

Chapter 23 Project

This packet contains assignments and directions for chapter23.
Do not lose this packet. It will be the only one that you will be issued.
Each student is responsible for their own work. Each student must turn in their own packet with their OWN work.

Date Due: _____

Name: _____

Hour: _____



Section 1.

1. List the 4 factors that led to World War 1.

Nationalism, Alliances, Internal Dissent, and Militarism

2. Identify the series of decisions that European leaders made in 1914 that led directly to the outbreak of war. List at least 5. (in order)

Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Austria Mobilization, Russian mobilization, German Mobilization, French and British Declaration of war.

3. In the space below, create a newspaper front page that tells the story about the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand. Write it from the view of the Austria-Hungry. Write a story and draw a picture.

This would be your artwork

Section 2

1. List 5 facts about the Western Front:

Trench Warfare Poor fighting/living conditions

War of attrition

Air attacks

Miles of Trenches

2. List 5 facts about the Eastern Front:

Fluid Mobility Russian being defeated by German troops

Russian success against Austria

Italians switching sides

Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria eliminating Serbia from the war.

3. Read Science, Technology & Society (pg. 764-5)

List the new technology of World War 1

Machine Guns, Poisonous gases, fighter airplanes and tanks

4. Read war in the Air on page 765. List 5 facts.

- Planes first used as spotters.

- At first pilots used hand pistols to fire at each other

- machine guns were mounted to the noses of planes

- Germans used Zeppelins to bomb London.

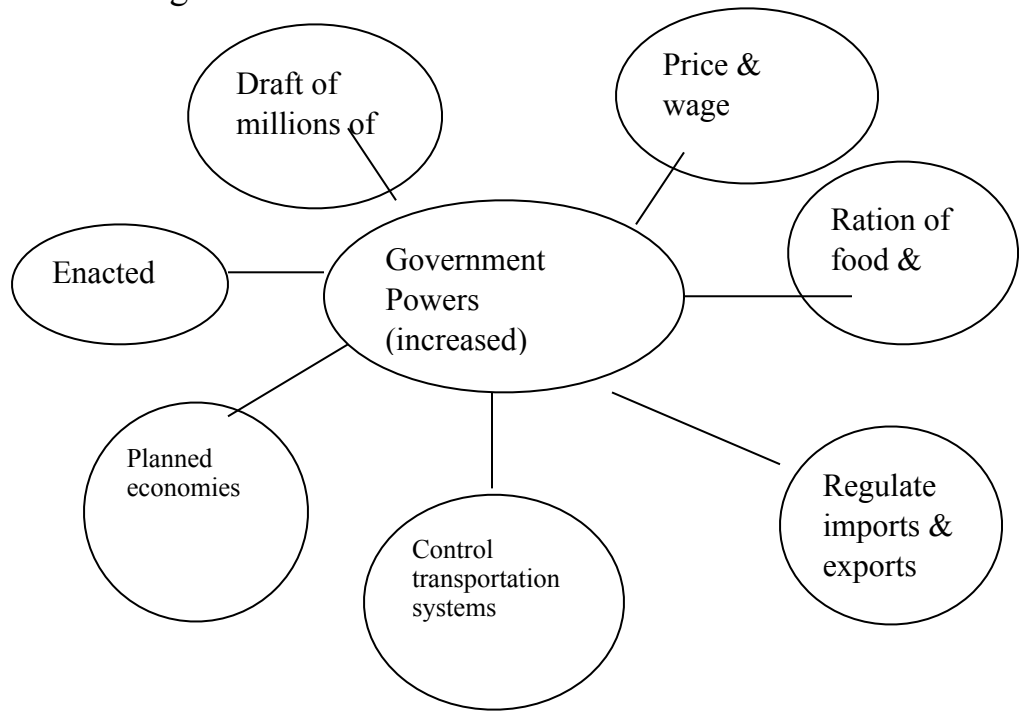
- Zeppelins became targets of anti-aircraft weapons,

5. Read Entry of the United States

Create a time line of events from this section with **AT LEAST 10** items.

1. 1914- Germany and Britain battle in the Atlantic
2. May 7, 1915 – Germans sink the Lusitania
3. May 13, 1915 – Wilson sends a note to German protesting violation of American neutrality
4. September 1915- Germans suspend unrestricted submarine warfare
5. May 31, 1916- Germans and Britain engages in Battle of Jutland, no winner
6. January 1917- Germans resume unrestricted submarine warfare
7. April 6, 1917 – America declares war on Germany
8. January 1918 – US troops arrive in Europe in mass numbers
9. October 1918 – US launches full scale attack on German lines
10. November 11, 1918 – Cease fire or Armistice ends WWI

6.. Complete the diagram.



7. What methods did governments use to counter the loss of enthusiasm and opposition to the war at home?

- Used pro war propaganda
- Used police powers to stop internal dissent.
- Censored and suspended newspapers.

- played on guilt to get people to enlist.

8. Read pages 770-771. Write a “letter home” from a soldier’s point of view. Write in the first person and tell your family what you are experiencing.

This is your opinion, first person point of view.

Section 3

1. Give a “bullet timeline” of events about the March Revolution

- February 1917 – government starts bread rationing in Petrograd
- Early March 1917 – Women lead strikes in Petrograd
- March 8 – 10,000 women protest in the streets of Petrograd
- March 10 – The strike shuts down all of the factories
- March 11 – Nicholas orders troops to break up the crowds
- March 11 Evening – Soldiers join the demonstrators refuse to fire on crowds
- March 12 – Duma meets against Czar’s wishes
- March 12 – Duma urges the czar to step down.
- March 15 – The czar agrees to step down.
- March 17 – Aleksander Kerensky leads provisional govt.

2. List the steps that the Communist government took to turn Russia into a centralized state dominated by one party.

1 Seized the Winter Palace and collapsed the provisional govt.

2 Turned over power to the congress of Soviets, Lenin maintained central control

3 Made a peace treaty to get Russia out of the war.

4 Eliminate any opposition to the Soviet Regime

3. Specify why Lenin accepted the loss of so much Russian territory in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

It made no difference, the spread of the socialist revolution would make the treaty irrelevant.

4. How did the presence of Allied troops in Russia ultimately help the Communists? Helped them to unite against the foreign intrusion on Russian lands.

5. Complete the chart listing comparing the causes of each revolution

	Russia Revolution	American Revolution	French Revolution
Social	No classes, everyone should be equal under the communist regime	People are free to choose the profession they choose and do not have to answer to a monarch	Should open equal taxation amongst the classes.
Economic	Collectivized farming, and factory system based on government ownership	Capitalistic economy with private leadership in industry and farming	Combination private and public ownership, depending on the government.

Political	New communist state emerged with socialist ideologies	A new Constitutional Democracy emerged created by and for the citizens	Turmoil resulted as France struggled to find stability within their government.
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6. Discuss how the effects of WW I led to the Russian Revolution.

The lack of food and supplies on the home front, and the constant losses on the battlefield made it a prime situation for the communists to take over. This opened the door for the soviet groups in major cities and Lenin to spread his ideology.

Section 4

1. At the Paris Peace Conference, the leaders of France, Britain and the US were motivated by different concerns. As you read this section identify the national interests of each country as it approached the peace deliberations.

France	Britain	United States
Reparations- pay for damages of the war	Reparations- pay for damages of the war	Self-Determination for the new nations of Europe

Secured border between France and Germany	Punish Germany for causing the war	Enact the League of Nations to prevent further wars
Neutral Rhineland between Germany and France		Lean heavily on the Fourteen Points
Punish Germany for causing the war		

2. Do you think it was reasonable for Wilson to expect European nations to share his views and approach to peace? No, France and Britain had been in the war for four long years, seeing a lot of death and destruction. The US was in for a short time, with little to no destruction on their home front.

3. Compare and contrast Wilson's 14 points to the Treaty of Versailles.

- Both had the idea for League of nations
- Both had the creation of new countries from the vanquished.
- Treaty enacted mandates and new borders for countries ignoring ethnic differences.
- 14 points wanted self determination for new nations.

4. List the new nation-states that emerged from WWI.

Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia.

5. Read the last 3 paragraphs on page 783. List 10 important bullets of information

1. Mixtures of peoples in Eastern Europe made ethnic boundaries difficult
2. Instead of annexation, countries used mandates to govern other nations.
3. The Ottoman Empire broke apart and created new countries in the middle East.
4. These Middle East countries borders were drawn by the Big Four with no regard to ethnic rivalries.
5. The liberal rational society of the early 20th century was destroyed by the war.
6. World War I was a total war.
7. Individual rights were limited during the war for the greater good.
8. New revolutions broke out from the turmoil of this war.
9. The end of the war lead to new economic problems that the world could not have imagined.
10. The old way of life prior to the war would never return.