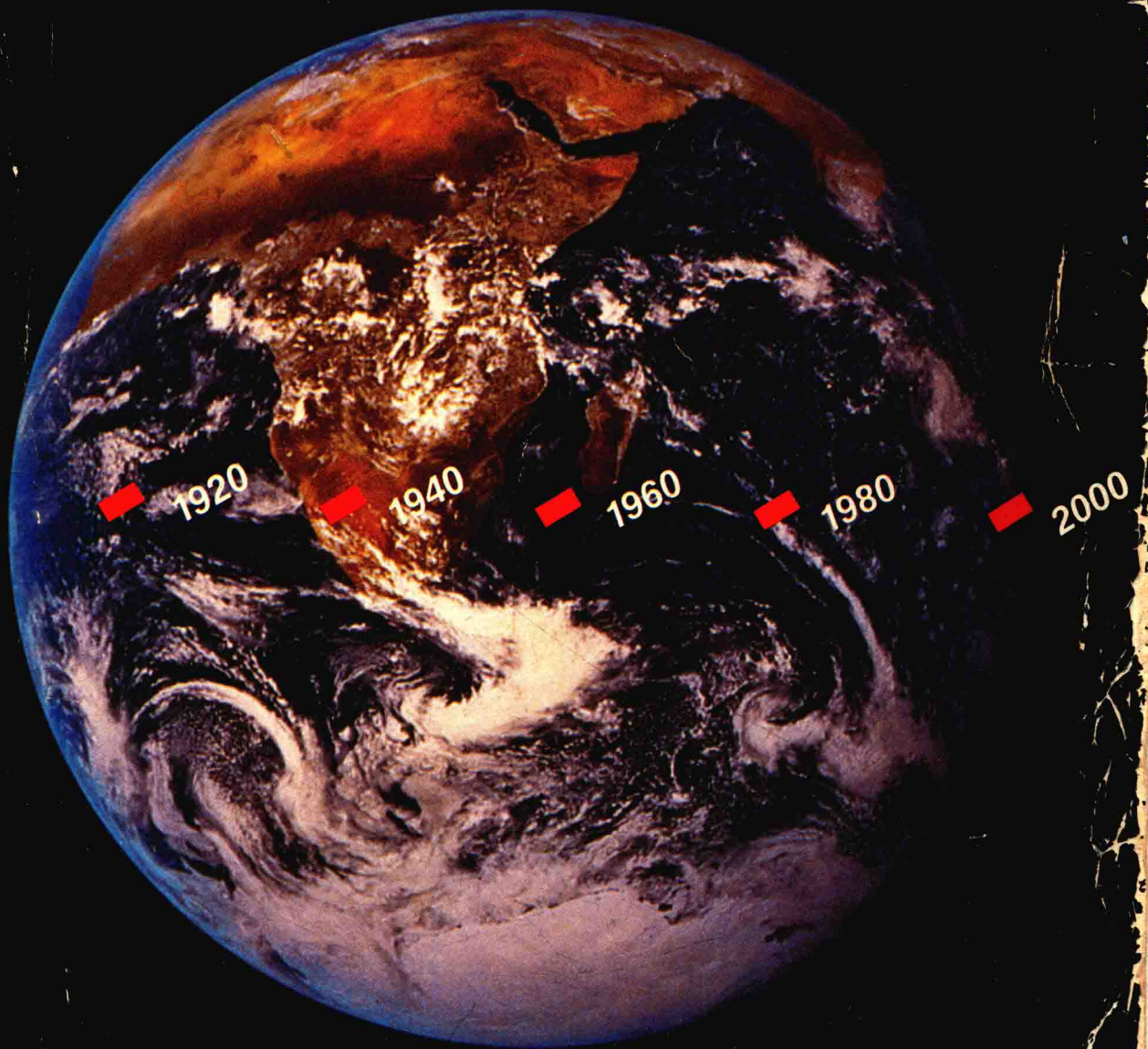


TWENTIETH-CENTURY WORLD



FINDLEY ■ ROTHNEY

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Preface

The goal of *Twentieth-Century World* is to help students understand how our world has evolved since World War I. The authors believe that history, of all scholarly disciplines, provides the most effective means for understanding the state of the world because history studies society as a whole. Economic, social, political, military, intellectual, scientific, and other forces all play important parts in shaping human societies. Ultimately, however, we need to put these forces together and to see how their patterns of interaction have evolved over time. The study of world history offers us the best way to understand this interaction.

• No study of a subject as large as twentieth-century world history is intelligible unless it is organized according to clear principles. Those principles that have guided the authors are as follows:

Global Integration

The world forms a tightly integrated whole. Responsible citizenship in this increasingly interdependent world requires understanding global interrelationships. To explain these interrelationships, *Twentieth-Century World* emphasizes global patterns of integration and presents major issues and events, not as unique occurrences, but in terms of their global impact. For example, the Bolshevik Revolution is discussed not just as a

turning point in Russian history, but as the most influential revolutionary experience of the twentieth century.

Balanced and Selective Coverage

The authors have explicitly rejected an approach centered on Europe or the United States. This book provides balanced coverage of both developed and developing societies, of both the Western and the non-Western worlds. At the same time, the “incremental” method of writing world history, which assumes that adding together national histories will produce a history of the world, has been avoided. The approach has been selective and thematic, not encyclopedic, and aims at ensuring that students see world history as more than a jumble of facts.

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 addresses several of these subjects. Certain chapters perform special functions, however. Chapter 1 states and defines the book’s interpretive themes. Chapters 2 and 17 illuminate these themes by both photographs and descriptions of representative environ-

ments of the early and late twentieth-century world. Chapter 2 contrasts life in a European capital with that in a colonial village as seen at the beginning of the century. Similarly, Chapter 17 compares a supermetropolis of the 1980s in an affluent country with another in a Third World country. The narrative chapters beginning with Chapter 3 emphasize mainly political, economic, and social developments. Chapter 7, however, explores the most influential intellectual and artistic developments of the century. Chapter 18 completes the book with a discussion of such vital future-oriented issues as the population crisis and the nuclear arms race.

Clearly Stated Themes

To provide interpretive continuity, the authors have organized this book around the five themes defined in Chapter 1.

1. The shift in the pattern of *global interrelatedness* from the 1914 world of great powers and colonies to the 1980s world of interdependence amid scarcity.
2. The *contrast between change-oriented and culturally conservative societies*, a clash that has occurred around the world with the expansion of European and U.S. influence.
3. The *rise of the mass society*, sometimes in the form of pluralistic democracy, more often in the form of mass-based dictatorship.
4. The *triumph of technology over nature*, culminating in humankind's power to destroy the earth.
5. The *search for appropriate values*, prompted by doubt whether those values that have shaped the dominant societies of the twentieth-century are conducive to the future welfare of humanity.

Twentieth-Century World meets many needs of students and teachers. The book's global emphasis and clearly stated interpretive themes put the spotlight on what is most essential for understanding world history. Selective coverage permits meaningful discussion of specific examples of general developments in the text. Also it allows instructors to present other examples of their own choosing in class. Other aids to understanding include division of the text into clearly titled parts, chapters, sections, and subsections. Key terms are italicized. Maps, illustrations, and a time chart enhance the text, as do the suggestions for further reading at the end of each chapter.

The writing of *Twentieth-Century World* has been a collaborative venture in the profoundest sense. The authors have tried hard, from their first days in the team-teaching of world history, to achieve a community of views about major themes and interpretations. They have been their own first and most persistent critics, always with an eye to maintaining the thematic integrity of the book. Within this symbiotic working relationship, Carter Findley wrote Chapter 1 (with contributions from John Rothney), the section on Dinshawai in Chapter 2, Chapters 8–10 and 14–16, the section on Cairo in Chapter 17, and Chapter 18. John Rothney wrote the section on Berlin in Chapter 2, Chapters 3–7 (with contributions from Carter Findley in Chapter 4), Chapters 11–13, and the section on Los Angeles in Chapter 17. The authors are indebted to the following scholars for their critical reading of the entire manuscript and for their helpful comments:

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C.V.F.
 J.A.M.R.

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>Japanese-British alliance, 1902</p> <p>Russo-Japanese War, 1904–1905</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		President Reagan calls for U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars"), 1983	Presidency of Ronald Reagan, 1981–

Europe	Latin America	Africa	Asia
<p>Winston Churchill, British prime minister, 1940–1945</p> <p>Yalta Conference, 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>North Atlantic Treaty Organization 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; Pan-Arabism</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; drift toward military rule.</p> <p>South Africa declared a republic, 1960</p> <p>Military overthrow of first Nigerian republic, 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, 1980–1983</p>	<p>Alfonsín presidency, civilian rule restored, Argentina, 1983–</p> <p>Return to civilian rule in Brazil, 1985</p>	<p>Widespread drought and famine, environmental erosion, c. 1982–</p> <p>Military coup in Nigeria, 1983</p> <p>South African Constitution of 1984; mounting anti-apartheid protests</p>	<p>Deng Xiaoping in power in China, 1980–</p> <p>Israeli invasion of Lebanon, 1982 (fifth Arab-Israeli war)</p>



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