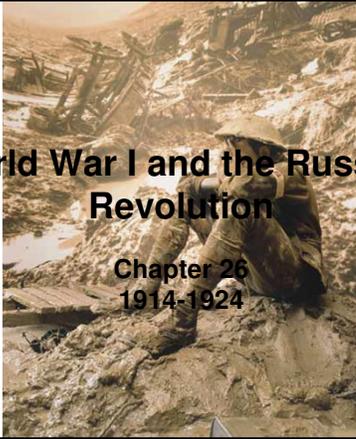


World War I and the Russian Revolution

Chapter 26
1914-1924



The Great War Begins

Section 1



- Central Powers (Triple Alliance)- Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary
- Allies (Triple Entente)- Britain, France, Russia
- Economic and overseas rivalries soured the international atmosphere
- Building of armies and navies
- Militarism- glorification of the military
- Nationalism and Pan-Slavism
- Balkan states = “Powder keg of Europe”

The Powder Keg Ignites

- Archduke Francis Ferdinand visits Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia
- Bosnia was under the control of Austria-Hungary
- Home to many Serbs and other Slavs
- Austrians viewed as foreign oppressors
- June 28th, 1914 the Archduke and his wife Sophie were assassinated by a member of the Black Hand, Gavrilo Princip
- Germany gave Austria a promise of unconditional support no matter what the cost



- Austria sent Serbia an Ultimatum
- Serbia must end all anti-Austrian agitation
- July 28th, 1914 Austria Declares war on Serbia
- Serbia turns to its ally Russia, begins to Mobilize
- August 1st, 1914 Germany declares war of Russia
- Russia turned to France, Germany declares war on France
- Germany marches through neutral Belgium, Britain declares war on Germany-Aug. 4th

A New Kind of War Section 2



- Belgians resisted the German advance
- Quick defeat of France soon failed
- The Germans' Schlieffen Plan failed
- Both sides began to dig trenches, 4year Stalemate begins
- Rapid Fire Machine Gun and Long Range Artillery
- Poison Gas, Airplanes, Tanks, and Submarines



War Around the World

- Japan allied with Britain, seized German outposts in China and islands in the Pacific
- Ottoman Turks joined the Central Powers
- (T.E.)Lawrence of Arabia led guerrilla raids against the Turks in the Middle East
- The Allies overran scattered German colonies in Africa and Asia
- Colonies expected that their service would be a step toward citizenship or independence

Winning the War Section 3



- Total War-channeling of a nation's entire resources into the war effort
- Conscription
- Raised taxes, rationed food, set prices, no strikes
- British blockade in the North Sea
- "Turnip Winter"
- German U-boats began sinking all ships carrying goods to Britain
- Sinking of the Lusitania, 128 Americans killed

- Propaganda-spreading of ideas to promote a cause or to damage an opposing cause



- Women took over the jobs left by men
- Nurses

The United States Declares War

- Americans supported the Allies because of cultural ties
- Germany resumes unrestricted submarine warfare
- The Zimmermann Note
- April 1917, President Wilson asked Congress to declare war on Germany
- 2 million US soldiers joined the war by 1918
- Wilson's 14-points
- 11/11/1918 at 11am the Armistice is signed

Making the Peace Section 4



- The Allies blamed the conflict on their defeated foes and insisted that the losers make reparations
- Radicals dreamed of building a new social order from the chaos
- Paris Peace Conference, Lloyd George, Wilson, and Clemenceau
- League of Nations → Collective Security
- Treaty of Versailles-Germany assumes full blame for causing the war
- Britain and France gained mandates over German colonies in Africa

The Treaty of Versailles

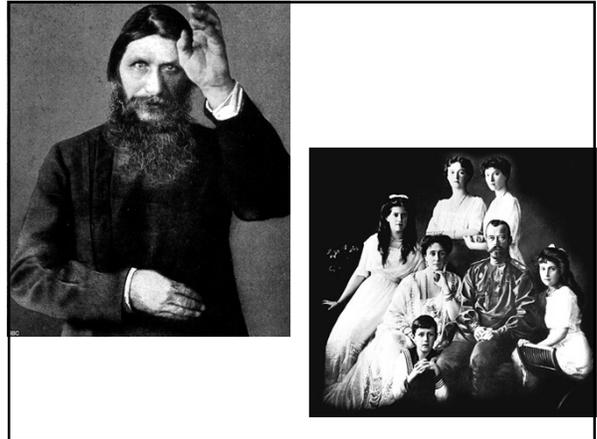
- German assumes full responsibility for causing the war
- Pay huge reparations include pensions (\$2.7t)
- Limited the size of the German military
- Removed hundreds of square miles of German territory, including overseas colonies
- Germans signed because they had no other choice
- Will lead to ??????????



Revolution and Civil War In Russia

Section 5

- Landowning nobles, priests, and an autocratic tsar controlled the government and economy
- The outbreak of WWI fueled national pride and united Russians
- But by 1915 Russian casualties reached 2m
- Influence of Rasputin
- March 1917-disasters on the battlefield, combined with food and fuel shortages brought the monarchy to collapse
- Tsar Nicholas abdicated



- Duma (1905) vs. Soviets
- Bolsheviks took charge led by Lenin
- Russia continued to fight WWI
- "Peace, Land, Bread"
- Kerensky offensive against Germany failed
- Growing numbers of troops mutinied, peasants seized land and drove off fearful landlords
- The Bolsheviks Revolution (seize power)
- Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918)

Russian Civil War

- Red vs. Whites, 3 year fight
- Allied invasion fed Communist distrust of the West
- Gulag-forced labor camps
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)
- The Communist Party reigned supreme
- New Economic Policy (NEP)
- Lenin dies in 1924, Stalin comes to power over Trotsky

