"The Beginning of the Twentieth-Century Crisis: War and Revolution"

Chapter 25 Reading Guide *Western Civilization - 10th Ed. - Spielvogel*

**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**MAJOR THEMES / BIG QUESTIONS: (as you work through the chapter, bear these questions in mind)**

* How did the breakup of the Ottoman Empire cause crises that led to World War I? (INT-9, INT-11, SP-6, SP-14, SP-17)
* How did imperialist rivalries and the breakdown of Bismarck’s alliance system lead to war? (SP-6, SP-14, SP-17)
* What new technologies and strategies led to massive destruction and loss of life? (OS-10)
* What terms of the Treaty of Versailles caused economic collapse and political problems for Weimar Germany? (SP-6, PP-8)
* What were the major causes of the Russian Revolution? How did it influence the course of World War I? (PP-3, PP-8, PP-10, PP-15)
* How were women both participants in the war effort and affected by the war itself? (SP-1, SP-9, SP-10)
* What changes occurred in Russian life after the Bolsheviks took over? (PP-16, SP-5)
* How did the emergence of the United States as a Great Power change political, economic, and social life in Europe? (INT-8)

1.) Read the blue section on page 757-58. How would you describe the devastating nature of World War I. Why was it so disturbing? What made this war so destructive?

**25.1 The Road to World War I**

2.) In history, we often use the acronym MANIA to describe the precursors to the Great War (World War I). If each letter of MANIA was a premise in your thesis statement, what 3 specific pieces of evidence could you bring up for each letter in an LEQ to substantiate these as major causes of the war? (define each term as well)

Militarism:

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Alliances:

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Nationalism:

•Germany:

•Austria-Hungary:

•Balkans:

•Russia:

Imperialism:

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Assassinations:

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3.) How did internal dissent play a role as a potential cause of World War I?

4.) What crisis in the Balkans immediately preceded the outbreak of World War I. What roles did Serbia, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman empire play in this?

5.) What was the “blank check” and why did Austria-Hungary send a list of demands, an ultimatum, to Serbia? Wjat was Serbia’s response? Why?

6.) What is mobilization and why did Russia mobilize its full troops? How did Germany respond?

7.) What was the Schlieffen Plan?

**25.2 The War**

8.) Why were so many people enthusiastic about the war when it first began? What were some misconceptions or illusions people had about the conflict at its start?

9.) Why did the Schlieffen Plan backfire almost as soon as it was put into motion? How did Germany go about attacking France?

10.) What was the Battle of the Marne? Where and when did it take place? Why is it a significant battle in WWI?

11.) How was the war on the Eastern Front (Germany vs. Russia) different from the Western Front (Germany vs. France)?

12.) Who were Paul von Hindenburg and Erick Ludendorff?

13.) What did the Italians do at the start of the war?

14.) Describe the early part of the conflict from the Russian standpoint.

15.) Describe the Western Front during the era of 1916-17. What made it a truly awful scene?

16.) What was the Battle of Verdun? Why was it a landmark event in WWI?

17.) What was the Battle of the Somme? What was its significance?

18.) Describe daily life in the trenches.

19.) Why did the Ottoman Empire side with the Central Powers? What was the purpose of the Gallipoli Campaign? How did it turn out?

20.) Who was Lawrence of Arabia? How did the Middle East become involved in World War I?

21.) What role did African colonial possessions have in World War I?

22.) What did Japan do in World War I?

23.) What was the United States approach to WWI? How did Britain’s navy frustrate Germany’s efforts in the war?

24.) What was the Lusitania? What significance did it have and why was unrestricted U-boat warfare such a cause for concern for America?

25.) What made the warfare experienced by soldiers in World War I different from previous wars? How did industrial technologies affect military advancements?

26.) What is “total war?” How did total war affect the following (more than 1 example each…)?

• Government centralization:

• Economic regimentation:

• Public Order:

• Social Behaviors

27.) How was the spirit of people on the homefront different at the end of the war from the beginning? Why was this the case?

**25.3 War and Revolution**

28.) What were the dramatic economic impacts of the war and why were they experienced so unevenly?

29.) Russia had to drop out of WWI and the Allied Powers in 1917 when a full scale revolt broke out. What were some various causes of the Russian Revolution in the years from 1905 to 1917?

30.) Peasant and Worker discontent was a major factor in the frustration Russia’s people were experiencing. What is a “soviet” and what happened in St. Petersburg (now Petrograd) during the March Revolution? What was the overall outcome of the March Revolution?

31.) What are the Bolsheviks and what do they believe? What are the Mensheviks and what do they believe?

Bolsheviks: |Mensheviks:

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32.) Who was Vladimir Lenin and why was he such an important figure of the Russian Revolution? How were Lenin’s ideas, although highly influenced by Marx, very different from the Marxist view of communist revolution?

33.) What were Lenin’s “April Theses?” What was the “Duma” and who led it during the time after the Tsar stepped down from power?

34.) What was the October (sometimes called November) Revolution? What was the Storming of the Winter Palace?

35.) What were some of the immediate changes put into place in Russia following Vladimir Lenin’s usurping the Duma?

36.) What was the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk? Why was it a humiliating prospect for Lenin?

37.) Russia fought a Civil War from 1918-1921. What two sides fought against each other and who led each side?

38.) What came of the Romanov royal family during this time?

39.) Why did the Whites fair so poorly in the Russian Civil War despite their backing of foreign nations.

40.) What is War Communism and why did this create havoc for the Russian economy?

41.) What was the Cheka and how did they play a role in the “Red Terror” or “revolutionary terror”?

42.) What was the last push of the Germans and how did the Second Battle of the Marne in 1918 end?

43.) How did things end for Wilhelm II and why is November 11th a significant day?

44.) Who were the casualties of the Great War?

45.) What kind of revolutions took place in Germany after the defeat of the Germans in WWI?

46.) How were the revolutions in Germany different than those experienced in Russia?

47.) What happened to Austria-Hungary after the war ended?

**25.4 The Peace Settlement**

48.) What kinds of differences emerged between the Big 3, or Big 4, (Britain, US, France, Italy) on how peace was to be decided in the wake of WWI.

49.) What was self-determination? How did this idea, and others from Woodrow Wilson’s 14 points, work their way into the peace settlements at Paris?

50.) Give a detailed rundown of the Treaty of Versailles. War guilt? Reparations? Demands? Territorial changes? League of Nations? What was the giant irony of the Treaty negotiated at Versailles? How did the US respond to this?

**DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR THE PRIMARY SOURCES (BOXED DOCUMENTS)**

1. “’You Have to Bear the Responsibility for War or Peace’”: How do the telegrams exchanged between

William II and Nicholas II reveal why the Europeans foolishly went to war in 1914? What do these documents reveal about the nature of the relationship between these two monarchs? From these telegrams, which of the two rulers, William II or Nicholas II, bears the greater responsibility for war? Why? If Germany and Russia had been true democracies, would the outcome have been different? Why or why not? (page 761)

2. “The Excitement of War”: What do these writings from Stefan Zweig, Robert Graves, and Walter Limmer reveal about the motivations of ordinary people to join and support World War I? Could those responses best be described as manifestations of nineteenth century Romanticism or in twentieth century psychological categories? Does the passage reveal anything about the power of nationalism in Europe in the early 20th century? Did the responses of most Americans after the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, help illustrate the reactions of many Europeans in August 1914? (page 763)

3. “The Reality of War: Trench Warfare”: What does this excerpt from Erich Maria Remarque’s All Quiet on the Western Front reveal about the realities of trench warfare? What is there in the passage quoted that could give support to the idea that World War I was both the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century? Do you think it would ever be possible for the surviving frontline victims of the war to describe or explain their experiences there to those left behind on the home front? What subsequent tensions in post-war European society might be attributable to this disjuncture? (page 768)

4. “Songs of World War I”, questions in box. Page 774

5. “Women in the Factories”: How did work in a munitions factory broaden the outlook of an upper-middle-class woman like Naomi Loughnan? What were the new experiences she found in the factory? What obstacles did she and other women face, at least initially? What were some of the effects of total war on European women? (page 775)

6. “War and Love”, questions in box. Page 777

7. “Soldier and Peasant Voices”: What do these letters reveal about the attitudes of at least two ordinary people towards the Bolshevik Revolution and its aftermath? What are their specific criticisms of the Bolsheviks? How would Lenin have responded to these angry letters? Is their anger and frustration justified, given the conditions in Russia in early 1918? Why or why not? (page 785)

8. “Opposing Viewpoints” questions in box. Page 786-787

**Key Vocabulary and ID Terms**

1. Black Hand and Gavrillo Princip

2. “blank check”

3. the Schlieffen Plan

4. First Battle of the Marne

5. Battles of Tannenberg and Masurian Lakes

6. Verdun and the Somme

7. the Lusitania

8. unrestricted submarine warfare

9. Hindenburg and Ludendorf

10. Georges Clemenceau

11. Ireland’s Easter Rebellion

12. DORA

13. Nicholas II and Alexandra

14. “Peace, land, and bread”

15. soviets

16. Bolsheviks

17. V.I. Lenin

18. the “April Theses”

19. Alexander Kerensky

20. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

21. Leon Trotsky

22. “war communism”

23. Alexandra Kollontai and the Zhenotdel

24 the Cheka

25. Second Battle of the Marne

26. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg and the Free Corp

27. Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points

28. Treaty of Versailles

29. League of Nations

30. Article 231

31. “dictated peace”

32. League of Nations’ mandates (Mandate System)