

## Unit Four- The interwar years

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# January 5, 2020

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**Feel Good Fact:** For a brief moment, you were the youngest person on earth

**Turn In:** Nothing

**Do Now:** Review- What was at the root of the Irish conflict? What did Ireland want?

**Objective:** Examine the Armenian Genocide

**\*\*Quiz on Friday (Russian Rev, Irish conflict, Armenian Genocide, Stalin)**

# Check in

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Ms. Bassett really cares about you!! EACH and every one of you :)

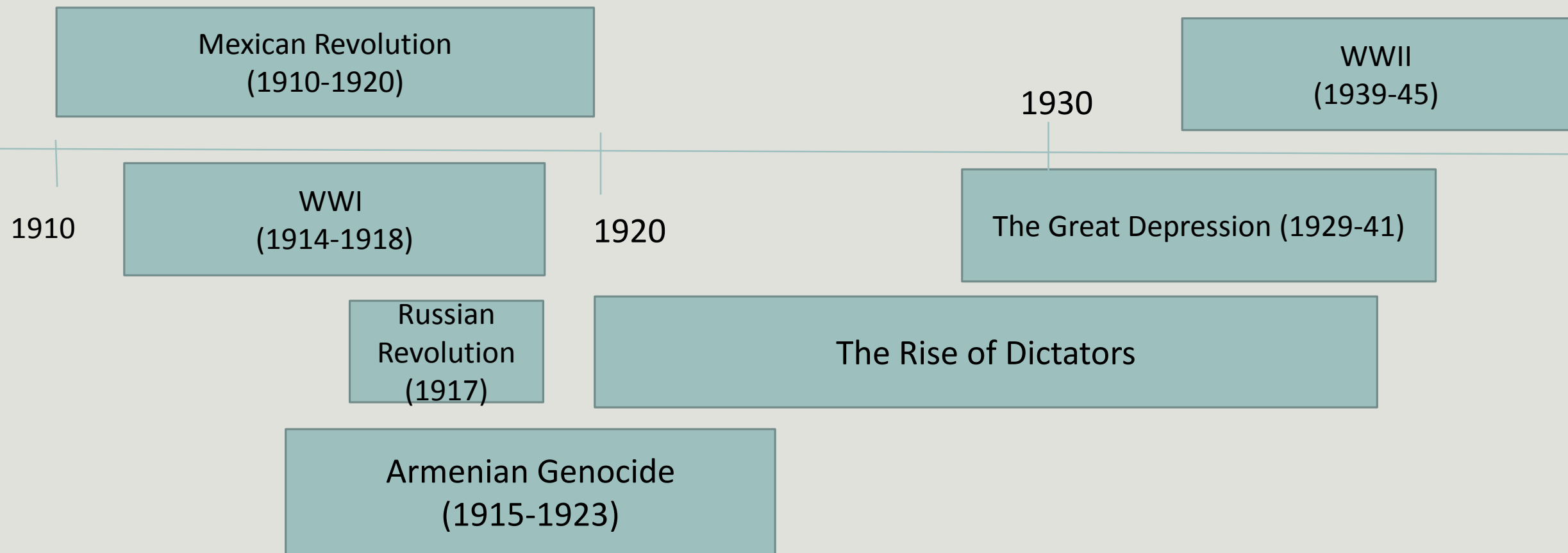
Before we get into some really heavy content- answer the following questions on the green sheet for me:

1. Name
2. How are YOU doing?
3. How are you feeling about second semester so far over all?
4. What is one thing I don't know about you??

# WWI leading to WWII and Chaos

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The chaos that WWI created sparked many issues/ conflicts worldwide!



# Ottoman Empire before/during WWI





## A little bit of background...

- After WWI, the Ottoman Empire was left in shambles.
- The Ottoman Empire was a diverse, multi cultural empire for many hundreds of years
- Ruled by a sultan (Emperor) - Abdul Hamid
- Once the empire dissolved, corruption was rampant and many new factions vied for power.



# Armenians

- The Armenian people have made their home in the Caucasus region of Eurasia for some 3,000 years.
- For some of that time, the kingdom of Armenia was an independent entity
- During the 15th century, the ottoman empire absorbed the area- a Muslim empire
- They permitted religious minorities like the Armenians to maintain some autonomy, but they also subjected Armenians, who they viewed as “infidels,” to unequal and unjust treatment.
- Christians had to pay higher taxes than Muslims, for example, and they had very few political and legal rights.
- Lots of resentment towards Christian Armenians-
  - Typically wealthier
  - Aligned with more western standards and ideals





# The Young Turks

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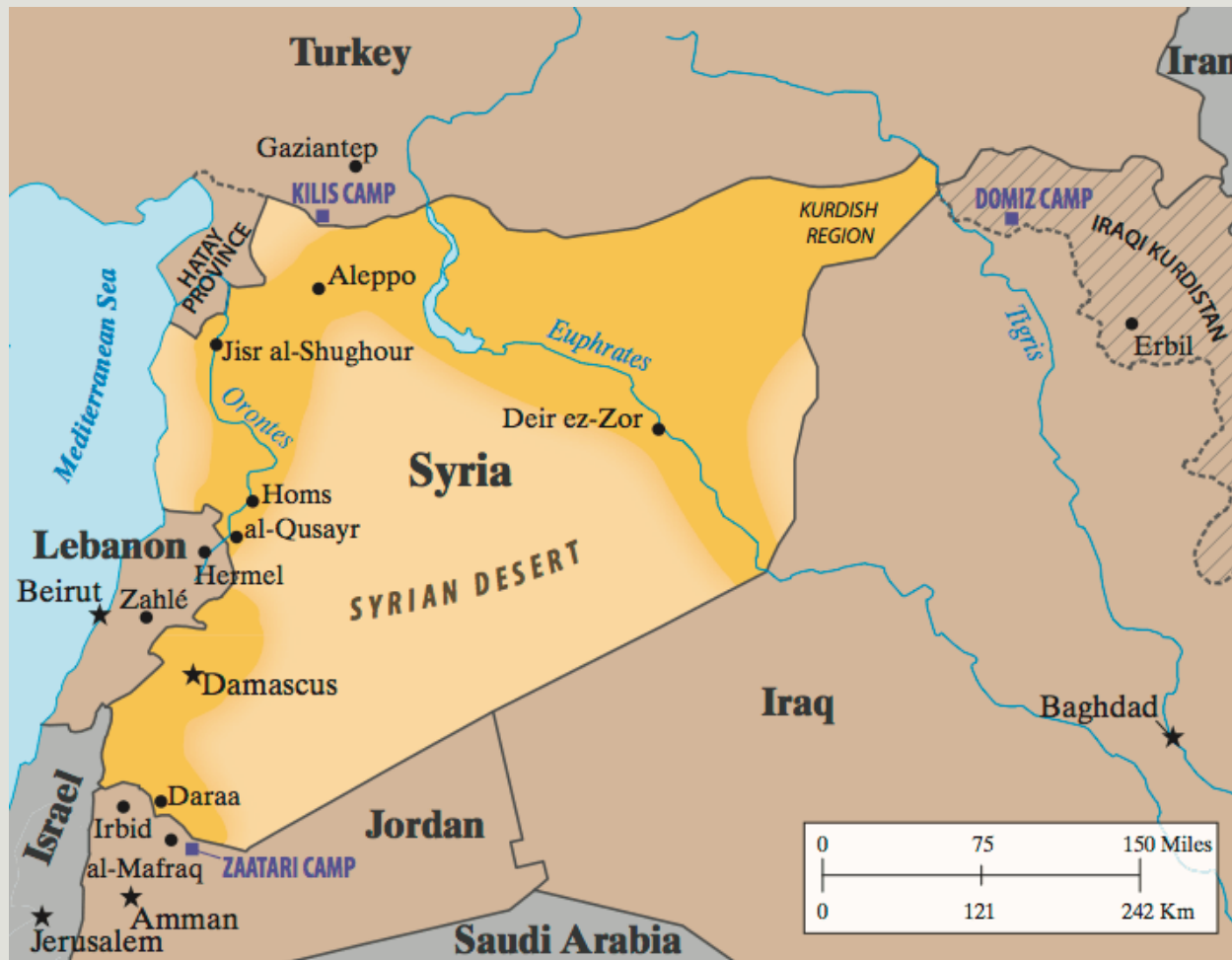
- In 1908, a new government came to power in Turkey.
- A group of reformers who called themselves the “Young Turks” overthrew Sultan Abdul Hamid and established a more modern constitutional government.
- They permitted religious minorities like the Armenians to maintain some autonomy, but they also subjected Armenians, who they viewed as “infidels,” to unequal and unjust treatment.
- Christians had to pay higher taxes than Muslims, for example, and they had very few political and legal rights.
- This began the "Turkification" of the Ottoman Empire



# Genocide begins (1915)

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- The genocide was carried out during and after World War I and implemented in two phases—
- the wholesale killing of the able-bodied male population through massacre and subjection of army conscripts to forced labor
- followed by the deportation of women, children, the elderly, and the infirm on death marches leading to the Syrian Desert.



# A Secret Genocide

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- Ordinary Armenians were turned out of their homes and sent on death marches through the Mesopotamian desert without food or water.
- Frequently, the marchers were stripped naked and forced to walk under the scorching sun until they dropped dead. People who stopped to rest were shot.
- Records show that during this “Turkification” campaign, government squads also kidnapped children, converted them to Islam and gave them to Turkish families.
- In some places, they raped women and forced them to join Turkish “harems” or serve as slaves. Muslim families moved into the homes of deported Armenians and seized their property.

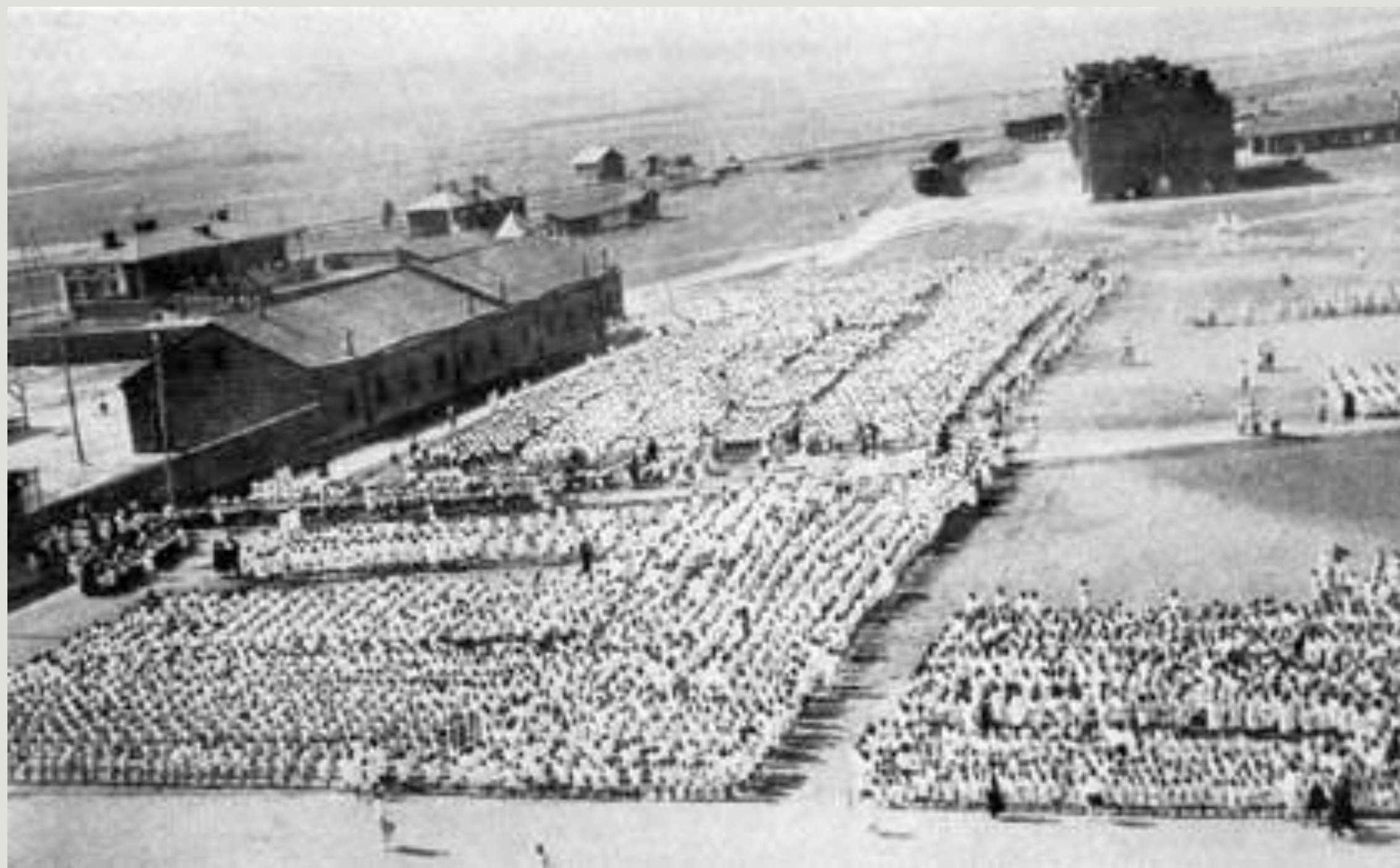




















# German involvement?

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“Here in Germany, we have become accustomed to viewing the periodically repeated Armenian massacres as being merely a natural reaction to the Armenian businessman’s system of draining others dry. The Armenians were called the Jews of the Orient...”

“The Germans gave the Turks the idea that one easy way to kill all the Armenians was to have them deported away from their homes and towns under the pretense that they were in a war zone, and let them die slowly due to exposure, hunger, thirst, and disease.”

# Legacy of the genocide

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- Approximately **one and a half million** Armenians were killed from 1915-1923. The remaining part was either Islamized or exiled.
- Many countries refused to recognize this event as a genocide for many years
- Turkey still refuses to acknowledge this event



# Genocide?

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gen·o·cide

*noun*

the **deliberate** killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular ethnic group or nation.

It is a various step process- which requires much **planning** and **intention**

# In Class writing

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- Second semester writing "assessment"
- Show me your writing skills as we move into second semester!

- **Analysis Tip:**

*Analysis of evidence*

1. What is the evidence showing?
2. How does it relate to the so what? Why is it important?



# Homework

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Finish the Document based writing for homework! This will be due at the beginning of class tomorrow!

# February 6, 2020

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**Feel Good Fact:** There is such thing as a "night rainbow"

**Turn in:** Nothing

**Do Now:** Reflection- What feelings did you have after learning about the Armenian Genocide yesterday?

**Objective:** Examine the Rise of Stalin

Mid Unit Quiz Tomorrow- Russian rev, Irish Conflict, and the Armenian Genocide

# Quick Review

## TIMELINE – RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

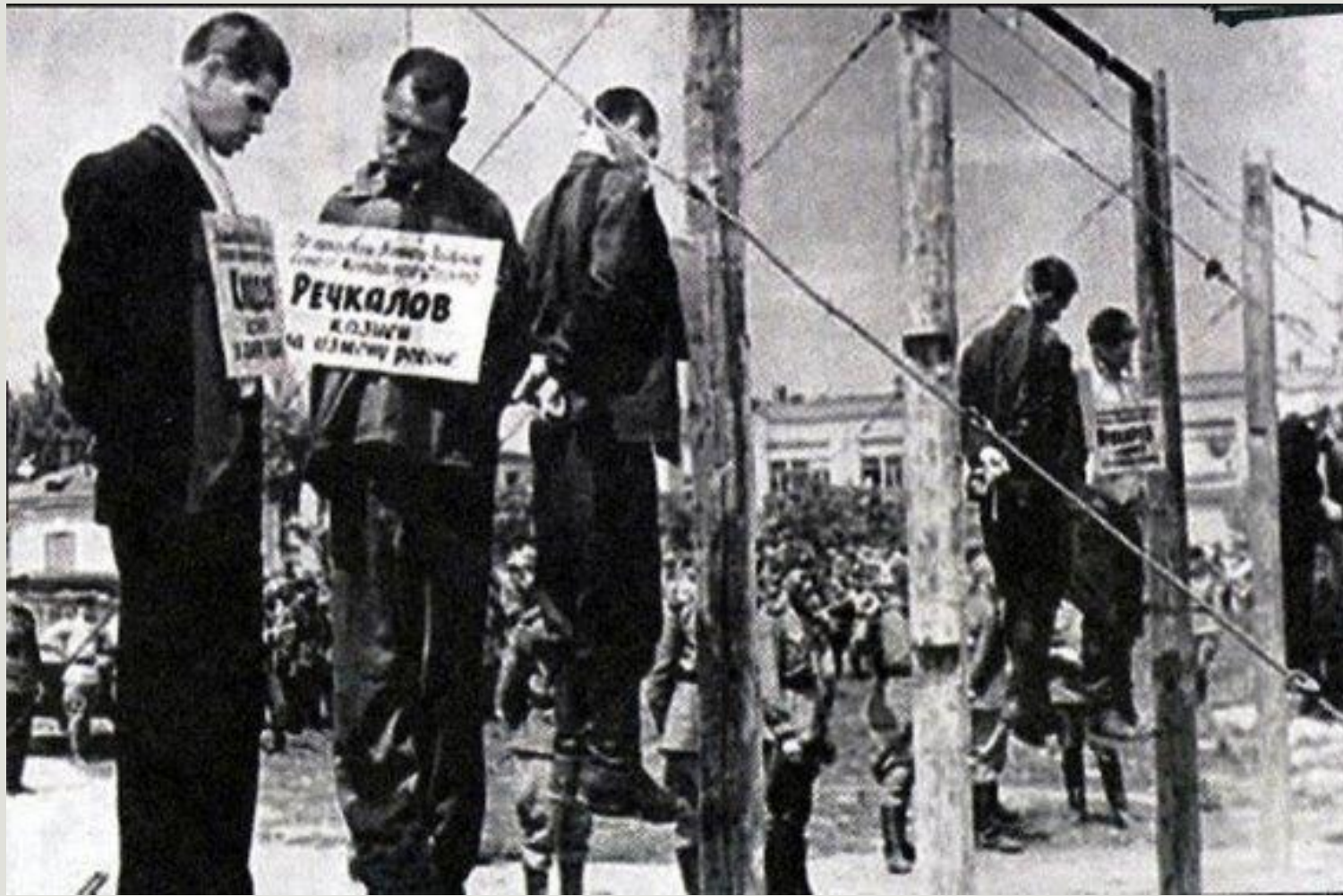


# Life Under Lenin

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- Policy of “war communism,” direct control of industry and peasants were forced to send food to the cities.
- The Cheka, secret police, arrested counter-revolutionaries.
- This turns into what is called **The Red Terror**
- Hundreds of thousands were locked up, tortured and executed. Perhaps 500,000 died.







# After the Russian Revolution...

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- Lenin was in control of the new Soviet Government- Creating the Soviet Union
  - Joseph Stalin oversaw the Central Committee Secretariat
- After the civil war, various communist political parties emerged- varying ideas about the new communist government
  - Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin
- In 1924, Lenin died due to a stroke? Much debate about this
- He was succeeded by fellow revolutionary, Joseph Stalin
  - But there is a bit of a power struggle

# Joeseeph Stalin

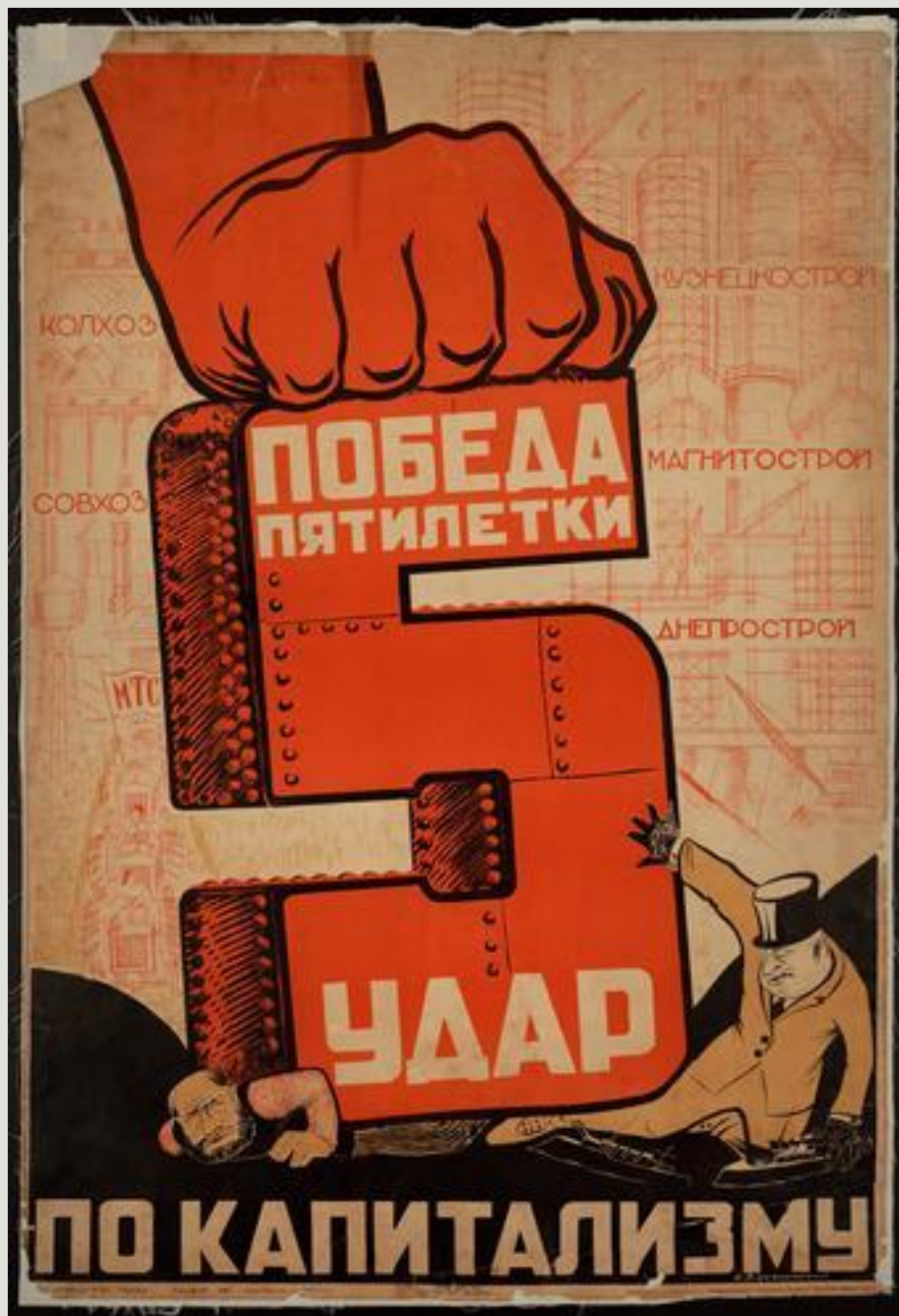
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# Creation of the USSR

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- Stalin assumes full power by 1927, expelling Trotsky
- Institution of **Stalinism**- the ideology and policies adopted by Stalin, based on centralization, totalitarianism, and the pursuit of communism.
- **Totalitarianism**- a system of government that is centralized and dictatorial and requires complete subservience to the state.
- Initiates first 5-year plan in 1928



We are fifty or a hundred years behind the advanced countries. We must make good this distance in ten years. Either we do it, or they will crush us.

(Joseph Stalin)

izquotes.com

# What happened with the plan?

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- Forced collectivization and dekulakization (most kulaks in fertile farms of Ukraine)

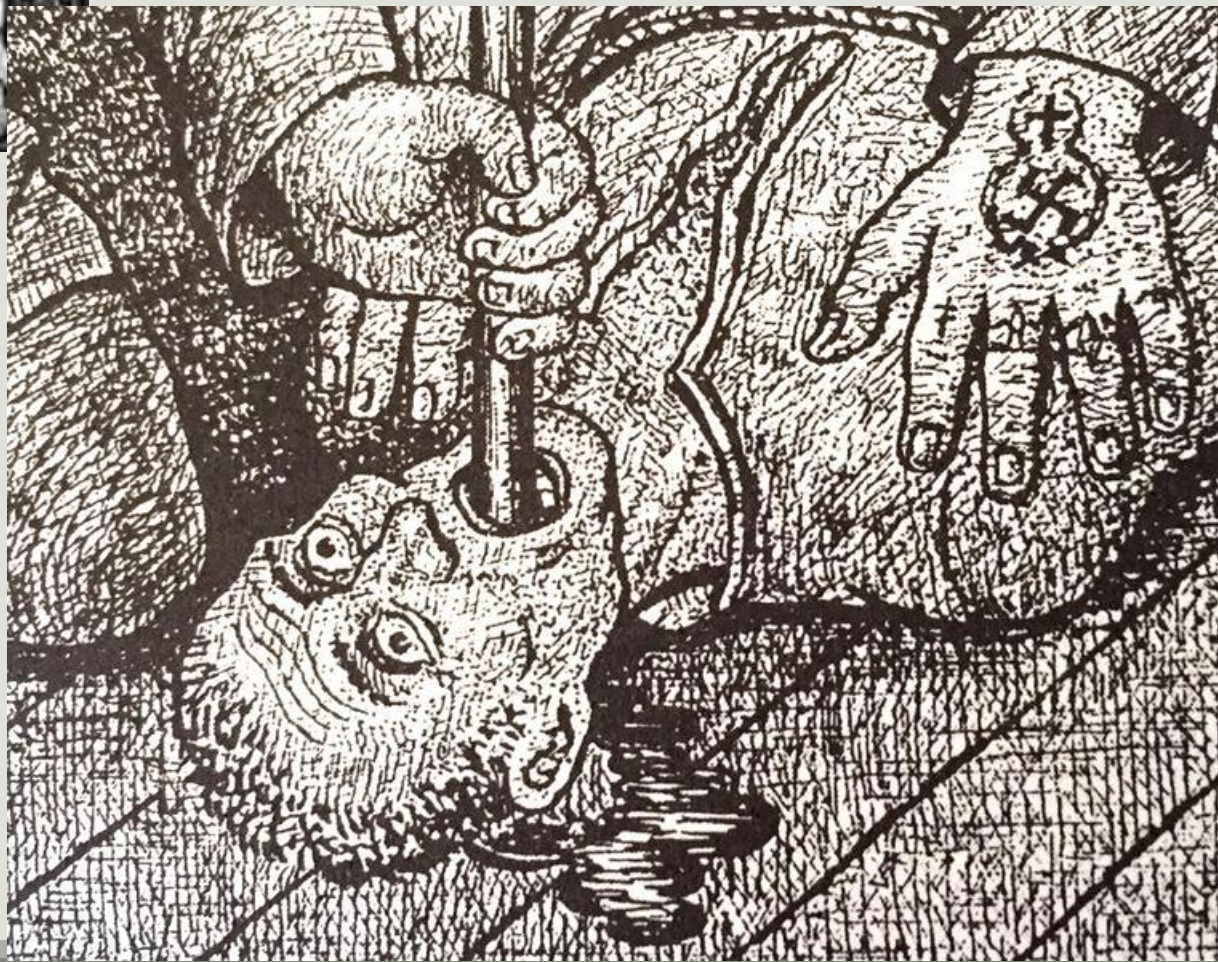
While production levels rose dramatically, it was at an appalling human cost:

- Discipline
- Secret police
- Slave labor
- Labor camps (for those who made mistakes)
- Hundreds of thousands of work related deaths
- Poor housing
- Decline in consumer goods











# Holodomor

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- Moscow then requires a quota round up/deportation/execution of “kulaks” on top of this
- At this point kulak means anyone the gov’t doesn’t like
- Starving begins in cities with bread lines; spreads to country
- 6-7 million die (some death tolls up to 10 million)



# February 7, 2020

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**Feel Good Fact:** The Beatles used the word “love” 613 times throughout their career

**Turn in:** Nothing

**Do Now:** Clear your desks of everything except for something to write with

**Objective:** Examine life under Stalin

**Homework:** Critically read "Execution by Hunger" for Monday-  
Located on my website



## Quiz: 10 minutes!

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- ✓ Complete the quiz ON the question sheet!
- ✓ When you are finished, ***bring your quiz up to my desk!***
- ✓ Work on something quietly until everyone is finished

# Review:

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**Discuss with your group-**

1. What is "Stalinism" and "totalitarianism"?
2. What was Stalin's 5 year plan? What was the purpose?

# The (1st) 5 Year Plan

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- Stalin “steals” Trotsky’s idea of **industrialization**

## Goals-

- Build heavy industry, improve transportation, increase farm output
  - Government control of the economy
  - Collectivization- grouping peasants together to increase output
- 
- To ensure work ridiculous quotas with strict punishments put into place
- 
- HIS main goal was to industrialize Russia as fast as possible!

# Looks good on paper!

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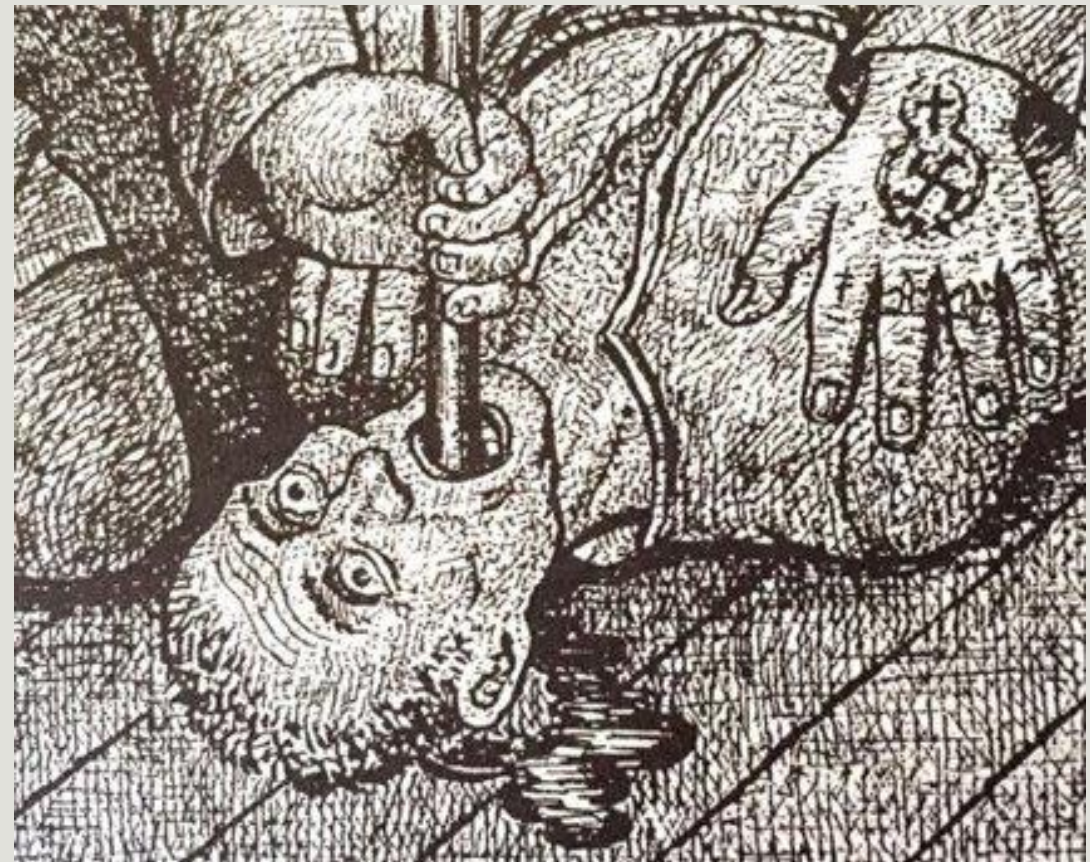
- The First Five-Year Plan called for transforming Soviet agriculture from predominantly individual farms into a system of large state collective farms.
- The Communist regime believed that collectivization would improve agricultural productivity and would produce grain reserves sufficiently large to feed the growing urban labor force.
- The anticipated surplus was to pay for industrialization.
- Collectivization was further expected to free many peasants for industrial work in the cities and to enable the party to extend its political dominance over the remaining peasantry.



# How did Stalin enforce his plan?

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- Through the use of the Gulags
- The "Gulag" was officially established on April 25, 1930
- - *Glavnoe Upravlenie ispravitel'no-trudovykh LAGerei* (Main Administration of Corrective Labor Camps)
- Used as a means of **terror** to enforce Stalin's 5 year plan.



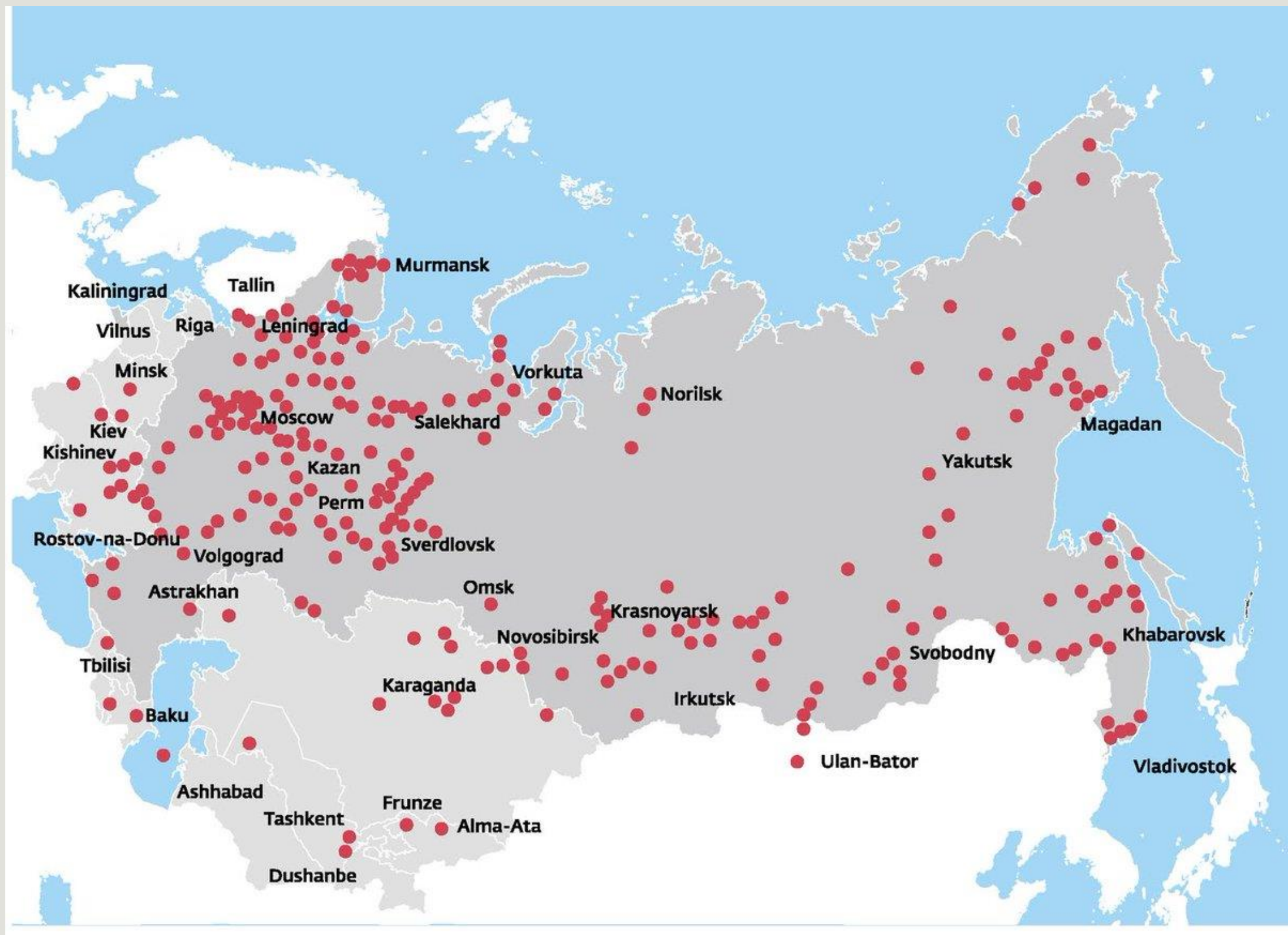
# Formation of the Gulags

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- **Conditions** were cold, overcrowded and unsanitary.
- Violence was common among the camp inmates, who were made up of both hardened criminals and political prisoners.
- In desperation, some stole food and other supplies from each other.











# Punishable Crimes

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1. Have you ever been late to school?

Sent to Gulag for 3 years

2. Have you ever told a joke about a government official?

Up to 25 years in the Gulag

3. If your family was starving, would you take a few potatoes left in a field after harvest?

Sent to Gulag for 10 years

# The Gulags

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- The emergent consensus among scholars is that at **18 million** were sent to the Gulag from 1930 to 1953
- The atrocities of the Gulag system have had a long-lasting impact that still permeates Russian society today.



**Feel Good Fact:** There are over 10 holidays that celebrate chocolate.

# February 10, 2020

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**Turn in:** Have out your "Execution by Hunger" Readings

**Do now:** Share your initial reactions to the reading with your table mates!

**Objective:** Examine the Holodomor

# Who were the Kulaks?

- a peasant in Russia wealthy enough to own a farm and hire labor.
- Emerging after the emancipation of serfs in the 19th century the kulaks resisted Stalin's forced collectivization
- Many of these people lived in the area of Ukraine





# Holodomor (1932-33)

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- Means “killing by hunger”
- Kulaks, who primarily existed in Ukraine at the time, began resisting collectivization.
- Fearing that the Kulaks could derail his 5 year plan, Stalin blacklisted many Ukrainian towns. Peasants were forbidden to leave the Ukrainian republic in search of food.
- Despite growing starvation, food requisitions were increased and aid was not provided in sufficient quantities.
- The crisis reached its peak in the winter of 1932–33, when organized groups of police and communist apparatchiks ransacked the homes of peasants and took everything edible

# Holodomor

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- Moscow then requires a quota round up/deportation/execution of “kulaks” on top of this
  - At this point kulak means anyone the gov’t doesn’t like
- Starving begins in cities with bread lines; spreads to country
- 6-7 million die (some death tolls up to 10 million)
- Denied by USSR



WARNING\*\*

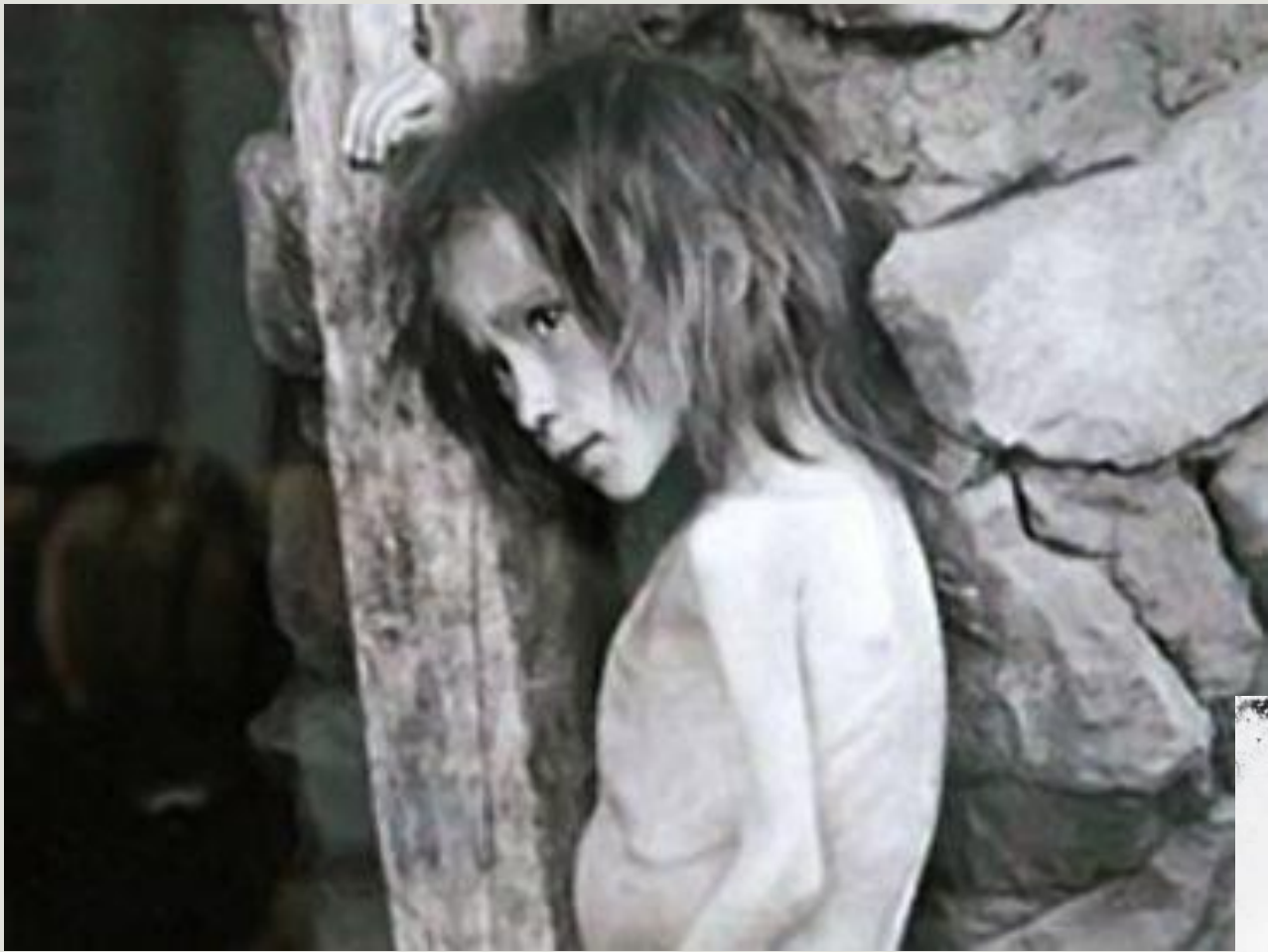
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GRAPHIC PHOTOS









# Death by Starvation

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*"People crawled into wheat fields to eat ears of wheat before dropping dead. They died from hunger in the act of eating. Children collapsed and died during lessons.*

*A mother took the bread from her offspring to feed her husband (she could, she said, always have more kids, but she could only ever have one husband).*

*A couple put their children in a deep hole and left them there, in order not to watch them die.*

*A father strangled his own children rather than watch them perish from hunger. "*

# Answer the following questions:

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1. From the reading, in what different ways did people in Ukraine respond to the Famine? What did people do to try and survive?
2. Why do you think Stalin would let this happen?
3. Do you think this starvation was purposeful? If so, why?



# Is it a Genocide?

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- gen·o·cide

*noun*

- the **deliberate** killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular ethnic group or nation.
- Many argued that the starvation in Ukraine was not intentional, but a bi-product of the 5 year plan

# Components of a Genocide

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Stage	Characteristics
1. Classification	People are divided into "us and them".
2. Symbolization	"When combined with hatred, symbols may be forced upon unwilling members of pariah groups..."
3. Dehumanization	"One group denies the humanity of the other group. Members of it are equated with animals, vermin, insects, or diseases."
4. Organization	"Genocide is always organized... Special army units or <b>militias</b> are often trained and armed..."
5. Polarization	"Hate groups broadcast polarizing propaganda..."
6. Preparation	"Victims are identified and separated out because of their ethnic or religious identity..."
7. Extermination	"It is 'extermination' to the killers because they do not believe their victims to be fully human".
8. <b>Denial</b>	"The perpetrators... deny that they committed any crimes..."

# Argue your position- Due Wed.

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*Using Stalin's policy and the reading "Execution by Hunger",*

*Was the Holodomor a genocide?*

- Answer the question in a **paragraph** with a **thesis**, and **two pieces of evidence** relating to the official classification table.
- Make sure to explain your evidence with analysis.

# February 12, 2020

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**Feel Good Fact:** The flap of skin over a turkey's beak is called a "snood"

**Turn in:** Paragraphs to class bin!

**Do Now:** Discuss your paragraphs with your group- was the Holodomor a genocide?

**Objective:** Examine the rise of Fascism and Mussolini





# Analysis- What I am seeing!

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Great work over all!! Much better than our first in-class write.

## **Tips for improvement:**

- Depth.
- Make sure to connect analysis back to the "what" and "how" of your thesis.

# Communist Russia

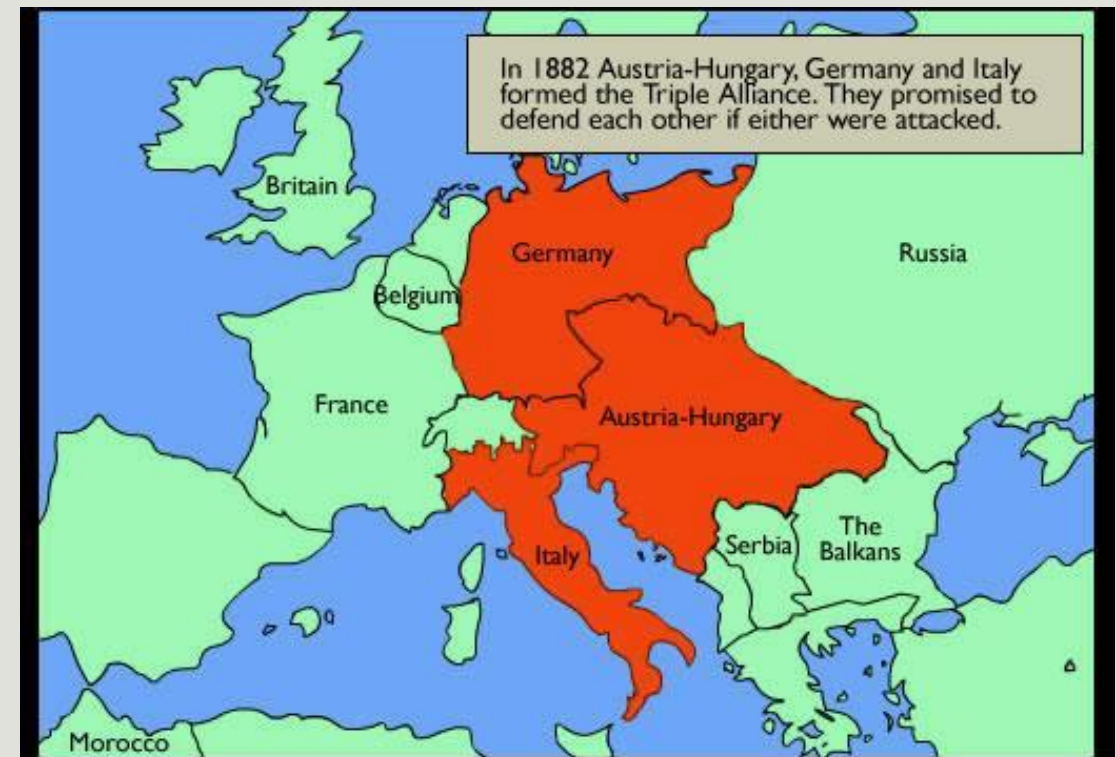
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- Institution of **Stalinism**- the ideology and policies adopted by Stalin, based on centralization, totalitarianism, and the pursuit of communism.
- **Totalitarianism**- a system of government that is centralized and dictatorial and requires complete subservience to the state.
- Arose out of the chaos and destruction of WWI on the working classes

# Italy during WWI

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- Leading up to **WWI**, **Italy** had formed an alliance with the Central Powers of the German Empire and the Empire of the Austria-Hungary **in** the Triple Alliance.
- **Italy** should have joined on the side of the Central Powers when war broke out **in** August 1914
  - but instead declared neutrality.



Map of Europe 1839-1914

# Italy enters the War

- On April 26, 1915, Italy negotiated the secret Pact of London by which Great Britain and France promised to support Italy annexing the frontier lands in return for entering the war on the Entente side.
- On May 3, Italy resigned from the Triple Alliance and later declared war against Austria-Hungary at midnight on May 23.
- At the beginning of the war, the Italian army boasted less than 300,000 men, but mobilization greatly increased its size to more than 5 million by the war's end in November 1918.
- Approximately 460,000 were killed and 955,000 were wounded in the conflict.





# Pact of London (Treaty of London)



# Fascism in Italy- Benito Mussolini

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- After serving in the Italian army during World War I, Mussolini returned home, looking for a way to unify the Italian people.
- In 1918, he began to deliver emotional speeches, calling for a dictator to head the country.
- He argued that only a strong leader could unite the people to:
  - overcome Italy's postwar mass unemployment
  - chaotic political party conflicts
  - and strikes by socialists and communists.





# Rise of Fascism

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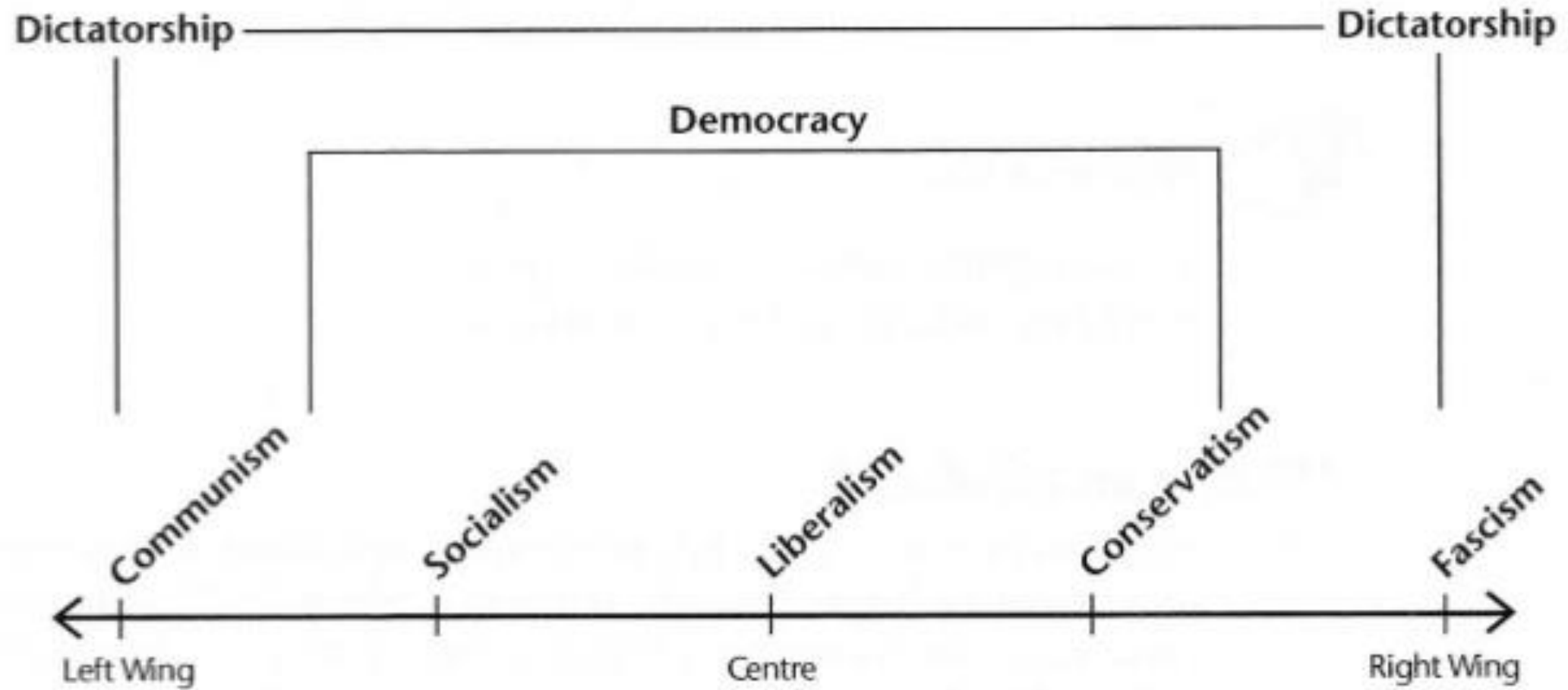
- Fascism arose in Europe after World War I when many people yearned for national unity and strong leadership.

## **Definition of Fascism:**

a political philosophy, movement, or regime that exalts nation and often race above the individual and that stands for:

- a centralized autocratic government headed by a dictatorial leader
- severe economic and social regimentation
- and forcible suppression of opposition





# Fascism in Italy

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- In 1919, Mussolini organized his fascist movement in the northern city of Milan. He formed squads of street fighters who wore black shirts.
  - His “Blackshirts” beat up socialists and communists and threw them out of local governments.
- The communist revolution in Russia had taken place only two years earlier.
  - Mussolini’s fascist movement quickly gained the support of anti-communist business people, property owners, and middle-class professionals like teachers and doctors.
- In 1921, Mussolini formed the National Fascist Party.

# Mussolini in Power

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- After organized marches and protests, Mussolini urged King of the Italian kingdom to resign.
- The king gave in, and at age 39, Mussolini became Italy's youngest prime minister on October 29, 1922.
- He would go on to become Il Duce, (the Leader) , the Fascist dictator of Italy
- His ultimate goal was to re-create a new Roman Empire



# Fascism and the Rise of the Nazi Party

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- Much of Mussolini's Fascist ideologies inspired what we see in Nazi Germany
- The Nazi Party utilized many of Mussolini's tactics and policies in terms of violence and state initiated fear.
- While we will see Mussolini and Hitler go on to form an alliance during WWII, Mussolini actually looked down upon Hitler, viewing Nazism to be simplistic and somewhat barbaric
- Antisemitism would prevail in Italy, however.





# Assignment!

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In your table groups, you will work to complete a poster depicting one of the elements of Mussolini's Fascist Italy.

## **It must include:**

- ✓ Information about **the element** of Mussolini's Fascism (What, how, why)
- ✓ How it impacted Italy during his reign
- ✓ Some sort of quote (primary or secondary)
- ✓ Images to help illustrate the idea!

# February 13, 2020

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**Feel Good Fact:** Almost 30,000 rubber ducks were lost at sea in the '90s and are still being found today.

**Turn in:** Nothing

**Do Now:** Grab your groups poster from the back of the room

**Objective:** Examine Fascist Italy

Italy leaving the Central powers for the promise of more territories during WWI



15 minutes  
to continue  
your work

- ✓ When you have completed your posters  
,
- ✓ You can work on something else quietly  
until everyone is finished.

# Assignment!

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- How it impacted Italy during his reign
- Some sort of quote (primary or secondary)
- Images to help illustrate the idea!



# Jigsaw Time!

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take notes on the various elements of Mussolini's Fascist dictatorship in Italy.

**Take notes on:**

1. What the element was
2. What it did in Italy/Italian society

Two minutes per poster!



# Mussolini's Italy- Goal of Single Identity

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- Fascism= EXTREME nationalism

Promoting economic self- sustainability

- Violence, terror, and anti-socialist/communist ideology- never as effective as Germany

- Propaganda to promote fascism

- Improvements for women- Goal of childbearing- "Mother and Child" holiday

- Promotion of Catholicism in schools- preparation for military

- Young Fascist youth groups



Promised much but delivered little...

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# February 14, 2020

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**Feel Good Fact:** Captain Crunch's first name is Horatio.

**Turn in:** Nothing... You got lucky!

**Do Now:** Have out your notebooks!

**Objective:** Rise of Hitler



# Communism v. Fascism?

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## Similarities:

- In practice in the 30's & 40's both are totalitarian
- Both allowed only one political party to exist
- Both denied individual rights
- Neither had any democracy at all

## Differences:

- Fascists did not want a classless society
- All people are NOT equal to them
- Fascist groups made up of many types of people
- One other difference – fascists were nationalists while communists were INTERnationalists aimed at uniting workers worldwide



