

Chapter 27

Lesson Reviews

Question

Answer

1. How is mobilization related to militarism?

Militarism is the aggressive preparation for war. A country cannot mobilize quickly without preparation.

3. What factors contributed to the start of World War I?

Imperialism, nationalism, militarism, the alliance system, and internal dissent.

4. How did the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand spark the outbreak of war?

A Serbian terrorist group assassinated Austria-Hungary's archduke. Austria-Hungary and Germany declared war on Serbia, causing a conflict with Russia.

1. Describe the steps that resulted in the development of trench warfare.

Failure of Germany's Schlieffen Plan to bring quick victory to Germany, and the subsequent digging of trenches.

3. How did the war differ on the Western and eastern Fronts?

The Western Front became a series of trenches and resulted in a stalemate. The Eastern Front was a war of movement.

4. What made World War I more devastating than any previous wars?

Industrialization created new weapons. Trench warfare proved deadly because any attempt at offensives resulted in heavy casualties. Airplanes added a new battlefield in the air.

5. Why did the war widen to become a world conflict?

Each side attempted to gain new allies to help their cause. Unrestricted submarine warfare by the Germans caused the US to join the Allies.

6. What was the impact of total war?

WWI inflicted heavy casualties on both sides because of new weapons. On the home front, propaganda was common and women started to go to work. After the war, women had more rights.

<p>1. During the civil war that followed the revolution, why did the Allies give aid to the anti-Communist forces?</p>	<p>The Allies aided the anti-Communist forces because they were concerned about the Communist takeover and hoped to bring Russia back into WWI.</p>
<p>3. What factors and events led to the Russian Revolution?</p>	<p>World War I, the czar's poor leadership, and rioting in Petrograd. Provisional government factors may include the decision to stay in the war and the rise of the Soviets.</p>
<p>4. How did Russia move from a czarist regime to a Communist regime?</p>	<p>The Bolsheviks promised peace, land, bread, and protection from exploitation. They captured the Winter Palace, took control of the government, and renamed themselves Communists.</p>
<p>5. What forces opposed the Communist government?</p>	<p>Some groups were loyal to the czar; others wanted a constitutional monarchy; and anti-Leninist socialists wanted a more democratically-led socialist state.</p>
<p>6. What factors helped the Communists win the Russian civil war?</p>	<p>Opposing forces were not organized around a common purpose; war communism kept the Army supplied; the Cheka destroyed all opposition; the presence of the Allies in Russia gave the Communists a rallying point.</p>
<p>3. How did World War I come to an end?</p>	<p>The Allies defeated Germany at the Second Battle of the Marne. William II left Germany and the new government signed the armistice.</p>
<p>4. How was a final settlement of WWI established?</p>	<p>The Treaty of Versailles held Germany and Austria responsible for starting the war and required Germany to pay reparations, to severely reduce its military, and to give up territory to France and Poland.</p>

