PERIOD 6 (1900-Present)

Chapter 30 Reading Study Guide: “Crisis of Imperial Order, 1900-1929”
(TEXT, Bulliet 2nd edition, pp. 751-778)

DIRECTIONS:
HONOR STATEMENT: On my honor, I understand that this is an individual assignment and is to be completed entirely by myself. (Copying or ‘splitting’ the assignment with other students will not prepare me for tests/essays in this course.)

A) Write answers on your OWN paper. Do the work on your own. You need to read.

B) Using 3x5 index cards, create study flash cards (NEW PERIOD – CHANGE INDEX CARD COLOR) (term on one side, definition on the other side w/chapter pg#) of the following key terms: Western Front, Faisal, Theodore Herzl, Balfour Declaration, Bolsheviks, Vladimir Lenin, Woodrow Wilson, League of Nations, Treaty of Versailles, New Economic Policy, Sun Yat-sen, Yuan Shikai, Guomindang, mandate system, Mustafa Kemal, Max Planck, Albert Einstein.

C) Using complete sentences, answer the following questions. Page numbers provided.

1. Who fired the shots that ignited WWI? p.752
2. Give at least one example of Europeans meddling in Ottoman affairs. p.753
3. In what 3 empires/regions was nationalism a dividing force? p.753-755
4. List the members of both of the major alliances that led to WWI. p.755
5. Western powers worked out elaborate military mobilization plans based on what? p.755
6. What was the most potent weapon on the Western Front? p.757-758
7. From 1914-1918, the war at sea pitted what two naval powers against one another? p.759
8. What did women do during WWI? p.759-760
9. How many Africans fought in the war? p.760
10. What country benefited most from WWI? p.760
12. With which nation did the Ottomans sign a secret alliance and why? p.760
13. What did the Ottoman Turks do to their Armenian subjects? p.760
14. How did the British try to defeat the Ottomans? p.760
15. What did the Zionist movement aim to do and who was its leader? p.761
16. Although the Russians had the largest army in the war, what was their problem? p.761
17. Why was Tsar Nicholas II forced to abdicate? p.761
18. What was the death toll in WWI? p.762
20. What was Pan-African Congress & who was its American leader? What was the response at the Paris Peace Conference? P. 763
21. What was the purpose of the League of Nations & who proposed it? P. 763
22. Why did the United States refuse to join the League of Nations? P. 763
23. What demands were placed on Germany in the Treaty of Versailles & what was the result? P. 763
24. What two new countries resulted from the Treaty of Versailles? P. 764
26. After suspending reparations payments, what did the German government do to retaliate against the French? p.766
27. Zaibatsu benefited most from Japan’s prosperity. What were they? p.768
28. What was the result of the Boxer Rebellion of 1900? p.768
29. What two European countries were involved in the mandate system in the Middle East? What was the result? P. 770
30. What did Mustapha Kemal (Ataturk) do for Turkey in 1923? p.770
31. Describe the “phony” independence of Egypt. p.772
32. Why were the new social sciences in the 1920s unsettling? p. 775

D) **Free Response Focus Questions:** Answer EACH of these questions in a 5-7 sentence paragraph.
- An abundance of historical facts (may include facts before this time per. that influenced this event)
- Address every part of the question in full and takes a stand that can be argued.
- Understand where events fall historically (e.g. Enlightenment was influenced by Protestant Reformation)

33. What were the causes of the First World War? Include plenty of specific facts, not just broad topics like “nationalism”.

34. Describe the peace treaties ending the First World War and some of their long-term implications.

35. Describe the causes of the Revolution in Russia and explain the reorganization of the country into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

36. What promises do the British make to different groups, particularly in the Mid-East, during WWI? What are the results of these promises? Is the conflict that results in the Middle East based on religious differences?

37. China and Japan’s different reactions to pressures from the West put them on a “collision course”. How do China and Japan have different “destinies”? Describe their relations during the first 3 decades of the 20th century.

38. Describe WWI and its aftermath in the Middle East.

39. Describe social changes in Europe and the United States during the 1920s, particularly the changes that resulted from the First World War.

**Possible Comparisons to know**
1. Compare the political, economic, cultural, and/or social effects of WWI outside of Europe (N. Africa, Mid-East, L. American, Asia)
2. Compare the effects of nationalism in Western Europe, Russia, and Ottoman Empire
3. Compare the histories of China and Japan from 1900-1929.

**Possible COT topics to know**
1. Describe changes in warfare from 1750-1918.
2. Analyze the **evolution of the world economy** and its political and/or social consequences on various world regions (W. Europe, Latin America, Africa, S. Asia, E. Asia, etc) from 1750-1914.

3. Analyze the **formation of national identity** in regions of the former Ottoman Empire (Syria, Saudi Arabia, Palestine, Israel, Egypt, Iraq, Turkey), Japan, Korea, and China from 1750-1914. This is not a traditional COT prompt (w/ changes and continuities) but you need to know this development.

E) **FLIPPED VIDEOS**: Watch the following short videos for this chapter:
- WHCC World War I: [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_XPZQ0LAlR4](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_XPZQ0LAlR4)

F) **PERIOD SIX ART IMAGES (1900-Present)** Related to Chapter 30.

![Dada: Advance Under Gas, by Otto Dix, German, 1924](image1)

Dada: *Advance Under Gas*, by Otto Dix, German, 1924

![Dada ‘ready-made’ postcard: The Mona Lisa, by Marcel Duchamp, France, 1919](image2)

Dada ‘ready-made’ postcard: *The Mona Lisa*, by Marcel Duchamp, France, 1919