

**Chapter 26 Study Guide**

1. These were the states that fled the protection of Austria-Hungary.
2. Hungarians controlled Ottoman finances, taxes, railroads, mines, and public utilities.
3. This was in the Russian, Austro-Hungarian, and Ottoman Empires.
4. The Triple Entente was Russia, France, and Britain. The Triple Alliance was Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.
5. They constructed trenches.
6. Trenches were machine guns.
7. Trenches were Britain and Germany.
8. The British government established women's auxiliary units for the army, navy, and air force.
9. Over a million African served in the various armies.
10. This was the USA.
11. Some received new jobs, others served as recruits or auxiliaries in the war.
12. The Turks signed a secret alliance with Germany, hoping to gain land in Russia's empire.
13. The Turks deported the Armenians, whom they suspected of being pro-Allies.
14. British officials tried to gain the Constantinople by landing troops on the nearby Gallipoli Peninsula.
15. Colonel "Bull" Finlay, leader of the British Dardanelles, had persuaded several British politicians that a British homeland in Palestine should be carved out of the Ottoman Empire and placed under British protection.
16. Its generals were incompetent, supplies were lacking, and soldiers were poorly trained and equipped.
17. Soldiers involved in the February Revolution.
18. There were 6-10 million people dead.
19. This was the influenza epidemic.
20. The New Economic Policy allowed peasants to own land and sell their crops, private businesses to trade, and private enterprises to produce goods and sell them on the free market. Only the biggest businesses remained under government ownership.
21. The Chinese government began printing money recklessly, causing serious inflation.
22. These benefactors controlled most of Japan's industry and commerce.
23. A secret society, the Righteous Heavens, rose up and attempted to expel all the foreigners from China which ended up failing and caused China to pay a huge indemnity.
24. Mustafa Kemal had formed a national government in central Anatolia with the backing of fellow army officers and renounced the newly formed Turkey.
25. They declared Egypt independent in 1922 but reserved the rights to station troops along the Suez Canal to secure their link with India in the event of war.
26. They challenged Western morality, middle-class values, and notions of Western superiority.