

Findley
Rothney

TWENTIETH-CENTURY WORLD

SECOND EDITION



Twentieth-Century World

Second Edition

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Preface to the Second Edition

Although many features will be familiar to readers of the first edition, this second edition also contains extensive revisions and additions. For the benefit of new readers, it may be useful to highlight, first, basic principles common to both editions and then new features of the second.

Basic Principles of *Twentieth-Century World*

Global Integration. The goal of *Twentieth-Century World* is to help students understand how our world has evolved since World War I. No subject of such scale can be intelligible unless organized according to clear principles. The foremost of these principles is that the world is a tightly integrated whole. Today, responsible citizenship requires understanding global interrelationships. To explain these interrelationships, *Twentieth-Century World* emphasizes global patterns of integration and examines issues and events, not as unique occurrences, but in terms of their global impact. For example, Chapter 4 examines the Bolshevik Revolution not just as a turning point in Russian history but also as this century's most influential revolutionary experience.

Balanced and Selective Coverage. The authors reject an approach based on Europe or the United States. Instead, this book provides balanced coverage of both developed and developing societies, of both Western and non-Western worlds. In keeping with their emphasis on global integration, the authors also reject the incremental method,

which assumes that adding together national histories produces world history. Instead, this book takes a selective and thematic, not an encyclopedic, approach. The goal is to enable students to identify major themes, see them illustrated in selected cases, and thus perceive world history as more than a jumble of details. Selectivity permits meaningful discussion of examples taken up in the book and leaves instructors free to develop alternative examples in class.

A Multifaceted Conception of History. *Twentieth-Century World* discusses a broad range of subjects—economic, social, political, artistic, scientific, and military—to convey a fully rounded understanding of the contemporary world. Every chapter considers several of these subjects. Certain chapters perform special functions, however. Chapter 1 explains the book's themes. Chapters 2 and 18 illuminate these themes pictorially and through discussion of representative social environments of both the early and late twentieth century. Chapter 2 contrasts a European capital and a colonial village at the start of the century. Chapter 18 compares two present-day supermetropolises, one in an affluent country and one in a Third World country. The narrative chapters, beginning with Chapter 3, emphasize political, economic, and social developments. Chapter 7, however, explores the century's most influential intellectual and artistic innovations. Chapter 19 analyzes such vital future-oriented issues as population, environment, and nuclear arms control.

Clearly Stated Themes. The authors have organized this book around five major themes defined in Chapter 1.

1. *Global interrelatedness* and its shifting patterns, from the 1914 world of great powers and colonies to today's world of interdependence amid scarcity.
2. *Disequilibrium among cultures in an era of accelerating change*, an imbalance that has repeatedly produced conflict between economically and technologically dominant powers, on the one hand, and weaker societies struggling for independence and development, on the other.
3. *The rise of the mass society*, sometimes in the form of pluralistic democracy, more often in the form of mass-based dictatorship.
4. *Technology's ambiguous triumph over nature*, culminating in humankind's power to destroy the earth.
5. *The search for appropriate values*, prompted by doubt whether the values that have shaped this century's dominant societies are conducive to humanity's future welfare.

Other aids to understanding include division of the text into parts, chapters, sections, and subsections, as well as italicization of key terms. Maps, illustrations, and a timeline enhance the text, as do suggestions for further reading at the end of each chapter. These aids, especially the illustrations, have been revised for the second edition.

New Features of the Second Edition

World events have required many changes since the 1986 edition. Readers' comments, new publications, and further reflection have also suggested many ways to refine parts of the first edition. As a result, com-

parison of the two editions will disclose changes greater than would have been required simply to cover events since 1985.

In Part 1, Chapter 1 has been extensively rewritten, and the second theme has been reformulated as *disequilibrium among cultures in an era of accelerating change*. Changes in Chapter 2 underscore how misleading it can be to draw hasty value judgments from comparison of the two societies discussed.

In Part 2, Chapter 4 has been revised to highlight more effectively the comparison of the Soviet, Mexican, and Chinese revolutions, and Gandhi's challenge to British rule in India. Chapter 6 now includes a brief account of the Spanish Civil War. A section on "Recent Intellectual Trends" brings Chapter 7 to the present and extends the discussion to the non-Western world.

In Part 3, revisions have aimed at brevity, clarification of specific concepts, or introduction of better examples. Chapter 9, on Africa, also has a new, comparative conclusion. Chapter 10, on Asia, has a new overview that looks comparatively at the development of Asian civilizations.

In Part 4, discussion of the post-1945 period begins, and the degree of revision increases. In Chapter 12, treatment of the European Common Market now takes into account the dramatic changes planned for 1992, and the story of superpower relations includes the Reagan-Gorbachev negotiations. Chapter 13 has been refocused on the growth of resistance to the welfare state. A discussion of Thatcher's Britain now reinforces the first edition's comparison of the Reagan and Mitterrand governments. An entirely new Chapter 14 analyzes the internal history of the Soviet Union and its Eastern European satellites from Stalin to Gorbachev. Unfortunately, the production schedule for this edition has not permitted

including a detailed account of the East European Communist parties' collapse in the last months of 1989.

In Part 5, extensive updating begins with the data used to illustrate demographic, social, and economic issues. Chapter 15 contains new information on Latin America's debt crisis, Catholic political activism, and the move away from military politics. Chapter 16 looks anew at Africa's environmental and social problems and examines South Africa's black rebellion. Chapter 17 contains a new introductory overview and conclusion, paralleling those in Chapter 10. Other changes discuss Khomeini's Iran, the Palestinian uprising in Gaza and the West Bank, Indian politics, China's democracy movement, and Japan's rapid growth in economic power since the 1985 yen revaluation.

In Part 6, the most important changes appear in Chapter 19's discussion of future-oriented issues. A new section on climatic change and a greater emphasis on arms control in the section on nuclear weapons address the two most important, recent changes in the issues discussed. The current rethinking of national and global security—in terms of the ecological sustainability and developmental needs of human societies, more than their military capabilities—ties together the issues discussed in this chapter with new cogency.

Authorship and Acknowledgments

The writing of *Twentieth-Century World* has been a profoundly collaborative venture. The authors have sought, from their first days in team-teaching world history, to achieve a community of views about themes and interpretations. They have been their own most persistent critics, always with an eye to enhancing the thematic integrity of

the book. Within this symbiotic relationship, Carter Findley wrote Chapter 1 (with contributions from John Rothney), the section on Dinshawai in Chapter 2, Chapters 8–10 and 15–17, the section on Cairo in Chapter 18, and Chapter 19. John Rothney wrote the section on Berlin in Chapter 2, Chapters 3–7 (with contributions from Carter Findley in Chapter 4), Chapters 11–14, and the section on Los Angeles in Chapter 18. The authors are indebted to the following scholars for valuable comments:

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J.A.M.R.

List of Maps

- The World, 1980s xxii-xxiii
- 1.1 The World, 1914 5
- 2.1 Berlin, 1911, and Population Growth Since 1800 31
- 2.2 Egypt, 1911, Showing Location of Dinshawai and al-Agami 40
- 3.1 Ethnic Groups in Germany, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the Balkans Before World War I 59
- 3.2 World War I in Europe, 1914-1918 64
- 3.3 Post-World War I Boundary Changes 79
- 6.1 German and Italian Expansion, 1935-1939 134
- 8.1 Latin America, 1910 181
- 9.1 Africa, 1914 206
- 10.1 The Partition of British India, 1947 231
- 10.2 The Middle East, 1920s-1930s 236
- 10.3 China and Japan in the 1930s 247
- 11.1 World War II: The European Theater 267
- 11.2 World War II: The Pacific Theater 273
- 11.3 USSR Western Border Changes, 1914 to the Present 277
- 12.1 NATO, the Soviet Bloc, and the Third World 288
- 15.1 The Contemporary Caribbean 397
- 16.1 Political Independence in Africa and Asia 410
- 16.2 Nigeria's Three Regions (1960), Twelve States (1967), and Nineteen States (1976) 423
- 16.3 South Africa, with the Homelands and Surrounding States 429
- 17.1 The Islamic World 445
- 17.2 Israel and Its Neighbors 457
- 17.3 South Asia and Southeast Asia, 1980s 471
- 18.1 Contemporary Los Angeles and Surrounding Communities 489
- 18.2 Contemporary Cairo 499
- 19.1 and 19.2 Alternative Maps of the World, by Population and Wealth 524-525

The Twentieth Century: A Time Chart

	Events and Issues of Global Significance	Scientific-Technical- Intellectual	North America
Pre-1900	Heyday of European world dominance	19th-century materialism, rationalism, and political liberalism increasingly challenged in the 1890s	Spanish-American War (1898) is first assertion of U.S. world power
1900		Freud's <i>On the Interpretation of Dreams</i> , 1900 Wright brothers make first powered aircraft flight, 1903 Einstein's "On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies," 1905 Picasso's <i>Demoiselles d'Avignon</i> , 1907	Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, 1901-1909 Presidency of William Howard Taft, 1909-1913
1910	World War I, 1914-1918 Paris Peace Conference, 1919		Presidency of Woodrow Wilson, 1913-1921 U.S. declares war on Germany, 1917
1920	League of Nations founded, 1920 First Fascists in power with Mussolini's March on Rome, 1922 Great Depression, 1929-	Franz Kafka's <i>The Trial</i> , 1924 First nonstop trans-Atlantic solo flight, 1925	Constitutional amendment gives women the vote, 1920 Presidency of Warren G. Harding, 1921-1923 Presidency of Calvin Coolidge, 1923-1929 Presidency of Herbert Hoover, 1929-1933 Wall Street crash, 1929
1930	Global population explosion since 1930 World War II, 1939-1945	Ortega y Gasset's <i>The Revolt of the Masses</i> , 1930	Smoot-Hawley Tariff, 1930 Presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1933-1945 Social Security Act, 1935

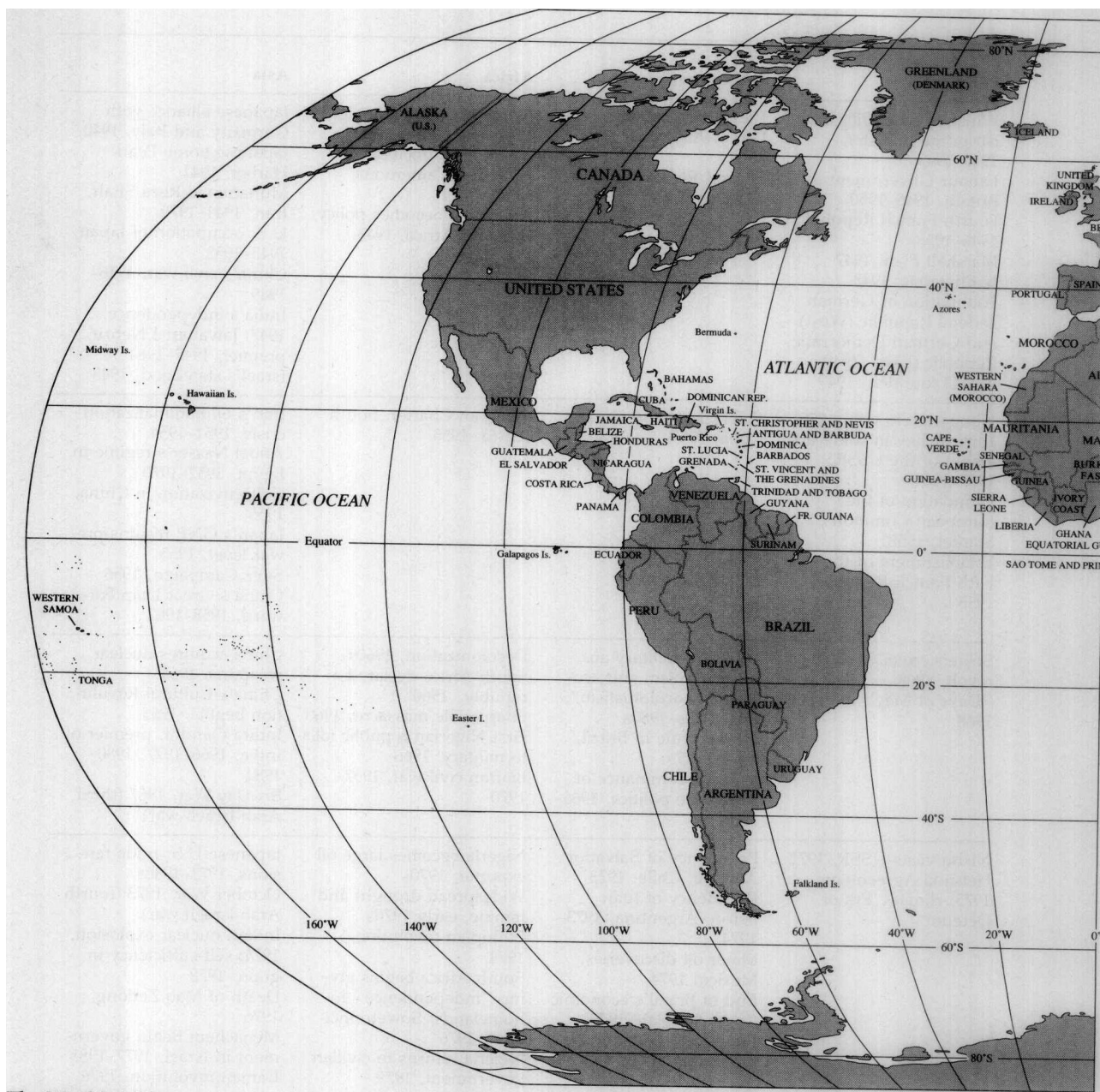
Europe	Latin America	Africa	Asia
<p>Franco-Russian alliance, 1894, first step in forming a rival bloc to the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy (1879)</p> <p>Beginning of Anglo-German naval race, 1900</p> <p>Anglo-French Entente, 1904</p> <p>First Moroccan Crisis, 1905</p> <p>Anglo-Russian Entente, 1907</p> <p>Bosnian Crisis, 1908</p>	<p>Brazil's "Old Republic," 1889-1930</p>	<p>"Scramble" for Africa begins, 1880s</p> <p>Gandhi in South Africa, 1893-1914</p> <p>Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902</p>	<p>Meiji Restoration, Japan, 1868</p> <p>British occupation of Egypt, 1882</p> <p>Boxer Uprising, China, 1899-1901</p>
<p>Second Moroccan Crisis, 1911</p> <p>Italy enters World War I, 1915</p> <p>Abdication of the Tsar and establishment of the Provisional Government in Russia, March 1917</p> <p>Bolshevik Revolution, November 1917</p> <p>Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, 1918</p> <p>Establishment of the Weimar Republic in Germany, 1919</p>	<p>Mexico's "Great Rebellion," 1910-1920</p> <p>Radical period in Argentina, 1916-1930</p>	<p>Creation of Union of South Africa, 1910</p> <p>Unification of Nigeria under British Rule, 1914</p> <p>French and British seize German colonies, 1914-1915; East Africa campaign, through 1918</p> <p>France recruits African troops for Western Front</p>	<p>Revolution of 1911, China</p> <p>Gandhi returns to India, 1915</p> <p>Japan participates in World War I and Paris Peace Conference, 1914-1919</p> <p>Egyptian "revolution" of 1919</p> <p>Amritsar Massacre, India, 1919</p> <p>May Fourth Movement, China, 1919</p>
<p>Russian New Economic Policy, 1921</p> <p>French occupation of the Ruhr, 1923</p> <p>Runaway German inflation, 1923</p> <p>First Labour Government in Britain, 1924</p> <p>First Soviet Five-Year Plan, 1928</p> <p>Second British Labour Government, 1929-1931</p>	<p>Growth of artistic interest in developing distinctly national culture in Brazil and Mexico</p>	<p>African National Congress founded, South Africa, 1923</p>	<p>Founding of Chinese Communist Party, 1921</p> <p>Government of India Acts, 1921, 1935</p> <p>Mandate system in Syria, Iraq, Palestine, 1922-1923</p> <p>Turkish Republic founded, 1923</p> <p>GMD gains control of all China, 1928</p>
<p>"National" government in Britain, 1931-1935</p> <p>Adolf Hitler named German chancellor, 1933</p> <p>Popular Front in France, 1936-1937</p> <p>Munich Agreement, 1938</p>	<p>Getúlio Vargas in power, Brazil, 1930-1945</p> <p>Presidency of Lázaro Cárdenas, Mexico, 1934-1940</p>	<p>Boom in South Africa, 1933-late 1970s</p> <p>Italy conquers Ethiopia, 1935-1936</p>	<p>Japanese aggression against China, 1931-</p> <p>Japan and China at war, 1937-1940s</p>

(Continued on next page)

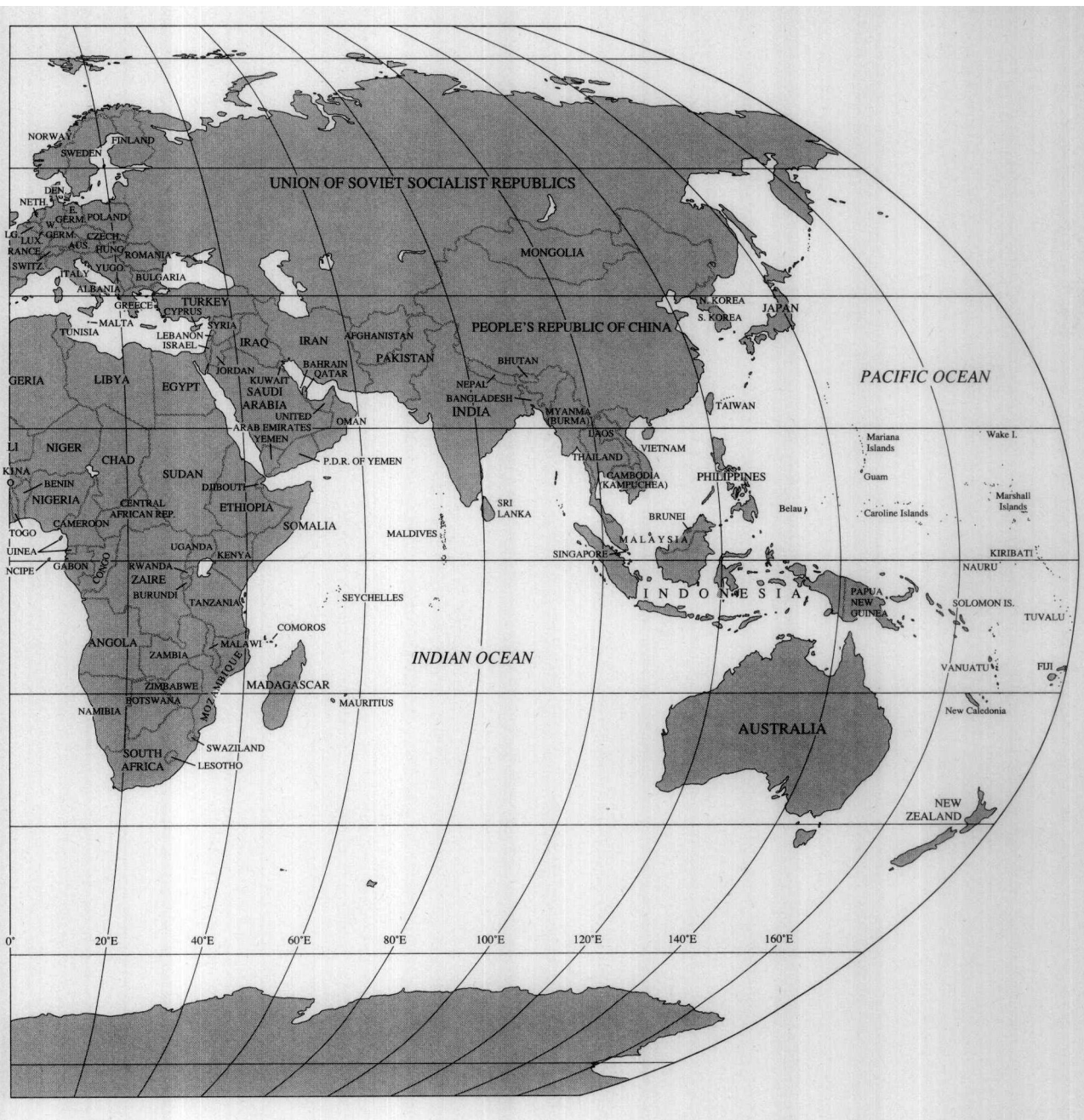
The Twentieth Century: A Time Chart (continued)

	Events and Issues of Global Significance	Scientific-Technical- Intellectual	North America
1940	United Nations founded, 1945 Nuclear era begins with bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, 1945	Germans launch first guided missile, the V-2, 1942	Presidency of Harry S Truman, 1945-1953 Truman Doctrine, 1947 Taft-Hartley Act, 1947
1950	Era of global economic growth, petroleum based, 1950-1973	Explosion of first U.S. hydrogen bomb, 1952 Explosion of first Soviet hydrogen bomb, 1953 Watson and Crick describe the double-helix structure of DNA, 1953 Soviets launch first orbiting satellite, Sputnik, 1957	Korean War, 1950-1953 Presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1953-1961 U.S. Supreme Court strikes down racial segregation in schools, 1953
1960	Population growth and superurbanization become major Third World issues. Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962 Global wave of protest by the young and disadvantaged, mid-1960s-early 1970s	United States lands first astronauts on the moon, 1969	Presidency of John F. Kennedy, 1961-1963 Presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson, 1963-1969 Tonkin Gulf Resolution, 1964 Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., 1968 Presidency of Richard M. Nixon, 1969-1974
1970	OPEC oil price increases (1973, 1979) symbolize opening of era of interdependence amid scarcity	SALT I Treaty, 1972 SALT II Treaty, 1979 (not ratified by U.S. Senate)	Watergate scandal, 1972-1974 U.S. Supreme Court strikes down anti-abortion laws, 1973 Presidency of Gerald R. Ford, 1974-1977 Presidency of Jimmy Carter, 1977-1981
1980	World population reaches 5 billion, 1986 Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty, 1987 Global ozone depletion discovered, 1988	President Reagan calls for U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars"), 1983 Chernobyl nuclear catastrophe, USSR, 1986 First patent of a genetically engineered animal, 1988	Presidency of Ronald Reagan, 1981-1989 U.S. foreign debt becomes world's largest "Black Monday," stock market crash, 1987 Presidency of George Bush, 1989-

Europe	Latin America	Africa	Asia
<p>Winston Churchill, British prime minister, 1940-1945</p> <p>Labour Government in Britain, 1945-1950</p> <p>Fourth French Republic, 1946-1958</p> <p>Marshall Plan, 1947</p> <p>Berlin crisis, 1948</p> <p>Foundation of German Federal Republic (West) and German Democratic Republic (East), 1949</p> <p>NATO founded, 1949</p>	<p>Presidency of Juan Perón, Argentina, 1946-1955</p> <p>Second Republic in Brazil, 1946-1964</p>	<p>North African Campaigns, 1941-1943</p> <p>National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons, 1944</p> <p>Apartheid becomes policy in South Africa, 1948</p>	<p>Japanese alliance with Germany and Italy, 1940</p> <p>Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor, 1941</p> <p>Muhammad Reza Shah, Iran, 1941-1979</p> <p>U.S. occupation of Japan, 1945-1952</p> <p>China's civil war, 1946-1949</p> <p>India's independence, 1947; Jawaharlal Nehru, premier, 1947-1964</p> <p>Israel's statehood, 1948</p>
<p>Hungarian Revolt, 1956</p> <p>Khrushchev in sole leadership of the USSR, 1957-1964</p> <p>Foundation of the European Common Market, 1958</p> <p>Establishment of the Fifth French Republic, 1958</p>	<p>Fidel Castro's regime in Cuba, 1959-</p>	<p>Freedom Charter, South Africa, 1955</p>	<p>Iran's oil nationalization crisis, 1951-1954</p> <p>Abdel Nasser's regime in Egypt, 1952-1970</p> <p>Collectivization in China, 1955</p> <p>Japan's GNP regains pre-war level, 1955</p> <p>Suez Campaign, 1956</p> <p>China's Great Leap Forward, 1958-1962</p>
<p>Soviets crush Czech revolt, 1968</p> <p>"Days of May" in France, 1968</p>	<p>Period of military authoritarianism and economic neocolonialism, mid-1960s-1980s</p> <p>Military rule in Brazil, 1964-1985</p> <p>Military dominance of Argentine politics, 1966-1983</p>	<p>Decolonization, 1960s</p> <p>South Africa declared a republic, 1960</p> <p>Sharpeville massacre, 1960</p> <p>First Nigerian republic falls to military, 1966</p> <p>Biafran civil war, 1967-1970</p>	<p>China acquires nuclear weapons, 1964</p> <p>China's Cultural Revolution begins, 1965</p> <p>Indira Gandhi, premier of India, 1966-1977, 1980-1984</p> <p>Six-Day War, 1967 (third Arab-Israeli war)</p>
<p>Nixon visits USSR, 1972</p> <p>Helsinki Agreements, 1975, climax "Era of Detente"</p>	<p>Presidency of Salvador Allende, Chile, 1973</p> <p>Presidency of Juan Perón, Argentina, 1973-1974</p> <p>Major oil discoveries, Mexico, 1974</p> <p>End of Brazil's economic "miracle," late 1970s</p> <p>Sandinista government in Nicaragua, 1979-</p>	<p>Nigeria becomes large oil exporter, 1970s</p> <p>Widespread drought and famine, early 1970s</p> <p>Ethiopian revolution, 1974</p> <p>South Africa begins giving "independence" to homelands; Soweto incident, 1976</p> <p>Nigeria returns to civilian government, 1979</p>	<p>Japanese-U.S. trade tensions, 1971-1980s</p> <p>October War, 1973 (fourth Arab-Israeli war)</p> <p>Indian nuclear explosion, 1974; self-sufficiency in grain, 1978</p> <p>Death of Mao Zedong, 1976</p> <p>Menachem Begin government in Israel, 1977-1983</p> <p>Iranian revolution, 1979</p>
<p>Solidarity, independent Polish trade union movement, founded, 1980; forms government, 1989</p> <p>Gorbachev becomes Soviet leader, 1985</p> <p>East European countries end Communist dominance of governments, 1989</p>	<p>Argentina restores civilian rule, 1983</p> <p>Brazil returns to civilian presidency, 1985</p> <p>Mexican election, 1988, shows erosion of one-party system</p> <p>Chile elects civilian president, 1989</p>	<p>Widespread drought, famine, environmental degradation, c. 1982-</p> <p>Military coups, Nigeria, 1983, 1985</p> <p>South African Constitution, 1984; black rebellion, 1984-</p>	<p>Deng Xiaoping in power in China, 1980-</p> <p>Israel invades Lebanon, 1982 (fifth Arab-Israeli war)</p> <p>Palestinian uprising in occupied territories, 1987-</p> <p>Chinese democracy movement, Tienanmen massacre, 1989</p> <p>Death of Khomeini, 1989</p>



The World, 1980s



Contents

Preface to the Second Edition	xiii
List of Maps	xvii
The Twentieth Century: A Time Chart	xviii-xxi
The World, 1980s	xxii-xxiii

Part 1 _____ Introduction

Chapter 1 **Twentieth-Century Themes 2**

Global Interrelatedness and Its Shifting Patterns 4

- The Global Pattern of 1914 6
- The Rise of the West 7
- From the Global Pattern of 1914 to That of the 1980s 10

Disequilibrium Among Cultures in an Era of Accelerating Change 12

- Culturally Conservative Societies 13
- Change-oriented Societies 16
- Cultures in Confrontation 18

The Rise of the Mass-oriented Society 20

- Pluralistic Mass Societies 20
- Authoritarian Mass Societies 21

Technology versus Nature 22

Values for Survival 25

Conclusion 25

- Suggestions for Further Reading 26

Chapter 2

European and Colonial Horizons of the Early Twentieth Century: A Photographic Essay 27

Imperial Berlin: European Metropolis 29

- Capital of the German Nation 29
- The City as Crucible of Change 32
- The Social Classes 35
- Germany in the Age of Mass Politics 38
- Berlin and the Coming Century 38

Dinshawai: An Egyptian Village 39

- The Dinshawai Incident of 1906 39
- The Village as Setting of the Rustic Drama 41
- Village Society 44
- The Kinship Society and the World Outside 46
- Economic Life of the Village 47
- The Life of the Spirit 49

Conclusion: Berlin and Dinshawai 51

- Notes 52
- Suggestions for Further Reading 52

Part 2 _____ **Crisis in the European-dominated World Order**

Chapter 3

World War I: The Turning Point of European Ascendancy 54

Causes of World War I 56

- Aggression or Accident? 56
- The Multinational Empire 56

- Alliances and Mobilization 58
- Nationalism and Interdependence 60
- An Age of Militarism 61

Battlefronts, 1914–1918 62

- The Entente versus the Central Powers 62
- Stalemate in the West 63
- 1917: The Turning Point 65

Home Fronts, 1914–1918 67

- War and Government 68
- War, Economics, and Society 69
- War's Psychological Impact 71

Peacemaking, 1919 and After 72

- The Wilsonian Agenda 72
- Colonial Issues in 1919 73
- The Peace Treaties 74
- Clemenceau versus Wilson 76

Conclusion 80

- Suggestions for Further Reading 81

Chapter 4

Restructuring the Social and Political Order: The Bolshevik Revolution in World Perspective 82

The End of Tsarist Russia 84

- Society and Politics 84
- The Western Challenge 86

Lenin's Russia, 1917–1924 87

- The Provisional Government 88
- Second Revolution, 1917 88
- Invasion, Civil War, and New Economic Policy 90

Stalin's Soviet Union, 1924–1939 91

- Socialism in One Country 92
- Assessing the Soviet Experience Under Lenin and Stalin 92

Contrasts in Revolution and Mass Mobilization 93

- The Mexican Revolution 94
- Gandhi's Nonviolence—A Means to Revolution? 97
- Marxism as a Challenge to Imperialism: Mao Zedong 99

Conclusion: Revolutions Compared 103

- Notes 104
- Suggestions for Further Reading 104

Chapter 5

Global Economic Crisis and Restructuring of the Social and Political Order 105

The 1920s' Deceptive "Normalcy" 106

From Wall Street Crash to World Depression 108

Origins of the Crisis 110

- Stock Market Collapse 110
- Mass Production and Underconsumption: Basic U.S. Economic Flaws 111
- The Spread of the Depression 112

The Depression in the Developing World 114

Britain, France, and the Dilemma of Democratic Socialism 115

- The Failure of Economic Liberalism 116
- The Socialist Alternative 116
- Britain 117
- France 118

The New Deal in Global Perspective 120

- The "Roosevelt Revolution" 120
- Evaluating the New Deal 121

Conclusion: The Global Trend Toward the Guarantor State 123

- Notes 123
- Suggestions for Further Reading 124

Chapter 6

Restructuring the Social and Political Order: Fascism 125

The Varieties of Authoritarianism After 1918 126

- Borrowings from Left and Right 127
- Economic and Social Change and the Growth of Fascism 127

The Original Fascism: The Italian Model 129

- The Rise of Fascism 130
- Fascist Myth versus Fascist Reality 132

From Weimar Republic to Third Reich 133

- Weakness of the Weimar Republic 133
- From Hindenburg to Hitler 136
- The Nazi State 137
- Nazi Society and Economy 138

The Road to War 139

- Design for Aggression 139
- Hitler's Destruction of the Versailles System 140
- The Record of the 1930s and the Lessons of History 142

Fascism Around the World 144

- Other European Fascist Movements 144
- The Brazilian Integralistas 145
- The Lebanese Phalange 146

Conclusion: The Permanent Temptation of Fascism 147

- Note 147
- Suggestions for Further Reading 147

Chapter 7**Western Intellectual and Artistic Life 148****The Optimistic Vision Shattered 149**

- The Nineteenth-Century World of Certainty and Uniformity 149
- The Discovery of Relativity and the Unconscious 150

Einstein's Universe: Curved Space and Subatomic Particles 151

- The Theory of Special Relativity and $E = mc^2$ 152
- From Atomic Physics to Atomic Weapons 153

Freud: The Path into the Unconscious 155

- The Founding of Psychoanalysis 155
- Freud's Influence 157

Cultural Relativism: Non-Western Societies and European Global Dominance 158**Modern Art and Architecture: Mind versus Eye 160****The Emergence of "Mass" Culture 166****Conclusion 167**

- An Age of Uncertainty 167
- Recent Intellectual Trends 169
- Notes 171
- Suggestions for Further Reading 171

Part 3**Latin America, Africa, and Asia Through World War II****Chapter 8****Latin America's Struggle for Development 174****Continental Overview: The Illusion of Independence 175**

- Latin American Societies 176
- Latin American Economies 176
- Politics and International Relations 179
- Context of the Struggle for Independence and Development 182

The Amazing Argentine 182

- The Radical Period 184
- The Depression and the "Infamous Decade" 184
- The Rise of Perón 185

Brazil from Empire to New State 186

- The Old Republic 186
- The Depression Destroys the Old Republic 187
- Vargas and the New State 188

Mexico and the Legacy of the Great Rebellion 189

- The Great Rebellion 190
- Reconstruction and Depression 191
- Cárdenas and the Revolutionary Legacy 192