

ERA VI 1900-2011 *Global Conflict and Global Connections*



CHAPTER 28

Chapter Summary

Maps of the world in 1914, in 2006, and of multinational corporations in 2000 reflect two of the biggest developments in the 20th century. Massive changes in boundaries resulted from the end of the Ottoman, Austro-Hungarian, and Russian empires. Deep-rooted changes also took place in political forms—monarchies had predominated in 1914—and in social systems. The emergence of multinational companies was the other area of great change. While it is clear that the age of empires is over, defining the period that followed is difficult. In this period, following world history from 1914, it is difficult to achieve a perspective. The history of the period is not over, and discerning the most important ideas is challenging. World War I was a principal turning point in 20th-century world history. European global dominance quickly resulted in the spread of the conflict to most world regions. The massive human losses resulting from the war shattered existing global systems. New, dominating historical forces emerged.

KEY TERMS

Archduke Ferdinand: Austro-Hungarian heir to the throne assassinated at Sarajevo in 1914; precipitated World War I.

Western Front: war line between Belgium and Switzerland during World War I; featured trench warfare and massive casualties among combatants.

Eastern Front: war zone from the Baltic to the Balkans where Germans, Austro-Hungarians, Russians, and Balkan nations fought.

Italian Front: war line between Italy and Austria-Hungary; also produced trench warfare

Nicholas II: Russian tsar; (r. 1894–1917); executed 1918.

Gallipoli: World War I battle, 1915; unsuccessful attempt in defense of the Dardanelles.

Armenian genocide: launched by Young Turk leaders in 1915; claimed up to one million lives.

Submarine warfare: a major part of the German naval effort against the Allies during World War I; when employed against the United States it precipitated American participation in the war.

Armistice: November 11, 1918 agreement by Germans to suspend hostilities.

Treaty of Versailles: ended World War I; punished Germany with loss of territory and payment of reparations; did not satisfy any of the signatories.

League of Nations: international organization of nations created after World War I; designed to preserve world peace; the United States never joined.

Indian National Congress: political party that grew from regional associations of Western-educated Indians in 1885; dominated by elites; was the principal party throughout the colonial period and after independence.

Indian Reforms (1909): provided Indians with expanded opportunities to elect and serve on local and national legislative councils.

Rowlatt Act (1919): placed severe restrictions on Indian civil rights; undercut impact of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms.

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M.K. Gandhi: Western-educated Indian lawyer and nationalist politician with many attributes of an Indian holy man; stressed nonviolent tactics and headed the movement for Indian independence.

Satyagraha: “truth force”; Gandhi’s policy of nonviolent opposition to British rule.

Mustafa Kemal, Ataturk: president of Turkey, (r. 1923–1938); responsible for Westernization of Turkey.

Effendi: prosperous business and professional urban Egyptian families; generally favored independence.

Dinshawi incident: Egyptian protests led to harsh repression that stimulated nationalist sentiment.

Wafd Party: Egyptian nationalist party founded after World War I; led by Sa’d Zaghlul; participated in the negotiations that led to limited Egyptian independence in 1922.

Mandates: governments entrusted to victorious European World War I nations over the colonies of the defeated powers.

Zionism: European Jewish movement of the 1860s and 1870s that argued that Jews return to their Holy Land

Theodor Hertzl: Austrian Zionist; formed World Zionist Organization in 1897; unsympathetic to Arabs and promoted Jewish immigration into Palestine to form a Jewish state.

Balfour Declaration: British promise of support for the establishment of Jewish settlement in Palestine.

W.E.B. Du Bois and Marcus Garvey: African American leaders with major impact on rising African nationalists.

Négritude: literary movement among African Americans and Africans; sought to combat unfavorable stereotypes of African culture and to celebrate African achievements; influenced early African nationalist movements.

OBJECTIVES

1. What were the main causes of World War I?
2. What was the effect of World War I on European colonies?
3. Identify the weapons and technology that led to massive casualties in the war.
4. How did the entry of the United States change the war, both militarily and politically?
5. How the Treaty of Versailles lead to the rise of totalitarianism in Italy and Germany?
6. Were the decolonization movements the result of growing strength among colonial populations or Western weakness?
7. What were the social foundations of mass movement and militant nationalism?
8. What were the unique techniques used by Gandhi in protesting British colonialism?
9. How did nationalism affect Egypt and the Middle East? How was it similar and different from Indian nationalism?
10. What were the foundations of the liberation struggle in Africa?

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Chapter Outline Summary

I. The Coming of the Great War

A. The March to War

- Triple Entente
 - Russia, France, Britain
- Central Powers
 - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
- Italy joins Entente, 1915

B. The Outbreak of the War

- Gavriel Princip assassinates Austrian Archduke, 1914
- Austria-Hungary, Germany attack Serbia
- Russia mobilized
- Germany declared war on Russia, France
- Germany invaded Belgium
- Britain declared war

II. A World at War

Quick war expected

A. The War in Europe

Stalemate on Western Front
trench warfare
massive losses

B.. The War in the East and in Italy

Russians
offensives against Germany
Italians
war with Austrians stalemated

C.. The Home Fronts in Europe

Little sympathy at home
Growth in governments
propaganda
suppression of criticism
labor groups dissatisfied
weakened Germany
Russia fell

Women in work force

C. The War Beyond Europe

British block supplies to Central Powers
used imperial resources, manpower
Indians deployed in many areas

French
used African troops

Japan
fought Germans in China, the Pacific

Ottomans
sided with Germany
Armenian genocide

United States
German submarines attacked American shipping
1917, entered war

D. Endgame: The Return of Offensive Warfare

Austrian-Hungarian Empire fragments
Germans agreed to armistice, 1918
Influenza pandemic



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III. Failed Peace and Global Turmoil

- Woodrow Wilson and Peace of Paris
 - German war guilt and reparations
 - Austria-Hungary
 - Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia
 - Poland independent
- League of Nations

IV. The Nationalist Assault on the European Colonial Order

- Campaigns in Africa, Middle East
 - Britain drew on colonial resources
 - Indian production stepped up
 - indigenous personnel given more opportunity
 - Asians, Africans worked, served
- A. The Nationalist Challenge to the British Raj
 - India, Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines
 - nationalist movements
 - Worldwide patterns
 - leadership of Western-educated elite
 - charismatic leaders and nonviolence
- B. India
 - Indian National Congress, 1885
 - initially loyal to British
 - spurred by racism
 - built Indian identity
 - Social Foundations of a Mass Movement
 - Critique of British rule
 - economic privilege for British
 - Indian army used for British interests
 - high-paid British officials
 - cash crops push out food production
 - nationalism above religious concerns
 - boycotts of British goods
 - Indian reforms,
 - more opportunity for Indians
 - Gandhi and the Spread of the Nationalist Struggle
 - Loyal to British at start of war
 - but war casualties and costs mounted
 - inflation, famine
 - promises broken
 - Indian reforms, 1919
 - greater Indian participation in government
 - Rowlatt Act, 1919
 - civil rights restricted
 - Gandhi protests
 - Mohandas K. Ghandi
 - nonviolence
 - satyagraha*, or truth force
 - Hindu/Muslim split
- C. War and Nationalist Movements in the Middle East
 - Egyptian nationalism
 - Journalists predominate
 - political parties formed
 - harsh repression
 - Cromer reforms
 - benefited upper classes

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- Dinshawi Incident, 1906
 - focused Egyptian nationalism
- British grant constitution, 1913
- Egypt a British protectorate, 1914
 - martial law to protect Suez Canal
 - war drained Egyptian resources
- Egyptians refused to be present at Versailles
- Wafd Party
 - British agreed to independence in 1922
 - to withdrawal from Suez Canal zone, 1936
- 1952, Gamal Abdul Nasser
- Mustafa Kemal (Ataturk, father of the Turks)
 - Reforms and Westernizing
- France, Britain occupied former Turkish lands: mandates
 - Arabs and Jews given conflicting assurances
 - Balfour Declaration
 - Zionism
 - Theodore Herzl
- D. The Liberation Struggle in Africa
 - General loyalty
 - War
 - drained resources
 - Western-educated Africans gained authority
 - Pan-African movement
 - Marcus Garvey
 - W.E.B. Du Bois
- Paris
 - Négritude