

9- World War I & Interwar Period

Topic Course Outline Items

XXVI. World War I (Nicole Willis)

A. Long-term causes

1) **Militarism** (a strong military spirit or policy)

a. France and Germany were building up their armies

- 1870- 1914 their armies are doubled in size.

b. Anglo- German Arms Race

- Germany overtook GB industrially
- GB and GER raced to build up their navies.
- Dreadnoughts- super battleships that GER and GB raced to build

c. Bertha Von Suttner (Austrian)

- 1st women to win Nobel Peace Prize, opposed the arms race “Lay Down Your Arms”

2) **Alliances (Entangling)**

a. Triple Alliance: Austro-Hungarian Empire, Germany and Italy

b. Great Britain was hesitant to join war because of splendid isolation

- Anglo-Japanese Alliance ended their splendid isolation

c. Triple Entente (in response to Triple Alliance): friendly agreement

- France, GB, Russia

3) **Nationalism**

a. France wants Alsace-Lorraine back (lost after Franco-Prussian War)

b. Nationalism in the Balkans

- Serbia wants one nation for Slavs
- The Balkan Wars: wars over territory in the Ottoman Empire between the alliances... resulting in World War I

4) **Imperialism**

a. Goal of the Berlin Conference?

- Discussed basis for claiming territories which led to jealousy and mistrust

B. Immediate Causes

- 1) **Assassination**: Franz Ferdinand visits Sarajevo and is shot and killed by Gavrilo Princip from the “Black Hand” terrorist group

- a. Austria-Hungary blames Serbia- Germany supplies ultimate support
- b. A-H declares war on Serbia
- c. Russia Mobilizes forces= Germany declares war on Russia

2) **Schlieffen Plan**

- a. 1st: quick sudden attack to France
- b. 2nd mobilize Germany's forces for Russia
- c. German forces go through Belgium, and GB enter war

C. Western Front: **STALEMATE**

- 1) Battle of the Marne: German Army pushes towards Paris, but are pushed back
- 2) **Trench warfare** used to improve defense and new weapons used
- 3) Race to the Sea: GER and Allied forces try to go around each other

D. Eastern Front

- 1) **Zimmerman**: GR send secret telegram to Mexico promising support if war against US
 - a. BR intercepts and sends back to US-Americans shocked
- 2) GR generals Von Hindenburg and Von Ludendorff stop RU advance at Tannenburg-
Russian war efforts crushed
- 3) Becomes 1 front war for Germany

E. Naval War

- 1) German starts submarine warfare
- 2) Sinking of the British **Lusitania**- 118 Americans killed
 - a. Americans join after Zimmerman Note and Lusitania

F. Mobilization for "total war": Allies and Central powers build up their armies for complete warfare

G. **Wilson's Fourteen Points** (1918)

- 1) Proposed peace plan for lasting peace between nations
 - a. Caused Central Powers to sign an Armistice
- 2) Problems with the plan: France strongly opposed it, no way to draw borders that please everyone

H. Revolutions in Germany and Austria: German Kaiser was forced to give up throne

- 1) Austria Hungary split into Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Hungary

I. Peace Settlements (1919-1923)

1) **Treaty of Versailles**

- a. **Territorial Changes:** Alsace Lorraine given back to France, Rhineland is demilitarized, Germany loses overseas territories
- b. **Mandates**(regions administered by another country until ready for independence):GER loses overseas territories, GB and FR gain
- c. Germany forced to pay **reparation payments:** Article 231- War Guilt Clause
- d. **New States:** Turkey, A-H split into Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary
- e. **League of Nations** formed to collective security(US didn't join-isolationist)
- f. **Although the treaty of Versailles ended WWI, flaws in the treaty set the stage for the coming of WWI**

J. Results of WWI

- 1) **German Reaction:** complained Wilson's Fourteen Points too harsh and unfair
 - a. Weimar Government lost credibility with GER people
- 2) **Allied Reaction:** GB reasonably satisfied, France didn't think harsh enough
 - a. Predicted Germany would rise again
- 3) **The Great Depression:**
 - a. Caused by the US false sense of prosperity, the stock market crashing, the farmer/agricultural depression, and the struggling of banks
 - b. Effects: no longer foreign trade, vast unemployment, GB gets hit with depression, increased gov't welfare programs, growth of social welfare, and the labour party rose

XXVII. Russian Revolution (Josh Case)

- A. Culmination of many centuries of oppression and poverty of the peasant class.
 - 1) Variety of social, economic, and political problems caused the Russian Revolution
 - 2) Two revolutions in 1917- the first led by Kerensky, and the second by Lenin.
- B. 1905 Revolution: huge crowd marches to St. Petersburg to confront tsar Nicholas II
 - 1) Bloody Sunday: army opens fire on crowd

C. **Impact of WWI on Russian Society**

- 1) Russia pulled out of War due to extreme losses
 - 2) Widespread discontent throughout the classes
 - 3) Agitated from weak leadership of Nicholas II and their defeat in Russo-Japanese War
- D. February Revolution (1917)

- 1) Forced tsar to abdicate, allowed Duma to set up provisional government
- E. Bolshevik leadership: October Revolution (1917)
 - 1) Toppled provisional government and gave power to Bolsheviks
- F. **Treaty Of Brest-Litovsk (1917)**: Peace for Russia and Germany, humiliating treaty for Russia (had to give up land to Germany)
- G. Russian Civil War: Civil war between the Red and White armies, that caused millions of deaths, showed that Bolsheviks able to maintain power and crush opposition
- H. Marxism, Leninism, and Stalinism differed from one another in some significant ways**
 - 1. *Marxism*: No permanent government, Dictatorship of the proletariat
 - 2. *Leninism*: Idealistic, A world communist revolution would fuel the revolution in Russia
 - 3. *Stalinism*: Realistic, Believed in socialism in one country, Said Russia originally had to be internally strong, Postponed efforts for an international communist revolution
- I. Role of Women during and after the war
 - 1) Fought for universal suffrage, acted as nurses for injured soldiers
 - 2) Not until the United States got involved in WWI did the government get serious about using women in the military

J. Results of the Russian Revolution

- 1) Significant and long-range effects for the entire world.
- 2) Provided the world with its first experiment in the use of Marxism
- 3) Peace w/ Germany
- 4) Civil war between the Bolsheviks and those who wanted to restore the monarch
- 5) Russian economy in ruins
- 6) Trotsky effectively reorganizes the military
- 7) Ineffective Allied aid to Whites
- 8) By 1922 at the latest, the Bolsheviks emerged victorious and established the USSR (Soviet Union)

XXVII . Age of Anxiety in the Interwar Years (Andy Carringer)

- A. Modern philosophy and criticism of society (e.g., Nietzsche Elliot, and the lost generation)
 - 1) The “Lost Generation”: Generation born after WWI, full of pessimism and criticism
 - 2) **Friedrich Nietzsche**

- a. Said “God was dead”, and claimed religion squashed individualism and led to weakness, envy, and mediocrity.
- b. Said that some humans needed to evolve into higher willpower and courage, because only a few “Supermen” could change the world

3) T.S. Elliot’s criticism of Society

- a. Elliot wrote about a desolate Earth in “The Waste Land”(Most famous long poem of 20th century.

B. Impact of Science on the common mind

1) New Physics

- a. **Einstein**: Theory of relativity- Time and Space are relative
 - $E=MC^2$ even a particle of mass contains an enormous amount of potential energy
- b. **Max Planck**: Atoms may not be stable and indestructible
- c. Ernest Rutherford: Split the Atom

- 2) **Freudian Psychology**: Sigmund Freud: Psycho Analysis, *The Interpretation of Dreams* 1900, Interpreted sub-conscious, Humans are largely irrational

C. Art in the twentieth century (e.g., Picasso, Dada, and Surrealism)

- 1) **Dadaism and Surrealism**: Shows absurdity of life- anti art, Images often have no relation, Abstraction influenced by Freud and unconscious
- 2) **Picasso**: Cubist painter, Broke images down to simple forms

The Russian Revolution

Essential Questions

1. What were the causes of the Russian Revolution?
 - Widespread discontent among all classes
 - Weak leadership of tsar Nicholas II
 - Defeat in Russo-Japanese War 1905
 - Bloody Sunday 1905
 - Losses in WWI
2. Why did the first Russian Revolution of 1917 fail to achieve its objective?

- The Provisional Government was not completely legitimate like the Bolsheviks, so the people didn't respect it.
 - The Provisional Government didn't state or realize the causes of the revolution, and this made the people upset.
 - The Provisional Government was not organized. It was a group a coalition parties.
3. Why was the second Russian Revolution of 1917 a Marxist revolution?
- Led by communist Lenin and Trotsky
 - They centered power in the Soviet
 - Solution to the problem was a communist state
4. How did the Russian Revolution affect the other European powers?
- Peace with Germany (Treaty of Brest-Litovsk)
 - Spread of communism to the rest of the world
 - Formation of third international
 - Increasing global tension
 - Blow to imperialism, boost to freedom movements
 - Division of the world into communist and non-communist
 - Eventual formation of the Soviet Union
5. How did Marxism, Leninism, and Stalinism differ?

Marxism	Stalinism	Leninism
1. No permanent government 2. Dictatorship of the proletariat	1. Realistic 2. Believes in socialism in one country 3. Said Russia originally had to be internally strong 4. Postponed efforts for an international communist revolution	1. Idealistic 2. A world communist revolution would fuel the revolution in Russia.

6. Is Marxism a viable alternative in the contemporary world?
- Marxism is not a viable alternative
 - There is no pressure for success
 - Everyone is equal
 - The state owns everything

Imperialism and WWI

Essential Questions

1. What motives formed the basis of European expansion in the late 19th century?
 - Ideology
 - Nationalism
 - Pride in one's country.
 - Overseas possessions became national status symbols.
 - Social Darwinism justified the conquest of the weak by the strong.
 - Military
 - Bases to protect interests from other European powers.
2. How did WWI and the ensuing peace treaties change the political structure of Europe and the European economy?
 - The Treaty of Versailles greatly hurt the Germans and their political power.
 - The reparation payments greatly hindered the German economy for many years.
 - The territorial changes in the Treaty of Versailles gave away important territories that helped the German economy.
 - The Germans greatly resented the Allies in the aspect of their political power.
3. What strengths and weaknesses characterized the Treaty of Versailles?
 - The main weakness of the Treaty of Versailles is that it angered Germany and didn't weaken them enough.
 - One strength is that it established the League of Nations
 - Strength is that it set the standard for war.
4. How did new military technology change warfare?
 - Weapons were improved which improved how war was fought.
 - They discovered that trench warfare would only result in a tie.
5. How did the carnage of WWI change the philosophical consciousness of Europeans?
 - After the war, they knew that trench warfare would kill many people.
 - They now watched the death total and learned how to efficiently fight.
 - Now they try to make sure that one country doesn't get too powerful.
6. Who is responsible for war?

- Germany is mostly responsible for war because they were the aggressors.
- The Balkans and Serbia were responsible for starting the war.
- The Third Balkan War was World War I.