

World War I and the Russian Revolution

1914–1919

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS • *Why do politics often lead to war?*
• *How can technology impact war?*



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There's More Online! about World War I and the Russian Revolution.

CHAPTER 14

Lesson 1

World War I Begins

Lesson 2

World War I

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The Russian Revolution

Lesson 4

World War I Ends

The Story Matters...

On June 28, 1914, an assassination in the Balkans created an international crisis, igniting a European powder keg created by nationalism, massive military buildups, complex alliances, and imperial rivalries. By August, Europe was at war. The widespread use of trench warfare on the Western Front in France created a destructive stalemate that lasted four years. The introduction of new weapons, including heavy artillery, tanks, machine guns, and poison gas, produced casualty levels that dwarfed those of previous wars.

◀ A young French infantryman pauses for a photograph during World War I. In France, the troops of the enemy armies lived in trenches in the ground and faced each other across the barbed wire marking the limits of the narrow, deadly strip known as “no-man’s land.”

PHOTO: Rue des Archives/The Granger Collection, NYC

Place and Time: Europe and Russia 1914–1919

In the years before World War I, European powers made use of the industrial innovations of the late nineteenth century to create new weapons. Most European nations also enlarged their armies. In 1882 Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary came together in the Triple Alliance, while in 1907 Great Britain, France, and Russia formed the Triple Entente. Retaliation against the 1914 assassination of Francis Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria-Hungary, tested those alliances and eventually drew Europe into World War I.

Step Into the Place

Read the quote and look at the information presented on the map.

DBQ Analyzing Historical Documents Why did the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand spark World War I?

PRIMARY SOURCE

“A note of genuine regret is that, deprived of the Archduke’s strong personality, Austria inevitably will be more subject to German influence. Several journalists express the fear that the consequences will be sufficiently serious again to plunge the Balkans, if not Europe, into a conflict.

Apprehension lest the Sarajevo crime prove a dire blow to the stability of Europe almost overshadows the feeling of horror and reprobation over the assassination and deep sympathy for the aged Emperor in the comments of the morning papers.”

—from a special cable from Paris to *The New York Times*, June 29, 1914

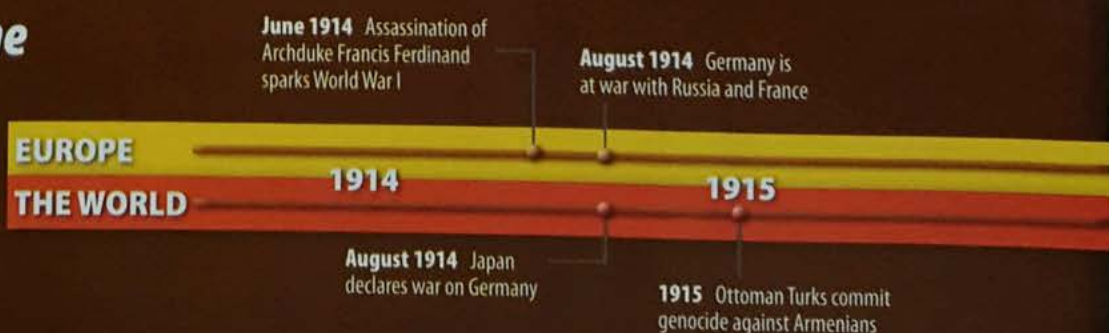


PHOTO: Henry Guttman/Hulton Archive/Getty Images

Step Into the Time

Predicting Consequences

Choose a European event from the time line and write a paragraph predicting how it might influence the events of World War I.



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There's More Online!

- Map** Explore the interactive version of this map on Networks.
- Time Line** Explore the interactive version of the time line on Networks.



Europe 1914



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There's More Online!

- ✓ **BIOGRAPHY** Archduke Francis Ferdinand
- ✓ **CHART/GRAPH** Estimated Army Size, 1914
- ✓ **IMAGE** German Mobilization
- ✓ **INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ**
- ✓ **MAP** Alliances in Europe, 1914
- ✓ **MAP** The Schlieffen Plan
- ✓ **PRIMARY SOURCE** The Assassination of Francis Ferdinand
- ✓ **TIME LINE** The Outbreak of World War I
- ✓ **VIDEO** World War I Begins



LESSON 1

World War I Begins

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS • Why do politics often lead to war?
• How can technology impact war?

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

As European countries formed alliances and increased the sizes of their armed forces, they set the stage for a global war. All they needed was a good reason to mobilize troops. When a Serbian terrorist assassinated Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, World War I soon followed.

Causes of the War

GUIDING QUESTION What factors contributed to the start of World War I?

Nineteenth-century liberals believed that if European states were organized along national lines, these states would work together and create a peaceful Europe. They were very wrong.

Nationalism, Imperialism, Militarism, and Alliances

The system of nation-states that emerged in Europe in the last half of the nineteenth century led not to cooperation but rather to competition. Each European nation-state regarded itself as subject to no higher interest or authority. Each state was guided by its own self-interests and success. Furthermore, most leaders thought that war was an acceptable way to preserve the power of their national states. These attitudes made war an ever-present possibility.

The imperialist expansion of the last half of the nineteenth century also played a role in the coming of war. The competition for lands abroad, especially in Africa, led to conflict and heightened the existing rivalries among European states.

Nationalism, along with imperialism, had another serious result. Not all ethnic groups had become nations in Europe. Slavic minorities in the Balkans and the Austro-Hungarian Empire still dreamed of their own national states. The Irish in the British Empire and the Poles in the Russian Empire had similar dreams.

Industrialization offered new methods of shipbuilding and the use of iron, steel, and chemicals for new weapons. The growth of mass armies and navies after 1900 heightened tensions in Europe. It was obvious that if war did come, it would be highly destructive.

Reading HELPDESK



Academic Vocabulary

- military
- complex

Content Vocabulary

- conscription
- mobilization

TAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

Sequencing Use a sequence chain like the one below to list the events leading up to World War I.

June 28, 1914:
↓
July 28, 1914:
↓
August 1, 1914:
↓
August 3, 1914:
↓
August 4, 1914:

Most Western countries had established **conscription**, a **military** draft, as a regular practice before 1914. European armies doubled in size between 1890 and 1914. With its 1.3 million men, the Russian army had grown to be the largest. The French and German armies were not far behind, with 900,000 soldiers each. The British, Italian, and Austro-Hungarian armies numbered between 250,000 and 500,000 soldiers each.

Militarism—the aggressive preparation for war—was growing. As armies grew, so did the influence of military leaders. They drew up vast and **complex** plans for quickly mobilizing millions of soldiers and enormous quantities of supplies in the event of war.

Fearing that any changes would cause chaos in the armed forces, military leaders insisted that their plans could not be altered. This left European political leaders with little leeway. In 1914 they had to make decisions for military instead of political reasons.

At the same time, a system of alliances intensified the dangers of militarism. Europe's great powers had been divided into two loose political alliances. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy formed the Triple Alliance in 1882. France, Great Britain, and Russia created the Triple Entente in 1907.

In the early years of the twentieth century, a series of crises tested these alliances. Especially troublesome were the crises in the Balkans between 1908 and 1913. These events left European states angry at each other and eager for revenge. By 1914 the major European states had come to believe that their allies were important. They were willing to use war to preserve their power and the power of their allies.

conscription military draft

military relating to the armed forces or to soldiers, arms, or war

complex having many intricate parts

GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

In 1914 Europe was divided into the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente.

1 THE WORLD IN SPATIAL TERMS Which alliance controlled the most territory?

2 HUMAN SYSTEMS Which alliance had the most soldiers in 1914?



Alliances in Europe 1914

- Triple Alliance
- Triple Entente
- Balkans

0 200 miles
0 200 km
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area projection

ATLANTIC OCEAN

PORT. SPAIN

Corsica

Italy

Rome

Sicily

Crete

Cyprus

U.K.

30° E

20° E

10° E

0°

30° N

40° N

50° N

60° N

North Sea

English Channel

Laire R.

Paris

FRANCE

LUX.

Belgium

NETH.S.

BELG.

Alsace-Lorraine

GERMANY

Denmark

DENMARK

SWEDEN

NORWAY

Baltic Sea

RUSSIA

Vienna

Budapest

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Bosnia

Sarajevo

MONTENEGRO

ALBANIA

SERBIA

ROMANIA

BULGARIA

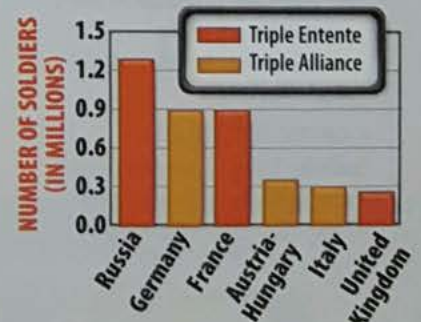
GREECE

Black Sea

Constantinople

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

ESTIMATED ARMY SIZE, 1914



Source: Encyclopedia of the First World War

Internal Dissent

National desires were not the only source of internal strife at the beginning of the twentieth century. Socialist labor movements also had grown more powerful. The Socialists were increasingly inclined to use strikes, even violent ones, to achieve their goals.

Some conservative leaders, alarmed at the increase in labor strife and class division, feared that European nations were on the verge of revolution. This desire to suppress internal disorder might have encouraged various leaders to take the plunge into war in 1914.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Analyzing How might internal dissent in European states have led to World War I?

The Outbreak of War

GUIDING QUESTION How did the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand spark the outbreak of war?

Nationalism and imperialism, militarism and alliances, and the desire to stifle internal dissent might all have played a role in starting World War I. However, it was the decisions that European leaders made in response to a crisis in the Balkans that led directly to the conflict.

Assassination in Sarajevo and Responses

By 1914 Serbia, supported by Russia, was determined to create a large, independent Slavic state in the Balkans. Austria-Hungary, which had its own Slavic minorities to contend with, was equally determined to prevent that from happening.

On June 28, 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Hapsburg throne of Austria-Hungary, and his wife Sophia visited the city of Sarajevo (SAR • uh • YAY • voh) in Bosnia. A group of conspirators waited there in the streets.

In that group was Gavrilo Princip, a 19-year-old Bosnian Serb. Princip was a member of the Black Hand, a Serbian terrorist organization that wanted Bosnia to be free of Austria-Hungary and to become part of a large Serbian kingdom. An assassination attempt earlier that morning by one of the conspirators had failed. Later that day, however, Princip succeeded in fatally shooting the archduke and his wife.

The Austro-Hungarian government did not know if the Serbian government was directly involved in the archduke's assassination, but it did not care. It saw an opportunity to “render Serbia innocuous once and for all by a display of force,” as the Austrian foreign minister put it. Austrian leaders wanted to attack Serbia but feared that Russia would intervene on Serbia's behalf. So, they asked for—and received—the backing of their German allies.

▼ Men marched through the streets of downtown Berlin after receiving news of the call for the mobilization of German troops in World War I.

CRITICAL THINKING

Analyzing Visuals What words would you use to describe how these Berliners felt about the mobilization for war?



Emperor William II of Germany gave Austria-Hungary a “blank check,” promising Germany’s full support if war broke out between Russia and Austria-Hungary. On July 28, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

Russia was determined to support Serbia’s cause. On July 28, Czar Nicholas II ordered partial mobilization of the Russian army against Austria-Hungary. **Mobilization** is the process of assembling troops and supplies for war. In 1914 mobilization was considered an act of war.

Leaders of the Russian army informed the czar that they could not partially mobilize. Their mobilization plans were based on a war against both Germany and Austria-Hungary. Mobilizing against only the one front of Austria-Hungary, they claimed, would create chaos in the army. Based on this claim, the czar ordered full mobilization of the Russian army on July 29, knowing that Germany would consider this order an act of war.

The Conflict Broadens

Indeed, Germany reacted quickly. The German government warned Russia that it must halt its mobilization within 12 hours. When Russia ignored this warning, Germany declared war on Russia on August 1.

Like the Russians, the Germans had a military plan. General Alfred von Schlieffen (SHLEE • fuhn) had helped draw up the plan, which was known as the Schlieffen Plan. It called for a two-front war with France and Russia because the two had formed a military alliance in 1894.

According to the Schlieffen Plan, Germany would conduct a small holding action against Russia while most of the German army would carry out a rapid invasion of France. This meant invading France by moving quickly along the level coastal area through Belgium. After France was defeated, the German invaders would move to the east against Russia.

Under the Schlieffen Plan, Germany could not mobilize its troops solely against Russia. Therefore, it declared war on France on August 3. At about the same time, it issued an ultimatum to Belgium demanding that German troops be allowed to pass through Belgian territory. Belgium, however, was a neutral nation.

On August 4, Great Britain declared war on Germany, officially for violating Belgian neutrality. In fact, Britain, which was allied with France and Russia, was concerned about maintaining its own world power. As one British diplomat put it, if Germany and Austria-Hungary won the war, “what would be the position of a friendless England?” By August 4, all the great powers of Europe were at war.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Interpreting What roles did the assassination of Francis Ferdinand and the existence of prior military plans play in leading quickly to the outbreak of World War I?



▲ The Schlieffen Plan had German troops attack France by quickly moving through Belgium.

CRITICAL THINKING

Analyzing How did the implementation of the Schlieffen Plan broaden the conflict in Europe?

mobilization the process of assembling troops and supplies and making them ready for war

LESSON 1 REVIEW



Reviewing Vocabulary

1. Making Connections How is mobilization related to militarism?

Using Your Notes

2. Constructing Arguments Use your notes to discuss how alliances helped lead to the start of World War I.

Answering the Guiding Questions

3. Identifying Causes What factors contributed to the start of World War I?

4. Interpreting How did the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand spark the outbreak of war?

Writing Activity

5. NARRATIVE Imagine you are an ordinary citizen of Germany. You have been reading the newspapers daily since the assassination of Francis Ferdinand, archduke of Austria. Write two or more journal entries on different days between the assassination on June 28, 1914, and August 4, 1914, reflecting on the events.

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There's More Online!

- ✓ **BIOGRAPHY** Woodrow Wilson
- ✓ **IMAGE** Armored Tank
- ✓ **IMAGE** British Propaganda Poster
- ✓ **IMAGE** German Fighter Pilot Manfred von Richthofen
- ✓ **IMAGE** World War I Machine Gunners
- ✓ **INFOGRAPHIC** The Technology of Trench Warfare
- ✓ **INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ**
- ✓ **PRIMARY SOURCE** The Zimmermann Telegram
- ✓ **VIDEO** World War I



LESSON 2

World War I

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS • Why do politics often lead to war?
• How can technology impact war?

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

The war that many thought would be over in a few weeks lasted far longer, resulting in many casualties on both sides. The war widened, and the United States entered the fray in 1917. As World War I escalated, governments took control of their economies, rationing food and supplies and calling on civilians to work and make sacrifices for the war effort.

1914 to 1915: Illusions and Stalemate

GUIDING QUESTION How did the war on the Eastern Front differ from war on the Western Front?

Before 1914 many political leaders believed war to be impractical because it involved so many political and economic risks. Others believed that diplomats could easily prevent war. In August 1914 both ideas were shattered. However, the new illusions that replaced them soon proved to be equally foolish.

Government **propaganda**—ideas that are spread to influence public opinion for or against a cause—had stirred national hatreds before the war. Now, in August 1914, the urgent pleas of European governments for defense against aggressors fell on receptive ears in every nation that was at war. Most people seemed genuinely convinced that their nation's cause was just.

A new set of illusions also fed the enthusiasm for war. In August 1914 almost everyone believed that the war would be over in a few weeks. After all, almost all European wars since 1815 had, in fact, ended in a matter of weeks. The soldiers who boarded the trains for the war front in August 1914 and the jubilant citizens who saw them off believed that the warriors would be home by Christmas.

The Western Front

German hopes for a quick end to the war rested on a military gamble. The Schlieffen Plan called for the German army to make a vast encircling movement through Belgium into northern France. According to the plan, the German forces would sweep around Paris. This would enable them to surround most of the French army.

Reading HELPDESK



Academic Vocabulary

- target
- unrestricted

Content Vocabulary

- **propaganda**
- **trench warfare**
- **war of attrition**
- **total war**
- **planned economies**

TAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

Identifying Use a graphic organizer like the one below to identify how alliances shifted during World War I.

World War I Alliances

	Allied Powers	Central Powers
Pre-war name		
Original members		
Later additions		

However, the German advance was halted a short distance from Paris at the First Battle of the Marne (September 6–10). To stop the Germans, French military leaders loaded 2,000 Parisian taxicabs with fresh troops and sent them to the front line.

The war quickly turned into a stalemate as neither the Germans nor the French could dislodge each other from the trenches they had dug for shelter. Two lines of trenches soon reached from the English Channel to the frontiers of Switzerland. The Western Front had become bogged down in **trench warfare**. Both sides were kept in virtually the same positions for four years.

The Eastern Front

Unlike the Western Front, the war on the Eastern Front was marked by mobility. The cost in lives, however, was equally enormous. At the beginning of the war, the Russian army moved into eastern Germany but was decisively defeated at the Battle of Tannenberg on August 30 and the Battle of Masurian Lakes on September 15. After these defeats, the Russians were no longer a threat to Germany.

Austria-Hungary, Germany's ally, fared less well at first. The Austrians had been defeated by the Russians in Galicia and thrown out of Serbia as well. To make matters worse, the Italians betrayed their German and Austrian allies in the Triple Alliance by attacking Austria in May 1915. Italy thus joined France, Great Britain, and Russia, who had previously been known as the Triple Entente, but now were called the Allied Powers, or Allies.

propaganda ideas spread to influence public opinion for or against a cause

trench warfare fighting from ditches protected by barbed wire, as in World War I

GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

World War I took place along two main fronts.

- HUMAN SYSTEMS** What generalizations can you make about the war based on the dates of important victories for the Allied and Central Powers?
- THE USES OF GEOGRAPHY** Why does the farthest advance of the Allied and Central Powers change more on the Eastern Front than the Western Front?





▲ A boy delivers a newspaper to men living in the trenches during World War I.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Explaining What was unique about trench warfare?

war of attrition a war based on wearing down the other side with constant attacks and heavy losses, such as World War I

target something or someone marked for attack

By this time, the Germans had come to the aid of the Austrians. A German-Austrian army defeated the Russian army in Galicia and pushed the Russians far back into their own territory. Russian casualties stood at 2.5 million killed, captured, or wounded. The Russians were almost knocked out of the war.

Encouraged by their success against Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary, joined by Bulgaria in September 1915, attacked and eliminated Serbia from the war. Their successes in the east would enable the German troops to move back to the offensive in the west.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Inferring Why did trench warfare develop on the Western Front but not on the Eastern Front?

Trench and Air Warfare

GUIDING QUESTION What made World War I more devastating than any previous wars?

On the Western Front, the trenches dug in 1914 had by 1916 become elaborate systems of defense. The Germans and the French each had hundreds of miles of trenches, which were protected by barbed-wire entanglements up to 5 feet (about 1.5 m) high and 30 yards (about 27 m) wide. Concrete machine-gun nests and other gun batteries, supported further back by heavy artillery, protected the trenches. Troops lived in holes in the ground, separated from each other by a strip of territory known as no-man's-land.

Trench warfare baffled military leaders who had been trained to fight wars of movement and maneuver. At times, the high command on either side would order an offensive that would begin with an artillery barrage to flatten the enemy's barbed wire and leave them in a state of shock. After "softening up" the enemy in this fashion, a mass of soldiers would climb out of their trenches with fixed bayonets and hope to work their way toward the enemy trenches.

The attacks rarely worked because men advancing unprotected across open fields could be fired at by the enemy's machine guns. In 1916 and 1917, millions of young men died in the search for the elusive breakthrough. In just 10 months at Verdun, France, 700,000 men lost their lives over a few miles of land. World War I had turned into a **war of attrition**, a war based on wearing down the other side with constant attacks and heavy losses.

By the end of 1915, airplanes appeared on the battlefield for the first time in history. Planes were first used to spot the enemy's position. Soon, planes also began to attack ground **targets**, especially enemy communications. Fights for control of the air space occurred, and then increased over time. At first, pilots fired at each other with handheld pistols. Later, machine guns were mounted on the noses of planes, which made the skies considerably more dangerous.

The Germans also used their giant airships—the zeppelins—to bomb London and eastern England. This caused little damage but frightened

many people. Germany's enemies, however, soon found that zeppelins, which were filled with hydrogen gas, quickly became raging infernos when hit by anti-aircraft guns.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Drawing Conclusions Why did technology make it difficult for armies on the Western Front to mount a successful offensive attack?

A World War

GUIDING QUESTION Why did the war widen to become a world conflict?

Because of the stalemate on the Western Front, both sides sought to gain new allies. Each side hoped new allies would provide a winning advantage, as well as a new source of money and war goods.

Widening of the War

Bulgaria entered the war on the side of the Central Powers, as Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire were called. Russia, Great Britain, and France—the Allied Powers—declared war on the Ottoman Empire. The Allies tried to open a Balkan front by landing forces at Gallipoli (guh • LIH • puh • lee), southwest of Constantinople, in April 1915. However, the campaign was disastrous and the Allies withdrew.

By 1917 the war had truly become a world conflict. That year, while stationed in the Middle East, a British officer known as Lawrence of Arabia urged Arab princes to revolt against their Ottoman overlords. In 1918 British forces from Egypt mobilized troops from India, Australia, and New Zealand and worked to destroy the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East.

The Allies also took advantage of Germany's preoccupations in Europe and lack of naval strength to seize German colonies in the rest of the world. Japan, a British ally beginning in 1902, seized a number of German-held islands in the Pacific. Australia seized German New Guinea.

Entry of the United States

At first, the United States tried to remain neutral. As World War I dragged on, however, it became more difficult to do so. The immediate cause of the United States's involvement grew out of the naval war between Germany and Great Britain.

Britain had used its superior navy to set up a blockade of Germany. The blockade kept war materials and other goods from reaching Germany by sea. Germany, in turn, set up its own blockade of Britain and enforced it with the use of **unrestricted** submarine warfare, including the sinking of passenger liners.

On May 7, 1915, German forces sank the British ship *Lusitania*. About 1,100 civilians, including more than 100 Americans, died. After strong protests from the United States, the German government suspended unrestricted submarine warfare in September 1915 to avoid antagonizing the United States further. Only once did the Germans and British engage in direct naval battle—at the Battle of Jutland on May 31, 1916; neither side won a conclusive victory.

By January 1917, however, the Germans were eager to break the deadlock in the war. German naval officers convinced Emperor William II that resuming the use of unrestricted submarine warfare could starve the British into submission within six months. When the emperor expressed concern



▲ The sinking of the *Lusitania* made the front page of *The New York Herald*. Germany claimed that the British passenger ship was a fair target because it carried 173 tons of ammunition as cargo.

CRITICAL THINKING

Inferring Why did this event help lead to the U.S. entry in the war?

unrestricted having no restrictions or bounds

Connections to TODAY

Influenza Pandemic of 2009

The pandemic of 1918 was caused by a type of the H1N1 influenza virus. A previously unknown strain of this virus appeared in 2009. First occurring in Mexico in February 2009, the disease spread rapidly worldwide, presumably due to high levels of air travel. In June, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared that H1N1 had become a pandemic, or an outbreak affecting a high proportion of the population over a wide geographic area. Unlike the 1918 outbreak, the H1N1 flu did not mutate into a more deadly form, and the death toll remained relatively low. In August 2010, the WHO announced that the H1N1 flu had moved into a post-pandemic stage.

total war a war that involved the complete mobilization of resources and people, affecting the lives of all citizens in the warring countries, even those remote from the battlefield

planned economy an economic system directed by government agencies

about the United States, German Admiral Holtzendorf assured him: "I give your Majesty my word as an officer that not one American will land on the continent."

The German naval officers were quite wrong. The British were not forced to surrender, and the return to unrestricted submarine warfare brought the United States into the war in April 1917. U.S. troops did not arrive in large numbers in Europe until 1918. However, the entry of the United States into the war gave the Allied Powers a psychological boost and a major new source of money and war goods.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Analyzing How did imperialism contribute to the widening of World War I?

The Impact of Total War

GUIDING QUESTION *What was the impact of total war?*

As World War I dragged on, it became a **total war** involving a complete mobilization of resources and people. It affected the lives of all citizens in the warring countries, however far from the battlefields. The home front was rapidly becoming a cause for as much effort as the war front.

Increased Government Powers

Most people had expected the war to be short. Little thought had been given to long-term wartime needs. Governments had to respond quickly, however, when the new war machines failed to achieve their goals. Many more men and supplies were needed to continue the war effort. To meet these needs, governments expanded their powers. Countries drafted tens of millions of young men, hoping for that elusive breakthrough to victory.

Wartime governments throughout Europe also expanded their power over their economies. Free-market capitalistic systems were temporarily put aside. Governments set up price, wage, and rent controls. They also rationed food supplies and materials; regulated imports and exports; and took over transportation systems and industries. In effect, in order to mobilize all the resources of their nations for the war effort, European nations set up **planned economies**.

As a result of total war mobilization, the differences between soldiers at war and civilians at home were narrowed. In the view of political leaders, all citizens were part of a national army that was dedicated to victory. Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, said that the men and women "who remain to till the soil and man the factories are no less a part of the army than the men beneath the battle flags."

Manipulation of Public Opinion

As the war continued and casualties worsened, the patriotic enthusiasm that marked the early stages of the war began to wane. By 1916 signs indicated that civilian morale was beginning to crack. War governments, however, fought back against growing opposition to the war.

Authoritarian regimes, such as those of Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary, relied on force to subdue their populations. With the pressures of the war, however, even democratic states expanded their police powers to stop internal dissent. The British Parliament, for example, passed the Defence of the Realm Act (DORA). It allowed the government to arrest protesters as traitors. Newspapers were censored, and sometimes publication was suspended.

Wartime governments made active use of propaganda to increase enthusiasm for the war. As the war progressed and morale sagged, governments were forced to devise new techniques for motivating citizens.

Total War and Society

In the fall of 1918, a deadly influenza struck, adding to the horrors of World War I. Probably spread by soldiers returning from the front, influenza became the deadliest epidemic in history. An estimated total of 50 million people died worldwide.

Total war also had a significant impact on European society. World War I created new roles for women. Because so many men left to fight at the front, women were asked to take over jobs that were not available to them before. Women found themselves employed in jobs that once were considered beyond their capacity. These jobs included civilian occupations such as chimney sweeps, truck drivers, farm laborers, and factory workers in heavy industry. For example, 38 percent of the workers in the Krupp Armaments works in Germany in 1918 were women.

The place of women in the workforce was far from secure, however. Both men and women seemed to expect that many of the new jobs for women were only temporary.

At the end of the war, as men returned to the job market, governments quickly removed women from the jobs they were encouraged to take earlier. By 1919, 650,000 women in Great Britain were unemployed. Wages for the women who were still employed were lowered.

Nevertheless, in some countries the role women played in wartime economies had a positive impact on the women's movement for social and political emancipation. The most obvious gain was the right to vote, which was given to women in Germany, Austria, and the United States immediately after the war. British women over the age of 30 gained the right to vote, together with the right to stand for Parliament, in 1918.

Many upper- and middle-class women also gained new freedoms. In ever-increasing numbers, young women from these groups took jobs, lived in their own apartments, and relished their new independence.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Explaining Why did women in some countries receive the right to vote after the war?

CRITICAL THINKING

Drawing Conclusions How might this poster have increased British support for the war?

▼ This British recruiting poster is an example of wartime propaganda.



LESSON 2 REVIEW



Reviewing Vocabulary

1. **Applying** Describe the steps that resulted in the development of trench warfare.

Using Your Notes

2. **Identifying** Use your notes to describe the ways in which alliances shifted during World War I.

Answering the Guiding Questions

3. **Contrasting** How did the war differ on the Western and Eastern Fronts?

4. **Drawing Conclusions** What made World War I more devastating than any previous wars?

5. **Identifying** Why did the war widen to become a world conflict?

6. **Determining Cause and Effect** What was the impact of total war?

Writing Activity

7. **INFORMATIVE/EXPLANATORY** Write a paragraph discussing the role that women played in World War I.

There's More Online!

- ✓ BIOGRAPHY V.I. Lenin
- ✓ IMAGE Bolshevik Attack on the Winter Palace
- ✓ IMAGE The Red Army
- ✓ IMAGE The Romanov Family
- ✓ INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ
- ✓ MAP Russian Revolution and Civil War, 1917–1922
- ✓ PRIMARY SOURCE An Ambassador's Memoirs
- ✓ TIME LINE Russia and Europe, 1914–1918
- ✓ VIDEO The Russian Revolution



LESSON 3

The Russian Revolution

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS • Why do politics often lead to war?
• How can technology impact war?

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

As the war dragged on, Russia stirred with unrest. The Romanov dynasty of Russia ended when Czar Nicholas II stepped down and a provisional government was put in power. Then the Bolsheviks under V. I. Lenin overthrew the government and by 1921 were in total command of Russia.

Background to Revolution

GUIDING QUESTION What factors and events led to the Russian Revolution?

After its defeat by Japan in 1905 and the Revolution of 1905, Russia was unprepared militarily and technologically for the total war of World War I. Russia had no competent military leaders. Even worse, Czar Nicholas II insisted on taking personal charge of the armed forces despite his lack of ability and training.

In addition, Russian industry was unable to produce the weapons needed for the army. Many soldiers trained using broomsticks. Others were sent to the front without rifles and told to pick one up from a dead comrade. Thus, it is not surprising that the Russian army suffered incredible losses. Two million soldiers were killed between 1914 and 1916, and another 4 to 6 million were wounded or captured. By 1917 the Russian will to fight had vanished.

An autocratic ruler, Czar Nicholas II relied on the army and bureaucracy to hold up his regime. He was further cut off from events when a man named Grigory Rasputin (ra • SPYOO • tuhn), known to be a mystic, began to influence the czar's wife, Alexandra. With the czar at the battlefield, it was rumored that Alexandra made all of the important decisions after consulting Rasputin. Rasputin's influence made him an important power behind the throne.

As the leadership stumbled its way through a series of military and economic disasters, the Russian people grew more upset with the czarist regime. Even conservative aristocrats who supported the monarchy felt the need to do something. They assassinated Rasputin in December 1916, but it was too late to save the monarchy.

Reading HELPDESK



Academic Vocabulary

- revolution
- aid

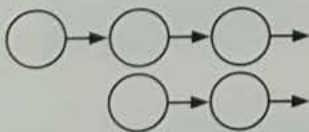
Content Vocabulary

- soviet
- war communism
- abdicate

TAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

Categorizing Information As you read, use a chart like the one below to identify the factors and events that led to Lenin's rise to power in 1917.



Thinking Like a HISTORIAN

How Important Was Rasputin?

In the introduction to his best-selling book *Nicholas and Alexandra*, historian Robert Massie quotes Aleksandr Kerensky's observation, "If there had been no Rasputin, there would have been no Lenin." The role of Rasputin in the history of Russia is one debated by historians. Was he such an important figure or was his influence merely the stuff of legends? How much influence can one man have to effect historical change? Use the Internet to find reliable sources about how much Rasputin contributed to the fall of the Russian monarchy.

At the beginning of March 1917, working-class women led a series of strikes in the capital city of Petrograd (formerly St. Petersburg), helping to change Russian history. A few weeks earlier, the Russian government had started bread rationing in Petrograd after the price of bread skyrocketed. Many of the women who stood in the lines waiting for bread were also factory workers who worked 12-hour days. Exhausted from standing in line, and distraught over their half-starving and sick children, the women finally revolted.

On March 8, about 10,000 women marched through the city of Petrograd demanding "Peace and Bread" and "Down with Autocracy." Soon the women were joined by other workers. Together they called for a general strike. The strike shut down all the factories in the city on March 10.

Alexandra wrote to her husband Nicholas II at the battlefield: "This is a hooligan movement. If the weather were very cold they would all probably stay at home." Nicholas ordered troops to break up the crowds by shooting them if necessary. Soon, however, large numbers of the soldiers joined the demonstrators and refused to fire on the crowds.

The Duma, or legislative body, which the czar had tried to dissolve, met anyway. On March 12, it established the provisional government, which mainly consisted of middle-class representatives. It urged the czar to step down. Because he no longer had the support of the army or even the aristocrats, Nicholas II reluctantly agreed and stepped down on March 15, ending the 300-year-old Romanov dynasty.

The provisional government, headed by Aleksandr Kerensky (keh • REHN • skee), decided to carry on the war to preserve Russia's honor. This decision to remain in World War I was a major blunder. It satisfied neither the workers nor the peasants, who were tired and angry from years of suffering and wanted an end to the war.

The government also faced a challenge to its authority—the **soviets**. The soviets were councils comprised of representatives from the workers and soldiers. The soviet of Petrograd was formed in March 1917. At the same time, soviets sprang up in army units, factory towns, and rural areas. The soviets, largely made up of Socialists, represented the more radical interests of the lower classes. One group—the Bolsheviks—came to play a crucial role.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Drawing Conclusions What grievances did the Russian people have with the provisional government?

Lenin and the Bolsheviks

GUIDING QUESTION How did Russia move from a czarist regime to a Communist regime?

The Bolsheviks began as a small faction of a Marxist party called the Russian Social Democrats. The Bolsheviks came under the leadership of Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (ool • YAH • nuhf), known to the world as V. I. Lenin. Under Lenin's direction, the Bolsheviks became a party dedicated to violent **revolution**. Lenin believed that only violent revolution could destroy the capitalist system. A "vanguard" (forefront) of activists, he said, must form a small party of well-disciplined, professional revolutionaries to accomplish the task.

Between the years 1900 and 1917, Lenin spent most of his time abroad. When the Russian provisional government was formed in March 1917, he saw an opportunity for the Bolsheviks to seize power. In April 1917,

soviets Russian councils composed of representatives from the workers and soldiers

revolution a overthrow of government

German military leaders, hoping to create disorder in Russia, shipped Lenin back to Russia. Lenin and his associates were sent in a sealed train to prevent their ideas from infecting Germany.

Lenin's arrival in Russia began a new phase of the Russian Revolution. Lenin maintained that the soviets of soldiers, workers, and peasants were ready-made instruments of power. He believed that the Bolsheviks should work toward gaining control of these groups and then use them to overthrow the provisional government.

At the same time, the Bolsheviks reflected the discontent of the people. They promised an end to the war. They also promised to redistribute all land to the peasants, to transfer factories and industries from capitalists to committees of workers, and to transfer government power from the provisional government to the soviets. Three simple slogans summed up the Bolshevik program: "Peace, Land, Bread," "Worker Control of Production," and "All Power to the Soviets."

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Inferring Why did German military leaders return Lenin to Russia?

The Bolsheviks Seize Power

GUIDING QUESTION How did Russia move from a czarist regime to a Communist regime?

By the end of October 1917, Bolsheviks made up a slight majority in the Petrograd and Moscow soviets. The number of party members had grown from 50,000 to 240,000. With Leon Trotsky as head of the Petrograd soviet, the Bolsheviks were in a position to claim power in the name of the soviets. During the night of November 6, Bolshevik forces seized the Winter Palace, the seat of the provisional government. The government quickly collapsed with little bloodshed. This overthrow coincided with a meeting of the all-Russian Congress of Soviets, which represented local soviets countrywide. Outwardly, Lenin turned over the power of the provisional government to the Congress of Soviets. The real power, however, passed to a council headed by Lenin.

The Bolsheviks, who soon renamed themselves the Communists, still had a long way to go. Lenin had promised peace, yet he realized delivering that would not be easy. It would mean the humiliating loss of much Russian territory, but there was no real choice.

On March 3, 1918, Lenin signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany and gave up eastern Poland, Ukraine, Finland, and the Baltic provinces. To his critics, Lenin argued that it made no difference. The spread of the socialist revolution throughout Europe would make the treaty largely irrelevant. In any case, he had promised peace to the Russian people. Real peace did not come, however, because the country soon sank into civil war.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Making Generalizations Why might the promises of the Bolsheviks have been appealing to the Russian people?

▼ This painting depicts the Bolshevik attack on the Winter Palace during the October Revolution.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Analyzing Why did the Bolsheviks choose the Winter Palace as the place to attack?



Russian Revolution and Civil War 1917–1922



GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

The events of the Russian Revolution led to a civil war.

- 1 THE WORLD IN SPATIAL TERMS** Measure the distance from Russia's westernmost border in 1914 to the western border under Bolshevik control in October 1919.
- 2 HUMAN SYSTEMS** Why were many of the White Russian or Allied attacks from outside of Russia?

aid assistance such as money or supplies

abdicate to formally give up control of a country or state

Civil War in Russia

GUIDING QUESTION What forces opposed the Communist government?

Many people were opposed to the new Bolshevik, or Communist, government. These people included not only groups that were loyal to the czar but also liberal and anti-Leninist socialists. They were joined by the Allies, who were concerned about the Communist takeover. The Allies sent troops to Russia in the hope of bringing Russia back into the war. The Allies rarely fought on Russian soil, but they gave material **aid** to anti-Communists.

Between 1918 and 1921, the Communist, or Red, Army fought on many fronts. The first serious threat to the Communists came from Siberia. An anti-Communist, or White, force attacked and advanced almost to the Volga River before being stopped. Attacks also came from the Ukrainians and from the Baltic regions. In mid-1919, White forces swept through Ukraine and advanced almost to Moscow before being pushed back.

By 1920, however, the major White forces had been defeated and Ukraine retaken. The next year, the Communist regime regained control over the independent nationalist governments in Georgia, Russian Armenia, and Azerbaijan.

The royal family was another victim of the civil war. After the czar **abdicated**, he, his wife, and their five children had been held as prisoners. In April 1918, they were moved to Yekaterinburg, a mining town in the Urals. On the night of July 16, members of the local soviet murdered the czar and his family and burned their bodies in a nearby mine shaft.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Contrasting How were the White forces and the anti-Leninist socialists different?

Triumph of the Communists

GUIDING QUESTION *What factors helped the Communists win the Russian civil war?*

How did Lenin and the Communists triumph in the civil war over such overwhelming forces? One reason was that the Red Army was a well-disciplined fighting force. This was largely due to the organizational genius of Leon Trotsky. As commissar of war, Trotsky reinstated the draft and insisted on rigid discipline. Soldiers who deserted or refused to obey orders were executed on the spot.

Furthermore, the disunity of the anti-Communist forces weakened their efforts. Political differences created distrust among the Whites. Some Whites insisted on restoring the czarist regime. Others wanted a more liberal and democratic program. The Whites, then, had no common goal.

The Communists, in contrast, had a single-minded sense of purpose. Inspired by their vision of a new socialist order, the Communists had revolutionary zeal and strong convictions. They also were able to translate their revolutionary faith into practical instruments of power. A policy of **war communism**, for example, was used to ensure regular supplies for the Red Army. War communism meant the government controlled the banks and most industries, seized grain from peasants, and centralized state administration under Communist control.

Another instrument was Communist revolutionary terror. A new Red secret police—known as the Cheka—began a Red Terror. Aimed at destroying all those who opposed the new regime, the Red Terror added an element of fear to the Communist regime.

Finally, foreign armies on Russian soil enabled the Communists to appeal to the powerful force of Russian patriotism. At one point, more than 100,000 foreign troops—mostly Japanese, British, American, and French—were stationed in Russia in support of anti-Communist forces. Their presence made it easy for the Communist government to call on patriotic Russians to fight foreign attempts to control the country.

By 1921 the Communists were in total command of Russia. The Communist regime had transformed Russia into a centralized state dominated by a single party. The state was also largely hostile to the Allied Powers, because the Allies had tried to help the Communists' enemies in the civil war.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Identifying Central Issues What was war communism, and why was it important?

war communism in World War I Russia, government control of banks and most industries, the seizing of grain from peasants, and the centralization of state administration under Communist control

LESSON 3 REVIEW



Reviewing Vocabulary

- 1. Making Generalizations** During the civil war that followed the revolution, why did the Allies give aid to the anti-Communist forces?

Using Your Notes

- 2. Determining Cause and Effect** Using your notes, list the factors and events that brought Lenin to power in 1917.

Answering the Guiding Questions

- 3. Identifying Central Issues** What factors and events led to the Russian Revolution?

- 4. Determining Cause and Effect** How did Russia move from a czarist regime to a Communist regime?

- 5. Analyzing Information** What forces opposed the Communist government?

- 6. Drawing Conclusions** What factors helped the Communists win the Russian civil war?

Writing Activity

- 7. ARGUMENT** Write a short paragraph arguing that the Russian Revolution was a result of World War I.

There's More Online!

- ✓ IMAGE The Treaty of Versailles
- ✓ INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ
- ✓ MAP Europe and the Middle East After WWI
- ✓ PRIMARY SOURCE Charter of the League of Nations
- ✓ PRIMARY SOURCE The Treaty of Versailles
- ✓ PRIMARY SOURCE Wilson's Fourteen Points
- ✓ VIDEO World War I Ends



LESSON 4

World War I Ends

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS • Why do politics often lead to war?
• How can technology impact war?

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

Governments, troops, and civilians were weary as World War I continued through 1917. Shortly after the United States entered the war, Germany made its final military gamble on the Western Front and lost. The war finally ended on November 11, 1918. New nations were formed, and a League of Nations was created to resolve future international disputes.

The Last Year of the War

GUIDING QUESTION How did World War I come to an end?

The year 1917 was not a good one for the Allies. Allied offensives on the Western Front had been badly defeated. The Russian Revolution, which began in November 1917, led to Russia's withdrawal from the war a few months later. On the positive side, however, the entry of the United States into the war in 1917 gave the Allies a much-needed **psychological** boost. The United States also provided fresh troops and supplies.

For Germany, the withdrawal of the Russians offered new hope for a successful end to the war. Germany was then free to concentrate entirely on the Western Front. Erich Ludendorff, who guided German military operations, decided to make one final military gamble—a grand offensive in the west.

The German attack was launched in March 1918. By April German troops were within about 50 miles (80 km) of Paris. However, the German advance was stopped at the Second Battle of the Marne on July 18. French, Moroccan, and American troops (140,000 fresh American troops had just arrived), supported by hundreds of tanks, pushed the Germans back over the Marne. Ludendorff's gamble had failed.

With more than a million American troops pouring into France, Allied forces began an advance toward Germany. On September 29, 1918, General Ludendorff told German leaders that the war was lost. He demanded that the government ask for peace at once.

Reading HELPDESK



Academic Vocabulary

- **psychological**
- **cooperation**

Content Vocabulary

- **armistice** • **mandate**
- **reparation**

TAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

Organizing Information As you read, use a chart like the one below to identify the national interests of each country as it approached the Paris Peace Conference.

France	Great Britain	United States

PHOTO: (l to r) iStockphoto/Deutscher Collection/COBBES. The Granger Collection, NYC. All rights reserved. Imperial War Museum/akg-images, Henry Miller/FPG/Hulton Archive/Getty Images.

psychological mental;
directed toward the will or mind

armistice a truce or an
agreement to end fighting

▼ British cavalry pass the ruins of the
Albert Cathedral. It was destroyed
in the Second Battle of the Somme
in France.

► **CRITICAL THINKING**

Explaining What does this
photograph tell you about the changing
nature of warfare in World War I?

Collapse and Armistice

German officials soon found that the Allies were unwilling to make peace with the autocratic imperial government of Germany. Reforms for a liberal government came too late for the tired, angry German people.

On November 3, 1918, sailors in the northern German town of Kiel mutinied. Within days, councils of workers and soldiers formed throughout northern Germany and took over civilian and military offices. Emperor William II gave in to public pressure and left the country on November 9. After his departure, the Social Democrats under Friedrich Ebert announced the creation of a democratic republic. Two days later, on November 11, 1918, the new German government signed an **armistice** to end the fighting.

Revolutionary Forces

The war was over, but the revolutionary forces that had been set in motion in Germany were not yet exhausted. A group of radical socialists, unhappy with the Social Democrats' moderate policies, formed the German Communist Party in December 1918. A month later, the Communists tried to seize power in Berlin.

The new Social Democratic government, backed by regular army troops, crushed the rebels and murdered Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht (LEEP • KNEHKT), leaders of the German Communists. A similar attempt at Communist revolution in the city of Munich, in southern Germany, was also crushed. The new German republic had been saved. The attempt at revolution, however, left the German middle class with a deep fear of communism.

Austria-Hungary also experienced disintegration and revolution. As the empire grew war weary, ethnic groups increasingly sought to achieve their independence. By the time World War I ended, the Austro-Hungarian Empire had ceased to exist. The empire was replaced by the independent republics of Austria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, along with the large monarchical state called Yugoslavia.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Describing What happened in Germany after its military defeat?



The Peace Settlements

GUIDING QUESTION How was a final settlement of World War I established?

In January 1919, representatives of 27 victorious Allied nations met in Paris to make a final settlement of World War I. Over a period of years, the reasons for fighting World War I had changed dramatically. When European nations went to war in 1914, they sought territorial gains. By the beginning of 1918, however, they also were expressing more idealistic reasons for the war.

Wilson's Proposals

No one expressed these idealistic reasons for war better than the president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson. Even before the end of the war, Wilson outlined “Fourteen Points” to the U. S. Congress—his basis for a peace settlement that he believed justified the enormous military struggle being waged.

Wilson's proposals for a truly just and lasting peace included reaching the peace agreements openly rather than through secret diplomacy. His proposals also included reducing armaments (military forces or weapons) and ensuring self-determination (the right of each people to have their own nation).

Wilson portrayed World War I as a people's war against “absolutism and militarism.” These two enemies of liberty, he argued, could be eliminated only by creating democratic governments and a “general association of nations.” This association would guarantee “political independence and territorial integrity” to all states.

Wilson became the spokesperson for a new world order based on democracy and international **cooperation**. When he arrived in Europe for the peace conference, Wilson was cheered enthusiastically by many Europeans. President Wilson soon found, however, that more practical motives guided other states.

The Paris Peace Conference

Delegates met in Paris in early 1919 to determine the peace settlement. Complications soon arose at the Paris Peace Conference. For one thing, secret agreements that had been made before the war had raised the hopes of European nations for territorial gains. These hopes, however, conflicted with the principle of self-determination put forth by Wilson.

National interests also complicated the deliberations of the Paris Peace Conference. David Lloyd George, prime minister of Great Britain, had won a decisive victory in elections in December 1918. His platform was simple: make the Germans pay for this dreadful war.

France's approach to peace was chiefly guided by its desire for national security. To Georges Clemenceau (KLEH • muhn • SOH), the premier of France, the French people had suffered the most from German aggression. The French desired security against future German attacks. Clemenceau wanted Germany stripped of all weapons, vast German payments—**reparations**—to cover the costs of the war, and a separate Rhineland as a buffer state between France and Germany.

The most important decisions at the Paris Peace Conference were made by Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George, acting on behalf of the United States, France, and Great Britain (who were called the Big Three). Germany was not invited to attend, and Russia could not be present because of its civil war.

cooperation a common effort

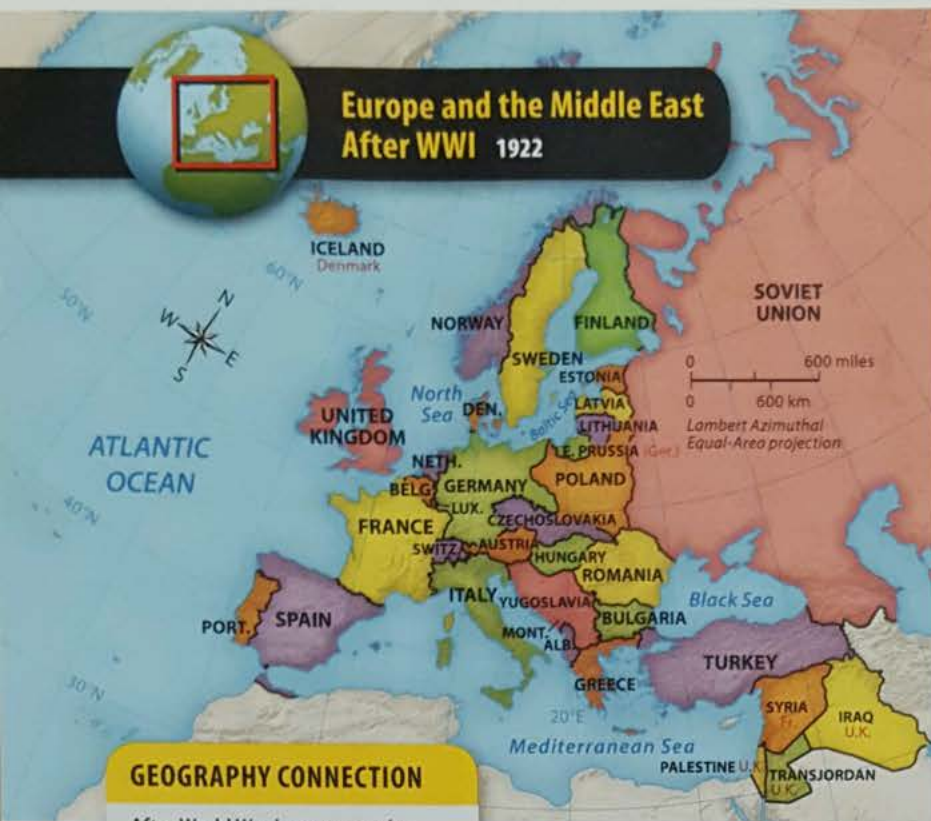
reparation a payment made to the victor by the vanquished to cover the costs of war



▲ *The Signing of Peace in the Hall of Mirrors, Versailles, 28th June 1919* by Sir William Orpen depicts the major powers at Versailles. Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George (left to right) are seated at the table across from the German delegate.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Analyzing Visuals What is significant about the placement of the delegates around the table?



GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

After World War I, new countries and mandates were formed in Europe and the Middle East.

- 1 **HUMAN SYSTEMS**
Compare this map with the map on the Place and Time feature in this chapter. Which countries no longer existed after World War I?
- 2 **ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY** *Why do you think East Prussia was separated from the rest of Germany?*

In view of the conflicting demands that arose at the Paris Peace Conference, it was no surprise that the Big Three quarreled. Wilson wanted to create a world organization, the League of Nations, to prevent future wars. Clemenceau and Lloyd George wanted to punish Germany. In the end, only compromise made it possible to achieve a peace settlement.

Wilson's wish for the creation of an international peacekeeping organization to be the first order of business was granted. On January 25, 1919, the conference accepted the idea of a League of Nations. In return, Wilson agreed to make compromises on territorial arrangements among the countries. He did so because he believed that the League of Nations could later fix any unfair settlements.

Clemenceau also compromised to obtain some guarantees for French security. He gave up France's wish for a separate Rhineland and instead accepted a defensive alliance with Great Britain and the United States. However, the U.S. Senate refused to ratify this agreement, which weakened the Versailles peace settlement.

The Treaty of Versailles

The final peace settlement of Paris consisted of five separate treaties with the defeated nations of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey. The Treaty of Versailles with Germany was by far the most important.

The Germans considered it a harsh peace. They were especially unhappy with Article 231, the so-called War Guilt Clause, which declared that Germany (and Austria) were responsible for starting the war. The treaty ordered Germany to pay reparations (financial compensation) for all damages that the Allied governments and their people had sustained as a result of the war.

The military and territorial provisions of the Treaty of Versailles also angered the Germans. Germany had to reduce its army to 100,000 men, cut back its navy, and eliminate its air force. Alsace and Lorraine, taken by the Germans from France in 1871, were returned. Sections of eastern Germany were awarded to a new Polish state.

German land along the Rhine River became a demilitarized zone, stripped of all weapons and fortifications. This, it was hoped, would serve as a barrier to any future German moves against France. Although outraged by the "dictated peace," Germany accepted the treaty.

The Legacies of the War

The war, the Treaty of Versailles, and the separate peace treaties made with the other Central Powers redrew the map of eastern Europe. Many of these changes had already taken place at the end of the war. The German and Russian empires lost considerable territory in eastern Europe. The Austro-Hungarian Empire disappeared.

Treaty of Versailles

“The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.”

Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles, 1919

DBQ **ANALYZING** Why do you think the Germans found Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles so objectionable?

mandate a territory temporarily governed by another country on behalf of the League of Nations

New nation-states emerged from the lands of these three empires: Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary. New territorial arrangements were also made in the Balkans. Romania acquired additional lands. Serbia formed the nucleus of a new state, called Yugoslavia, which combined Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

The principle of self-determination supposedly guided the Paris Peace Conference. However, the mixtures of peoples in eastern Europe made it impossible to draw boundaries along strict ethnic lines. As a result of compromises, almost every eastern European state was left with ethnic minorities: Germans in Poland; Hungarians, Poles, and Germans in Czechoslovakia; Hungarians in Romania; and Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Macedonians, and Albanians in Yugoslavia. The problem of ethnic minorities within nations would lead to many conflicts later.

Yet another centuries-old empire—the Ottoman Empire—was broken up by the peace settlement. To gain Arab support against the Ottoman Turks during the war, the Western Allies had promised to recognize the independence of Arab states in the Ottoman Empire. Once World War I was over, however, the Western nations changed their minds. France controlled the territory of Syria, and Britain controlled the territories of Iraq and Palestine.

These acquisitions were officially called **mandates**. Woodrow Wilson opposed the outright annexation of colonial territories by the Allies. As a result, in the mandate system, a nation officially governed a territory on a temporary basis as a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations, but did not own the territory.

World War I shattered the liberal, rational society that had existed in Europe at that time. The deaths of nearly 10 million people, as well as the incredible destruction caused by the war, undermined the whole idea of progress. Entire populations had participated in a devastating slaughter.

World War I was a total war—one that involved a complete mobilization of resources and people. As a result, the power of governments over the lives of their citizens increased. Freedom of the press and speech were limited in the name of national security. World War I made the practice of strong central authority a way of life.

The turmoil created by the war also seemed to open the door to even greater insecurity. Revolutions broke up old empires and created new states, which led to new problems. The hope that Europe and the rest of the world would return to normalcy was soon dashed.

 **READING PROGRESS CHECK**

Explaining What did Wilson hope to accomplish by creating the League of Nations?

LESSON 4 REVIEW



Reviewing Vocabulary

1. Defining Write a short paragraph defining the terms *armistice* and *reparations* and discussing their significance for Germany at the end of World War I.

Using Your Notes

2. Identifying Use your notes to write a paragraph identifying the national interests of Great Britain, France, and the United States as they entered the Paris Peace Conference.

Answering the Guiding Questions

3. Identifying Cause and Effect How did World War I come to an end?

4. Identifying Central Issues How was a final settlement of World War I established?

Writing Activity

5. INFORMATIVE/EXPLANATORY Write an essay discussing the elements of the World War I peace settlement that seemed likely to lead to future conflict.

CHAPTER 14 Assessment



Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, answer the questions below. Make sure you read carefully and answer all parts of the questions.

Lesson Review

Lesson 1

- 1 **EXPLAINING** Why did Austria-Hungary object to Serbia's desire to establish an independent state?
- 2 **MAKING INFERENCES** How were other countries pulled into the conflict between Serbia and Austria-Hungary? What effect did their alliances have on prospects for war?

Lesson 2

- 3 **DIFFERENTIATING** How did the way the war was fought differ on the Eastern and Western Fronts?
- 4 **SUMMARIZING** Why did the countries fighting the war seek new allies? Which countries joined the conflict on which side?

Lesson 3

- 5 **IDENTIFYING CENTRAL ISSUES** Why did a revolution occur in Russia in 1917?
- 6 **SPECULATING** If Lenin had not returned to Russia after the czar stepped down, what would have been the likely outcome of the revolution? Who would have held power?

Lesson 4

- 7 **DESCRIBING** What actions ended World War I?
- 8 **MAKING PREDICTIONS** What were Germany's objections to the Treaty of Versailles? What might you expect a defeated nation to do in the years after its humiliation?

21st Century Skills

- 9 **ECONOMICS** What did it mean in economic terms to say that World War I was a "total war"?
- 10 **UNDERSTANDING RELATIONSHIPS AMONG EVENTS** Who were the Bolsheviks, and how did they overthrow the provisional government?

Exploring the Essential Questions

- 11 **SYNTHESIZING** Work with a partner to create a multimedia display of political motives and technological advances that contributed to the destructiveness of World War I. Provide a photo, a drawing, or an artifact that symbolizes each contributing factor and an audio or a written explanation of the factor. You may also include primary sources.

DBQ Analyzing Historical Documents

Use the document to answer the following questions.

Many soldiers were exposed to chemical weapons during the war. Doctors could do nothing to help them. One nurse described the situation in a hospital near the Western Front.

PRIMARY SOURCE

“I wish those people who write so glibly about this being a holy war and the orators who talk so much about going on no matter how long the war lasts and what it may mean could see a case—to say nothing of ten cases—of mustard gas in its early stages—could see the poor things burnt and blistered all over with great mustard-coloured suppurating [oozing] blisters, with blind eyes . . . all sticky and stuck together, and always fighting for breath, with voices a mere whisper, saying that their throats are closing and they know they will choke.”

—quoted in *Eye-Deep in Hell: Trench Warfare in World War I*

- 12 **IDENTIFYING BIAS** What does the nurse imply limits the thinking of people who insist the war should go on at any cost?
- 13 **ANALYZING** What words used by the nurse tell the reader how she feels about the war?

Extended-Response Question

- 14 **INFORMATIVE/EXPLANATORY** In what ways was World War I a bigger and more destructive conflict than any previous conflicts?

Need Extra Help?

If You've Missed Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Go to page	272	273	274	277	280	282	285	288	278	281	272	276	276	289