

CHAPTER 23

War and Revolution 1914-1919

Section 1 The Road to World War I

Section 2 World War I

Section 3 The Russian Revolution

Section 4 End of World War I

MAKING CONNECTIONS



How can new technology affect warfare?

In World War I, new war technology such as the tank and machine gun contributed to a loss of life never before experienced in war. Soldiers living in muddy trenches were exposed to rats, lice, and disease while constantly under threat of attack. In this chapter you will learn about many aspects of World War I and the Russian Revolution.

- What other inventions made World War I more devastating than previous wars?
- What new technologies have been used in more recent wars?



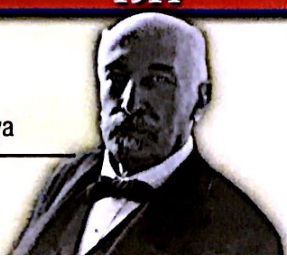
EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES ▶

THE WORLD ▶

1914
Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand sparks World War I

1917
United States enters the war
Russian Revolution begins

1912
Italy, led by Giolitti, attempts to seize Libya



1915
Armenians are victims of genocide by Turkey



FOLDABLES™ Study Organizer



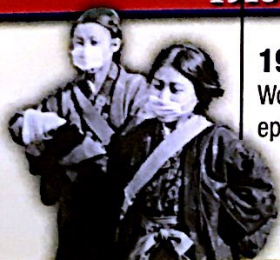
Analyzing Make a Two-Tab Book to organize information you read about the Russian Revolution. Under the first tab, record political, social, and economic events that led to the revolution. Under the second tab, record political and military events that brought the Communists to power.

1918
Germany agrees to truce

1919
U.S. President Wilson helps form the League of Nations




1918



1918
Worldwide influenza epidemic begins

1919
Gandhi's nonviolent campaign against British rule begins

History  **ONLINE** Visit glencoe.com and enter **QuickPass™** code GWH9815c23 for Chapter 23 resources.

The Road to World War I

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

Competition Among Countries

Militarism, alliances, imperialism, nationalism, and a crisis in the Balkans led to World War I.

Content Vocabulary

- conscription (p. 759)
- mobilization (p. 761)

Academic Vocabulary

- military (p. 759)
- complex (p. 759)

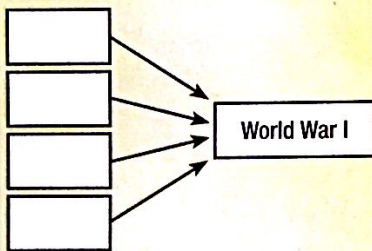
People, Places, and Events

- Triple Alliance (p. 758)
- Triple Entente (p. 758)
- Serbia (p. 760)
- Archduke Francis Ferdinand (p. 760)
- Bosnia (p. 760)
- Gavrilo Princip (p. 760)
- Emperor William II (p. 760)
- Czar Nicholas II (p. 761)
- General Alfred von Schlieffen (p. 761)

Reading Strategy

Determining Cause and Effect

As you read, create a diagram like the one below to identify the factors that led to World War I.



As European countries formed alliances and increased the sizes of their armed forces, they set the stage for a global war. All they needed was a good reason to mobilize troops. Another crisis in the Balkans in the summer of 1914 led directly to the conflict. When a Serbian terrorist assassinated Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, the powder keg exploded.

Causes of the War

MAIN IDEA Militarism, alliances, imperialism, and nationalism contributed to the start of World War I.

HISTORY & YOU Have you ever defended a friend who was being criticized? Read to find out how a system of alliances led to the start of World War I.

Nineteenth-century liberals believed that if European states were organized along national lines, these states would work together and create a peaceful Europe. They were wrong. The system of nation-states that emerged in Europe in the last half of the nineteenth century led not to cooperation but to competition.

Imperialism, Nationalism, and Alliances

Rivalries over colonies and trade grew during an age of frenzied nationalism and imperialist expansion. At the same time, Europe's great powers had been divided into two loose alliances. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy formed the **Triple Alliance** in 1882. France, Great Britain, and Russia created the **Triple Entente** in 1907.

In the early years of the twentieth century, a series of crises tested these alliances. Especially troublesome were the crises in the Balkans between 1908 and 1913. These events left European states angry at each other and eager for revenge. Self-interest and success guided each state. They were willing to use war to preserve their power.

Nationalism, along with imperialism, had another serious result. Not all ethnic groups had become nations in Europe. Slavic minorities in the Balkans and the Austro-Hungarian Empire still dreamed of their own national states. The Irish in the British Empire and the Poles in the Russian Empire had similar dreams.

Internal Dissent

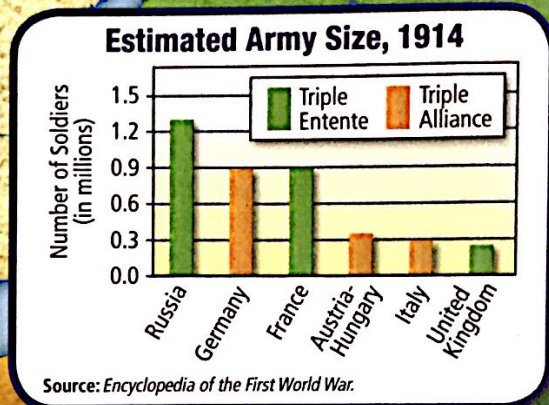
National desires were not the only source of internal strife at the beginning of the 1900s. Socialist labor movements also had grown more powerful. The Socialists were increasingly inclined to use strikes, even violent ones, to achieve their goals.

ALLIANCES IN EUROPE, 1914



■ Triple Alliance
■ Triple Entente
■ Balkans

0 200 kilometers
 0 200 miles
 Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area projection



Geography SKILLS

- Human-Environment Interaction** What made it unlikely that World War I battles would be fought in Great Britain?
- Location** Where were the countries of the Triple Entente located in relation to the countries of the Triple Alliance?

Some conservative leaders, alarmed at the increase in labor strife and class division, feared that European nations were on the verge of revolution. This desire to suppress internal disorder may have encouraged various leaders to take the plunge into war in 1914.

Militarism

Industrialization offered new methods of shipbuilding and the use of iron, steel, and chemicals for warfare. The growth of mass armies and navies after 1900 heightened tensions in Europe. It was obvious that if war did come, it would be highly destructive.

Most Western countries had established **conscription**, a military draft, as a regular

practice before 1914. European armies doubled in size between 1890 and 1914.

Militarism—the aggressive preparation for war—was growing. Influential military leaders drew up vast and complex plans for quickly mobilizing millions of soldiers and enormous quantities of supplies in the event of war.

Fearing that any changes would cause chaos in the armed forces, military leaders insisted that their plans could not be altered. This left European political leaders with little leeway. In 1914 they had to make decisions for military instead of political reasons.

✓ Reading Check **Determining Cause and Effect** What were some major causes of World War I?

The Outbreak of War

MAIN IDEA Serbia's determination to become a large, independent state angered Austria-Hungary and started hostilities.

HISTORY & YOU What circumstances today might influence the United States to enter a war on behalf of an ally? Read to learn how an assassination led to a world war.

Militarism, nationalism, and the desire to stifle internal dissent may all have played a role in the starting of World War I. However, it was the decisions that European leaders made in response to a crisis in the Balkans that led directly to the conflict.

Assassination in Sarajevo

By 1914, **Serbia**, supported by Russia, was determined to create a large, independent Slavic state in the Balkans. Austria-Hungary, which had its own Slavic minorities to contend with, was equally determined to prevent that from happening.

On June 28, 1914, **Archduke Francis Ferdinand**, the heir to the Hapsburg throne of Austria-Hungary, and his wife Sophia visited the city of Sarajevo (SAR•uh•YAY•voh)

in **Bosnia**. A group of conspirators waited there in the streets.

In that group was **Gavrilo Princip**, a 19-year-old Bosnian Serb. Princip was a member of the Black Hand, a Serbian terrorist organization that wanted Bosnia to be free of Austria-Hungary and to become part of a large Serbian kingdom. An assassination attempt earlier that morning by one of the conspirators had failed. Later that day, however, Princip succeeded in fatally shooting both the archduke and his wife.

Austria-Hungary Responds

The Austro-Hungarian government did not know whether or not the Serbian government had been directly involved in the archduke's assassination, but it did not care. Austrian leaders wanted to attack Serbia but feared that Russia would intervene on Serbia's behalf. So, they asked for—and received—the backing of their German allies. **Emperor William II** of Germany gave Austria-Hungary a “blank check,” promising Germany's full support if war broke out between Russia and Austria-Hungary. On July 28, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

HISTORY & ARTS

PRIMARY SOURCE

Assassination of Francis Ferdinand

Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne of the Hapsburgs, wanted to change Austria into a triple monarchy that included a Slavic kingdom.

The assassin, Gavrilo Princip, was a member of a Serbian terrorist group known as the Black Hand. The group wanted an independent Slavic state.

The German ambassador at Vienna described Austria's reaction to the assassination:

“Here I hear even serious people express the desire of settling accounts with the Serbs once for all. A series of conditions should be sent to the Serbs, and if they do not accept these, energetic steps should be taken.”

—Dispatch from the German ambassador at Vienna, July 10, 1914

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

This 1914 illustration is by the American artist I. B. Hazelton.

1. **Making Inferences** What is the implication of “energetic steps” in the ambassador's dispatch?
2. **Interpreting** Why might the assassin's face not be shown? How are the archduke and archduchess portrayed?

Russia Mobilizes

Russia was determined to support Serbia's cause. On July 28, **Czar Nicholas II** ordered partial mobilization of the Russian army against Austria-Hungary. **Mobilization** is the process of assembling troops and supplies for war. In 1914, mobilization was considered an act of war.

Leaders of the Russian army informed the czar that they could not partially mobilize. Their mobilization plans were based on a war against both Germany and Austria-Hungary. Mobilizing against only Austria-Hungary, they claimed, would create chaos in the army. Based on this claim, the czar ordered full mobilization of the Russian army on July 29, knowing that Germany would consider this order an act of war.

The Conflict Broadens

Indeed, Germany reacted quickly. The German government warned Russia that it must halt its mobilization within 12 hours. When Russia ignored this warning, Germany declared war on Russia on August 1.

Like the Russians, the Germans had a military plan. **General Alfred von Schlieffen** (SHLEE•fuhn) had helped draw up the plan, which was known as the Schlieffen Plan. It called for a two-front war with France and Russia since the two had formed a military alliance in 1894.

According to the Schlieffen Plan, Germany would conduct a small holding action against Russia while most of the German army would carry out a rapid invasion of France. This meant invading France by moving quickly along the level coastal area through Belgium. After France was defeated, the German invaders would move to the east against Russia.

Under the Schlieffen Plan, Germany could not mobilize its troops solely against Russia. Therefore, it declared war on France on August 3. About the same time, it issued an ultimatum to Belgium demanding that German troops be allowed to pass through Belgian territory.

On August 4, Great Britain declared war on Germany for violating Belgian neutrality. In fact, Britain, which was allied with France and Russia, was concerned about maintaining its own world power. As one British diplomat put it, "what would be the position of a friendless England?" By August 4, all the Great Powers of Europe were at war.



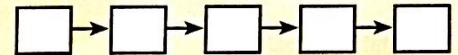
SECTION 1 REVIEW

Vocabulary

1. Explain the significance of: Triple Alliance, Triple Entente, conscription, military, complex, Serbia, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Bosnia, Gavrilo Princip, Emperor William II, Czar Nicholas II, mobilization, General Alfred von Schlieffen.

Main Ideas

2. List the powers that formed the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente.
3. Explain why Gavrilo Princip killed Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
4. Identify the series of decisions that European leaders made in 1914 that led directly to the outbreak of war. Use a diagram like the one below.



Critical Thinking

5. **The BIG IDEA Analyzing** How did the creation of military plans help draw the nations of Europe into World War I? In your opinion, what should today's national and military leaders have learned from the military plans that helped initiate World War I? Explain your answer.
6. **Making Inferences** Why was the Austro-Hungarian government not really concerned whether Serbia itself was involved in Archduke Ferdinand's assassination?
7. **Analyzing Visuals** Examine the painting on page 760. How is Archduke Francis Ferdinand reacting to the assassin?

Writing About History

8. **Expository Writing** Some historians believe that the desire to suppress internal disorder may have encouraged leaders to enter the war. As an adviser, write a memo to your country's leader explaining how a war might help the domestic situation.

History ONLINE

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✓ Reading Check Evaluating How did the Schlieffen Plan contribute to the outbreak of World War I?