For decades before the First World War, the world seemed to shrink. Millions of migrants crossed the globe. The railway and steamship accelerated their journeys, reducing the cost and risk of travel. The world also arrived on the doorsteps of those who stayed at home, via the telegraph, radio, newspapers, cinema, exhibitions, and foreign goods. To many observers, the growing interconnection of people and states seemed unstoppable. They believed that it would produce progress, prosperity, and peace. These illusions were shattered in 1914, when the First World War ushered in a quarter century of anti-global retrenchment. Focusing specifically on Habsburg successor states in Central Europe, this talk explores popular political movements on both the right and the left that sought to pause, reverse, or regulate globalization after the First World War, the relationship between anti-globalism and empire, as well as the sometimes unexpected consequences of this anti-global revolution on European politics, culture, and society.