**Between the Wars The Age of Anxiety in the West**

**SIGNIFICANT EVENTS**

The Great Depression a period of low economic activity and rising unemployment; 1929 – 1930s

Treaty of Locarno – guaranteed Germany’s new western borders with France and Belgium

Dawes Plan – a result of the reparations commission accepted by Germany, France, and Britain, that reduced Germany’s yearly reparations, made payment dependent on German economic prosperity, and granted Germany large loans from the US to promote recovery.

Weimar Republic – German Republic after WWI

Reichstag- the German parliament

Kristallnacht – November 9, 1938; “night of shattered glass”;Nazis burned synagogues and destroyed Jewish businesses; 30,000 Jewish males were rounded up and sent to concentration camps

**IMPORTANT PEOPLE**

John Maynard Keynes – General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money, 1936; unemployment came from a decline in demand and could be increased through government projects even if it had to use deficit spending, going into debt

Franklin Delano Roosevelt – President US; 4X; WWII and GD

Joseph Stalin – ldr. USSR

Francisco Franco – dictator; Spain

Benito Mussolini – dictator; Italy

Adolf Hitler – dictator; Germany

Heinrich Himmler – controlled the SS ( 2 principles: terror and ideology) and regular police

Marie Curie won two Nobel Prizes for her work with radioactivity

Albert Einstein – theory of relativity

Sigmund Freud – theory of the unconscious mind; psychoanalysis

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Collective bargaining – the right of unions to negotiate with employers over wages and hours

Deficit spending – when a government pays out more money than it takes in through taxation and other revenues, thus going into debt

New Deal – Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s plan too reform capitalism through forceful government intervention in the economy.

Totalitarianism- a dictatorship that exercises unprecedented control over the masses and seeks to mobilize them for action

Fascism-a movement characterized by extreme, often expansionist nationalism, alliances with powerful businesses, a dynamic and violent leader, and glorification of war and the military

New Economic Policy-(NEP); Lenin’s policy of reestablishing limited economic freedom in an attempt to rebuild agriculture and industry in the face of economic disintegration

Politburo – a seven-member committee that became the leading policy –making body of the Communist Party

Collectivization-the forcible consolidation of individual peasant farms into large, state-controlled enterprises; in Russia

Five-Year Plan-launched by Stalin and termed “revolution from above,” its ultimate goal was to generate new attitudes, new loyalties, and a new socialist humanity

Concentration camp – a camp where prisoners of war, political prisoners, or members of minority groups are confined, typically under harsh conditions

National Socialist German Workers’ Party - Nazis

Nuremberg Laws- classified as Jewish anyone having one or more Jewish grandparents and deproved Jews of all rights of citizenship.

*Mein Kampf –* book written by Hitler in which he outlines his theories and program for a “national socialist revolution.” My Struggle

Nazism – a movement born of extreme nationalism and racism and dominated by Adolf Hitler

Fuhrer – “Leader – dictator” with unlimited, arbitrary power; this title was given to Hitler

Enabling Act – the act pushed through the Reichstag by the Nazis that gave Hitler absolute dictatorial power for four years

Abolish – to get rid of

Serfs similar to slaves, but they belonged to a piece of land instead of a person; Medieval practice; not abolished in Russia until 1861

Abdicate – resign from rule as a monarch or emperor

Provisional – synonym for temporary

Totalitarian – the government controls every aspect of its people’s lives

Sector – an area of the economy in which businesses share the same or a related product or service

Exiled – to be sent away to another country as a punishment

Self-aggrandizer – wants to let people know how wonderful he is

Benevolent – good, sweet person

Quotas – requirements for the amount of work that must be done in a specific time

Ukraine – known as “the breadbasket of Russia” due to its fertile soil and good climate for growing grains

Pragmatic – deal with things sensibly and realistically

Subjective – something that is different for everyone, and depends on people’s perceptions or opinions

Flapper – women challenging social boundaries

Prosperity – most people have plenty of money

Overproduction – people were producing more of certain items than they needed

Debauchery – excessive indulgence in things that might be fun, but aren’t very good for you

Credit buying – buying on the installment plan

Share – buying a part of a company, Then the company makes money, the value of the shares go up, and investors make money

On margin - investors would only pay for part of a stock. The stockbroker would ‘loan’ the investor the rest

Bank runs – banks invested in stocks and when the market crashed people went to the banks to withdraw their money. Some banks ran out of money and shut down. Caused a panic