarchy
- ↳ Obedience to political authority
- ↳ Organized religion
- ↳ Against representative gov
- ↳ Tradition = order
- Supported by European tradition + rulers

Intervention: The Quadruple Alliance could invade any rebelling state to reinstitute a hereditary monarch

↳ England disagreed → Collapse of "Concert of Europe"

634-

Reform Act of 1832 (Whigs take control in Britain)

Disenfranchised 56 rotten boroughs

Enfranchised 42+ towns & cities

- ↳ Industrialists have new voice in government
- Property qual. → 1/30 people represented in Parli.
- ↳ Primarily for upper-middle class benefit

* Aristocratic landowners → primary force for removing worst abuses in mines & factories

* Poor Law, 1834

↳ Life is harder for poor → more should get jobs

* Repeal of Corn Laws

↳ Lowered bread prices → led to freer markets

* Revolution in Germany:

↳ Rulers promised constitutions, free press, juries, and more

↳ Universal male suffrage was allowed

↳ Constitution for new united Germany

□ Failed

* Austrian Revolutions

↳ Metternich dismissed

↳ Hungary independence in foreign policy & budget

↳ Czechs want independence → crushed

↳ Hungarian revolution crushed by Prussians, 1849

* Many rebellions failed because they didn't allow less ^{politically} powerful groups representation

Chapter 22 653-665

DATE

★ Napoleon III of France

- Elected by France
- Became president for 10 more years
- Became emperor of France
- Charge of war, police, & civil service
- Grew economy → Finished rails, canals, roads
- Supported the working class, medicine, trade unions
- Rebuilt Paris: wider, waterways, gaslights
- Liberalized political process
- Greater freedom of political opponents
- Legislative Corps has more power
- Failed war in Prussia: strong disapproval
- Tried to take control in Mexico → His hand picked emperor was killed when the army was taken
- ★ Wanted to expand France in Europe: After Crimean War, and the withdraw of the Ottomans, Austria & Prussia took land in the Balkans
- Serbia & Greece escaped Ottoman control
- Austrians, Russians, British & France wanted control of the Dardanelles Straights

Ottomans, British & French declare war on Russia

↳ Ottomans: Russians in territory

↳ Brits: Want naval domination & subdued Russians

↳ French: ^{→ Christian defense} ^{→ COV} Insulted by Russia taking control, don't want Russians to have power

□ Russians lose → give up Bessarabia, Moldavia, and Wallachia → Most death from disease

□ Destroyed Concert of Europe

→ Stagnation of conflict for 20 years

* Italian Unification

→ Count Camillo di Cavour comes to ^(Piedmont) power

↳ Supports growing economy → funds army

↳ Calls on France for joint operation

against Austria for Italian territory

↳ France makes peace with Austria just 4 months after the war began

□ It looked like the war would take long

↳ Prussia mobilized for Austria

↳ Italian-Austrian states over taken by nationalists → join Piedmont

→ Giuseppe Garibaldi

→ 1000 strong army vs Sicily

□ Wins, takes Naples & 2 Sicilies

→ Italian Kingdom Formed → King Victor Emmanuel II

→ Prussian support added Venetia & Rome to Kingdom

★ Unification of Germany

→ Zollverein → unified German customs, unified member states

↳ Parliament granted legislative & taxation powers

↳ King William I wanted to double army from William IV & add compulsory military service

Otto von Bismark appointed prime minister

↳ Extremely determined → believes only personal beliefs

↳ Well educated in European foreign affairs

↳ Avoided war → preferred advantages when in battle

↳ Strongest Realpolitik → ignored parliament → army

↳ War in Denmark for Schleswig & Holstein (+ Austria) 1864

↳ Desired Austrian isolation → Prussian domination of Germany

★ Austro-Prussian War: Prussian & French neutrality &

Italy → Prussia defeated → Excluded from German affairs

~~1866~~ 1865

DATE

- North German confederation
- Support of pop. due to success
- Use of Nationalism against liberalism
- ★ Franco-Prussian War 1870-1871
- France worried about Prussia's power → Looking for opportunities to attack Prussia
- Stronger & better Prussian armies + alliance against France
- French empire collapse
- Prussian victory → 56% France, occupation, Alsace, Lorraine
- South & North Germany unite, Hall of Mirrors 1871
- Liberals & Nationalists rejoice the same
- Military success → authoritarian + militarist values over liberalism in New Germany

Chapter 22 (665-675)

★ Austrian Dual Monarchy → separate government

- 1848 → Freed Serfs, no compulsory labor
- 1867 Ausgleich, Dual monarchy, Austria & Hungary
- smaller nationalities not represented → contention

★ Imperial Russia

- Russia is falling behind Western World
- Serfdom is what is holding them back
- 1861: Serfdom abolished
- Available land absolutely terrible
- Most repay gov. for land
- Local councils provide self-gov. (Zemstvos)
- Radicalists want more rapid change
- Populism: self-governing councils at village level

★ Great Britain

- Reforms of 1832 stabilized country
- Representation of middle class
- Continuous economic growth
- Nationalism pulls country together
- Reform of 1867 → Male suffrage increased
- Only after many demonstrations

- Suffrage forced the 2 groups to be much more competitive, and disciplined/organized
- William Gladstone, deeply sympathetic of the poor, enacted reforms to open civil service offices, and in the Education Act 1870, all children were educated

★ The U.S.

- South entirely dependent on slaves for economy
 - ↳ Clashes of opinion → civil war
 - Polarization between North & South
- War begins April, 1861
- Confederates worn down
- Emancipation Proclamation → forever freed slaves
- Confederates surrender

★ Canadian Nation

- Passed to England's hands, 1763
- Canadians wanted autonomy
 - ↳ Parliament declares Canada a Dominion, 1867
 - Canada gets its own Parliament

★ Industrialization & Marxism

- 1850-1870: mechanization of textiles in Europe
(Britain first)

- 1850-70, railroads increase 4x
 - ↳ Growth of iron & coal industries
- All industries turn to steam engine ~1850
- Sea-trade tariffs reduced or removed
- joint-stock investments promote capital-heavy investments (railways, industries)
- Before 1870, labor wages determined by market
 - Labor unions largely ineffective

* Marxism

- The Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx + Friedrich Engels
- Marx: Ph.D. philosophy, no job at university → atheist
- Engels: Worked in British factories, knew about terrible workers' wages
- Marx knew revolution could restructure society because of the French, believed that history evolves through conflict, determined by material forces
- The most powerful class ultimately controlled gov. & society
- Bourgeoisie would be overthrown, and classes would disappear; gov. too, as it support any particular class, as was its only purpose beforehand

- There would then be no class struggles, society would more quickly advance
- Communists, part of the working class, were most advanced & determined; they understood the potential of their own gov. & knew their place
- Communism ignored in Europe, Socialism was much more popular

Chapter 22 675-683

* Realism

After Romanticism, artists wanted to more accurately depict the world

* Sciences → People became more interested in how the world works, especially application of knowledge → Theories of evolution, understanding of germ theory, sanitization, improvements in medical practices → use of anesthesia to keep patients from interfering; gives surgeons more time to operate; sanitization of medical instruments

* Medical missions

↳ Schools of doctoring founded in Europe & America

↳ Women not admitted

↳ Separate women's schools founded

↳ Women not allowed to join medical association until early 1900's

* Realism → more secularization & materialism → Questions about what influences thoughts, what God is, etc.

Chapter 23 [686-702]

DATE 2024

Feb 7

* New Products

↳ Use Steel over Iron

↳ Manufacture of sodas, dyes, fertilizers and film

↳ Electricity → 1881 Briton has public power

□ Light bulb □ Telephone □ Radio □ Transportation

□ Machines & Conveyor belts □ More Industrialization

↳ Internal combustion engine

□ Late 1800s, naval fleets switch to oil from coal

□ Automobile □ Aeroplane (1903)

* Rising Pop. → ↑ GDP (2x or 3x)

↳ Mass consumption

* Markets → Tariffs & Cartels

↳ Cartels control prices, production, & quotas

↳ Assembly lines ↳ Cranes in factories

* Depression 1873-1895

↳ Reduced profits overall

* German Industrial Leadership (n. 1870)

↳ Leader in chemicals, electrical equipment, and more (dyes)

↳ Later industrialization → newer machines

↳ Technical Schools & Education

Chapter 23 [702-712]

* Social Structure → growing upper-class, most people poor

- Wealth transferring to industrialists
- Marrying & becoming industrialists

} aristocrats

Middle class: Industrialists, tycoons, engineers, managers

Upper Middle: law, med., chemists, architects

Just below: Bank tellers, operators, sales clerks

~~Middle Middle~~

Lower class: 80% of Euro pop., farmers, sharecroppers

- Less in Brit. & Germany; 10%, 25%
- Now paid more & given more leisure

* Woman Question

- Women still inferior in econ. & political
- Seek to be the "ideal" woman
- * Marriage: Best option for women: honor, econ. livelihood
- Contraceptives on the rise, family planning clinics established
- Mid-class family: men work, women care, servants hired, women free to leisure: have recreation
- Development of children receives emphasis, children protected by mother, games made, boys sent to activities to make them strong & smart: Boy Scouts.

DATE

- Women ideally look idle, ornamental → women must all work hard → costs women to hide working life
- ↳ Working class: women able to spend less time working, espec. in Britain → focused on family life
- Children seen as children → less work
- Public schooling & lower infant mortality rates
- Fathers & mothers have time to care for children
- ★ Education: Attending secondary school or higher (univ)
- ↳ Elementary: 1870 public schools estab., seen as key to greater society with better morals & discipline
- ↳ Demand for skilled labor → industrialization
- ↳ Spread of nationalism & single state language
- ↳ Education for women & education to make women teachers (men thought it women's place to teach children)
- ↳ Increase in literacy → more newspapers

★ Leisure:

- ↳ Dance halls

Chapter 23 (712-717)

DATE 2024

Feb. 14

* National State

Western Europe: Political democracy Britain:

- 1871: 2 party parliament • Democracy more important ^{1867 & 84}
- Men of many sorts allowed right to vote ¹⁸⁸⁴
- Irish insist on home rule → not independent ¹⁸⁷⁹
- Terrorist revolts in Ireland

Third Republic of France:

- 2nd Repub. destroyed by Prussians, forced to create universal male suffrage ¹⁸⁷⁰
- Parties for republicans & monarchists ¹⁸⁷¹
- Republicans create Commune
- Civil battles, women join fight • Commune defeat ¹⁸⁷⁵
- Monarchists allow compromise gov. temporarily
- Republican controlled

* Temp. gov. lasts 65 years

- Creation of Chamber of Deputies → head of gov. ^{1880s}
- Gen. Georges Boulanger inspires coup d'état
- Flees

Spain:

- Constitution from K. Alfonso XII ¹⁸⁷⁵
- Loss in American wars → unrest ¹⁸⁹⁸
- Radical groups on the rise
- Military represses radicalists ¹⁹⁰⁹

Italy:

- Creation of state: people still attached to kings 1870
- Poverty in South • Industrial in North
- Limited suffrage: 2.5% of pop. → then 10% 1882
- Corruption in gov. → inefficiency in law
- Central & Eastern: Persistence of old order

Otto von Bismarck: ^{chancellor} till 1890 Germany:

- Strong divisions in people • Independent kings
- Poor universal male ^{suffrage} representation (Reichstag)
- Chancellor responsible ~~to~~ to emperor
- Military independent from Reichstag → Junkers dominate officer ship • Common law
- Attack of Cath. Church → Kulturkampf
- Attack of Socialists → censorship, ban
- Welfare to keep pop. from Socialists 1883-89
- ↳ Respected middle class → mil. officers

Austria-Hungary:

- Austria in charge of ministry → Emp. Francis Joseph ignored constitution → chose ministers personally
- 1/3 pop. German → ruled entire state • Edward v. Taaffe 1893
- Forms groups of Czechs, Poles, & Germans to waylay revolt → removed: against Austrian-speaking policy

• Loyalty to Emperor, Cath. Church, & imperial bureaucracy

* Hungary:

- Parliament ruled by Magyars
- Magyar lang. used in school, gov., & military

Russia:

- No concession to liberals or democrats (1881-1894)
- Alexander III: anti-reform, powerful secret police
- Radicals persecuted • Zemstvos restricted
- Russification → only Russian in schools 1894-1917
- Nicholas II pursued then left father's pursuit for industrialization

Bismarck & Welfare:

Reichstag Address:

- Welfare for workers who cannot work
- Welfare for workers who lose their jobs or fall ill & fall into poverty
- Many people in Berlin alone were starving or committing suicide because of poverty
- Before Bismarck's welfare programs, the poor were joining the socialists, who were giving them empty promises
- Welfare meant to ensure security of state & working class

Chapter 25 (757-772)

DATE 2024

Mar 4

World War I

Nationalism:

- Rivalries over colonies & commerce
- Two general alliances: 1. GR, IT, AU 2. FR, BR, RU
 - ↳ Alliances became very important to gov.s
- Each state was motivated by its own success
- Many thought war was inevitable → complete goals
 - ↳ Would bring opportunities to increase power

Internal issues:

- Minorities desire independence
- Socialists start violent strikes
 - ↳ Leaders want to suppress → start foreign war?

Militarism:

- Large standing armies: 250,000 - 900,000
- Military leaders gain power → inflexible

War, 1914:

* General distrust & fear

- Struggle between Austria & Russia for Balkans
 - ↳ Serbia wants to create large state, used as battleground

Ferdinand Assass.: "Black Hand" terrorist group (Serbia)

- Austria seizes opportunity to attack
 - ↳ Germans give support → Do they want world war?

Austrians declare war + Russians support Serbia

Russians mobilize full army + Germans declare war

Germans deploy against France

↳ Brits deploy against Germany

◦ Germans passing through Belgium = violation of contract
↳ Brits want to maintain world power

All major European powers at War, Aug 4

The War: Illusions & Stalemate:

- Masking of domestic differences for national interest

- Belief that war would end in a few weeks

- Support of war as cause to unify nation

- Germans attack France + stalemate

- Russians attack Germany + defeated

- Austria attacked by Russia

- Italy attacks Germany & Austria

- Germany & Austria push Russians back into Russia & eliminate Serbia from war

1916-17: Great Slaughter

- Extensive trenches on eastern French border

- Often, one side would order artillery fire, and send men with bayonets to advance their side's holdings + scarcely worked

Trench Life:

- Our thoughts were very confused & panicked
- Men were injured & dying all around
- Decomposing flesh all around & hordes of rats
- Fear of attack & boredom of monotony
- Muddy, lice-infected, & diseased
- Carried on for so long that both sides made "quality of life" agreements
- 1 week in trenches, 1 in reserve, 2 in rest camps
- Endured because of belief in duty
 - ↳ Comradery built great bonds

Widening Horizons:

- Both sides sought more allies for upper hand
- * Germany = Central → Ottomans, Bulgaria join
- Italy joins allies → yields control → incompetent
- * Britain inspires middle east to force themselves from Ottomans • Brits attack in Africa
- Africans brought to Europe to fight for cause
- Africans drafted as laborers, died from disease
 - ↳ Became socially/politically aware → advocate equality → want to be recognized → citizens?
 - Anti-colonial movements

- Japan joins allies (FR, BR, IT, RU) to take ^{German} Colonies
- Germans attack passenger ship with 100 Americans
- ↳ Americans join allies, Apr. 1917

◦ Good for allied morale → Italians defeated, ^{Russians} withdrew
New Warfare:

- 1915, airplanes appear on battlefront
 - ↳ Recon., then ground attack → air warfare
- Zeppelins used → ineffective but scary
- 1916, tanks → effective with Brit. Mark V, 1918
 - ↳ Too late to have heavy impact on war outcome

Reality:

- Disease & dangers were everywhere, gas killed many very painfully, and all questioned the cause
- Some killed themselves because of the horrors
- No one really wanted to know the horrors of war

Ch 27 (827-843)

DATE 2024

Mar/20

- WWII 20 years after WWI
 - ↳ All pacts & treaties disregarded
- * Hitler → Need for "Lebensraum" for Aryans
 - ↳ Belief that a nation was limited by its land
 - ↳ Wanted Russia because it was weak
- Germans had beforehand desired more land to keep up with the industrial world
 - ↳ Racial supremacy → Social Darwinism
 - ↳ When Hitler took power, Germany was very limited in army & occupied
 - ↳ Posed as peaceful to gather support & fight the burdens set by the League of Nations
- Rearmament → Knew that Brit. & Fr. wanted to maintain peace
 - Built Air Force, grew army & draft → Supported by Brit, want Germany to act as buffer from Russia
 - ↳ Hitler believed Brit & Fr. were weak
- * Alliance of Germany & Italy after Germany supported Italian expansion
 - ↳ Germany & Japan make pact to fight communism

* Treaty of Versailles nearly ignored by all
• Hitler's power grows & moves to war

* Path to war:

↳ Germany works ^{with} Austria & Czechoslovakia to gain Lebensraum

• More & more funds to rearmament

□ Development of Blitzkrieg → use of Luftwaffe & Panzer divisions

□ 550,000 1935 → 4.5 mill in 1939

↳ Number of men to join army

↳ Hitler threatens Austria with invasion

□ Austrian Nazi takes control

• Germans march into Austria, 1938

○ Brit & Fr do not/cannot take action

* Hitler moves to take control & smash Czechoslovakia → wants Germans to be autonomous there

↳ Sept 29, 1938 → Germans granted passage by LoN to Czechoslovakia

- Parts of C.E.S. join Germany, Slavs form their own puppet state
- * Hitler prepares to invade Poland
 - ↳ Fr. & Brit. arrange alliance with Russia
 - Hitler & Stalin establish nonaggression pact
 - Soviets send troops to Poland
 - Brit. & Fr. declare war on Axis
- * War in Asia Japan already powerful
 - Depression → growth in production
 - devastated → no one buys
 - ↳ navy takes power with military
 - Tried to take western colonies in Asia
 - Japan takes part of China
 - ↳ Japan leaves L.O.N
 - ↳ Japan grow in Chinese influence
 - War declared → Japan takes control of capitol of China
 - ↳ Japan wants China to join Asian league
 - Japan wants Siberia for resources
 - ↳ Moves to take southern Asia

* WWII

- Hitler moves to destroy Poland → Brutal WWII
- ↳ Through Blitzkrieg, Germans quickly take Polish land & gov. / divide with Russia

© War with Western Europe

France keeps defensive

- Quickly take Norway
- Take Netherlands & Belgium

© Blitzkrieg against France

- Germans use Air power to attack Fr. & Brit
- ↳ Evacuate Dunkirk

□ Mussolini battles France → Fr. Surrender

○ Hitler acts to conquer Britain

- ↳ Churchill takes power → will not take peace : Brit Germany attacks Brit. by Air → attack airfields & forces
- ↳ Brit fights back → Germany loses direct attack

□ Hitler moves to take Soviet Union

○ Mussolini is angry with Hitler's territory gains in Balkans

- June 22, 1941 Germany attacks Soviet Union
 - 180 divisions Germans → 160 divisions Russia
 - + 300 divisions reserves
- Winter sets in → vehicles stall in -30° weather
 - Hitler claims "No retreat"
- ◻ Germans scared of Russians not as strong
- * Germany declares war on US
- * Japanese advance on Hawaii & Malaya
 - ↳ Loose relations between Germany & Japan
 - no support from Germans in Asia
- ◻ US moves to attack Japan
- Japan "wants" to liberate Asia from west
 - ↳ All against Japan no more contact
- * US against Germany
 - ↳ Brits, US, USSR unite to defeat Germany
 - ↳ Require complete surrender of Axis
- ◻ Germans move into Africa, move through Egypt
- ◻ Germans attack convoys of US through Atlantic to Brits for support

□ Hitler wants to take Brit. Colonies & cause collapse

* Allies push Germans back through Africa

↳ Allies destroy submarines in Atlantic

* Hitler wants Stalingrad

Both sides fight in Stalingrad, with cover of bombed buildings

→ Hitler forces Germans to stay

→ Russians win → 300,000 Germans lost

* Battle of Midway

US stop Japanese forces, destroy all Japanese aircraft carriers → Japanese lose Pacific domination

◦ Allies plan attack against Japanese outposts

* Allied troops attack Italy

→ Germans move into Italy → delay Allies

* Allied invasion in West

↳ land assault in Normandy beaches

◦ Take strong control of seaside

↳ Liberate Paris → up to Battle of Bulge

↳ Move into Germany

* Soviets in East

- Soviets recover & attack German forces
- ↳ Quickly move West → Take Ukraine & Balkans → Move to Berlin → meet Western Allies

- ◻ Hitler moves into bunker → blames Jews for war & poisoning of culture

* Defeat of Japan

- US take power in Air & Naval forces
- ↳ Australians & US ruin Japanese Navy
- ◻ Atom bomb used on Hiroshima & Nagasaki

~~* Allies form New~~

* Axis present new orders in Europe & Asia

- German Empire take control & govern from Western coast to West of Moscow
- ↳ Opposition by native gov. made German control difficult
- Germanic lands granted own gov. others controlled by German military
- ↳ Poles to be removed & Germans replace province in Poland

CZ7: 854-860

DATE 2024

Apr 3

Costs of WWII:

- 21 mil soldiers died
- USSR suffered most
- 40 mil civilian deaths
- People were starving
- Displaced persons → Ger. & Jap. sent home
- Cities destroyed
- \$4 tril. in expenses

Tech:

- Developed radar (Brit)
- Rockets & Jets (Ger)
- Atomic Bomb (American project)

Postwar Conference:

→ Led to Cold War

- Tehran, Iran conference → Split Germany

□ Brit, Amer. attack Ger. through Fr.

□ Russians move in from East

Δ Ger. would be divided

- Yalta, Ukraine conference

□ Roosevelt wanted unity → UN

□ Russians granted rights in Europe

□ Liberated countries would become democratic

Δ Rift between Com. Rus. & Dem. US

- More problems → After victory

□ Rus. thinks US. wants Rus. poor & European

□ US. thinks Rus. is messing w/ Eastern politics

• Potsdam Conference

- US. wants Eastern European states free to vote
- Russia will not agree, became somewhat paranoid

* Cold War

• West distrust in USSR, Stalin

- ↳ USSR angry that West ignored call for help
- USSR wants armed Ger. → distrust
- US wants troops in Ger. → distrust
- ▲ USSR thinks US policy is global capitalist expansionism → insatiable imperialists
- Continued distrust & belief of conspiracy

*Aryan Empire

↳ Slavs in East were "inferior"

□ Should be replaced & use Lebensraum

↳ Poles, Ukrainians, & Soviets ^{should} become slaves

□ When they become slaves, German take their homes

↳ Took food, clothes, & materials from invaded states

↳ Killed 3 mil forced laborers

□ Got 7 mil more, had 7 mil abroad

*Resistance

↳ Sabotage: assassination, anti-Nazi newspaper & graffiti, spying for Allies

↳ Women: message carriers, bomb planters, assassines, anti-German newspapers, smuggled weapons, medicine, & money, smuggled Jews, hid men

↳ Germany: White Rose Movement: University of Munich students + 1 professor spread anti-Nazi pamphlets & executed by Nazis

*Holocaust

*Bombing civilians

↳ Used to convince gov.s to make peace

DATE

128-214

- Long-Range bombers
- Luftwaffe → London Blitz nightly

A Revolution in Soviet Union

↳ Gorbachev elected leader of Union

□ Union is far behind West in standards of living & general technology (except rockets)

↳ Move by Gorbachev to modernize USSR & meet the needs of the people

□ Claimed that management was inefficient

↳ "Perestroika" → reconstructing

□ Market economy & limited private property

□ Glasnost → people told to discuss problems in USSR

↳ New parliament called, members elected by people

↳ Presidency established, Gorbachev first president

↳ Glasnost leads to rebellion → USSR decomposes

↳ Dec. 25, 1991 "USSR ceased to exist"

□ Poor communist economy & lack of innovation → collapse

□ Multi-ethnicity of Union → demand for representation

A New Russia → transition to market

↳ Putin elected president

→ free market economy → trade of land

↳ Ukrainians revolt as their application to join the EU is rejected → Russia invades

* Eastern Europe after the USSR

↳ Satellites like Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, & Romania quickly ditched communist governments after Gorbachev said there'd be no military intervention

↳ Attempts to institute democratic govts. & market economies to accelerate Eastern European progression

• Unemployment followed the shock of transition to a market economy

• Join EU and NATO

* Germany reunited → East German gov. yields to people's protesting → Berlin Wall broken ¹⁹⁸⁹

* War in Bosnia → Serbs want territory

↳ Ethnic cleansing of Bosnian Muslims ^{2.25 mil killed}

* Kosovo → Albanians → Serbs want territory

↳ Ethnic cleansing of Albanians → US & NATO step in to make peace

↳ Hatred between Albanians, Serbs, & Bosnians