Important Periods in History

World War One (1914 – 1918)  Major global period of conflict between the Triple Entente (Allied Powers) and the Triple Alliance (Central Powers) that produced new weapons technology and ushered in war on a global scale.

Russian Revolution (1917 – 1922) Major period of conflict in Russia that ushered in the introduction of the first Communist government after a Civil War between the Bolshevik (Red Army) and the Menshevik (White Army).

World War Two (1939 – 1945) Major global period of conflict between the German led Axis Powers and the Allied Powers that included fighting in two major theaters (Europe and the Pacific) and included terrible atrocities by both the Nazis (Holocaust) and the Japanese, as well as the introduction of new methods of warfare (Atomic Bomb).

Locations During the Periods between the World Wars

Locations of World War One (1914 – 1918)

1. Western Front (Deadlocked Region in Northern France along the Marne River)
2. Eastern Front (Deadlocked Region along the German-Russian Border)
3. Gallipoli (Peninsula on the Aegean Sea where British and French forces fought against the Ottoman in 1915)
4. Marne (Major River in France that served as a physical barrier blocking the German Advance and became the location of Two Battles of WWI in 1915 & 1917)
5. Ypres (Belgium town that was the location of the First use of Mustard Gas by the Germans in 1915)
6. Verdun and Somme (Two Battle sites in France, within the Somme River Valley, where the highest number of casualties of WWI occurred in 1916)
7. Paris (Location where the initial Armistice was signed putting an end to WWI)
8. Versailles (Location where the Paris Peace Conference was held to create the final Peace Agreement of WWI)

Locations of Nationalist Movements (1917 – 1947)

1. St. Petersburg (Location of the Tsar’s Winter Palace in Russia where the Bloody Sunday Massacre occurred in 1905)
2. Petrograd (Location in Russia where the Bolshevik Revolution started)
3. Beijing (Location in China where the May Fourth Movement began protesting the results of the Treaty of Versailles)
4. Amritsar (Location in India where British troops massacred peaceful protestors in 1919)
5. Turkey (New Republic established in the region of Anatolia after the breakup of the Ottoman Empire in 1919)
Locations During the Periods between the World Wars

Locations of World War Two (1931 – 1945)

1. Manchuria (Province of Northern China invaded by Japan in 1931)
2. Ethiopia (Independent Africa Nation invaded by Italy in 1935)
3. Spain (Location of a Fascist revolt in 1931 that caused the Spanish Civil War)
4. Munich (City in Germany where Britain & France agreed to Appeasement concerning Hostile actions committed by Germany and Italy)
5. Poland (Invaded by German forces in 1939 during Hitler’s Blitzkrieg)
6. Maginot Line (System of fortifications on the French side of the border facing Germany established as a line of defense after World War One)
7. Siegfried Line (System of fortifications on the German side of the border facing France established as a line of defense after World War One)
8. London (British Capital that was the primary German Target during the Battle of Britain)
9. Tobruk (City in North Africa where British Forces were trapped by Rommel’s German Afrika Corps between 1941-1942)
10. European Theater (Major world region of the war that included all military operations in and around the European Continent)
11. Pacific Theater (Major world region of the war that included all military operations in and around the Pacific Ocean)
12. Pearl Harbor (The shallow harbor in Hawaii that was attacked by the Japanese on 7 Dec 1941)
13. Philippines (U.S. controlled islands in the Pacific captured by the Japanese in 1942)
14. Bataan (Area in the Philippines where Allied POW’s were forced on the Bataan Death March by the Japanese)
15. Midway (Pacific Island that became the site of a great U.S. Naval Victory that is considered the Turning Point of the War in the Pacific)
16. Guadalcanal (Pacific Island labeled the “Island of Death” due to heavy combat losses)
17. Stalingrad (Russian city named after Joseph Stalin and the Site of the longest Urban fighting between German and Russian Troops during the war)
18. Normandy (Area on the western coast of France that was the Site of the Largest Amphibious Landings in history conducted on D-Day, June 6, 1944)
19. Bastogne (City in Belgium where Allied troops were surrounded by German forces during the peak of winter in December 1944.)
20. Ardennes (Large forest region in Belgium, bordering German, that was the sight of the Allied breakout known as the Battle of the Bulge)
21. Hiroshima (City in Japan where the first Atomic Bomb was dropped by the U.S.)
22. Nagasaki (City in Japan where the second Atomic Bomb was dropped by the U.S.)
23. Tokyo Bay (Site of the Japanese Surrendered to the United States aboard the USS Missouri)
24. Berlin (Site where Germany Surrendered to the Allied Powers)
25. Warsaw (Polish City where the Nazi’s established Ghettos to house the Jews)
26. Auschwitz (Most famous of all the Nazi Extermination “Death” Camps for the Jews)
27. Nuremberg (Site of the German Office of Justice where the Nuremberg Laws were passed removing all rights from German Jews and the Site of the Nuremberg Trials against Nazi War Criminals after the war)
28. Yalta (Resort Island in the Black Sea that was the site of the First Peace Conference between the U.S., Britain, and the Soviet Union in February 1945)
29. Potsdam (German City that was the site of the Peace Conference between the U.S., Britain, and the Soviet Union in July-Aug 1945)
**Groups During the Periods between the World Wars**

**Groups of World War One (1914 – 1918)**

1. **Militarists**
   (Leaders who used the military power of their army and navy to increase the size of their country or empire and maintain control over their people)

2. **Allied Powers**
   (Member countries of the former Triple-Entente – including Great Britain, France, Russia, and later Japan and the United States - who opposed the Central Powers)

3. **Central Powers**
   (Member countries of the former Triple-Alliance – including Germany, Austri-Hungary, Italy, and later Bulgaria and the Ottomans - who opposed the Allied Powers)

**Groups of World War Two (1931 – 1945)**

1. **Fascists**
   (Members of militant political movements in Italy, Germany, Spain, and Argentina that emphasized loyalty to the state and obedience to its leader)

2. **Nazis**
   (Members of the National Socialist German Worker’s Party who made up the foundation of Germany’s “Third Reich” government under Adolf Hitler)

3. **Axis**
   (Member countries belonging to the Alliance between Germany, Japan, and Italy)

4. **Allies**
   (Member countries belonging to the Alliance between Great Britain, France and the U.S.)

5. **Isolationists**
   (People who promoted the belief that political ties to other countries should be avoided)

6. **Kamikazes**
   (Japanese suicide pilots who attempted to destroy U.S. Naval capabilities late in the war)

**Groups of Both World Wars (1914 – 1945)**

1. **P.O.W.’s**
   (Prisoners of War – Any Military Combatant captured by the enemy)

2. **M.I.A.’s**
   (Missing in Action – Any Military Combatant that was missing due to combat actions and their remains have never been found)

3. **W.I. A.’s**
   (Wounded in Action – Any Military Combatant wounded as a result of combat actions)

4. **K.I.A.’s**
   (Killed in Action – Any Military Combatant that was killed as a result of combat actions)

5. **Casualties**
   (Any Military or Civilian personnel who were Killed, Captured, or Wounded due to combat military actions)

6. **Refugees**
   (Any Civilian personnel who were displaced and/or fled their homes due to the results of military combat actions)

**Groups of the 20th Century Nationalist Movements (1900 – 1945)**

1. **Bolsheviks**
   (Radical group of revolutionaries during the Russian Revolution motivated to overthrow the Tsarist Government based on radical Marxist Ideas known as Communism)

2. **Mensheviks**
   (Semi-Conservative group of revolutionaries during the Russia Revolution who desired Key reforms of the Tsarist Government and led a civil war against the Bolsheviks)

3. **Communists**
   (Name adopted by the Bolsheviks in Russia and the revolutionary party opposing the Nationalists in China, referring to the successful completion of radical Marxism)

4. **Kuomintang**
   (The Chinese Nationalist Party that pushed for Chinese Nationalism and Modernization)

5. **Turks**
   (The remnants of the former Ottoman Empire who established the Republic of Turkey in the area of Anatolia after World War One)

6. **Zionists**
   (Members of an organization trying to establish a Homeland for the Jews in Palestine)

**History Makers during the World at War**

**Leaders of World War One (1914 – 1918)**

1. **Kaiser Wilhelm II**
   (German ruler who formed the Triple Alliance with Austria-Hungary & Italy)

2. **Alfred Graf von Schlieffen**
   (German General who created Plan to Invade France and Russia)

3. **Woodrow Wilson**
   (U.S. President who developed the “Fourteen Points” for lasting peace after war)

4. **Georges Clemenceau**
   (French Politician determined to make Germany Pay for destruction of the war)
## History Makers during the World at War

### Leaders of the Russian Revolution (1917 – 1930)

1. Vladimir Lenin  
   (Russian activist influenced by Marxism, Led the radical Bolsheviks to Revolt)
2. Joseph Stalin  
   (General Secretary of the Communist Party who built Russia into a Totalitarian State)

### New Leaders of Asia (1912 – 1940)

1. Sun Yixian  
   (Leader of China’s Nationalist Party “Kuomintang” who became the First President)
2. Mao Zedong  
   (Leader of China’s Communist Party during Chinese Civil War)
3. Jiang Jieshi / Chiang Kai-shek  
   (Military Commander and Leader of the Kuomintang during Civil War)
4. Mohandas K. Gandhi  
   (Leader of India’s Peaceful Resistance to gain Independence)
5. Mustafa Kemal  
   (Military Commander and President of the New Republic of Turkey)

### Leaders of World War Two (1938 – 1945)

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt  
   (U.S. President who led the United States out of Depression with “New Deal” and Declared War on Japan following the Attack on Pearl Harbor)
2. Benito Mussolini  
   (Italian Politician who founded the Fascist Party and became Leader of Italy)
3. Adolf Hitler  
   (WW1 Veteran and Member of the Nationalist Socialist German Worker’s Party “Nazi’s” who became Chancellor of Germany and master-mind of the “Final Solution” against the Jews, which led to the “Holocaust”)
4. Juan Peron  
   (Argentinean President and Military Dictator who ruled in a Fascist manner)
5. Francisco Franco  
   (Spanish General who adopted Fascist-styled government during Civil War)
6. Charles de Gaulle  
   (French General who set up a government-in-exile in London and led French Forces during D-Day Invasion of Normandy and Liberation of France)
7. Winston Churchill  
   (British Prime Minister)
8. Erwin Rommel  
   (German General who led the Afrika Corps to victory in North Africa and was Responsible for the defense of Normandy during the D-Day Invasions)
9. Isoroku Yamamoto  
   (Admiral and Commander of Japanese Forces during Attack on Pearl Harbor)
10. Douglas MacArthur  
    (U.S. General and Commander of Forces in the Pacific who promised troops in the Philippines “I Shall Return” and used “Island Hopping” strategy against the Japanese)
11. Dwight D. Eisenhower  
    (U.S. General who was the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe and overall Commander of the Invasion Forces during the D-Day Invasion of Normandy)
12. Emperor Hirohito  
    (Emperor of Japan during WWII)
13. Harry S. Truman  
    (U.S. President who approved the use of the Atomic Bomb against Japan)

### Leaders of Post-WWII (1945 – 1950)

1. Harry S. Truman  
   (U.S. President and member of the “Big Three” during Peace Treaty and created the “Truman Doctrine” to help Democratic Countries to Rebuild)
2. Winston Churchill  
   (British Prime Minister and member of the “Big Three” during Peace Treaty)
3. Joseph Stalin  
   (Communist Leader of the Soviet Union and one of the “Big Three”)
4. Mao Zedong  
   (Communist Leader of the new People’s Republic of China)
5. George C. Marshall  
   (Former General of the Army and Secretary of State who developed the “Marshall Plan” to help Rebuilt Europe after the war)
Military Conflicts during the Period Between the World Wars

Conflicts during the Modern Global Age (1914 – 1945):

World War I (1914-1918 C.E.) – Global Conflict that occurred due to five MAINE reasons: Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, Nationalism, and Empire Building. Initially caused by the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand by a Serb, but it was actually due to strong political manipulations by Otto Von Bismark and his allies (Austria-Hungary & Italy) against the Allied Powers of Britain, France and Russia. This was the first Global War on a massive scale, introducing modern military technology (Submarine, Tank, Chemical Gas, Mines, Trench Warfare, Airplanes, etc.) and causing global destruction and eventual economic collapse in many nations.

Treaty of Versaille (1918 C.E.) – Often called the “Treaty built on Quicksand,” it sought to punish Germany and their allies more than create a lasting peace in Europe. As a result of the massive destruction experienced during the war, leaders in France and Britain were determined to make Germany pay for the human and material costs of the war in the amount of 6.6 Billion dollars through the “War Guilt Clause.” Due to this sentiment, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson’s “Fourteen Points” plan for a lasting peace was rejected, except for the creation of the “League of Nations.”

Russian Revolution & Civil War (1917-1921) – A Revolution by the Working Class Proletariat (“Have Not’s”) against the Wealthy Bourgeoisie (“Haves”) based on the ideologies of radical Socialism known as Marxism (Created by Karl Marx through his “Communist Manifesto”), which was promoted by the radical “Bolsheviks” under Vladimir Lenin and moderate “Menshiviks” under Leonard Trotsky. However, after the assassination of the Tsar and his family by the Bolsheviks, the revolution developed into a Civil War between opposing factions trying to gain control of Russia. Ultimately, the Bolsheviks would succeed in gaining power and eventually called themselves “Communists,” to signify their success in reaching Marx’s final stage of Total Socialism.

Chinese Civil War (1927-1937 C.E.) – A Revolution between the Nationalist “Kumantang” under their leaders Sun Yat-Sen (Sun Yixian) and Chaing kai-Shek (Jiang Jieshi) against the Communists under Mao Zedong erupted after the last Chinese Emperor chose to adopt a more democratic style of government. Upset by the results of the Treaty of Versailles, the “May Fourth Movement” increased the nationalist feelings of the Chinese working class who were split between the ideals of western democracy and soviet communism. These differences eventually caused the Nationalists to attack the Communists resulting in a civil war that lasted until the Japanese Invasion of the Chinese mainland.

Second Sino-Japanese War (1931-1941 C.E.) – A Conflict that erupted from the efforts of Imperial Japan to increase their empire through expansion into Korea, Manchuria, and eventually mainland China. Taking advantage of the Chinese Civil War, Japan invaded Industrial and mineral rich Manchuria in 1931, and mainland China in 1937, promoting a policy of Cultural and Ethnic Cleansing (Genocide), which caused the Chinese Nationalists and Communist to put aside their difference and unify in defense of China.

World War II (1939-1945 C.E.) – The Second Global Conflict erupted out of feelings of Bitterness and Betrayal by many countries over the results of the Treaty of Versailles after WWI. Continued Efforts at Empire Building, increased Militarism, and Totalitarian influences in Germany, Italy and Japan intensified the concerns by many countries that war was imminent. Invasions of Poland (1939) and Western Europe (1940) by the Germans, along with the invasions of Mainland China (1937) and the attack on Pearl Harbor & the Philippines (1941) by Japan thrust the world into global war. Far reaching development in Science and Military Technology (Aircraft Carriers, Improved Submarines and Tanks, Long Range Bombers, and the Atomic Bomb), as well as the cruel treatment of soldiers and civilians (Japanese POW Camps & Jewish Concentration and Extermination Camps) cause this war to surpass WWI in loss of human lives and mass destruction.
Governance During the Period Between the World Wars

Russia Revolution (1917 – 1945):
1. Provisional Government (A Temporary Government established by the Duma after the fall of the Tsar)
2. Communist Party (Name adopted by Russia’s Bolsheviks after they took control of the Government making the completion of the radical form of Marxism known as Communism)
3. Totalitarianism (A Government that takes Complete, Centralized, State Control over every aspect of Public and Private Life)
4. Indoctrination (Policy of State Controlled Education of the people in the Governments Beliefs)
5. Propaganda (A form of Communication that is aimed at Influencing the Attitude of the People toward the Position of the Government, Major Party, or Key Leader)
6. Censorship (The Suppression of Speech or other Communication which may be considered Objectionable, Harmful, Sensitive, or Inconvenient to the Government or General Population)
7. Police State (A State in which the Government exercises Rigid and Repressive Controls over the Social, Economic and Political life of the Population through the use of Law Enforcement or Military Troops)

Worldwide Depression (1918 – 1935):
1. Coalition Government (A Temporary Alliance of several Political Parties needed to form a Parliamentary Government in many European Countries after World War One)
2. Weimer Republic (Germany’s New Democratic Government formed after World War One)
3. New Deal (Major Government Reform Program in the United States based on Large Public Works Projects to help the Unemployed)

Rise of Worldwide Aggression (1920 – 1945):
1. Fascism (New Militant Political Movement in Italy and Germany that emphasized Loyalty to the State and Obedience to its Leader)
2. Militarism (A Government Policy of Glorifying Military Power and Keeping Large Professional Armies to maintain and expand the Nation or Empire)
3. Nazism (German Brand of Fascism developed by the National Socialist German Workers Party)
4. Appeasement (Giving Concessions to an Aggressor in order to maintain Peace)
5. Axis (Alliance between Germany, Japan and Italy at the beginning of World War II)
6. Isolationism (U.S. Policy of Avoiding Political Ties with European Nations at the beginning of WWII)
7. Third Reich (Term used to describe the New German Empire under Hitler and the Nazi Party)
8. Non-Aggression Pact (Agreement between Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler to avoid conflict between Communist Russia and Nazi Germany prior to the start of World War II)

Chinese Civil War (1916 – 1957):
1. May Fourth Movement (Demonstrations by Chinese Students, Workers, Shopkeepers, and Professionals Committed to the Establishment of a Modern Chinese Nation)
2. Kuomintang (The Chinese Nationalist Party that pushed for Chinese Nationalism and Modernization under the Leadership of Sun Yat Sen / Sun Yixian)
3. Communist Party (Chinese organization established with a large Peasant Base to oppose the Nationalist Party attempt to control the new Chinese Government)
WORLD HISTORY
Course Review (Unit #7)

Governance During the Period Between the World Wars

Indian Independence (1918 – 1947):
1. **Rowlatt Acts** (Laws established by the British Parliament allowing Government Officials to Jail Indian Protestors without Trial for as long as 2 Years)
2. **Civil Disobedience** (The Deliberate and Public Refusal to obey Unjust Laws through Non-Violent Means to Achieve Independence)
3. **Congress Party** (India’s Nationalist Political Party that promoted the ideals of Independence)
4. **Muslim League** (India’s Muslim Political Party created to protect Muslim interests in India)
5. **Partition** (British Solution to prevent conflict between the Hindu Dominant India and Muslim dominant Pakistan)

Movement of People and Ideas During the Period Between the World Wars

Major Social, Political & Economic Movements in the Modern World (1700 – 2000 C.E.)
1. **Socialism** (An economic system that promoted the ideas that the factors of production should be owned by the public and operated for the welfare of everyone within the nation)
2. **Communism** (A radical economic and political system promoted by Karl Marx in his *Communist Manifesto*, in which all means of production are owned by the people as a whole [usually called the State] without any privately owned property and where all goods and services are shared equally among the people of the nation)
3. **Totalitarianism** (A political ideology that promoted the development of a government with total state control over every aspect of public and private life and focused under the power of a single key leader – ie: Stalin’s Soviet Union, Hitler’s Nazi Germany, Mussolini’s Fascist Italy, etc.)