Chapter 25

The Beginning of the Twentieth-Century Crisis: War and Revolution
British infantrymen prepare to advance during the Battle of the Somme
The Road to World War I

- Nationalism
  - System of emerging nation-states led to competition instead of cooperation
    - The dangers of the diplomacy of brinksmanship
- Internal Dissent
  - Challenges from dissatisfied minorities and labor movements
- Militarism
  - Mass armies and the practice of conscription
  - Growing influence of military leaders
    - Lack of flexibility in military plans
MAP 25.1 Europe in 1914

Map of Europe in 1914 showing the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente regions.
The Road to World War I

- The Outbreak of War: the Summer of 1914
  - Another crisis in the Balkans
    - Preexisting tensions and rivalries
    - Backdrop of mutual distrust and hatred for competing powers (Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Serbia)
  - The Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and wife Sophia: June 28, 1914
    - German pledge of “full support” to Austria
      - The infamous “blank check”
  - Declarations of War
    - Mobilization and ultimatums
    - Involving western powers: the Schlieffen Plan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand</td>
<td>June 28</td>
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<td>The “blank check”</td>
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<td>Austria’s ultimatum to Serbia</td>
<td>July 23</td>
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<td>Austria declares war on Serbia</td>
<td>July 28</td>
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<td>Russia mobilizes</td>
<td>July 29</td>
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<td>Germany’s ultimatum to Russia</td>
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<td>Germany declares war on Russia</td>
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<td>Germany declares war on France</td>
<td>August 3</td>
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<td>German troops invade Belgium</td>
<td>August 4</td>
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<td>Great Britain declares war on Germany</td>
<td>August 4</td>
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The Schlieffen Plan
The War 1914-1915: Illusions & Stalemate

- Attitudes toward the Outbreak of War
  - Excitement and belief in quick victory

- War in the West
  - Failure of the Schlieffen Plan
    - First Battle of the Marne, September 6-10, 1914

- War in the East
  - Russian failures
    - Battle of Tannenberg, August 30, 1914
    - Battle of Masurian Lakes, September 15, 1914
  - Austria: initial failures followed by success
    - Galicia and Serbia
The Excitement of War
The Excitement of War
MAP 25.2 The Western Front, 1914–1918
The War 1916-1917: the Great Slaughter

- “No-Man’s Land”
  - Strategy for breaking the stalemate
    - “Softening up” the enemy with artillery, followed by an attempt to go “over the top”
  - Battle of Verdun: 700,000 lost
    - Symbolic of the senseless of trench warfare

- Daily Life in the Trenches
  - Horrors of sights and sounds
  - Intervals of boredom and terror
  - The “live and let live” system
Map 25.3 The Eastern Front, 1914–1918
The Widening of the War

- New Antagonists
  - Entry of Ottoman Empire, Italy, and Bulgaria into the war, 1914-1915

- A Global Conflict
  - Middle East
    - Lawrence of Arabia (1888 – 1935)
  - War in Africa and impact on Africans

- Entry of the United States
  -Undoing U.S. neutrality
    - Sinking of the *Lusitania*: May 7, 1915
    - Unrestricted submarine warfare resumes: January 1917
    - United States enters the war, April 6, 1917
A New Kind of Warfare

- New Technology
  - Airplanes
  - Machine Guns
  - Zeppelins
  - Tanks
Impact of the Machine Gun
Victims of the Machine Gun
Colonel Dax (Kirk Douglas) begins to lead his men out of the trenches to attack Ant Hill.
Life in the Trenches
Life in the Trenches
Life in the Trenches
The Home Front: The Impact of Total War

- Total War: Political Centralization and Economic Regimentation
  - Conscription
  - Effects on economics
    - Impact of nationalization
  - Uneven success among the European states in shifting to total war
    - Germany’s planned economy
    - Dramatic increases in power of central governments in Britain and France
    - Limited successes in Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy
French African Troops
The Home Front: The Impact of Total War

- Public Order and Public Opinion
  - Dealing with unrest
    - Strikes and revolutionary upheavals
    - Opposition to the war from liberals and socialists
  - Expansion of police powers
    - Defense of the Real Act in Britain
- Propaganda
  - Growing need to revive flagging enthusiasm for the war
The Home Front: The Impact of Total War

- The Social Impact of Total War
  - Labor benefits
    - End of unemployment
    - Power of the trade unions
  - New roles for women
    - Women’s demand for equal pay
      - Gains achieved but not equality
      - Post-war removal of women from workforce
    - Impact on women’s movement for social and political emancipation
      - Right to vote: Britain, Germany, Austria, and the U.S.
  - War both leveled and exacerbated social hierarchies
The Wartime Leaders of Germany
British Recruiting Poster

YOUR COUNTRY'S CALL

Isn't this worth fighting for?

ENLIST NOW
War and Revolution: Russia

- The Russian Revolution
  - The coming of complete collapse, 1917
    - Autocratic rule under Nicholas II
    - Exposure of Russia’s ill-preparedness 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 takes control
      - Emergence of the soviets
      - Bolsheviks and Mensheviks
      - The expulsion and return of V. I. Lenin (1870 – 1924)
Women Munition Workers in a British Factory
Women Munition Workers in a British Factory

ON HER
THEIR LIVES DEPEND

Enrol at once

Hulton Archive/Getty Images
Russian Revolutions

- The Bolshevik Revolution
  - Bolshevik control
    - Creating a new Soviet government
      - New social and economic policies
      - Peace: Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
  - Civil war
    - Bolshevik (Red) Army versus Anti-Bolshevik (White) Army
      - Red Terror by the Cheka
      - Differences within the White Army
      - Communists and “war communism”
      - Invasion of allied troops
      - Communist control of Russia
The Women’s March in Petrograd
Lenin and Trotsky
Lenin and Trotsky
MAP 25.4 The Russian Revolution and Civil War

Area of Russia under Bolshevik (Red) control, 1919
Area of Russia under anti-Bolshevik (White) control, 1919
Area lost by Russia, 1914–1921

White Russian attacks
Non-Russian attacks
Movements of Allies
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHRONOLOGY</th>
<th>The Russian Revolution</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>March of women in Petrograd</td>
<td>March 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>General strike in Petrograd</td>
<td>March 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Establishment of provisional government</td>
<td>March 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tsar abdicates</td>
<td>March 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Formation of Petrograd soviet</td>
<td>March</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lenin arrives in Russia</td>
<td>April 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lenin’s “April Theses”</td>
<td>April 20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolsheviks gain majority in Petrograd soviet</td>
<td>October</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolsheviks overthrow provisional government</td>
<td>November 6–7</td>
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<td>1918</td>
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<td>Lenin disbands Constituent Assembly</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaty of Brest-Litovsk</td>
<td>March 3</td>
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<td>Civil war</td>
<td>1918–1921</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Last Year of the War

- Germany’s Final Gamble
  - Last German offensive, March-July, 1918
    - Allied counterattack
      - Second Battle of the Marne, July 18, 1918
  - Abdication of William II, November 9, 1918
  - Republic established
  - Armistice, November 11, 1918

- The Casualties of the War
  - The human cost: soldiers and civilians
    - A “lost generation”
    - Armenian genocide
# CHRONOLOGY World War I

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<tr>
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<td>Battle of Masurian Lakes</td>
<td>1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russia, Great Britain, and France declare war on Ottoman Empire</td>
<td>1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Battle of Gallipoli begins</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<tr>
<td>Entry of Bulgaria into the war</td>
<td>1916</td>
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<tr>
<td>Battle of Verdun</td>
<td>1916</td>
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<td>Battle of Jutland</td>
<td>1916</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somme offensive</td>
<td>1916</td>
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<td>Germany returns to unrestricted submarine warfare</td>
<td>1917</td>
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<td>United States enters the war</td>
<td>1917</td>
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<td>Champagne offensive</td>
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<td>Last German offensive</td>
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<td>Second Battle of the Marne</td>
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<td>Allied counteroffensive</td>
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<td>Armistice between Allies and Germany</td>
<td>1918</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paris Peace Conference begins</td>
<td>1919</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peace of Versailles</td>
<td>1919</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Revolutionary Upheavals in Germany and Austria-Hungary

- Defeat and Political Revolution
  - Germany’s November Revolution and aftermath
    - Socialist divisions: Social Democrats and German Communist Party
    - Failed Communist revolutions in Berlin and Munich
      - Enduring fear of Communism
  - Nationalism and the end of Austria-Hungary
    - Agitation and national independence
The Peace Settlement

- Peace Aims
  - Divisions of interest at the Paris Peace Conference
    - Woodrow Wilson’s idealistic “Fourteen Points”
    - Pragmatism of other states
      - Lloyd George’s determination to make Germany pay
      - Georges Clemenceau of France concerned with his nation’s security
  - Fear of Bolshevik revolution
- Domination by the Big Three
  - The principle of the League of Nations adopted
The Treaty of Versailles

- Provisions
  - Article 231: War Guilt Clause
    - Admission of responsibility and payment of reparations
  - Reduction of military: army of 100,000
  - Loss of Alsace and Lorraine
  - Sections of Prussia to the new Polish state
  - German unhappiness: charges of a “dictated peace”
The Treaty of Versailles
The Treaty of Versailles
The Other Peace Treaties

- Redrawing the Map of Eastern Europe
  - Territorial changes
    - German and Russian losses, Romanian gains
    - New nation-states: Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia
  - Minorities in every eastern European state
  - Ottoman Empire dismembered
    - Promises of independence in the Middle East
    - Mandates
      - France – Lebanon and Syria
      - Britain – Iraq and Palestine

- Attacks on the settlement and consequences
The Middle East in 1919

- **French mandates**
- **British mandates**

Key cities:
- Constantinople (Istanbul)
- Beirut
- Damascus
- Jerusalem
- Cairo

Countries:
- Turkey
- Lebanon
- Syria
- Palestine
- Iraq
- Persia
- Saudi Arabia

Maps showing distances in Kilometers and Miles.
Chapter Timeline

Europe

- 1914: Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand
- 1915: Battle of Verdun
- 1916: United States enters the war
- 1917: Easter Rebellion in Ireland
- 1918: Surrender of Germany
- 1919: Second Battle of the Marne
- 1920: November Revolution in Germany
- 1921: Bolshevik Revolution

Russia

- Civil war in Russia
Discussion Questions

- Describe the impact of the Industrial Revolution on the fighting in World War I.
- How did the Industrial Revolution help to create the trench warfare?
- Define the concept of total war, and discuss its relevance for World War I.
- What influenced Russia to exit the war in the east?
- What were the changes on the map of Europe as a result of World War I?
- To what degree did the peace settlement successfully address the issues that sparked the conflict?