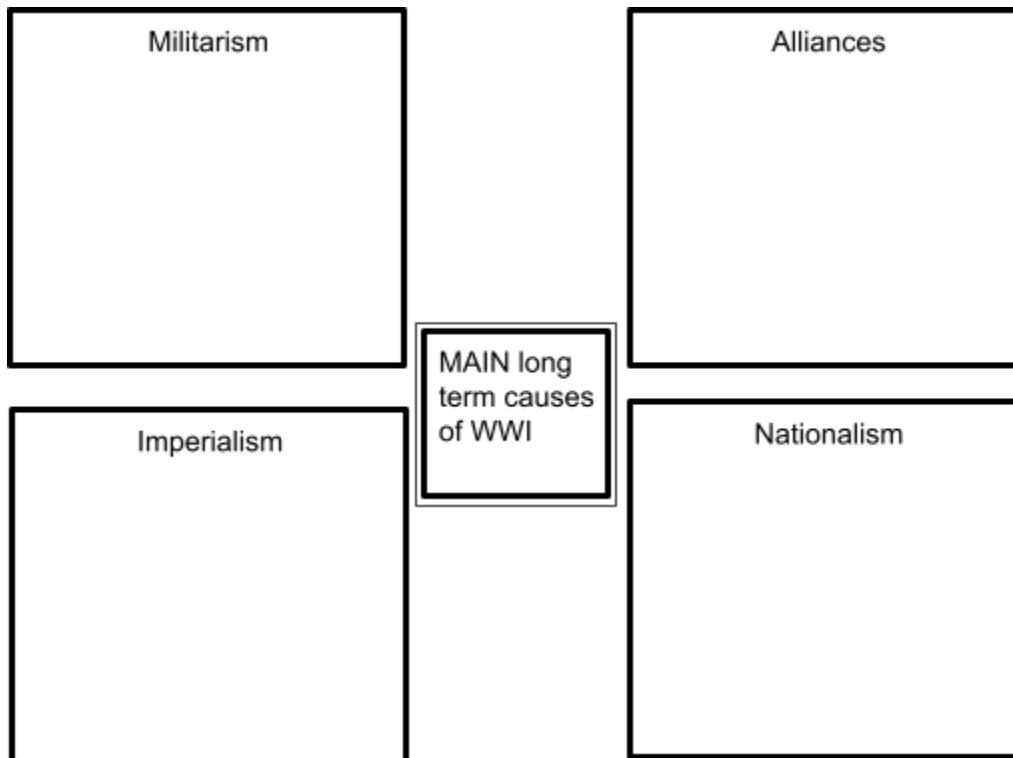


(8.2) Learning Objectives

- World War I, caused by a complex interaction of long- and short-term factors, resulted in immense losses and disruptions for both victors and vanquished.
- A variety of factors—including nationalism, military plans, the alliance system, and imperial competition—turned a regional dispute in the Balkans into World War I.
- New technologies confounded traditional military strategies and led to trench warfare and massive troop losses.
 - New technologies:
 - § Machine gun
 - § Barbed wire
 - § Submarine
 - § Airplane
 - § Poison gas
 - § Tank
- The effects of military stalemate, national mobilization, and total war led to protest and insurrection in the belligerent nations and eventually to revolutions that changed the international balance of power.
 - Discontent and revolution:
 - § Mutinies in armies
 - § Easter Rebellion in Ireland
 - § Russian Revolution
- The war in Europe quickly spread to non-European theaters, transforming the war into a global conflict.
 - Non-European theaters of conflict:
 - § Armenian Genocide
 - § Arab revolt against the Turks
 - § Japanese aggression in the Pacific and on the Chinese mainland
- The relationship of Europe to the world shifted significantly with the globalization of the conflict, the emergence of the United States as a world power, and the overthrow of European empires.
 - Collapse of European empires:
 - § Mandate system
 - § Creation of modern Turkey
 - § Dissolution of Austro-Hungarian Empire



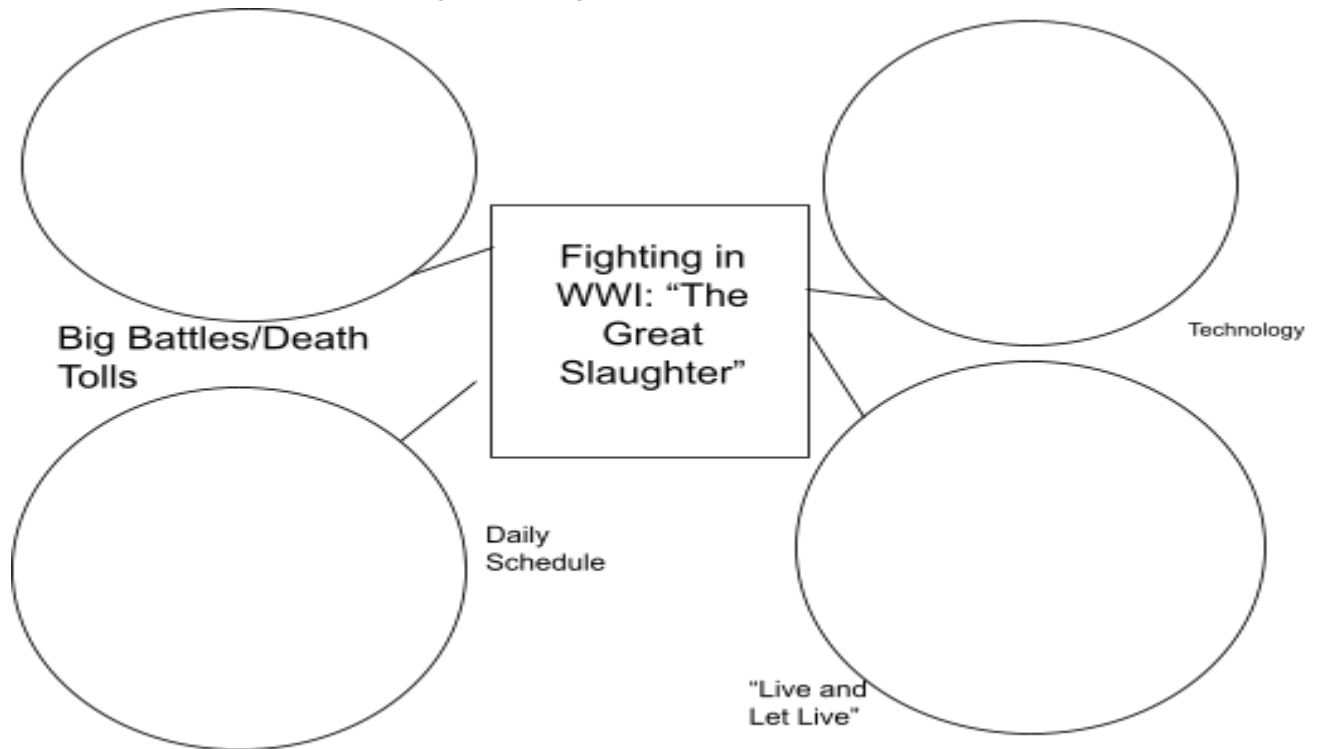
Short Term Causes - Another Balkans Crisis/July Crisis	
June 28, 1914	
What was the Blank Check Promise? What was the Austrian Ultimatum?	
July 25, 1914	
August 3 and 4, 1914	
August 8, 1914	

#44 Name: _____

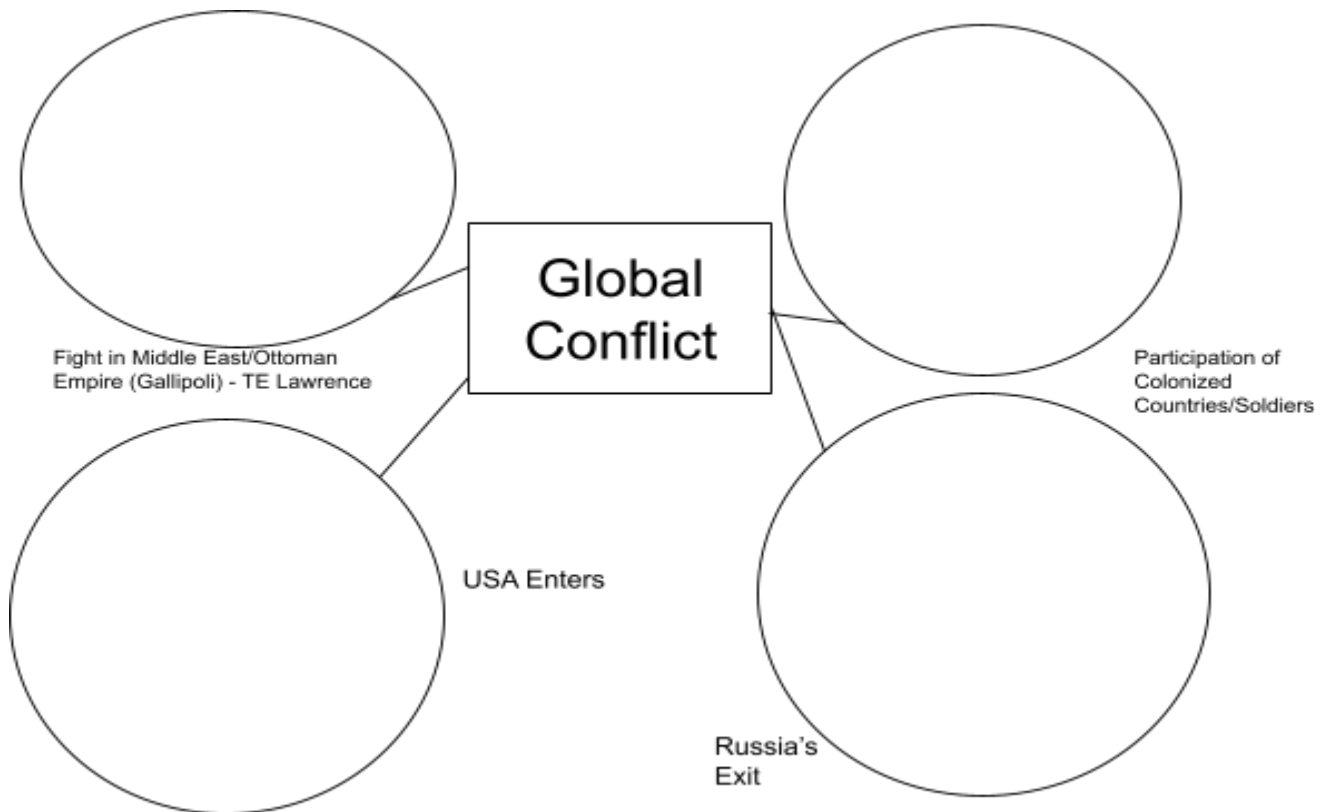
Major Events of World War I

1. Describe the mood/vibe of most groups across Europe as WWI began
2. Describe the Schlieffen Plan, Germany's plan for a quick end to the war in 1914. How was this plan disrupted?
3. Sketch a diagram of what trench warfare battlefields looked like in WWI

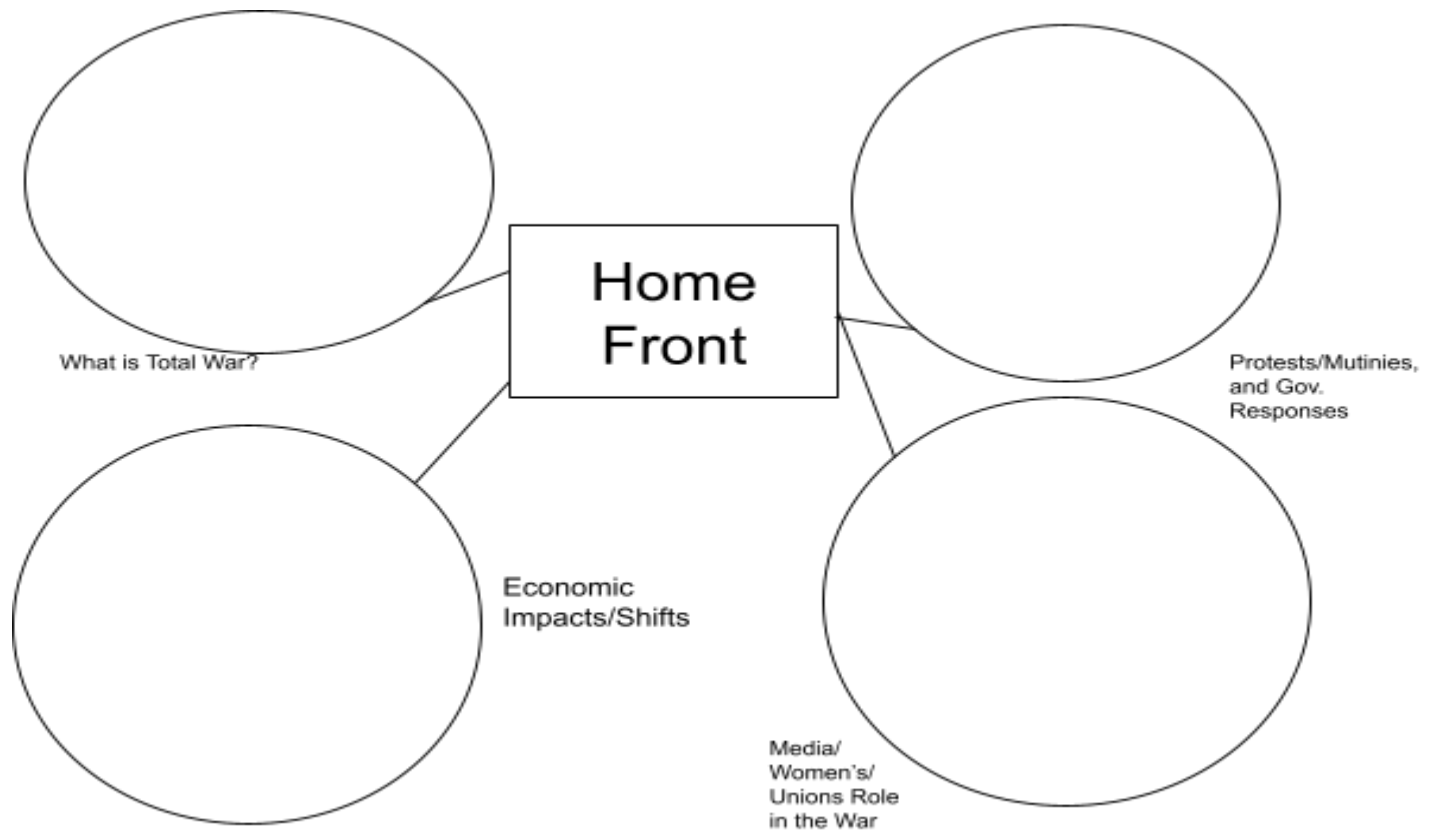
4. What were aspects of the “Great Slaughter” during the War?



5. Global Conflict



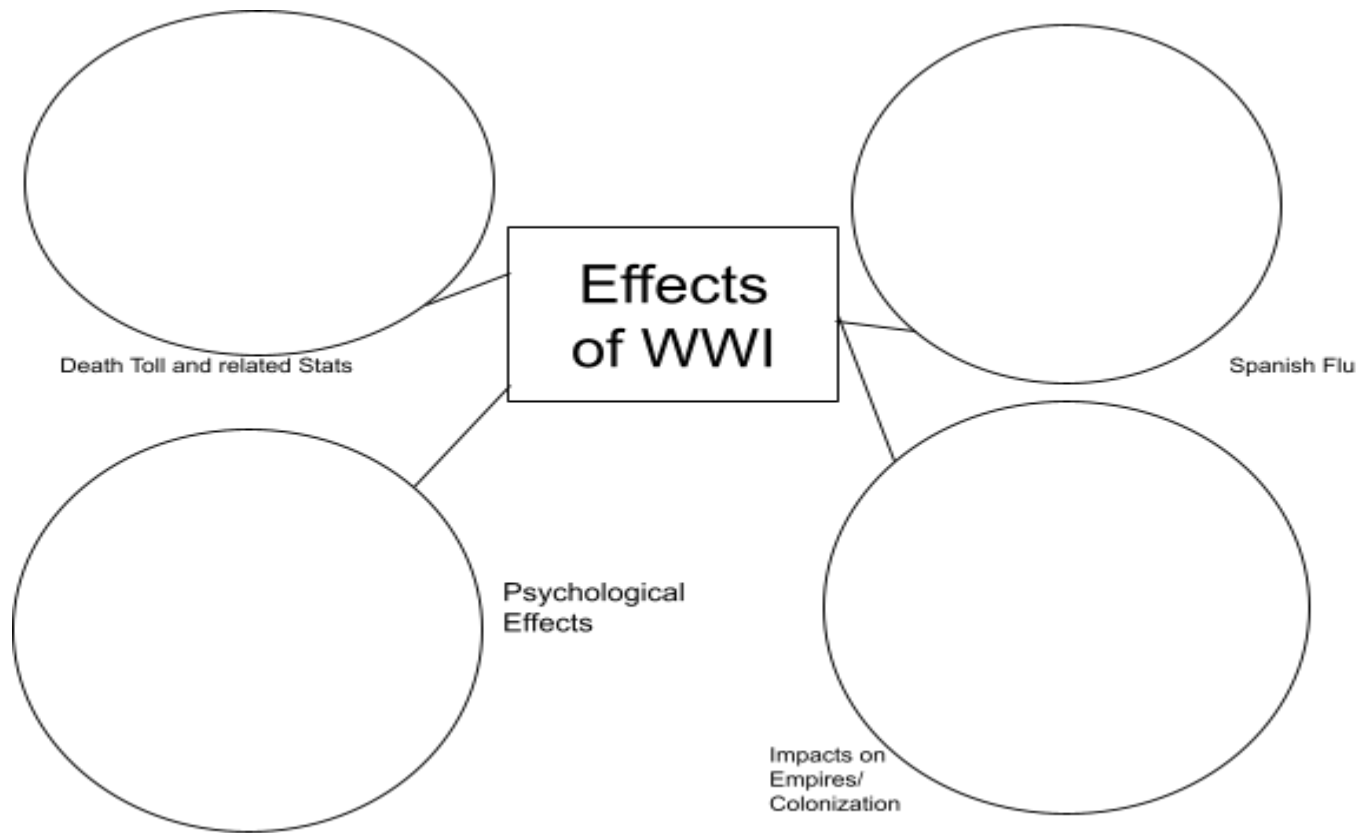
6. Home Front



7. End of the War

End of World War I	
Russia's Exit (1917)	
1918 Spring Offensive/2nd Battle of the Marne	
Germans Seek Armistice (Summer 1918)	
Threat of Socialist Revolution in Germany (Nov 1918)	
Armistice Signed, 11/11/1918, 11AM	

8. Effects of WWI



#45 Name: _____

The Russian Revolution

(8.3) Learning Objectives

- The Russian Revolution created a regime based on Marxist–Leninist theory.
 - Revolutionary change in Russia:
 - § February/March Revolution
 - § Petrograd Soviet
- In Russia, World War I exacerbated long-term problems of political stagnation, social inequality, incomplete industrialization, and food and land distribution, all while creating support for revolutionary change.
- Military and worker insurrections, aided by the revived Soviets, undermined the Provisional Government and set the stage for Lenin's long-planned Bolshevik Revolution and establishment of a communist state.
- The Bolshevik takeover prompted a protracted civil war between communist forces and their opponents, who were aided by foreign powers.
- In order to improve economic performance, Lenin compromised communist principles and employed some free-market principles under the New Economic Policy.

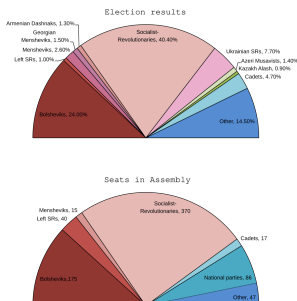
Context of the Russian Revolution

Monarchy/Gov.
Problems

WWI/Military Problems	
Economic Problems	

How is International Women's Day related to all of this?

Date	Event(s)	Details
March 8-15, 1917 *Note - Russia still used the Gregorian Calendar, which why the February Revolution technically occurred in March (according to our Julian Calendar system)*	February Revolution 	
March 15, 1917	Establishment of Provisional Government 	
March 1917	Establishment of Soviets/ Petrograd Soviet 	
	Bolsheviks vs Mensheviks 	
April 1917	Lenin's Leadership and Return to Russia 	

April 17 1917	April Theses (1917) 																																															
Simple, Powerful motto of the Russian Bolsheviks:																																																
July 1917	Lead up to/July Days 																																															
September 1917	Kornilov Affair/ Kornilov Putsch 																																															
November 7, 1917 *Note - Russia still used the Gregorian Calendar, which why the February Revolution technically occurred in March (according to our Julian Calendar system)*	October Revolution 																																															
January 1918	Election results of 1918  <table><caption>Election results</caption><thead><tr><th>Party</th><th>Percentage</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Amurran (GDP) Party</td><td>1.30%</td></tr><tr><td>Georgian</td><td>1.50%</td></tr><tr><td>Ukrainian</td><td>2.20%</td></tr><tr><td>Left SRs</td><td>1.00%</td></tr><tr><td>Right SRs</td><td>1.00%</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>14.50%</td></tr><tr><td>Left SRs</td><td>24.00%</td></tr><tr><td>Right SRs</td><td>40.40%</td></tr><tr><td>Ukrainian SRs</td><td>7.70%</td></tr><tr><td>Georgian SRs</td><td>1.40%</td></tr><tr><td>Amurran SRs</td><td>0.90%</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>4.70%</td></tr></tbody></table> <table><caption>Seats in Assembly</caption><thead><tr><th>Party</th><th>Seats</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Left SRs</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Right SRs</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>Left SRs</td><td>170</td></tr><tr><td>Right SRs</td><td>270</td></tr><tr><td>Ukrainian SRs</td><td>85</td></tr><tr><td>Georgian SRs</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>Amurran SRs</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>17</td></tr></tbody></table>	Party	Percentage	Amurran (GDP) Party	1.30%	Georgian	1.50%	Ukrainian	2.20%	Left SRs	1.00%	Right SRs	1.00%	Other	14.50%	Left SRs	24.00%	Right SRs	40.40%	Ukrainian SRs	7.70%	Georgian SRs	1.40%	Amurran SRs	0.90%	Other	4.70%	Party	Seats	Left SRs	15	Right SRs	40	Other	17	Left SRs	170	Right SRs	270	Ukrainian SRs	85	Georgian SRs	17	Amurran SRs	17	Other	17	
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Other	17																																															

March 1918	Treaty of Brest-Litovsk 	
November 1917 to October 1922	Russian Civil War (Communist Reds vs Monarchist Whites) 	

War Communism:

End result of Bolshevik Victory in Russian Civil War:

#46 Name: _____

End of WWI and Versailles Conference

(8.4) Learning Objectives

- The conflicting goals of the peace negotiators in Paris pitted diplomatic idealism against the desire to punish Germany, producing a settlement that satisfied few.
- Wilsonian idealism clashed with postwar realities in both the victorious and the defeated states. Democratic successor states emerged from former empires and eventually succumbed to significant political, economic, and diplomatic crises.
 - Democratic successor states:
 - § Poland
 - § Czechoslovakia
 - § Hungary
 - § Yugoslavia
- The League of Nations, created to prevent future wars, was weakened from the outset by the nonparticipation of major powers, including the U.S., Germany, and the Soviet Union.
- The Versailles settlement, particularly its provisions on the assignment of guilt and reparations for the war, hindered the German Weimar Republic's ability to establish a stable and legitimate political and economic system.
- The League of Nations distributed former German and Ottoman possessions to France and Great Britain through the mandate system, thereby altering the imperial balance of power and creating a strategic interest in the Middle East and its oil.
 - Mandate territories:
 - § Lebanon and Syria
 - § Iraq
 - § Palestine

Event	Details
German Revolution - 1918/19	
Treaty of Versailles - 1919	
Changes in Land Ownership	
Creation of League of Nations	

#47 Name: _____

Europe in the Interwar Period

(8.5) Learning Objectives

- The Great Depression, caused by weaknesses in international trade and monetary theories and practices, undermined Western European democracies and fomented radical political responses throughout Europe.
- World War I debt, nationalistic tariff policies, overproduction, depreciated currencies, disrupted trade patterns, and speculation created weaknesses in economies worldwide.
- Dependence on post-World War I American investment capital led to financial collapse when, following the 1929 stock market crash, the United States cut off capital flows to Europe.
- Despite attempts to rethink economic theories and policies and forge political alliances, Western democracies failed to overcome the Great Depression and were weakened by extremist movements.
 - New economic theories and policies:
 - § Keynesianism in Britain
 - § Cooperative social action in Scandinavia
 - § Popular Front policies in France
 - Political alliance:
 - § National government in Britain
 - § Popular Fronts in France and Spain

Trends in post WWI Europe	Details
Mourning/"The Lost Generation"	

1920s Financial Crises				
Great Depression				
Responses to the Great Depression	Great Britain - Conservatives vs Liberals	France - Popular Front	Scandinavia - Sweden, etc. - Social Democracy	The Soviet Union

#48 Name: _____

Fascism and Totalitarianism

(8.6/8.7) Learning Objectives

- The ideology of fascism, with roots in the pre-World War I era, gained popularity in an environment of postwar bitterness, the rise of communism, uncertain transitions to democracy, and economic instability.
- Fascist dictatorships used modern technology and propaganda that rejected democratic institutions, promoted charismatic leaders, and glorified war and nationalism to attract the disillusioned.
 - Fascist propaganda:
 - § Radio
 - § Joseph Goebbels
 - § Leni Riefenstahl
 - § Architecture
 - § Cult of personality
- Mussolini and Hitler rose to power by exploiting postwar bitterness and economic instability, using terror, and manipulating the fledgling and unpopular democracies in their countries.
- Franco's alliance with Italian and German fascists in the Spanish Civil War—in which the Western democracies did not intervene—represented a testing ground for World War II and resulted in authoritarian rule in Spain from 1936 to the mid-1970s.
- After failures to establish functioning democracies, authoritarian dictatorships took power in central and eastern Europe during the interwar period.
 - Authoritarian dictatorship in central and eastern Europe:
 - § Poland
 - § Hungary
 - § Romania
- After Lenin's death, Stalin undertook a centralized program of rapid economic modernization, often with severe repercussions for the population.
 - The Soviet Union's rapid economic modernization:
 - § Collectivization
 - § Five Year Plan
- Stalin's economic modernization of the Soviet Union came at a high price, including the liquidation of the kulaks (the land-owning peasantry) and other perceived enemies of the state, devastating famine in the Ukraine, purges of political rivals, and, ultimately, the creation of an oppressive political system.
 - The Soviet Union's oppressive political system:

- § Great purges
 - § Gulags
 - § Secret police
- French and British fears of another war, American isolationism, and deep distrust between Western democratic, capitalist nations and the authoritarian, communist Soviet Union allowed fascist states to rearm and expand their territory.
 - Fascist states' expansion allowed by European powers:
 - § Remilitarization of the Rhineland
 - § Italian invasion of Ethiopia
 - § Annexation of Austria
 - § Munich Agreement and its violation
 - § Nazi–Soviet Non-Aggression Pact
- In the interwar period, fascism, extreme nationalism, racist ideologies, and the failure of appeasement resulted in the catastrophe of World War II, presenting a grave challenge to European civilization.

Soviet Union

Definition of Totalitarianism	Political Repression: Cult of Personality: Economic Control: Use of State-Sanctioned Terror:
War Communism and NEP under Lenin	War Communism: New Economic Policy:
Enemies Emerge in Soviet Russia	NEP Men: Kulaks:
Two Candidates to Replace Vladimir Lenin	Leon Trotsky: Joseph Stalin:
Winner Was:	
Goal of 5 Year Plans under Stalin	
First 5 Year Plan: 1928-1933	Emphasis:

	Accomplishments:
Collectivization	Emphasis: Difficulties: • Kulaks: • Ukraine: • Russification: • Great Purge: Accomplishments:
Family Policies under Stalin	
Life in the USSR under Stalin	Upward Mobility/"Radiant Future": Benefits of living in a Socialist State: • • • • • • • • Cult of Personality: Art of the USSR: Religion:

Italy

Definition of Fascism	***Copies most components of Totalitarianism*** Differences: • Fascism is a right-wing ideology; extreme version of Conservatism; • Fascism is directly opposed to Socialism; Fascists often killed Socialists/Communists when they first gained power • Socialists/Communists were the biggest victims of Fascism
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	Components: Support/Glorification of the Military: The Leader: Views on Violence: National Rejuvenation: National Purity:
Italy after WWI	Widespread belief - “Stabbed in the Back”: Mussolini’s Background: Mussolini’s Supporters: Mussolini allies with _____ to defeat Socialists. Oct 24 1922 - March on Rome: Who wins votes in 1924 Election: Fascist dictatorship by _____ (year) Powers wielded by Italy’s fascist government:
Mussolini’s actions as <i>Il Duce</i>	Control of government/society: Economic Control: Military Control: Lateran Accords: Family Control:
Germany	
Germany’s State in the 1920s	Political Situation: Military Situation:

	Economic Situation:
Adolf Hitler's Background/ Beer Hall Putsch (1923)	<i>Mein Kampf</i> Brown Shirts
Election results after 1929	
Nazi's success in 1932	Fire at the Reichstag: Enabling Act: <i>Gleichschaltung</i> (Nazification):
Totalitarian Control	Family Control: Economic Control: Secret Police:

Spain

Spanish Civil War	Supporters of the Spanish Republic: Supporters of General Francisco Franco Role of other nations in the War (France, GB, USA, USSR, Italy, Germany):
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	Results: Portugal's fate?:
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Other right wing/fascist nations in the 1930s/40s:

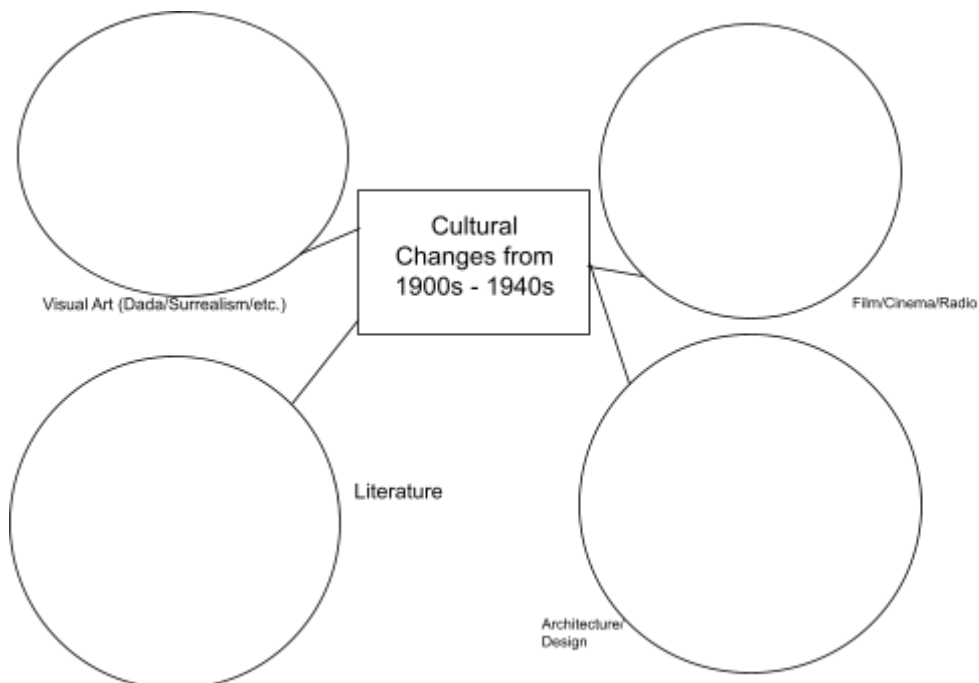
Only Eastern European Nation to not become Fascist (except USSR): _____

#49 Name: _____

Art and Cultural Changes, 1920s - 1940s

(8.10) Learning Objectives

- The widely held belief in progress characteristic of much of 19th-century thought began to break down before World War I.
- When World War I began, Europeans were generally confident in the ability of science and technology to address human needs and problems despite the uncertainty created by the new scientific theories and psychology.
- The challenge to the certainties of the Newtonian universe in physics opened the door to uncertainty in other fields by undermining faith in objective knowledge while also providing the knowledge necessary for the development of nuclear weapons and power.
 - Physicists:
 - § Albert Einstein
 - § Werner Heisenberg
 - § Erwin Schrödinger
 - § Enrico Fermi
 - § Niels Bohr
- World War I created a “lost generation” and fostered disillusionment and cynicism, while it transformed the lives of women, and democratized societies.
- During the world wars, women became increasingly involved in military and political mobilization, as well as in economic production.



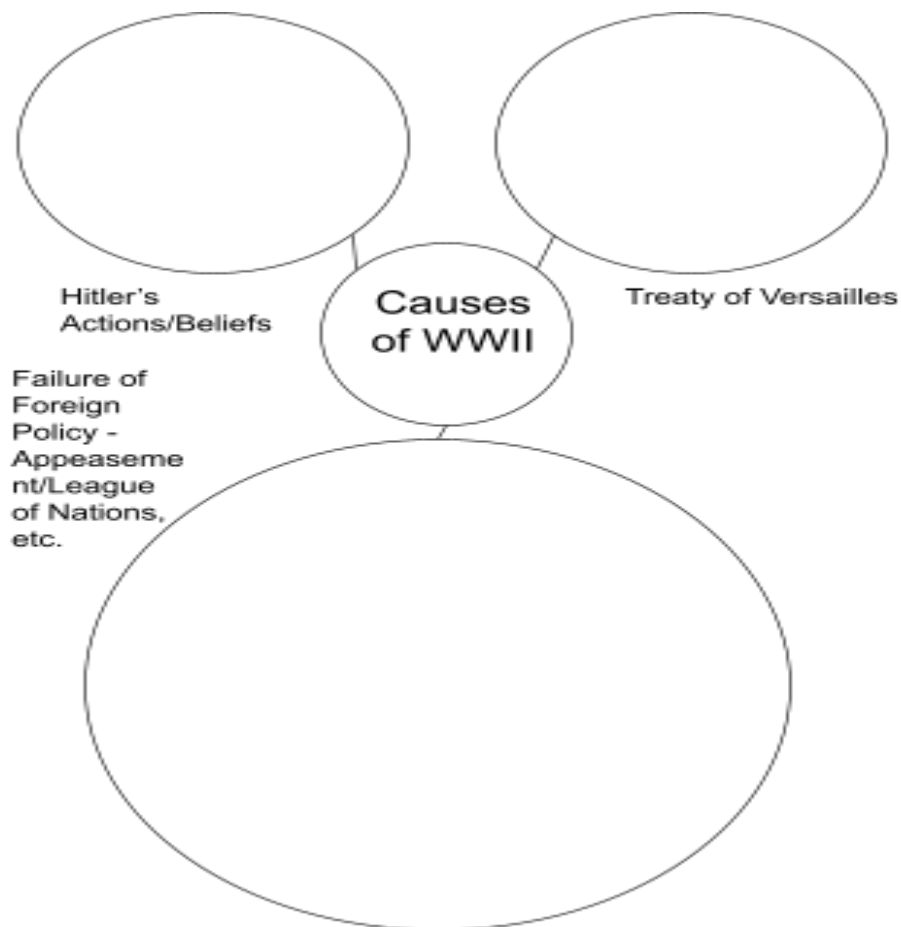
1. What is the European equivalent of the “flapper”?

#50 Name: _____

World War II

(8.8) Learning Objectives

- Germany’s Blitzkrieg warfare in Europe, combined with Japan’s attacks in Asia and the Pacific, brought the Axis powers early victories.
 - Blitzkrieg:
 - § Polish campaign of 1939
 - § Operation Barbarossa
 - § Surrender of France
- American and British industrial, scientific, and technological power, cooperative military efforts under the strong leadership of individuals such as Winston Churchill, the resistance of civilians, and the all-out military commitment of the USSR contributed critically to the Allied victories.
- Military technologies made possible industrialized warfare, genocide, nuclear proliferation, and the risk of global nuclear war.



1. What is meant by Hitler’s policy of “Lebensraum”?

Lead up to War - European Developments

Date/Event	Description
1930s - German re-armament	
March 1938 - Anschluss with Austria	
German seizure of the Czech Sudetenland	
Munich Agreement/Appeasement (1938)	
Alliances/Deals that are drawn in 1938:	
September 1, 1939 - Invasion of Poland	
Soviet Non-aggression pact	

Lead up to War - Asian Developments

Date/Event	Description
Manchuria (N. China) seized by Japan - 1933	
Nanjing Massacre - 1937	

Early Years of the War

Date	Description/Event
April/May 1940	
June 1940	
Summer through August/September 1940	
June 22, 1941	

December 7, 1941	

What did each of the Three major Allied Powers contribute to the war effort?

Great Britain
United States
The Soviet Union

1. What is meant by an “unconditional surrender”?
2. Why would Stalin want the USA/Britain to open up a second front in the war?
3. What was the major turning point in Europe in WWII?
4. Besides Stalingrad, how else do the Soviets contribute to an allied victory in WWII?
5. When does America finally open up a second front in Europe?
6. By what dates does the War end in Europe? Japan?
7. What weapon/technological difference marked the end of the war in Asia versus the end of the war in Europe?

#51 Name: _____

Homefront: Resistance

(8.8) Learning Objectives

- Germany’s Blitzkrieg warfare in Europe, combined with Japan’s attacks in Asia and the Pacific, brought the Axis powers early victories.
 - Blitzkrieg:
 - § Polish campaign of 1939
 - § Operation Barbarossa
 - § Surrender of France

- American and British industrial, scientific, and technological power, cooperative military efforts under the strong leadership of individuals such as Winston Churchill, the resistance of civilians, and the all-out military commitment of the USSR contributed critically to the Allied victories.
- Military technologies made possible industrialized warfare, genocide, nuclear proliferation, and the risk of global nuclear war.

Describe the Homefronts of Britain, USSR, Germany during WWII

Britain	USSR	Germany

Describe the resistance efforts and the collaboration efforts of Europeans in WWII

Resistance	Collaboration

#52 Name: _____

The Holocaust

(8.9) Learning Objectives

- Fueled by racism and anti-Semitism, Nazi Germany—with the cooperation of some of the other Axis powers and collaborationist governments—sought to establish a “new racial order” in Europe, which culminated with the Holocaust.
 - Nazi establishment of a new racial order:
 - § Nuremberg Laws
 - § Wannsee Conference

■ § Auschwitz and other death camps

- World War II decimated a generation of Russian and German men; virtually destroyed European Jewry; resulted in the murder of millions in other groups targeted by the Nazis including Roma, homosexuals, people with disabilities, and others; forced large-scale migrations; and undermined prewar class hierarchies.

Context of the Holocaust

Cause/Context	Description/Info
Armenian Genocide	
History of Anti-Semitism in Europe	
Treaty of Versailles	
Eugenics/Scientific Racism	

Early Stages

Event/Concept	Description/Info
Nuremberg Laws	
Ghettos	
Attacks against the handicapped	
Kristallnacht	

Late 1930s/Early 1940s

Event/Concept	Description/Info
Evian Conference	
Invasion of Poland	
Vichy France/other Collaborative Countries	
Madagascar Plan	
Wannsee Conference	

Final Solution

Auschwitz-Birkenau	
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