

Chapter Summary

Section 1: The Great War Begins

Rivalries and alliances among the countries of Europe, as well as militarism, an arms race, and nationalistic tensions in the Balkans, led to the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the start of World War I.

Section 2: A New Kind of War

As the war progressed, modern weapons produced enormous casualties and created a stalemate on the Western Front. Battle lines shifted on the Eastern Front, but neither side could gain a permanent advantage. The Balkan nations, Italy, Japan, various parts of the Ottoman empire, and European colonies joined the fray on both sides of the conflict.



Chapter Summary (continued)

Section 3: Winning the War

Casualties, food shortages, and the Western Front stalemate sapped morale on both sides of the conflict. Political turmoil in Russia resulted in that country's withdrawal from the war. The United States entered the war soon after the Russian withdrawal, leading to Germany's need to seek an armistice with the Allies.

Section 4: Making the Peace

Allied leaders met at the Paris Peace Conference and forced Germany to sign the Treaty of Versailles, which imposed a heavy burden on the country. The Allies redrew the map of Europe, denied European colonies independence, and created the League of Nations.

Chapter Summary (continued)

Section 5: Revolution and Civil War in Russia

After the Russian monarchy collapsed, the Bolsheviks, led by V. I. Lenin, took power from the provisional Russian government in late 1917. The “Red” Communists withdrew Russia from World War I and then won a bloody civil war. The newly named Union of Soviet Socialist Republics worked to bolster its economy. After Lenin’s death, Joseph Stalin took over and became a ruthless dictator.

Objectives

- Describe how international rivalries and nationalism pushed Europe toward war.
- Explain how the assassination in Sarajevo led to the start of World War I.
- Analyze the causes and effects of the European alliance system.

Terms and Places

- **entente** – a nonbinding agreement to follow common policies
- **militarism** – glorification of the military
- **Alsace and Lorraine** – provinces on the border of Germany and France, lost by France to Germany in 1871; regained by France after WWI
- **ultimatum** – a final set of demands
- **mobilize** – to prepare military forces for war
- **neutrality** – supporting neither side in a war



Why and how did World War I begin in 1914?

By 1914, Europe had enjoyed a century of relative peace. Two alliances were formed with the intention of keeping that peace.

When the Austrian Archduke was assassinated a local conflict became an international war because of alliance obligations.

Alliances within Europe were created in the late nineteenth century to promote peace.

Triple Alliance or Central Powers	Triple Entente or Allies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Germany• Austria-Hungary• Italy <p>Eventually added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ottoman empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• France• Russia• Britain <p>Eventually added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Japan

These alliances were based on previous wars, new economic rivalries, and competition for colonies.



These rivalries increased **militarism**, and the great powers began to increase the size of their armies and navies.

Growing nationalism and economic competition also caused tensions within countries and across European borders.

Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman empire were threatened by nationalism and struggled to survive.

Britain was threatened by Germany's industrial advances. Germany believed that Russian industry was not far behind them.

Nationalism grew in different ways in each country in Europe.

- France was bitter about the loss of **Alsace and Lorraine** during the Franco-Prussian War and wanted it returned.
- Russia supported Pan-Slavism, which held that all Slavic people, regardless of borders, shared a common nationality.



The Great War began when Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife Sophie were assassinated by a Serbian nationalist.

Shortly after, on July 28, 1914, after issuing an **ultimatum**, Austria declared war on Serbia.

The war between Austria and Serbia soon drew the great powers into the conflict.

Serbia sought help from its ally Russia, who began to **mobilize**.

Germany declared war on Russia.

France gave backing to Russia, despite German demands that it stay out of the conflict.

Germany declared war on France.



Days later, Germany marched through Belgium and headed south to attack France.



With Belgium's neutrality violated, Britain declared war on Germany on August 4.

At the onset, the war brought a renewed sense of patriotism.



- Young men rushed to enlist in what seemed like an exciting adventure.
- Patriotic fever helped governments divert attention from labor disputes or nationalist disturbances within their borders.

Objectives

- Understand why a stalemate developed on the Western Front.
- Describe how technology made World War I different from earlier wars.
- Outline the course of the war on the Eastern Front, in other parts of Europe, in Turkey, and in the Middle East.
- Summarize how colonies fought in the war.



Terms and People

- **stalemate** – a deadlock in which neither side is able to defeat the other
- **zeppelin** – large gas-filled balloon
- **U-boat** – German submarine
- **convoy** – a group of merchant ships protected by warships
- **Dardanelles** – a vital strait connecting the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea
- **T. E. Lawrence** – British colonel sent to support the Arab revolt



How and where was World War I fought?

New weapons such as tanks, airplanes, and submarines changed the way war was fought. In addition, the stalemate created by trench warfare made this the deadliest conflict in history up to that time.

The Great War was called World War I because it was fought primarily in Europe but spread to the colonies, Asia, and the Middle East.

Germany utilized their Schlieffen Plan to attack France. The plan failed.

The goal was to create a quick victory in the west while Russia was mobilizing and thus avoid a two-front war.

Russia mobilized on the Eastern Front more quickly than Germany had expected.

German generals responded by shifting troops from the Western Front to fight the Russians.

The British fought with French troops in the Marne, making a quick German victory impossible.

Both sides dug vast systems of deep trenches for protection, creating a four-year-long deadly **stalemate on the Western Front.**

- The area between opposing trenches became a “no man’s land.”
- Each side would launch attacks and counterattacks but very little territory would be gained.



Millions of soldiers ate, slept, and fought in the trenches.

Newly developed weapons made the fighting much more deadly. In some battles, hundreds of thousands were killed.

Weapon	Results
Rapid-fire machine guns	Waves of soldiers were mowed down.
Long-range artillery guns	Flying debris killed or wounded many.
Poison gas	Blinding and choking caused many fatalities.

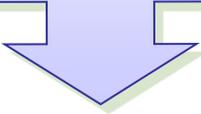
New technology changed the sites of battles, from the ground to the air and under water.

Technology	Results
Tanks	Moved above and through trenches
Zeppelins	Observed enemy movements
Airplanes	Engaged in dramatic fights but did not affect the outcome of the war
U-boats	Sank ships carrying vital supplies; Allies organized convoys to defend against them

On the Eastern Front, the casualties were also high and the outcome was just as indecisive.

- Russia suffered disastrous losses.
- **Russia was not as industrialized as other European nations.** Soldiers were poorly equipped but were sent out anyway, sometimes even without rifles.

Fighting broke out in the Balkans and southern Europe in 1915.



- Bulgaria sided with the Central Powers against Serbia.
- Romania joined the Allies to fight against Hungary.
- Italian troops joined the Allies in 1915, but needed help from British and French troops to protect their positions.

The Ottoman empire sided with the Central Powers in late October 1914. They soon cut off a crucial Allied supply route to Russia.

- The Allies became trapped trying to open up the **Dardanelles** connecting the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.
- The Allies suffered defeat and withdrew after sustaining more than 200,000 casualties.

Turkish Armenians, living in the Ottoman empire, tried to help the Russians and as a result endured massacres and deportations.



- The Ottoman empire also faced an Arab uprising in the Middle East.
- After fighting with British troops led by **T. E. Lawrence**, the Ottoman empire lost territory to Arab nationalists.

World War I spread to include many European colonies throughout the world:

- French West Africa
- India
- Australia
- New Zealand
- Canada

Objectives

- Describe how World War I became a total war.
- Explain the effect that years of warfare had on morale.
- Analyze the causes and effects of American entry into the war.
- Summarize events that led to the end of the war.



Terms and People

- **total war** – channeling all of a nation's resources into a war effort
- **conscription** – “the draft,” which required all young men to be ready for military or other service
- **contraband** – during wartime, military supplies and raw materials needed to make military supplies that may legally be confiscated by any belligerent
- ***Lusitania*** – a British liner torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in May 1915

Terms and People (continued)

- **propaganda** – spreading ideas to promote or damage a cause
- **atrocities** – a horrible act committed against innocent people
- **Fourteen Points** – U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's list of terms for resolving WWI and future wars
- **self-determination** – the right of people to choose their own form of government
- **armistice** – an agreement to end fighting



How did the Allies win World War I?

When Russia exited the war, Germany gained ground against the Allies because the Germans were no longer fighting on two fronts.

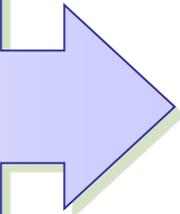
Once the Americans joined on the side of the Allies, however, they were able to reverse the German gains and then push the Germans back out of France and Belgium. The German generals told their government that they could not win.

The nations involved in World War I needed to commit to a strategy of **total war** to support a modern mechanized war. They:

- Imposed universal military **conscription**
- Set up systems to arm, transport, and supply armies
- Raised taxes and borrowed money
- Rationed food and other products
- Set prices and forbade strikes

International law permitted wartime blockades to confiscate **contraband**, but not items such as food.

Britain's navy blocked ships from carrying any goods to Germany, and many Germans went hungry.



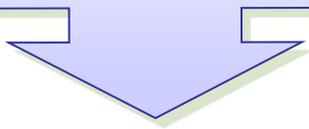
In 1915, Germany said it would use U-boats to sink all ships carrying goods to Britain.

A German U-boat torpedoed and sank the British passenger ship *Lusitania* in May 1915.

U.S. President Woodrow Wilson threatened to cut off diplomatic relations with Germany over the issue.

Germany agreed to warn passenger ships, thus stopping submarine warfare for the moment.

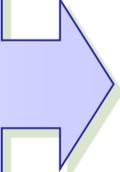
Both sides in the conflict waged a **propaganda** war. They:



- Exhorted civilians to enlist or to loan money to the government
- Played up **atrocities** committed by the opposing side
- Censored the press and the arts to keep upsetting war news from the public

Total war meant that women had to take over the jobs of men who left to serve in the military.

**Women
worked in:**



- War industries
- Manufacturing
- Nursing
- Farming
- Armed forces

Their work helped convince many governments to finally give them the vote.

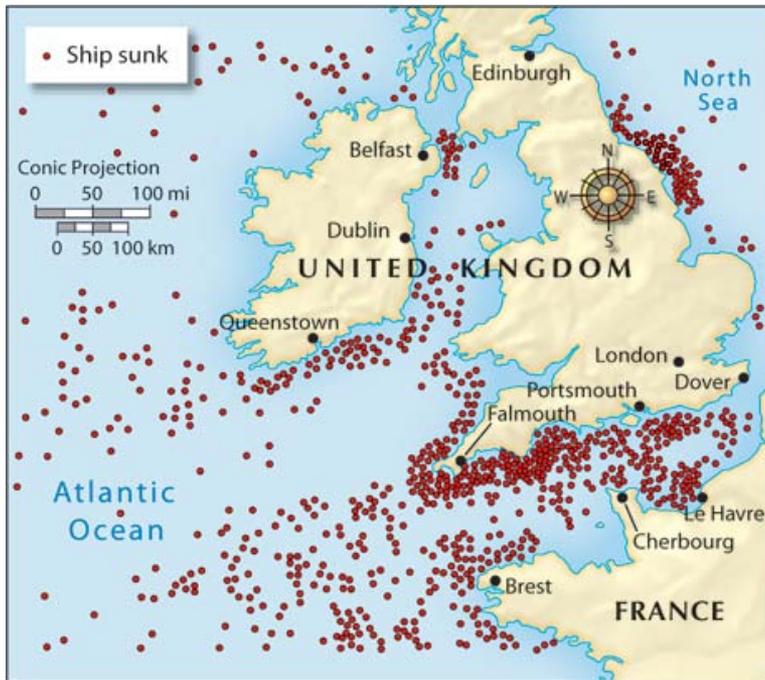
In 1917, as morale fell, soldiers from many countries began to mutiny or revolt, and civilians called for peace.

In Russia the protests set off a revolution that brought down the Russian monarchy.

Early in 1918, Russia's new leader signed a treaty with Germany that withdrew Russia from the war.

Russia's withdrawal meant that Germany only needed to fight on the Western Front.

Before Germany could strike a decisive blow, the United States joined the war.



Ships sunk by U-boats,
May 1917–Jan. 1918

- Cultural ties between the U.S. and the Allies were strong.
- Germany resumed U-boat attacks in early 1917.
- The 1917 Zimmerman note proved Germany was trying to rally Mexico against the U.S.

In April 1917, President Wilson asked the United States Congress to declare war on Germany.



Before the Americans arrived, Germany made one last big push on the Western Front.

By 1918, two million U.S. soldiers had joined the fighting on the Western Front and helped reverse any gains the Germans had achieved.

- German generals told William II that the war could not be won; William II fled into exile in the Netherlands.
- Austria-Hungary was already on the verge of collapse. The empire broke apart.
- Bulgaria and the Ottoman empire asked for peace.

The new German government sought an **armistice** with the Allies, and the Great War officially ended on November 11, 1918.

Hoping to resolve WWI and all future wars, Wilson urged adoption of his **Fourteen Points**.

Wilson's Fourteen Points included:

- Freedom of the seas
- Free trade
- Arms reductions
- An end to secret treaties
- **Self-determination** for Eastern Europe
- An association of nations to keep the peace

Objectives

- Analyze the costs of World War I.
- Describe the issues faced by the delegates to the Paris Peace Conference.
- Explain why many people were dissatisfied with the Treaty of Versailles and other peace settlements.



Terms and People

- **pandemic** – a disease spread across a large area, country, continent, or the entire world
- **reparations** – payments for war damage
- **radicals** – people who want to make extreme changes
- **collective security** – a system in which a group of nations acts as one to preserve the peace of all
- **mandate** – a territory administered by Western powers



What factors influenced the peace treaties that ended World War I, and how did people react to the treaties?

The Allies wanted to punish Germany and the Central Powers. The United States came to the negotiations wanting to create a lasting peace and offer Eastern Europeans self-determination.

Germans were shocked at the reparations they were faced with.

All nations faced the devastation caused by World War I.

More than 8.5 million men died and more than 16 million were wounded fighting in the war.



Many of the wounded were disabled for life.

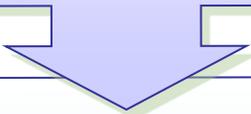
Six to thirteen million civilians also died in the war.

Many others became refugees.

- Buildings all over Europe had been **bombed into rubble**.
- Countries faced **huge war debts** and the cost of reconstruction.
- Refugees had to rebuild.

The situation was worsened by a 1918 influenza **pandemic** that killed 20 million people worldwide.

The governments in Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman empire had collapsed under the stresses of war.



Political **radicals** dreamed of instituting new social and political systems, including bolshevism (communism).



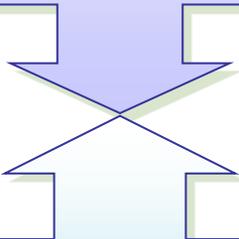
Colonial troops hoped for independence for their occupied countries.



British Prime Minister **David Lloyd George**, French Prime Minister **Georges Clemenceau**, and U.S. President **Woodrow Wilson** met at the Paris Peace Conference after the war ended.

The Paris Peace Talks

The three leaders met with the leaders of the other Allied countries to discuss the fate of Europe, the former Ottoman empire, and various colonies.



The Central Powers and Russia were not allowed to take part in the negotiations at the conference.

Goals of the Allies at the Paris Peace Conference

	Woodrow Wilson	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Peace without victory” based on the Fourteen Points
	David Lloyd George	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Money to rebuild and improve Britain
	Georges Clemenceau	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A weakened Germany
	Vittorio Orlando	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Italian ownership of lands promised
	People of Eastern European empires	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National states of their own

In June 1919, the Allies forced Germany to sign the Treaty of Versailles.

The German delegates were horrified because the Allies:

- Forced Germany to accept full blame for the war
- Imposed **reparations** of \$30 billion on Germany
- Severely limited the size of the German military
- Took land and overseas colonies from Germany

The Allies drew up separate treaties with the other Central Powers. New countries were created.

- Poland
- Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia
- Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary
- Yugoslavia

The **treaties denied independence** to European colonies, making them **mandates** instead.

Europe, 1914

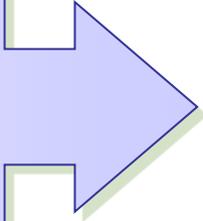


Europe, 1920



Many of President Wilson's Fourteen Points were not implemented in the treaties.

Germany, the other Central Powers, and other countries and colonies were angered by their treatment.



German resentment of the Treaty of Versailles would later spark World War II.

Wilson did succeed in establishing the League of Nations, a group of more than 40 countries formed to negotiate disputes in an effort to avoid future wars.

Although the League offered **collective security**, the U.S. Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles.

The United States never joined the League of Nations.

Objectives

- Explain the causes of the March Revolution.
- Describe the goals of Lenin and the Bolsheviks in the November Revolution.
- Outline how the Communists defeated their opponents in Russia's civil war.
- Analyze how the Communist state developed under Lenin.



Terms and People

- **proletariat** – working class
- **soviet** – a council of workers and soldiers
- **Cheka** – early Soviet secret police force
- **commissar** – Communist party official assigned to the army to teach party principles and ensure party loyalty



How did two revolutions and a civil war bring about Communist control of Russia?

During the war years, Russia faced increased problems at home. Initially, the goals of the revolution were to end the war and solve the problems that the Revolution of 1905 had not.

The March Revolution brought the overthrow of the tsar and the November Revolution brought the end of the provisional government. Lenin and his successor, Stalin, created a Communist Russia.



Tsar Nicholas II

Despite talk of reform after the Revolution of 1905, Tsar Nicholas did little to solve Russia's problems.

- Rulers lived in luxury while their people lived in poverty.
- Corruption was rampant.
- The Duma had no real power.

WWI united many Russians, but the war strained the country's mismanaged resources.

- Factories couldn't produce enough military supplies.
- The transportation system couldn't deliver food and supplies to the battlefields.
- Many soldiers had no guns and no ammunition.
- **Millions of soldiers died.**

People lost confidence in the government.

- Tsar Nicholas traveled to the front but proved to be a poor military leader.
- Tsarina Alexandra ignored continued food and fuel shortages at home.
- The tsarina's reliance on the "mad monk" Rasputin further eroded public confidence in the government.



In March, 1917, workers went on strike, and people filled the streets chanting, “Bread, bread!”

With disaster on the battlefield and protests at home, Nicholas abdicated.

The Duma set up a temporary government and began to write a constitution to create a Russian republic.

Revolutionaries had other ideas.

There were two socialist revolutionary groups in Russia.

Mensheviks	Bolsheviks
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Favored gradual reform• Favored higher wages, increased suffrage, and welfare programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Believed in radical change• Favored total revolution

The Bolsheviks were led by V. I. Lenin, a Marxist, who:

- Called for workers to unite and overthrow capitalism
- Spoke of unity among workers and farmers
- Promised peace, food, and land



In November 1917, Lenin's followers seized power. The Bolsheviks, renamed Communists, made changes quickly.

Changes under Lenin

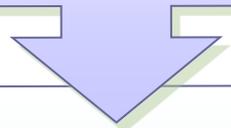
Ended private ownership of land

Gave land to peasants

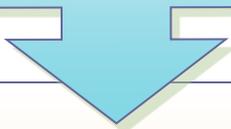
Gave control of factories and mines to workers

Withdrew from WWI

A brutal civil war broke out between the Communists, known as “Reds,” and their opponents, known as “Whites.”



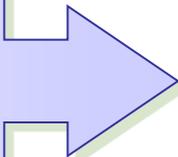
Trotsky created a Red Army using former tsarist officers led by **commissars**. The army was well led and well positioned in the center of Russia against the Whites.



In 1918, the former tsar and tsarina were shot. In 1920, the Red Army won and took control of Russia.

In the early years of the revolution, Lenin adopted a policy of “war communism” and took over banks, mines, factories, and railroads.

This policy brought the economy to near collapse, and many suffered.



Lenin changed course. His New Economic Policy, a compromise with capitalism, helped the economy recover.

War Communism	New Economic Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State-controlled banks, mines, factories, and railroads	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State-controlled banks, trade, and large industries
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Small businesses forced to give profits to the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Small businesses allowed to keep some profits
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farmers forced to give crops to feed the army or the poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farmers allowed to sell surplus crops for profit

In 1922, Lenin united Russian lands into the Union of **Soviet** Socialist Republics and adopted a new constitution.

- The government had an elected legislature.
- Citizens were given the right to vote.
- Workers were given control of the means of production.

Realizing that there was no **proletariat** in Russia, Lenin created a government where the Communists were the leaders, not the people.

- Russians lived in fear of secret police and prison camps.
- Lenin died in 1924. His successor, Joseph Stalin, would prove to be a more ruthless dictator than any of those before him.