# Significant People

Czar Nicholas II – Russia; autocratic ruler who relied on the army and bureaucracy to hold up his regime

Alexander Kerensky – see ltr. C

General Alfred von Schlieffen – German; Schlieffen Plan; it called for a two-front war with France and Russia, who had formed an alliance in 1894; go to France through Belgium and surround the Fr. Army

Emperor William II – Germany’s last Kaiser; militaristic; encouraged A-H to attack Serbia; abdicated Nov. 1918

Leon Trotsky – Russian revolutionary and head of Petrograd soviet; ldr. of the Red Army during Russia’s Civil War

Gavrilo Princip - member of the Black Hand, a Serbian terrorist organization; shot Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, Sophia

Archduke Francis Ferdinand – heir to A-H throne; assassinated by Serbian revolutionaries June 28, 1914; Spark for the war

Grigon Rasputin- an uneducated Siberian peasant who claimed to be a holy man and held great influence over Alexandra, Czar Nicholas’s wife

V.I. Lenin – ldr. of the Bolsheviks; wanted to use soldiers, workers, and peasants to overthrow the government of provisional government of Russia

Woodrow Wilson – Pres. of US during WWI; wanted a League of Nations and known for his Fourteen Points

David Lloyd George – PM of GB

Georges Clemenceau – Premier of France

Significant Events and Places

Battle of the Somme - fought mainly between the British and German armies in 1916. The plan was to relieve the French at Verdun but the battle bled both British and German armies and achieved little.

Gallipoli – where the allies tried to open a Balkan front in April 1915; Bulgaria entered the war on the side of the Central powers and the Allies were forced to withdraw

Petrograd – a series of strikes led by working class women began here because of the increase of the price of bread in March 1917

First Battle of Marne – Sept. 4-6, 1914; halted the German advance a short distance from Paris; Fr. Military leaders put troops into taxis to get them to the front lines; stalemate

Tannenberg/ Masurian Lakes – Russian army moved into eastern Germany; defeated; sig – Russians were no longer a threat to Germany territory

Battle of Jutland – only mj. naval battle of WWI; naval race between GB and Germany; Br. lost more men and ships but still considered Germ. the loser because wasn’t able to go to sea again during the war; British naval still strong

*Lusitania* – sunk by German submarine in 1915; Left NY for GB; 128 Americans died; edged US closer to war

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk - signed between Russia and Germany. It took Russia out of the war in 1917 and took huge amounts of Russian land away from the country.

**Additional Information**

Exploitation – to use something/someone to the greatest possible advantage

War of Attrition – a war based on wearing the other side down by constant attacks and heavy losses

Trench warfare – soldiers dug trenches in dirt, and shot at each other from these; kept both sides in the same positions for 4 years; Western Front

Central powers – Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire

Civil disobedience – refusal to obey laws that are considered to be unjust

Armistice – a truce or agreement to end fighting

Disarmament – a limit or reduction of armed forces and weapons

Autocratic – absolute and unrestricted rule; dictatorship

“Planned-economies” – an economic system directed by government agencies

Militarism – reliance on military strength

Triple Entente - alliance between France, Great Britain and Russia - 1907

Conscription- military draft

Mandates – a nation governed by another nation on behalf of the League of Nations

Socialism – a system in which society, usually in the form of the government, owns and controls the means of production

Propaganda – ideas spread to influence public opinion for or against a cause

Nationalism – the unique cultural identity of a people based on common language, religion, and national symbols

War communism – in WWI Russia, gov’t control of banks and most industries, the seizing of grain from peasants, and the centralization of state administration under Communist control

Imperialism – the extension of a nation’s power over other lands

Parapet - An earthen or stone embankment protecting soldiers from enemy fire  
  
DORA – GB; Defense of the Realm Act; allowed gov’t to arrest protesters as traitors; censor newspapers

Triple Alliance – 1882; Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy

Snipers – people who shoot at exposed individuals from a concealed location

Mobilization – the process of assembling troops and supplies and making them ready for war

Provisional government- ruled after Tsar Nicholas lost power; unable to prevent to Bolsheviks from taking power in October, 1917

Reparations – payment made to the victors by the vanquished (losers) to cover the cost of a war

Soviets – a Russian council composed of representatives from the workers and the soldiers

Bolsheviks – meaning the “majority.” Term Lenin applied to his faction of the Russian Social Democratic Party. It became the Communist Party of the Soviet Union after the Russian Revolution.

League of Nations – The association of sovereign states set up after WWI to pursue common policies and avert international aggression; Woodrow Wilson’s idea

Treaty of Versailles – officially ended WWI; treated the Germans very harshly; Article 231 – War Guilt Clause which required that Germany (and Austria) declare they were responsible for starting the war; also had to pay reparations

Unrestricted Submarine Warfare – German use of subs to attack all ships, naval or otherwise