***Instructions: You need to be familiar with these topics for your test on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on World War I and the Russian Revolution. Double check your notes and the website (weebly.scagnelli.com) so you feel comfortable with the topics.***

1. The M.A.I.N. causes of WWI: Militarism; Alliances; Imperialism; Nationalism
2. Nationalism in the Balkans—the “Powder Keg of Europe”
3. The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand in Sarajevo, Bosnia (28 June 1914)—why it happened and who did it (person and group)
4. How the world reacted:
   1. Austria-Hungary’s ultimatum to Serbia
   2. The declarations of war
      1. Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Ottoman Empire)
      2. Allied Powers (Serbia, England, Russia, USA)
5. The Schlieffen Plan – Germany’s military plans for a war with France; based on assumptions that prove to be false; what are the details of the plan?
6. WWI brings a FLOOD of propaganda. Be able to define propaganda!
7. Be familiar with Trench Warfare and how it was used during the stalemate
8. German use of chemical warfare: Mustard Gas
   1. First used at the Battle of Ypres (1915) by the Germans
9. German policy of unrestricted submarine warfare against ANY boat aiding the allies without any warning. What were German subs called?
   1. The sinking of the Lusitania in May 1915
10. Woodrow Wilson—re-elected on the slogan “He kept us out of the war!”
    1. U.S. declares war in April 1917. Why?
11. What is a total war?
12. Key battles to be familiar with:
    1. First Battle of the Marne
    2. Battle of Gallipoli
    3. Battle of Verdun
    4. Battle of the Jutland
    5. Battle of the Somme
    6. Second Battle of the Marne
13. The Armistice! Be able to define what an armistice is. Know the day, time, and hour it went into effect. What is the American holiday commemorating it?
14. Effects of WWI: New countries: For example Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia
15. The Paris Peace Conference
    1. Woodrow Wilson’s 14 Points calls for the League of Nations; U.S. Senate refuses to ratify and U.S. never joins
    2. British Prime Minister Lloyd George and French Premier Clemenceau wanted to punish Germany
    3. Germany wasn’t allowed to attend and have a say; Russia did not attend because it had made a separate peace during the French Revolution (Treaty of Brest-Litovsk)
    4. The Treaty of Versailles (June 1919)
       1. War Guilt Clause
       2. Limitations on Germany’s army, navy, and air force
16. Effects of the Ottoman Empire’s defeat as part of the Central Powers: the empire breaks up
    1. France and Great Britain given “mandates” over the Middle East
17. How did Germany explain its loss? As a “stab in the back” from disloyal Jews. This would influence how Germans behaved during World War II.
18. The Russian Revolution
    1. The Romanov Family of Czar Nicolas II and their murder
    2. Father Grigori Rasputin—why was he disliked? How did he die?
    3. The Duma’s meeting, the abdication of the Czar, and the setup of a provisional government
    4. Alexander Kerensky: supported WWI, Marxist, leader of the provisional government; overthrown by Lenin/the Bolsheviks in 1917
    5. The Bolsheviks and their two main leaders: Lenin and Trotsky
    6. The Bolshevik Revolution AKA The October Revolution AKA Red October (1917)
    7. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk—peace with Germany to end Russia’s role in WWI
    8. Civil War: Reds (Communists) v. Whites (anti-communists)
       1. Genocide against the Cossack people
    9. The Cheka (secret police)