

SS6H6 The student will analyze the impact of European exploration and colonization on various world regions.

d. Explain the impact of European empire building in Africa and Asia on the outbreak of WWI.

THE IMPACT OF EUROPEAN EMPIRE BUILDING IN AFRICA AND ASIA ON THE OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I

During the late nineteenth century, several European countries wanted more overseas land. These countries were Great Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Denmark, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. The result was a "**Scramble for Africa**" between 1885 and 1910. During this period, several European countries divided the continent of Africa among themselves.

Economic development played a large role in the colonization of Africa. During the nineteenth century, factories in Europe required raw materials to manufacture finished products. The Europeans looked for new sources of raw materials and markets for their goods. Gold, diamonds, and oil were some of the resources the Europeans wanted. Asia and Africa had those resources.

Politics also led to the colonization of Africa. Some European nations showed national pride by competing for colonies in Africa. No major nation—including Great Britain, France, and Germany—wanted to be without colonies. Colonies in Africa and Asia made the Europeans feel pride in their country.

Another reason for colonizing was the European worldview. Many nineteenth-century Europeans viewed themselves as the world's most advanced civilization. Some felt it necessary to "civilize" people in the rest of the world. Increased activity by African missionaries helped make colonization seem less offensive to citizens in Europe.

This scramble for land also reached farther into Asia. Many Asian territories saw a change from Europe as trading partner to Europe as conqueror. Great Britain, for instance, took control of India. France controlled lands in Southeast Asia, including Vietnam. The British fought for control of other lands like Burma, Laos, Siam, and Cambodia.

Nationalism (the love of one's country) and **militarism** (using strong armies and threats of war) were on the rise in Europe. European countries signed treaties agreeing to help one another in case of attack. In 1914, a series of events caused Germany to declare war on Russia and France. On the other side, the British joined France and Russia and formed the **Allied Powers**. Austria-Hungary, the **Ottoman Empire** (Turkey and its colonies), and Bulgaria joined the Germans as the **Central Powers**.

Because these countries were large and controlled lands around the world, the war was called the **Great War**. Later, the United States became involved on the side of the Allied Powers. The war lasted until 1918, and an estimated 10 million people died. Some believed it was "the war to end all wars." Unfortunately, just twenty years later, Europe would be at the center of an even bigger conflict. The Great War became known as **World War I**. The later, larger conflict was called **World War II**.

411. Which statement best describes how economics played a role in European colonies in the nineteenth century?

- A. The desire for international tourism increased.
- B. Europe felt Asia's growing population was a threat to expansion.
- C. Trade routes to Asia from Europe were less important than before.
- D. Europe wanted more sources of raw materials needed for manufacturing.

412. How did nationalism play a part in Europe's competition to colonize Africa and Asia?

- A. European missionaries were trying to spread their religion.
- B. Europeans felt a need to "civilize" other parts of the world.
- C. Smaller countries wanted more land to accommodate growing populations.
- D. Having colonies made countries feel more important and successful than other countries.

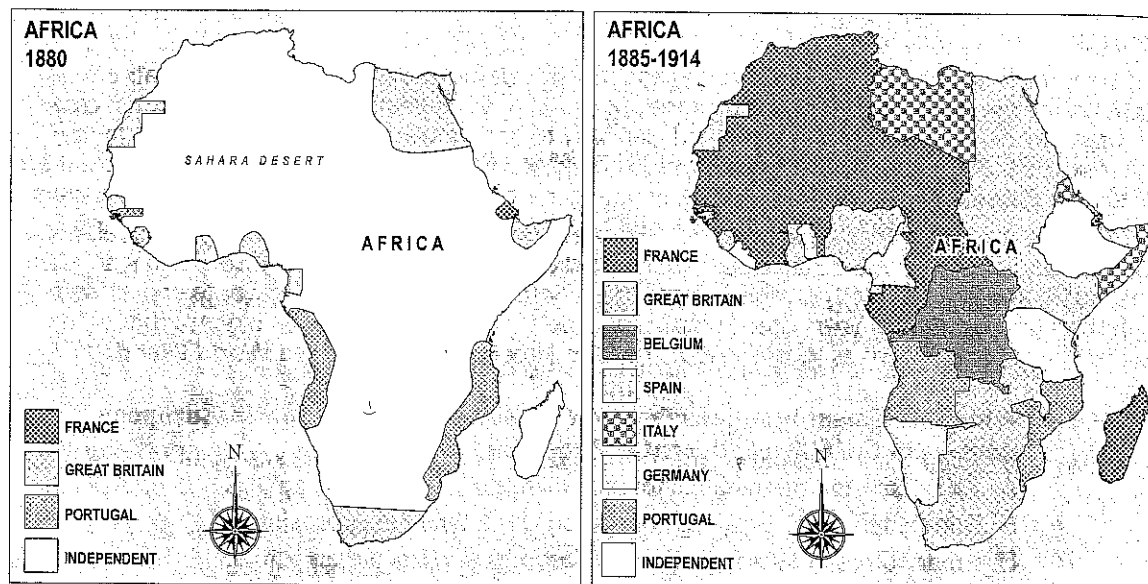
413. What war was a result of militarism and nationalism in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?

- A. Civil War
- B. World War I
- C. World War II
- D. Vietnam War

414. Which group of nations formed the Central Powers?

- A. Japan, Germany, Italy
- B. United States, France, Great Britain
- C. Ottoman Empire, Germany, United States
- D. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire

Use the following maps to answer questions 415-418.



415. During the Scramble for Africa during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, which two European powers controlled the most African land?
- A. Spain and Italy
 - B. Germany and Portugal
 - C. Great Britain and France
 - D. Belgium and the Netherlands
416. What physical feature covered most of French West Africa?
- A. desert
 - B. rain forest
 - C. mountains
 - D. swamplands
417. Which European power controlled most of northwest Africa during the colonial era?
- A. France
 - B. Belgium
 - C. England
 - D. Germany
418. Which statement summarizes the information on the maps?
- A. Europe's claims in Africa declined from 1880 to 1914.
 - B. Europe's claims in Africa increased from 1880 to 1914.
 - C. Between 1880 and 1914, European countries did not expand much in Africa.
 - D. Between 1880 and 1914, African countries gained independence from Europe.

SS6H7 The student will explain conflict and change in Europe to the 21st century.

a. Describe major developments following World War I: the Russian Revolution, the Treaty of Versailles, worldwide depression, and the rise of Nazism.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Before 1917, Russia was an autocracy. The **czar** was the absolute ruler. The last of the czars was Nicholas II.

During World War I, Russia did not do well. Millions of people were killed, wounded, or missing. Citizens did not have enough food. Soldiers did not have enough clothes, shoes, or weapons. Germany seemed to be winning the war. The czar ignored the signs that people were unhappy. He did not see that changes were needed in the way that his country was run.

In early 1917, there were riots in the streets. Women, factory workers, and farmers shouting for change outnumbered police. The military could not keep the peace. Many in the czar's army turned against the rulers. The czar and his family were captured. A government was set up to try to run the country. However, there were too many problems. Later in the year, there was another revolution. Communists led by Vladimir Lenin took control. The czar and his family were executed. Lenin reorganized the country and renamed it the Soviet Union.

The new Soviet Union signed a peace treaty with Germany. The Soviets gave up a large amount of land to Germany. This land was good for farming and had many natural resources. The Soviets had little choice. Their country was falling apart around them.

419. What type of government did Czar Nicholas II have in Russia?

- A. republic
- B. autocracy
- C. oligarchy
- D. democracy

420. Which was a cause of the Russian Revolution?

- A. The czar was executed.
- B. There were food shortages in Russia.
- C. The Germans showed signs of surrender.
- D. Soldiers did not know how to use their weapons.

Use the statements in the box to answer question 421.

- did not protect the Russian royal family
- changed Russia's name to the Soviet Union
- made a treaty with Germany to end the war
- gave up large amounts of Russian land to Germany

421. Which person did the actions listed in the box?

- A. Vladimir Lenin
- B. Czar Nicholas II
- C. Woodrow Wilson
- D. Emperor Wilhelm I