Imperialism the need for raw materials

World War I
Spark: ______________________________________
Causes: M_______, A__________, I__________, N_________
New Technologies
Wilson’s 14 points
Treaty of Versailles

Russian Revolution
Causes:
   Political= Absolute Monarch gave rights only to nobility
   Social= Special privileges of nobility and church
   Economic= Huge gap between rich and poor
Leader:
   Lenin=Promised “Peace, Land and Bread.”
   Political Party is the Bolsheviks
Result:
   Established first communist state
   * Dictatorship with command economy.

Name: __________________________________________
Mr. Marcussen/ Mrs. Hedges 2015
**Homework Calendar**  
**November 19- December 4, 2015**

**How to use this calendar**
- This calendar gives you the homework assignment for each week. The calendar gives the assignment for each night. The assignment is due the next day!
  - Remember no homework will be accepted late!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
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</tbody>
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- **Homework:** Maps of Europe page 15
- **Homework:** Changes in Russia Pages 19-22
- **Homework:** Practice Multiple Choice Pages 29-33
- **Quiz Day**
- **Homework:** Study guide Pages 35-36
- **Homework:** Study and complete packet
- **TEST**

**World War I/Russian Revolution**
1. **World War I**
   a. causes
   b. effects (political, impact of technology)
   a. impact on Europe and the United States
2. **Russian Revolution**
   a. Causes
   b. Revolution cycle – similarity to French Revolution
   c. Lenin – Peace, Land, Bread, & New Economic Policy (NEP)
Homework for November 19, 2015

Europe Moves Toward War

After Napoleon was defeated, the Congress of Vienna met in 1814. The group wanted to create peace and a balance of power in Europe. The Congress took apart the French Empire and gave monarchs back their thrones. However, a new political ideal was taking shape. Nationalism swept through Europe.

Nationalists thought nations should be formed based on people who shared common heritage, language, and customs. Monarchs had gained their land by winning wars, signing treaties, and arranging marriages. As a result, Europe had empires that each included many nationalities. The Austro-Hungarian Empire, Russian Empire, and Ottoman Empire each included many ethnic groups. For example, in addition to ruling over Russians, the Russian czar ruled over Ukrainians, Poles, Jews, and Turks. Each of these groups had its own culture. Nationalists thought each of these ethnic groups deserved its own country. Nationalism tore apart empires, but it built nations. By 1870, Italy was a unified nation. Germany also achieved national unity in the mid-1800s. People felt patriotic and devoted to their countries. However, nationalism also set the stage for war because it caused competition between nations. European nations competed for materials to use in their factories and for markets to sell their goods in. The nations competed with each other for colonies in Africa and Asia. For example, Germany and France nearly went to war twice over who would control Morocco in Northern Africa. When most of Europe supported France, Germany backed down.

As distrust between countries grew, the European powers built up their militaries. The rivalries led to the creation of military alliances. Countries had alliances that would back each other up if one of their allies was attacked. In the 1880s, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy formed the Triple Alliance. Britain, France, and Russia joined together under the Triple Entente in the early 1900s. The French word "entente" means "alliance" or "agreement."

The alliances were designed to keep peace. However, a disagreement between two rival powers could now drag the whole continent to war. In 1914, a chain reaction would lead to World War I. It would be the largest war Europe and the world had ever seen.

Multiple Choice
Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

1. Monarchs had gained their land by ________________.
   A. winning wars
   B. signing treaties
   C. arranging marriages
   D. all of the above
2. Both _________________ and Germany became unified nations in the 1800s.
   A. Morocco
   B. France
   C. Italy
   D. Great Britain

3. Germany and France nearly went to war over who would control ____________.
   A. the Triple Entente
   B. the Triple Alliance
   C. the Russian Empire
   D. Morocco

4. ___________ thought nations should be formed based on people who shared common heritage, language, and customs.
   A. Conservatives
   B. Nationalists
   C. The Congress of Vienna
   D. Monarchs

5. The Triple Alliance was made up of ____________________________.
   A. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy
   B. Britain, France, and Russia
   C. Morocco, Poland, and the Ottoman Empire
   D. all of the above

6. The Triple Entente was made up of _________________.
   A. Britain, France, and Russia
   B. Britain, France, and Germany
   C. Britain, Germany, and Russia
   D. Britain, Germany, and Morocco

7. _________________ would be the largest war Europe and the world had ever seen.
   A. The French Revolution
   B. The American Civil War
   C. World War I
   D. The Boxer Rebellion

**True/False**

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

_______ 1. Both Italy and Germany became unified nations in the 1800s.

_______ 2. Nationalists thought nations should be formed based on people who shared common heritage, language, and customs.

_______ 3. Alliances were formed to cause wars.

_______ 4. Nationalism caused competition between nations.

_______ 5. The Triple Alliance was made up of Britain and France
Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.

ACROSS
1. Nationalism caused competition between _________________.
3. The ______ ________ was made up of Britain, France, and Russia.
5. A disagreement between two countries could now drag the whole continent to _________
6. Nationalists thought nations should be formed based on ___________ heritage, language, and customs.
8. ______ _______ ______ would be the largest war Europe and the world had ever seen.
9. As distrust between countries grew, the European powers built up their ___________

DOWN
1. _____________ thought each ethnic group deserved its own country.
2. European empires ruled over many ______________ ________________
4. Alliances were designed to keep _________________.
7. Countries that had ______________ would back each other up if one of their allies was attacked.
Map – Alliances in Europe, 1914
Use the map to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.

1. Which alliance had the most land?
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

2. List three countries that did not belong to either alliance.
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

3. If war broke out, why might it be unlikely that fighting would happen in Britain?
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
Bell Ringer for November 20, 2015

Directions: Interacting with the text by underlining or highlighting causes of World War I complete the worksheet on the next page based from this reading.

Chapter 23 Section 1: The Road to World War I (pages 758 – 761)

Causes of the War (page 758)

The late 1800s were a period of intense nationalism and imperialist expansion. European nation-states competed with one another. They formed defensive alliances in case their rivals got too strong. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy formed the Triple Alliance in 1882. France, Great Britain, and Russia created the Triple Entente in 1907. Crises in the Balkans and elsewhere tested those alliances. The crises left European states angry at one another and eager for revenge.

Not all national groups had their own states. The Slavs in the Hapsburg Empire, the Irish in the British Empire, and the Poles in the Russian Empire dreamed of having their own states.

Imperialism in European nations continued to be strong. Each country was in a competition to control more foreign colonies than the others.

European armies doubled in size between 1890 and 1914. Most countries had a military draft, or conscription. (The United States and Britain did not.) As armies grew, so did the influence of military leaders. They drew up complex plans to use in case of war. They insisted that their plans could not be changed. When war broke out in 1914, political leaders had few choices. They had to follow the plans the military leaders had made.

The Outbreak of War (page 760)

Serbia wanted to form a large, independent Slavic state in the Balkans. Russia, a Slavic nation, favored the idea. Austria-Hungary, which had many Slavic minorities, was opposed. A secret society called the Black Hand was willing to use violence to help create a large Serbian kingdom.

In 1914 Archduke Francis Ferdinand was the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary. He and his wife visited Sarajevo, Bosnia, a part of Austria-Hungary in the Balkans. Bosnia had many Serbs. On June 28, 1914, a Bosnian Serb shot and killed Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife. The shooter was a member of the Black Hand.

Austrian leaders did not know whether the government of Serbia was involved. They wanted to attack Serbia. Afraid that Russia would help Serbia defend itself, the Austrians asked Germany for support. Emperor William II of Germany promised to support Austria in case of a war between Austria and Russia. On July 28, Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia.

Czar Nicholas II of Russia ordered the Russian army to get ready for a war (mobilize) against Austria-Hungary. The czar agreed to mobilize against both empires. Germany then declared war on Russia.

German officers had a plan too. Their plan was for a war against Russia and France. The plan was to attack France first, through Belgium, and then move against the other. They were not willing to change their plan, so Germany declared war on France.

On August 4, Great Britain declared war on Germany for violating Belgian neutrality. All the great powers of Europe were at war.
Class work for November 20th

M ____________  
A ___________ _________  
I __________  
N ____________________

Causes of World War I

Steps to War

Spark to start the
The Great War

World War I was called the Great War because so many countries were involved. When the war started in 1914, Germany and Austria-Hungary made up an alliance called the Central Powers. Great Britain, France, and Russia made up the Allied Powers. Countries joined each side as the war went on and on. Germany and Austria-Hungary were located in the center of Europe, between France and Russia. For this reason, the war was fought on two fronts, or battlefields. The Eastern Front was along the Russian and German border. The Western Front was in France, near the German border.

Early in the war on the Western Front, Allied troops stopped the Germans from invading Paris, France. But they ended up in a standoff with German troops. Neither side would back down. The two armies dug miles of trenches that were deep enough for soldiers to stand in. The trenches were protected by barbed wire and concrete machine-gun nests. Strips of land, known as no-man's-land, separated Allied trenches from the trenches of the Central Powers.

In the trenches, soldiers ate, tried to sleep, and waited for the next attack. When a commander gave the order to attack, a group of soldiers would climb out of their trench. Then, they worked their way across no-man's-land toward the enemy's trenches. The attacks did not work very well because the men had to move across open fields. Soldiers could easily be shot by the enemy's machine guns. The other side would then launch a counterattack, with the same results. Often, thousands of soldiers died in order to win a few hundred yards of territory.

Modern weapons added to the horror of the war. Rapid-fire machine guns made it nearly impossible for soldiers to advance across no-man's-land. Poisonous gas was used as a weapon by both sides. It caused soldiers to choke or suffer burns and blisters.

New military vehicles were used in World War I. Armored tanks could move across barbed wire. U-boats, or submarines, were used to sink enemy supply ships. Large, gas-filled blimps called zeppelins dropped bombs from the sky. Airplanes armed with machine guns fought each other.

World War I turned into a war of attrition. This means the war was based on wearing the other side down. By constantly attacking and killing soldiers, each side caused its enemy to suffer heavy losses. This type of warfare had a huge price. When the Allies won the war in 1918, over nine million soldiers had died in battle. Millions more were wounded.
Multiple Choice
Circle the best answer.

1. World War I was fought on______________
   A. one front
   B. two fronts
   C. three fronts
   D. four fronts

2. Trenches were protected by ________________
   A. zeppelins
   B. U-boats
   C. barbed wire and machine guns
   D. airplanes

3. The strips of land between trenches were called ______________
   A. no-man's-land
   B. the Great War
   C. the great divide
   D. the open field

4. While soldiers on the attack worked their way toward the enemy's trench, ________.
   A. the enemy fired at them with machine guns
   B. barbed wire slowed them down
   C. the enemy used poisonous gas against them
   D. all of the above

5. World War I was a ________________
   A. quick war that ended after a few months
   B. war that was fought mostly in one country
   C. war of attrition
   D. all of the above

6. World War I started in ____________
   A. 1812
   B. 1914
   C. 1929
   D. 1941

7. ________________ were large, gas-filled blimps that dropped bombs from the sky.
   A. U-boats
   B. Trenches
   C. Zeppelins
   D. Airplanes
True/False
Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

_____ 1. Airplanes, zeppelins, U-boats, tanks, and machine guns were used in World War I.
_____ 2. The strips of land between trenches were called no-man's-land.
_____ 3. World War I was fought on three fronts.
_____ 4. Few soldiers were killed in battle.
_____ 5. Allied troops on the Eastern Front were in a standoff with German troops.

Chart – World War I Casualties
Use the chart to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Dead</th>
<th>Wounded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>4,950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,357,800</td>
<td>4,266,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>908,371</td>
<td>2,090,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>947,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>335,706</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>126,000</td>
<td>234,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>133,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>13,716</td>
<td>44,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>15,522</td>
<td>45,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,152,115</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,831,004</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Powers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,773,700</td>
<td>4,216,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>3,620,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>87,500</td>
<td>152,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,386,200</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,388,448</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,538,315</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,219,452</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Which country suffered the greatest number of casualties in World War I?

2. Was Italy a member of the Allies or Central Powers?

3. Why do you think the United States had fewer casualties than any other country in World War I?
Crossword Puzzle
Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.

ACROSS
5. In a war of __________, each side tries to wear the other side down by constantly attacking and causing the enemy to suffer heavy losses.
9. When World War I ended, over nine __________ soldiers had died in battle.
10. __________ - __________ - __________ separated enemy trenches.

DOWN
1. Allied troop on the __________ __________ were in a standoff with German troops.
2. ____________ dropped bombs from the sky.
3. Airplanes armed with ____________ __________ fought each other in the sky.
4. ____________ __________ __________ lasted from 1914 until 1918.
6. Armored ____________ could move across barbed wire.
7. Soldiers live in the ________________.
8. U-boats were used to ____________ enemy supply ships.
Classwork for November 23

Directions: Complete the following reading. For each reading create a summary statement.

The Great Slaughter (page 764)

(1) Many more soldiers died in World War I than in earlier European wars of the 1700s or 1800s. One reason was trench warfare. Military leaders were not used to trench warfare. Sometimes they would attack to try to break through enemy lines. The defending troops in their trenches could easily shoot the men running toward them. At Verdun, in France, 700,000 men were killed over a period of 10 months. Each side tried to wear the other down, turning World War I into a war of attrition.

(2) Air warfare was a new feature of World War I. Airplanes were used for surveillance and then in air battles. German zeppelins—airships filled with hydrogen-dropped bombs over England. Shooting a zeppelin caused it to burst into flames.

Summary Box

1. 

2.

A World War (page 766)

(1) As the war went on and on, more countries became involved. The Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria allied with Austria-Hungary and Germany. They became known as the Central Powers. Russia, Britain, and France (called the Allies) declared war on the Ottomans. The Ottoman Empire controlled much of the Middle East. A British officer known as Lawrence of Arabia urged Arab princes to revolt against the Ottomans. British troops from Egypt, India, Australia, and New Zealand defeated the Ottoman Empire in 1918. The United States tried to remain neutral, but German submarines killed Americans while attacking the British navy. This caused the United States to enter the war.

Summary Box

1. 

2.
The Impact of Total War (page 767)
(1) The war affected the lives of everyone in the warring countries. To mobilize so many resources and people, governments assumed greater powers. They drafted millions of young men. They set up price, wage, and rent controls. They rationed food supplies and materials. They took over transportation systems and industries. European nations set up planned economic directed by government agencies. World War I had become a total war, requiring a complete mobilization of resources and people.

(2) As the war went on, public enthusiasm waned. Governments used propaganda to influence public opinion. They also used force. Even in democracies, governments permitted less freedom of expression than in peacetime. Newspapers were censored. In Britain, under the Defense of the Realm Act, protesters could be arrested as traitors.

(3) World War I created new roles for women. Because so many men were away at war, many of their jobs were given to women. When the men came home after the war, women lost their jobs to men. The social role of women had changed, however.

Summary Box

1. 

2. The Last Year of the War (page 778)
(1) After Russia withdrew from the war in 1918, Germany no longer had to fight on two fronts. General Erich von Ludendorff guided German military operations. Free to concentrate on the Western Front, Ludendorff hoped to win the war with one big final push into France. German troops attacked in March 1918. By April they were within 50 miles (80 kilometers) of Paris. American troops arrived in time to help stop them. French, Moroccan, and American troops defeated German troops at the Second Battle of the Marne on July 18. The Allies went on to win the Second Battle of the Somme on August 8.

(2) A million American troops poured into France in 1918. The allies began a steady advance toward Germany. On September 29, 1918, Ludendorff informed German leaders that the war was lost. He advised them to make peace. The Allies refused to make peace with the government of Emperor William II. German sailors, workers, and soldiers rebelled across northern Germany. The emperor left the country, and the Social Democrats announced a new democratic republic. On November 11, 1918, they signed an armistice, or an agreement to stop fighting.

Summary Box
Homework for November 23

Compare and contrast the map of 1914 to the map of 1919
**Class work November 24th**

**Directions** Based from the reading on the next page, list key ideas/concepts for Wilson’s 14 points and the Treaty of Versailles.

| Wilson’s 14 Points | Treaty of Versailles |
The New Map of Europe

Directions: Read the following passage carefully, and highlight the four most important changes that occur in Europe in your opinion.

Following the end of World War I, known then as the Great War, the leaders of the nations which had participated in that massive conflict met to hammer out a peace settlement. The Peace Conference of Paris opened on January 18, 1919, just two months after the signing of the armistice (November 11, 1918), which ended hostilities.

The war resulted in the deaths of millions of people, both military and civilian. Twice as many men died in World War I than the number who died in all the major European wars from 1790 until the beginning of the Great War. At least ten million soldiers were killed and another twenty million suffered wounds. Approximately five million civilians lost their lives during the war, as well. Such numbers amounted to staggering losses.

With the war having just ended weeks before the beginning of the peace conference, many of the allied world leaders went to the peace negotiations prepared to make the losing side pay. Others, however, went to the meetings ready to create a new world, one better than its predecessor.

One of the optimistic men who attended the conference was Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States from 1913 to 1921. Although the U.S. had entered the war late (the war began in 1914 and America did not join the Allies until the spring of 1917), Wilson traveled to the conference, held at the old French palace at Versailles, with a plan for Europe's future.

Known popularly as the Fourteen Points, Wilson envisioned a world different from the one which had gone to war in 1914. He first presented his ideas for a new Europe in a speech to Congress in January of 1918. In summary, his 14 points or proposals included all the following: (1) the making of open, not secret, treaties, (2) freedom of the seas, even during wartime, (3) removal of trade barriers between nations, and (4) reduction of military weapons. Points 5 through 13 were concerned with reestablishing order to Europe, as well as the establishing of independence for several European nations from imperial control, such as Poland, Romania, Serbia, Montenegro, and Turkey, as well as independence for Belgium. Such things had been promised to the people living under the rulers of both the Austrian-Hungarian Empire and the Ottoman Empire. Hundreds of thousands of leaflets were dropped from airplanes into the hands of the peoples living in regions controlled by these empires.

But Wilson's final point-point 14-was the most important of them all. It called for the establishment of a League of Nations, an international body whose main purpose would be to enforce the various treaties created at the Versailles Conference. The League was designed to help maintain peace in the future and to provide a forum where disputing nations could discuss their grievances. Not all of Wilson's Fourteen Points were accepted by his fellow negotiators. The leaders of the victorious Allied powers of France (Georges Clemenceau), Great Britain (David Lloyd George), and Italy (Vittorio Orlando) blocked several of Wilson's ideas and did not cooperate with him on issues important to Wilson.

When the peace treaty was finally hammered out, the Versailles Treaty placed the responsibility for the war squarely on Germany's shoulders. As a result, Germany was punished severely under the treaty. Germany not only lost important territory, it was also saddled with high war damages amounting to 132 billion gold marks, including shipments of German coal and merchant ships to the Allied powers.

In addition, Germany was forced to disarm. The German army was reduced to 100,000 men. The German navy was limited to six primary warships, with no submarines. The defeated nation was denied any air force. Finally, Germany was forced to accept full responsibility for having caused the war.

This treaty proved to be very unpopular with the German people at home. Such harsh conditions caused much suffering in Germany and helped to set the stage for later war.
Exit for November 24, 2015

Directions: Examine the political cartoons carefully. Then for each cartoon fill in the analyze and infer boxes below.

Analyze: To examine carefully and in detail. What information do you get directly from the document?

Infer: To find out by reasoning; come to believe after thinking, to conclude. What information can you associate with the document?

The Crime of the Ages – Who Did It?

SOURCE: John McCutcheon, The Chicago Tribune; H.H. Windsor, Cartoons Magazine (adapted)
Analyze

Infer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analyze</th>
<th>Infer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Homework for November 24, 2015

Changes in Russia

When Russia entered World War I, it was totally unprepared. Its military leaders were weak, and its factories could not make enough weapons and supplies. In the first years of the war, more than two million Russian soldiers were killed. Czar Nicholas II, the Russian monarch, went to the battlefront. Nicholas thought it would help if he personally led the troops. He left his wife, Alexandra, in charge of the government while he was gone.

By March 1917, the Russian people were angry. Millions of soldiers were dying in the war. At home, there were food and fuel shortages. The government had started rationing bread, or limiting the amount people could buy. Led by working-class women, angry workers went on strike. Thousands marched through the streets of Petrograd, Russia, yelling, "Bread! Bread!"

Alexandra wrote to Nicholas at the battlefront and told him what was going on. She told him, "This is a hooligan movement. Young people run around and shout that there is no bread, simply to create excitement. If the weather were very cold, they would all probably stay at home." The czar ordered troops to stop the protests by shooting into the crowd if necessary. But the soldiers refused to follow his orders. Many joined the demonstrators. The czar had lost his power. Nicholas was forced to step down as czar of Russia.

Russia's temporary government decided to stay in World War I to protect its honor. People were not happy with this decision. They were tired of fighting, starving, and suffering. Groups called soviets formed across the country in towns and rural areas. The soviets were local councils made up of workers, peasants, and soldiers who wanted change. Some of the soviets had more power in their areas than the temporary government.

A political party called the Bolsheviks became powerful by gaining the support of soviets around the country. Under the leadership of V. I. Lenin, the Bolsheviks promised an end to the war. They also said that land would be given to the peasants. Their slogans were "Peace,
Land, Bread" and "All Power to the Soviets." The Bolsheviks overthrew the temporary
government and seized power. Soon, they renamed themselves the Communists.

Not everyone was happy with the Communists. A civil war broke out in Russia. However, by
1921, the Communists had total control of Russia. Lenin organized Russia into several self-
governing republics that all answered to the central government in Moscow. In 1922, the
country was named the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or USSR.

**Multiple Choice** - Circle the best answer.

1. Russia was totally unprepared to enter ____________
   A. the Russian Revolution
   B. World War I
   C. World War II
   D. the Cold War

2. By March 1917, the Russian people were angry because ________________
   A. millions of soldiers were dying
   B. there were fuel shortages
   C. the government had started rationing bread
   D. all of the above

3. ____________ was forced to step down as czar of Russia.
   A. Nicholas II
   B. Alexandra
   C. V. I. Lenin
   D. Rasputin

4. The Bolsheviks renamed themselves the ________________
   A. soviets
   B. Communists
   C. capitalists
   D. hooligans

5. In 1922, Russia was named _________________
   A. the Russian Empire
   B. the United States of Russia
   C. the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
   D. the Communist State of Russia

6. ____________ of Russian soldiers died in World War I.
   A. Hundreds
   B. Thousands
   C. Millions
   D. Billions

7. One of the Bolshevik slogans was "__________, __________, __________"
   A. Peace, Land, Bread
   B. Peace, Money, Land
   C. Land, Money, Food
   D. Peace, Bread, Wine
True/False
Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

_______ 1. The Bolsheviks renamed themselves the Communists.
_______ 2. Lenin was the czar of Russia during World War I.
_______ 3. Russia dropped out of World War I to keep its honor.
_______ 4. Some soviets had more power than the temporary government.
_______ 5. In 1922, Russia was renamed Petrograd.

Crossword Puzzle
Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.

ACROSS
2. Many soldiers who had been sent to stop the protests joined the __________

4. By 1921, the ____________ had total control of Russia.

5. The ____________ overthrew the temporary government and seized power.

7. Czar Nicholas's wife, ____________, wrote that the protests in Petrograd were "a hooligan movement."

9. After the Communists seized power, Russia entered a/an ________________

10. ________________ stayed in World War I to keep its honor.

DOWN
1. One of the Bolshevik slogans was “__________, Land, Bread.”

3. ____________ II thought it would help if he personally led the troops into battle.

6. Some ____________ had more power in their areas than the temporary government.

8. ____________ was the leader of the Bolsheviks.

Map – The Soviet Union, 1917 – 1938
Use the map to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences
1. Name two countries that border the USSR.

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

2. Name two countries that were part of the Russian Empire but were not part of the USSR.

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

3. Name one body of water that borders the USSR.

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

Class work for November 30, 2015

Chapter 23 Section 3: The Russian Revolution

Directions: Answer the following questions using the reading on the Global Mecca Page.

1. Why was Russia unprepared for World War I?

2. Why did working class women lead a series of strikes in the capital city of Petrograd?

3. List the three events that led to the March Revolution. (Hint they are all on page 774)

4. Who was the leader of the provisional government?
5. What major blunder did the provisional government make and who challenged its authority?

6. Who are the Bolsheviks?

7. Identify the leader of the Bolsheviks and explain his beliefs.

8. Why did Germany send Lenin to Russia?

9. What were the three slogans of the Bolsheviks?

10. Who is Leon Trotsky?

11. Why did Lenin sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk?

12. Identify the three groups that fought against the Bolshevik or Communist government and what form of government each one wanted.
13. How had Lenin and the Communists triumphed in the civil war over such overwhelming forces? Give 5 reasons and explain each.

Homework for November 30th

Directions: You need to annotate the following reading. As the word annotate suggests, you “take notes” in your reading. The process of annotating text helps you to stay focused and involved with your reading. You’ll find that the process of taking notes as you read will help you to concentrate better. It will also help you to monitor and improve your comprehension.

The following is a list of some techniques that you can use to annotate text:

- Underline important terms.
- Circle definitions and meanings.
- Write key words and definitions in the margin.
- Signal where important information can be found with key words or symbols in the margin.
- Write short summaries in the margin at the end of sub-units.

Russian Revolution and Communism

1. Russia’s entry into World War I drew attention to the nation’s problems. Because of its lack of factories, soldiers went into battle without guns and supplies. Two million soldiers died and perhaps as many as six million more were wounded or captured. People on the home front - those not in the military - suffered from shortages of food and other goods.

The Beginning of Revolution
2. Russia did not industrialize quickly, as many European nations did. By 1890, the Russian economy was still based on farming. However, in the 1890s the government began to work with foreign investors and Russian businessmen. New industries were started and industrial production began to grow. The need for workers caused people to begin moving from farms to cities.

3. Until 1861, Russian peasants, called serfs, could not become factory workers. They were the property of their landowners and could not move from one estate to another or to a town. This system of feudalism had ended in Western Europe in the Middle Ages. The czar finally emancipated, or freed, Russia’s serfs in 1861. Most serfs continued to work on farms. Some of these former serfs, however, became the new urban working class in the 1890s. Just as in Western Europe and the United States, these workers lived and worked under terrible conditions. They were paid poorly, worked in unsafe factories, and lived in slums.

4. Economic disasters on the home front added to public unrest. In early 1917, the Russian government started to ration bread. Mothers working in the factories did not have enough to feed their children. At the beginning of March, working-class women held strikes in Petrograd (formerly St. Petersburg). They demanded "Peace and Bread." Other workers joined them. A general strike shut down all the factories in Petrograd.

5. The Russian Revolution began among these workers in March 1917. Women workers in Petrograd - now St. Petersburg - began a protest. Some 10,000 women marched with shouts of "Peace and Bread." They and other workers called for a general strike on March 10. All factories in the city shut down. Czar Nicholas II ordered the army to fire their guns at the demonstrators. Many of the soldiers refused. The soldiers turned on the government and joined the demonstrators.

6. The Duma, or Russian legislature, met on March 12. It set up a provisional, or temporary, government and called for the czar to
resign. Nicholas II had little choice and resigned. His abdication ended three centuries of Romanov rule. The former royal family was executed in July, 1918, by the Bolsheviks.

7. Once the czar was removed from power in 1917, the Duma began writing a constitution to create a Russian republic. It also continued Russian participation in World War I. The peasants and urban workers were angered by this decision. After three years, they wanted an end to the war.

8. In the meantime, socialists were organizing soviets. These were councils made up of workers, peasants, and soldiers. The soviets soon came under the influence of Vladimir I. Lenin and the Bolshevik Party.

The Rise of Lenin and the Bolsheviks

9. The Bolsheviks began as a small group within a Russian party that followed the ideas of Karl Marx. Their leader was a radical known as V. I. Lenin. Lenin was out of the country when the provisional government took power in March 1917. German leaders, at war with Russia, wanted to cause problems in Russia. Hoping Lenin would cause trouble, they shipped him back to Russia in April 1917.

11. Lenin believed that only violent revolution could end the capitalist system. The Bolsheviks promised to end the war, redistribute land, and put committees of workers in charge of factories. They promised to transfer power from the provisional government to the soviets. By the end of October, Bolsheviks made up a slight majority in the soviets of Moscow and Petrograd.

12. The provisional government was losing control of the country. Russians were still dying on the battlefields. Shortages of food and other goods were worsening. Workers were rioting in the streets. The Bolsheviks promised to take Russia out of the war. They would seize land from large landowners and give it to the peasants. Capitalists would lose their factories. The workers would run them. The provisional government would be overthrown and the soviets would take control of the government.
13. Leon Trotsky was the head of the Petrograd soviet. He was a dedicated revolutionary. On November 6, Bolsheviks seized the Winter Palace, headquarters of the provisional government. The provisional government quickly collapsed. Officials put up little resistance. Lenin was the leader of the Council of People’s Commissars that ran the government.

14. A Congress of Soviets from all over Russia was meeting at the time. Publicly, power passed from the provisional government to the Council of Soviets. The Bolsheviks changed their name to the Communist Party. Real power remained with Lenin. He ended the war with Germany in March 1918 by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. However, not everyone agreed. A civil war broke out in 1918 and lasted until 1921.

15. Lenin’s Red Army was opposed by the White Army, which supported the czar and landowners. Ethnic groups in areas ruled by Russia also opposed the communists. These groups were fighting for the freedom to set up independent nations. The Allies sent troops and supplies to aid the White Army. However, the communist forces defeated the White Army and the nationalist groups.

16. The Allies were very concerned about the Communist takeover. They also wanted to bring Russia back into the war. They sent aid to the anti-Communist forces in Russia. From 1918 to 1921 civil war raged between the Communists, or Reds, and their opponents, or Whites.

Beginning of Communist Government

17. By the end of the civil war, Russia had a new centralized government and a single political party, the Communist Party. During the war, Lenin developed what he called war communism. In order to supply the Red Army, the government took over banks, mines, factories, railroads, and the food supply.

18. However, war communism was not an effective way to govern. Two years of famine caused great hardship and millions of deaths. Industrial production slowed dramatically. Workers may have owned the factories according to communist theory, but in
practice they worked for very low wages. Life in general had not improved under communism.

19. In order to turn the economy around, Lenin introduced his New Economic Policy (NEP) in 1921. Some private ownership was allowed. Peasants could keep some of what they raised and grew. They could use it themselves or sell it. Small factories were returned to private ownership. Small stores could also be privately owned. Wages were increased for factory workers.

20. Lenin died in 1924. Various Communist Party leaders fought among themselves for power. By 1928, Joseph Stalin was firmly in control of the Soviet Union, Russia's new name.

Homework for December 1, 2015

World War I

Alliances Prior to World War I
- Triple Alliance and Triple Entente
- Both groups were formed to protect each other in case of attack

Causes of World War I
- Militarism: strengthening of the military.
- Alliances: an agreement between countries that agree to go to war if an ally nation is attacked
  - Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria
  - Allied Powers: Great Britain, France, Serbia, Russia, Italy, Japan, and lastly the U.S
- Imperialism: countries around the world were competing for colonies and resources
- Nationalism: self-determination (rule themselves)
- Balkans considered “The Powder Keg” because many nationalities wanted their own countries

Immediate Cause of World War I
- A Serbian national assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary

Reasons the U.S Join World War I
- The Germans used unrestricted submarine warfare – freedom of the seas
- Zimmerman Telegram: the Germans wanted the Mexicans to attack the US. They refused and the US had to join

Treaty of Versailles
- Treaty of Versailles end the World War I (1919)
- Germany was forced to agree to unfair terms:
  - Pay war reparations (33 Billion)

Known as the War Guilt Clause
- Upset Germany greatly! Led to rise of Hitler.
- Limit the German army, navy, air force and weapons
- Germany lost their overseas colonies
- ***Germany took FULL blame for the war***
- Creation of the League of Nations

**Sample Questions**

1. What was a major cause of World War I?
   - (1) rebellions in colonial lands in Africa and Asia
   - (2) expansion of communism into western Europe
   - (3) militarism in the nations of Europe
   - (4) inability of the League of Nations to keep the peace

2. Growing nationalism and militarism in Europe and the creation of secret alliances were
   - (1) reasons for the rise of democracy
   - (2) causes of World War I
   - (3) requirements for economic development
   - (4) reasons for the collapse of communism

3. The Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente were established in the decades just
   - (1) before the Congress of Vienna
   - (2) before World War I
   - (3) after the Treaty of Versailles
   - (4) after the formation of the United Nations

4. Which title would best complete this partial outline?

   I. ___________________________
   
   A. Formation of secret alliances
   B. Conflict over colonies in Africa
   C. Military buildup of European armies
   D. Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand

   - (1) Scramble for Africa
   - (2) Causes of World War I
   - (3) Results of World War II
   - (4) Reasons for the United Nations

5. The Balkans were referred to as the “Powder Keg of Europe” in the period before World War I because of their
   - (1) manufacturing ability
   - (2) stockpiles of weapons
   - (3) nationalistic rivalries
   - (4) economic strength
6. In 1919, European boundaries were changed in an attempt to
   (1) satisfy the demands for self-determination by ethnic nationalities
   (2) allow for communist expansion in Eastern Europe
   (3) establish a European common market
   (4) balance economic needs and natural resources

7. Which nation lost the most territory as a result of World War I?
   (1) Belgium
   (2) France
   (3) Austria-Hungary
   (4) Germany
8. Which time period in German history is most accurately represented in this map?
   (1) between World War I and World War II
   (2) just after the Berlin Conference
   (3) immediately after the Congress of Vienna
   (4) during unification under Bismarck

9. What was the immediate cause of World War I in Europe?
   (1) start of the civil war in Russia
   (2) sinking of the British liner, Lusitania
   (3) assassination of the heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire
   (4) attack on Poland by the German army

10. The major impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany was that the treaty led to
    (1) an era of peace and international good will in Germany
    (2) a stable Germany that was both democratic and strong
    (3) an increase in Germany’s desire to regain its power and prestige
    (4) a leadership position for Germany in the League of Nations

11. The Treaty of Versailles angered many Germans after World War I because the treaty
    (1) divided Germany into Communist and non-Communist zones
    (2) made Germany restore its emperor
    (3) required all German-speaking Europeans to return to Germany
    (4) forced Germany to pay large war reparations

    **Russian Revolution**

Communism
• Written by Karl Marx who believed:
  - the working class would overthrow the upper classes
  - businesses would be run collectively by the people
  - a classless society would be established
  - industrialization created a gap between rich and poor

The Russian Revolution and Lenin
• Began in 1917
• Russian Czar Nicholas II would not pull Russia out of WWI
• Vladimir Lenin: communist leader of the Bolsheviks
  - Promised the people: Peace, Land and Bread
  - created the USSR: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
• Lenin’s NEP: The New Economic Policy
  - Blended capitalist and communist ideas.
  - people and government could both own business for profit
• Totalitarian regime: government controls every aspect of a citizen’s life
  - Government has one political party, secret police, propaganda, censorship,

Sample Questions
1. Lenin’s promise of “Peace, Land, Bread” during the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 was made in an effort to
   (1) end France’s occupation of Russia
   (2) gain popular support to overthrow the government
   (3) restore Czar Nicholas II to power
   (4) resolve conflicts between farmers of diverse ethnic backgrounds

2. Which statement best describes a relationship between World War I and the Bolshevik Revolution?
   (1) World War I created conditions in Russia that helped trigger a revolution.
   (2) World War I postponed the revolution in Russia by restoring confidence in the Czar.
   (3) Opposing Russian forces cooperated to fight the foreign invaders.
   (4) World War I gave the Czar’s army the needed experience to suppress the revolution

3. Which leader based his rule on the ideas of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels?
   (1) Neville Chamberlain
   (2) Vladimir Lenin
   (3) Adolf Hitler
   (4) Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek)

4. In Russia, the events of Bloody Sunday, the heavy casualties during World War I, and the ineffective leadership of the czar led directly to the
   (1) institution of perestroika
   (2) Revolution of 1917
   (3) signing of the Munich Pact
   (4) creation of the Warsaw Pact

5. The Bolshevik Party in 1917 gained the support of the peasant class because they promised them
   (1) “Peace, Land, and Bread”
   (2) “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity”
6. The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 was a major turning point in history because
   (1) Russia ceased to be an important force in world affairs
   (2) It was the last revolution in the 20th century
   (3) The royal family was exiled to Mexico
   (4) Russia became the first nation with a communist economic system

7. The Bolshevik Party gained the support of the peasant class because they promised them
   (1) “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity”                (3) “Peace, Land and Bread”
   (2) Abolition of the secret Police              (4) democratic reforms in all levels of government

8. Heavy military losses in World War I, food and fuel shortages, and opposition to the czar led to the
   (1) Russian Revolution                        (3) French Revolution
   (2) Cuban Revolution                           (4) Chinese Revolution

9. Which leader based his rule on the ideas of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels?
   (1) Adolf Hitler                              (3) Vladimir Lenin
   (2) Jiang Jieshi                               (4) Neville Chamberlin

10. Which statement describes a similarity between the French Revolution and the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia?
    (1) Both revolutions were the result of government denial basic human rights and stressful economic conditions
    (2) Most of the revolutionary support was provided by radicals from other countries.
    (3) The new democracies created by the revolutions gave people greater representation in their governments.
    (4) The leaders in power before the revolutions favored changing the political system in their country.

11. One of the major causes of the Russian Revolution of 1917 was the
    (1) failure of communism                      (3) abuse of political power by czar Nicholas II
    (2) rapid expansion of the right to vote      (4) government’s refusal to enter World War I

12. Which situation resulted from the Russo – Japanese War of 1905?
    (1) Dissident groups challenged the power of the Russian Czar
    (2) Japan lost its status as a world power
    (3) The Japanese Emperor encouraged reforms in Russia
    (4) Russia gained control of China and Japan

Classwork for December 2, 2015

Russian Revolution Power Point
Pre-Revolutionary Russia:

Rise of the Bolsheviks:

Key Events:
   a. Bloody Sunday (January 1905)

   b. March Revolution (March 1917)

   c. November Revolution (November 1917)

Problems facing the Bolsheviks:

Changes made to Russia:

Homework for December 2

World War I – Russian Revolution Study Guide
World War I
2. List the four causes of World War I
   a. __________________________________________
   b. __________________________________________
   c. __________________________________________
   d. __________________________________________

3. What was the spark that started World War I?

   __________________________________________

4. Explain how technology changed World War I into one of the most destructive wars in history.

5. List the nations that belonged to each of the alliances. (Central Powers vs. Allied Powers)

6. Explain each of the following effects of World War I:
   a. New Nations in Europe –
   b. Destruction of the Austrian, Russian, and Ottoman Empires –
   c. Creation of the League of Nations –
   d. Impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany –
   e. Impact of World War I on Russia

Russian Revolution
1. What were the causes of the Russian Revolution?
2. What was the name of the political party of Lenin?

3. What German philosopher’s ideas was the basis of Lenin’s new form of government?

4. What was the slogan of the Russian Revolution? (Hint: three words!)

5. What other political revolution was similar to the Russian Revolution and why?

6. What was the name of Lenin’s economic plan for Russia? (Hint: Its three words!)

7. What was the name of the treaty that took Russia out of World War I and what did Russia have to give up to get out?

8. What group in Russian society supported Lenin in his struggle to establish a communist state? And why did they support him?

9. Who becomes dictator of the Soviet Union after Lenin’s death?