

## Chapter 33: the Great War: The World in Upheaval Reading Questions

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### The Drift toward War – p. 764

1. How did the issues of nationalism and self-determination lead to problems in the early 1900s?
2. How did Russia increase the tensions that already existed on the Balkan Peninsula?

### National Rivalries – p. 765

3. Why were tensions between Britain & Germany so high? Name at least 3 reasons.

### Understandings and Alliances – p. 767

4. List the Central powers.
5. List the Allied powers.

### Global War – p. 767

6. Besides the farmers (who always seem to know things most people don't), how did the Europeans feel about the war?

### The Guns of August – p. 768

7. Why did the Black Hand assassinate an archduke from Austria in particular?
8. How did a local conflict (the assassination of the archduke) turn into an enormous international war?

### Mutual Butchery – p. 769

9. Describe the attitudes of those who went into war.
10. Once the battle of the Marne ended, what did the war actually end up being like?
11. How did new weapons contribute to the new kind of warfare?
12. What new weapons led to new (but ultimately unsuccessful) war tactics? (there are four)
13. Describe no-man's-land.
14. How did Russia fare in the war?
15. Most battles in WWI yielded an enormous number of casualties. Both sides suffered enormous losses, "although in the end..." (finish this sentence)
16. What new groups began to be targeted in WWI? *Why?*

### Total War: The Home Front – p. 772

17. Bentley & Ziegler said that, in WWI, "war became total." What does this mean?
18. Virtually all of the belligerent nations believed that the war would be over by Christmas. As that date passed, war weariness set in. How did the nations adjust their governments to try and win the war?
19. How did women's roles change in WWI?
20. After the war, what new right did women gain at least partially due to their participation in war manufacture?
21. What was the state of free speech in the belligerent nations during this period?
22. How did the propaganda offices depict their enemies?

### **Conflict in East Asia and the Pacific – p. 774**

23. For what three reasons did the war spread into the rest of the world?
24. Under what circumstances did Japan enter the war?
25. What were the Twenty-One Demands?

### **Battles in Africa and Southwest Asia – p. 776**

26. What was the effect of Gallipoli on national identities?
27. Why were approximately one million Armenians slaughtered?
28. Britain was able to make substantial inroads against the Ottomans due to an Arab revolt. What promise to the Arab people did Britain fail to keep?

### **The End of the War – p. 777**

29. Why did the tsar abdicate his throne?
30. Why did the Petrograd soviet gain the support of most of Russia's population?
31. Lenin did not believe the same thing as Marx – that the workers would develop a “revolutionary consciousness” and overthrow the government. What did Lenin believe was required instead? (This is “Leninism,” which is slightly different than Marxism.)
32. Once Lenin seized power, what did Russia do about the war?

### **U.S. Intervention and Collapse of the Central Powers – p. 779**

33. Why did the U.S. declare war on Germany? (List all of the reasons)
34. Early in the war, the people overwhelmingly supported the war effort. How had this changed by war's end?

### **After the War – p. 781**

35. History has had many pandemics, but only one in the modern age. How did modern medicine and doctors affect the Influenza outbreak of 1918?
36. Why did the Allied Powers oppose Wilson's Fourteen Points?
37. Describe the terms of the Treaty of Versailles that applied to Germany.
38. The Treaty of Sèvres dissolved the Ottoman Empire. What did nationalist forces do in response to this treaty?
39. What changes did Ataturk bring to Turkey?
40. What was the goal of the League of Nations?
41. Why did the League of Nations fail? (list both reasons)
42. What was the Mandate System?

### **Challenges to European Preeminence – p. 785**

43. What about WWI led people in the colonies to question European hegemony?