Section 1: Scientific and Technological Achievements
Terms:

1. Germ Theory: Many diseases are caused by the action of microorganisms. Belief washing hands more and changing lifestyles will stop it.
2. Antibiotic: Drug that attacks/weakens bacteria that caused many diseases.
3. Dynamo: Enables generation of large amounts of electricity in a useful manner.
4. Radioactivity: Powerful form of energy released by certain substances.
Describe how each of the individuals listed below improved medical care:

1. Louis Pasteur: Showed link between germs and disease. Said killing certain germ stops the spread of certain diseases.
2. Robert Koch: Developed the Germ Theory (Diseases caused by microorganisms) working with Pasteur.
How did reforms of the late 1800s and early 1900s affect the average quality of people’s lives?

• It improved their lives
  – Better working conditions, better housing, improved sanitation and new inventions.
Describe an effect on daily life of each of these inventions:

• 1. Electricity: Appliances that made lives more comfortable, easier.
• 2. Telephone: Improved long-distance communication.
• 3. Radio: Improved communication, sending of information.
• 4. Automobile: Improved transportation.
Why was there an increase in the population in the late 1800s?

• Technology made life healthier, easier and safer. Fewer children died, average life expectancy increased.
Describe how each of these individuals changed scientific thought:

- **Marie Curie:** discovered radioactive elements used in energy production, medicine, and military technology
- **Albert Einstein:** announced the theory of relativity causing people to question the common view of the universe
- **Sigmund Freud:** believed that the subconscious part of our mind drives much of our behavior
Section 2

• World War I
Terms:

1. Militarism: Building up of and glorifying the military.
2. Bosnia: Province that would give Serbia an outlet on the Adriatic Sea.
3. Total War: War fought both at home and on the battlefield.
4. Propaganda: Spreading ideas to promote a cause or damage an opposing cause.
5. Trench Warfare: War in which troops dug trenches in the front. Very difficult, dirty and deadly.
• 7. Armistice: Agreement to end fighting.
• 8. Reparations: Payments for war damage.
Describe how each concept helped cause World War I

• 1. Nationalism: Pride in your nation and each country wants to show how strong they are.
  – EX) Germany is proud of its military and industrial strength.
  – France wanted to regain its spot as a European power.
  – Russia pushed for Pan-Slavism (Uniting of Slavic people.)
• Militarism: Building up of the military so people and countries can achieve their goals.
  – Arms race between Britain and Germany to build up the biggest navies.
• Imperialism: Fighting for control of colonies and economic power.
  – Britain, France and Germany competed for Africa.
• Alliance Systems: Suspicions and tension led to nations forming alliances to protect each other if attacked.
  – Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
  – Triple Entente: Britain, France and Russia.
 Decline of the Ottoman Empire: Rivalry for control of it as the empire became weak.
What was the Balkan crisis and how did it lead to the start of WWI?

- Development of Pan-Slavism and the idea that Bosnia should be controlled by Serbia.
- There was a fear that a small spark would cause a major problem.
- The spark was the Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary by a Serbian nationalist.
- Led to a chain reaction as alliances were drawn into war with each other.
Who were the Central Powers?

- Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire.
Who were the Allied Powers?

- Britain, France and Russia.
What were 2 new war technologies and describe how it (they) changed warfare.

1. Machine gun: easier to gun down the enemy.
2. Tank: protected advancing troops.
3. Submarine: underwater attacks that led to the US getting involved.
4. Airplane: first used for observation then to actually fight.
5. Poison gas/gas mask: Killed or disabled many troops from a distance.
Why did the US enter WWI and why is the US entry a turning point?

- The US entered because of the German use of unrestricted submarine warfare, sinking US ships, Zimmerman Note
- Their entry pushed the allies into winning the war.
Describe 3 major effects the war had from a human and economic perspective:

• 1. Death of 8.5 million people, 17 million wounded.
• 2. Famine and disease spread and continued.
• 3. Germany had to repay war debts, factories and farms were destroyed and had to be rebuilt.
Section 3: Revolution in Russia: Causes and Impacts:
Key Terms:

2. Bolshevik: Revolutionary socialist party headed by Lenin.
3. New Economic Policy: Government controlled banks, large industry and foreign trade, but some privately owned business was allowed.
4. Totalitarian State: Government is ruled by a 1-party dictatorship that controls every aspect of life.
5. Command Economy: Government officials make all basic economic decisions.
• 6. Five Year Plans: Plan to build up industry and increase farm outputs in 5 year periods.

• 7. Collective: large farms owned and operated by peasants as a group.
Describe how each of the factors listed below is considered a long-term cause of the Russian Revolution:

1. Czarist Rule: Czars blocked ideas of the French Revolution and used harsh tactics to suppress (stop) reform.

2. Peasant Unrest: Rigid social structure in Russia left most too poor to buy land and most didn’t have enough food. This made them angry.

3. Problems of Urban Workers: Long hours, low pay, lived in slums that were nests for poverty and disease.

4. Diversity and Nationalism: Czars maintained strict control over ethnic groups. Ethnic minorities didn’t want their ideas/cultures destroyed as there was more Russification.
Describe the events of the 1905 Revolution:

- January of 1905: A march occurred in St. Petersburg.
- It was a peaceful march, but the czar called in soldiers to protect his palace and the soldiers ended up shooting unarmed protesters.
- Led to people having a great distrust for the czar.
- Called Bloody Sunday.
Discuss how each of the events listed below ended the Czarist rule and contributed to the Revolution:
1. A Nation in Chaos:
- WWI: Russia was not ready to fight a modern war.
- Lost many battles, food was scarce. People lost confidence.
The March Revolution:

- Military was defeated, there were shortages of food, fuel and housing which led to a revolution.
- Soldiers sympathised with demonstrators, refused to shoot at them, led the czar to give up.
• Failure of the Provisional Government:
  – Continued war against Germany, made few moderate reforms, didn’t end unrest among peasants and workers.
Who was Vladimir Lenin and describe his role in the Russian Revolution:

- Russian Revolutionary who came back from exile to lead the Bolsheviks in the Revolution.
• For each policy listed, describe how Lenin ruled Russia:
• Withdrawal from WWI:
  – Russia needed to make peace with Germany so he could deal with his enemies at home.
Russia’s Civil War:
- Used the secret police to root out his enemies.
- Executed 1000’s and Czar Nicholas II.
• One-Party Government:
  – Kept power concentrated within the Communist Party.
New Economic Policy:
- Kept government control over banks, industry and trade, but let some businesses in.
• The Soviet Union:
  – Created the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (the old Russian Empire).
Who was Joseph Stalin and what type of government did he establish in Russia?

- Took over control from Lenin when Lenin died and created a Totalitarian government.
Describe 5 specific ways in which Stalin failed to respect the human rights of Russians and minority national groups in the Soviet Union:

• 1. Great Purge: Executed people.
• 2. Sent to Prison Camps.
• 3. Exiled (Forced to leave the country).
• 4. Totalitarian State
• 5. Policy of Russification
• Describe Stalin’s economic system for each policy listed:
Industrialization:
- Turn the Soviet Union into a modern power.
- 5 Year plan.
- Emphasis on heavy industry.
- Consumer goods are neglected.
• Collectivization:
  – Small farms became state-owned farms.
  – Government controlled prices, supplies, and set production quotas.
• Forced Famine:
  – Opposition to collectivization by kulaks led to the government going in and seizing all of the grain.
What were the two goals or practices that Lenin and Stalin held in common?

• 1. Used secret police to enforce Communist will.
• 2. Wanted to bring worldwide Communist revolution.
How did Stalin’s chief goal differ from Lenin’s:

- Stalin wanted to modernize Russia into an Industrial power, Lenin wanted to create a classless society.
• Section 4: Between the Wars:
Terms:

• 1. Treaty of Versailles: Treaty that ended WWI.
• 2. Mandate: Territories administered by European powers.
• 3. Civil Disobedience: Refusal to obey unjust laws peacefully.
• 4. Fascism: Rule of a people by a dictatorial government that is nationalistic and imperialistic.
• Describe how each punishment affected Germany:
Territorial Losses: Land was taken to make Poland, it was returned to France and they lost their overseas empire.

Felt angered by the loss and would build up nationalism.
• Military Restrictions:
  – Couldn’t have military, lost industrial area.
  – Felt unfairly punished.
• War Guilt:
  – Had to accept full responsibility.
  – Had to pay reparations (cost of the war).
  – Made them bitter, treated unfairly.
What was the League of Nations and why was it weak?

- Group of countries that was put together to try to stop wars from happening and to settle things peacefully.
- Was weak because the US never joined and it never did anything.
• Describe the collapse of the following empires:
Breakup of Austria-Hungary:

- New countries created were Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.
- Italy and Romania gained land.
Breakup of the Ottoman Empire

• Arab land became controlled by Britain and France.
• Remainder became Turkey.
Describe 3 unfulfilled national goals that resulted from WWI:

• 1. Italy wanted more land than it received.
• 2. Japan wanted their claims in China reorganized.
• 3. China was angry Japan got control of German possessions in China.
• 4. Russia was angry over the reestablishment of Poland.
For each movement listed below, describe how each region struggled for self-determination:
Turkish Nationalism

- Mustafa Kemal (Kemal Ataturk) was the leader.
- Wanted to modernize Turkey.
- Had to change to more western style, dress, writing.
Iranian Nationalism

- Reza Khan (Shah) was the leader.
- Removed British and Russian spheres of influence.
- Modernize and Westernize.
- Used western alphabet and dress.
Arab Nationalism

- Britain and France had set up mandates.
- Arab nationalists wanted to be free of foreigners.
- Pan-Arabism: wanted to unify all Arabs based on heritage.
Zionism

- Jews wanted a nation in the Holy Land.
- Palestinians (Arabs) lived there.
- Led to tensions.
Indian Nationalism

• During WWI, Britain promised more rights, gave them none.

• Amritsar Massacre: Britain banned public meetings, when assembled Britain attacked, 400 were killed, 1200 wounded.

• Convinced India, Britain must leave and they needed self-determination.
Chinese Nationalism

• Civil War: Nationalists vs. Communists.
• Both wanted rival groups out of China.
• Describe who each of the following individuals were and what role did they play in the independence movements in their nations:
1. Kemal Ataturk:
   – Led independence movement for Turkey.
   – Modernize and Westernize.
   – Bring western ideas, instead of Muslim into Turkey.
Mohandas Gandhi:
– Indian movement.
– Civil Disobedience.
– Boycotting.
– Western ideas.
– Reject the caste system.
Describe the women’s suffrage movement:

• Started in New Zealand, then the US, Canada, Finland, Germany and Sweden.
• Describe how each caused the worldwide economic depression:
• Less Demand for Raw Materials:
  – After WWI, there was less demand, meaning prices fell.
  – Farmers, miners, herders and other suppliers suffered economic losses.
Overproduction of Manufactured Goods:
- Price of manufactured goods went up.
- Farmers and others couldn’t afford them.
- Factories kept producing, leaving too many and loss of profit.
• Stock Market Crash:
  – Investors borrowed when buying stock, when prices went down, they couldn’t pay it back.
How did war and economic depression lead to the rise of Fascism?

- Leaders were able to unify and use problems to get power.
  - Mussolini: United vets, wanted to solve unemployment and gain land.
  - Hitler: Promised to provide jobs and rebuild German pride.
What economic problems led to the rise of militarism in Japan?

- Loss of markets, unemployment, poverty among peasants.
Section 5: WWII
Terms:

1. Appeasement: Nations give in to aggressors demands to keep peace.
2. Pearl Harbor: Japan attacks the US, brings them into the war.
5. Concentration Camp: Where Jews were starved, shot and gassed.
• How did each event help cause WWII?
Japan Invades China

- Strengthened Japanese militarism in an attempt to build Japanese empire.
- Nothing done by the world.
Italy attacks Ethiopia

- League of Nations agreed to stop selling goods to Italy, but not all countries followed it.
German Aggression in Europe

• Hitler rebuilt military, sent troops into Rhineland, took over Austria and Sudetenland.
• No one did anything about it (Appeasement).
Appeasement

- Hitler thought the western countries were weak and did not have the guts to fight another war.
Describe who the 2 sides were when the war began:

• **Axis:** Japan, Germany and Italy.
• **Allies:** Britain and France.
• Describe the importance of each of the following turning points of the war:
Entry of the US

• Gave the allies added strength, militarily and economically.
Battle of Stalingrad

- Soviet troops stopped German advances, eventually pushing Germany back, keeping a 2 front war.
El Alamien

- Britain and US forces trapped German troops in North Africa, where they surrendered.
Invasion of Italy

- Hitler had to send troops to Italy, weakening his ability to fight in Western Europe.
Invasion of Normandy (D-Day)

- Freed France from German control then led to the beginning of a push by the allies into Germany.
Describe how each event listed contributed to the end of WWII:
Yalta Conference

• Stalin (Russia), Churchill (Britain) and Roosevelt (US) met to decide how to divide Germany up.

• Each would have a zone and Stalin would oversee new governments in Eastern Europe. (Would become Soviet satellites).
Victory in the Pacific

• Japan was weakened by the US entering the war and fighting by 1942.
• By 1944 the US was bombing cities.
Hiroshima and Nagasaki

• Use of atomic bombs.
• Killed 110,000.
• Led to the Japanese surrendering.
How did civilians contribute to the war effort?

• Rationing of goods.
• Building of military supplies.
• Joining the military.
What was the Holocaust?

- The genocide of the Jews by the Germans.
Describe how Hitler and Nazi treatment of Jewish people increasingly more horrible as WWII progressed:

- He started out wanting to destroy an inferior race.
- He began by limiting rights and encouraging violence against Jews.
- Then, Jews began to be arrested and forced to live in separate areas.
- Finally, concentration camps were set up.
• Describe each of the following impacts of WWII:
Human Losses:

- 75 million people killed.
- Soviet Union had 22 million killed.
- Concentration camps set up killing Jews.
Economic Losses

- Cities in Asia and Europe were destroyed.
- European countryside was devastated.
- Economies were in ruins and it took many years for them to recover.
War Crimes Trials

- 22 surviving Nazi leaders and leaders of Japan and Italy were put on trial for crimes against humanity.
- Called the Nuremberg trials. (For Nazi officials).
- Some received the death penalty, others were imprisoned.
Occupied Nations

• Western Nations (Britain, France, US) occupied West Germany and Japan and created democracies.
• Soviet forces occupied Eastern Europe and East Germany and established Communism.
• Led to the Cold War.
The United Nations

• Replaced the League of Nations.
• Set up to discuss world problems and develop solutions.
• 5 permanent members of security council were US, Britain, France, China and Russia (Soviet Union) the winners of WWII.
Literature and the Arts

• Examined Totalitarianism (Animal Farm by George Orwell)
• Looked for moral and religious significance amid the destruction of war.
• Human capacity for evil (Lord of the Flies)
• Realistic war novels and poetry.
• Many books and films dealt with the horror of the nuclear war.