Chapter 14: World War I and Russian Revolution

1. Ch 14 Sec 1 Objectives
2. Events Leading to WWI

3. **European powers created alliances in the late nineteenth century to promote peace.**

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

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

6. **Nationalism sparked tensions all over Europe.**

7. **An assassination on June 28, 1914, lit the fuse that set off the Balkan powder keg.**

8. **After the assassination, Serbia and Austria quickly moved toward war.**

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

10. Germany declared war on France.

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

12. Ch 14 Sec 2 Objectives

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

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

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

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

17. **New technology expanded battle sites from the ground to the air and under water.**

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

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

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

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

22. **World War I involved many current and former European colonies.**

23. Battlefronts of World War I

24. World War I Technology

25. Ch 14 Sec 3 Objectives

26. **The nations involved in World War I needed to commit to a strategy of total war to support a modern mechanized war. Governments responded by**

27. **Both sides in the conflict waged a propaganda war.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

34. **American involvement was a turning point for the Allies.**

35. **Even before the war ended, Wilson had outlined a plan for a lasting peace.**

36. Winning World War I

37. Ch 14 Sec 4 Objectives

38. The costs of War

39. **World War I was devastating for all of the nations involved.**

40. **The influenza pandemic of 1918 added to the devastation, killing 20 million people worldwide.**

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

42. The victorious Allied leaders were known as the “Big Three.”

43. **The Paris Peace Talks**

44. **Goals of the Allies at the Paris Peace Conference**

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

46. **The Allies drew up separate treaties with the other Central Powers and redrew the map of Europe.**

47. **The treaties did not apply self-determination to European colonies in Asia and Africa.**

48. **Many of President Wilson’s Fourteen Points were not implemented in the treaties.**

49. **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.**

50. After World War I

51. Ch 14 Sec 5 Objectives

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

53. **World War I united many Russians, but the war strained the country’s mismanaged resources.**

54. **Russians lost confidence in the government.**

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

56. **There were two socialist revolutionary groups in Russia.**

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

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

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

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

61. War Communism New economic Policy

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

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

65. Revolution and Civil War in Russia.