

University of Phoenix Material

The Great War and Russian Revolution Worksheet

1914 Timeline

Select the description in the right-hand column that explains the significance of each event in the timeline. Cut the text of the description and paste it into the [Enter description] field associated with each event.

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28 June 1914	Sarajevo	Assassination of Austro-Hungarian Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, Sophie.	The heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire and his wife are assassinated by Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian nationalist living in the recently-annexed Bosnian province of Austria. Austria-Hungary blames Serbia for this attack and issues a series of harsh demands to the Dual Monarchy's much smaller Slavic neighbor.
28 July 1914	Vienna	Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.	Eager to destroy Russian military power in the Black Sea and reclaim lost territory in the Balkans, Turkey enters into an agreement with Germany and Austria-Hungary to join the Central Powers. The Ottoman Empire launches simultaneous surprise attacks on the four most significant Black Sea ports in the Russian Empire.
1–4 August 1914	Berlin, St. Petersburg, Paris, and London	Germany, Russia, France, and Great Britain enter the war.	Military timetables dictate events, and the mobilizations in Germany and Russia make war inevitable. German troops streaming toward France first invade Belgium, and Great Britain honors its treaty obligations to defend Belgian neutrality, declaring war on Germany.
October–November 1914	Sevastopol, Odessa, and Feodosiya, Ukraine; Novorossiysk, Russia	The Ottoman Empire joins the Great War by attacking Russia.	After receiving a warning that Russia would not defend its Balkan ally, Serbia submits to nearly all of the humiliating demands of Austria-Hungary. With German encouragement, the Dual Monarchy rejects this offer.
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