

20th CENTURY WORLD HISTORY

ASSIGNMENT:

WEEK 3:

1914- 1917

Our Century in Pictures – Pages 23 - 37

All Quiet on the Western Front - Chapters 5 - 6

The Visual History of the Modern World: Pages 52 - 71 (except 68 – 69)

TIMELINE ITEMS OF INTEREST:

1914 – Panama Canal opened

1914 to 1918 – World War I (U.S. enters in 1917)

1914 – Battle of the Marne – first major battle of World War I

1915 – Armored tanks invented

1915 – German subs sink the Lusitania – 130 Americans killed

1916 – National Parks Service established

Video:

WWI Oversimplified. (These videos use some slang that I do not like and can be crass sometimes, but they are done well and are helpful with understanding WWI. The two videos are parts 1 and 2 of the same basic video.)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dHSQAEam2yc>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mun1dKkc_As&t=213s

Video:

The Panama Canal opened in 1914. This was the same year that WW1 started so the world's attention was primarily focused on the war. Watch this interesting video on the history and making of this very important waterway. The Suez Canal is also briefly mentioned during the video. Pay attention to what is said about it as well.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WR_hCMR2Xvc

Questions from The Visual History of the Modern World

1. Give 4 possible causes of World War I (The Great War), *as given in your book*:
2. Who had alliances with each other?
3. How was Germany stopped on the Western Front?
4. How did the Germans fare on the Eastern Front?
5. What new “weapon” was used in Jan of 1915?
6. How successful was it?

7. How did the **Lusitania** sink and why was it important?

8. Where in Dallas, is a piece of the Lusitania on public display? (Google it)

For interest: These two videos are part of a documentary done by the Smithsonian about the sinking of the Lusitania. You are not required to watch these, but will likely find them quite interesting.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M5z4I3aIn7E>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P10GxdNVjMs>

9. What is a “U-boat” and how did they affect World War I?

10. What happened at Gallipoli?

Watch this Simple History video on Gallipoli.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qW8O_sisf4I

11. Who was **Pancho Villa** and why did he send a raid into New Mexico?

12. What changed *public sentiment in Ireland towards England* and why?

13. Who was Margaret Sanger and why was she famous?

14. What were the Germans hoping to accomplish at Verdun and Somme and what was the result?

15. When and why did the U.S. enter WWI?

16. What was the Balfour Declaration?

Watch this important video looking back at the Balfour Declaration at 100 years since it was written.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kbdvn8QHyX8>

17. Give at least 3 new technical advances in warfare from WWI? (From the book.)

18. Who were the Central powers? Allied powers? (Look up on Internet)

Questions from Trench Warfare- internet article

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trench_warfare

“Trench Warfare” in Wikipedia – Look at photographs from sections “Implementation” through and including “Death in the trenches”.

Read descriptions and click on pictures for a larger view.

Read sections “World War I: Life in the trenches” and “World War I: Death in the trenches”.

19. How long were soldiers in the trenches?

20. How did some soldiers die in the trenches?

Questions on Armenian Genocide- internet article

<http://www.history.com/topics/armenian-genocide>

Read about the Armenian Genocide

21. When did this take place?

Where?

Why?

22. Who was being massacred? And by whom?

23. How many Armenians were killed?

Questions from Our Century in Pictures

24. What is a “doughboy”

25. How did President Wilson think music affected our war efforts?

Listen to some music from the time. “Over There”
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B6hRDS3LvQQ>

How did it promote good feelings about the war?

26. Who was killed by a firing squad in 1915 and why?

Questions from All Quiet on the Western Front

27. Who is Himmelstoss?

28. How do they treat him?

29. Why?

30. In Chapter 5 the men meditate on the value of their school education in light of the war, and the meaning of their participation in the war on their lives if the war should end before they die. What do you make of their comments?
31. What do you think Albert means when he says "The war has ruined us for everything"?
32. What do you think the narrator means when he says "I believe we are lost"?
33. Why is life so unbearable in the trenches?
34. Give 3 examples of how some soldiers react to the stress?
35. What happens with the dead and dying?
36. How is gas used in warfare?

Political Cartoons and Propaganda Posters



L'Entente Cordiale, 1915

This **German propaganda** poster relates to upset over the L'Entente Cordiale agreement. It shows a depiction of Britain as a spider, German eagle sitting overhead, Uncle Sam and two others tied up in web in background. The Entente Cordiale was a diplomatic agreement signed in 1904 by France and Great Britain which adjusted the colonial disputes between the two countries, and paved the way for Anglo-French co-operation against German expansion in Europe and in the colonial world. "Although often perceived as sinister and negative, the spider's web may actually be considered the perfect symbolic metaphor for a supranational European unity and identity, such as the one outlined 50 years ago in the terms of the Treaty of Rome, almost exactly 420 years after Bucius's vision of a European Queen." From:

This is a page that has several galleries of political cartoons. Please peruse the WWI cartoons. If any of them really stick out to you, print them (if you can) and bring to class for discussion.

<http://honegger.weebly.com/world-power-political-cartoons.html>

THE TEMPTATION



This political cartoon titled "The Temptation" was published March 2 1917. Published in a Dallas newspaper the cartoon shows the ominous picture of Germany and Mexico pointing and discussing Texas, New Mexico, Arizona. A couple of days earlier Wilson commented on the fear the United States citizens will feel when they hear about the Zimmermann Telegram. The fear in this cartoon is a war with Mexico and the characterization of the Germans and Mexicans working together against America. Both Germany and Mexico are depicted in racial terms; Mexico is dressed in traditional garb, but Germany has a dark, militaristic characterization with a bag of money in his hand. After I read the Zimmermann Telegram, Germany offered financial support to Mexico and this cartoon depicts this agreement. Especially where this political cartoon was published, in a Dallas newspaper, you can

understand why the cartoon was titled "The Temptation." Americans know there is still sentiment between Mexicans and their territory lost in the southern United States; Americans attitude towards Mexico is also depicted as sneaky and suspicious neighbors to the south. What is interesting is that Arthur Zimmermann, the author of the telegram, publicly announces that the telegram was authentic but since the telegram was intercepted before the Mexican government could read it we will never know what the Mexican government would have done.

Optional Bonus Material: Not Discussed in Class.....Not Graded

Music: Claude Debussy: A very prominent French composer during the end of the 19th Century and the beginning of the 20th Century. Listen to some of the pieces listed below.

Prelude to an Afternoon of a Faun: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EvnRC7tSX50>

Clair de Lune: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6s2QZU9RY3Y>

Art: Read (at least) the first few sections about the Cubism movement.

<http://www.theartstory.org/movement-cubism.htm>