Trench warfare 475 miles of trenches were dug across northern France Life in Trenches Charging “over the Top” crossing “No Man’s Land” to reach enemy trenches Boring Terrifying, and caused shell shock Wet, disease, fly and rat infested suffered from things like trenchfoot Lived in small rooms in back of trench sunk into the dirt

**M**ilitarism, **A**lliances, **I**mperialism, **N**ationalism

**WWI**

**Spark- Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand**

New Weapons Machine guns Poison gas Artillery Flame throwers Tanks Airplanes

Treaty of Versailles- **Better World** President Wilson had a vision of a better world. He wanted nations to deal with each other openly and trade with each other fairly. Wanted countries to reduce their arsenal of weapons **Revenge** Many Allies wanted to punish Germany for its role in the war. Georges Clemenceau accused Germany of tyrannical conduct, exemplified by the huge loss of life and the continued suffering of veterans. **Independence** Leaders of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia wanted to build new nations .Poland, divided between Germany and Russia, wantedone nation. Ho Chi Minh worked at the Paris Ritz hotel and asked France to free Vietnam.

Russian Revolution- Russia entered WWI in 1914. It was a costly war. The people began to revolt against Czar Nicholas II because people were hungry and they did not want their sons dying in the war. Troops sent to quiet the people- Instead they joined them. Eventually they overthrew Czar Nicholas II. November 1917, Lenin seized control of the govt. He signed a peace treaty with Germany. Lenin wanted a communist government, where people would share the work equally and share in the rewards equally. Communism was supposed to bring equality to all.

Wilsons 14 Points Called for; End of secret treaties Freedom of the seas Free Trade Reduced navies and armies Adjustment to colonial claims to the benefit of those who were colonized League of Nations – an international body to negotiate peacefully solutions to world conflicts. The area known as the Rhineland was to be de-militarised The Allies were to occupy the west bank of the Rhine for fifteen years War Guilt Clause-Germany was the blame for starting the war.

Soviet Union under Lenin- In 1922, Lenin created the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (U.S.S.R.) or The Soviet Union. Communism was the new government and economic structure. People collectively own the land and equally share in rewards. (In theory) He placed people in jail who opposed his ideas

Worldwide Depression- The war caused a lot of damage nations struggled through depressions businesses went broke millions of people were out of work banks closed poverty spread throughout the world

Lead up to WWII- The Treaty of Versailles which ended World War I is the chief cause of World War II. Germany was poor and humiliated. The Worldwide depression made life bad for everyone, but especially Germany. Italy, Germany, and Russia turned to fascist leaders who promised to restore national wealth and pride. Divided and Weak Government in Germany, Chaos in the Streets! Hitler becomes “the fuehrer” when Hindenburg dies! Europe on the Brink of War In 1934, Adolph Hitler announced a program of rearming Germany which was a violation of the Treaty of Versailles. In Italy, Benito Mussolini was also building a powerful military force. Many American adults belonged to peace organizations and were determined never again to enter a foreign war

Soviet Union under Stalin- Following Lenin’s death Josef Stalin took control of The USSR (Stalin means steel) Stalin was a dictator- leader with absolute power. Developed the Five Year Plan Government controlled all aspects of life Ordered factories to be built (Not for consumer goods) Government determined what to produce, how to produce it, and who would get it. (Command Economy) Developed collective farms- Government owned, employed large number of workers, and often farmers did not receive enough food to feed their own families Used Secret Police to catch citizens he could not trust.

Holocaust- The NAZI party and Adolf Hitler seized power in 1933 and slowly began their program against the Jews of Germany

In 1933 there were 566,000 Jews living in Germany.

Each new year in Germany led to harsher policies directed towards the Jews.

The Final Solution was Hitler’s attempt to kill all the Jews in the world he ended up enslaving torturing and then killing ½ of all the Jews in the world (6 million)

End of Soviet Union under Gorbachev- starts reforms Perestroika – “restructuring” Glasnost – “openness”

* 1987 – Gorbachev calls for the introduction of democratic ideals. For the first time, Soviets can choose from multiple candidates.

1988 – A year of radical change

* The USSR allows private ownership of businesses.
* President Reagan visits Gorbachev in Moscow!
* Gorbachev’s reforms spark political change in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Georgia, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary.

Cold War- Following WWII, the US and the Soviet Union were known as superpowers.

There was much tension between these 2 countries from 1945-1991. This period was called the Cold War. 2 things caused this tension Soviets refused to leave the Eastern European countries they had freed during WWII. The Soviets tried to expand communism throughout Europe and the world.

German Reunification

History of Europe

Lead up tp Age of Exploration

Vasco Da Gama

First sailor to sail around the Cape of Good Hope and on to INDIA

Portugal gained a sea route to Asia that brought them great wealth

Reformation- Martin Luther complained about Christian practices such as selling Indulgences

King Henry started the Church of England so he could get a divorce

Columbian Exchange

The exchange of plants animal, organisms, and people between the “old World” and “new World” after the arrival of Christopher Columbus

Triangular Trade

Route of trade that sent manufacture goods from Europe to Africa in exchange for Slaves that went from Africa to the Americas in exchange fro raw materials such as sugar molasses and timber from the Americas to Europe

Middle Passage

The Middle leg of triangular trade was the Slave trade

Industrialization created rivalries among European countries. Great Britain, France, Germany, and other European countries needed natural resources for their factories. They also needed markets were they could sell their products.Imperialism: European countries claimed land in Africa and Asia to set up colonies.European countries also built up large armies and navies to protect their empires.

Countries formed alliances with one another and agreed to support one another in times of war.

England Takes over Australia

Europe takes over Asia and Scramble for Africa

Fall of the Roman Empire- After Greece there was Rome, Rome became a huge empire. Toward the end Christianity become intertwined with the Roman Empire When the Roman Empire falls Christianity becomes the only power in Europe which brings Europe to the Dark Ages

Henry Hudson

Sailed for English and Dutch explored Hudson River and Hudson Bay

Jon Cabot

sailed from England to the eastern coast of Canada.

Cabot was looking for a sea route to Asia but found Canada, a land with supplies of bountiful fish and massive forests of tall trees.

James Cook

sailed from Britain and claimed the eastern shore of Australia for Britain in 1770 (area now known as New South Wales)

Importance: after American Revolution, Britain claiAustralia initially used as a penal colony by British med entire continent of Australia in 1829

* Impact: Many Aborigines (original inhabitants of Australia) died from European diseases, suffered from brutal violence

Ferdinand Magellan

became the first explorer to circumnavigate the Earth (go all the way around the world)

Francisco Pizarro

Conquered the Inca

Hernan Cortes

Conquering the Aztecs

England

Bartolemeu Dias

First sailor to sail around the Cape of Good Hope at the tip of Africa

Prince Henry

Started Age of Exploration by starting a school of navigation which brought navigators sailors cartographers to sponsor ships trading with Africa and India

Renaissance

**Renaissance 🡪 curiosity about other lands and peoples**

Crusades

The Christians in Europe attempt to slaughter the Muslims in the Middle East to try to control the Holy Land (Jerusalem).

BUT they lose

Great Plague

Between 75 and 200 million people died

Industrial Revolution

The movement from animal and human labor to machine labor often in the form of Factories. It started in England with water wheels in rivers and then moved to coal power. It brought about urbanization

Imperialism

Samuel Champlain

founded the city of Quebec and several other settlements in the St. Lawrence River Valley and the Great Lakes Region

Impact: de Champlain was an integral part of a successful French fur trade industry in North America

France

Christopher Columbus

Sailed West. Columbus reached the Bahamas in America but thought that he had reached islands off the coast of India He made 4 trips to “India” never knowing he was in “America”

Spain

Portugal

Age of Exploration