**World History**

**Measurement Topic 3: The Causes and Effects of WW1**

**Capacity Matrix 1: The causes and progress of WW1**

Learning Target #2: Explain how the Bolshevik Revolution in Russian affected WW1 and how the entry of the USA affected WW1.

**Directions**: Answer the following questions from the power point notes and Handout #3.

1. Write a summary about the war on the western front.
2. Write a summary describing the war on the eastern front.
3. What other nations joined the war, and on which sides did each nation join/which alliance?
4. Explain unrestricted submarine warfare?
5. What were the main reasons USA join World War 1?
6. What issues did Russia have during the war? What was the marching slogan?
7. When did the Bolshevik revolution start?
8. What were the effects of the Russian (Bolshevik) Revolution?
9. Summarize how having the Russia leave the war, and having the USA join the war affected World War 1.

**World History** Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Period: \_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_

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**Capacity Matrix 1: The causes and progress of WW1**

**Learning Target #2: Explain how the Bolshevik Revolution in Russian affected WW1 and how the entry of the USA affected WW1.**

 When the World War 1 started, many believed it would be over within a few months. No on predicted that it would last for four years. When Germany declared war on France and Russia it had a plan to attack both nations at the same time. This created a two front war; Germany fighting France on the western side and Germany fighting Russia on the Eastern side. Germany’s plan had been to attack Paris, France hoping to take France out of the war quickly, however France was able to stop Germany.

This created a new type of war, called trench warfare when the soldiers on each side dug trenches to protect themselves. Germany dug trenches on high ground forcing the French to dig trenches barely above sea level, which caused many problems such as flooded trenches with muddy water that provided a perfect environment for rats the size of cats, frogs, and lice to live. Conditions were horrible for soldiers. The land in between the opposing armies' trenches became known as "No Man's Land." This area became a barren wasteland of mud, barbed wire and deep holes formed by artillery shells. Generals did not know how to fight this land so they sent their men charging over no man’s land, resulting in millions of deaths.

On the opposite side of Germany, Russia and Germany/Austria-Hungary had won two battles over Russia. Russia had kicked Austria Hungary out of Serbia, however once Germany/Austria-Hungary had joined forces they taken over Serbia and pushed Russia back deep into Russian territory. Russia sustained the most loses of soldiers, numbering into the millions.

At the start of the war Italy was supposed to join the war on the side of the Triple alliance, however Italy decided to remain neutral. They felt they really did not have anything to gain by joining the war. The British and French attempted to convince Italy to enter the War. France was being constantly attacked by the Germans on the Western Front and saw Italian participation of a way of forcing Germany to divert forces from the Western Front. This lead to secret negotiations. The Italian Government agreed in London to enter the War (April 26, 1915). The Allies offered both financial assistance and territorial gains.

Industrialization also kept the war going due to the new inventions of railroads to get soldiers and supplies quicker, factories to produce large quantities of ammunition and airplanes to locate the enemy. No other war had these new inventions, which caused the war to last much longer than expected.

Soon after the war began, other nations join the war. The Ottoman Empire (Turkey and other Arabian nations) joined the war on October 28, 1914 and Bulgaria joined the war October 11, 1915 on the side of the triple alliance, creating a new alliance called the **central powers**: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria.

Russia was being hit the hardest during the war. It had poorly trained soldiers, not enough food and weapons which resulted in millions of deaths. The Czar, Nickolas, didn’t seem concerned. Starving women marched on the royal place, chanting**, “Bread, land, peace”.** Eventually the Czar stepped down leaving a very weak unorganized government. A group of rebels called the **Bolsheviks lead by Vladimir Lenin started a revolution** by promising the peasants that if the Bolsheviks were in charge they would pull Russia out of the war, create peace and take all the land and riches from the upper class to distribute to the poor. (Hint Communism)The Revolution started in 1917 and by March 3, 1918 Russia pulled out of the war in order to focus on rebuilding a **“new communist Russia”.** The loss of Russia meant Germany could now focus all its attention on taking over France and England which it was very close to doing.

Throughout the war the USA had attempted to remain neutral, however German’s **unrestricted submarine** warfare did not allow this. Unrestricted submarine warfare meant that Germany would sink any ship that was not its ally. On May 7, 1915 Germany sank the **Lusitania**, the USA made Germany stop unrestricted submarine warfare, which they did, however by January 1917 Germany had again started unrestricted submarine warfare. On April 1917 the USA President, Wilson asked congress for the USA join the war on the side of the Allied Power Alliance. **His main reasons for the USA to join was to keep open trade and have safe oceans, protect democracy** (freedoms around the world) and he was also worried that the Central powers would eventually take over Europe and turn their eyes towards the USA. A telegraph had been sent to Mexico, famously known as the Zimmerman telegraph, which asked Mexico to join Germany in the war by attacking the USA. This made the USA very suspicious. The US declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917. This created a new alliance called the **Allied powers**; Great Britain, France, Russia/Serbia, Italy and the USA. With the help of the USA(fresh soldiers and supplies) the war turned in favor of the Allied powers.