

Chapter 28 Reading Guide

Descent into the Abyss: World War I and the Crisis of the European Global Order p. 658-683

INTRODUCTION p.658

1. What European colonial power controlled Egypt in 1919?
2. What group's participation in the protests surprised people the most?
3. What group can be divided into two subgroups? Identify those two subgroups.
4. What world event was behind the poor economy in Egypt?
5. What was Britain determined to defend in Egypt that accounts for its presence there between 1914-1918 and why would Britain care about it so much?
6. How did the war provide an advantage to Western-educated Africans and Indians that they would soon take advantage of?

THE COMING OF THE GREAT WAR p. 660

7. How did Germany's economic success cause its problems?
8. What area of German growth particularly worried Britain? Why?
9. What was the name of the alliance formed between Britain, France & Russia?
10. Who were the Central Powers (as in Central Europe)?
11. At one time, Germany's prime minister Otto von Bismarck had Russia as an ally of Germany but Kaiser (means "Caesar" like the Russian "Tsar" – title for a monarch) Wilhelm II grew jealous of Bismarck's success and pushed him out of office and then refused to renew the alliance with Russia, allowing Russia to team with France. Why do you think the Kaiser would cut Russia loose? (HINT: it mostly has to do with nationalism. Keep in mind that Germany was an ally of Austria-Hungary, a German speaking people, which sought to dominate the Balkans. The Balkans are populated by Slavic Orthodox Christians – just like Russia)
12. Annotate the cartoon below to describe the imperial rivalries and colonial situation before WWI (HINT: the bone is important)



13. Another stupid Kaiser mistake: he chose to massively increase the size of the German navy which pushed Britain into the arms of its traditional enemy, France. Study the map on page 648. Note the geographical location of Germany in comparison to Russia and France. Now note the colors of Russia and France and look at the key. Why was sinking (pun intended) so much money into a navy an idiotic move on Germany's part?

The Outbreak of War

14. What is the trigger for WWI? (Irony: when people think of WWI the two countries involved in the “trigger” are never thought of, especially the instigator)
15. Did Germany, Russia, France or Britain HAVE to get into this war? Why or why not?
16. Why did Germany’s plan call for attacking France before going after Russia? (Do NOT simply copy “more backward.” EXPLAIN! What does that mean?)

A WORLD AT WAR p.663

17. What industrial invention was Germany counting on to help it win the war quickly?
18. How did industrialization affect the scale and course of the war?

The War in Eastern Europe and Italy

19. Explain how this cartoon applies to Tsar Nicholas II of Russia through annotations and a caption. Be sure to note who drew it for the Tsar.



The Home Fronts in Europe

20. What was a key goal of British propaganda?
21. How did the war impact both unions and working conditions in factories?
22. How did women’s lives change because of the war? Make sure you address suffrage. (Look up that word if you don’t know it! It **does not** mean women suffering!!)

The War Beyond Europe

23. World War I would seem like a European or Western war considering the main combatants. What made it a truly world war?
24. Other than Antarctica, what was the only continent not directly involved in the war?

25. Why was Germany unable to fully take advantage of its colonies like Britain or France?
26. Japan was Britain's ally but it had a very selfish motive for entering the war. What was it and what colonial power suffered as a result?
27. Why did the Young Turks/Ottomans side with Germany besides the fact that Russia was Germany's enemy?
28. Explain what the Armenian genocide was and the causes behind it.
29. How did America benefit from the war?
30. What action by the Germans brought America into the war on the side of the Entente allies?

Endgame: The Return of Offensive Warfare

31. Germany came close to winning the war right at the end. What stopped them?
32. Who did the German people blame for their loss?

FAILED PEACE AND GLOBAL TURMOIL p.670

33. What did France demand from Germany?
34. Why does it make economic sense that Britain and France would NOT grant independence to their colonies, particularly following WWI?
35. The League of Nations was the forerunner to today's United Nations and was the idea of President Woodrow Wilson. What country ironically did not join and why?

THE NATIONALIST ASSAULT ON THE EUROPEAN COLONIAL ORDER p.671

36. How did India benefit from the war?
37. Why did European colonies come to hate their European overlords?
38. The word "decolonization" appears at the end of this section. What do you think it means? (This is going to be a theme of this new time period so get used to it)

India: The Makings of the Nationalist Challenge to the British Raj

39. What role did the National Congress party play in India's decolonization?
40. The British encouraged the National Congress party early on and also provided education to Indian elites from various regions of the country, which meant they learned a common language for the first time, English. What did those two factors lead to in India?

Social Foundations of a Mass Movement

41. How did greater production of cash crops in India lead to social unrest among the lower classes?

The Rise of Militant Nationalism

42. In the 13 English colonies, Sam Adams supported independence from Britain, organized boycotts of British goods, started the Sons of Liberty, and initiated the Boston Tea Party. Who plays a similar role in India's history and what groups was he not popular with?

The Emergence of Gandhi and the Spread of the Nationalist Struggle

43. How was the economic impact of WWI in Egypt (beginning of chapter) similar to the impact on India, especially the working class? (HINT: New World silver caused the same thing in Spain)
44. What aspects made up Gandhi's satyagraha (truth force)?
45. What American civil rights leader was inspired by Gandhi's tactics?
46. Gandhi had a dual image: lawyer and mystic. Identify which social groups he used each image to appeal to:
- a. Lawyer –
 - b. Mystic –

Egypt and the Rise of Nationalism in the Middle East

47. In the 13 colonies the Loyalists tended to be wealthy, particularly Southern landowners. Who played a similar role in Egypt?
48. How did jobs in the bureaucracies of both Egypt and India play a role in social unrest?
49. How did the Dinshawal incident slightly resemble the Boston Massacre? (NOTE: the Boston Massacre was largely a fabricated story based on a mob riot. This was real)

War and Nationalist Movements in the Middle East

50. How did Ataturk improve the lives of women?
51. Britain controlled Palestine yet promised it to two different peoples. Who?
52. What did the Balfour Declaration of 1917 state?
53. In general, what caused European Jews to change their mind and support Zionism?
54. Great Britain set in motion the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine yet it ends up being seen as hostile to that goal by the Jews. Why?

Revolt in Egypt, 1919

55. What political trigger set off the demonstrations in Egypt?
56. What area did Great Britain pull back to but still maintain control over?
57. Great Britain started pulling back in 1922 yet 30 years later when Nasser seizes control in a coup most of the best land was owned by a small number of people, 98% of the lower class could not read, and 95% of rural people had eye diseases. What was the cause of these horrible facts if not Britain?

IN DEPTH: Women in Asian and African Nationalist Movements

58. A growing number of women in Africa and Asia received Western educations due to colonization but not all received them in a formal school. Where did those women receive education from why?
59. How did gender cross international and religious lines in playing a role in political and social liberation?

The Beginnings of the Liberation Struggle in Africa

60. How does the cartoon below and the saying "Promises are made to be broken," apply to European colonizers in India, Egypt, and across Africa and symbolize a common root cause of social unrest?



61. Your text states that African nationalists from French and British colonies were "pretty much going separate ways." The French nationalists had something in common with Centralists of Latin America while the British nationalists had something in common with Federalists. Explain.