

AP Euro Review

Unit Nine

Imperialism, WWI, and Russian
Revolutions
Ca. 1880-1919

Old Imperialism vs New Imperialism

	Colonization 15 th -18 th Centuries	Imperialism 19 th Century
Major players	Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Portugal	Britain, France, Germany, Italy
Areas Colonized	Coastal ports in Africa and Asia; Interior in the Americas	Coastal and Interior regions in Africa and Asia
Chief Motivations	“Gold, God, Glory”	Strategic naval bases, exclusive access to resources and markets, national prestige
Goods sought	Gold, slaves, spices, rum, molasses, sugar	Rubber, minerals, diamonds, tea, coffee
Political control	Direct control in Americas; Native control in Africa and Asia	Direct control or indirect control (sphere of influence or protectorate)
Relationship with colonized	Respect for native rulers; disdain for cultural practices	“White Man’s Burden”; disdain for all things native

Causes of Imperialism

- Economic
 - The need for cheap raw materials (cotton, rubber, oil, etc.) to meet the demands of industrialization.
 - The need for markets for the sale of manufactured goods
 - The provision of an outlet for surplus capital to be invested
- Religious
 - “White Man’s Burden – Rudyard Kipling!!!!
 - The desire to convert natives to Christianity
- Political
 - Military and naval bases to protect economic interests
 - Mass politics – divert attention away from domestic problems
- Intellectual
 - Nationalism
 - Social Darwinism

Imperialism by Region - Africa

- Belgian Congo
 - Leopold II's personal rubber colony
- Berlin Conference of 1884
 - Established rules for “Scramble”
 - “Effective occupation” must be established
- British control of Egypt in 1883
 - Served as model for New Imperialism
 - “Lifeline of the Empire”
- British Empire in Africa
 - “Cape to Cairo Railway” – Cecil Rhodes
 - Boer War
- French control of Northwest Africa
 - Leads to Fashoda Crisis in 1898
- Germany and Italy tried to take any remaining land
 - Liberia and Ethiopia remained independent throughout the time

Imperialism by Region – Far East

- China
 - Opened with the Opium Wars
 - Treaty of Nanking 1842
 - Sino-Japanese War → Grab for spheres of influence in China
 - Open Door Policy of 1894 → Increased foreign involvement → Boxer Rebellion 1900
- India – “Jewel in the crown”
 - Sepoy Mutiny → Direct control by British government
 - Beginning of Indian Nationalism

Imperialism by Region – Far East

- Japan
 - Opened by USA with “Gunboat Diplomacy”
 - Meiji Restoration → Japanese industrialization and imperialism
 - Defeats China in Sino-Japanese War
 - Defeats Russia in Russo-Japanese War → Annexes Korea
- Southeast Asia – Great reserve of raw materials!
 - France → Indochina
 - Burma → Britain
 - Thailand → Independent buffer state
 - Indonesia → Dutch
 - Philippines → USA (Spanish-American War)

Opponents of Imperialism

- Humanitarian
 - Edward Morel
 - Joseph Conrad
- Socialist
 - Marx predicted the age of Imperialism
 - J.A. Hobson argued that imperialism only benefits the wealthy, who use the gov't to further their own interests
 - Lenin!!!

The Great War (1914-1918)

- Underlying Causes:
 - I – internal domestic conflict
 - M - militarism
 - A – alliance system
 - I - imperialism
 - N – nationalism
- Immediate Cause:
 - Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo, Bosnia on June 28, 1914

Underlying Causes of the War

- Internal conflict
 - Conservative governments aroused nationalist feelings and used war to divert attention away from internal problems
- Imperialism
 - Colonial rivalries between the major European powers created hatred and hostility that led to war
 - Kruger Telegram (1902)
 - Moroccan Crisis → Algeciras Conference (1906)
- Militarism
 - Europe had been experiencing an arms race ever since the unification of Germany.
 - Major naval rivalries existed between Germany & England, and army rivalries existed between France and Germany.

More Underlying Causes

- Bismarckian Alliance System → Rival Blocs
 - Three Emperor's League falls apart at Congress of Berlin in 1878
 - Triple Alliance (formed 1882): Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary
 - Wilhelm II fails to renew German-Russian Reinsurance treaty → Franco-Russian Alliance established in 1890

More Alliances

- “Splendid Isolation” → Triple Entente
 - Triple Entente (1910): Russia, France, and England
 - However, Britain was not obligated to fight!!!
 - Why did England join?
 - Wilhelm II’s use of jingoism
 - Germany’s increased industrial power
 - Germany’s increased naval power

More Underlying Causes

- Nationalism: This force brought about WWI in a variety of ways:
 - nationalism spawned the unification of Italy & Germany and caused a major shift in the balance of power.
 - Nationalism caused the great powers to pursue expansionist policies.
 - Nationalism on the part of ethnic minorities in Austria led to revolts & secret orgs.
 - Russia pursued a policy of Pan-Slavism.

The “Powderkeg” of Europe

- “Sick Man of Europe” → Eastern Question
 - Serbia, Romania, and Bulgaria gain independence during Russo-Turkish War
 - Battle between Austrian expansion and Russian Pan-Slavism
- First Balkan Crisis (1908)
 - Austria annexed Bosnia – frustrating an expansionist Serbia
 - Russia not willing to fight an Austria backed by Germany

The “Powderkeg” of Europe

- First Balkan War of 1912
 - Greece, Bulgaria, and Serbia joined together defeat Ottomans and free Macedonia
- Second Balkan War of 1913
 - Bulgaria and Serbia fight over spoils of first Balkan War...Serbia wins, but!
 - Austria created Albania at the London Conference to block Serbia’s access to the sea
 - Russia still couldn’t do anything to help its “Little Slavic” Brother

The Assassination & War

- June 28, 1914: Sarajevo: The Austrian Archduke was assassinated by Gavrillo Princip, a Bosnian member of the Black Hand.
- Austrian Ultimatum: Austria blamed Serbian nationalists for the shooting and demanded a free hand in their own investigation of the crime.

The Crisis Leads to War

- Serbia's Reply
 - Serbia accepted most of the ultimatum, but rejected parts that would destroy her sovereignty.
- German Actions
 - Germany offered Austria a “blank check” of support.
- July 28, 1914
 - Austria declared war on Serbia.
 - The dominos begin to topple...as Russia mobilizes for war against Austria and Germany!
- August 1, 1914
 - Germany declares war on France
- August 3, 1914
 - Germany invades Belgium to get to France → A local war in the Balkans had now become a world war
 - In response, Britain declares war on Germany

The Opposing Sides

- Triple Alliance → Central Powers
 - Bulgaria and Ottomans joined too
- Triple Entente → Allied Powers
 - Japan and Italy would later join
- The central powers had better armies, but the allies had more men and resources.

The Western Front

- Schlieffen Plan – How to win a two-front war...(Don't fight one!)
 - Foiled at the First Battle of the Marne → Development of Trench Warfare
- Horrors of war
 - Present in Remarque's *All Quiet on the Western Front*
 - Mass casualties at Verdun and Somme
 - Why?
 - Stalemate of Trench Warfare
 - Machine gun improvement
 - Improvements in artillery
 - Tanks
 - Poison gas

The War in the East

- Russia initially held off the limited number of German troops on the eastern front, but when German strength increased and Austria and Turkey became involved, the war was a complete disaster for Russia.
- Russian losses were enormous and led to the collapse of the Russian gov't by 1917.
- Treaty of Brest Litovsk: 1917: Russia out of the war.
 - Shifts the balance of power temporarily to Germany

The War at Sea

- British and Allied Naval Blockade of Central Powers
 - Led to German use of unrestricted sub warfare
 - Sinking of the Lusitania
- German use of unrestricted sub warfare in 1917 led to US entry into the war
 - US financial and military intervention was most critical aspect in determining the outcome of the war

Use of Total War

- Involved mass civilian populations in the war effort
 - Gov't planning of economy for war effort
 - Women replaced men in factory work
 - Labor unions initially supported the war effort and gained prestige
 - Rationing and war bonds
- Increase in centralization of gov't
 - Increased censorship
 - Increased propaganda
 - Imprisonment of political opponents

Paris Peace Conference 1919

- Big 4 made all important decisions
 - Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Orlando, and Wilson.
- Major absences: Germany and Russia
 - Germany hoped for a peace based upon the 14 Points
- Wilson tried to base a lasting peace on his 14 points, but they were largely rejected as being too idealistic by European leaders.
 - Most controversial point: National Self-Determination
 - Wilson sacrificed most of his program to establish a league of nations.

Provisions of The Treaty of Versailles

- League of Nations created (US didn't join)
- Alsace & Lorraine restored to France
- Article 231: "War Guilt" Clause
 - Placed sole blame upon Germany
- Huge reparations to be paid by Germany
- Confiscation of German military supplies, and Germany allowed to have only a 100,000 man militia.

Provisions of The Treaty of Versailles

- Demilitarization of the Rhineland
- German and Turkish colonies taken over by the League of Nations who gave overseas colonies to the allies and created mandates in the middle east.
- Restoration of Belgium & Poland
- Disintegration of Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Empire
 - Map of Europe is redrawn, especially as it relates to territory seized from Russia by Germany in Brest-Litovsk
- Creation of Yugoslavia

Changes Created by the War

- Conservative order was dead!
 - Old dynastic empires abolished
- Russian Revolution → USSR
- Recreated the map of Europe
 - Germany split in two by Polish Corridor
- Mandate system → Nationalist revolts and calls for colonial independence
- Impact on society
 - 20 million dead (half civilian)
 - “Age of Anxiety”

Long-Term Causes of Russian Revolutions

- Autocratic rule of the Romanov Dynasty throughout the 19th century
- Humiliation in military defeats
- Failure of Russian Revolution of 1905
- Negative effects of industrialization
 - Growth of socialism in Russia
 - Mensheviks vs. Bolsheviks
 - Lenin: Proletariat would not develop class-consciousness on their own, but needed the support of an elite group of professional revolutionaries

Dissatisfaction with Romanov

Leadership

- Although the czar had not followed through on his promises made after the revolution of 1905, dissatisfied parties in Russia tried to cooperate with the gov't in the defense of Russia in 1914.
- After the armies began to lose, the czar fired competent generals and replaced them himself, at the front.
 - opposition grew more discontented, as a result.

WWI sparks the Russian Revolutions

- As war losses mounted, food shortages at home led to rioting in Russian cities.
- On the front, Russian soldiers were finally limited to 2 bullets per day, and many mutinied.
- Rasputin's influence on Czarina Alexandra further alienated the public, and soon, revolution was nearly inevitable.

The Revolution of March, 1917

- The March revolution began with a general strike in St. Petersburg (Petrograd, Leningrad).
 - Began when women rioted for bread!!!
 - The revolution was successful when the soldiers joined the revolutionaries!!
- Nicholas II abdicates on March 2 → Duma establishes a Provisional Government
 - Run by Alexander Kerensky

March Revolution of 1917

- Liberal Revolution
 - Equality before the law
 - Freedom of religion, speech, and assembly
 - Right of unions to organize and strike
 - Amnesty of political prisoners
 - Election of local officials
 - 8-hour work day
- Rejection of social revolution
 - Realized that giving peasants land would lead to failure in WWI

Problems for the New Gov't

- Kept Russia in WWI when most wanted out due to shortages of supplies
 - Hunger was still a major problem
- Peasants wanted land reform, but Kerensky would not institute social revolution
- Power of Petrograd Soviet
 - Issued Army Order #1
 - Chaos in the military led to disastrous defeats in the summer of 1917
 - Peasants voted with their feet...went home to seize land

Lenin Returns to Russia

- April 16, 1917: Germany ships Lenin back to Russia from his exile in Switzerland in a sealed rail car.
 - Germany did this, believing that Lenin would sue for peace after leading the revolution in Russia.
- Lenin's April Theses: "Peace, Land, & Bread."
 - Rejected the bourgeois provisional government
 - This was exactly what the people wanted to hear.

The Road to Revolution

- Lenin called for the resignation of the provisional government and the transfer of power to the soviets, but this demand was premature.
- July, 1917: The Kornilov Affair
 - Conservative army leaders dissatisfied with Kerensky's provisional government
 - The provisional gov't armed the Bolsheviks so they could help the gov't fight off this military coup
 - These arms were later turned on the gov't.

The Bolshevik Revolution

- Nov. 6, 1917: Led by Lenin & Trotsky, Bolshevik leaders, soldiers, and workers quickly took over Petrograd, stormed the winter palace, & arrested the remaining members of the provisional government.
 - Alexander Kerensky escaped and lived in exile.

Lenin's Immediate Reforms

▣ To appease:

- Distribution of land to the peasants
- Factories given to the workers
- Ended the war by signing a treaty with Germany

■ To survive:

- Disbands the Constituent Assembly due to Bolshevik minority
- Moved government from Petrograd to Moscow

The Russian Civil War

- ▣ Less radical Russians were angered by the treaty and Lenin's dismissal of the assembly
- ▣ White Army forms
 - Monarchists
 - Liberals
 - Mensheviks
- ▣ Legacy: 14 million died during this time

Bolshevik Victory!

- But why?
 - Contrasting organization of both armies
 - White army failed to unit and had weak leadership
 - Red Army was highly stratified and controlled by Leon Trotsky
 - Failure of West to support the White army
 - Lack of support led to White defeat
 - Just in enough support angered Bolsheviks and was used as a means to play off Russian Nationalism
 - Development of “War Communism”
 - Total War Effort
 - Use of terror tactics to establish obedience
 - Cheka – Secret Police