



THE GREAT WAR

Europeans thought of themselves as “the civilized world.” In 1914 there were proportionally more Europeans in the world than ever before or since.

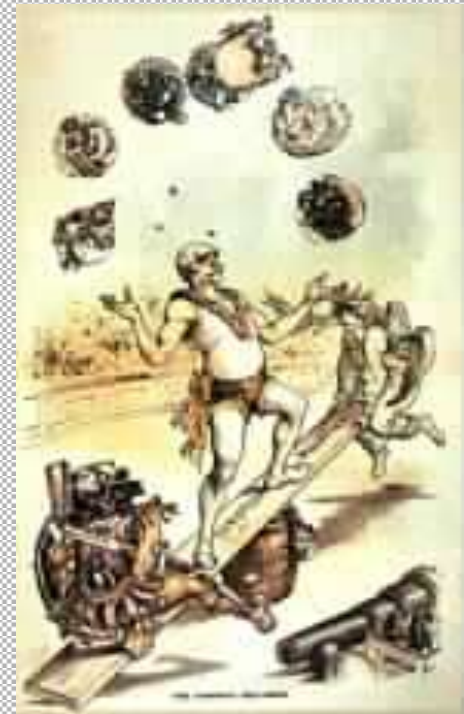


- ▶ 100 million persons of European origin in North America
- ▶ 40 million in Latin America



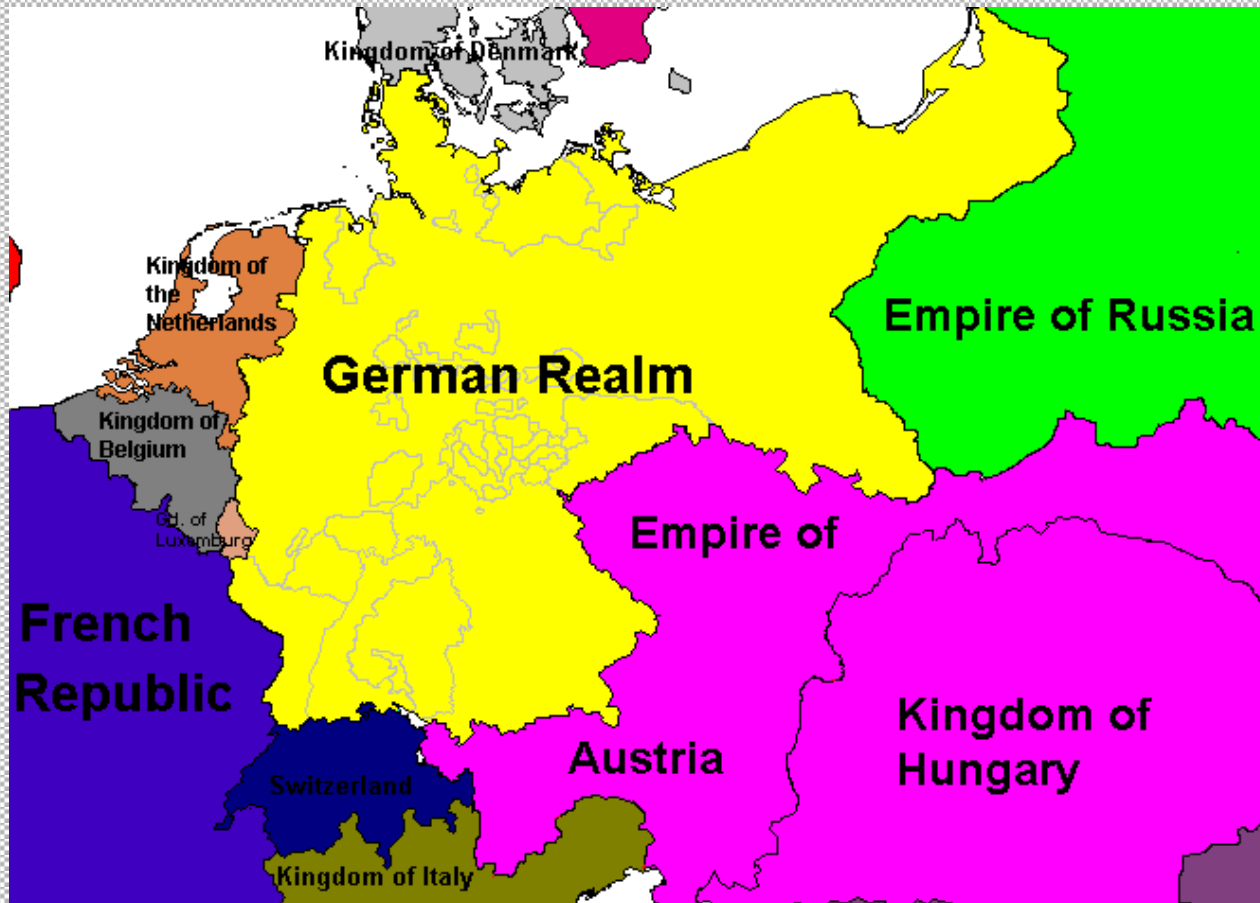
Bismarck- System of Alliances

- After 1871, Bismarck said 'Germany was a satisfied power'.
- Bismarck wanted to keep France diplomatically isolated.
- To keep the peace between Russia and Austria-Hungary



1873 THREE EMPEROR'S LEAGUE

- ✦ Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia in an alliance.
- ✦ An alliance against radical movements.



“Germany must always be in a majority of 3 of the 5 great powers of Europe” *Otto Von Bismarck*



RUSSO-TURKISH WAR 1877-1878

Treaty of San Stefano- Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania were granted full independence. Bulgaria was enlarged and Russian influence was greatly increased.



THE CONGRESS OF BERLIN (1878)

Austria-Hungary, Britain, Germany, Italy, Russia, and the Ottoman Empire.

Austria-Hungary was allowed to occupy Bosnia-Herzegovina.



THE BALKANS BEFORE & AFTER RUSSO-TURKISH WAR OF 1878



TRIPLE ALLIANCE

- ✳ Italy joined with Germany and Austria forming the *Triple Alliance* (1882).





1881-1887 Alliance of the Three Emperors-
Germany, Russia, and Austria

1887- Russia declined to renew the Alliance of
the Three Emperors.

Russian- German Reassurance Treaty- both sides
promised neutrality if the other was attacked.

1890- Kaiser Wilhelm II dismissed Bismarck
and refused to renew the Reinsurance Treaty.

France offered loans, arms, and friendship to
Russia,

1891- Preliminary agreement.

1894- Military alliance. (France and Russia)

GREAT BRITAIN – ISOLATIONISM

- ❖ Britain and Germany “natural alliance”
- ❖ Racially related Germans and Anglo-Saxons.



- Commercial rivalry increased after 1890.
- Germany expanded its navel fleet challenging Britain's navel supremacy.



Boer War (1899-1902)



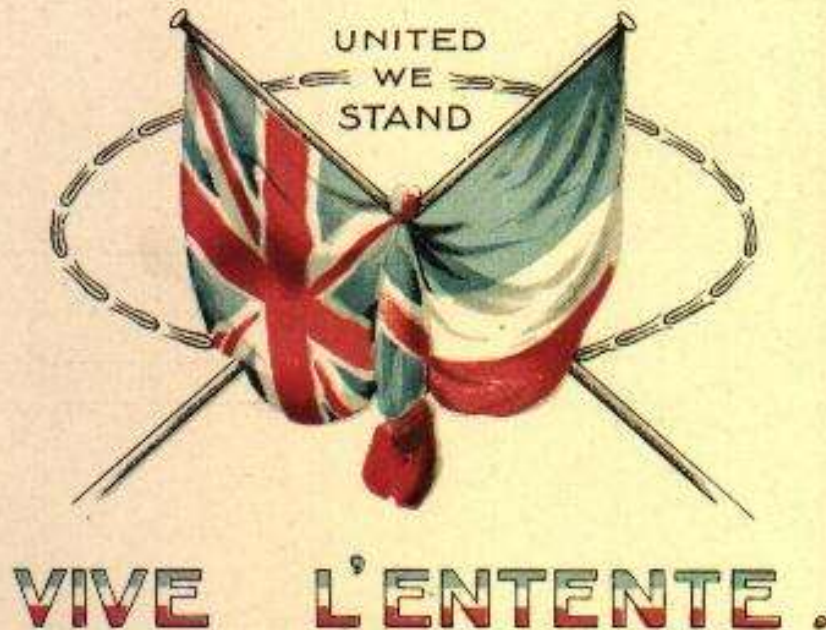
GREAT BRITAIN

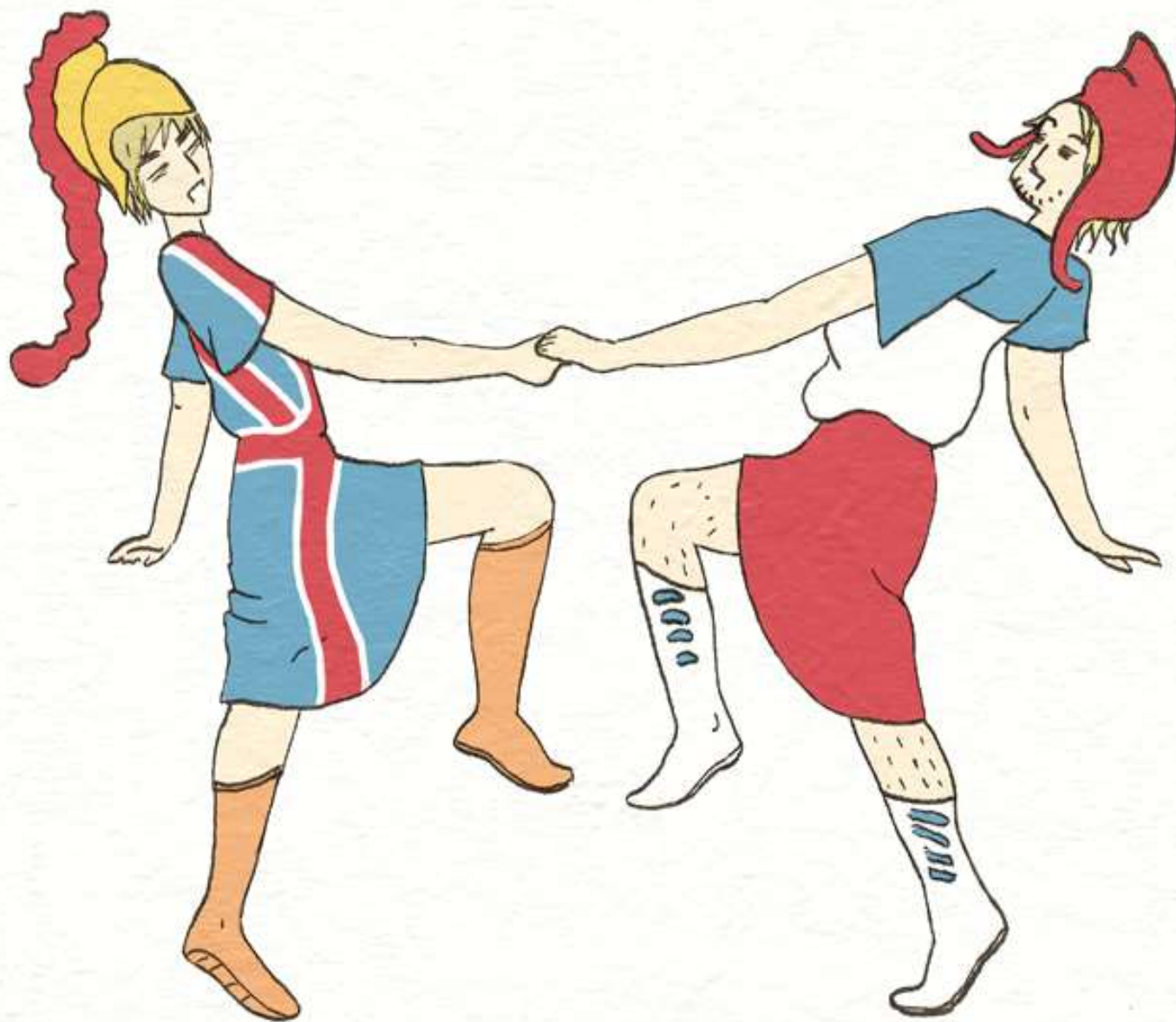
- ✧ Britain improved relations with USA
- ✧ Formal alliance with Japan



ENTENTE CORDIALE

- French foreign minister Delcasse' accepts British rule in Egypt in return for support of French plans to dominate morocco (1904), entente cordiale.





ENTENTE CORDIALE

- ✦ 1905- Germany forced an international conference on Morocco.
- ✦ Algeciras conference- 1906 Germany left empty handed and isolated.

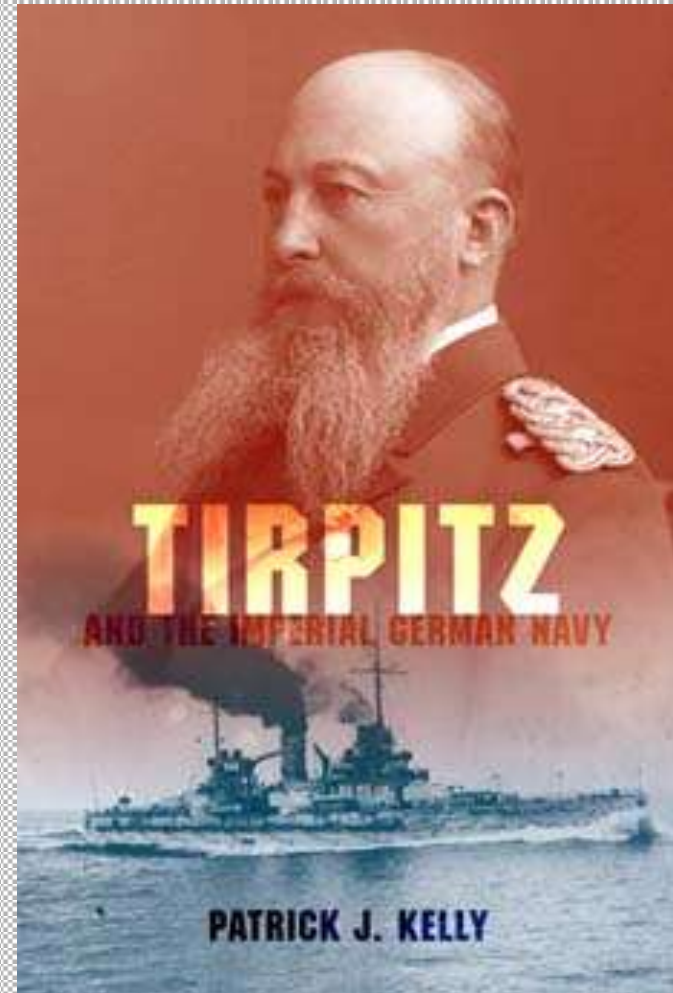


1907- after the loss to Japan and revolution of 1905 Russia agreed to settle disputes with Great Britain

-this increased Germany's paranoia.



- Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz – saw large navy as the legitimate mark of a great world power.



- ❖ **David Lloyd George**- British prime minister saw the challenge and was forced to spend the “people’s budget” on battleships rather than social welfare.



✖ Triple entente-

✖ France, Russia, Great Britain.



CZAR NICHOLAS II AND KING GEORGE V



BALKAN CONFLICTS



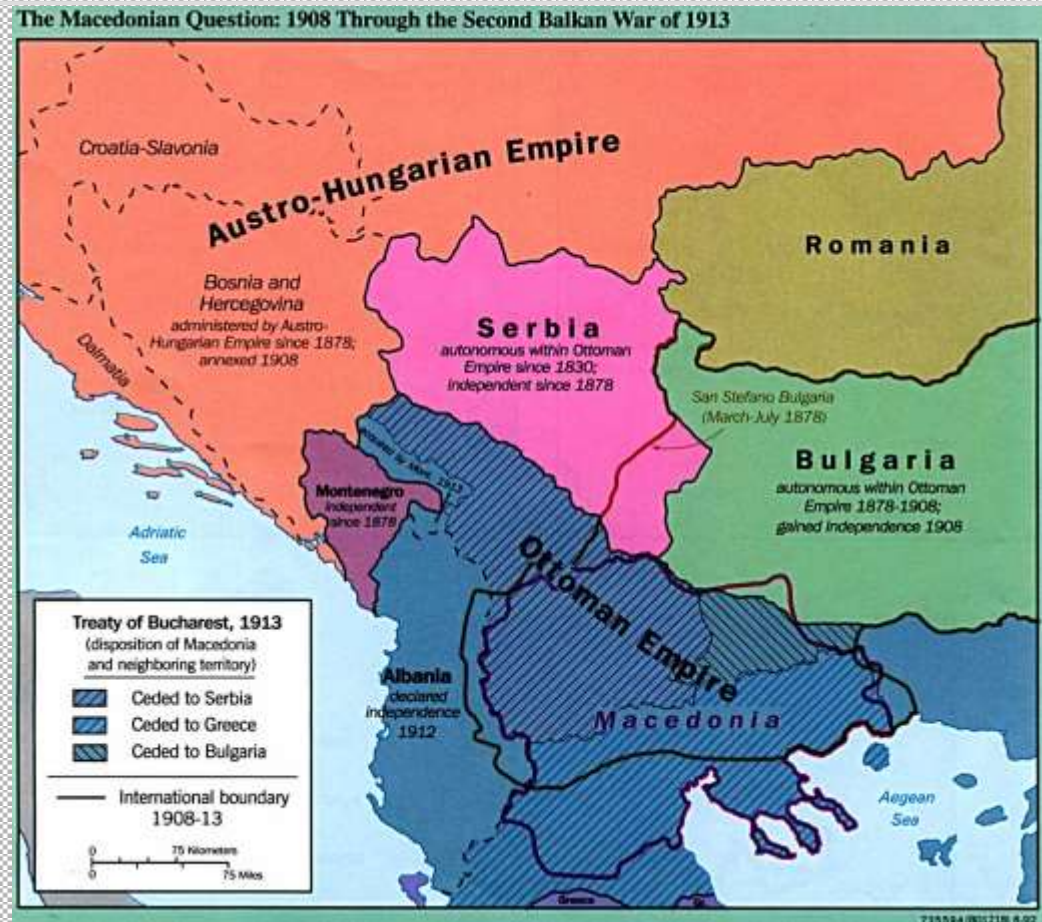
- ✧ Nationalism was destroying the Ottoman Empire and threatening the Austro-Hungarian Empire.



The Balkans, 1878



Austria- Hungary
right to
administer and
occupy Bosnia
and Herzegovina.
Serbia was openly
hostile to the
Ottoman Empire
and Austria-
Hungary.
1908 annexation
of Bosnia –
Herzegovina



1912- first Balkan war – territorial claims against the Ottoman Empire.

Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Greece vs. Ottoman Empire.

Italians joined the first Balkan War.



✦ (1912 Italy invaded Tripoli)
Ottoman Turks conceded territory to
all the belligerents.



1913 – SECOND BALKAN WAR

fight of division of Macedonia

Bulgaria was against everyone else- Serbia, Greece, Romania, and Ottoman Empire.



Austria forced Serbia to give up Albania,
separate Albanian state.

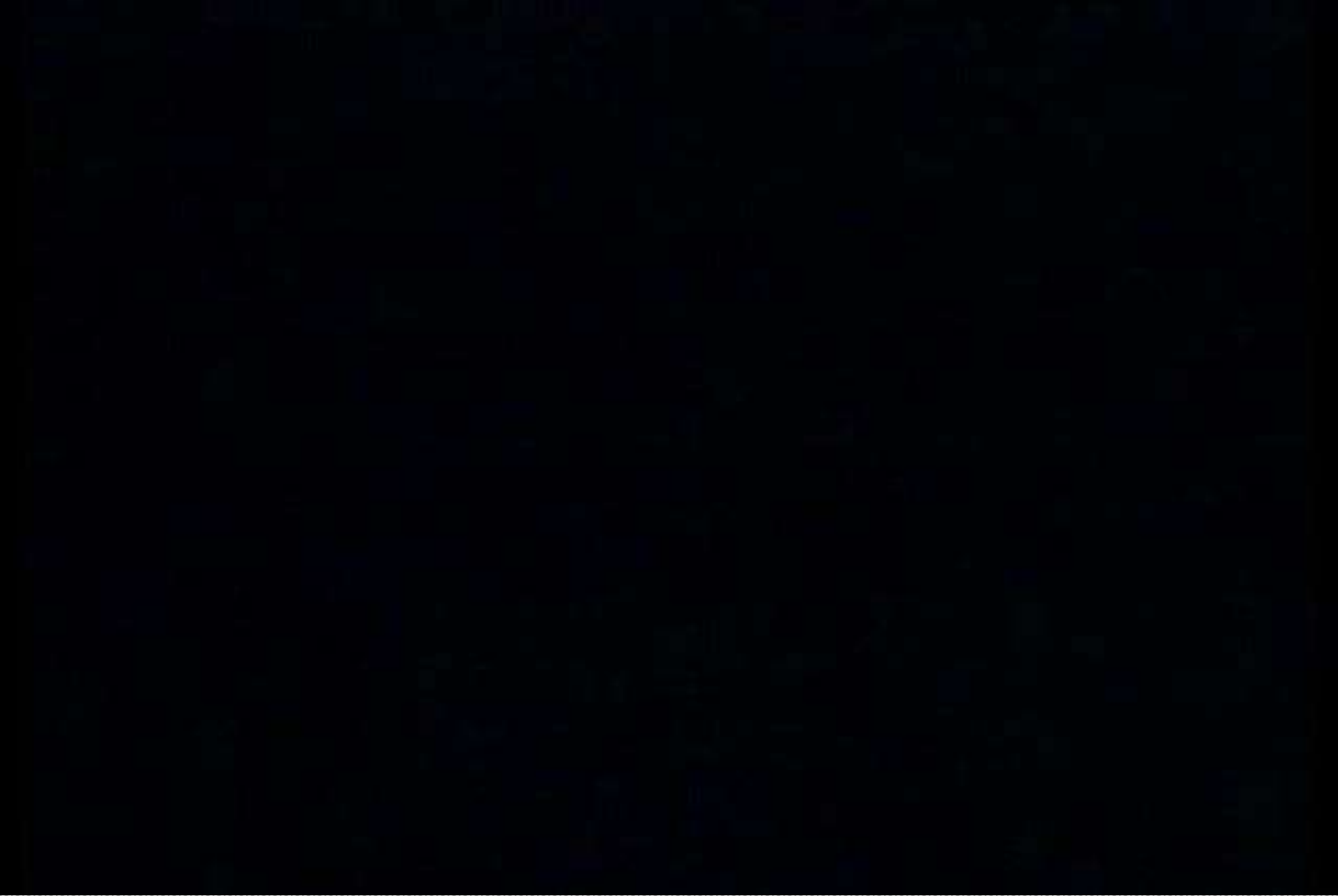




MAP 27.1 THE BALKANS, 1878-1914



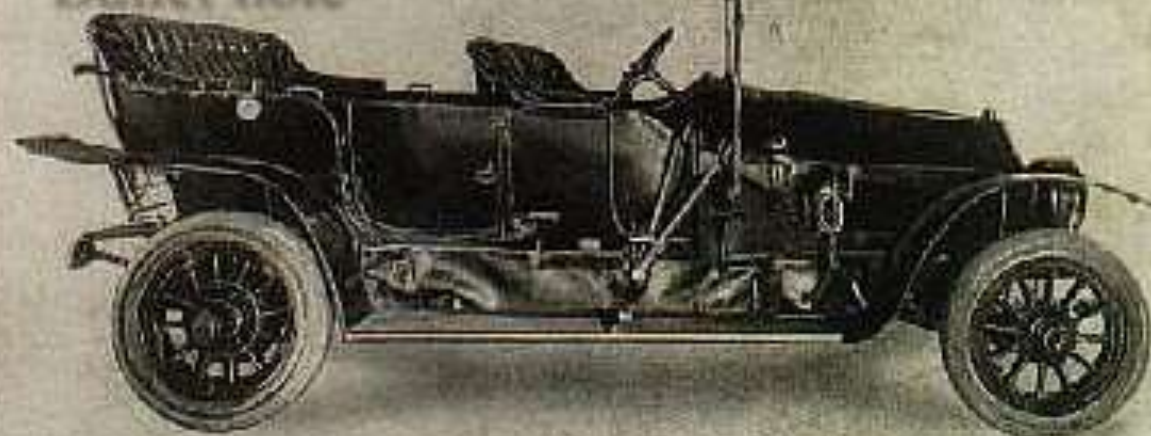




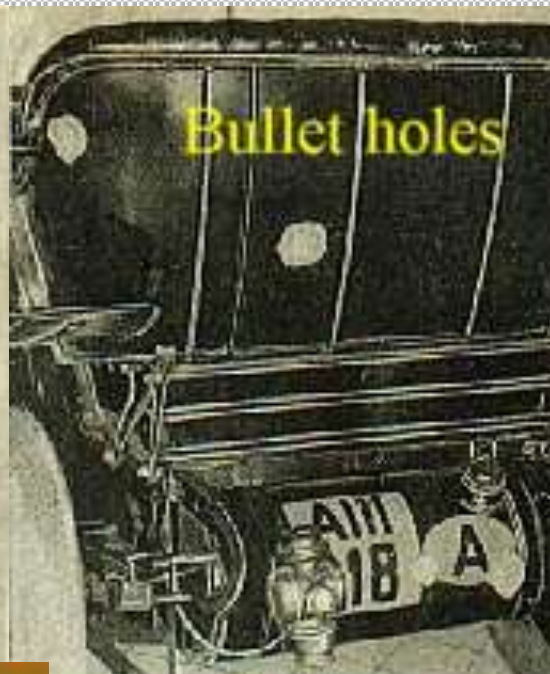
- June 28, 1914- archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie were assassinated by Serbia revolutionaries on a visit to Sarajevo.
- Black Hand – revolutionary group secretly supported by the Serbian government.



Bullet hole



Bullet holes



Franz Ferdinand's
uniform
after the
assault



- July 23- Austria - Hungary declared war on Serbia: “third Balkan war”



Germany Unconditional Support “Blank Check”





Kaiser Wilhelm II



❖ *“Paris for breakfast and Moscow for lunch!”*



Russia needed more time to mobilize than Germany or Austria-Hungary.

July 28- partial mobilization.

July 29- full mobilization.

August 1- Germany declared war on Russia,
and France began to mobilize.

August 3- Germany declared war on France



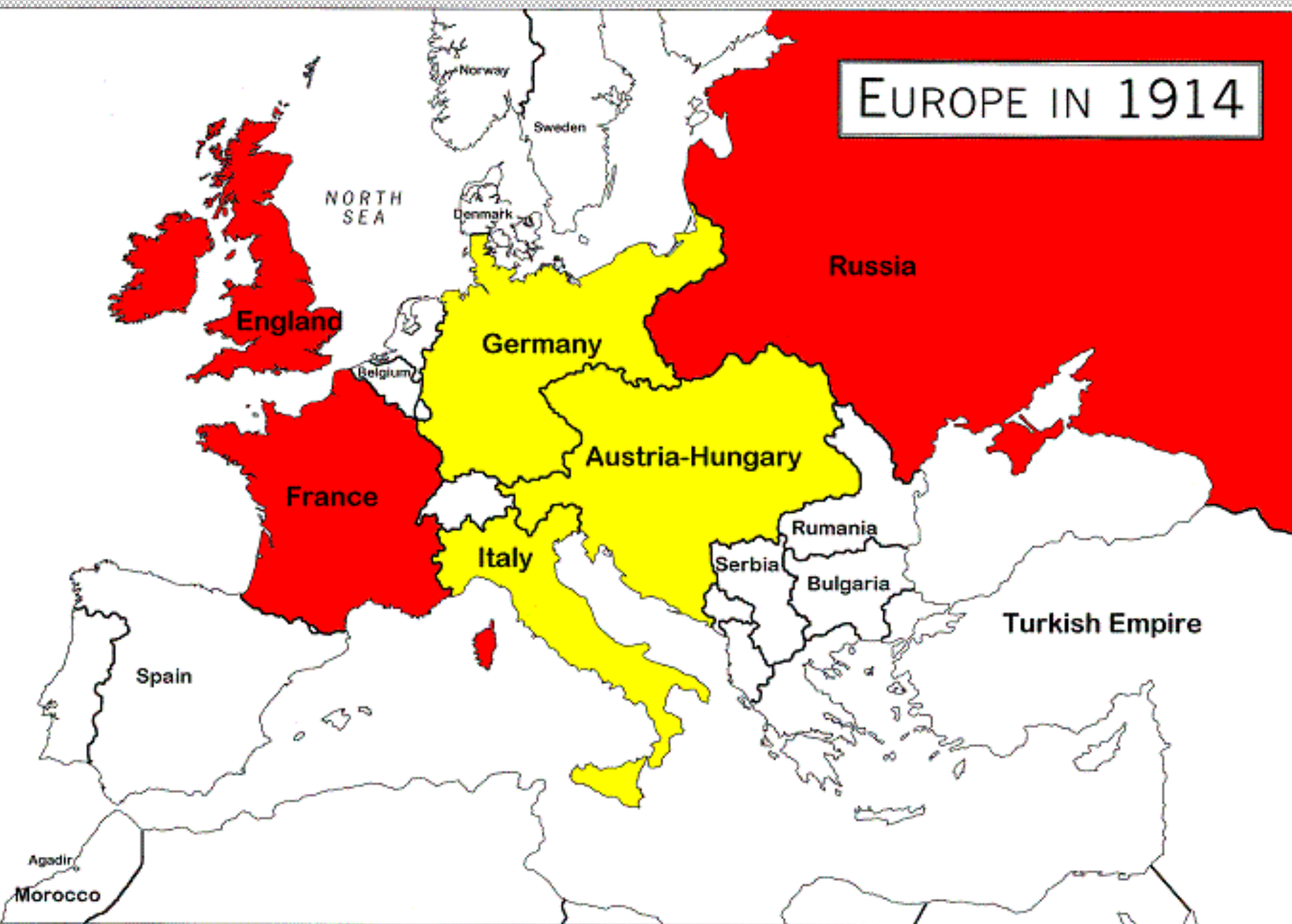
The Crime of the Ages—Who Did It?







EUROPE IN 1914



Germany – two front war



The Schlieffen plan

- Count Alfred von Schlieffen- chief of the German general staff (1891-1906)
- Attack France first – through neutral Belgium.



 The Schlieffen Plan





✦ In 1913, however, Von Schlieffen's dying words were reputed to have been:

✦ *"Keep the right wing strong".*



August 2, 1914- general Helmut von Moltke demanded Belgium allow Germany to pass through. Belgium refused
August 4- great Britain sent ultimatum to Germany demanding that Belgium neutrality be respected.

THE SCRAP OF PAPER

Prussia's Perfidy—Britain's Bond.

The Treaty of 1839 (which the German Chancellor tore up, remarking that it was only "a scrap of paper.") said:

"BELGIUM . . . SHALL FORM AN INDEPENDENT AND PERPETUALLY NEUTRAL STATE, IT SHALL BE BOUND TO OBSERVE SUCH NEUTRALITY TOWARDS ALL OTHER STATES."



These are the Seals and Signatures of the Six Nations who guaranteed Belgian Independence and Neutrality

GREAT BRITAIN	- Palmerston
BELGIUM	- Sylvain Van De Weyer
AUSTRIA	- Senft
FRANCE	- M. Sebastiani
GERMANY	- Bulow
RUSSIA	- Pozzo Di Borgo

Germany has trampled on the Treaty she signed.

CAN BRITONS STAND BY WHILE GERMANY CRUSHES AN INNOCENT PEOPLE?

ENLIST TO-DAY

PUBLISHED BY THE PUBLISHERS, ASSOCIATED, LONDON. PAGE No. 1. 1914. LONDON, TORONTO & CO., LONDON & CO.

✱ Germany invaded neutral Belgium.

Great Britain joined France in declaring war on Germany. “boys would be home for Christmas”





German society was not democratized-
monarchy, army and Prussian nobility.



GERMANY, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, BULGARIA, AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



ROSA LUXEMBURG (1870-1919) – SOCIALIST LEADER “RED ROSA”



In each country the majority of the population embraced the outbreak of war, everyone believed the war would be over before Christmas.







German recruits march off to war, August 1914





✳ French president Poincare – native of Lorraine



Great Britain – if Germany and Austria won
Germany would occupy the channel coast and
England would be friendless.

If France and Russia won, what would be their
attitude toward England?

Of all the major European powers, only Italy stood
aside from the conflict.



- ✖ Recent history –
- ✖ restraint had produced national humiliation
- ✖ Russia in the Bosnian council -1908
- ✖ Germany in the Moroccan crisis 1911
- ✖ Austria in the Balkan wars



INTERNAL DISSENT

France - strikes.

Austria-Hungary – dissent among ethnic minorities.

Russia – uprising of 1905

Great Britain – women's suffrage movement
strikes (workers).

Army officers and English landowners in Ulster
against Irish home rule.





992

DILEMMA FOR THE SOCIALISTS



1914-1915

- ✦ western front – France and Belgium
- ✦ eastern front – Russia
- ✦ southern front – Serbia, Balkans





- ✱ Germany swept through Belgium, French government moved to Bordeaux.
- ✱ German left wing failed to retreat.

WILL YOU STAND FOR THIS?



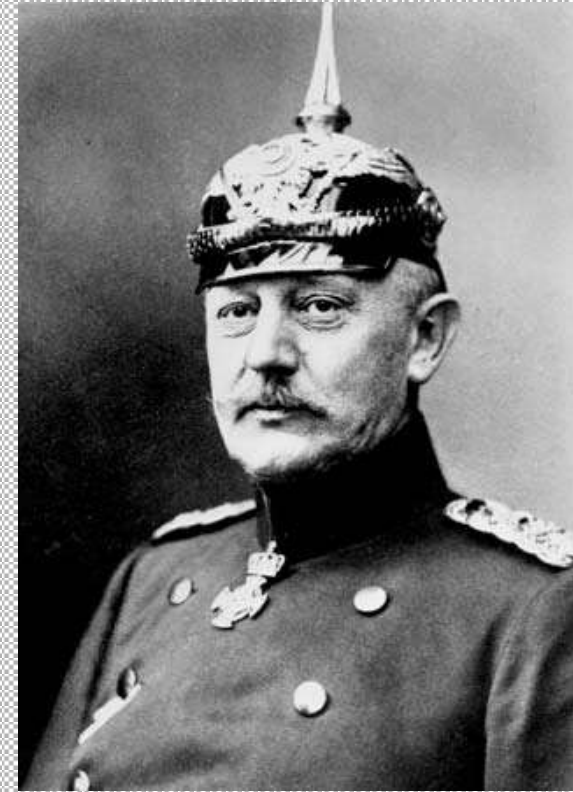
INTO CAPTIVITY—A SCENE IN A BELGIAN TOWN.



UN CRIME

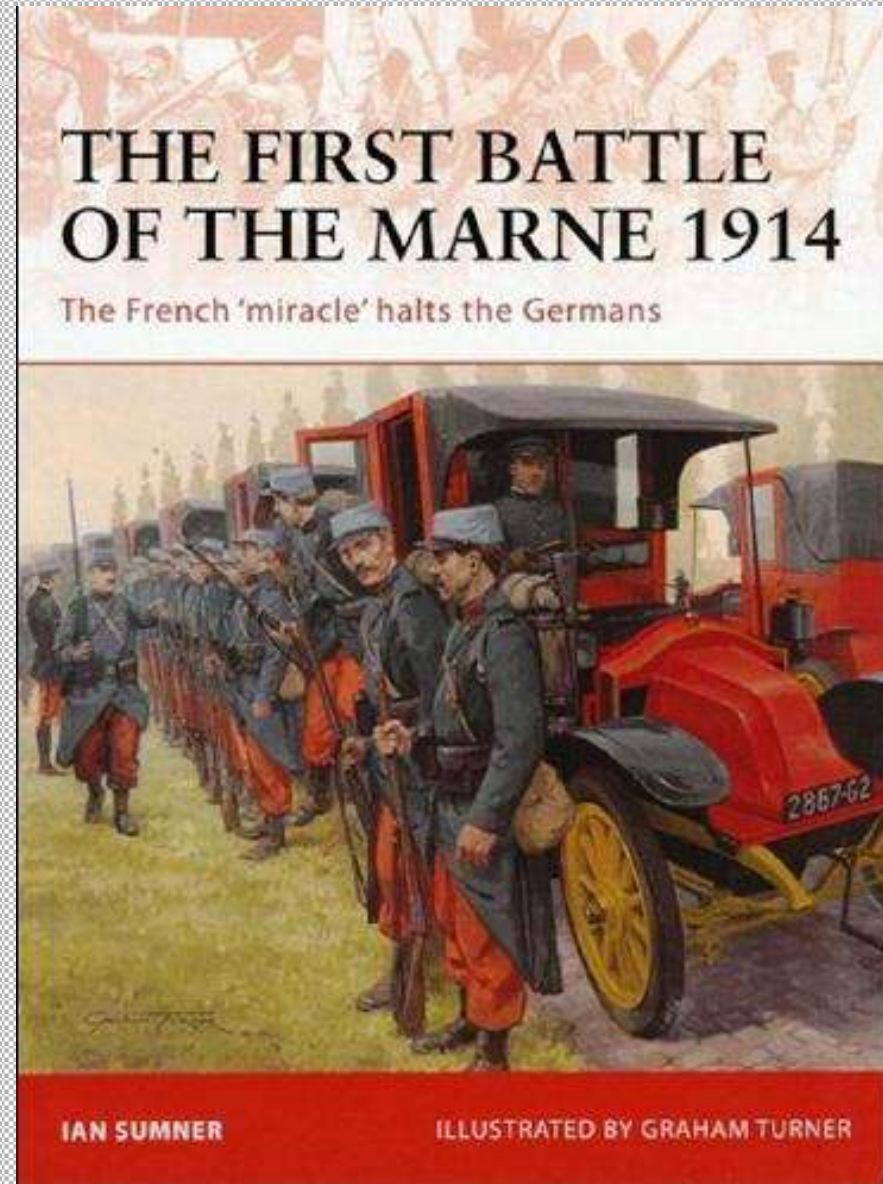
C'est non loin des rives de l'Yser. Les Allemands, furieux de leur défaite; accusent, sans aucune espèce de preuve, la fille d'un fermier belge, âgée de 14 ans, d'avoir fourni des renseignements aux officiers français. La pauvre fillette a été fusillée impitoyablement sous les yeux de ses parents. En se retirant, après ce lâche assassinat, les Allemands ont mis le feu à la ferme.

- ✱ August 25- General Moltke dispatched six corps to the eastern front
- ✱ (Germans had out advanced artillery and supplies)



Under the leadership of General Joseph Joffre the French attacked the Germans at the **first battle of the Marne**, September 6-9

The French used taxi cabs from Paris to Move troops and supplies to the front (French reserves)







ROL 44432 - K156509

44432

9/10 Germans had fallen back to the Marne River.

Neither army was able to dislodge the other from the trenches.

The lines stretched from the Belgium/North Sea to Switzerland 300 miles of trenches.

“over the top” frontal attacks.





THE EASTERN FRONT

August 1914 Russian armies advanced into East Prussia

4 Russian armies invaded Austria.



August 26-30 Germans defeat Russian under the command of General Paul Von Hindenburg.

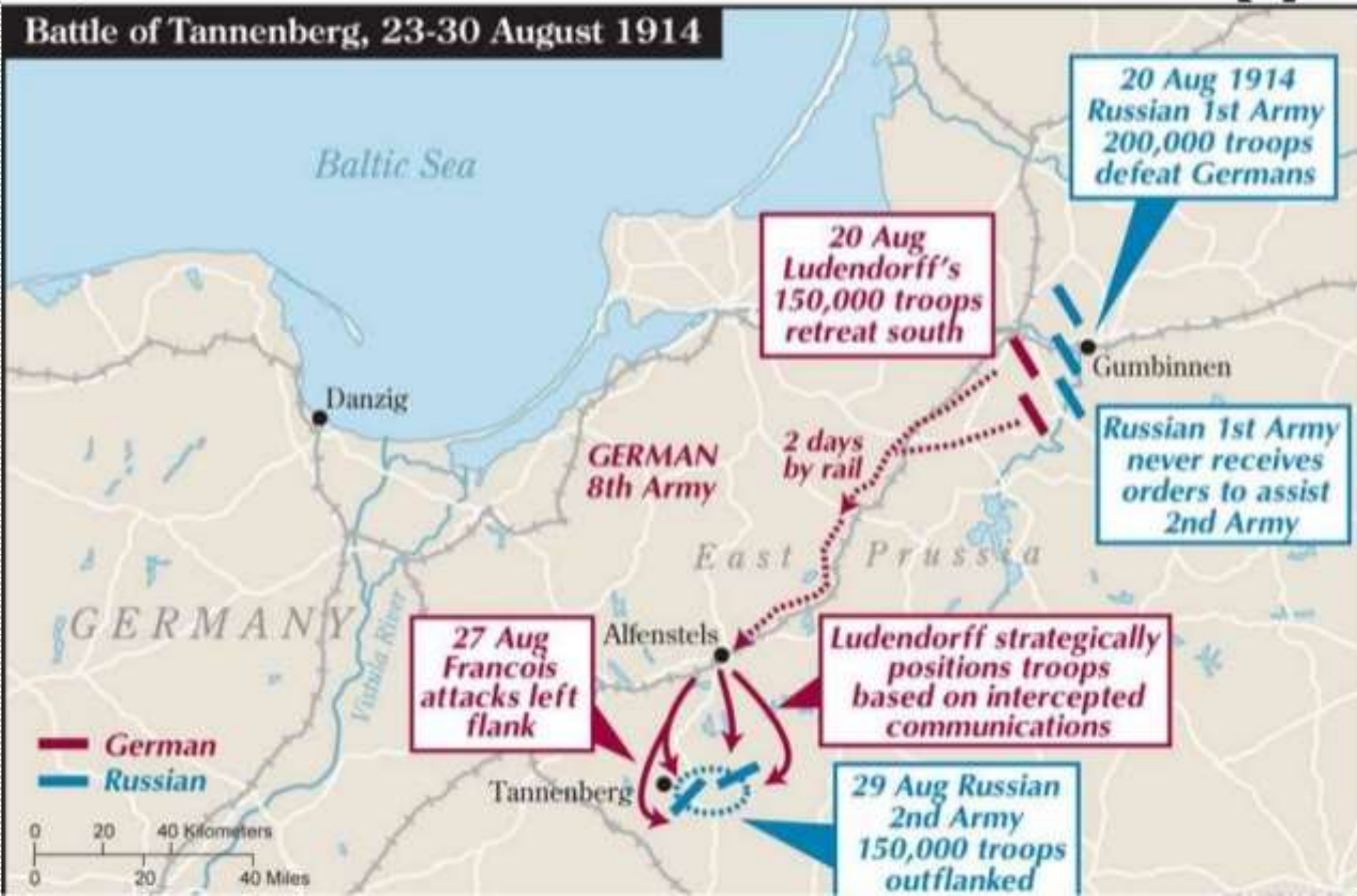


- ❖ Battle of Tannenberg August 23-30 1914
 - ❖ First Battle of Masurian Lakes Sept 7-14 1914
 - ❖ Second Battle of Masurian Lakes Feb 7-21 1915
- German Victories on the eastern front



Battle of Tannenberg

Battle of Tannenberg, 23-30 August 1914





✖ Austria Fronts 1914-1915

- ✖ Austria had to move troops from Serbia to the Russian front and resulted in losses on both fronts.



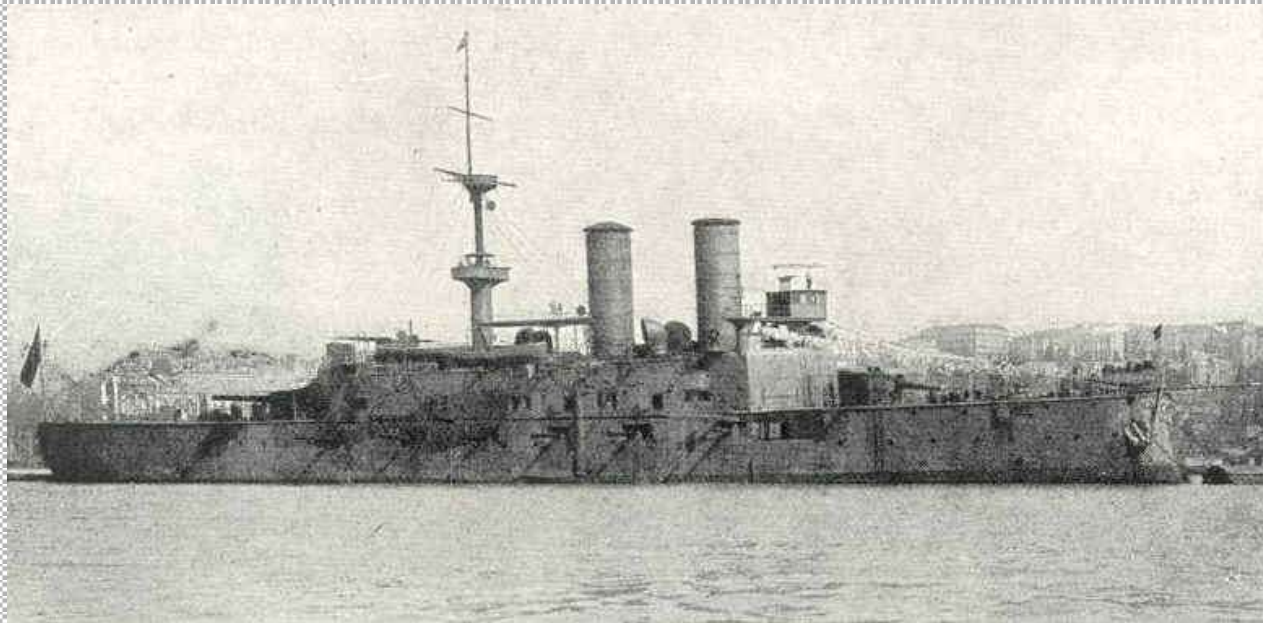
Russians took Galicia in 1914 by Dec 1914 Serbians had thrown Austrian troops off Serbian soil.

May 1915 Italy joined the war and opened a second southern front against Austria.

With stalemate in the West German troops were used to push Russian troops out of Austria. Russians were pushed back 300 miles into Russian territory.

Turkish Front

- Ottoman Empire entered the war in Oct. 29 1914
- Dec. 1914 Turks began an invasion of the Russian Caucasus region.
- 1915 British naval forces bombarded Turkish forts at the Dardanelles



GALLIPOLI

Between April and August Allied troops landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula

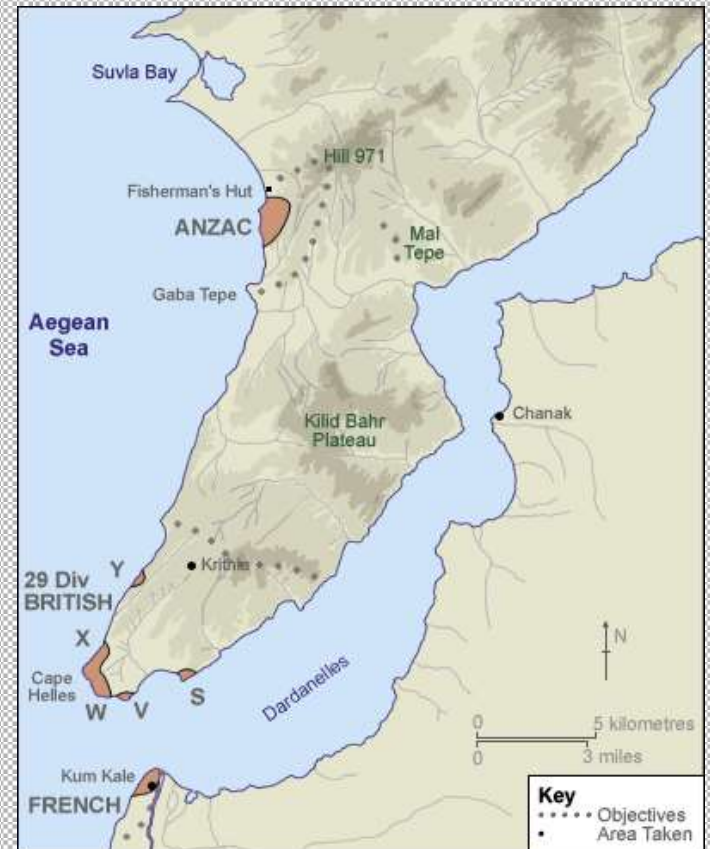
British Australian and French troops (New Zealand)

The campaign was a complete failure



OBJECTIVES FOR THE CAMPAIGN

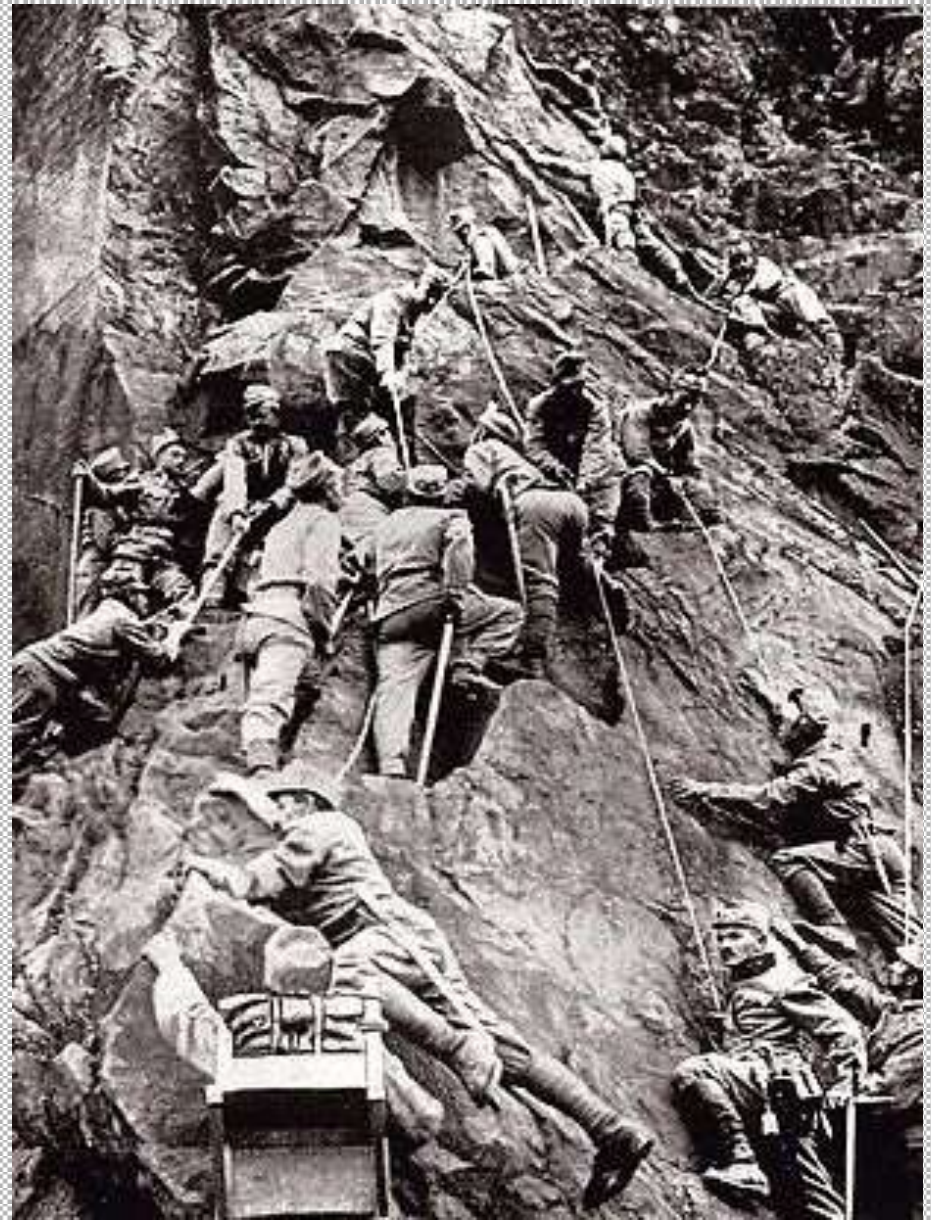
- 1. To take Constantinople
- 2. To defeat the Turks
- 3. To establish a supply line to Russia



THE ITALIAN FRONT

Italy declared war
with Austria-Hungary
May 23, 1915.

4 indecisive battles



Austro-Hungarian mountain corps in Tyrol

WESTERN FRONT 1915

- Ypres Belgian-first use of poison gas (Germany)



Gas was often a double-edged sword capable of blowing back to its point of origin. A German tosses grenades wearing a gas mask



British troops prepare for a gas attack with goggles and wet gauze

Western Front - Important battles

Verdun - Somme - Passchendaele



Verdun- German attack

Feb. 21, 1916 (lasted 10 months)

Gen Philippe Petain

Over 1 million dead







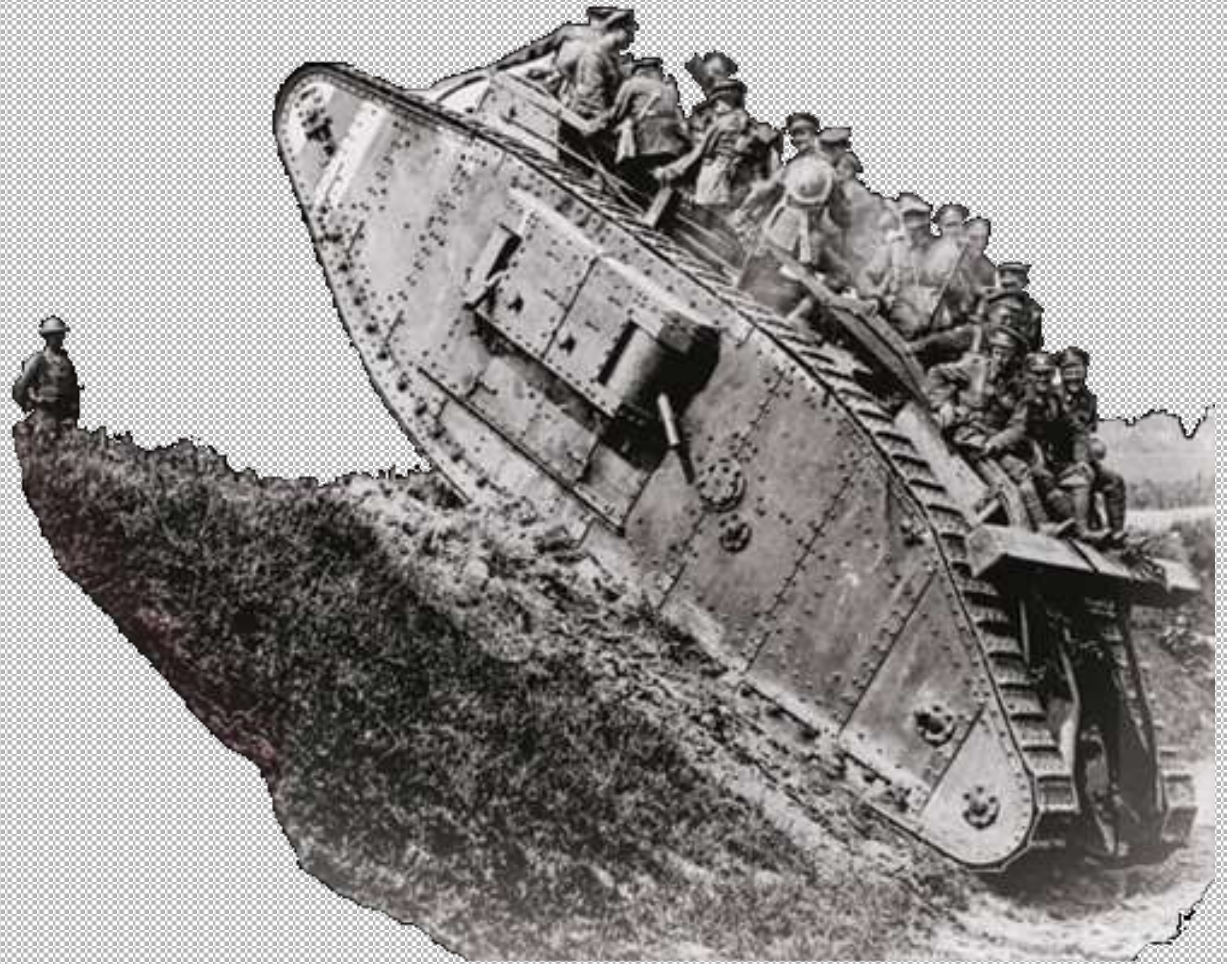


BATTLE OF THE SOMME

July 1916

First use of the
modern tank
(Britain)

9/15/1916



British tank



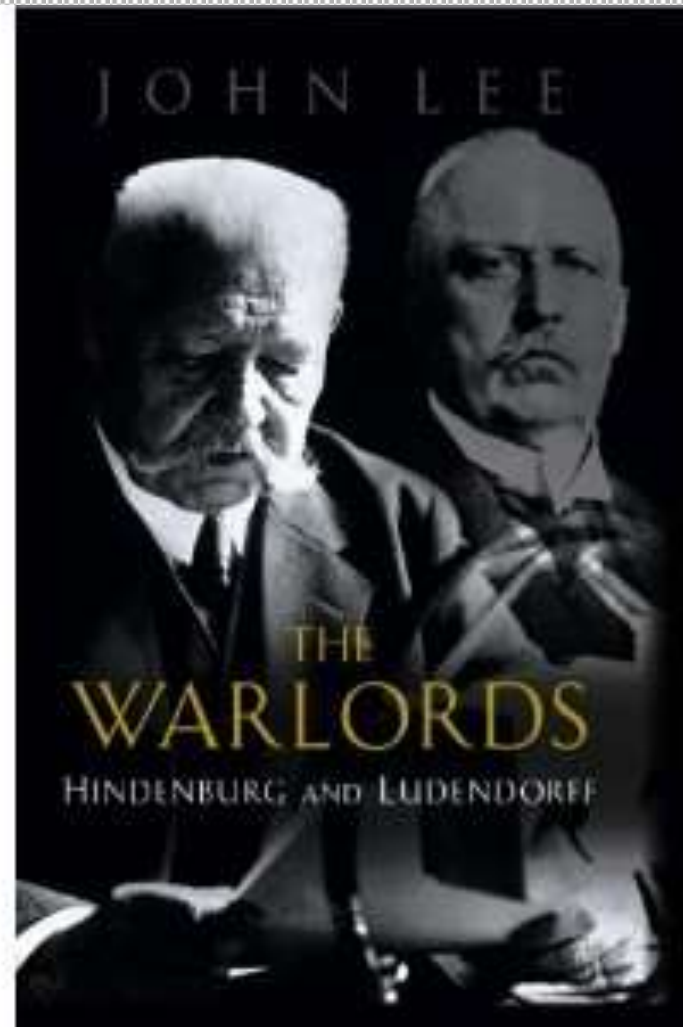


Britain gained 120 sq. miles over 1 million casualties





- ✦ August- Von Hindenburg replaced Falkenhayn as chief of staff with Gen. Eric Ludendorff



1917

- ✦ Passchendaele- *All Quiet on the Western Front*
- ✦ Britain traded 40,000 casualties for 50 sq. miles



- ✖ New Weapons-
- ✖ Tank,
- ✖ airplane,
- ✖ poison gas
- ✖ Flame thrower-
first used at
Verdun



✧ Manfred Von Richtoffen “Red Baron”



- ✦ Allies attempt to incite Nationalism against Ottoman Empire
- ✦ Lawrence of Arabia





- ✧ "On Her Their Lives Depend"
- ✧ In Britain, as elsewhere, women responded to appeals like this, and quickly became prominent in the munitions industry. The chance to perform valued public roles during the wartime emergency proved a watershed for many women.

* British Forces - Australia, New Zealand, India and Canada



May 1915 sinking of the **Lusitania**
Over 1,000 killed 139 American
Germany renewed unrestricted submarine warfare

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

EXTRA
8:30 A. M.

VOL. LXXXV., NO. 25395. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1915. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT.

LUSITANIA SUNK BY A SUBMARINE, PROBABLY 1,260 DEAD; TWICE TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST; SINKS IN 15 MINUTES; CAPT. TURNER SAVED, FROHMAN AND VANDERBILT MISSING; WASHINGTON BELIEVES THAT A GRAVE CRISIS IS AT HAND

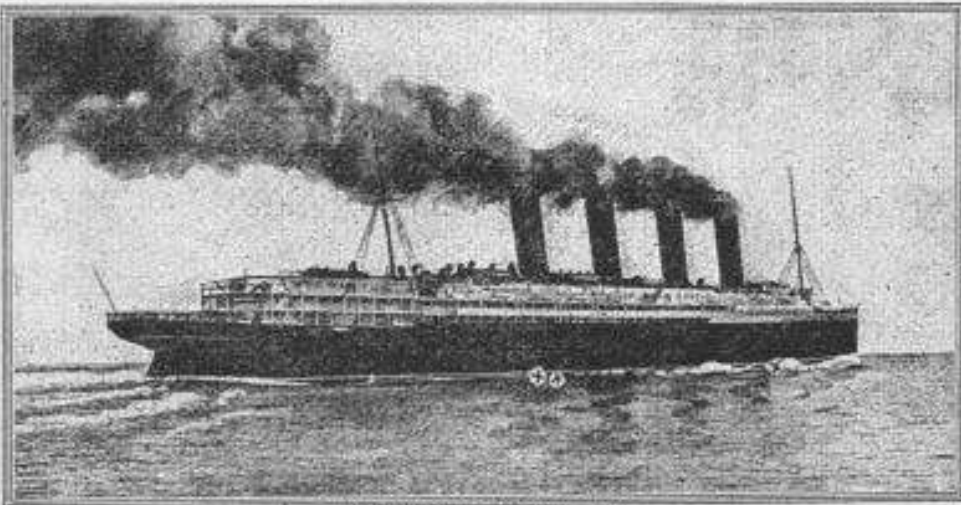
SHOCKS THE PRESIDENT
Washington Deeply Stunned by the Loss of American Lives.

BULLETS AT WHITE HOUSE
Wilson Reads Them Carefully, but is Silent on the Nation's Course.

DIRTS OF CONGRESS CALL
Loss of Lusitania Revivifies First Steps of Our First Warning to Germany.

CAPITAL FULL OF ANXIETY
Reports from London May be the First Word from the British Government.

Search for the Ship
Washington, May 3.—A search for the Lusitania, which was sunk by a submarine off the Irish coast, is being made by the British navy. The ship is believed to be lying on the bottom of the sea. The search is being made by the British navy, and it is expected that the ship will be found within a few days.



THE LOST GREAT STEAMSHIP LUSITANIA
X Where the First Torpedo Struck. — 82 Where the Second Torpedo Struck.

SOME DEAD TAKEN HOME
Several Hundred Survivors at Queenstown and Bristol.

STEAMBOATS OFF IRISH COAST
One Torpedo Strikes Its Side, Another Hits the Engine Room.

SHIP LISTS BACK TO PORT
Many It Is Impossible to Save Many Lives, the British Must Have Gone Down.

ATTACKED IN BRIDGE
Passenger at Lusitania's Bridge, How Many Survived to Escape the Fate of the Lost Ship.

Only 655 Were Saved, Few Cable Passengers
QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, May 3, 4:30 A. M.—Survivors of the Lusitania, which was sunk by a submarine off the Irish coast, are being taken to Queenstown. The ship was carrying 1,959 people, and only 655 were saved.

1917 resumed
unrestricted
submarine warfare
Zimmerman
Telegraph
April 1917 U.S.
enters the war

MAILED
October 1-8-55
Washington, State Dept.
By *Wm. A. Eckhoff*
Date *Oct. 22, 1951*

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

FROM 2nd from London # 5747.

"We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, ~~invite~~ ^{invite} Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace." Signed, ZIMMERMAN.

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Government
planned
economic and
social life
(planned
economics)

Women were
brought into
the workforce





Germany-

Walter Rathenau-

War Raw Materials Board
to ration and distribute raw
materials, food was
rationed, only children and
expectant mothers
received milk



- ❖ Germany failed to tax the war profits of private firms heavily enough
- ❖ Deficit spending-
- ❖ Inflation- class conflict





German ration book

This ration coupon shows a long line of hungry Germans waiting to buy half a pound of strictly rationed sausage, the sale of which the city government has just announced. Food rations were cut as the Allied blockade tightened, and rationing continued in Germany (as it did in Britain) for some years after the war

From the end of 1916 until the end of the war
Germany was ruled by Hindenburg and Ludendorff.



December 1916- Auxiliary Service Law required all males between the ages of 17 and 60 to work only at jobs considered critical to the war effort (Germany)

Women want to work in industry

Following the war women gained the right to vote in Britain, Germany and Austria.

People were united for the first two years of the war- belief in a just cause, patriotic, Nationalism, planned economics these things united the people.

Censorship and propaganda

April 1916 - Easter rebellion in Ireland the rebellion was crushed.

Dec. 1916 Lloyd George became P.M. replacing (Herbert Asquith)

May 1, 1916 socialist demonstrations in Berlin

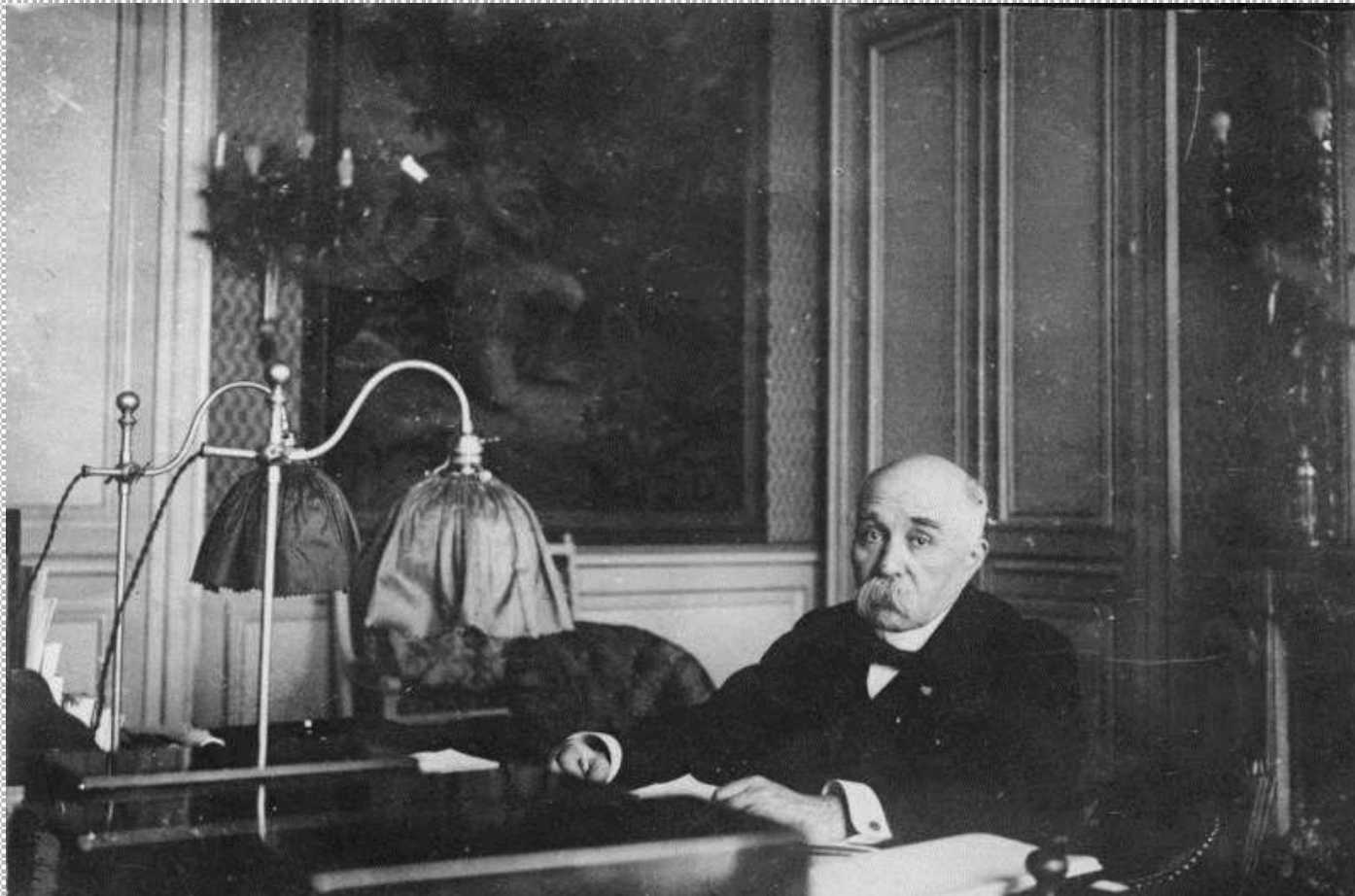
1918 Lady Astor elected to House of Commons- 1st women



- ✖ Morale began to decline
- ✖ War-weariness



Georges Clemenceau- leader of France Nov. 1917
Virtual dictatorship (tough prewar strikebreaker)



Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-2004-1110-502
Foto: o. Ang. | 1929

- ❖ 1916 Franz Joseph died age 87 reigned 68 years heir-Karl
- ❖ Winter of 1916/1917 750,000 Germans died of hunger “turnip winter”



- ❖ July 1918-5 German offensives between March and July pushed the allies back to the Marne.
- ❖ The allies led by General Foch and with the arrival of American troops held at the 2nd battle of the Marne.



- ❖ October 29, 1918- German Sailors mutinied at Kiel.
- ❖ Bavaria tried to negotiate a separate peace.



Bundesarchiv, Bild 146-1976-067-10A
Foto: o. Ang. | November 1918

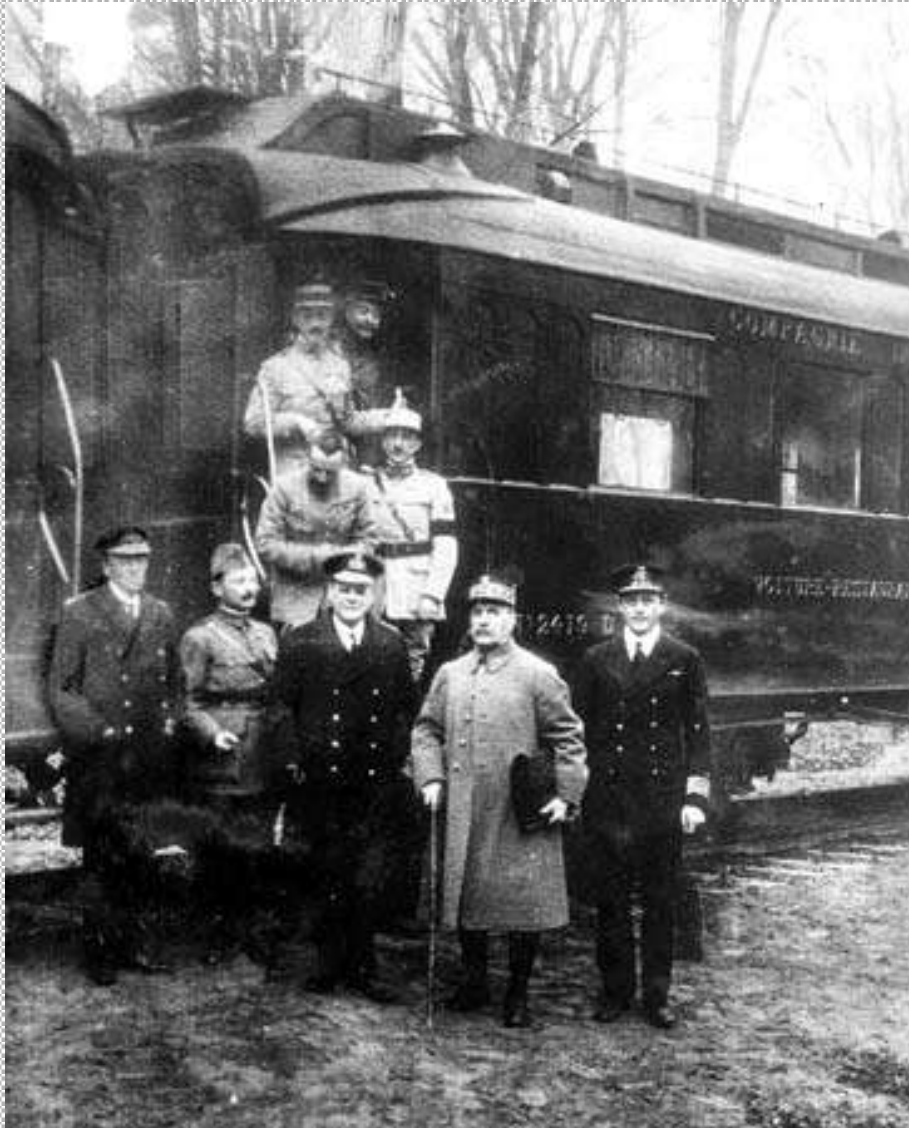
November 9 Thousands of workers strike in Berlin
Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated
Socialists struggled for power
German Social Democratic Party (SPD) was divided.



- ❖ Independent Social Democratic Party.
- ❖ Antiparliamentary left led by Rosa Luxemburg.
- ❖ Friedrich Ebert-elected leader



- ❖ November 11, 1918 the armistice was signed.





THE SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE

1918/1919 Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg formed the German Communist Party
Liebknecht and Luxemburg were murdered while
be transferred from one prison to another.





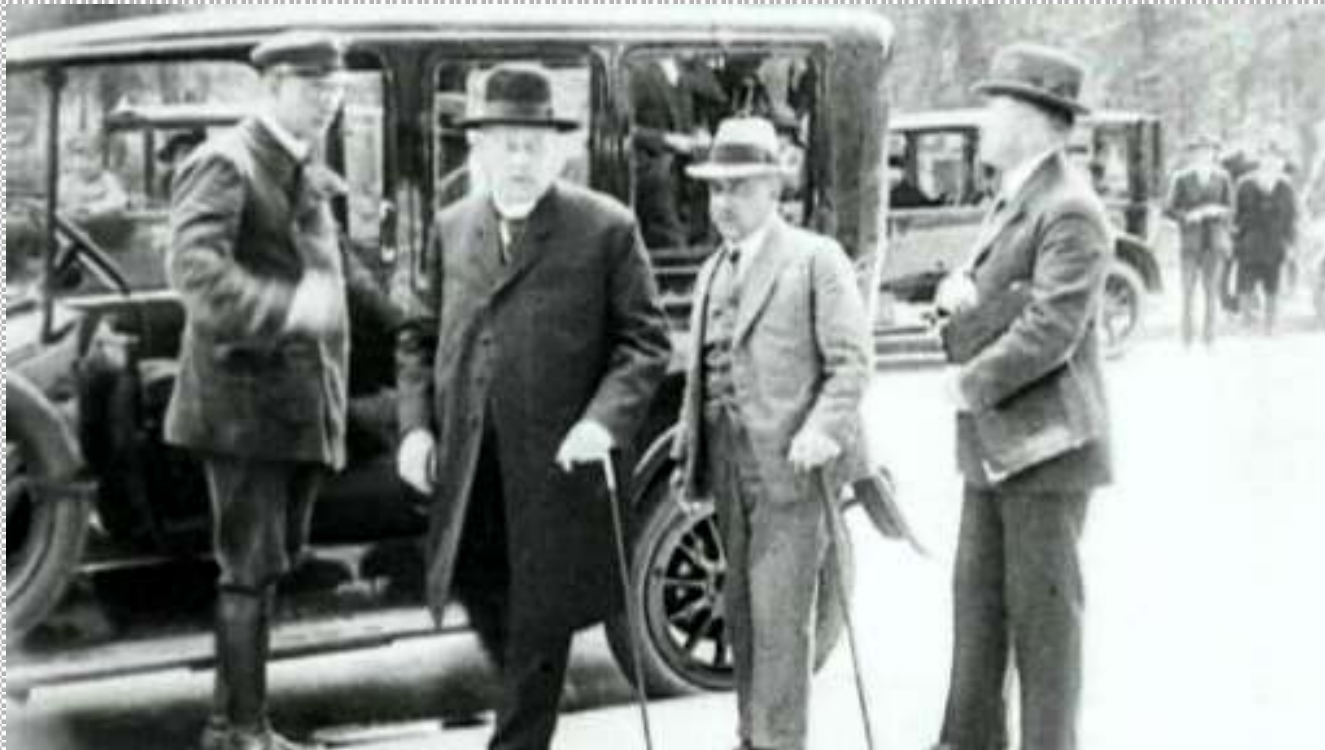


❖ Leftist agitation in Germany

❖ Revolutionary unrest reached its peak in Germany during December 1918 and January 1919, when this photo in Berlin was taken. But even after the leaders of the revolution—Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg—were captured and murdered in January, the possibility of further revolution dominated the first months of the new Weimar Republic.

The Weimar Republic-democratic institutions including woman's suffrage but in his effort to restore normal government Ebert allowed the traditional bureaucracy, the Army and Oligarchy of great corporations to survive.

Nationalists hated the Weimer Republic.







❖ Austria-Hungary

- ❖ The Habsburg Empire perished in the war it had provoked.
- ❖ 1916 Franz Joseph died at age 87.



November 3 Italians took Trieste

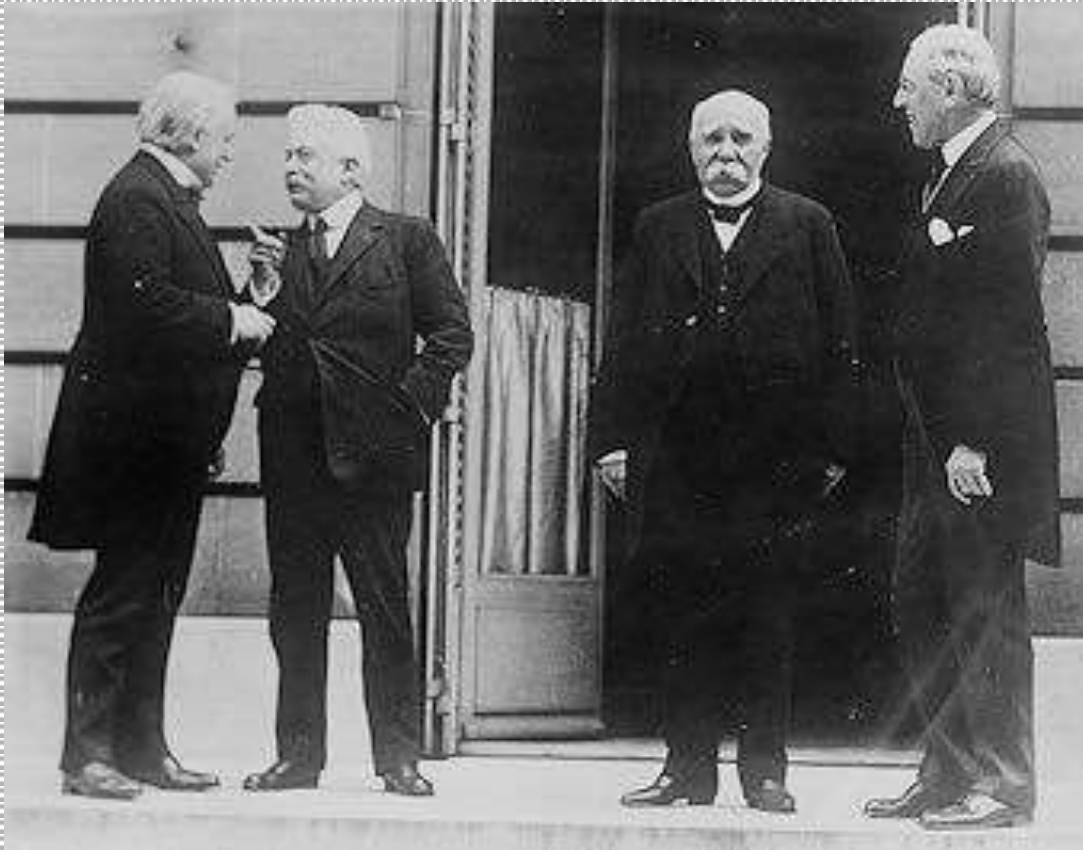
❖ Czechs and Slovaks set up a separate state.

❖ November 3 Emperor Charles I abdicated



The Treaty of Versailles

- ✦ January-1919 Paris peace conference
- ✦ 70 delegates
- ✦ 27 victorious nations
- ✦ big 4 Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando



Woodrow Wilson 14 points

No secret treaties

freedom of the seas

freedom of trade

Reduction of armaments

colonial claims

Russia

restore sovereignty to Belgium

return of Alsace-Lorraine to France

adjustment of the frontiers of Italy

autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary

Balkans

ottoman Empire

Independent polish state with access to sea

League of nations

- ❖ France (Syria and Lebanon)
- ❖ British-Tigris-Euphrates valley
- ❖ Jordan Valley (present day Israel and Jordan)



✳ Balfour Declaration (Nov 1917) creation of a Jewish homeland in Palestine



Great Britain's Division of the Mandated Area.
1921-1923



Foreign Office,
November 2nd, 1917

Dear Lord Rothschild,

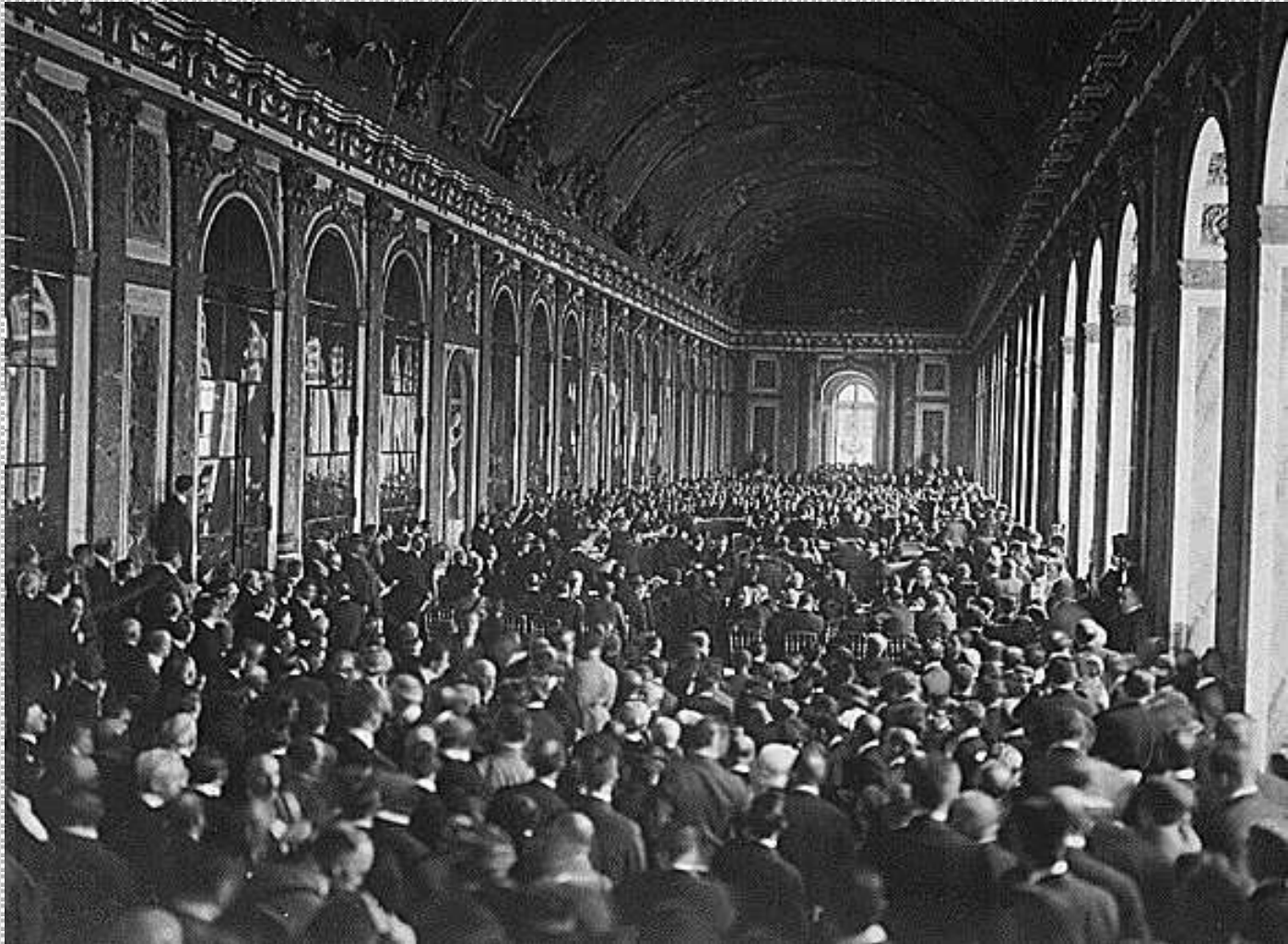
I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet.

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Y. v.
Arthur James Balfour

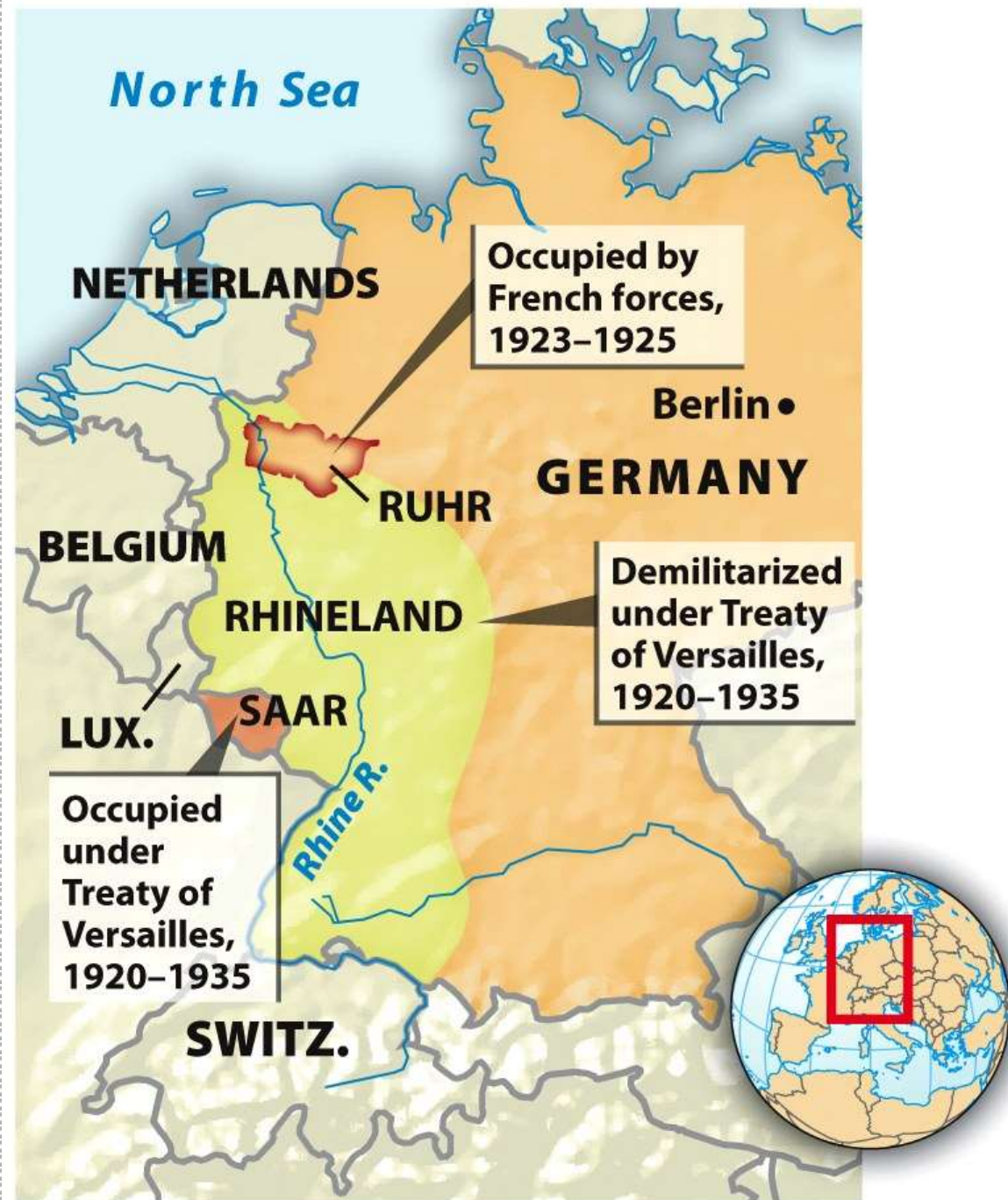
TREATY OF VERSAILLES SIGNED JUNE 28, 1919 IN THE HALL OF MIRRORS.





Creation of a League of Nations
coal mines in the Saar were given to France
for 15 years





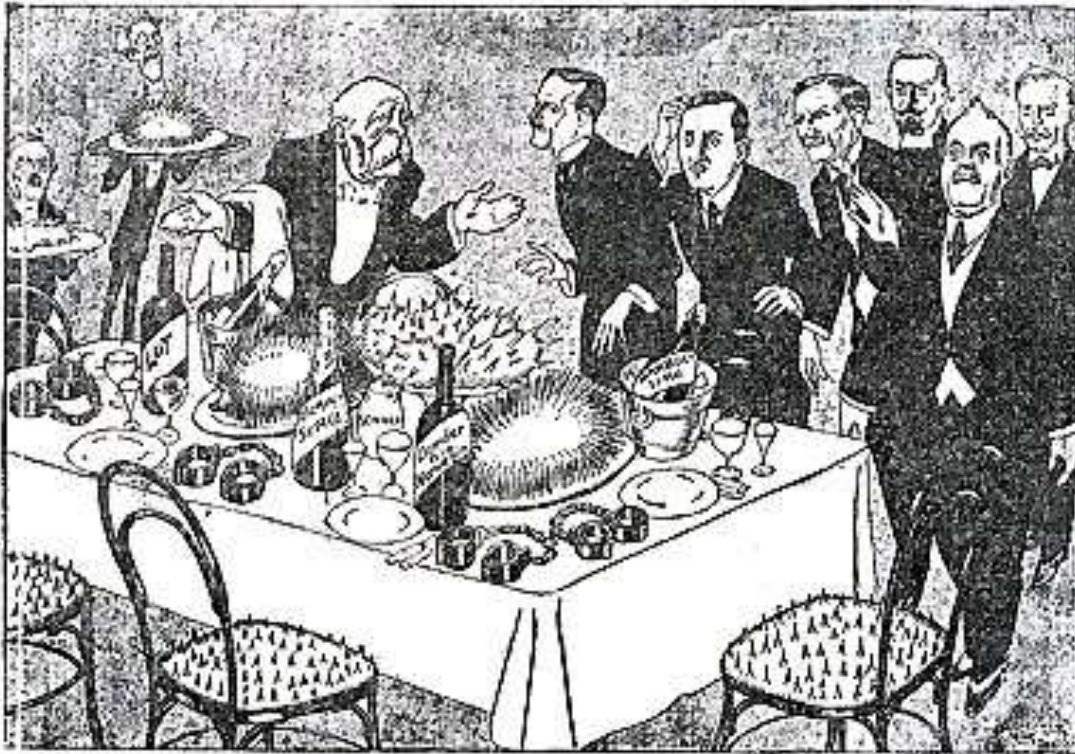
French Occupation of the Ruhr, 1923-1925

RHINELAND DEMILITARIZED



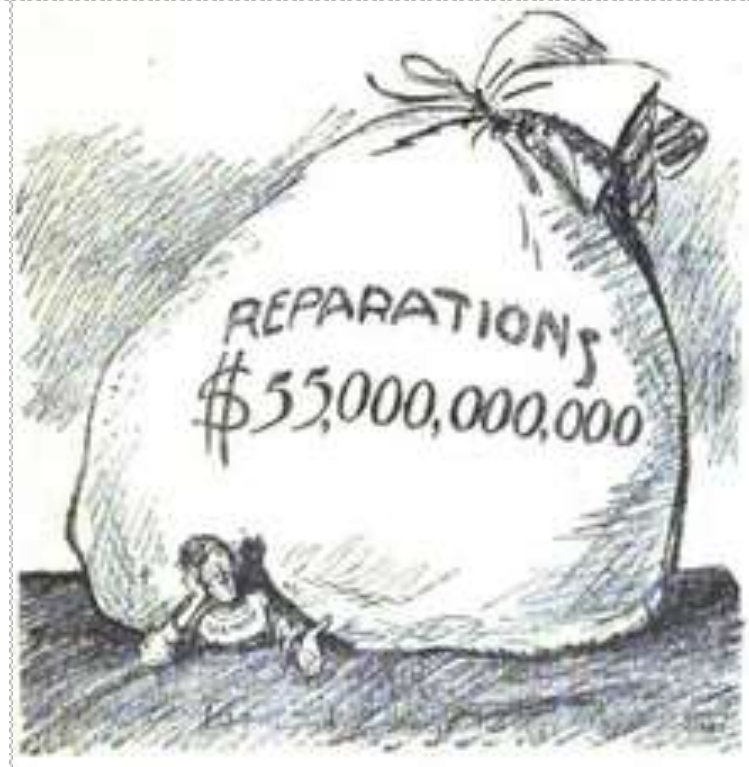
- ✱ German Navy limited to 5 battle ships
- ✱ German Army limited to 100,000 volunteers
- ✱ Reparations equal to civilian damages

At the Peace Table



—From Hvepsen, Christiania.

CLEMENCEAU (to the German delegates): "Take your seats, gentlemen!"



War guilt cause

France wanted revenge, security, and a buffer state between France and Germany



- ✳ New Nations- Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland (Russia), Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia (Austria).



POLISH CORRIDOR





POLAND





Europe After 1919



THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Alexander III

1881-1894 autocracy

Nicholas II became czar 1894
autocracy

1904 Russo- Japan War

January 22, 1905- Bloody
Sunday St. Petersburg 1,000
people killed

Duma- Russia's first
parliament- First met 1906







1914 Russians went to war with Patriotic enthusiasm





Августейшіе Дѣти Ихъ Императорскихъ Величествъ.



- ✧ Alexandra ruled in Petrograd with the help of Rasputin
- ✧ Rasputin “Degenerate”





- ❖ December 1916 Rasputin was murdered by a small group of aristocrats



Prince Felix Yusupov

FOOD SHORTAGES AND DECLINE IN MORALE



1917

**FEBRUARY
REVOLUTION**

THE MARCH REVOLUTION

March 8, 1917 a food riot broke out over the high cost of bread. Troops refused to fire and joined the crowd. The Czar's train was stopped while he was returning from the front and he was forced to abdicate.





March 12, 1917

The Duma Declared a Provisional government



ALEXANDER KERENSKY



- Provisional government shared power with the Petrograd Soviet- council of workers and soldiers (2-3 thousand)
- Army order No. 1 stripped officers of their authority- lead to collapse of army discipline
- Summer 1917-anarchy



LENIN-

- Older brother was executed in 1887

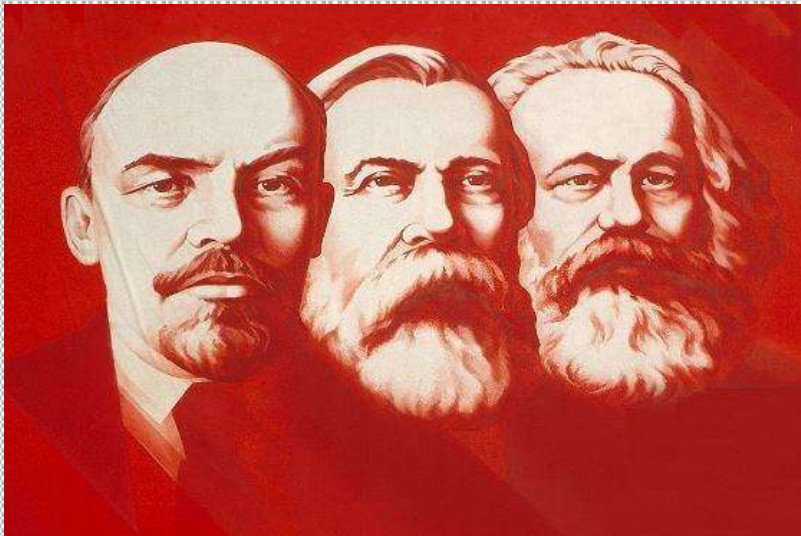






3 central ideas

1. The communist Manifesto- capitalism could only be destroyed by violent revolution
2. Socialist revolution was possible even in a backward country like Russia
3. The necessity of a highly disciplined workers party, strictly controlled by a dedicated elite of intellectuals and revolutionaries



BOLSHEVIKS “MAJOR GROUP” MENSHEVIKS “MINORITY GROUP”



November 1917

led by Leon Trotsky the Bolsheviks came to power
all farmland distributed among the peasants and
control of the factories to the workers



1917

**OCTOBER
REVOLUTION**

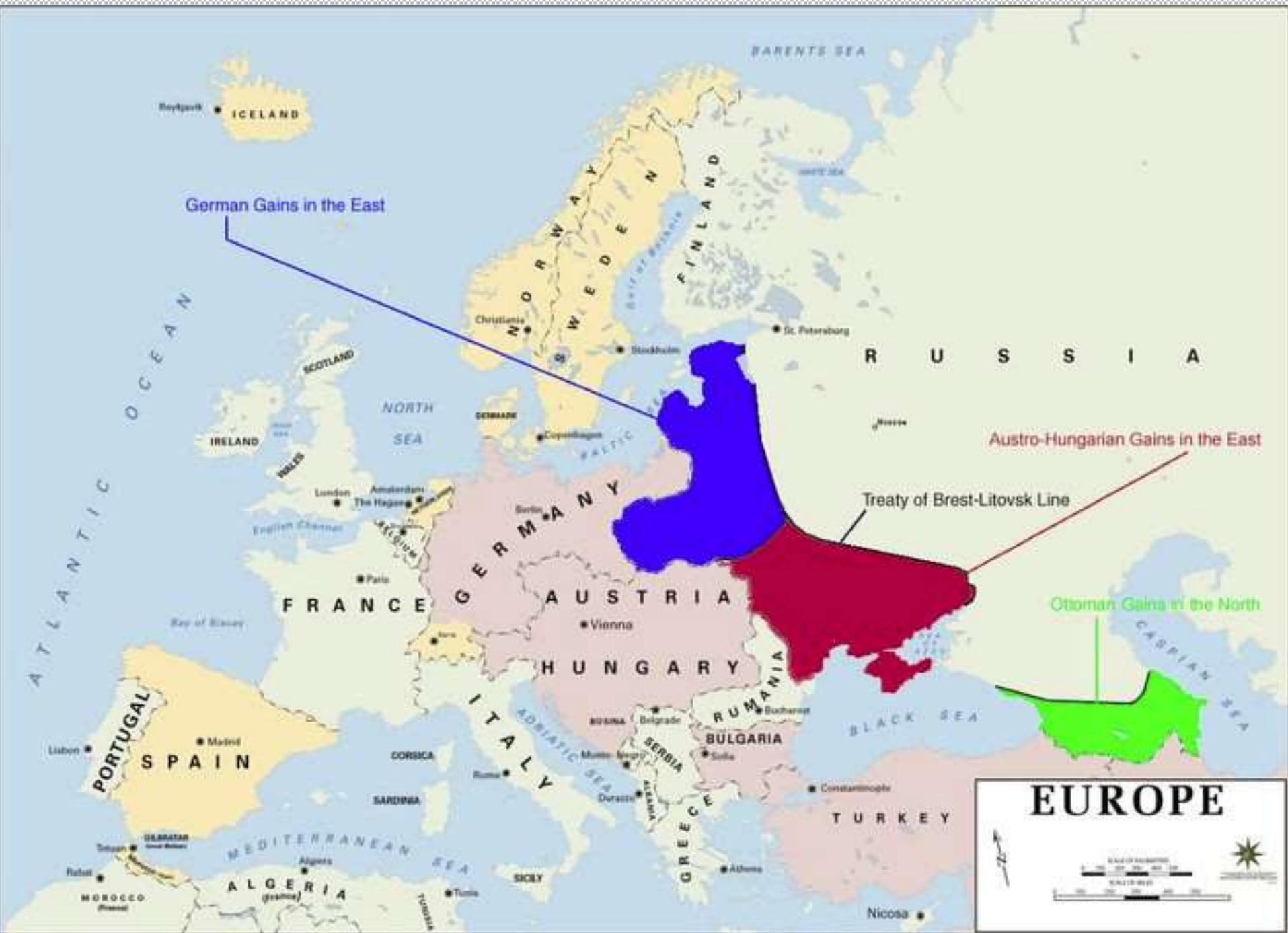


- ❖ March 1918 Treaty of Brest- Litovsk
- ❖ 1/3 of the Russian population lost to Germany.



TREATY OF BREST- LITOVSK

By the terms of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, Russia recognized the independence of Ukraine, Georgia and Finland; gave up Poland and the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia to Germany and Austria-Hungary; and ceded Kars, Ardahan and Batum to Turkey. The total losses constituted some 1 million square miles of Russia's former territory; a third of its population or around 55 million people; a majority of its coal, oil and iron stores; and much of its industry. Lenin bitterly called the settlement "that abyss of defeat, dismemberment, enslavement and humiliation."



BOLSHEVIKS- RENAMED COMMUNISTS



CIVIL WAR



LEON TROTSKY

commanded the Red Army



WHITE ARMY-



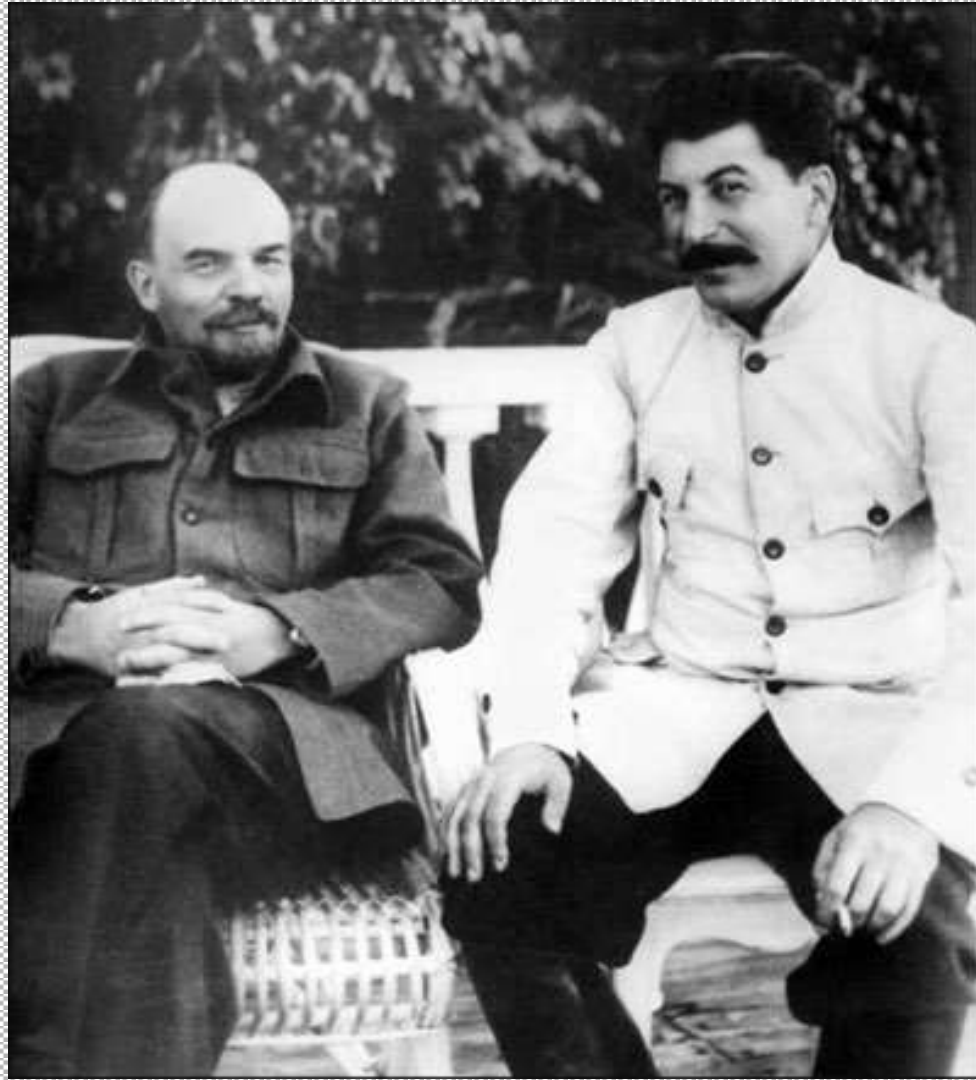
“THE RED TERROR”

Checka- secret police “
destruction of all those who opposed the new regime
Terror against all classes



Lenin died 1924





Central Committee of the Communist Party in 1917

<http://marxists.org>



A. Rykov 1881-1938
Soviet Premier
Shot



N. Sukharin 1888-1938
Politburo
Shot



Y. Sverdlov 1885-1919
President CC
Typhoid



J. Stalin 1879-1953
General Secretary
Cerebral Hemorrhage



G. Zinoviev 1883-1936
Politburo
Shot



M. Uritsky 1873-1918
NKVD
Civil War



L. Trotsky 1879-1940
Commissar Red Army
Assassinated



L. Kamenev 1883-1936
Chairman CC
Shot



V. Lenin 1870-1924
Soviet Premier
Stroke



A. Kollantai 1872-1952
Ambassador Norway
Heart Attack



I. Smilga 1892-1938
Military Rev. Comm.
Shot



A. Joffe 1883-1927
Commissar Foreign Affairs
Suicide



V. Nogin 1894-1936
CPC
Natural causes



A. Bubnov 1883-1940
Directorate Red Army
Died in prison



F. Dzerzhinsky 1877-1926
Comm. NKVD
Heart Attack



M.K. Muranov 1873-1939
CC
Natural Causes



G. Lomov 1888-1938
VSNKh
Shot



S. Shaumyan 1878-1918
Baku CPC
Civil War



J. Berzin 1890-1935
NKVD
Strangled



V. Milyutin 1884-1937
VSNKh
Shot



S. Artemi 1883-1921
Comm. NKVD
Train Crash



E. Stassova 1873-1966
Secretary CC
Natural Causes



N. Krestinsky 1883-1958
Comm. Int. Affairs
Shot



P. Dzhangalidze 1880-1918
Baku CPC
Civil War



G. Sokolnikov 1886-1939
Commissar for Finance
Died in prison



A.S. Kiselev (1879-1937)
VSNKh
Shot

Central Committee of the Communist Party in 1917

http://www.1917.org



A. Rykov 1889-1948
Soviet Premier
Shot



N. Bukharin 1888-1948
Politburo
Shot



V. Lenin 1870-1924
President of
Russia



J. Stalin 1879-1953
General Secretary
Central Committee



G. Zinoviev 1883-1948
Politburo
Shot



M. Leningrad 1875-1948
NKVD
Chief of Police



I. Trotsky 1879-1928
Commissar Red Army
Assassinated



L. Kamenev 1883-1948
Chairman CC
Shot



V. Lunin 1888-1948
General Secretary
Shot



A. Gorky 1868-1933
Literature Secretary
Shot



I. Smilga 1888-1948
Military Sec. Comm.
Shot



A. Joffe 1883-1947
Commissar Foreign Affairs
Shot



M. Pugaev 1884-1948
NKVD
Reserve Comm.



A. Bubnov 1883-1948
Chairman Food Supply
Shot in prison



K. Gorky 1883-1948
NKVD
Shot in prison



M. Mordukhai 1883-1948
CC
NKVD Comm.



V. Lomov 1888-1948
NKVD
Shot



S. Shadrin 1878-1948
NKVD
Civil War



I. Beria 1894-1953
NKVD
Shot



V. Molotov 1894-1986
NKVD
Shot



S. Kirov 1883-1934
Comm. NKVD
NKVD Comm.



S. Maslennikov 1879-1948
Secretary of
Internal Comm.



H. Kiselev 1883-1948
Comm. NKVD
Shot



K. Gorky 1883-1948
NKVD
NKVD Comm.



S. Kiselev 1883-1948
Commissar for Internal
NKVD in prison



A. J. Shadrin 1879-1948
NKVD
Shot

The Russian Revolution

1900 – Tsar Nicholas II rules over the Russian Empire with absolute power

1904 – Russia suffered humiliating defeats in a war against Japan which led to protests and calls for reform

1905 – After Bloody Sunday, Nicholas II agreed to allow a Duma, or legislature for the people

1914 – Russia entered WWI and quickly suffered heavy losses in major defeats to Germany along the Eastern Front.

March 1917 – Revolts in Petrograd forced the Tsar to abdicate and a provisional republic was established

Nov 1917 – Lenin and the Bolsheviks take control in Petrograd and overthrow the republic

1918 - 1921 – Bolsheviks (Reds) fight and win a civil war against the White army

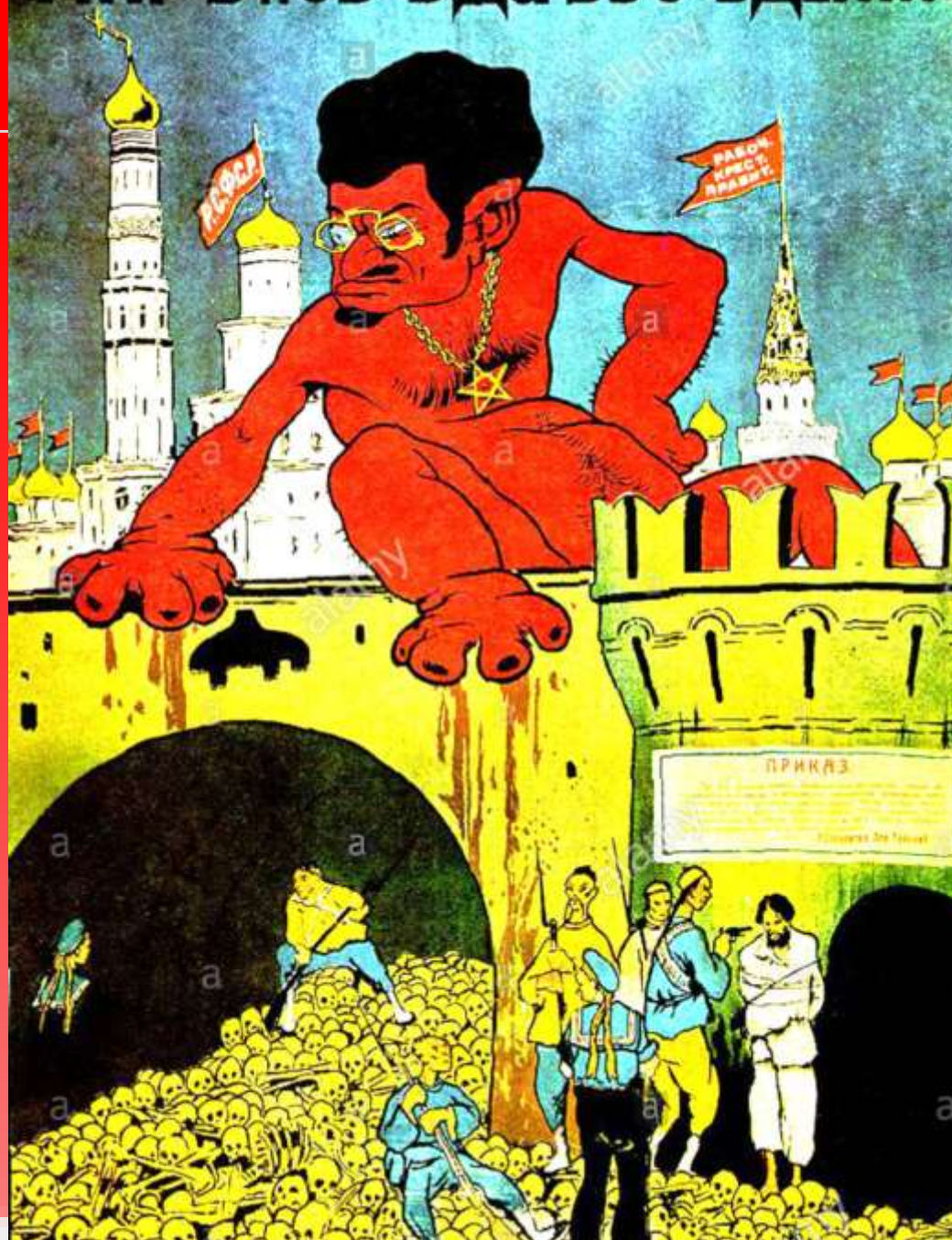
1922 – Lenin established the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics under the control of the Communist Party

1929 – Stalin became the sole ruler of the USSR and created a totalitarian state





МИРЪ И СВОБОДА ВЪ СОВДЕПИИ.



The Russian Civil War >>>

(1918-1921)

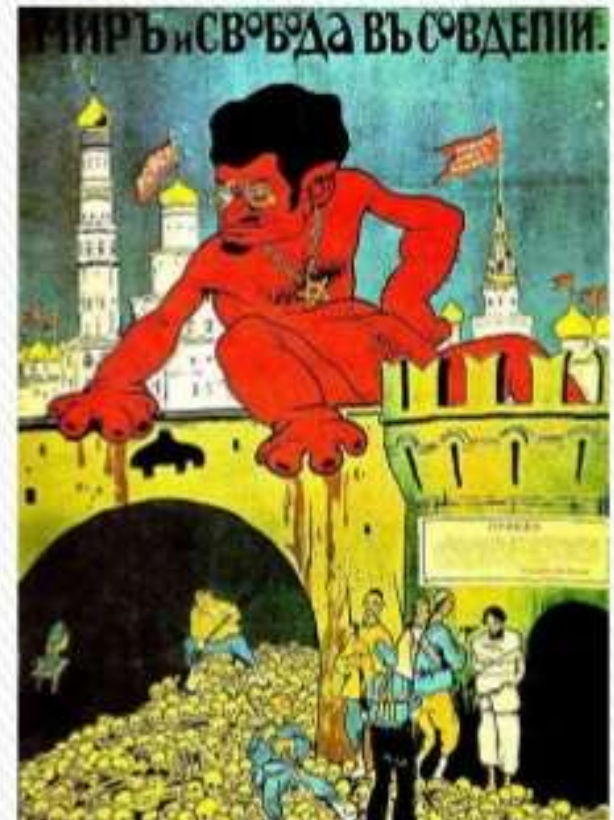


Why did Bolshevik rule lead to a civil war?

The EPIC changes brought in by the Bolsheviks made them many enemies.

WHO WOULD HAVE OPPOSED THE CHANGES?

1. Supporters of the Tsar (including some soldiers)
2. Socialist Revolutionaries who had won the election but then seen the Constituent Assembly closed down.
3. Mensheviks who opposed the Bolshevik methods.
4. Landlords and capitalists who had lost their land and investments.
5. The Church which had lost land and any authority they had under the Tsar.



White Army poster depicting Trotsky as a Jewish Devil

Brilliant Bolsheviks?

- » Committed to the same cause - Bolshevik revolution.
- » Brilliantly led by Trotsky.
- » Kept the towns and armies fed (by confiscating food from peasants).
- » Kept the army supplied by taking over factories of Moscow and Petrograd.
- » Red Terror kept civilians in line.
- » Used propaganda to spread fear of foreign influence and White Army brutality.





THE GREAT WAR

1914

POWERS

DAWNING

CLARK

NEUTRAL



CARICATURE MAP OF EUROPE 1914

by Keith Thompson



TRIPLE ENTENTE
and its ALLIES

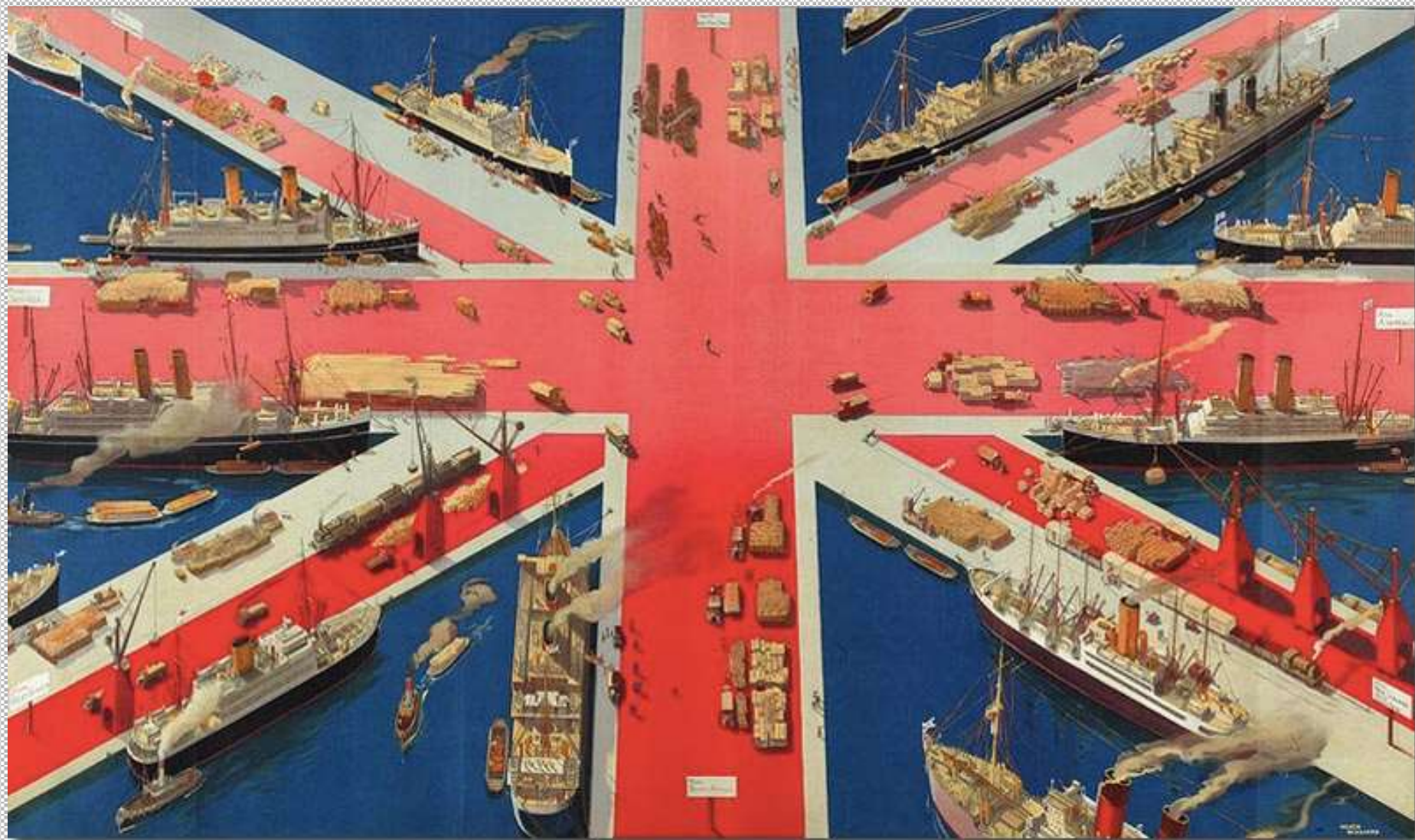
CENTRAL POWERS

NEUTRAL NATIONS

 Farthest German-
Austrian advance

 Armistice lines







World War I Statistics

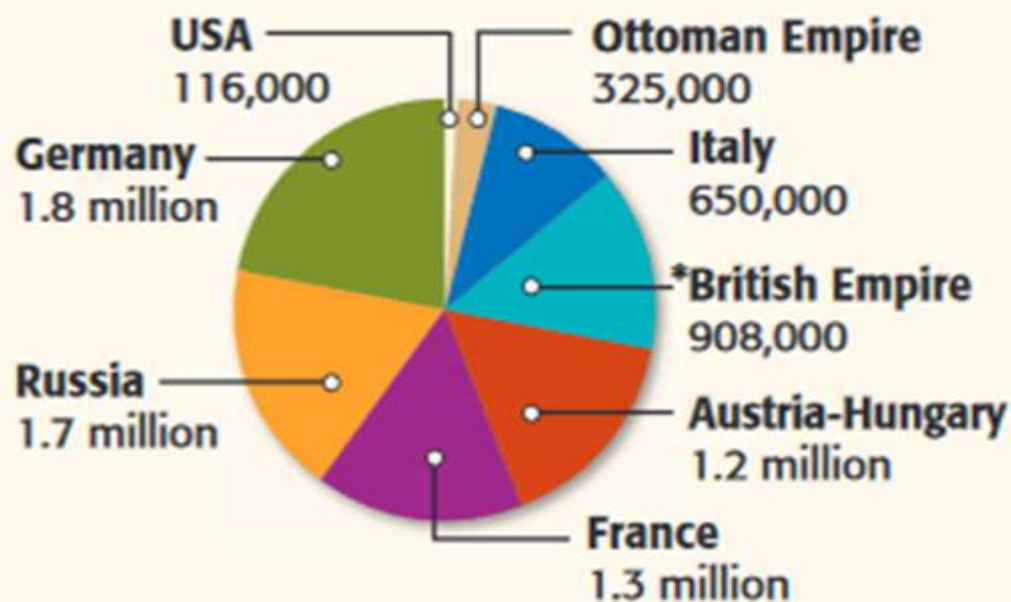
Total Number of Troops Mobilized

Allied Powers:
42 million

Central Powers:
23 million

Source:
Encyclopaedia Britannica

Battlefield Deaths of Major Combatants



* Includes troops from Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, and South Africa

SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Graphs

- 1. Comparing** Which Allied nation suffered the greatest number of battlefield deaths?
- 2. Analyzing Issues** Which four nations accounted for about 75 percent of all battlefield deaths?

<http://www.artfido.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/ceramic-poppies-first-world-war-installation-london-tower-12.jpg>