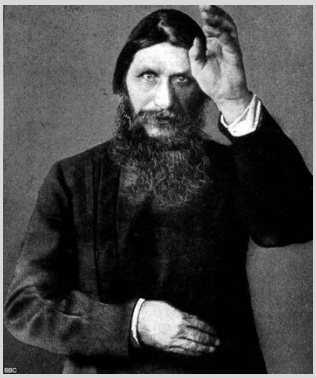
AP European History

Unit 8: Global Conflict and Modernism
Chapters 15, 16 & 17



Image: The Battle of Passchendaele, fought July 1917, is sometimes called the Third Battle of Ypres. For the soldiers who fought at Passchendaele, it was known as the 'Battle of Mud'. Few battles encapsulate World War One better than the Battle of Passchendaele.

World War I fundamentally altered Europeans' views concerning warfare. New lethal technologies, combined with unprecedented casualties and the horrors of trench warfare, purged warfare of any romantic notions. The Great War also caused people to question Enlightenment values of progress, rationality, and human perfectibility. Modern philosophy and art sprang from this postwar disillusionment.



Unit 8:

Feb 2026

23 **Start Unit 8 Global Conflicts** Start Ch 15 459-464 stop @ the War 464-472 stop at Widening	24 472-479 stop @ War & Rev	25 479-487 stop at Peace	26 487-492 **End Ch 15**	27 **Start Ch 16** 494-500 stop @ Dem West

March 2026

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
2 500-507 stop @ Hitler	3 507-514 stop at The Soviet Union	4 514-517 stop @ Iberian	5 517-521 Stop @ Cultural and Intellectual	6 521-526 **End CH 16**
9 **Start Ch 17** 529-537 Stop @ The Course of WWII	10 537-545 stop @ The New Order	11 545-552 stop @ The Home Front	12 **U8 LEQ**	13 **DLD** 1. Begin your SG @ home 2. 552--561 **End of Ch 17** 3. **Prep for Mon Reading check!**
16 **Unit 8 Reading Check** **CH 15/16/17** No Study Guide Day this unit	17 **Test Unit 8**	18 **Start Ch 18** 565-570	19 570-572 stop @ Europe and the World	20 572-577 stop @ Asia
23 577-582	24 582-586 stop @ USA	25 586-591 stop @ Women	26 591-595 **End Ch 18**	27 **Start Ch 19** 598-603 stop @ A Divided West
30 603-610 stop @ the Cold War Detente	31 610-614 stop @ Society			

Important Events of the 1905 Revolution

Bloody Sunday:
Workers led by Father Gapon marched to the Tsar's Winter Palace demanding reforms. At the end 500 demonstrators were shot by the troops.

January 22, 1905

Peasants of the countryside started rebelling against Tsar, and many of the non-Russians people of the Empire took this opportunity to declare independence from Russian rule.

June, 1905

Crew of the battleship Potemkin, pride of the Black Sea fleet, threw their officers over-board ad took control of the ship

July, 1905

Nicolas issued the **October Manifesto;** this said that Russia could have an elected parliament.

September, 1905

A general strike began: factories, offices, shops, railways, hospitals, and schools closed down. Soviets were set up to run the towns during this strike.

October, 1905

All areas of revolution were crushed. The Black Hundreds organized massacres of revolutionaries

December, 1905

Police arrested the members of the St Petersburg Soviet and sent 15of them into exile in Siberia. In Moscow, an army was sent to crush Soviet and thousands of people died

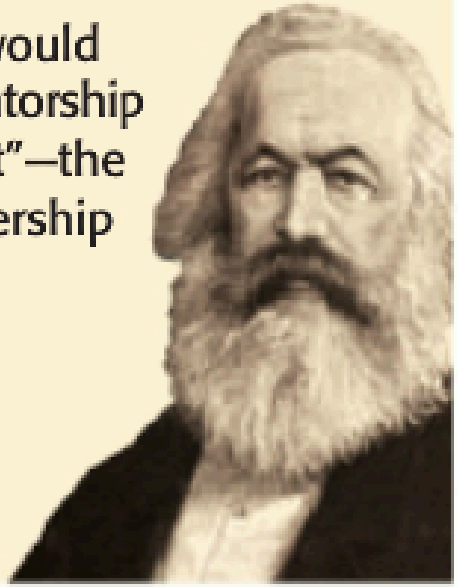
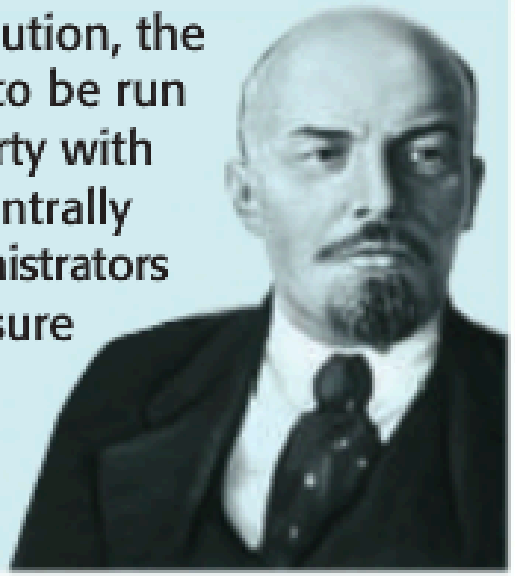
1906

March 1906

Elections for Dumas were held, but Nicholas also set up Fundamental Laws that gave him all power again.

Causes and Effects of Two Russian Revolutions, 1917

Causes: Czarist Russia	Effects/Causes: March Revolution	Effects: Bolshevik Revolution
• Czar's leadership was weak.	• Czar abdicates.	• Provisional government is overthrown.
• Revolutionary agitation challenges the government.	• Provisional government takes over. • Lenin and soviets gain power.	• Bolsheviks take over.
• Widespread discontent found among all classes.	• Russia stays in World War I.	• Bolsheviks sign peace treaty with Germany and leave World War I. • Civil war begins in Russia.

Marx	Lenin
• History was the story of class struggle.	• History was the story of class struggle.
• The struggle Marx saw was between capitalists and the proletariat, or the workers.	• The struggle Lenin saw was capitalists against the proletariat and the peasants.
• The proletariat's numbers would become so great and their condition so poor that a spontaneous revolution would occur.	• The proletariat and the peasants were not capable of leading a revolution and needed the guidance of professional revolutionaries.
• The revolution would end with a "dictatorship of the proletariat"—the communal ownership of wealth. 	• After the revolution, the state needed to be run by a single party with disciplined, centrally directed administrators in order to ensure its goals. 

Causes	Effects
• The reds wanted their absolute power to remain intact • Whites where made up of many different powers including: • The foreign powers led by the generals: Wrangel,Yudenich and Denikin. They were angry because Lenin had left the war and they wanted Russia's debts to be repaid. They were also scared of communism. • The Czech legion who wanted independance which they wouldn't achieve under Bolshevik power • The Tsarists wanted the Tsar back in power • The liberals and social revolutionaries wanted democracy not communism. • Mensheviks wanted another revolution but a slower one.	• War communism was one of the main impacts of the civil war and it lead to a number of things • including: • poor conditions in the towns: Books/furniture used for fire, Hyperinflation made money worthless, Factories were transformed to produce guns and black markets sprung up everywhere. • There was also very poor conditions in the countryside; Peasants horded supplies so the whole country went hungry, they also made less grain so less would be taken by the requistion squads, basically the peasants didn't want to share. • So both the cities and countryside was in chaos, 5 million died of starvation, burgulery and orphans became a common sight.


The Buildup of the Soviet Economy, 1928–1938
Industry
Agriculture
Metric Tons (in thousands)
150
120
90
60
30
0
1928
1933
1938
1st Five-Year Plan
2nd Five-Year Plan
Coal Production
Steel Production
Livestock (in millions)
250
200
150
100
50
Livestock
Metric Tons (in millions)
50
40
30
20
10
Wheat
Source: European Historical Statistics

Chronology of Unit 8: World War I and Modernism

1879 Bismarck forms an alliance between Germany and The Austrian-HungarianEmpire.
1882 Triple Alliance forms among Germany, The Austrian-Hungarian Empire, and Italy.
1891 Germany begins to modernize its navy.
1894 Nicholas II becomes Tsar.- Franco-Russian Alliance is formed.
1895 Lenin arrested and sent to Siberia; he leaves for West in 1900, spending most of the next 17 years in Switzerland.
1901 Guglielmo Marconi transmits telegraphic radio messages from Cornwall to Newfoundland.
1902 Great Britain enters into a military alliance with Japan.
1903 Orville and Wilbur Wright successfully fly a powered airplane.
1904 Entente Cordiale is formed between Great Britain and France in response to the Triple Alliance.
1904 Russo-Japanese War begins.
1905 Bloody Sunday Massacre in St. Petersburg; October Manifesto establishes a Constitutional Monarchy and institution of the Duma, a representation assembly. Also, Albert Einstein formulates theory of relativity.
1906 Algeciras Conference — Great Britain and Italy support France's claim to Morocco against Germany's demand that Morocco be independent. This was a diplomatic defeat for Germany.
1907 Triple Entente is completed; Military alliance formed among Great Britain, Russia, and France.
1911 Second Moroccan Crisis — Germany challenges French control of Morocco. Germany is forced to compromise.
1912 S.S. Titanic sinks on its maiden voyage; Second Balkan War begins (1912–1913).
June 28, 1914 Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the throne of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire.
July 28, 1914 The Austrian-Hungarian Empire declares war on Serbia.
Aug. 1, 1914 In response to Russian mobilization, Germany declares war on Russia.
Aug. 3, 1914 Germany declares war on France.
Aug. 4, 1914 Great Britain declares war on Germany after Germany violates Belgium's neutrality.
Aug. 8, 1914 Japan enters the war against Germany.
Sept. 5–9, 1914 German advance in West stopped at the Battle of Marne; Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria join forces with Germany.
Apr. 22, 1915 Germans employ poisonous gas for first time at the Second Battle of Ypres.
Apr. 25, 1915 British and French troops attack the Ottoman Empire at Gallipoli.
Apr. 26, 1915 Italy joins the Allies in the Secret Treaty of London and is promised colonies in Africa and the Middle East.
May 7, 1915 German submarine sinks the Lusitania, resulting in the loss of 139 American lives.
Feb.–Dec., 1916 Battle of Verdun over 700,000 men are lost. Rasputin assassinated.



July–Nov., 1916 Battle of Somme fails to achieve major breakthrough for the Allies; The British use tanks for the first time.
1917 Sigmund Freud's Introduction to Psychoanalysis is published; Zimmerman Telegram brings the United States closer to war with Germany.
Mar., 1917 Russian Revolution leads to the abdication of Czar Nicholas II.
Apr. 6, 1917 United States declares war on Germany.
April 16, 1917 Lenin arrives in Russia.
July 1917 Bolsheviks coup attempt fails; Lenin flees to Finland; Trotsky is arrested.
Nov. 6, 1917 Bolsheviks seize power in Petrograd.
Jan., 1918 President Woodrow Wilson issues his Fourteen Points, a framework for peace.
Mar. 3, 1918 Bolsheviks accept German peace terms at Brest-Litovsk.
Sept.-Oct., 1918 Allied offensive at Argonne breaks Germany's resistance.
Nov. 9, 1918 Kaiser William II abdicates German throne and flees to Holland.
Nov. 11, 1918 Armistice ends the fighting along the western front; Austrian Emperor Charles I steps down.
Jan., 1919 The Versailles Peace Conference.
June, 1919 Versailles Treaty signed, imposing harsh settlement on Germany.
1919 Adolf Hitler joins the German Workers Party, later becomes the Nazi Party; Benito Mussolini organizes the Black Shirts.
1919 Weimar Republic proclaimed in Germany.
1921 Lenin introduces New Economic Plan.
October 28, 1922 Mussolini's March on Rome.
January 1923 Massive inflation in Germany.
August 11, 1923 Unsuccessful Munich Beer Hall Putsch led by Hitler; Hitler jailed and spends eight months in jail where he writes Mein Kampf.
1924 Lenin dies; struggle for power between Trotsky and Stalin.
1928 Stalin begins Five Year Plan and collectivization of land among Kulaks.
1929 Mussolini signs the Lateran pact with the Vatican; Wall Street crashes and cessation of U.S. loans to Europe.
1930 Hitler and National Socialist Party win 107 seats in Reichstag elections.
1931 Japan invades Manchuria, part of China.
January 1933 President von Hindenburg accepts a cabinet with Hitler as chancellor.
February 1933 Reichstag fire blamed on Communists.
October 1933 Germany withdraws from the League of Nations.
1933–1938 Stalin's Purge Trials.
1934 Death of President Hindenburg; chancellor becomes president but retains title "Der Fuhrer."
1935 Hitler passes the Nuremberg Laws, depriving Jews of their citizenship; Germany begins to rearm; Mussolini attacks Ethiopia.
1936–1939 Spanish Civil War; Hitler and Mussolini support General Franco, a Fascist; Franco wins and stays in power until death in 1975.
1936 Formation of Rome-Berlin Axis.
1938 Munich Conference & Pablo Picasso paints Guernica.
1939 Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact is signed.
September 1939 Germany invades Poland.

Chronology World War II

When World War II began in 1939, there was little enthusiasm, not even a noble slogan about the glory of war. Many saw the war as a continuation of the problems created in World War I. Dissatisfaction with the Versailles Treaty, the War Guilt Clause, the question of protection, problems created by new nationalist states, and the failure of collective security all contributed to the start of World War II. The Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, and Japan) pursued aggressive actions to redress

perceived inequities that arose out of World War I. In 1936, the Italian leader Mussolini gave a speech in which he referred to a vertical line between Rome and Berlin as “an axis around which all European states” could collaborate. This treaty of friendship between Germany and Italy was later extended to Japan by the Tripartite Treaty of 1940. At first, democratic nations, such as the United States, England, and France chose to follow a policy of appeasement. But when that course of action failed to stop Germany from invading Poland, World War II began. Unlike World War I, which was fought primarily in Europe, World War II was truly a global war in that it was fought in all the major areas of the world, except for the Americas. Initially, the Axis powers were victorious, but the entry of the United States and the failure of the German invasion of the Soviet Union changed the tide in favor of the Allies—England, France, the United States, and the Soviet Union.

The war was one of the most devastating conflicts in history. New mechanized warfare and advanced technology made it even more damaging and destructive than World War I. Civilian populations also felt the war’s full effects: Cities were bombed by saturation bombing, or fire bombing, such as used in Dresden and in Hamburg, Germany. The use of the atomic bomb over Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan (World War II ushered in the Atomic Age) demonstrated the horrors of nuclear war and modern technology. The aftereffects of the war were massive. There were enormous losses of lives and properties. Over 75 million people were killed worldwide and civilian deaths reached record numbers. Germany’s defeat also exposed the horrors of the Nazi’s policy of genocide that had led to the Holocaust and the deaths of millions of people. World War II accelerated the decline of Britain and France as major powers, and the United States and Russia emerged as the two superpowers. Although the United States and Russia were Allies in the war, they were strange bedfellows. The fear of the spread of Communism eventually led to the ideological conflict of the Cold War that dominated international relations for the latter half of the twentieth century.

Chronology of World War II

September 1, 1939 World War II begins; Germany invades Poland

1940 Germany conquers Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Luxembourg, and France; Battle of Britain

1941 United States adopts Lend-Lease Act; Germany invades Russia; Soviet Union signs a Non-Aggression Pact with Japan; Japan bombs Pearl Harbor

1942 Battle of Midway; Battle of Stalingrad—German offensive stopped

1943 Casablanca Conference; Allied Forces take Sicily; Teheran Conference—First meeting of Big Three

1944 D-Day, June 6, at Normandy

1945 Yalta Conference; VE Day, May 8, Germany surrenders; Potsdam Conference—First meeting of Stalin and Truman; August 6—Atomic Bomb dropped on Hiroshima; September 2—VJ Day—Japanese surrender


Russian Revolution and Civil War, 1905–1922
Barents Sea
40°E
80°E
120
Arctic Circle
Murmansk
Archangel
FINLAND
RUSSIA
Petrograd
ESTONIA
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
POLAND
Brest-Litovsk
Moscow
Kazan
Perm
Yekaterinburg
Omsk
Novosibirsk
Trans-Siberian Railroad
Samara
Irkutsk
Sea of Okhotsk
Kiev
UKRAINE
Tsaritsyn
Rostov
ROMANIA
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Tashkent
MONGOLIA
Vladivostok
40°N
TURKEY
CHINA
Mediterranean Sea
N
0
1,000 Miles
0
2,000 Kilometers
Bolshevik territory, Oct. 1919
Territories lost (Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, 1918)
Bolshevik uprisings, 1917–1918
Major civil war battle areas, 1918–1920
White Russian and Allied attacks, 1918–1920
Bolshevik counterattacks, 1918–1920
Western boundaries of Russia, 1905–1917
Boundaries of Russia, 1922
Trans-Siberian Railroad
GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps
1. Region What was the extent (north to south, east to west) of the Bolshevik territory in 1919?
2. Region Which European countries had territory that was no longer within Russian boundaries because of the Brest-Litovsk treaty?

	Joseph Stalin	Benito Mussolini	Adolf Hitler
Background and Childhood Ex: parents, schooling, personalities, friends, attitude, political desires	• Peasant class • Abusive parents • Little education • bully	• Considered a bully among his peers • Was jailed for criminal activity at a young age • Worked for a newspaper as an editor	• Poor family in Austria • Abusive father • Failed at school • WWI veteran
Economic Effects Ex: jobs, infrastructure, industry, money, banks,	• Five year plan-rapidly industrialize the Russian economy • Complete government control of all banks and industry • All Russian worked for the state • Economy rapidly expanded • Collectivization of farms	• Drastically reduced unemployment • Controlled inflation • Created a corporate state-workers from different industries controlled that aspect of the economy	• Drastically reduced unemployment • Controlled inflation • Rapidly expanded industry • Focused on building military
Political Effects Ex: Changes in Government, taxes, laws, military, foreign policy, rights, freedoms	• Assumed control after Lenin's death in 1924 • Outlaws all other political parties • Government took total control over all aspects of the state • Rapidly expanded military • Took away all political rights and freedoms of the people	• Became Prime Minister in 1922. • Shared power with the Italian King • Outlaws all other political parties • Rapidly expanded the military	• Formed the Nazi Party • Became Chancellor of Germany in 1933 • Outlawed all other political parties • Created laws that were unfair to the Jews • Rapidly expanded military • Went against the Treaty of Versailles
Social Effects Ex. Standard of Living, Social Classes, families, fear and influence of propaganda	• Ended social classes • Strived for economic equality among all Russian citizens • Standard of living declined under communist rule • Used fear to motivate people to work instead of incentive • The Great Purge, many Russian were killed or kicked out	• Many people went back to work and could make money • Standard of living increased • People were brainwashed by propaganda • Indoctrinated youth into military camps • Used fear to motivate people	• Many people went back to work and made money • Killed or exiled communist sympathizers • Used huge propaganda methods to sway public opinion • Killed millions of Jews and other "non-desirables" • Standard of living increased • Used fear to motivate people

DBQ Prompt

Evaluate the extent to which the weakness of the democratic defenders was the greatest cause of instability in the Weimar Republic

Causes of Weimar		**Groupings in the docs common in instability**
1.	**Weimar Instability by 1933**	1.
1.		
2.		2.

Document 1

Source: Ernst Troeltsch, Protestant theologian and leader of the German Democratic Party, "German Democracy," published in a magazine of public affairs, 1918.

Overnight we have become the most radical democracy in Europe, yet we must consider it the relatively moderate solution to the problem of our political life. Democracy did not happen overnight. It is the natural consequence of modern population density, combined with education, industrialization, war mobilization, and politicization. It fell solely to the terrible world war to deliver democracy to victory. But this introduced the danger that the development will not stop at democracy, and a "dictatorship of the proletariat" will assume the form of terrorist domination by a minority.

We can *only* secure this new situation externally through a League of Nations and internally through a new order renovated along democratic and social lines. Otherwise Germany may become a volcano of misery, always likely to erupt into civil wars.

Document 2

Source: Clara Zetkin, Communist Party member of the Reichstag, "The Situation in Germany," editorial in *The Communist International*, 1920.

The Weimar regime is really the bloody class terror of the bourgeoisie under the mask of democracy. Industrialists are striving for the class dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, under which the Junkers and the representatives of the larger industry might play the leading role, and which would be realized in the form of a monarchist power by means of the military apparatus. The only reliable guarantee of victory over monarchist militarism is the absolutely necessary development of the proletarian revolution—the arming of the workers, the disarmament of the well-to-do classes, and consequently, a radical extermination of the newly reviving militarism.

Document 3

Source: Carl von Ossietzky, journalist, "Defending the Republic: The Great Fashion," in *The Diary* (a political journal), 1924.

Whoever has learned from the events of the past five years knows that it is not the nationalists and the monarchists who represent the real danger but the absence of substantive content and ideas in the concept of the German republic, and that no one seems able to succeed in vitalizing that concept.

Our republic is not yet an object of mass consciousness. It is merely a constitutional document and a governmental administration. Nothing is there to make the heart beat faster. Around this state, lacking any ideas and with an eternally guilty conscience, there are grouped a couple of so-called constitutional parties, likewise lacking an idea and with no better conscience, which do not lead but administer.

Document 4

Source: George Grosz, artist, from *One Day We'll Get Even!*, a collection of political cartoons, 1923.



Arise, you wretched of the earth!*

*Phrase from the Communist Party anthem, the "Internationale"

Document 5

Source: Joseph Goebbels, National Socialist Party member of the Reichstag, propagandist, speech to Nazi Party members, 1928.

We are entering the Reichstag in order that we may arm ourselves with the weapons of democracy from its arsenal. We shall become members of the Reichstag in order that the Weimar ideology should itself help us to destroy it. We are content to use all legal means to revolutionize the present state of affairs. We come as enemies! Like the wolf falling upon a herd of sheep, that is how we come.

Document 6

Source: Bernhard, Prince von Bülow, Chancellor of Germany from 1900 to 1909, memoirs published posthumously, 1931.

In Berlin in November 1918 I witnessed the beginnings of revolution. The German revolution was drearily philistine, lacking in all fire and inspiration. The Social Democratic Party was unfit to govern. Most characteristic of the Social Democratic Party's mentality was the speech from the Reichstag steps, delivered by Scheidemann*, who, in proclaiming the Republic, began his oration with the following: "The German people have won all along the line." A stupid lie! And a very cruel piece of self-deception! No, alas, the German people had not "won"—it had been conquered, overpowered by a host of enemies, wretchedly misled politically, reduced by famine, and stabbed in the back!

*Weimar Republic's first chancellor

Document 7

Source: Heinrich Mann, novelist, "The German Decision," in *The Diary* (a political journal), 1931.

Hitler's instructions for National Socialist speakers include the provision that gatherings are to be held exclusively in the evenings. It is easier to work the crowd and stupefy it then than during the day. People are already worn down by the struggle of daily life then, more ready to submit.

It is already evening in Germany, if not midnight. The majority are losing a bit of their courage because the enemy no longer appears to have any doubts. Most people would like to be democratic and peaceful; they are that even now and would like to remain so. It is just that they do not find enough resistance in themselves against someone who employs the methods of war.

The condition of Germany is above all a psychological fact. The economy is collapsing more or less everywhere, but only in Germany does the process achieve its maximum effect on people's spirits.