Michael Plasmeier
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Western Civ 9H
9/8/05

Warm-Up

5/5

9/8

9/8 A. Why should we study history?
9/8 B. What is the coolest thing that you have ever done in history class?

9/8 A. "Those who don't learn history, are doomed to repeat it" This quote gives some of the reason. We want to learn what happend before we to help us avoid past mistakes. Knowing history gives us inspirations for today.

9/8 B Hard to say, Maby a collabitive lesson given on a topic with a game.

9/12 Yesterday was 9/11. How has america changed since 9/11? Is it for better or worse?

America has changed an aloful lot. America is way more uptight with security and spending billions of dollors causing head-aches with visiting the White House and invading Iraq, I think it is for the worse. The terrorists are succeeding in scaring America.

- loopholes
- trust?
- lost loved ones
- Security at airports
- "On alert"
- Iraq
- Patriotic
- $ → defense + "Homeland Security"
- Taism → Muslum/Middle East

9/14 What is government? Do we need it?
A government is a way of controlling and protecting people. You need it to take care of people and defend them. Without one people will run around unorganized.

Worm-up
9/8 p2

Plasmeier 2

healthcare
children
elderly

Goverments provide so many services, defence, health, welfare, grants, promote culture, industry, we defently need it, -taxes
organized system, rules, community, military, creates/shapes life (positive or nactive) enforces law

-if there is none, I will come (? by force)

9/16 Define Democracy - What do you know? Is democracy in school activities/sports teams?

Checked

Democracy is where people have direct control with what the goverment does. Is not the US a republic or representive democracy not a true democracy. Activities after school are not a democracy. The sponser principle and admin have complete control over the activity. Often they let the kids decide. Usually a concensus is reached, which is not a democraty because usually they don't take a vote of everyone in the club.

9/6

Mock Elections

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Western Civ 9th
9/28/05

Warmup
9/20

10/10

9/20

9/20 "Our Constitution is a democracy because power is in hands of whole people not minority"
This quote from the textbook, I forget who. I don't think it is nessarily true for 100% of the time, but it is true in the United States. The constitution affirmed the representive democracy in the USA. That is the type of goverment we are. People have the power to elect and have a say not just a small group.

9/22 Take 5 minutes to study
! Diff between democracy + autocracy

9/24 1. (1 democracy is a gov ruled by all people and an autocracy is ruled by ~~aristocrats or nobles~~
1 person rules
? aristocracy look similar watch out

2. 5 fundementals of Democracy
Fundemental worth of Individual
Individuals is para
* Majority rules vs minority rights
Compromise nessary
individule freedom

9/28 How did Solon + Pericles contribute to Greek democracy?

Solon canceled debts and let all free males vote in assembly. Pericles started a direct democracy and paid judges to allow poor people to participate

Good answer

9/30 p170 #3

See Next Page

9/20 Warmup

P2

9/30 A Was he refering to Aristotle and other classical scientists or possibly "God".

Yes this could be said for any sci. accomplishments. We are always revising old theories. However is Aristotle still such a "star" in the modern sci world. If he was talking about the shoulders of god and expanded his religous perception, I think the opposite is true. Religous views interfere with scientific discoveries.

However he might be talking about other Enlightment scholars who made his discoveries possible which is still true today.

10/5 What were Plotemy, Corpernicus and kepler's view on earth's position in the universe.

Ptolemy and the ancient Greek and Romans used their common sence to say that the earth was the center of the universe. Galielo presented Ptolemy and Corpernicus's views but supported Corpernicus view that the Sun was the center of the universe. kepler was Corpernicus's assistant and supported his view but showed that planets revolve in ovals not circle.

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Q.O.D
10/7

10/7

10/7 What are the 3 big ideas of the philospers?

Reason and thought should be used. Nature is reasonable and follows laws. Happiness can be found if a person lives by certain laws. Society can progress. People should have liberty and be free.

10/11 p176 #3

- "Power should be a check to power", is said by Baron de Montesquie. He was talking about the seperation of power into 3 branches as they do in England and will do here in the USA. This idea reflected that a monarchs and other people's power should be limited.

- "Man is born free, but every where he is in chains" is said by Jean Jacques Rousseau who says that man is born free, but everywhere (in government) people limit his power. This represents the idea that people are born free and this author believes governments enslave.

- "Let women chose rights of men she will emulate the virtues of men" - Mary Wollstonecraft is saying that women could do what men do if they get the chance. This represents the thought of women's rights

10/14 List 2 differences + 2 similarities between Locket + Hobbes.

Hobbes wanted people to give up freedom for peace. Locket wanted freedom above peace and stated that people have the right to rebel against the goverment. Hobbes stated that people do not have that right. Both went Oxford University and rejected "divine right" to rule.

10/18 Social Contract Primary Source Worksheet Questions

1. A goverment by the people. I know this not only because our chart said it, but because he is against power by force, because what force is correct.

* 2. No, again he thought the strongest wasn't always right. You don't need to obey a force till you ought, and the force may be bad.

Yes, it have ability through force, you will, but

3 They both shared the same belief in ~~Democracy~~ rule by the people, + People Born free

if people have force to take over from you

Locke believed in Constutional monarcy

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13/15

10/20 How did Enlightenment ideas spread throughout Europe + beyond?

People talked and spread ideas through salons and contributed to Encyclopedias and wrote books and letters. Paris was the center of Enlightenmental ideas. As people moved to America, they brought books and letters, and ideas over ships.

10/24 (Satire) ✓ Read p 177 + Write summary of point for each artist + what techniques do they use

4/5

The story by Voltaire in this except is against slavery and poor conditions in Dutch Indies and how this fuels European's life. ✓ In the 2nd para, he makes fun of the Church's belief that everybody was born from 1 man. He makes fun of the Church head. Voltaire uses a story relating info. I think this is <u>allegory</u> SP allegory!

Jon Swift is making fun of war and battle. The thing is saying why should a man dream of cutting many people in half + war in general. ✓ Again this is an allegory.

* The textbook says they both use fictional travel adventures

↓ over

Open >

10/24 Cont

The textbook says Goya is going after superstition. He is saying what possible reason would someone do that, even with the ladies face. He uses expression very well to show the ladies and the man's face. This in itself can show you.

v- a little confusing

10/26 What was the relationship between Britian + it's colonies?

Britian was very controling of its colonies all over the world. The British king picked the governer or ruler. Also the king distributes the land he never saw to cover debts and pay allies to rule.
They also taxed the settlers and collected their raw reslesourses to make produce in their factory. They didn't give the colonists any say in goverment. Also they took slaves from African colonies and shipped prisoners to colonies to work have. Sometimes they shipped supplies to these places. America was the most seperate colony, most were small and very depended on Britian

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Warmup
10/28

10/28

10/28 What influence did the ideas of Locke have on the DoI?

Locke had the idea that power comes from the people. This idea is reflected in the words "We the People". Also the people elect representatives to make decisions for them.

In the DoI, Locke natural rights show up to change to Life Liberty + Property. The whole idea of the document is that when it becomes necessary in the course of human events to change a bad ruler, that happens.

11/1 Take 5 minutes to study for test

11/3 p192 - Would you join the Mob.

Yes, (I already read 7.1 + 7.2 sections) and know the king was struggling to keep his power. The pesants and people were a powerful force for change and freedom. 98% of the people were desperate for food and bread. Also there is no fear of punishment if the government is disposed & or too weak.

11/7 What conditions cause a demand for changes + revolution

If the peoples needs are not being satified, people complain. The more they complain about the gov, the more they think of rev. + getting other leaders

← don't have enough bread
← more needs of people

Warmup p 2
10/28

11/10 How did the women's march to the Versallies make a turning point between king + people.

5/5

*next time separate the signifigance and the march on versaillies!

The people forced the king to leave his palace forever. The changed the king life and made him bow to the people's wishes. In Paris, the king was more in touch with reality. Also he was a prisoner of the people there. The king gave in to the people.

Symbolic mostly yes and no!

Explain the Great Fear.

Because the king could not trust the French army he hired Swiss mercenaries. In Paris it is rumored that they are coming to attack. The people prepare to try and defend themselves when they come. In Paris, the people storm the Bastille for gunpower. In the country side people get pitchforks and get ready to be violent to defend themselves. When no one comes they unleash their violence against the nobles.

+ better other places

Tore up feudal papers to get freedom

11/14 p179 A - How did Liberty, Equality, Fraternity sum up goals of French revolution?

All the people wanted to be free from the mean king. They wanted a voice in government. They wanted this voice to break down the old regem and have the 3 classes become equal. To achive this goal they had to stand together as a brotherhood. - Enlightement

Warmup p3
10/28

11/16 List + breifly explain 3 changes or accomplishments of National Assembly.

4/5

The created the Dof Rights of Man giving power to the people. The stood up against the Old Regem, and created a limited monarchy.

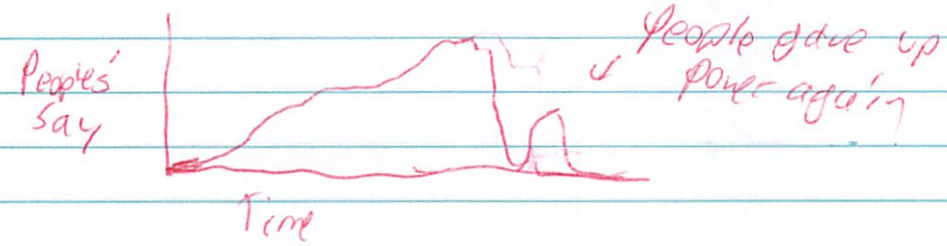
You need 3 changes here not we have only the warmups.

See 7.2 National Assembly Questions a) on 11/11/05

Governments

Louis → National Assembly → Legislative Assembly → National Convention
Robespierre → Directory → Napoleon

Abs Monarchy → Con Monarchy → Con monary → republic → dictator → more stiff republic → dictator



11/18 Read Marie Antoinette History Makers 7.1 + Answer:

1. What factors cost the queens support?
She was from long-hated Austria. When she came she was portrayed as a spendthrift who meddled in polics. All expensive purchases were blamed on her because she bought 3 dresses a week. Also she did not like the complicated etiquette. - gambled - silk dresses

Modern "Desperate Housewife" nothing to do except..."

2. Do you think attacks on the queen contributed to revolution?
Yes in a lot, esp for the people involved in that. For those people, they just challanged a monarch. symbol of old regeme

3. Is the queen a weak or strong person?

She is strong to buy all those dresses and face the crowd. However, these were just power issues they got in her head. She didn't want to spend time with her husband. She just bought stuff to make herself happy. She didn't bother to learn the customs. I would say she is a weak ruler for this and other reasons.

Warm up p. 4
10/28

11/22 What goverment existed while the National Convention was in power

Technically it was a republic but it behaved like anarchy. The radicals succeded in changing the Legislative assembly into the National Convention. Then the Reign of Terror started. Robespierre became sort-of like a dicator excuting anyone he saw fit. His crowd of people had more influence than any goverment or people, or anarchy.

11/28 Read 7.2 History Makers: Maximilien Robespierre & answer questions

1. What about Robespierre might have appealed to people?
He held radical opinions and was soft spoken. He led a simple, clean life. He was very religous and called "the Incorruptibe"

2. Why did Robespierre eliminate the Hebertists + Indulgents?
They opposed him as a ruler and held positions opposed to him. He did not want to have strict economic policies or degrade religion so he eliminated the Hebertists. The Indulgents and George Danton were too moderate and belived the crisis was over. They too were eliminated.

p5

Warmup 10/28

11/28 3. How did Robespierre's method turn against him?
Some one stood up and pointed him out. He had no defence because he eliminated that trial part. There was no way to save himself. He was killed the day after he was accused w/ no way out.

People couldn't see it comming

Was quiet → now crazy or corrupted

killed many of their friends

* They were scaired that they would be next

11/30 What are characteristics of a good leader? Brainstorm a list of good leaders?

They listen to their team - take control - delagate well
- perceive needs - handel people - keeps team focused
- stays on track - can handel problems
- stands up for what they believe in
- for the people + countries need
- create goals + work hard to achive them
- make good decisions - open minded - not afraid

- they do what is correct not what they want

Good Leaders: Fredrick the Great, Abraham Lincon, G. Washington, MLK, JFK, Augustus + Julius Caeser

No women ?

Bad: George Bush, Gerald Ford, Saurauman, king Louis, Hitler Fidel Castro, Stalan, Sadam Hussain

Hitler + Castro, Sadam made bad list but well in control of army + power but illinated some people = genesicde
Geosidemakes you a bad leader - bad choice not for all people

p6

Warmup 10/28

12/2 How did Napolean Siege power?

Napolean was sent to school in France. He latter joined the military as a lieutenant. When war broke ~~out~~ he defended the National Convention from royalists. He was the hero of the hour. In 1796, the directory appointed him to command forces in Austria. This and the ~~pa~~ truth he covered from his defeat in Egypt made him famous. Win and his wife worked over the Director, and other leaders. He was made leader of the army. He then drove out the national legeslator. They voted to make him consul. The people voted through a plebiscit to make him ~~Em~~ emporer for life. He ornated himself.

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6 Dec 2005

Warmup
12/6

12/6

12/6 Read Napolean's Proclamation at Austerlitz (Primary Source 7.3), answer questions.

1. According to the speech, what happened to the 3rd coalition
The third coalition was conquered and disolved. Peace would be comming soon.

2. What did the French troops achive in the battle.
The troops finally got rid of the third coalition's threat and warded them off. France was no longer under threat of attack from them.

3. How would you charateize Napolean's attitude twoard the French soldiers.
He was very praising of them. He said that all French people would call them brave because they were at this battle. He also praises the enemie's soldiers but said that the French soldiers were better then these good soldiers.

12/14 At this point do you think Napolean was a hero or tyrant? Why?

He was a tyrant because he attacked and conquered other countries and forced them to accept France's ruler Culture

12/6 p2

Warmup

12/16 What were Napoleon's 3 mistakes.

He set up the contental system blockade with Britian. When Portagual violated it, it started the Penisular War in Spain. Replacing the king hurt nationalism feelings. Russia was also violating the System and both wanted Poland. Napoleon waited too long for surrender and was defeated by the cold.

12/20 Identify Farth Coalition, Battle of Leipzig, Waterloo, Duke of Wellington.

Farth Coalition - Britian, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sweeden joined forces againts France after Napoleon was defeated going to Moscow, while he was very weak.

Battle of Leipzig - Forth Coalition defeated Napoleon's weak, inexperienced army.

Waterloo - After Napoleon lost + came back, his volentear army was attacked by Britian and latter Prussia. In Beligium - Ended Napoleon's Hundred Days bid for power.

Duke of Wellington - leader of Britian's forces againts Napoleon in Waterloo

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Western Civ 9th
Jan 5 2006

Warmup 1/5

1/5/06

1/5 Who was Metternich?

Metternich was the foreign minister from Austria. He was like the "leader" of the Congress of Vienna. He imposed his conservative views over the convension. He orchestrated the effort to weaken France and restore the old monarch rulers.

He also organized into defence unions to quash any future rebellions for democracy Concert of Europe

What were his 3 main goals? ①
③ Restore Monarch, weaken France, quash ~~democracy~~
① to prevent future aggression (encirclement)
② balance power among Europe

1/9 Read Concert to today p 215 - What is the United Nations?

The book says the UN's purpose was to keep the peace using diplomacy. They also do more to help humanity. Nato is like Concert of Europe today.

1/13 p 218 Interact w/ History (see do at 1/3 question)

Actually knowing now that the revolution was not successful I probably would not have joined the mob. If I was poor + desperate I most likely would have. But then I would be angry when they go church land. But if I was

Warmup 1/5
p7

I defently would not have joined it. They were justified, they were being denied food + say in government while Marie A. bought a new gown. They were overally effective, but became too much during the Reign of Terror. I don't know if you could do anything peacful to make a change. Still I think those actions were needed to sow the seeds of freedom

1/18 Read "Life before the Industrial Revolution" + answer questions on back

1/24 Read Primary Source 9.1 "Opening of Liverpool-Manchester Railway" + answer questions.

1. How many people rode on the first ride?
About 800 people were on the first highspeed train ride.
2. What happened to William Huskisson?
He was on the tracks going the other direction when he was hit and killed by a train going at full speed.
3. Based on story, how was railway improving transportation?
Everyone was waiving along the journey for one. The story said that excitement reached "true champange hight" Also the narrator tells how happy she was. This joy tells how important this story is.
descriptive adj by narrator so fast
gathered outside
many people aboard (800)

Warmup p3
1/5

1/30 - Use picture from overhead + answer multiple choice questions

1. C or B - distanced, unhappy, close togheter, are kids

2. B - are poorest of the poor

3. D ~~3+4~~ because there is no mention of wealthy people + this occured in the 18th not 19th century
- caption mentions 19th century - so only A or B
B - 1, 3, 4 ← yes because caption has 19th century

4. C - passage = living conditions vs. picture = people
(new middle class)
Are there wealthy woman in the back with their backs towards - ignoring the working class. They must not have liked them. The workers might be vulgar (if the ladies are land-owners not middle class)

2/1 British Class System Cartoon + Questions

2/3 Why was industrialization so slow to spread to other parts of the world?

* Britan did not share ideas + machines
Europe had war going on w/ Napoleon ↓ caused inflasion, halted trade, no communication.
Not enough resources - running water, coal + iron ore, laborers
No railroads, good banking / political set-ups
Otr. Not a good supply of raw materials
? No market for manufactured goods
No rivers / canals for transport (spain)
Mountains blocking train tracks (Austria-Hungary)
Social structure held back industrilization
Not enough money to invest in technology

expanded by region not countries

Warm up p4
1/5

2/7 What theory/idea about gov role do you support? Why?

I like the utilitarian system proposed by Jeremy Bentham. People should be judged on their usefullness to society. Also the individule should be mostly free. The goverment should rule on what is best for most people. This system is like capitalism except that the gov. also helps people.

I like this system because the people, the majority of the peoples best will is represented. I also think this system should be aplied to what people are educated and cared for.

2/9 Read Adam Smith bio p267 + Primary Source 9.4 handout + answer its questions

1. Smith used the pin manufacturing biness to illistrate his point.

2. Smith talked mostly about the assemebly line method of having differen people do different things. This went faster & and required less traing.

3. I defenitly think Smith supported Industrialization. He doesn't say anything against it and touted how pins could be made faster.

Warmup p5

1/5

2/15 Read Marx and Communism paper + answer questions

2/22 What were Metternich's 3 goals?

1. Prevent future French aggression by surrounding France w/ strong countries
2. Restore a balance of power among countries
3. Restore monarchs (legitimacy)

Read chap 7.5 p215-216

Identify Holy Alliance + Concert of Europe

Both were orgnized by Metternich. The Holy Alliance loosely bound Russia, Austria + Prussia. The Concert of Europe were a series of other alliences. All of these alliences promised that the nations would help one another if revolution broke out.

What role did Nationalism play in Europe?

Nationalism played a big part. Metternich put some areas under other countries controls. The people in these countries wanted to be independent according to their cultures. Also colonies fought for their independence and Napoleons army was not as strong due to this. This motivated revolution

2/24 Do p244 #14 - Why did lots of people support Greek revolution

Many people supported the Greeks for several reasons. Russians felt a connection through the Greek orthodox church. Educated Europeans

Warmup p6
1/5

2/24 Cont and Americans liked and respected the Ancient Greek culture. Lord Byron was a big supporter of the Greek cause. Everyone was motivated by the nationlism fight that brought the greeks together. In 1827, Briton, France + Russia joined the cause.
wanted to hurt Ottoman Empire

2/28 How was ya weekend?
My weekend was good. I spent my entire weekend (almost) working on my website theplaz.com. I didn't get much else done. So I enjoy that so it was good.

3/2 Which ideas of romanticism would you encourage nationalism?
The celebration of the individual and nature was a big part of nationlism. The glory and idealism of romanticism is also similar to the idealism of a radical democratic government

People looked for heros for inspiration

3/6 Identify Cavor, Garibaldi, Von Bismarck, Napoleon III
- Cavor was the leader of Sardinia-Piedmont that successfully encouraged all of the Italian states to come together.
- Garibaldi was the Italian nationlist who captured Sicily + the south to unite it with Cavor. He led the red shirts army.
- Bismarck - a Junker (conservative Prussian) helped Fredrich Wilhelm (prime minister) expand Prussia to unite the countries. He practiced tough real politik with war force
- Napoleon III - French king that was duped into fighting Austria for Cavor

Warmup p7
1/5

3/8 What are 2 goals and 2 questions you have about project?

I want to update the edited version and find the vocab words as well as do the 2 paragraph ending list. I have no questions, other then can we have more time and I would rather not need to color the map.

3/16 Have you ever been playing a game or working on a project that was taken over by someone else? How did you feel? What could you have done if that person was older and stronger?

Why no, not as I can remember, but not that I remember these things. It makes no difference if the person was older and stronger. I don't solve problems (when people take over my project) physically. Sometimes I am glad if someone takes a project off my back. Anyway I am vocally forceful to get the project back if I want. I don't take that crap.

3/28 What predictions can you make about why European nations would want to acquire territory Africa, Asia, Australia?
They would want to get the raw materials, get a new market, more land to form more people to employ cheaply or freely. Also they would want to brag and show their superiority. Also the Europeans believed that they were better than others and had to share (impose) their tech/culture - Also share their religion - Christians - slaves - trade

Book

nationalistic pride and economic competition

Warmup 2006
p8

3/30 List internal + external forces that enable imperialism:
The External forces are the Maxim Gun, railroad and steamships for internal travel. Cables allowed quick communication. These made ruling easier. Also the cure for malaria, quinine let Europeans not get sick.

Internal Forces were a variety of African cultures and language. Unlike the Europeans they did not come together at conference. Also the low levels of technology did not let them hold back the Europeans. The Europeans were able to plays these against the Africans.

European's had the following motives: nationalism, economic competition, European racism, missionary impulse - from chart p 307

4/5 List the 4 different forms of imperialism

colony - The big country has total control of smaller country (can be direct or indirect control)
protectorate - The smaller contry has its own goverment that is controled by the moter country
sphere of influence - The outside power claims exclusive trading privileges
Economic Imperialism - A country is controled by a company
not really controled but almost like it

Warmup p 9
2006

4/18 Read History makers p 315 - What factors enabled Mandinka to resist the French?

The Mandinkas were able to resist the French because of their leader Samori Touré. He conquered neighboring states and built natolism among his people. The kingdom became the 3rd largest in West Africa. For 16 years he was able to hold back the French. His army was well armed. The finally lost because of a famine

4/28 Identify:

Menelik II - the emperorer of Ethopia who drove off European invaders

Maji-Maji - magic water that the German East African thought would make bullets bounce off them

Rebellion - when people attack those who usually rule them

Paternalism - the way Europeans governed by caring for African's needs not their rights

Colony - an extension of a mother country - totaly under mother country's control

Protectorate - a country with its own government but under control of another

Warmup p 10
2006

4/27 Read Ram Mohun Roy p 325 - After sister-in-law killed herself (widow suicide) what decisions did he make? Was he courageous? Why or why not?

After his sister in law was burned alive on her husbands funeral pyre, he decided he wanted to change society. He was well educated in language, religon, and revolution. He wanted to end the prakes that kept India in the past. He challenged traditional customs and religous beliefs. For that I believe he was a carageous man. He wanted to westernize his society (to prepare for revolution) He had to challenge traditional customs + religon to achieve this.

5/1 Overall, what are the similarities + differences of African + Indian imperialism

India	Africa
British controlled it all	many nations
more hands-off aproach	more direct aproach (in most cases)
more self-governing	tighter, more like Europe gov.
? local gov has more of a say	? local gov has less of say
Roy → modernized	Menilic (sp) modernized Eth, others less so

- book

Similarities

restricted economy	exported materials imported finished goods - no factories
built dams + hospitals	- cash crop economy
literacy rates increased	- locals did not have much say
build telegraph/railroads	resistance movements
wanted raw material	nationalistic feelings for independence
wanted market for finished goods	

Britian raism - (ideological)

Warmup p11
2006

5/1 What is the significance of the First Battle of the Marne.

The significance is that it was Germany's first loss. It stopped the relentless advance towards Paris. More importantly, it stopped the Schlieffen Plan and the concept of blitzkrieg. Germany could not quickly run to Russia. They had to send different troops to Russia while a stalmate developed on the Western Front.

5/11 Why did the US get involved in the war?

They got involved for several reasons. They had a "bond" with Britian as we share the same language and legal system. Also they started us. We also traded more with the Allies than Germany. Germany also bombed our ships w/ the's U-Boats on purpose. They ignored our warnings. The last straw, however, was the Zimmerman ~~Note~~ Telegram in which Germany promised Mexico the land they "lost". Also true + false tales of German war atrocities.

Russia dropped out

economic + nationalism ties

intercepted by British

5/15 Why did Russia drop out of WWI? (1917)

Russia dropped out of WWI because they were really losing. They were behind in technology. Germany kept driving them back. Their only asset was millions of people they could send out to die. This led to revolution at home. Czar Nicolas was forced to resine and a new government took over - they continued fighting but Communist Lenin took over and ended the war. 5.5 mill'n Russians dead - invaded

Couldn't get supplies in

public discontent

after Tannenberg known

Warmup p12

2006

5/18 p880 - Why would Clemenceau want revenge? (more than Wilson)

His country France suffered heavy losses and Wilson and the US didn't see so many losses. Much of France was distroyed any many were killed. He was mad!

6/6 Similarities Russian Rev + French Rev

Both occred when the autocracy wasn't listening for the people. The autocracy were spending lavishly on silly presents for themselves. The peasants revolted. One was ultimently sucessful the other wasn't. In both cases there was a shortage of bread that the peasents can't buy. Both were helped from the rulers making stupid decisions and the army/government attacking citizens (decision by leaders - cycle of power)

changed types of gov
riots (to their base)
original leaders killed
families of old leaders
radical ideas not listed to at start
secret police at start and end
* go to and from autocracy *

6/8 2 Reasons New Democracy were unstable

- Countries did not have much experience w/ democracy
- too many political parties had to form coalition governments - couldn't plan for long term
* economic downturn nail in democracy's coffin
inflation