

## Chapter 27

### NOTES

#### Lesson 1

**Sequencing:** Use a sequence chain like the one below to list the events leading up to WWI.

Archduke Ferdinand assassinated; Partial mobilization of Russian army; Germany declared war on Russia; Germany declared war on France; Great Britain declared war on Germany.

**RPC:** How might internal dissent in European states have led to World War I?

Perhaps some leaders entered war to suppress disorder in their countries.

**CT:** What words would you use to describe how these Berliners felt about the mobilization for war?

The men look excited, approving of mobilization.

**CT:** How did the implementation of the Schlieffen Plan broaden the conflict in Europe?

Britain joined the war because Germany violated Belgian Neutrality.

**RPC:** What roles did the assassination of Francis Ferdinand and the existence of prior military plans play in leading quickly to the outbreak of WWI?

The assassination of Francis Ferdinand caused Austria-Hungary to declare war on Serbia. Each allied country had plans in place for war that escalated a small conflict into a full war.

<b>Section 2</b>	
<b>Identifying:</b> Use a graphic organizer like the one below to identify how alliances shifted during WWI.	<b>Allied Powers:</b> Triple Entente; Great Britain, France, Russia; Italy. <b>Central Powers:</b> Triple alliance; Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria, Ottoman Empire,
<b>RPC:</b> Why did trench warfare develop on the Western Front but not on the Eastern Front?	In the West, neither side could mount a successful offensive, resulting in a stalemate. The Eastern Front was a war of movement.
<b>CT:</b> What was unique about trench warfare?	Trench warfare confines troops to stationary positions and turns the conflict into a war of attrition.
<b>RPC:</b> Why did technology make it difficult for armies on the Western Front to mount a successful offensive attack?	Industrialized weapons such as machine-guns meant defenders could repel any offensives, especially in the setting of trench warfare.
<b>CT:</b> Why did this event help lead to the US entry in the war?	US public opinion turned against Germany. Germany's submarine warfare created fear of more American fatalities.
<b>RPC:</b> How did imperialism contribute to the widening of WWI?	Imperialism meant the Allies and the Central Powers clashed in other parts of the world, such as India and German New Guinea.
<b>CT:</b> How might this poster have increased British support for the war?	British men are shamed into protecting their family.
<b>RPC:</b> Why did women in some countries receive the right to vote after the war?	Poliiticians could no longer argue that women's place was in the home.




<b>Lesson 3</b>	
<b>Categorizing Information-</b> As you read, use a chart like the one below to identify the factors and events that led to Lenin's rise to power in 1917.	rioting in Petrograd; Czar resigns; provisional government established; Lenin returns to Russia; Bolsheviks overthrow provisional government.
RPC: What grievances did the Russian people have with the provisional government?	The war caused great suffering and the people were tired of it. This unpopular war was one of the reasons the czar had to step down.
RPC: Why did German military leaders return Lenin to Russia?	They wanted to create disorder in Russia. They hoped that with problems at home, Russia would withdraw from WWI.
CT: Why did the Bolsheviks choose the Winter Palace as the place to attack?	The Winter Palace was the seat of the provisional government the Bolsheviks opposed.
RPC: Why might the promises of the Bolsheviks have been appealing to the Russian people?	The Bolsheviks promised peace and bread, and that the land and the factories would belong to those who worked in them.
RPC: How were the White forces and the anti-Leninist socialists different?	They were both opposed to the Communists. The White Forces were loyal to the czar, but the anti-Leninist socialists wanted a socialist state, just not one run by Lenin.
RPC: What was war communism, and why was it important?	The government controlled most industries, seized grain, and centralized state administration. It kept the Red Army supplied.

<b>Section 4</b>	
<b>Organizing Information-</b> as you read, use a chart like the one below to identify the national interests of each country as it approached the Paris Peace Conference.	France: Desire for revenge and security from future attacks; Britain: Desire to make Germany pay; US: Prevent future wars and allow national self-determination.
<b>CT:</b> What does this photograph tell you about the changing nature of warfare in WWI?	The degree of destruction shows that technological "advances" had made warfare more destructive and more dangerous than ever.
<b>RPC:</b> What happened in Germany after its military defeat?	William II left the country; Social Democrats formed a republic; Communists tried to seize power, leading to a fear of communism in the middle class.
<b>CT:</b> What is significant about the placement of the delegates around the table?	Representatives of the opposing alliances are sitting on opposite sides of the table.
<b>RPC:</b> What did Wilson hope to accomplish by creating the League of Nations?	Wilson hoped to foster cooperation between nations, to prevent future wars, and to promote democracy and self-determination.


