

Test Next Thursday



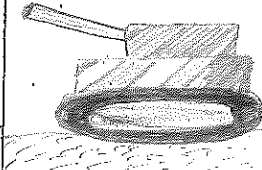
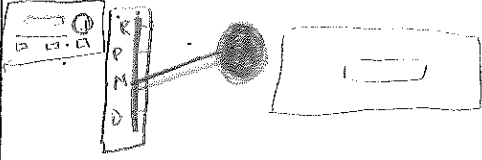


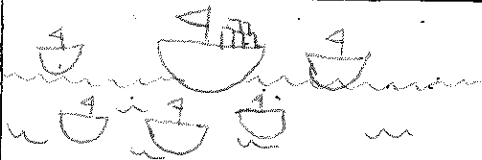
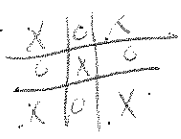
WWI - The Russian Revolution




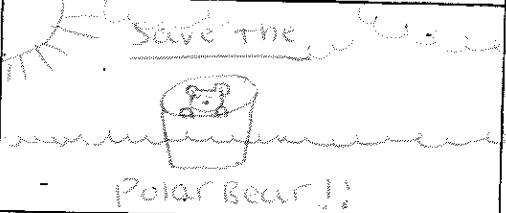




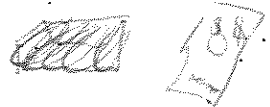
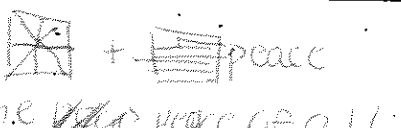
World Civilizations

Wilton/Baker

Fill out the vocabulary chart as we go through the terms in class. These WILL be on the test, so be sure you know them!

Name:

Term	Definition	Example (sentence or picture)
Alsace & Lorraine	Disputed territory B/t France & Germany	
Ultimatum	A final set of demands	
Mobilize	When we prepare for a military war.	
Neutrality	When you do not pick one side over another	
Entente	A nonbinding agreement to follow a certain policy	
Militarism	When you build an army & glorify the military.	
Convoys	a group of merchant ships protected by warships	
Stalemate	A deadlock where neither side is able to gain an advantage	

Conscription	Another name for a draft	
total war	When a nation's total resources are devoted to a war	
Contraband	Military supplies + raw materials	
Propaganda	Spreading of ideas to promote a cause of damage to an opposing side	
Atrocities	Horrible acts committed against innocent people	
Self-determination	the right of people to determine their own form of gov't.	
Armistice	an agreement to stop fighting	
Pandemic	When a disease spreads to a large area	
Reparations	payments for war damage	
collective security	A system where a group of nations act as one to preserve the peace of all.	

CHAPTER

14

SECTION 1

Section Summary

THE GREAT WAR BEGINS

Although powerful forces were pushing Europe towards war, the great powers had made non-binding agreements, called ententes, to try to keep the peace. The Triple Alliance was made up of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. Russia, France, and Britain made up the Triple Entente. During World War I, Germany and Austria fought on the same side. They were called the Central Powers. Russia, France, and Britain were known as the Allies.

In the period before the war, European powers competed. They wanted to protect their status. Overseas rivalries divided them. They fought for new colonies in Africa and elsewhere. They began to build up their armies and navies. The rise of militarism helped to feed this arms race.

Nationalism also caused tensions to grow. Germans were proud of their military and economic power. The French wanted Alsace and Lorraine back from Germany. Pan-Slavism led Russia to support fellow Slavs in Serbia. Austria and Ottoman Turkey were afraid that they would lose territory, especially in the Balkans. Soon, unrest made that region a "powder keg." Then, a Serbian nationalist shot to death the heir to the Austrian throne at Sarajevo, Bosnia.

Some Austrian leaders saw this as a chance to crush Serbia. They sent Serbia an ultimatum, or set of demands, which Serbia partly refused to follow. Austria, with Germany's full support, declared war on Serbia in July 1914.

Soon, the network of agreements drew other great powers into the fight. Russia began to mobilize its army to support Serbia. Germany then declared war on Russia. France said it would keep to its treaty with Russia, so Germany declared war on France, too. When Germany invaded Belgium to get to France, it ended Belgium's neutrality. This caused Britain to declare war on Germany. World War I had begun.

Review Questions

How did the network of European agreements cause World War I to start?

What act caused Britain to declare war?

ARROW
→ OTTOMAN
→ CENTRAL POWERS

READING CHECK

Which countries made up the Central Powers?

→ MILITARISM
→ IMPERIALISM

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *overseas* mean in the underlined sentence? What clues can you find in the surrounding words, phrases, or sentences? Circle the words in the paragraph that could help you learn what *overseas* means.

OTTOMAN
Austria
Hungary
Declaring
war

READING SKILL

Summarize What events led Austria to declare war on Serbia?

CHAPTER

14

SECTION 2

Section Summary

A NEW KIND OF WAR

Dig Trenches

READING CHECK

Which of the European powers was not ready to fight a modern war?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *confronted* mean in the underlined sentence? What clues or examples can you find in the surrounding words, phrases, or sentences that hint at its meaning? For example, think about the meaning of the phrase "dog fights." Circle the words in the paragraph that could help you learn what *confronted* means.

Eastern front
Germany + Russia
no trench warfare

READING SKILL

Identify Supporting Details
Identify two differences between the Western Front and the Eastern Front.

Western Front
Germany + France
TRENCH WARFARE

World War I was the largest conflict in history up to that time. Millions of French, British, Russian, and German soldiers went to battle. Germany wanted to defeat France quickly, but Belgian forces resisted Germany's advance. Both sides dug deep trenches on the battlefield to protect their armies from enemy fire. This conflict on the Western Front turned into a long, deadly stalemate, or deadlock that neither side could break.

New technology made World War I different from earlier wars. Modern weapons were able to kill more soldiers than ever before. In 1915, first Germany then the Allies began using poison gas. New machines like tanks, airplanes, and submarines were used in this war. In 1915, Germany flew zeppelins to bomb the English coast. Both sides equipped airplanes with machine guns. Pilots known as "flying aces" confronted each other in the skies. However, their "dog fights" had little effect on the ground war. German submarines called U-boats attacked Allied ships. To defend against them, the Allies organized convoys, or groups of merchant ships protected by warships.

Battle lines shifted back and forth on Europe's Eastern front. War deaths were higher than on the Western Front. Russia was not ready to fight a modern war. When pushing into eastern Germany, Russian armies were badly defeated. In 1915, Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary and Germany. In 1917, the Austrians and Germans attacked the Italians.

Although most of the fighting took place in Europe, World War I was a global conflict. Japan used the war to seize German posts in China and islands in the Pacific. The Ottoman Empire joined the Central Powers. Its strategic location enabled it to cut off Allied supplies to Russia through the Dardanelles, a vital strait. The Ottoman Turks were hard hit in the Middle East. Arab nationalists rebelled against their rule. The British sent T.E. Lawrence, or Lawrence of Arabia, to aid them. European colonies in Africa and Asia were also drawn into World War I.

Review Questions

Why did a stalemate develop on the Western Front?

trench warfare

What caused the great number of deaths during World War I?

old tactics + new technology

CHAPTER
14
SECTION 3

Note Taking Study Guide

WINNING THE WAR

READING CHECK

What did both sides use to control public opinion?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word eroded mean in the underlined sentence? You can use prior knowledge to figure it out. Think about what you might already know about this word in another form: erosion. What does erosion mean? Use what you might know about erosion as a clue to what eroded means.

READING SKILL

Summarize Describe how World War I was a total war.

World War I was the first total war. Nations put all their resources into the war effort. Both sides set up systems to recruit, arm, transport, and supply their armies. Nations set up military conscription, or "the draft." This required all young men to be ready to fight. Women played an important role, too. They took over the jobs of millions of men who had left to fight.

International law allowed wartime blockades to seize contraband, such as weapons or other illegal goods. British blockades, however, kept ships from carrying other supplies, such as food, in and out of Germany. In response, German U-boats torpedoed the British passenger liner the Lusitania. Both sides used propaganda to control public opinion. They printed tales of atrocities. Some were true and others were not.

After a time, war fatigue set in. Long casualty lists, food shortages, and the failure to win led to calls for peace. The morale of troops and civilians plunged. In Russia, stories of unfit generals and corruption eroded public confidence and led to revolution.

In 1917, the United States joined the fight by declaring war on Germany. Many factors led to this decision. Germany kept up its submarine attacks. Also, many Americans supported the Allies because of cultural ties. By 1918, about two million fresh American soldiers had joined the tired Allied troops. Earlier in that year, President Wilson had issued his Fourteen Points. This list of terms for ending this and future wars included self-determination for the peoples of Eastern Europe.

In March of 1918, a final showdown on the Western Front began. American troops and Allies drove back German forces. German generals told the kaiser that the war could not be won. The kaiser stepped down and the new German government asked for an armistice to end the fighting. At 11 A.M. on November 11, 1918, World War I came to an end.

Review Questions

1. What effect did years of war have on morale?

war fatigue → Propaganda

2. What are two reasons why the United States entered the war?

Germany using unrestricted submarine warfare. @ sinking of the Lusitania

CHAPTER
14
SECTION 4

Note Taking Study Guide

MAKING THE PEACE

READING CHECK

What was Clemenceau's goal at the Paris Peace Conference?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *widespread* mean in the underlined sentence? Draw a line between the two words that form this compound word. What is the meaning of each of these words? Use your knowledge of their meanings to help you figure out the meaning of *widespread*.

READING SKILL

Summarize How did the goals of the three main leaders at the Paris Peace Conference differ?

The costs of World War I were huge in several ways. There was a great loss of life made worse by an influenza pandemic. In addition, raising the money to cover war debts and to rebuild homes, farms, factories and roads would create new economic problems. The Allies blamed the war on the defeated nations and demanded that they make reparations, or payments for war damage. Governments had collapsed in Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman empire. Out of all the chaos, political radicals dreamed of building a new social order.

At the Paris Peace Conference, the Allies decided the fate of Europe, the former Ottoman empire, and colonies around the world. The three main Allied leaders had different goals. British Prime Minister David Lloyd George wanted money to rebuild Britain. The French leader Georges Clemenceau wanted to weaken Germany so that it could never threaten France again. American President Wilson didn't think that was the way to build a lasting peace. Wilson insisted on creating a League of Nations. The League, based on the idea of collective security, would work as one group to keep peace for all nations.

In June 1919, the Allies ordered delegates of the new German Republic to sign the Treaty of Versailles. The Germans were upset that the treaty forced Germany to take the blame for causing the war, cut the size of Germany's military, and burdened the German economy with war reparations.

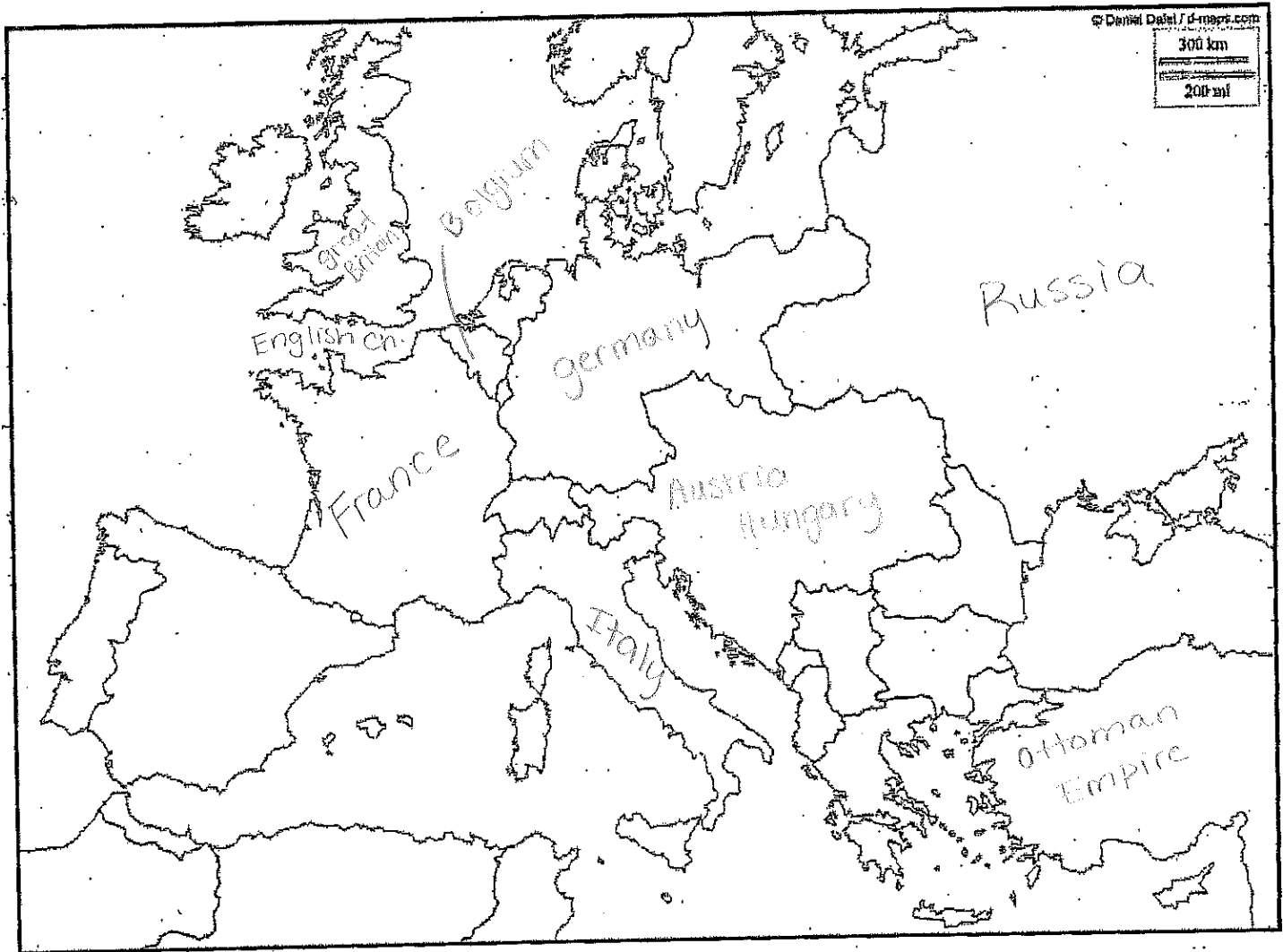
The Allies then drew up treaties with the other Central Powers. Like the Treaty of Versailles, these treaties left widespread dissatisfaction. Many nations felt betrayed by the peacemakers—especially people in colonies who had hoped for an end to imperial rule. Outside Europe, the Allies added to their overseas empires by creating a system of mandates. However, the Paris Peace Conference did offer one ray of hope by starting the League of Nations. Unfortunately, the failure of the United States to support the League weakened it.

Review Questions

1. What were the high costs of World War I?

2. Why were the leaders of the new German Republic upset over the Treaty of Versailles?

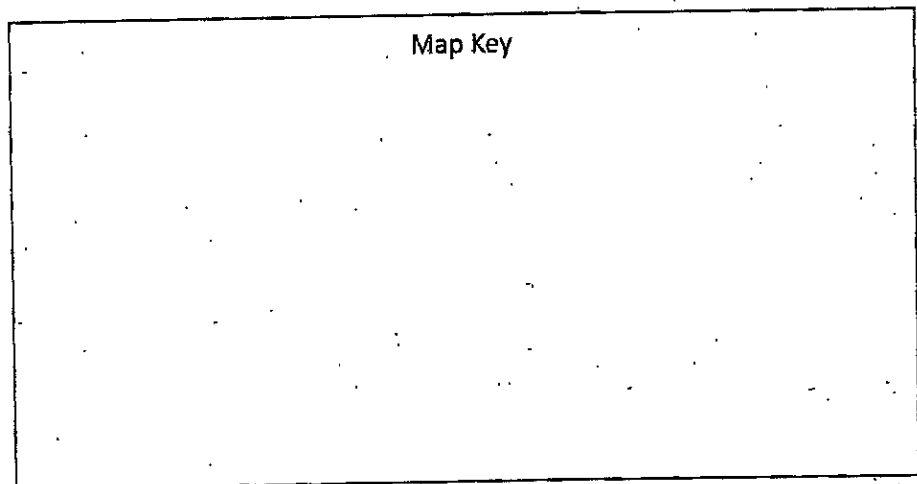
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MAIN WWI MAP

Label the following places on this map. You will have to know this for the class discussion, test, and CSA. Put the number of the country on the country, and create a key but color each country a unique color.

1. France
2. Germany
3. Great Britain
4. Russia
5. Austria Hungary
6. Italy
7. Ottoman Empire
8. Belgium
9. English Channel



1. Brainstorm as many causes of war that you can. List them here:

- Religion
- Debate over Leadership
- Terrorism
- Land

Long-term causes to the war are often abbreviated as: M.A.I.N.

2. M is for: Militarism

- a. This is the building and glorification of a military
- b. An example of how this led to WWI is that Germany and G.B. had a rivalry and were competing to see who could get the best navy and army.
- c. Another example of this is that war was Romanticized - glorified. This means that it was glorified. Men dreamt of cavalry charges and trumpets and that ~~was~~ no big deal.

was

3. A is for: Alliances

- a. These are pledges to "have each other's backs" in times of need.
- b. Triple Entente (Allies)
 - i. Germany
 - ii. Austria-Hungary (for)
 - iii. Turkey (Ottoman Empire)
 - iv. Italy?
- c. Central Powers (Triple Alliance)
 - i. France
 - ii. G.B.
 - iii. Russia
 - iv. America

4. I is for Imperialism
- This is when a country takes over or influences another country.
 - This will lead to war in two ways:

- 1: Creates rivalry b/t countries
- 2: Leaves countries taken over wanting independence

5. N is for Nationalism

- This describes loyalty or strong patriotism to your country.

- Example of Nationalism: Disputed Territories

- The disputed territory b/t Germany and France was called Alsace and Lorraine

- Example of Nationalism: unification of countries

- A specific example of this is Pan Slavicism—the idea that all people should be Russian

- Last example of Nationalism: dissolution (break up) of old empires

- Ottoman Hungary (declining)

- Austria Hungary (declining)

6. The short term (IMMEDIATE) "spark" that started the war: The assassination of the Archduke to Hungary: (his name?)

Archduke Franz Ferdinand

7. What do we call the area where this assassination took place?

Powder Keg.

8. What is the name of the group that perpetrates the assassination?

Black Hand



9. What is the name of the German plan to attack France first?

Schlieffen Plan

10. After the answer to #9 fails, the war turns into:

Stalemate

11. Describe at least 4 new technologies used in WWI.

U-Boat - Under sea boat

Flame thrower - used to
(German) ignite things
on fire

Tanks - 1914 used to go over
trenches w/ barbed wire

Airplanes -

12. What about Italy in the war?

Switched sides in 1915 - wins w/
Allies

13. What about the Ottoman Empire?

Both empires (Ottoman + A-H)
are declining

14. Which country suffered the highest casualty rates?

Allied - Russia

Central power - Germany

15. What is another name for the draft?

Conscription -

16. What did women do during the war? How did this change after the war?

17. What is the name of the treaty that Germany and Russia signs that ends the Russian involvement in the war?

18. On what time and date was the armistice signed?

19. What is a pandemic? What type of pandemic struck the world in 1918?

CHAPTER
14
SECTION 5

Note Taking Study Guide

REVOLUTION AND CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA

READING CHECK

What was the name of the new Communist nation?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *withdrawal* mean in the underlined sentence? How is the word used? Look at other context clues in the sentence to help you figure out what the word means. The context clues in the second underlined sentence tell you that after the Russian withdrawal, the Russian troops fought a civil war, meaning they were no longer involved in World War I.

READING SKILL

Summarize Describe the events that led to Communist control of Russia.

By the early 1900s Russia had many problems. Tsar Nicholas II resisted change. Marxists tried to start a revolution among the proletariat factory workers and urban wage earners. World War I strained Russian resources. By March 1917, disasters on the battlefield and shortages at home caused the tsar to give up his power. Politicians set up a temporary government. Meanwhile, revolutionary socialists set up their own councils of workers and soldiers called **soviets**. These radical socialists, called **Bolsheviks**, were led by V. I./Lenin. Lenin believed only revolution could bring change. The Russian people were hungry and tired of war. Lenin promised them "Peace, Land, and Bread." In November 1917, the Bolsheviks, renamed **Communists**, overthrew the government and seized power.

After the Bolshevik Revolution, events in Russia led to the nation's withdrawal from World War I. After the withdrawal, civil war raged for three years between the Communist "Reds" and the "White" armies of tsarist imperial officers. The Russians now fought only among themselves. The Communists shot the former tsar and his family. They organized the **Cheka**, a brutal secret police force. Red Army officers were kept under the close watch of **commissars**—Communist Party officials. The Reds' position in the center of Russia gave them an advantage. They defeated the White armies, and the civil war ended.

Lenin had to rebuild the government and economy. The new nation was called the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR); or Soviet Union. The new Communist constitution set up an elected legislature. All political power, resources, and means of production would belong to workers and peasants. In reality, however, the Communist Party, not the people, had all the power. However, Lenin allowed some features of capitalism that helped the Soviet economy recover from the wars. After Lenin's death, Joseph Stalin took ruthless steps to win total power over the country.

Review Questions

1. Why did the tsar give up power?

2. Why do you think Lenin's revolutionary slogan—"Peace, Land, and Bread"—was popular with the Russian people?

Name:

- ★ 1. What were the 4 main factors that led to WWI?

2. What factors contributed to the rise of the Russian Revolution?

3. What is the cause of the civil war in Russia following the fall of the czar?

4. What were the two sides of the civil war and what did each side hope to achieve?

- ★ 5. Name four new technologies used in WWI.

- ★ 6. Name some elements of society that help foster a sense of nationalism.

7. How did nationalism change from before WWI to after WWI?

BIG
PICTURE
QUESTION:

Name:

The Industrial Revolution helped many western nations achieve unmatched economic and political power. In 1884, leaders of the European powers held an international conference in Berlin to discuss the partition of Africa. Without regard for traditional African ethnic communities and territorial boundaries, Europeans drew their own borders and agreed to recognize the colonial acquisitions of any other European power. Within just 30 years, almost all of Africa—a continent almost four times as large as Europe—was under European political control.

Part A: As a class

- Define imperialism- *when one country influences another country. - military - gov't - economic*

- What key event in 1884 helped European countries avoid war? How did it help them avoid war? What was the impact of this event on Africa?

*- Berlin conference
- Claim parts of Africa*

*• lose resources
• lose money
• European
African - lose power & influence*

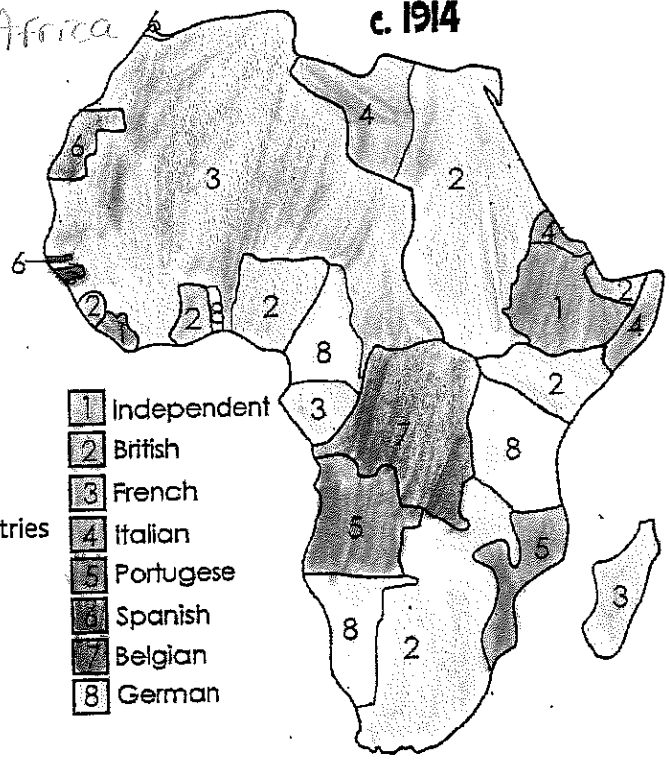
Part B: Individually

- Color in the map and map key using a different color for each European country.
- Which two countries held the most land in Africa? *France & Britain*

- According to this map, how many African countries managed to resist colonization?

2

Scramble for Africa c. 1914



Layers of Learning

BRITISH IMPERIALISM

The cartoon below shows Cecil Rhodes, a ruler in British colonial Africa. Use the picture to answer the following questions:

1. How is Cecil Rhodes dressed?
What items is he carrying?

He's dressed like he's going hunting / military.

He's carrying a gun a hat and a string.

2. What is he standing on?

He's standing on Africa * connecting Egypt & S. Africa



IMAGE 4: Cecil Rhodes stretches across Africa

3. Based on this picture, how do you think Cecil Rhodes viewed the continent of Africa?
Why?

He viewed it as just land that needed to be taken over - easy to conquer (confident)

4. Rhodes was once quoted as saying, "I would annex the planets if I could." What do you think he meant by this?

He would take over the whole world if he could - & it would benefit us all