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

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

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

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 sized 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

• Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918)