

Main Ideas: World War One and the Russian Revolution

- Total War and political instability in the first half of the 20th century gave way to a polarized state order during the Cold War, and eventually to efforts at transnational union. (KC 4.1)
 - World War I, caused by a complex interaction of long-term and short-term factors, resulted in immense losses and disruption for both victors and vanquished. (KC 4.1.I)
 - A variety of factors—including nationalism, military plans, the alliance system, and imperial competition. (KC 4.1.I:A)
 - New technologies confounded traditional military strategies and led to massive troop losses. (KC 4.1.I:B)
 - The effects of military stalemate and total war led to protest and insurrection in the belligerent nations and eventually to revolutions that changed the international balance of power. (KC 4.1.I:C)
 - The war in Europe quickly spread to non-European theaters, transforming the war into a global conflict. (KC 4.1.I:D)
 - The relationship of Europe to the world shifted significantly with the globalization of the conflict, the emergence of the United States as a world power, and the overthrow of European empires. (KC 4.1.I:E)
 - The conflicting goals of the peace negotiators in Paris pitted diplomatic idealism against the desire to punish Germany, producing a settlement that satisfied few. (KC 4.1.II)
 - Wilsonian idealism clashed with postwar realities in both the victorious and the defeated states. (KC 4.1.II:A)
 - Democratic successor states emerged from former empires and eventually succumbed to significant political, economic and diplomatic crises. (KC 4.1.II:B)
 - The League of Nations, created to prevent future wars, was weakened from the outset by the nonparticipation of major powers including the USA, Germany and the Soviet Union. (KC 4.1.II:C)
 - The Versailles settlement, particularly the provisions on the assignment of guilt and reparations for the war, hindered the German Weimar republic's ability to establish a stable and legitimate political/economic system. (KC 4.1.II:D)
- The stress of economic collapse and total war engendered internal conflicts within European states and created conflicting conceptions of the relationship between the individual and the state, as demonstrated in the ideological battle between the individual and the state, as demonstrated in the ideological battle between liberal democracy, communism and fascism. (KC 4.2)
 - The Russian Revolution created a regime based on Marxist-Leninist theory. (KC 4.2.I)
 - In Russia, WWI exacerbated long-term problems of political stagnation, social inequality, incomplete industrialization, and land distribution; all while creating support for revolutionary change. (KC 4.2.I:A)
 - Military and worker insurrections, aided by the revived soviets, undermined the provisional government and set the stage for Lenin's long-planned Bolshevik Revolution and establishment of the communist state. (KC 4.2.I:B)
- During the 20th century, diverse intellectual and cultural movements questioned the existence of objective knowledge, the ability of reason to arrive at truth and the role of religion in determining moral standards. (KC 4.3)
 - The widely held belief in progress characteristic of much of 19th century thought began to break down before World War-I; the experience of war intensified a sense of anxiety that

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permeated many facets of thought and culture, giving way, by the century's end to a plurality of intellectual frameworks. (KC 4.3.I)

- When WWI began, Europeans were generally confident in the ability of science and technology to address human needs and problems despite the uncertainty created by new scientific theories and psychology. (KC 4.3.I:A)

Key Terms, People, and Events

Causes of WWI	Schlieffen Plan	Fourteen points
Triple Alliance	Trench Warfare	Paris Peace conference
Triple Entente	Technological advances in weaponry (machine gun, tanks, airplane, poison gas, submarines, zeppelins, radio)	Big Four
Russian-German Reinsurance Treaty		Versailles Treaty
Militarism	Eastern Front	Mandates
Imperialism	Treaty of Brest-Litovsk	Article 231
Nationalism	Arab Revolts	League of Nations
Pan-Slavism	Armenian Genocide	Poland
Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand	Lusitania	Czechoslovakia
Black Hand	Unrestricted submarine warfare	Hungary
Germany's "blank check"	Total war	Yugoslavia
Central Powers	Zimmerman note	
Allies	Balfour note	

Practice Essay Questions:

- Analyze major causes of World War I.
- Analyze political, economic and military factors for the Allied victory in World War I.
- Analyze ways in which World War I altered European society.
- How was the balance of power in Europe changed as a result of World War I?
- Why did liberalism not take root in Russia between 1815 and 1917 when it played a major role in western and central Europe?
- Analyze the major causes of the Russian Revolution.

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- Why did the Bolsheviks, who were a small minority, ultimately succeed in acquiring and maintaining power?

Main Ideas: The Age of Anxiety and the Rise of Totalitarian Regimes

- Total War and political instability in the first half of the 20th century gave way to a polarized state order during the Cold War, and eventually to efforts at transnational union. (KC 4.1)
 - In the interwar period, fascism, extreme nationalism, racist ideologies, and the failure of appeasement resulted in the catastrophe of World War II, presenting a grave challenge to European civilization. (KC 4.1.III)
 - French and British fears of another war, American isolationism, and deep distrust between Western democratic, capitalist nations and the communist Soviet Union allowed fascist states to rearm and expand their territory. (KC 4.1.III:A)
 - Fueled by racism and anti-Semitism, German Nazism sought to establish a “new racial order” in Europe, which culminated with the Holocaust. (KC 4.1.III:D)
 - The process of decolonization occurred over the course of the century with varying degrees of cooperation, interference, or resistance from European imperialist states. (KC 4.1.VII)
 - At the end of World War I, President Woodrow Wilson’s principle of national self-determination raised expectations in the non-European world for freedom from colonial domination, expectations that led to international instability. (KC 4.1.VII:A)
 - The League of Nations distributed former German and Ottoman possessions to France and Great Britain through the mandate system, thereby altering the imperial balance of power and creating a strategic interest in the Middle East and its oil. (KC 4.1.VII:B)
- The stresses of economic collapse and total war engendered internal conflicts within European states and created conflicting conceptions of the relationship between the individual and the state, as demonstrated in the ideological battle between liberal democracy, communism and fascism. (KC 4.2)
 - The Russian Revolution created a regime based on Marxist-Leninist theory. (KC 4.2.I)
 - The Bolshevik takeover prompted a protracted civil war between communist forces and their opponents, who were aided by foreign powers. (KC 4.2.I:C)
 - In order to improve economic performance, Lenin compromised with free market principles under the New Economic Policy, but after his death, Stalin undertook a centralized program of rapid economic modernization. (KC 4.2.I:D)
 - Stalin’s economic modernization of the Soviet Union came at a high price, including the liquidation of the kulaks, famine in the Ukraine, purges of political rivals, unequal burdens placed on women, and the establishment of an oppressive political system. (KC 4.2.I:E)
 - The ideology of fascism, with roots in the pre-World War I era, gained popularity in an environment of post-war bitterness, the rise of communism, uncertain transitions to democracy, and economic instability. (KC 4.2.II)
 - Fascist dictatorships used modern technology and propaganda that rejected democratic institutions, promoted charismatic leaders and glorified war and nationalism to lure the disillusioned. (KC 4.2.II:A)

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- Mussolini and Hitler rose to power by exploiting postwar bitterness and economic instability, using terror and manipulating the fledgling and unpopular democracies in their countries. (KC 4.2.II:B)
- Franco's alliance with Italian and German fascists in the Spanish Civil War—in which Western democracies did not intervene—represented a testing ground for World War II and resulted in authoritarian rule in Spain from 1936 to the mid 1970s. (KC 4.2.II:C)
- After failures to establish functioning democracies, authoritarian dictatorships took power in Central and Eastern Europe during the interwar period. (KC 4.2.II:D)
- The Great Depression, caused by weaknesses in international trade and monetary theories and practices, undermined Western European democracies and fomented radical political responses throughout Europe. (KC 4.2.III)
 - World War I debt, nationalistic tariff policies, overproduction, depreciated currencies, disrupted trade patterns, and speculation created weaknesses in economies worldwide. (KC 4.2.III:A)
 - Dependence on post-World War I American investment capital led to financial collapse when, following the 1929 stock market crash, the United States cut off capital flows to Europe. (KC 4.2.III:B)
 - Despite attempts to rethink economic theories and policies and forge political alliances, Western democracies failed to overcome the Great Depression and were weakened by extremist movements. (KC 4.2.III:C)
- During the 20th century, diverse intellectual and cultural movements questioned the existence of objective knowledge, the ability to reason to arrive at truth, and the role of religion in determining moral standards. (KC 4.3)
 - Science and technology yielded impressive material benefits, but also caused immense destruction and posed challenges to objective knowledge. (KC 4.3.II)
 - Medical theories and technologies extended life, but posed social and moral questions that eluded consensus and crossed religious, political, and philosophical perspectives. (KC 4.3.II:B)
 - Organized religion continued to play a role in European social and cultural life, despite the challenges of military and ideological conflict, modern secularism, and rapid social changes. (KC 4.3.III)
 - The challenges of totalitarianism and communism in Central and Eastern Europe brought mixed responses from the Christian churches. (KC 4.3.III:A)
 - During the 20th century, the arts were defined by experimentation, self-expression, subjectivity, and the increasing influence of the United States in both elite and popular culture. (KC 4.3.IV)
 - New movements in the visual arts, architecture and music demolished existing aesthetic standards, explored subconscious and subjective states, and satirized Western society and its values. (KC 4.3.IV:A)
 - Throughout the century, a number of writers challenged traditional literacy conventions, questioned Western values, and addressed controversial social and political issues. (KC 4.3.IV:B)
- Demographic changes, economic growth, total war, disruptions of traditional social patterns, and competing definitions of freedom and justice altered the experiences of everyday life. (KC 4.4)

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- The 20th century was characterized by large-scale suffering brought on by warfare and genocide as well as tremendous improvements in the standard of living. (KC 4.4.I)
 - World War I created a “lost generation,” fostered disillusionment and cynicism, transformed the lives of women, and democratized societies. (KC 4.4.I:A)
 - Mass production, new food technologies, and industrial efficiency increased disposable income and created a consumer culture in which greater domestic comforts, such as electricity, indoor plumbing, plastics, and synthetic fibers became available. (KC 4.4.I:B)
 - New communication and transportation technologies multiplied the connections across space and time, transforming daily life and contributing to the proliferation of ideas and to globalization. (KC 4.4.I:C)

Key Terms, People, and Events

Literature of disillusionment	Conservative authoritarianism vs. totalitarianism	The Corporate State
T.S. Eliot	Fascism	Aryan race
Franz Kafka	Vladimir Lenin	Adolf Hitler
George Orwell	New Economic Policy	Nazism
Ayn Rand	Women under Lenin	Lebensraum
Jean-Paul Sartre	Joseph Stalin	Great Depression
Albert Camus	Five-Year Plans	Third Reich
Bauhaus Movement	Collectivization	Triumph of the Will
Picasso	Kulaks	Gestapo
Dadaism	The “Great Terror”	Hitler Youth
Marcel Duchamp	Purges	Nuremberg Laws
Surrealism	Gulags	Kristallnacht
Movies	Benito Mussolini	Holocaust
Marconi	Fascist party in Italy	Final Solution
Totalitarianism		Eugenics

Practice Essay Questions:

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- Compare and contrast conservative authoritarianism in Fascist Italy with totalitarianism in the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany.
- To what extent did Lenin and Stalin adhere to the ideas of Karl Marx in governing the USSR between 1918 and 1940?
- Compare and contrast totalitarianism in the USSR and Nazi Germany.
- Compare and contrast totalitarianism in the 1920s and 1930s with absolutism in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
- To what extent did the rise of fascism in Italy and Germany constitute a social revolution in each of those two countries?
- Analyze the extent to which women's roles changed in the USSR, Italy and Germany in the years 1917 to 1940.