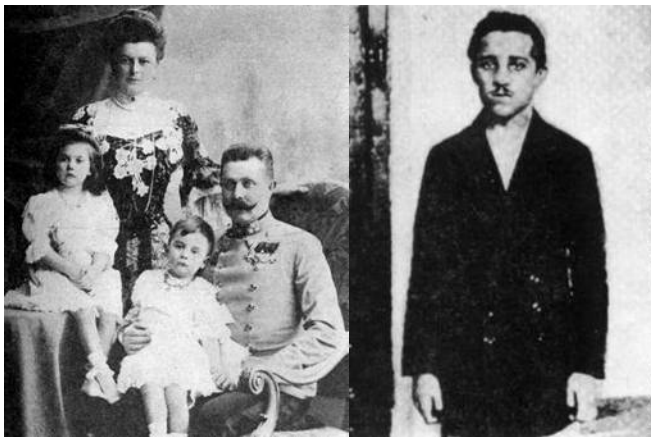


Activity 14.1: World War I & Russian Revolution Events



“The lamps are going out all over Europe; we shall not see them lit again in our lifetime.”—*Sir Edward Grey*

June 28, 1914 Austrian **Archduke Francis Ferdinand** (heir to **Emperor Franz-Josef**) and his wife Sofia were assassinated in **Sarajevo** by 19 year-old Serbian terrorist **Gavrilo Princip**, a member of the Black Hand.



July 28, **Austria** declared war on **Serbia**. July 29 Serbia's ally **Russia** mobilized its army.

August 1, **Germany**, Austria's ally, declared war on Russia bringing in **France** as Russia's ally.

August 4, Germany invaded **Belgium** and marched on Paris, part of the **Schlieffen Plan**. **Great Britain** declared war on Germany to protect Belgian neutrality. 8 nations with 17 million soldiers were at war.

September 5—9, **The First Battle of the Marne**. The Germans are stopped 40 miles outside of Paris and have to retreat back 50 miles. General Moltke was relieved; General Falkenhayn replaced him.

October—the **Battle of Ypres**. The Germans tried to break through to the Channel ports. The Allies hold with 50,000 British, 50,000 French, and 150,000 German casualties.

November—Ottoman Empire (Turkey) joined the Central Powers



Activity 14.1: World War I & Russian Revolution Events



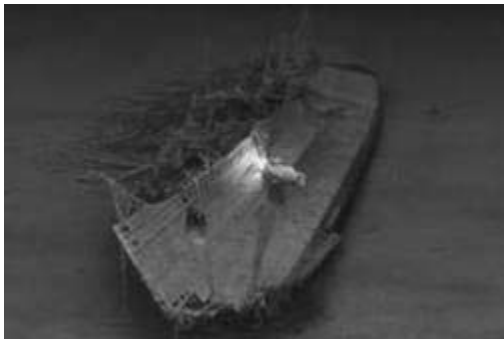
November 1914 to spring 1917—**STALEMATE**.

Over 500,000 men are killed on the Western Front, the flower of European manhood destroyed, while the lines changed little, less than 10 miles in either direction.

Spring 1915—**Gas warfare** was introduced by the Germans. April—May, **2nd Battle of Ypres**. German offensive using gas, first use on the Western Front. The Germans pushed the Allies back 3 miles. Casualties: 60,000 British, 10,000 French, and 47,000 German.



April—August, 1915 the **Gallipoli Failure**. The Allies lost 250,000 casualties, the same for the Turks.



May 7, 1915—The **Lusitania** was sunk by a German u-boat. 1198 of the 1959 passengers and crew died. 128 were Americans.

May 23, 1915 **Italy** declared war and joined the Allies.

1915-1916—**Turkish extermination of the Armenians**. The Turks killed 1.5 million Armenians out of the 2 million living in their empire.

February 21—July 11, 1916—the **Battle of Verdun**. German offensive to bleed the French white (**attrition**). Casualties: 315,000 to 377,000 French killed or wounded, 337,000 Germans killed or wounded, 150,000 of the dead never buried.



Activity 14.1: World War I & Russian Revolution Events



“Neither side ‘won’ at Verdun. It was the indecisive battle in an indecisive war; the unnecessary battle in an unnecessary war; the battle that had no victors in a war that had no victors.”—*Alistair Horne, WWI historian*

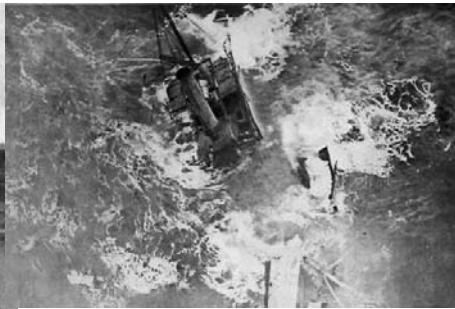
May 31, 1916—the **Battle of Jutland**. The British & German fleets battled in the North Sea in an indecisive battle involving 250 ships. Germany was not able to

break the British **blockade**.

July 1—November 18, 1916—**Battle of the Somme** British & French offensive. Casualties: 420,000 British, 195,000 French, 650,000 German. The British lost 57,000 men on the first day, July 1st.



February 1, 1917—Germany resumed **unrestricted submarine warfare**. February 3, America broke off diplomatic relations with Germany.



March 7, 1917— American vessels are sunk by German submarines; the secret **Zimmermann Telegram** of Germany inviting Mexico to attack the United States is made public.



April 6, 1917—**American President Woodrow Wilson** declared war on Germany, mobilized and sent troops to France under **General “Blackjack” Pershing**. Wilson later authored the **14 Points** for peace.

May, the French army was exhausted, some units mutinied and France remained on the defensive until the arrival of American troops.

Activity 14.1: World War I & Russian Revolution Events



Unrest in Russia—March of 1917 the war, scarcity of food, fuel, and demands for democracy brought down **Tsar Nicholas II**, last of the Romanovs. A **Provisional Government** under first **Prince Georgy Lvov** then **Alexander Kerensky** took over. Both kept Russia in the war. In July a devastating German offensive and **Bolshevik** activities under **Lenin** broke Russian morale. Russian troops started to mutiny and desert. The Bolsheviks tried to take over, but failed.

November 7-16, 1917—**The Bolshevik Revolution** (Ten Days that shook the World, i.e. John Reed) Lenin returned from exile in

Finland to lead the “October Revolution” (Russian calendar) promising land, bread, and peace. The first **Marxist** state founded.



December, 1917—March, 1918, the Bolsheviks negotiated peace with Germany. The **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk**: Russia made peace with Germany and yielded Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, & Ukraine. Finland was recognized as independent.



1st use of air power, culminating in such planes as the Fokker Dr. I & Spad 13. Famous **aces** included: Germany’s **Manfred von Richthofen** & America’s **Eddie Rickenbacker**.



March—July, 1918 General Paul von Hindenburg unleashed the *Friedensturm* (peace offensive) to destroy the Allies before American forces arrive in large numbers with additional troops from the Eastern Front. The Germans lost 800,000 soldiers in four months. It was

the last German offensive of the war and first major tank battle.

August 8—**Der Schwartz Tag** (The black day) German forces took heavy losses & their leaders realized the war was lost.

August 8—11, 1918 **The Battle of Amiens**. Allied offensive that heavily damaged the Germans. The Germans were forced to retreat to the **Hindenburg Line**. **Kaiser Wilhelm II** told his advisors that Germany must come to an understanding with the enemy.



Activity 14.1: World War I & Russian Revolution Events



October 14—Germany sought peace based on President Wilson’s 14 points. The U.S. refused until the Kaiser resigned his throne.

November 9—Germany declared a republic; the Kaiser Wilhelm II was forced to flee to Holland & end of **Hohenzollern** dynasty.

November 11, 1918—Germany surrendered at a railway car in **Compiègne** & signed the **Armistice** ending the war. The Austrian **House of Hapsburg** fell.



8 million died with total casualties of over **31 million**.

The financial cost of the war is said to have amounted to almost \$38 billion for Germany alone; Britain spent \$35 billion, France \$24 billion, Russia \$22 billion, USA \$22 billion and Austria-Hungary \$20 billion. In total the war cost the Allies around \$125 billion; the Central Powers \$60 billion.



The Treaty of Versailles June 28, 1919:

Poland was recreated from German and Russian territories; **Finland, Estonia, Latvia, & Lithuania** won independence from Russia; **Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, & Yugoslavia** were created from Austria-Hungary; **Serbia & Bosnia** were united, **Alsace-Lorraine** was given back to France; the German army & navy were disarmed; the Germans had pay \$33 billion in damages & accepted full responsibility for the war.



Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

Activity 14.1: World War I & Russian Revolution Events

1. What do you think Sir Edward Grey meant by, *"The lamps are going out all over Europe; we shall not see them lit again in our lifetime."*? _____

2. What event started World War One, where and when did it happen?

3. Who was leader of Germany during World War One? _____

4. Why did Great Britain enter the war in 1914? _____

5. Where and how far away was the German advance on Paris stopped in 1914?

6. What famous passenger liner was sunk by a German U-boat in 1915 and its casualties?

7. What was the only major sea battle of the war and the year?

8. What two reasons did the U.S. enter World War One?

a. _____

b. _____

9. Who was president of the U.S. during World War One? _____

Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

Activity 14.1: World War I & Russian Revolution Events

10. Why did Tsar Nicholas II have to abdicate the throne in 1917?

11. When did the Tsar abdicate, what government took over, and who led it?

12. What were the “Ten Days That Shook The World”, when did it happen & who led it?

13. By what treaty and year did Russia drop out of the war?

14. What was the last German offensive of the war & what was its objective?

15. What was the exact date of the Armistice? _____

16. What treaty ended the war, its date, and terms for the Germans?
