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Chapter 29: The World in the 1920s: Challenges to European Dominance

Revolutions: The First Waves	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Tide of revolution swept key regions outside Europe<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Western model of economic, political, and social roles challenged with varying levels of success</li></ol></li></ol>
Mexico's Upheaval  Control Disputes  1917 Constitution	First Latin American changes in Mexico <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Political and land reform, education, and nationalism leads to Mexican Revolution</li><li>2. Battle for Control<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. First: Emiliano Zapata, Pancho Villa, and Victoriano Huerta</li><li>2. Eventually: Alvaro Obregon</li></ol></li><li>3. Constitution of 1917<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Land Reforms (slow to materialize)</li><li>2. Public education (more successfully met)</li></ol></li></ol>
Culture and Politics in Postrevolutionary Mexico	Government began efforts to "Indianize" the nation <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Pro-Marxist artists became well known around the world<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Diego Rivera</li></ol></li><li>2. Government took control of the petroleum industry</li><li>3. PRI developed into the controlling force in politics through end of the twentieth century</li></ol>
Stabilization of the New Regime	Lenin adds new economics policy <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Mixture between Communism and capitalism</li><li>2. Increased food production</li></ol> Was said to be a "People's Government" but it was mostly authoritarian in structure.
Soviet Experimentation	Communist party encouraged organization by workers', students', and women's groups, and provided public education. Experimentation failed after Lenin's death. <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Power dispute</li><li>2. Stalin rises to power - "Socialism in one country"</li><li>3. Stalin exiled or killed rivals</li></ol>
Toward Revolution in China	Qing fall in 1912 begins long struggle <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Struggle includes western educated scholars, politicians, academics, and other foreign powers</li><li>2. JAPAN</li></ol>
In Depth: A Century of Revolutions	Not since the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were there revolutions like those in the early twentieth century. Differently, the revolutions of the early twentieth century were precursors to later revolutions that struck after 1945. Like those from a century earlier, twentieth-century revolutions had several commonalities: rural discontent, population pressures, high taxes. Unlike the previous era, however, twentieth-century revolutions were also caused by the disruptions of the Industrial Revolution and by a Western-centered global market system. In addition, discontented World War I soldiers were a ready source of militant action for revolutions. Opposition to perceived Western influence was another ingredient. Finally, the Communist theories of Marx, Lenin, and Mao were a factor not in existence a hundred years before.
China's May Fourth Movement and the Rise of the	Sun Yat-sen's revolution defeated Qing, however was unstable <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Japan's influence in Chinese government resulted in May Fourth Movement (1919)</li></ol>

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Marxist Alternative	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>2. Leader's refused ideas to keep power</li></ol> Russian revolution led to the rise of Mao Zedong and the Chinese Communist Party
The Seizure of Power by China's Guomindang	Sun Yat-sen attempts to get rid of warlords by founding the Nationalist Part of China <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Formed alliances with local groups to gain support</li><li>2. Attempts to ally with communists, Chinese and Russian</li></ol> Government continues to ignore problems of famine and disease
Mao and the Peasant Option	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Mao- committed revolutionary with peasant support<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Sun died in 1925</li></ol></li><li>2. Replaced by Western sympathizer Chiang Kai-shek who fought against Communists especially at Shanghai</li><li>3. Mao led in Long March and regrouped</li><li>4. Nationalists under Chiang and Communists allied to fight against Japan</li></ol>
Global Connections: The Interwar Decades and the World	Globalization retreated on the political and diplomatic fronts in the 1920s, despite the creation of the League of Nations. That organization turned out to be little more than a debating society incapable of real international influence. On the economic and social level, however, the Westernization of the world, with the United States as its epicenter, continued at a rapid pace.