

**World Studies  
Anticipation Guide**

**Chapter 14: World War I and the Russian Revolution, 1914-1919**

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the following statements. Circle T or F on the left-hand side based on what you think the answer is. Then read the summary on the back following the directions given. Come back to the front and circle T or F on the right-hand side based on the information you read in the summary. Correct any false statement to make it true.

T or F Before Reading		<b>Be sure to correct the false statements!!!!</b>	T or F After Reading	
T	F	1. An assassination in the Baltics sparked the outbreak of World War I.	T	F
T	F	2. World War I redrew the map of Europe and imposed heavy penalties on Germany.	T	F
T	F	3. The Triple Entente consisted of Great Britain, France and Russia.	T	F
T	F	4. Few governments confronted challenges from minorities that wished to develop their own nations.	T	F
T	F	5. Most people in 1914 believed that the war would not end quickly.	T	F
T	F	6. Italy switched sides, and the Ottoman Empire joined the war on the side of the Triple Entente.	T	F
T	F	7. The United States entered the war in 1917 in response to the German use of submarines against navy ships.	T	F
T	F	8. During the war, women entered the workforce in small numbers.	T	F
T	F	9. After the war, many women lost their jobs to men but gained expanded rights and status.	T	F
T	F	10. Russia was prepared for WWI and dominated early in the war.	T	F
T	F	11. In the soviets, Mensheviks, a socialist group committed to violent revolution, played a crucial role under the leadership of V.I. Lenin.	T	F
T	F	12. In October 1917, the Bolsheviks overthrew the provisional government.	T	F
T	F	13. The czar and his family were held captive and then released by member of a local soviet.	T	F
T	F	14. Despite aid from the Allied forces, the anti-Communists were defeated by a well-disciplined Communist Red Army.	T	F
T	F	15. Allied forces finally defeated Germany at the Second battle of the Marne but would not make peace with the German emperor.	T	F

**DIRECTIONS:** Answer the following questions from your reading summary or your textbook if necessary.

16. What led to the formation of the two rival European alliances prior to World War I?
17. Name the members of the Triple Alliance.
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.
18. What threatened European Governments? How did these governments respond to these threats?
19. What set off a chain of events that led to World War I?
20. Explain what changed peoples mind concerning a quick war.
21. As the war dragged on governments took what steps to bolster public opinion?
22. What caused Czar Nicholas to step down?
23. Which worldwide organization did Woodrow Wilson hope would pave the way for lasting peace?
24. What wartime promises did France and Britain break?
25. Using your textbook, look at the pictures in chapter 14 and identify four things that you learned.
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the following summary of Chapter 10. Highlight at least three facts that you find interesting and circle any words that you do not understand.

An assassination in the Balkans sparked the outbreak of World War I. Millions died during the war, which also led to a revolution and Communist rule in Russia. The war settlements redrew the map of Europe and imposed heavy penalties on Germany.

Competition over trade and colonies led to the formation of two rival European alliances—the Triple Entente of Great Britain, France, and Russia; and the Triple Alliance, consisting of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. Repeated crises over Serbian claims on the Austro-Hungarian region of Bosnia revealed the dangers inherent in these alliances. Austria-Hungary, as well as numerous other European governments, confronted challenges from minorities that wished to establish their own national states. Strikes and violent actions by Socialist labor movements also threatened European governments. Many states responded with increasing militarism. The assassination of the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary by a Bosnian Serb militant set off a chain of diplomatic and military decisions that led all of the great powers of Europe into World War I.

Most people in 1914 believed that the war would end quickly. The picture changed, though, as trench warfare between France and Germany turned into a stalemate and casualties mounted throughout Europe. Italy switched sides, and the Ottoman Empire joined the war on the side of the Triple Alliance. The war broadened further when German colonies came under attack and the British encouraged Ottoman provinces in the Middle East to revolt. The United States entered the war in 1917 in response to the German use of submarines against passenger ships. As the war dragged on, governments took control of national economies, censored the news media, and used propaganda to bolster public opinion. Women entered the workforce in large numbers. After the war, many lost their jobs to men but gained expanded rights and status. By 1921, women had the vote in Austria, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States.

Russia was unprepared for World War I and suffered massive casualties early in the war. Bread shortages and anger at the mounting casualties brought street protests led by working-class women and a workers' general strike. Nicholas stepped down as czar, and a provisional government was formed. Meanwhile, soviets—councils representing workers and soldiers—sprang up throughout the country. In the soviets, Bolsheviks, a socialist group committed to violent revolution, played a crucial role under the leadership of V.I. Lenin. In October 1917, the Bolsheviks overthrew the provisional government. The czar and his family were held captive and then executed by members of a local soviet. Civil war ensued between the Bolshevik Communist regime and anti-Communists. Despite aid from the Allied forces, the anti-Communists were defeated by a well-disciplined Communist Red Army.

Allied forces finally defeated Germany at the Second Battle of the Marne but would not make peace with the German emperor. In the face of upheaval, William II fled Germany. Social Democrats then formed a democratic republic, which signed an armistice with the Allies and crushed a Communist attempt to seize power. The Austro-Hungarian Empire dissolved into four separate states. U.S. President Woodrow Wilson sought to pave the way for a just and lasting peace by creating the League of Nations. However, the Treaty of Versailles imposed harsh penalties on Germany. The war settlements redrew the map of Europe and dissolved the Ottoman Empire. Ignoring promises made during the war, France and Britain took control of several Arab states. Despite the principle of self-determination, many Eastern European states included large ethnic minorities, setting the stage for later conflicts.