

Why did the nations of Europe go willingly to war in the summer of 1914?

What three -isms were closely connected to the First World War?

How was industrialization connected to World War I?

How was imperialism connected to WW1?

How was nationalism connected to WW1?

WHAT CAUSED THE OUTBREAK OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR?

What opened a new era in international relations?

When the Franco-Prussian war ended, who had been defeated?

What country had been made the most powerful nation in Europe? By whom?

How did Bismark declare Germany after 1871? What did this mean for its territorial ambitions?

What was Bismark's first concern in order to preserve peace?

What was Bismark's second concern in order to preserve peace? Why there?

Describe the effectiveness of Bismark's accomplishments.

With whom did Bismark sign a series of defensive alliances? Why?

What title did Bismark hold? Who dismissed him from this role? What was his title?

Why was Bismark dismissed?

Describe Wilhelm II as a leader.

What was the centerpiece of Bismark's system of defensive alliance? What happened to it?

What was the result of Germany's refusal to renew a nonaggression pact with Russia? What happened in 1894?

Describe the Triple Alliance.

Who was in the Dual Alliance?

Which country's foreign policy became increasingly crucial as rivalries deepened on the continent?

Who was the only uncommitted Great Power after 1891?

Which peoples in Europe are ethnically related and were considered natural allies? What happened to these good relations?

Name three reasons Germany and Great Britain moved into a bitter rivalry after the 1890s.

Which country had a long-standing naval supremacy?

By 1904, which three countries had Great Britain wisely made alliances?

Before 1902, how did the book describe Britain's relations with the United States?

Describe how Morocco became a test of the British/French alliance in 1905. What did Wilhelm II do?

What was the end result of Wilhelm's crude bullying with regard to Great Britain and France?

As a result of the First Moroccan Crisis of 1905, how was Germany begun to be seen? By which countries?

As a result of the First Moroccan Crisis of 1905, how did Germany begin to see the world?

Identify and explain the significance of the Triple Entente. What was signed before this agreement?

What was the Second Moroccan Crisis? Which two groups had a lot of animosity between them just before this?

Which two countries had boots on the ground in Morocco?

What was the outcome of the second Moroccan Crisis for France? For Germany?

What naval decision of Germany worried other countries? Why were German patriots not bothered by it?

How did the British view the German buildup? What financial choice did Great Britain make? What could they have spent that money on instead?

By the time Germany built up their navy, whose side unofficially was Great Britain on?

Summarize the growing international conflict before WW1.

What two -isms were widespread and encouraged leaders and citizens to view international relations as a testing arena for national power?

What country was especially famous for its powerful and aggressive army?

Describe the role military institutions played in affairs of state AND in the lives of ordinary people across Europe.

Whom did politicians rely upon for help shaping public policy?

Describe what all the Great Powers did with respect to the size of their armed forces and their preparations for those troops.

Name some countries that had universal conscription in 1914.

Name the one country in Europe that did not have universal conscription.

When was the last time Europe the continent had experienced a major conflict? What years?

Describe how Europeans viewed war. In terms of duration as well as impact.

How did leading politicians and intellectuals portray war?

Support for military values was closely linked to what?

What provoked all kinds of international conflicts over borders and citizenship rights?

What -ism drove the spiraling arms race and the struggle over colonies?

Since people believed in national interests above all else, which groups lost? The book gives three examples of these groups.

What was the practical reason political leaders promoted militarism and nationalism?

What was Great Britain trying to distract its citizens from?

What was Russia trying to distract its citizens from?

What was Germany trying to distract its citizens from?

What was France trying to distract its citizens from?

Who preserved their positions if a country was engaged in war and victorious?

Who underestimated the risk of war to themselves?

What often goes hand in hand with great war?

What was the mood of 1914?

Who was assassinated on June 28, 1914? He was the heir to what throne? Who killed him? Where was he?

Why did the killer say was his motive?

How were the Balkans described in 1914? Why? What had Western powers forced?

Describe what Austria annexed in 1908 and its relevance in the outbreak of war.

Who was Serbia's traditional ally?

Who was Serbia openly hostile to? Why?

Describe the First Balkan War (1912).

Describe the Second Balkan War (1913).

What -ism destroyed the Ottoman Empire. How?

What did Austria-Hungary view as a serious threat?

What was the July Crisis? What happened on July 28, 1914?

The book gives a reason Austria-Hungary for "deliberately choosing war". What reason is it?

What "blank check" did Germany offer Austria-Hungary? What did it encourage in Vienna?

Describe who is on Serbia's side. Which two powers? What did they encourage Serbia to do?

Which country needed more time to mobilize its army? Why?

Why did Russia assume a two-front war? So what did Tsar Nicholas II do on July 29, 1914?

Identify and explain the significance of the Schlieffen Plan.

Why did Great Britain declare war on Germany?

What was the emotional outcome of the speed of the July Crisis? Describe various cities' reactions.

Explain the significance of the July Crisis and the outbreak of war.

HOW DID THE FIRST WORLD WAR DIFFER FROM PREVIOUS WARS?

How long did the Germans think the war would last? Which country did they invade?

Identify and explain the significance of a total war.

What was total war like for civilians?

What would governments revoke during a total war?

Who helped the Belgians defend against the Germans? Where did this army corps land?

Which army attacked eastern Germany? What did it force Germany to do?

How did German soldiers treat civilians? Why?

How was France saved from the German attack at the Battle of the Marne?

Why did both sides dig trenches?

Approximately how many miles of defensive positions extended along the western front?

Identify and explain the significance of trench warfare.

Describe the rotation schedule (which three positions) of trench warfare.

Describe the living conditions in the trenches. How likely were soldiers to see their enemy from their trench living?

What made battle impersonal, traumatic, and extremely deadly?

Name six recently invented weapons that were used to murderous effect.

Describe how the dead were collected among the trenches.

Did attacking soldiers capture substantial territory during the war? Why not?

Was the trench system primarily an offensive or a defensive system?

How many shells were fired on the Germans by the British to advance half a mile?

What are dugouts? How are they made?

Describe what happened after the Germans emerged from their dugouts at the Battle of the Somme.

How many miles back did the British push back the Germans? How many British died? How many French? And how many Germans?

Describe the stalemate and slaughter on the Western front.

Describe what was happening on the eastern front. Who dominated the fighting?

Who won major victories at the Battles of Tannenberg and the Masurian Lakes?

How many Russian soldiers were killed, wounded, or captured on the eastern front?

What did Germany install to govern the occupied territories? Which ethnic groups were included in these sections of the Russian empire in central Europe?

Describe the prejudice of the administrators. The book calls them "Anti-" what?

How did the German military administrators treat the POWs and refugees? What percentage of the civilian population died or became refugees?

How does the book describe this occupation with respect to the Nazi policies of WW2?

Which country had previously declared itself neutral and then joined the Triple Entente? Why had it declared its neutrality in 1914?

How many Italians died along the Italian-Austrian front?

Which empire joined Austria and Germany in October 1914? Which country followed to settle old scores with Serbia?

When the Ottomans entered the war, what part of the world did this move the war into?

What mountains divide Europe from Asia? What country spans both sides of the border?

How was Armenia affected by the Ottomans entering the war? What happened to its citizens? How many?

Who was more successful at inciting Arabs to revolt against their Ottoman rulers?

Who was Hussein ibn-Ali? What is the significance of him in WW1?

The British were helped by colonial troops from India in what part of the world? Name six present-day countries whose territories the British entered.

How did the war expand to East Asia and colonial Africa? Which company declared war on Germany and seized their Pacific and East Asian colonies?

What was the mood in Africa among the French and British colonies? What did they do to German colonies?

What was the effect of the European world war on non-European peoples?

How many Africans and Asians served in the various armies of the warring powers including porters carrying equipment?

Why did the French need colonial troops from North Africa so badly?

Who commanded Indian soldiers against the Ottomans?

What three neo-European countries contributed large numbers to the British side?

After how many years was the US finally drawn into war? Why so long?

What happened in May 1915 that almost triggered the US entering the war? What did Germany do in response?

What did Germany resume in 1917 that prompted the US to declare war on Germany?

Describe how the war widened outward from Europe.

IN WHAT WAYS DID THE WAR TRANSFORM LIFE ON THE HOME FRONT?

What was the effect of the total war on state bureaucracies?

What protests did the total war inspire?

Were lives of ordinary men and women altered by total war?

How quickly after August 1914 did generals and politicians start to realize they had underestimated the demands of total war?

For what two reasons does the book give for each combatant country having a desperate need for men and weapons?

Why did national leaders aggressively intervene in society and the economy?

What triggered the state to intrude even further into people's daily lives?

How did the state treat war widows and wounded veterans?

How was news controlled about the course of the war?

What did government planning boards do to free-market capitalism?

What was the effect of government management of highly productive industrial economies?

Which country went furthest in developing a planned economy to wage total war?

Who was Walter Rathenau? What did he do?

Which products were produced for scarce war supplies?

How was food rationed?

What was the source of the class conflict?

What were the consequences of Germany failing to tax the war profits?

What was the Auxiliary Service Law?

Where did women work? What types of jobs did they have?

On how many calories per day did people live on while war production increased?

Describe how German leaders ruled after 1917. Who did they drive from office?

What did the "totalitarian" society in Germany serve as a model for?

What was the only country directly ruled by a military government during the total war?

Give four examples of how Great Britain took power from parliaments?

Give an example of how France ignored democratic procedures or suspended civil liberties.

Name two new federal agencies that regulated industry, labor relations, and agricultural production.

What did the US Espionage and Sedition Acts do to civil liberties?

Why were jobs more available during total war? Where had the previous workers gone?

Who got more power and prestige as a result of the need for more workers?

Which jobs, long considered men's work, did women move into?

Which front line jobs did women work as?

What did soldiers demand when they returned at the end of the war? What happened to the people who had taken their jobs?

Permanent or temporary: women's employment gains in the 1910s?

Describe the effects of war on sexual morality.

How would women express their new-found freedom?

What helped feminist leaders push for women's rights? What happened in the 1920s and 1930s?

Rich or poor: who gained the most from the severe shortage of labor?

How was greater equality reflected in the distribution of scarce rations?

Despite some war profiteering, how does the book describe the changes in European society?

Who was more likely to die in total war? Drafted peasants and unskilled workers or highly skilled workers and foremen? Why?

For how long did many soldiers and civilians support their governments?

Give two ways governments bolstered popular support during growing political tensions.

Give three examples of how national hatred was inflamed, public opinion controlled, and soldiers were encouraged to fight.

Who was Karl Liebknecht? Who was George Clemenceau? How are they different?

How did Irish republican nationalists take advantage of the tense wartime conditions? What was the outcome of their efforts in the 1920s?

Describe soldier morale by May 1917.

The arrival of which troops encouraged the Allied troops to not give up?

Which soldiers were more unhappy: Central Powers or the Allies?

How many German civilians starved to death? Why did they not get enough food?

WHY DID WORLD WAR LEAD TO A SUCCESSFUL COMMUNIST REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA?

What was one of modern history's most momentous events?

What did the Russian Revolution present to all?

How did Russia's lower house of parliament, the Duma, vote on the war?

How were the conservatives and liberals and most socialists all supporting the war? What did each of them anticipate?

What supplies were Russian soldiers going to the front line without as soon as 1915?

Which special committees did the Russian government set up to coordinate actions?

Who retained complete control over the bureaucracy and the army? Why was this a problem for Russia?

What did the Progressive bloc want changed?

What was the significance of Rasputin's murder? Why was he such a powerful advisor and whom was he advising?

Identify and explain the significance of the February Revolution. Why is it called this even though it happened in March?!

What happened with the tsar ordered the army to open fire of the street demonstrators in Petrograd?

The fall of Imperial Russia - why and when did Nicholas II leave office?

Even though the February Revolution was unplanned by people in the capital, how was it accepted throughout the country?

What were the upper and middle classes anticipating as a result of the revolution?

What were the workers anticipating as a result of the revolution?

The provisional government established equality before the law and what four freedoms/rights?

What crucial mistake did the provisional government make? Who was the new prime minister?

How did the new prime minister and other moderate socialists view as a national duty?

Why wouldn't Kerensky give large landholdings to peasants?

Explain and identify the significance of the Petrograd Soviet.

What acted as a parallel government to the provisional government? What effect did this have on the authority of the provisional government?

What was the most famous edict of the Petrograd Soviet? What did it say? What was its effect?

What happened in July 1917? Describe Russia by the summer of 1917.

Who rose to power as the Russian provisional government failed? When did he turn against imperial Russia?

Whose revolutionary philosophy did Lenin update to address existing conditions in Russia?

What three interrelated concepts were central for Lenin?

What did Lenin call for in a workers' party and his small, dedicated elite of intellectuals?

Were there other Russian Marxists who challenged Lenin's ideas?

Define Bolsheviks.

Define Mensheviks.

How did Lenin want the revolutionary party to be (three descriptions)?

Where had Lenin been during the February Revolution of 1917? How did he get back into Russia? Who supported him with safe travel? Why did they support him?

What three promises did Lenin offer?

Which distinct three groups would want Lenin's three promises?

Who was a spellbinding orator, radical Marxist, and supporter of Lenin?

After offering an untruthful picture of German and counter-revolutionary plots, Trotsky able to convince whom to do what?

What was the effect of making Trotsky the leader?

What did militants from Trotsky's committee do on Nov 6, 1917? Who became the new head of government and how?

Name three key reasons the Bolsheviks came to power.

To what three hopes did the Bolsheviks appeal?

What was the Bolsheviks' truly monumental accomplishment?

Give an example of when Lenin made it seem like the Bolsheviks were directing events.

Given another example of when Lenin made it seem like the Bolsheviks were directing events when they were not.

What happened at the free elections in November? What percentage of the elected delegates did the Bolsheviks win?

What did the Bolshevik soldiers do to the Constituent Assembly?

How many parties were a part of the state that Lenin established by Jan 1918?

According to Lenin, who won the war with Germany? What was the only realistic goal?

What did the Germans demand of the Soviet government?

Identify and explain the significance of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

What were Bolsheviks now called?

What two things inspired armed opposition to the Bolshevik regime?

Who were the White opposition? Where did they come from? What was the only thing that united them?

Who were the Reds?

By summer 1918, what was Russia engaged in?

How many regional governments challenged Lenin's government in Moscow?

How were Lenin and the Red Army able to beat back the White armies? Specifically, who had the better army?

What two things did Trotsky do when he became the war commissar of the newly formed Red Army?

What happened to deserting soldiers or those that disobeyed an order?

How did foreign governments help the Bolsheviks/Communists?

Red or white: who controlled Moscow and Petrograd?

What were nationalist Whites seeking to preserve?

What were the Bolsheviks promising ethnic minorities in Russian-controlled territories?

Define War Communism.

What happened to banks, industries, and private enterprise?

Why was grain seized from peasants?

Who were the Cheka? What were they dedicated to do?

What was the central tool of the emerging Communist government?

By 1920, how much of the Russian territory ceded to Germany under the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk had the Bolsheviks retaken?

Which two territories did the Red Army reconquer?

Why were the Bolsheviks not able to capture Poland? What is the significance of this defeat?

When did the Russian civil war end? Who won?

WHAT WERE THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF THE POSTWAR PEACE AGREEMENT?

When did WW1 end? Where did the winning Western Allies work out peace terms with Germany?

What did the immediate postwar years bring about? (two things)

Before the war ended, who attempted a last-ditch all-out attack? On which country?

Within how many miles of Paris did German armies come?

Which country offered a late but massive intervention that bolstered Allied victory?

What is an armistice? What were frustrated Germans doing when armistice negotiations dragged on?

What did Wilhem II do and where did he go after?

Who declared a German republic on Nov 9 1918 and agreed to tough Allied terms of surrender? When did the armistice go into effect?

What resulted to Austria-Hungary and Germany because of military defeat?

The Austro-Hungarian empire dissolved into the independent states of what? Which three states grew as a result of the dissolution?

Whose dramatic revolution was similar to Germany's at the end of 1918? What three items did they both have in common?

In both countries, which politicians struggled with radical worker' and soldiers' councils for political dominance?

Which group in German prevailed for the next fifteen years? Were the Bolsheviks pleased? What had the Bolsheviks wanted?

Why would the Bolsheviks want a more radical revolution in Germany?

What was the political stance of most Marxist politicians in the Social Democratic Party in Germany?

How did the Social Democratic Party want capitalism to end?

Was the Social Democratic Party in favor of civil war and revolution?

What helped prevent total national collapse in Germany after the war?

Why was there violent chaos in Germany in early 1919? What was being fought over?

What happened to Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, two radical Communists?

Who overthrew the short-lived Bolshevik-style republic in Bavaria?

What was Kapp Putsch?

What were the Social Democrats blamed for? Who blamed them?

Who spread the myth that the German army had never actually lost the war on the battlefield? What did they say happened? Does this sound like someone talking about how they never lost the 2020 presidential election??!

What is the full name of the Nazi party?

Define the Treaty of Versailles. How many nations met in Paris?

Define the Fourteen Points.

Define the League of Nations.

Identify and explain the significance of national self-determination.

What "Big Three" controlled the Treaty of Versailles?

Which three countries were excluded from the Treaty?

Who was the prime minister of Great Britain? Who was the prime minister of France?

What institution was Woodrow Wilson passionate about at Versailles?

What were the prime ministers of Great Britain and France primarily concerned with?

What did Clemenceau want between France and Germany? What else did he want?

Who supported Clemenceau? Who disagreed with Clemenceau?

Why was Clemenceau so angry at the Germans? What did Clemenceau want for France?

Why was Woodrow Wilson so against Clemenceau's demands? (two reasons)

What illness was Wilson suffering from during the Treaty of Versailles?

What was the compromise to which Clemenceau agreed? What did he give up? What did he get instead?

What did the US and Great Britain promise France?

Why did the Allies rush to finish the settlement between France and Germany?

What five new independent nations were carved out of the Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires?

Which empire was split apart altogether?

Who got Germany's African and Asian colonies?

What was the size limit of Germany's army as a result of the Treaty of Versailles?

What were the terms of Rhineland occupation/military presence according to the Treaty?

Define the war guilt clause.

Was the war guilt clause easy for the Germans to pay? How did they view the war guilt clause against their national pride?

What were the traditional defensive alliance of satisfied powers? (three nations)

By the end of 1919, the grandiose plan for permanent peace had become what?

Who in the US rejected Wilson's work at Versailles? Why were they upset?

What was Wilson's response?

How was the Senate involved in the US not joining the League of Nations?

Because of the US actions, which country backed away as well?

What was the second cause for the failure of the peace?

Why were the new central European nations likely to be a source of conflict in the years to come?

Was anyone paying attention to the desires for self-determination in the colonies?

When were the Jewish peoples first promised a "national homeland"? Who controlled Palestine when this was done?

What did the British encourage Arab revolt against? When the fighting stopped, what did the British do?

What is the Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916?

Define the mandate system.

What was the official goal of the mandate system?

Which states were placed under the "tutelage" of France?

Which states were placed under the "tutelage" of Britain?

How did critics label the mandate system?

Define the Balfour Declaration.

Some of the British cabinet believed the Balfour declaration would appeal to which Jews and do what?

Which canal did the British control?

Who was enraged by the Balfour declaration?

There were three Ottoman districts the British lumped together to form Palestine. What percentage were Jewish?

Why was the Balfour's "National Home", a state funded on religious and ethnic exclusivity out of keeping with Islamic and Ottoman tradition?

Were the Arab leaders who attended the Paris Peace Conference able to secure autonomy?

Which kingdom was granted independence?

When was Syria proclaimed an independent kingdom? Who else was there? What was decided about Iraq?

What was the Western reaction to Syria being proclaimed independent? Who took over?

Who put down an uprising in Iraq?

What replaced Ottoman rule in the Middle East?

What repeatedly undermined the region's stability?

Who received harsher terms from the Allies than on the "liberated" Arabs?

Who occupied parts of modern-day Turkey? Who claimed shares?

Describe the sizable minority in Western Turkey. What did they want to do?

In 1919, who advanced unopposed into the interior of Turkey? How did they do it? Who moved in from the South?

Did Turkey survive the postwar invasions?

What did the Turkish National Movement do?

Who sued for peace? What was outcome of the Treaty of Lausanne?

What did the treaty abolish?

Describe the humanitarian disaster. What trumped religion?

What other two examples of ethnic cleansing were modeled after the Treaty of Lausanne?

What did Kemal, a secular nationalist, believe that Turkey should do?

How many parties were in the system he created to transform his country?

To what did the most radical reforms relate to?

What was Kemal's position on religious leaders and daily affairs? Whose model inspired him?

What was the change for women and children?

Approximately how many soldiers were killed on the battlefield? Who had the most number of military casualties? Followed by whom?

What percentage of adult men in France died in the war?

How many civilians died because of war and war-related hardships?

How many million people died worldwide in the 1918 influenza epidemic?

What was made difficult, if not impossible due to the number of dead?

Why were thousands of ad hoc military cemeteries scattered across northern France and Flanders?

Why is November 11 celebrated? Why is July 1 celebrated?

Why were Tombs of the Unknown Soldier built in many nations?

What was "shell shock"? How were the people suffering from shell shock treated?

Who were considered victims of the First World War even if they lived? (three categories)

How many soldiers returned from war physically disfigured or mutilated?

What was a common sight for the next decade?

What percent of German civilians were direct victims of the war in one way or another?

What fraction of the Weimer Republic federal budget was tied up in war-related pensions and benefits?

As the Great Depression started in 1929 and benefits cut, how were bitter veterans vulnerable to Nazi propagandists?

Across Europe, who successfully manipulated popular feelings of loss and resentment to undermine fragile parliamentary governments?