CHAPTER 25

The Beginning of the 20th Century Crisis: War and Revolution

1. Notes _____________/13
   (Thorough notes must be taken on all slides. If you are absent for lecture, you must get notes from textbook. 1 pt. per slide)

2. Chapter Questions ________/17
   (1 point each)

3. Review Packet ________/47

TOTAL SCORE ____________/77
CHAPTER 25
THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH-CENTURY CRISIS: WAR AND REVOLUTION

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Essays:

1. Discuss the causes of World War I: What were the major long-term causes of the war? How important were the decisions made by European statesmen during the summer of 1914 in causing the war?

2. What nation, if any, played the biggest role in the start of World War I? Base your answer on the actual events that preceded the conflict.

3. Discuss the course of the first two years of World War I: Why did many people expect a short war? Why was it not a short war? Why did World War I become a “war of attrition”? Why did the warring nations, worn out by the end of 1916, not make peace?

4. Why can 1917 be viewed as the year that witnessed the decisive turning point of World War I?

5. How did wartime governments maintain public order and mobilize public opinion during the course of the war? Compare these actions with those taken by governments in previous wars.

6. Discuss the effects of World War I on political life, economic affairs, the social classes, and women.

7. Why is World War I the defining event of the twentieth century?

8. Write a brief history of the Russian Revolution by discussing the following questions: What caused the Russian Revolution? How did Lenin and the Bolsheviks manage to seize and hold power despite their small numbers? How did the Bolsheviks secure their power during the civil war?

9. What were the chief aims of the Paris Peace Conference? To what extent were these aims incorporated into the actual peace treaties?

10. Can the Treaty of Versailles be viewed as a successful settlement of the war? Why or why not?
Chapter 25

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

Timeline

Map 25.1: Europe in 1914
Battle Scene in Northern France

The War 1916-1917, The Great Slaughter
- Trench warfare
  - "No-man's-land"
  - "Shooting up the enemy"
- Battle of Verdun, 700,000 lost
- Battle of the Somme, 1916
- Heaviest one-day loss in World War I

Trench Foot!
Trench Warfare in France

The Widening of the War
- August 1914: Ottoman Empire enters the war
- Battle of Gallipoli, April 1915
- May 1915: Italy enters the war against Austria-Hungary
- September 1915: Bulgaria enters the war on the side of the Central Powers
- Middle East
  - Lawlessness of Arabs (1888-1935)
- April 1917: Entry of the United States
  - The United States tried to remain neutral
  - Sinking of the Lusitania, May 7, 1915
  - Return to unrestricted submarine warfare: January 1917
  - United States enters the war, April 6, 1917
  - Bolshevik Revolution, 1917

A New Kind of Warfare
- Air Power
  - 1915: First use of airplanes on the battlefront
  - German use of zeppelins
- Tanks
  - 1916: First use of tanks on the battlefield
  - Early tanks ineffective
  - 1918: British Mark V first effective tank
The Home Front: The Impact of Total War

- Government Contributions
- Conscription
- Effects on Economy
- Public Order and Public Opinion
- Dealing with unrest
- Diffusion of the Realist Art
- Propaganda
- Social Impact of Total War
  - Labor forcible
  - New roles for women
  - Men count over wages
  - Women began to demand equal pay
  - Gran for women

The Russian Revolution

- War and Discontent
  - Nicholas II was an authoritarian ruler
  - Russia not prepared for war
  - Influence of Rasputin
- The March Revolution
  - Problems in Petrograd
  - March of the women, March 8, 1917
  - Calls for a general strike
  - Soldiers join the marchers
  - Provisional government taken over
  - Alexander Kerensky (1853-1970)
  - Tried to carry on the war
  - Soviets growing up
  - Bolsheviks under the leadership of Vladimir Ulyanov (Lenin), 1870-1924
    - Sent back to Russia in a sealed train by the Germans
    - “Peace, land and bread”

Russian Revolution (cont.)

- The Bolshevik Revolution
  - Bolsheviks control Petrograd and Moscow soviet
  - Collapse of Provisional Government, November 6–7, 1917
  - Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, March 3, 1918

- Civil War
  - Bolshevik (Red) army and Anti-Bolshevik (White) army
  - Murder of the Tsar and his family (July 16, 1918)
  - Tragedy among the White army
  - Communists and “War communism”
  - Invasion of Allied troops
  - 1921: Communists victory
The Last Year of the War
- Last German offensive, March 21 – July 18, 1918
- Allied counterattack, Second Battle of the Marne, July 18, 1918
- General Ludendorff informs German leaders that the war is lost
- William II abdicates, November 9, 1918
- Republic established
- Armistice, November 11, 1918
- The Casualties of the War
  - 8 to 9 million soldiers killed, 22 million wounded

Revolutionary Upheavals in Germany and Austria-Hungary
- Revolution in Germany
  - Division of German Socialists
  - Formation of two governments
  - Failure of railroads to relieve control
- Revolution in Austria
  - Ethnic upheaval
  - Formation of independent republics

The Peace Settlement
- Palace of Versailles, January 1919, 27 Allied nations
- Woodrow Wilson, Fourteen Points
- Pragmatism of other states
- Lloyd George determined to make Germany pay
- Georges Clemenceau of France concerned with his nation’s security
- January 25, 1919, the principle of the League of Nations adopted
The Treaty of Versailles

- Five separate treaties (Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire)
- The most important was the Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919
  - Article 231, War Guilt Clause
  - 100,000 man army
  - Loss of Alsace and Lorraine
  - Sections of Prussia to the new Polish state
  - German changes of a “dictated peace”

The Other Peace Treaties

- Germany and minor empires lost territories in Eastern Europe.
- Born nation-states: Poland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary.
- Russia acquired additional lands from Russia, Hungary, and Bulgaria.
- Yugoslavia.
- Complicated and hard to make progress.
- Maintenance of a very modern European status.
- Ottoman territories dismantled.
  - Possession of independence of Arab states in the Middle East.
  - Mandates: Iraq and Palestine.
  - United States Senate rejects the Versailles Peace Treaties.
Utilize the chapter readings and thoroughly answer the following questions. Although complete sentences are not necessary, thoughtful, intelligent, thorough answers are required.

- Section 1 pg. 717 (The Road To World War I)
- Section 2 pg. 722 (The War)
- Section 3 pg. 736 (War and Revolution)
- Section 4 pg. 744 (The Peace Settlement)

Section 1

1. MAP EXERCISE QUESTION: Europe in 1914. MAP 25.1 (page 719)
   (1) What were the geographical locations of the two contending alliances in 1914, and what strategic military challenges did both sides face? (2) Who were the major contending powers in the Balkans, and why did the Ottoman Empire ultimately join Germany and Austria-Hungary in World War I?

   1.

   2.

2. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION-. “You Have to Bear the Responsibility for War or Peace” (pg. 721)
   (1) How do the telegrams exchanged between William II and Nicholas II reveal why the Europeans foolishly went to war in 1914? (2) What do these documents reveal about the nature of the relationship between these two monarchs? (3) From these telegrams, which of the two rulers, William II or Nicholas II, bears the greater responsibility for war? Why? (4) If Germany and Russia had been true democracies, would the outcome have been different? Why or why not?

   1.

   2.

   3.

   4.

3. What were the long-range and immediate causes of World War I?
Section 2

4. What did the belligerents expect at the beginning of World War I, and why did the course of the war turn out to be so different from their expectations?

5. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION—"The Excitement of War" (pg. 724)
   (1) 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? (2) Could these responses best be described as manifestations of nineteenth century Romanticism or in twentieth century psychological categories? (3) Does the passage reveal anything about the power of nationalism in Europe in the early 20th century? (4) Did the responses of most Americans after the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, help illustrate the reactions of many Europeans in August 1914?
   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.

6. MAP EXERCISE QUESTION: The Western Front, 1914-1918. MAP 25.2 (page 726)
   (1) What factors might explain the extent of the German advances in the west in 1914 and again in 1918? (2) Why is it that the actions on Western Front are so much better known than those of the Eastern Front?
7. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION - "The Reality of War: Trench Warfare" (pg. 728)
   (1) What does this excerpt from Erich Maria Remarque's All Quiet on the Western Front reveal about the realities of trench warfare? (2) 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? (3) 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? (4) What subsequent tensions in post-war European society might be attributable to this disjunction?

1.

2.

3.

4.

8. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION - "The Songs of World War I" (pg. 729)
   (1) Based on their war songs, what ideas or themes do you believe maintained the will of soldiers on all sides to fight? (2) How do you think the lyrics and performances of these songs worked to shape the psychology of the singers? (3) Are there any differences between the three songs, and if so, what are they?

1.

2.

3.

9. How did WWI affect the belligerents' governmental and political institutions, economic affairs, and social life?

10. MAP EXERCISE QUESTION: The Eastern Front, 1914-1918. MAP 25.3 (page 730)
    Note the sites of the major battles on the Eastern Front. What is the geographical explanation for those several battles?
Section 3

11. What were the causes of the Russian Revolution of 1917, and why did the Bolsheviks prevail in the civil war and gain control of Russia?

12. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION: “Soldier and Peasant Voices” (pg. 740)
   (1) What do these letters reveal about the attitudes of at least two ordinary people towards the Bolshevik Revolution and its aftermath? (2) What are their specific criticisms of the Bolsheviks? (3) How would Lenin have responded to these angry letters? (4) Is their anger and frustration justified, given the conditions in Russia in early 1918? Why or why not?
   1.
   
   2.
   
   3.
   
   4.

13. MAP EXERCISE QUESTION: The Russian Revolution and Civil War. MAP 25.4 (page 741)
   (1) What geographic advantages and disadvantages did each side face in the Russian Civil War? (2) From a geographical perspective, why did the Reds win?
   1.
   
   2.

14. What was the relationship between World War I and the Russian Revolution?
Section 4

15. What were the objectives of the chief participants at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, and how closely did the final settlement reflect these objectives?

16. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION: “Two Voices of Peacemaking: Woodrow Wilson and Georges Clemenceau” (pg. 745)
   (1) Why did Wilson, the American, and Clemenceau, the Frenchman, have such different views of the world? (2) How did the peacemaking aims of Wilson and Clemenceau differ? (3) How did their different views affect the deliberations of the Paris Peace Conference and the nature of the final peace settlement? (4) Who won? Wilson, Clemenceau, or neither? Why?
   
   1.

   2.

   3.

   4.

17. MAP EXERCISE QUESTION: Europe in 1919. MAP 25.5 (page 746)
   Compare MAP 25.5 with MAP 25.1. (1) Who were the winners and who were the losers, and where? (2) What impact did these geopolitical changes have on the period from 1919 to 1939?
   
   1.

   2.
CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE
THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH-CENTURY CRISIS: WAR AND REVOLUTION

Chapter Outline

I. Road to World War I
   A. Nationalism and Internal Dissent
      1. Growing National Rivalries
      2. Diplomacy on the Constant Brink of War
      3. Dissatisfaction of Ethnic Minorities
   B. Militarism
      1. Large Armies
      2. Contingency Plans for War
   C. Outbreak of War: Summer of 1914
      1. Austria’s Troubles in the Balkans
      2. Assassination of Francis Ferdinand
      3. Alliances Bring General War
      4. Germany’s Schlieffen Plan

II. The War
   A. 1914-1915: Illusions and Stalemate
      1. Enthusiasm and Expectations for a Brief War
      2. French Defensive
      3. German Successes in the East
   B. 1916-1917: Great Slaughter
      1. Trench Warfare
      2. Hardships of the Average Soldier
   C. Widening of the War
      1. Balkans and Gallipoli
      2. Global Conflict
      3. Entry of the United States
   D. New Kind of Warfare
   E. Home Front: Impact of Total War
      1. Political Centralization and Economic Reglementation
      2. Public Order and Public Opinion
         a. Irish Uprising
         b. Army Mutinies
      3. Social Impact of Total War
         a. Benefits to Labor
         b. New Roles for Women
         c. Challenges to Class
         d. Inflation

III. War and Revolution
   A. Russian Revolution
      1. March Revolution and a Provisional Government
      2. Lenin and the Bolshevik (October) Revolution
3. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
4. Civil War

B. Last Year of the War: 1918
1. Germany's Last Gamble
2. Armistice: November 11
3. War Casualties

C. Revolutions in Germany and Austria
1. New German Republic
2. Division of the Austrian Empire

IV. Paris Peace Settlement

A. Big Four
1. Wilson's Ideals: The Fourteen Points
2. Quest for Reward and Retribution

B. Treaty of Versailles
1. Dismemberment of Empires
2. Failure of Vision
3. League of Nations
4. America's New Isolationism
5. End of European Hegemony

Chapter Summary

The twentieth century really began not in 1900 but with the outbreak of World War I in 1914. The Great War, as it was called until a second world war broke out in 1939, ended the military alliances and styles of the life left over from the century past and ushered in the new world of a truly new century.

In the summer of 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was assassinated in the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo, and within six weeks the major nations of Europe were at war with each other in accordance with their myriad treaties, many of them until that time kept secret. For over a quarter of a century the growth of nationalistic competition had combined with an equally dangerous growth in military weaponry all across the continent to make Europe a powder keg waiting to burst into flame. The assassination was but the spark that brought ignition.

Since Germany had no trouble defeating Russian armies, it became evident quite early in the conflict that the war would be won and lost on the Western Front, between Germany and the Allies, Britain and France. Yet the war dragged on for four long years, much of it fought from trenches, as morale dropped lower and lower. Unrest spread through both camps and at home, where the belligerents had to keep their civilian populations in line with unusually harsh measures. Only in Russia did the government lose control; and there the tsar and his family were murdered, ushering in a new regime. Out of the chaos that followed the March Revolution, Lenin's Bolshevik Party finally emerged triumphant. Russia was then a Communist state for over seventy years.

When the war eventually ended, the two losers experienced the revolutions that had threatened them during the war; and both Germany and Austria became republics. The victors met in Paris to make the peace and themselves could not agree on whether to establish a new and just world order or punish the Germans. Eventually they created an order that virtually assured that there would be another world war in the future.
Learning Objectives

1. Be able to outline the conditions that made World War I probable and to explain why and how it began as it did.
2. Trace the most important turning points in the shifting fortunes of the various nations involved in the war.
3. Describe the effects total war had on the home fronts of the nations engaged on the battlefields.
4. Discuss and account for the differing attitudes and goals of the Big Four at Versailles, and show how the differences led to failure.
5. Analyze the peace treaties that ended the war, and show how they gave the world little hope that more wars could be avoided.

Glossary of Names and Terms

1. Black Hand: Serbian organization dedicated to the creation of a pan-Slavic kingdom, members of which assassinated the Austrian archduke in 1914.
2. Gallipoli: site of a failed attempt by British forces to open a front against the Central Powers in the Balkans.
3. Easter Rebellion: uprising on Easter Sunday 1916 in Dublin in an Irish nationalist attempt to overthrow British rule.
4. DORA: British Defense of the Realm Act, which permitted the government to censor newspapers and arrest dissenters as traitors.
5. Hemophilia: a disease that prevents the clotting of blood, suffered by the heir to the Russian throne, placing the empire in peril.
6. Bolsheviks: the majority party within the Russian Communist movement, led by Lenin, the group that came to power in October, 1917.
7. Brest-Litovsk: site where the Russian Communist government made peace with Germany, ending the war on the eastern front.
8. Rosa Luxenburg: German Communist Party leader, who led a movement to take control of the government at the end of the war and was brutally murdered by the army.
9. The Fourteen Points: U.S. President Woodrow Wilson’s plan for settlement of World War I, the only one of which became reality was the League of Nations.
10. War Guilt Clause: the part of the Peace of Paris that blamed Germany for starting World War I, an admission it was required to make, one that caused great resentment.
Match These Words with Their Definitions:

1. Alfred von Schlieffen  
   A. Gave permission for Britain to arrest war dissenters as traitors
2. Paul von Hindenburg  
   B. Lenin’s plan of the Bolshevik revolution
3. Lusitania  
   C. Bolshevik secret police
4. DORA  
   D. Commander of first victories in World War I
5. Rasputin  
   E. Site of Russian-German peace conference
6. April Theses  
   F. Leader of effort to blame and punish Germany for the war
7. Brest-Litovsk  
   G. British ship sunk in 1915 with the loss of 100 American lives
8. Cheka  
   H. Socialist leader of the new German republic of 1918
9. Friedrich Ebert  
   I. “Holy man” assassinated in 1916
10. Georges Clemenceau  
    J. Author of the first German plan of attack

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. Before the outbreak of World War I in 1914, most Europeans were
   a. highly optimistic about the future, expecting material progress to continue to the establishment of an “earthly paradise.”
   b. extremely indifferent about the future and recklessness in their pursuit of physical pleasures.
   c. extremely pessimistic, believing war to be inevitable and the end of the world probably close at hand.
   d. completely dependent on the good graces of socialistic governments and slovenly in their work habits.
   e. looking to the United States to prevent or settle future wars.

2. The rivalry between which two states for domination of southeastern Europe helped create serious tensions just before World War I?
   a. Germany and Italy
   b. Russia and Italy
   c. Austria-Hungary and Russia
   d. Britain and France
   e. Russia and the Ottoman Empire

3. The immediate cause of the start of World War I was
   a. French fears of a growing German military.
   b. the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
   c. the German invasion of Poland.
   d. British refusal to permit German to expand its navy.
   e. revelations about a new German weapon, the u-boat.
4. In August, 1914, most of the participants believed that the war was
   a. the opening act of an international communist revolution.
   b. being fought to defend their countries from aggression.
   c. a way to determine which nations were fittest to survive.
   d. a good way to revive Europe’s flagging economy.
   e. punishment for Europe’s recent immorality.

5. The most important characteristic of the first year of World War I was
   a. stalemate on the Western Front after the First Battle of the Marne.
   b. Italy’s fateful decision to switch over to the German and Austrian side.
   c. the weakness of the German army on the Russian Front.
   d. Serbia’s success in winning independence from the Austrian Empire.
   e. the outbreak of the Russian Revolution.

6. Trench warfare on the Western Front was characterized by
   a. quick advances and seizures of land back and forth.
   b. few casualties because of good fortifications and lack of engagement.
   c. dreary boredom and static routines accompanied by increasing illness.
   d. high morale and assurance of imminent victory by both sides.
   e. feverish attempts by leaders on both sides to break the stalemate.

7. The British officer T. E. Lawrence
   a. spent the war years as an undercover spy in Germany.
   b. perfected the motorcycle for use in desert warfare.
   c. signed the armistice agreement November 11, 1918.
   d. incited Arab princes to rebel against the Turks.
   e. was found guilty of treason under the Defense of the Realm Act.

8. The United States finally decided to enter the war because of
   a. the sinking of the Lusitania.
   b. Germany’s refusal to stop unrestricted submarine warfare.
   c. President Wilson’s dream of ending war forever.
   d. the assassination of the American ambassador in Vienna.
   e. Germany’s attempt to get Mexico to invade the United States.

9. The entry of the United States into World War I
   a. gave the Allies a much needed psychological boost.
   b. made the German Naval Staff contemplate surrender.
   c. was in response to Turkey’s entrance on the side of Germany.
   d. put an end to Germany’s use of submarine warfare.
   e. immediately made America the arbiter of the peace.
10. Irish attitudes toward the war were demonstrated by
   a. the number of Irish who worked in English factories.
   b. an uprising against British rule on Easter Sunday.
   c. an official declaration of support for the Allies.
   d. the "Irish Brigade" which fought at the Second Battle of the Marne.
   e. an Irish attempt to assassinate David Lloyd George.

11. As public morale weakened in the later stages of the war
   a. governments brutally and successfully suppressed all labor strikes.
   b. Clemenceau's liberal French government bowed to popular demands.
   c. most governments stopped printing propaganda, considering it a waste of time.
   d. many pastors and priests identified patriotism as a Christian duty.
   e. police were given the power to charge dissenters as traitors.

12. Women hired for wartime work generally believed their jobs were
   a. critical to the war effort.
   b. tasks men could do much better if they were available.
   c. temporary and would end with the war.
   d. patriotic obligations, fully as important as battle.
   e. poor compensation for not being allowed to fight in battle.

13. The most obvious gain for women due to their work during the war was
   a. an increase in their numbers of women at universities in the democracies.
   b. a new attitude toward divorce and abortion in France and England.
   c. the right to vote granted in Britain, Austria, and Germany.
   d. the granting of full pensions to all wartime nurses.
   e. acceptance into postwar military academies.

14. The most visible effect of World War I on British society was a
   a. lessening and decline of class distinctions.
   b. lessening of chronic criminal behavior.
   c. dramatic increase in church membership and attendance.
   d. new optimistic, positive outlook on the part of young people.
   e. determination henceforth to follow a policy of preemptive war.

15. Which of the following best describes wartime Russia?
   a. Prime minister Rasputin proved a careful domestic manager.
   b. The Tsarina Alexandra kept Nicholas ignorant of domestic problems.
   c. The general population, despite hardships, was supportive throughout the war.
   d. Numerous social and economic reforms kept the peasants happy.
   e. The general public knew little about severe losses on the battlefield.
16. Lenin returned to Russia in 1917
   a. in order to urge Socialists to support the war effort.
   b. despite German attempts to keep him in France.
   c. on a French ship with forged British documents.
   d. from exile in Switzerland with German aid.
   e. only to be exiled to Siberia until the next year.

17. Which of the following statements best applies to Lenin?
   a. He accepted a central figure in the Provisional Government.
   b. In his “April Theses” he renounced violence and advocated evolutionary socialism.
   c. His middle-class background kept him from being as radical as Trotsky.
   d. He promised that the Bolsheviks would redistribute all Russian lands to the peasants.
   e. A heart condition limited his activities to writing and making speeches.

18. The Second Battle of the Marne was
   a. Germany’s final desperate effort to win the war.
   b. proof that Hindenburg had lost control of military policy.
   c. irrelevant to the outcome of the war.
   d. all of the above
   e. none of the above

19. At the end of the war, Woodrow Wilson wanted most of all to
   a. punish Germany for its war crimes.
   b. assure self-determination for all peoples.
   c. strengthen America’s influence in Europe.
   d. bring down the Soviet Union.
   e. eliminate all military forces from the continent of Europe.

20. At the Paris Peace Conference, Clemenceau of France wanted
   a. Germany to be demilitarized.
   b. Germany to pay for the costs of the war.
   c. a separate Rhineland as a buffer between Germany and France.
   d. all three of the above
   e. none of the first three

Complete the Following Sentences:

1. Among the ethnic minorities hoping in 1914 for nationhood were the ________ in Britain, the ________ in Russia, and the ________ in Austria-Hungary.

2. Archduke Francis Ferdinand’s assassin was a ________ who worked for a ________ terrorist organization called the ________ ________.

3. A French counterattack under General ________ in 1914 stopped the German army at the ________ River and led to a long period of ________ warfare.
4. The great slaughters of World War I's Western Front occurred in the German offensive at __________, the British campaign on the __________, and the French attack in the __________

5. A British war humor magazine said there were two kinds of DUDS: one a __________ that fails to explode; two an official who draws a big __________ and __________ for no reason.

6. The United States was at last drawn into World War I in April, 1917, by the German decision to use unrestricted __________ __________. This gave the Allies more a __________ than a military boost.

7. When General __________ and his deputy __________ took control of the German government in 1916, they mobilized for __________ __________.

8. David Lloyd George, who became the British __________ __________ in 1916, believed that the war would eliminate domestic __________ conflict in Britain.

9. The 1917 March Revolution in Russia established a __________ Government, but it was overthrown within a year by the __________ led by __________.

10. American president Woodrow Wilson came to Paris with an idealistic plan for peace, his __________ __________: but he met resistance from leaders of __________ and __________, both of whom wanted first and foremost to punish Germany.

Place the Following in Chronological Order and Give Dates:

2. Armistice between Allies and Germany 2.
5. Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated 5.
7. The United States enters the war 7.

Questions for Critical Thought

1. What were the conditions, factors, and events that led—both directly and indirectly—to the outbreak of World War I?

2. Chart the development of the Great War in its two-year periods. Explain why it went on for so long and what finally hastened its end.

3. What impact did this "total war" have on life at home? How were domestic, economic, and political moments affected by it?