


Chapter 26: Political Experiments
of the 1920's
Section 5: Trials of the Successor
States in Eastern Europe

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Economic and Ethnic Pressures

- Successor States
 - New nation-states
 - Economically
 - Weak
 - Czechoslovakia
 - Economically independent
 - Rural
 - Hindrance of trade
 - Due to
 - Nationalistic antagonisms
 - Succumbed to
 - Authoritarianism



 Europe After World War I. The need for security on the Continent led France to support a buffer zone of new nations between Russia and Germany, carved out of the former Austrian Empire. German territory along the French border was demilitarized out of the same concern for protection.

Poland: Democracy to Military Rule

- Poland
 - Emerged from
 - Germany
 - Austria
 - Russia
 - 1926
 - Became
 - Authoritarian



Czechoslovakia: A Viable Democratic Experiment

- Czechoslovakia
 - Combination of
 - Czechs
 - Slovaks
 - Avoided
 - Authoritarianism



Hungary: Turn to Authoritarianism

- Hungary
 - Separated from
 - Austria



■ Bela Kun

- Ruled 1919-1937
- Established
 - Hungarian Soviet Republic
- Executed by Stalin



Austria: Political Turmoil and Nazi Occupation

- Austria
 - Treaty of Versailles
 - Forbade unification with
 - Germany



Southeastern Europe: Royal Dictatorships

- Southeastern Europe
 - Royal dictatorships
 - Yugoslavia
 - Bulgaria
 - Romania
 - Greece

