

AP World History

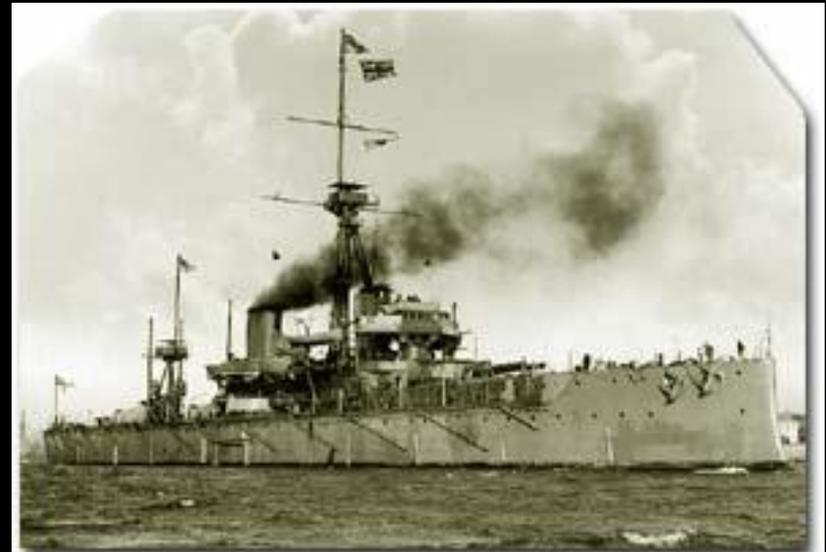
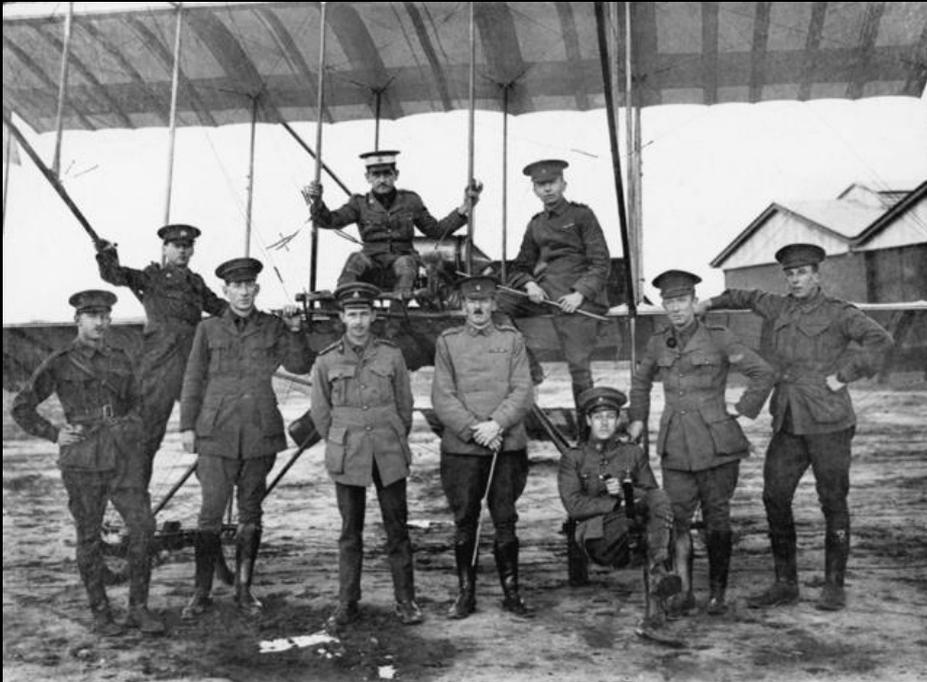
Chapter 29

WWI and the Crises of the European Global Order

1870 c.e.	1890 c.e.	1900 c.e.	1910 c.e.	1920 c.e.
<p>1870–1890 Cycle of economic depressions in Europe and the United States</p>	<p>1890 End of the Three Emperors' Alliance (Russia, Austria–Hungary, Germany)</p> <p>1894 Franco-Russian alliance</p> <p>1899–1901 Anglo-Boer war in South Africa</p>	<p>1904–1905 Japanese victory over Russia</p> <p>1906 Dinshawai incident in Egypt</p> <p>1909 Morley-Minto reforms in India</p>	<p>1910 Union of South Africa formed</p> <p>1914–1918 World War I</p> <p>1916 Beginning of Arab revolt against Ottoman Empire</p> <p>1917 Russian Revolution</p> <p>1917 United States enters World War I</p> <p>1918 Treaty of Brest-Litovsk; Russia withdraws from war</p> <p>1919 Treaty of Versailles; League of Nations established</p> <p>1919 Gandhi leads first nonviolent protest movements in India; revolt in Egypt; Rowlatt Act in India</p>	<p>1922 French and British mandates set up in Middle East</p> <p>1920s Pan-African Congresses in Paris</p> <p>1923 Treaty of Lausanne recognizes independence of Turkey</p>

Causes of WW 1

- Nationalism
- Industrialism
- Imperialism
- Militarism
- Alliances



Militarism

- The glorification of the military.
- It grew partly out of social Darwinism.
 - “Survival of the fittest”
 - “A biological necessity of the first importance”

Tangled Alliance

- Distrust among the nations led them to seek alliances.
- France wanted to avenge their losses from Bismarck's Germany.
- France formed an alliance with Russia.
- Germany formed an alliance with Austria.
- England signed weaker treaties with Russia, France, and Japan.

Conflict expands 1914

Archduke Frances Ferdinand

- Heir to Austro-Hungarian Empire
- **Assassinated** in Bosnia by a Serbian Nationalist (June 28)
- Serbia believed that Bosnia should be part of Serbia not Austria-Hungary.



Conflict expands 1914

- Archduke Frances Ferdinand
 - Austria-Hungary demanded Serbia cease terrorism in Bosnia within two days or risk war. (July 23)
 - With the backing of Germany, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia (July 28)



Mobilization

- Austro-Hungary's declaration of war on Serbia set off a **chain reaction with in Europe's complex web of Alliances.**
- **Russia Mobilized** to protect Serbia. (**July 29**)
- **Germany demanded Russia stop mobilization.**
- **Russia refused**; France ally of Russia now mobilized.
- **Germany declared war** on Russia (**Aug 1**)
- Britain Declared war on Germany after Germany had **invaded Belgium.** (**Aug 4**)

The Western Front

- Germany had quick victories in 1914 but their offensive soon bogged down at the battle of the Marne.
- Stalemate or deadlock soon occurred.
- The military boundaries of the Western front did not change much over the next four years.

Stalemate

- Over confidence
 - All side thought the war would be over in a few months.
- German expansion halted 30 miles out of Paris.
- Both sides dug in and Fortified their position.

Weapons of War

New Weapons

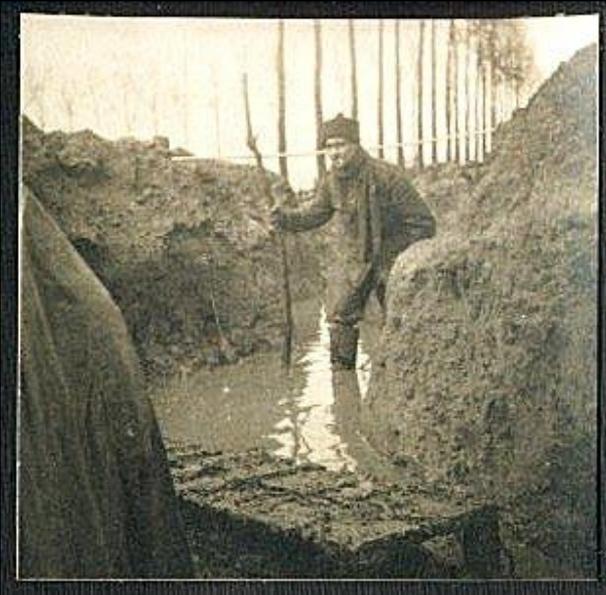
- Flamethrower:
- Airplane:
- Machine Gun:
- Mines:
- Gas:
- Tanks:
- Submarine:

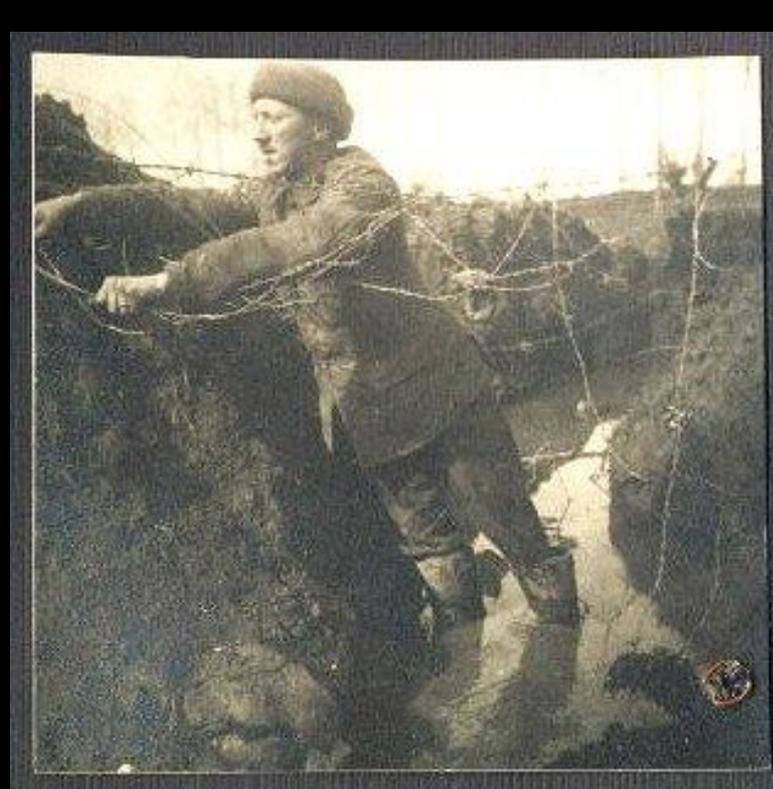
Old Weapons

- Rifle:
- Revolver:
- Grenade:
- Mortar:
- Artillery:
- Cavalry:

Trench Warfare

- Muddy, rat-infested, flea ridden trenches.
- (NO MANS LAND)





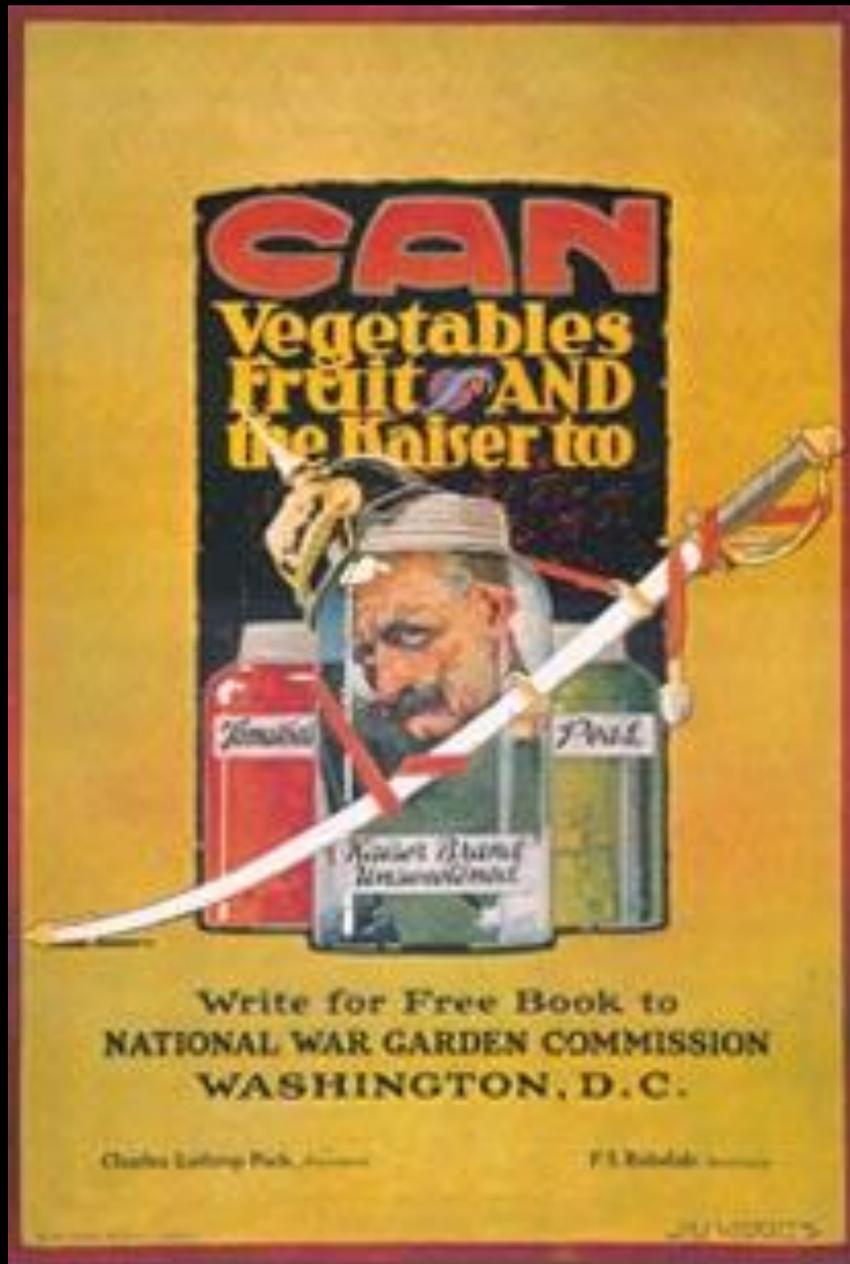
Trench Warfare



Turning the Tide of War

- Germany made peace with the Bolsheviks (New Revolutionary Russia communist Gov. March 1917)
- The **United States enters the war**. (April 1917)
- Germany turned all of its attention to defeating the Allies in France.
- At first Germany's new assault was successful.





National Archives



Library of Congress



GEE !!
I WISH I WERE
A MAN

I'd JOIN
The NAVY,

or find other ways to
NAVAL RESERVE
OR
COAST GUARD

REMEMBER
· BELGIUM ·

Buy Bonds
Fourth
Liberty
Loan



Ending the War

- American reinforcements defeated Germany's assault.
- The change of momentum carried the allies through German defenses.



Animation

Ending the War

- Influenza Epidemic incapacitated soldiers.
- 20 million deaths in America. Estimates 100 million world wide.



TABLE 28.1 World War I Losses

	Dead	Wounded	Prisoner
Great Britain	947,000	2,122,000	192,000
France	1,385,000	3,044,000	446,000
Russia	1,700,000	4,950,000	500,000
Italy	460,000	947,000	530,000
United States	115,000	206,000	4,500
Germany	1,808,000	4,247,000	618,000
Austria–Hungary	1,200,000	3,620,000	200,000
Turkey	325,000	400,000	

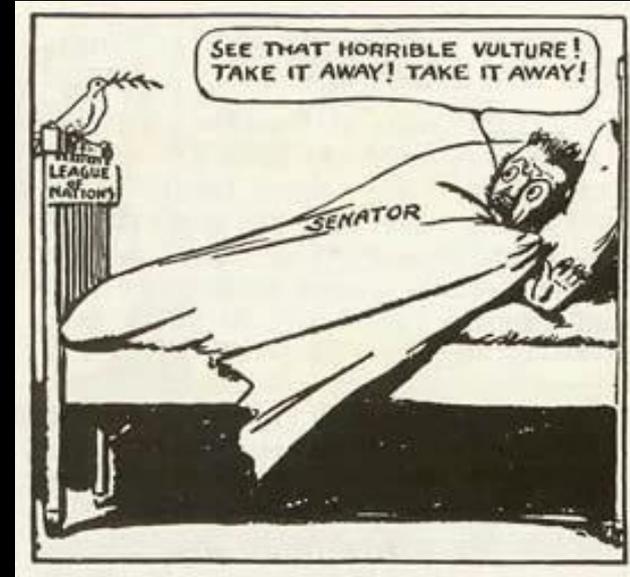
World peace

- At 11:00 A.M. on November 11, 1918 the war ended.
- **Fourteen point plan of President Wilson**
 - **War to End all Wars**
 - Democratic tide
 - Weimar Republic
 - Lithuania
 - Estonia
 - Austria
 - Hungary



League of Nations

- Optimism for Permanent Peace
- Non-Europeans hoped for independence.
- **U.S. Senate rejected the Treaty.**
- **Russia was not a member.**
- **Germany not included.**
- **Italy walked out** because demands were not met.
- Representatives of Non Western people gathered.
 - Vietnamese Activist Ho Chi Minh received no hearing.



Versailles Treaty

- Treaty stripped German Territories and Colonies.
 - Restricted Army Size
 - Pay Reparation
 - War Guilt Clause
 - Stab in the Back Legend

Armenian Genocide

The Ticking Clock

- Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Britain.
- Lloyd George and Britain tried to hold onto new territories gained from the Ottoman Turks at the end of the war.
- Winston Churchill suggested that Britain lacked the manpower and money to replace the Ottoman Turks in the Middle East.
- Lloyd George claimed the Middle East based on the 1,084,000 British troops currently in the Middle East.

Demobilization

- (10 Jan 1919) Churchill his first day in office as Secretary of State of War, began to draft demobilization plans.
- (15 Jan 1919) 5,000 British troops mutiny in Calais and demand demobilization.
- Churchill calls for a peace time draft to replace out going troops with a new army of occupation.
- (Oct 1919) “The Army had melted away”
- In 1920 and 1921 the British economy collapsed.

Indian Muslim Soldiers

- The British were forced to use Indian soldiers to occupy the Middle East because of demobilization of the rest of the army.
- Churchill recommends that the British stance towards Turkey be softened in light of the situation.
- Lloyd George begins to tour the new empire and make plans to redraw Middle East boundaries.

President Woodrow Wilson

- Negotiations of 1919-1920
- The American President Woodrow Wilson **went to Europe to negotiate.**
- The first U.S. President to leave the Western Hemisphere during his time as president.
- By right of precedence **Wilson** being the **highest ranking official** would chair the Peace Conference.
- Wilson was **not a skilled negotiator** and was quickly put into a abstractionist role rather than the great liberator of countries he wanted to be.

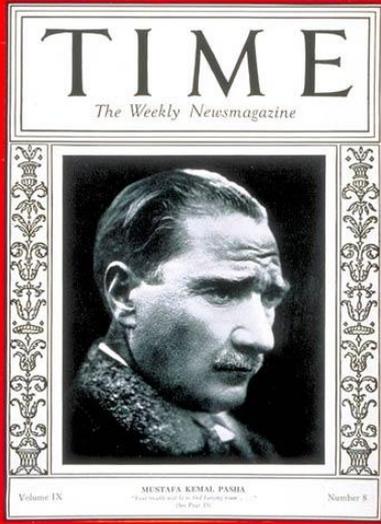
Pawns in a Chess Board

- Britain, France, Italy, and America “**bartered about**” the German and Ottoman territories “from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were chattels or **pawns in a game.**”
- Every settlement was made with the “adjustment or compromise of claims among rival states” seeking “exterior influence or mastery”

NO CONCERN WAS GIVEN FOR THE PEOPLE WHO LIVED IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mustapha Kemal Ataturk

- He was a **hero of Gallipoli for the Turks**.
- He was appointed Inspector General of the Ninth Army, covering most of Western Turkey.
- He **refused allied demands on Turkey** at the end of the war.
- **Gathered army officials mostly common soldiers, majors, and colonels** rather than generals.



Turkish Independence

- Allied leaders in Europe who were deciding the fate of Turkey were astonished to hear that **Kemal** had taken 30,000 Turkish Troops and **defeated a French contingent in Southern Turkey.**
- “Our military intelligence had never been more thoroughly unintelligent.” Lloyd George

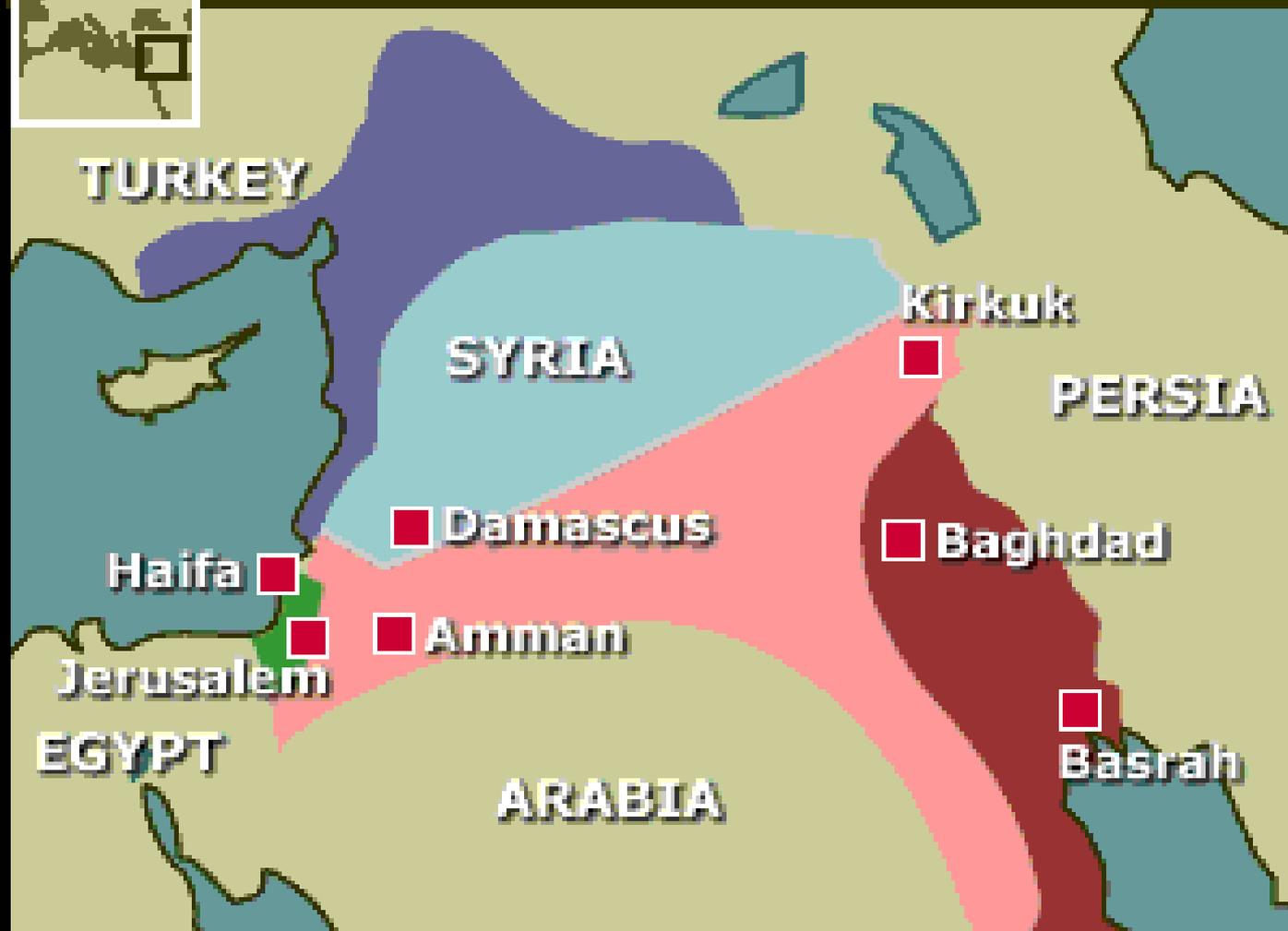
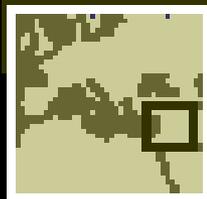
The Modern Middle East Created

- France and Britain finally **formulated terms to break up the Middle East** among each other in 1920.
- **Palestine, Mesopotamia, Egypt** and the Gulf region was taken or **kept by Britain**.
- Arabia was to remain independent with British influenced monarchs.
- France took Syria and Lebanon.
- All was done at the **Treaty of Sevres** under the direction of Lloyd George.

Ottoman Empire 1914



SYKES - PICOT AGREEMENT



Blue Zone
Direct French control

Red Zone
Direct British control

'A' Zone
French influence

'B' Zone
British influence

International zone

National Self-Determination

- Wilson saw it, “two million Shi’ite Moslems in Mesopotamia would not accept domination by the minority Sunni Moslem Community.”
- Two rival Arab nationalist societies were formed.
- 75% of the population of Iraq was tribal in 1920.
- June 1920 the tribes of Iraq rose in rebellion.
- Holy war was proclaimed against Britain in the Shi’ite Moslem holy city of Karbalah.

The Times

- “how much longer are valuable lives to be sacrificed in the vain endeavor to impose upon the Arab population an elaborate and expensive administration which they never asked for and do not want?”
- 7 August 1920

India: The Makings of the Nationalist Challenge to the British Raj

India, Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines

- Nationalist movements

Worldwide patterns

- Leadership of Western-educated elite
- Charismatic leaders
- Nonviolence

India

- Indian National Congress, 1885
 - Initially loyal to British
 - Spurred by racism
 - Builds Indian identity

The Rise of Militant Nationalism

Hindu/Muslim split

B.G. Tilak

- Nationalism above religious concerns
- Boycotts of British goods
- Bombay regions
- Imprisoned

Hindu communalists

- Violent means
- Terrorism in Bengal

The Emergence of Gandhi and the Spread of the Nationalist Struggle

Loyal to British at start of war

- But war casualties and costs mount
- Inflation, famine
- Promises broken

Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, 1919

- Greater Indian participation in government

Rowlatt Act, 1919

- Civil rights restricted
- Gandhi protests

Mohandas K. Gandhi

- Nonviolence
- *Satyagraha*, or truth force

Nationalist Movements in the Middle East

Arabs and Jews given conflicting assurances

- Balfour Declaration

Zionism

- World Zionist Organization
- Theodore Herzl

Egypt a British protectorate, 1914

Martial law to protect Suez Canal

Revolt in Egypt, 1919

Egyptians refused to present at Versailles

