**Chapter 33: The Great War**

**Directions**: On a separate sheet of paper write out your response for each question in complete sentences. The purpose of the questions listed below is to help you think about important concepts as you read. It is not necessary for you to write down lengthy responses for every answer. No matter the length of the response, make sure as always that you DO YOUR OWN WORK!

1. What three issues “plunged” Europe into war? What other lands participated in this global war?
2. What fascist dictatorships emerged after the Great War? What occurred in the Soviet Union during this period? What happened to European colonial powers during this time?
3. What is nationalism? What is self-determination?
4. A combination of powerful nationalistic movements, revolutions, and wars allowed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to gain independence from the Netherlands in 1830, promoted the unification of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1861, and secured the unification of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1871. In both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, nationalist aspirations of minorities threatened to tear apart the multinational empires of the Ottoman, Hasburg, and Russian dynasties. Greece was the first to gain independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1830, followed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Romania, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Using different colors, label and date all of these new nations on a map.)
5. As the Ottoman territories gave in to nationalism, Austria-Hungary confronted the nationalist aspiration of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peoples—Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.
6. By 1914, what nation rivaled Great Britain economically? An expensive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resulted in greater tensions between the two nations. The British government developed super battleships known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Imperial powers clashed in all corners of the world. Britain and Russia faced off in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (modern-day Iran) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ; Britain and France in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (modern-day Thailand) and the Nile valley; Britain and Germany in east and southwest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; Germany and France in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Which of these imperial conflicts were the most intense?
8. How did public pressure contribute to national rivalries?
9. What three nations entered into the Triple Alliance, also known as the Central Powers? What motivated each country to join the alliance? Specify reasons by nation.
10. Why did Russia and France organize the Triple Entente or Allies with Britain? Each nation had devised war plans to carry out in the event of war. Describe Schlieffen’s plan for Germany in the event of war.
11. Summarize the forces set in motion by the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand in 1914. When and why did the war begin?
12. On July 29, the Russian government mobilized its troops to defend its Serbian ally and itself from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The tsar of Russia then ordered mobilization against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Germany gave Russia an ultimatum on July 31, demanding that they cease its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immediately. Germany also demanded to know what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s intentions were if Germany and Russia went to war. The French did not respond. so on August 1, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government declared war on Russia and France started to mobilize. After two days, the Germans declared war on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. On the same day, German troops invaded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in accordance to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plan. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government called on the signatories of the treaty of 1839 which guaranteed Belgium’s neutrality. After Britain sent an ultimatum to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which did not respond, the British declared war. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conflict had turned into a general European war.
13. During the period from 1917-1918, battle lines remained stationary. The immobility of trench warfare and the desire to reintroduce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to warfare prompted the development of weapons that supplied the power necessary to break the stalemate. For each weapon listed below, tell its origins, its characteristics, and its effects:
    1. Poisonous gas
    2. Tanks
    3. Airplanes
    4. Machine gun
    5. Submarine
14. Why was trench warfare so successful? Why was it called “no man’s land”?
15. In eastern Europe and the Balkans, the battle lines were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Austrian and German forces overran \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Albania, and Romania. Russia invaded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1914. In the summer of 1915, German and Austrian forces drove the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ armies out of east Prussia. Study the map on page 770. What new information does this map offer you? Give at least two points.
16. What was the death count in Europe? How many unidentifiable bodies were recovered?
17. The nature of total war created a military front and a home front. How did the term “home front” express an important reality?
18. The author of your textbook uses the term “belligerent” as a noun often. What does this term mean?
19. The Great War created unprecedented demands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and manufactured goods, so governments had to abandon the ideals of a laissez-faire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ market economy and implement tight controls over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life. By the way, what does “laissez-faire” mean? Make a list of three things governments did to ensure that resources were available for war.
20. What role did women play in the war effort? How did the role of women in the war effort help women gain rights in their respective countries?
21. “To maintain the spirit of the home front and to counter threats to national unity, governments resorted to the restriction of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, censorship of bad news, and ‘vilification’ of the enemy through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ campaigns.” By the way, what does “vilification” mean? Identify one example of propaganda cited in your text.
22. Even though the Great War was considered a “murderous” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ civil war, how did Asia and Africa get involved? There are three reasons. List all of them.
23. How did Japan get involved in the Great War? Why did Japan join the Allies? Describe the extent of the Japanese conquests. What nations joined Japan in its efforts to rid the Pacific islands of German control?
24. What were the “Twenty-one Demands”? What did this show about Japan’s interests?
25. “When the war of 1914-1918 broke out in Europe, all of sub-Saharan Africa (except Ethiopia and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) consisted of European colonies, with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ controlling four: Togoland, the Cameroons, German Southwest Africa, and German East Africa. The Allied forces included \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ troops and large groups of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soldiers. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flag did not disappear from Africa until after the armistice took effect on November 11, 1918.”
26. Describe the conflict at the beaches of Galliope. (Who was involved? What were their motivations? What happened? What is the significance of this conflict?) What were the long-term consequences for the Ottoman Empire? Give at least three.
27. How did the Great War impact the Russian state? What factors caused the Russian Revolution in October of 1917? What changes emerged initially from this revolution?
28. How did Lenin and the Bolsheviks come to power? Read “State and Revolution” by Lenin on page 991 of your text. In 2-3 sentences summarize Lenin’s main point. What quote from this primary source supports your summary? Write it down.
29. When and why did the U.S. enter the War? What specific event set off American outrage?
30. What finally brought the war to an end? What were the immediate effects of the Great War? Cite specific statistics.
31. Who emerged as a moral leader at the Paris Peace Conference in January 1918? What were some of the recommendations of his “Fourteen Points”?
32. In what ways (identify at least 3) did the Treaty of Versailles “humiliate” Germany?
33. As a result of the Treaty of Sevres (1920), what became of the Ottoman Empire? How did Turkish nationalists respond? What did the Treaty of Lausanne (1923) do? Using the SPRITE chart, identify the policies of Mustafa Kemal, “Father of the Turks.” In what ways was Turkey’s transformation “something of an exception”?
34. What was the intent of the League of Nations? What were some of its weaknesses?
35. When the U.S. rejected the establishment of old-fashioned colonies, the European powers came up with the idea of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations referred to the colonies and territories of the former Central Powers as areas ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’. The League divided the mandates into three classes based on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ development of their populations in the direction of fitness for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The administration of the mandates fell to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers of the Great War. The establishment of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the former territories of the Ottoman Empire violated promises made to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by French and British leaders during the War. They had promised Arab \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ independence from the Ottoman empire and had promised \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nationalists in Europe a homeland in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Where the Arabs had hoped to form independent states, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (in Lebanon and Syria) and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (in Iraq and Palestine) established mandates. The Allies viewed the mandates system as a reasonable compromise between the reality of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the ideal of self determination (If you have forgotten what self determination is, look back at #7). To the peoples who were affected, the mandate system smacked of continued \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rule draped in a cloak of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
36. What are some of the reasons that Europe lost its place in the world? What impact did the war have on the colonies?

