

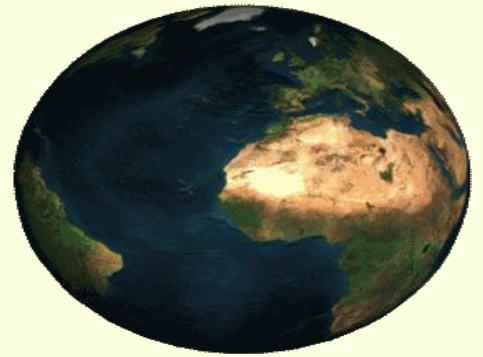


ENDURING ISSUES OF WORLD WAR I:

IMPACT OF **GLOBALIZATION** DEBATE

RUSSIA

COUNTRY: RUSSIA



GOAL: Russia wants to maintain its strong alliance with France on the world's stage. This alliance threatened the German Empire on both sides. When Austria threatened Serbia, Russia declared they would intervene, since they were allies with Serbia. The German signed an alliance with Austria-Hungary & the Ottoman Empire against Russia and declared war on Russia. France, caught by their alliances with Russia, were the dragged into the war as war was brought to their back door.

ADDRESS:

ENDURING ISSUE

EXPLAIN 3 WAYS Russia TRIED TO ACHIEVE

ITS GOAL:



**IMPACT OF
GLOBALIZATION.**

**RUSSIA JOINS THE
TRIPLE ENTENTE**

**RUSSIA STRUGGLES TO
KEEP UP WITH THE WAR
AND ITS SOCIETY**

**RUSSIA TRIED TO
INTERVENE IN THE WAR
MORE THAN NEEDED**

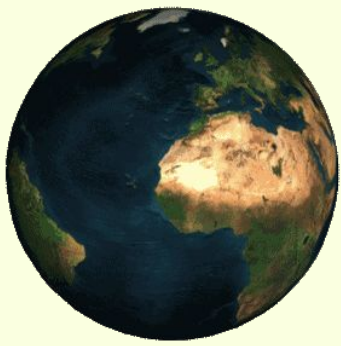


Argue 1A: How each of the above actions impacted people on a **global level**:

Exhibit A: Russia wanting to maintain its alliance with France joined the Triple Entente and this was said to have threatened the German empire, therefore dragging Russia into the war killing many innocent people. Although joining the Triple Entente didn't require the country to go to war on account of the others, they had a moral obligation to aid each other.

Exhibit B: During World War 1, Russia was also struggling with their own revolution along with trying to keep up with the war. This made the country extremely weak and eventually led to its demise. Russia had had no chance militarily against Germany, and the casualties of war led to food and fuel shortages. Inflation had also become a problem in Russia, impoverishing it.

Exhibit C: When Russia intervened in the war it was to protect their allies Serbia. Germany then signed an alliance with Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire against the Russians. Russia's industry had also been in unrest, this affected business on a global effect, Tsar Nicholas was assassinated by the Bolsheviks, this ended the reign of the Romanov family, Vladimir Lenin then took power. Vladimir Lenin was a leftist, meaning he believed in left-wing views. Left-wing views supported egalitarianism and social equality.



Argue 1B: The **LEADERSHIP** of Russia helped push them to the brink of war because:

Leader (Who): Tsar Nicholas 2

What he did or allowed: according to www.bbc.co.uk the site also states, “determined that Russia should not be left out in the scramble for colonial possessions, Nicholas encouraged Russian expansion in Manchuria. This provoked war with Japan in 1904. The resulting Russian defeat led to strikes and riots. In January 1905, on 'Bloody Sunday', the army in St Petersburg shot at a crowd demanding radical reforms. Opposition to the tsar grew and Nicholas was forced to grant a constitution and establish a parliament, the Duma.”

AFFECT on People or **AFFECTED** by People: According to www.bbc.co.uk the site explains “The outbreak of World War One in 1914 temporarily strengthened the monarchy, with Russia allied to France and Britain against Austria-Hungary and Germany. In mid-1915 Nicholas made the disastrous decision to take direct command of the Russian armies. From then on, every military failure was directly associated with him.” As a result, the Russian civilian faced increased taxation in order to pay for the war, there were shortages of goods of all kinds (but in particular food and fuel). Therefore this angered the people which would later lead to a Russian revolution during World War 1, as well as Tsar Nicholas' and his family's assassination on July 17, 1918. The strengthening of monarchy had had an important role on his assassination, the group of people who had assassinated him were called Bolsheviks, another group in Russia though they were democratic and didn't support right-wing views.



Argue 1C: Also, these **ACTIONS** further brought the United States closer to war by ...

Impact around the world: After Russia joined the Triple Entente the power of Russia, Britain, and France together weakened the strength of the Central Powers. As a result, the German Foreign Minister, Arthur Zimmermann sent a secret message to Mexico (also known as the Zimmerman telegram) to persuade Mexico to join the Central Powers. In return, Along with the sinking of the Lusitania. If victorious in the conflict, Germany also promised to restore to Mexico the lost territories of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

the **ACTIONS** create **continuity** of War: The United States entered the war because of the Germans' decision to resume the policy of unrestricted submarine warfare, the death of the Americans who were on the Lusitania, and the so-called "Zimmerman telegram". As a result, The United States of America officially declared war on Germany on April 6th, 1917 therefore joining the Allies with Britain, France, and Russia which would later result in victory. The United States had also joined the war due to Woodrow Wilson supporting democracy and he wanted "the world to be safe for democracy."



Causes and Effects: List **2 ISSUES** of Russia during World War I era that **AFFECTED** or were **AFFECTED BY PEOPLE** and how each as continued to **CHANGE OVER TIME**.

1. In World War 1 Russia was spending immense amounts of money on their revolution and war weapons and began taxing the citizens of Russia who had no money to begin with. This resulted the citizens living in poor social and economic conditions. In the end Russia backed out of the war because of the government becoming corrupted with communism and not helping the society, this caused riots and chaos. Russia would soon undertake socialism over communism.
2. The Russian military was being ran under poor organization and administration. As an effect there were severe shortages in money, military leadership, and societal structure. This caused the downfall of the Russian monarchy by creating a weak army that was not strong or wise enough to pull through World War 1.



Final Evaluation: Russia's actions sparked World War I mostly because of :

MILITARISM

ENTANGLING ALLIANCES

IMPERIALISM

NATIONALISM

Best Unconditional Evidence:

At this time Russia and Austria-Hungary were in dispute over the area of Southern-Eastern Europe known as the Balkans. Russia had formed a particularly close relationship with one of these nations, Serbia. This concerned Austria as there was a large Serbian population within the empire, and they feared they would start demanding to become citizens of Serbia. As Russia built up its army, the other nations felt they had to do the same.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, it can be concluded, that during the years of World War 2, Russia faced many economic, social, and political issues which would later lead to a revolution resulting in a two way war for the country. However, despite being very weak and having to leave the world war, Russia played a key role along with Britain, The United States, and France in defeating the central powers and ending one of the greatest wars of modern time.