• World War I
  – Most of the fighting happens in Europe

• The Great War
  – $338 billion
  – 8.5 million deaths
  – 21 million wounded

• “The War to End All Wars”
  – Russian Revolution
  – World War II, Korean War, Vietnam War
• http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/videos#wwi-firsts
Section 1: Marching Toward War

• In Europe, military buildup, nationalistic feelings, and rival alliances set the stage for a continental war.
Rising Tensions in Europe

- Nationalism
- Imperialism
- Militarism
- Alliance System
- Factors undermining peace
Nationalism

- Deep devotion for one’s nation that can serve as a unifying factor
- Created territorial competition amongst nations
- Competition between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, and France
Imperialism

• Controlling countries politically, socially, and economically
• Fierce competition between European nations for overseas empires that deepened their sense of rivalry and mistrust
• Each country needed raw materials from colonies
Militarism

• Belief that you needed a powerful standing army that is prepared for war
• Large armies are patriotic
• Needed troops to protect territories abroad
• Distrust between nations
Tangled Alliances

• Bismarck (Germany) wanted to isolate France fearing that they wanted revenge for defeat in the Franco-Prussian War

• Triple Alliance - Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy
  – Goal to gain military support against potential enemies
  – Signs treaty with Russia
  – Kaiser Wilhelm II (Germany) does not renew treaty

• Triple Entente - Russia and France go into agreement and Britain although not forced to go to war joins
What was the M.A.I.N. cause of the Great War?

• For each box define, give a synonym and antonym, and draw a picture
• Read the documents and put the document in the box you feel it belongs in and give a reasoning why it belongs there
• In a paragraph argue **ONE main reason** for the war using the document(s) to help support your choice
  – Time and place
  – Restate the prompt
Continue Section 1
Crisis in the Balkans

• Restless Region, known as the “powder keg” because of clashing ethnic backgrounds and nationalist uprisings
• Nations were breaking away from Ottoman Empire
• Tensions grow as Austria-Hungary annexes nations like Bosnia and Herzegovina which makes Serbia upset
Shot Rings Throughout Europe

• Franz Ferdinand
  – Heir to Austro-Hungarian throne

• Gavrilo Princip
  – Member of Black Hand
  – Wanted to get rid of Austrian rule in Bosnia
  – June 28, 1914 assassinates Ferdinand
Harsh Ultimatum

• Austria wants justice

• Serbia agrees to most of the demands
  – Trying to find killers, stop propaganda
  – Does not agree to allowing Austrian police in their country

• Austria rejects Serbia’s offer and declares war on them which causes Russia to mobilize its army
Franz Ferdinand Handout
Causes of World War I

• http://www.history.com/videos/causes-of-world-war-i
1. What forces were at work in Europe that helped set the stage of war?

2. Who were the members of the Triple Alliance? The Triple Entente?

3. What single event set in motion the start of WWI?

4. Which of the forces at work in Europe played the greatest role in helping to prompt the outbreak of war?

5. Was the description of the Balkans as the “powder keg” of Europe justified?

6. Do you think WWI was avoidable and why?

7. Yellow Enrichment Book Page 56
Section 2: Europe Plunges into War

• One European nation after another was drawn into a large and industrialized war that resulted in many casualties
Great War Begins

• World War I Leaders
  – Kaiser Wilhelm - Germany
  – Nicholas II – Russia
  – Wilson – United States
  – David Lloyd George – Great Britain
• Austria-Hungary’s declaring war sets off chain reaction
• Russia mobilizes which causes Germany to declare war on Russia August 1, 1914
• Two days later Germany declares war on France
• Causes Great Britain to declare war on Germany after they invade through Belgium
• Central Powers - Germany, Austria-Hungary
  – Formerly Triple Alliance
  – Italy does not join
    • not a just cause for going to war
  – Ottoman Empire later

• Allies - Great Britain, France, Russia
Schlieffen Plan

- German plan to attack west defeating France quickly then turning attention east to defeat the Russians
- Tried to avoid two front war because they are splitting their forces
- Stopped at the Battle of the Marne
First Battle of the Marne

- 60 miles out of Paris it felt like Germany would defeat France
- First major battle
- Allied victory which left Germany fighting a two front war
Western Front

- Stalemate region along the Northern part of France
Bloody Stalemate

- No advancement a few short months after the start of the war
Trench Warfare

- [http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/videos#trench-warfare](http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/videos#trench-warfare)
- 500 mile long terrain of death
- Characterized by a “no man’s land”
- Constantly wet, trench foot
- Slept in mud with rats and worms, fallen comrades
Would you make a good officer?

- [http://www.schoolshistory.org.uk/westernfront/Western%20Front%20Sim.htm](http://www.schoolshistory.org.uk/westernfront/Western%20Front%20Sim.htm)
- Write down your score and a short reaction to the activity.
Life in the Trenches

• Write a letter home describing the conditions in the trenches
  – Time
  – Place
  – Conditions
  – Day to Day Life

• Write a short reaction to your experience as an officer on the same paper
Section 2 Continued
New Weapons of War

• Soldiers being killed more effectively
• Poison gas
  – Mustard and Chlorine
  – Banned internationally after World War I
• Machine gun
  – Perfect since high rate of fire could cover most of “no man’s land”
• Tank
  – Allowed a safer journey because of the armor
• Submarine
  – Led to a new type of warfare and the sinking of supply and battle ships
• [http://www.history.com/videos/world-war-i-packs](http://www.history.com/videos/world-war-i-packs)
Military Aviation

• First used for reconnaissance
• Realized they could drop things out of them
• Finally perfected timing mechanism between propeller and machine gun
• Red Baron
  – Richtofen
• Parachutes
  – German pilots used them, U.S. did not
  – U.S. hoped that pilots would fly damaged planes back to safety for repairs rather than ditch them
1916 Battle of the Somme

- British wanted to relieve French who were overrun near Verdun by the Germans, with both sides losing over 300,000
- First day alone the British lost 20,000
- Each side suffered more than ½ a million deaths
Battle on the Eastern Front

- Frozen Front, more mobile than the Western Front
- Germany thought it would take months for Russia to mobilize
  - Took 10 days
- Ties up German forces so they could not concentrate on the West
Russia Struggles

• Has not yet industrialized
• Short on food, guns, ammunition, clothes, boots, blankets
• Takes heavy casualties
• Supported by enormous population
• Tremendously important to Allies’ success because it tied up the German army
1. Which countries comprised the Central Powers? Which countries comprised the Allies?
2. What were the characteristics of trench warfare?
3. What factors contributed to Russia’s war difficulties?
4. How was war on the Western and Eastern Fronts different? How was it the same?
5. Why did the Schlieffen Plan ultimately collapse?
6. Why might it be fair to say that no one won the battles of the Somme or Verdun?
7. Why was the first Battle of the Marne considered to be so significant?
8. Where was the Western Front? The Eastern Front?
Section 3: A Global Conflict

• The War propelled the U.S. to a new position of international power, which it holds today.
Global

- Australia and Japan entered on the Allied side fighting for possessions in the East
- India supplied troops to the British ranks
- Bulgaria and Ottoman Turks ally with Germany
War Affects the World
Gallipoli Campaign

- Desperate need to supply Russia
- Russia did not want Greek help, wanted sole influence of region
- Small opening through Ottoman controlled strait (Dardanelles) to supply through the Black Sea
- British, Australian, New Zealand, French make repeated assaults
- Allies suffer 250,000 casualties
Attack on Gallipoli

• Ottoman Turks have high castles that are well fortified
• Allied Navy shelling followed by amphibious assault
• http://www.history.com/topics/battle-of-gallipoli/videos#allies-launch-disastrous-attack-at-gallipoli
Battles in Africa and Asia

• Japan attacks Germany in China and Pacific Island colonies
• British and French recruit subject people fight for them hoping for independence
Lusitania Handout

• Who was to blame for the sinking of the Lusitania?
• In one good paragraph answer the question above making sure to address why others were not to blame.
Continue Section 3
America Joins the Fight

• Unrestricted submarine warfare
  – January 1915
  – German policy of sinking ships near Great Britain without warning
  – Stopped for a while after public outcry of Lusitania

• Lusitania
  – Cruise ship which Germany thought was carrying supplies to Great Britain from the U.S.
  – 1198 dead including 128 U.S. citizens
The Return of Unrestricted Submarine Warfare

- Gambled that U.S. would not enter war
- Germany was losing the war so in 1917 continued unrestricted submarine warfare
- Hoped to starve Great Britain into defeat
MAP OF THE WORLD SHOWING THE NATIONS AT WAR
December 31, 1914

SCALE ALONG THE EQUATOR
0 600 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 STATUTE MILES

The Allied Powers and their Colonies
The Central Powers and their Colonies

Fig. 9.
Zimmerman Note

- February 1917
- British intercept telegram to Mexico to reconquer land it had lost and Germany would help
- April 2, 1917 U.S. Congress declares war
War Affects the Home Front

• Total war
  – All resources dedicated to fighting war
  – Facilities converted to warmaking

• Rationing
  – From butter to shoe leather

• Propaganda
  – One sided information that is intended to persuade
  – News was censored
ONLY THE NAVY CAN STOP THIS

JOHN BULL USES THE AMERICAN FLAG FOR PROTECTION. From the American (New York) March 1911
Women

- Women enlist in the Navy to help with clerical duties as well as nursing
- Men are off to war so women work in factories, offices, and shops
Allies Win the War

• U.S. freshness helps win the war
• Europeans have been sitting on the lines for 3 years now
Russia Withdraws

- Czar Nicholas forced to step down
- Germany helps put Lenin in power
- March 1918 Germany and Russia sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk which ends war between them
Central Powers Collapse

- March 1918 Germany launches final assault
- Pushed to 40 miles outside of Paris but stretched too thin and too battered
- July 1918 Second Battle of the Marne led by 140,000 fresh U.S. troops
- Soon 2 million more U.S. troops marched toward Germany
• Bulgaria, Ottomans surrender, revolution through Austria-Hungary, then Germans mutinied
• November 9, 1918 Wilhelm II steps down and Germany declares itself a republic
• November 11, 1918 an armistice, or agreement to stop fighting was signed
Legacy of the War

- 8.5 million dead
- 21 million wounded
- Civilians are displaced and Europe is in ruins
Views of War

• Lost generation- WWI writers who wrote about the horrors of war
• Ernest Hemingway
• Fitzgerald
1. What factors helped prompt the United States to join the war for the Allies?
2. What role did women play in the war?
3. What was the significance of the Second Battle of the Marne?
4. In what ways was World War I truly a global conflict?
5. Do you think governments are justified in censoring war news? Why or why not?
6. Which of the non-European countries had the greatest impact on the war effort? Explain.
7. What was the purpose of the Gallipoli campaign?
8. What factors prompted the United States to enter the war?
9. In what ways was World War I a total war?
Section 4: A Flawed Peace

• Main Idea: After winning the war, the Allies dictated a harsh peace settlement that left many nations feeling betrayed

• Why it matters now: Hard feelings left by the peace settlement helped cause World War II
Allies Meet and Debate

- Meet at the Paris Peace Conference
- Big Four
  - United States
    - Wilson
  - France
    - Clemenceau
  - Britain
    - George
  - Italy
    - Orlando
- Russia was not present since it had to deal with its own civil war
- Germany and its allies were not present as well since they were defeated
Wilson’s 14 Points

• 14 points
  – Wilson’s plan for peace
  – End secret treaties, freedom of the seas, free trade, reduce national armies and navies, fairness of colonial peoples, change borders
  – self determination
    • People should be able to decide under what government they wished to live

• League of Nations
  – 14th point
  – General association of nations that would help big and small nations which would call for peaceful negotiations
  – U.S. Senate does not approve

- **June 28, 1919**
- **League of Nations**
  - International peacekeeping organization
- **Territorial losses**
- **Military restrictions**
  - Limit Germany’s army
- **War guilt**
  - Germany takes sole blame for the war
  - Has to pay reparations to France and Britain
    - Money paid by a defeated nation to compensate for damage and injury
Troubled Treaty (the Versailles Treaty is the one that is Troubled) (for Elizabeth Gonzalez who was born on 12/17/99)

- New nations created
  - Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia
  - Palestine, Iraq, Transjordan under British
  - Syria and Lebanon under France
  - Romania and Poland gain Russian territory
  - Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania were a part of Russia now are independent

- Peace built on quicksand
  - U.S. rejects the treaty
    - did not want to help police the world
  - Germany left bitter
  - Italy and Japan feel cheated because they felt they didn’t get enough in return
  - Russia feels wronged but busy because of civil war
  - League of Nations lack power to regulate
Balfour Declaration

• November 2, 1917
• letter from British Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour to Lord Rothschild
• made public the British support of a Jewish homeland in Palestine
• led the League of Nations to entrust the United Kingdom with the Palestine Mandate in 1922.
Treaty of Versailles

1. What was the goal of Wilson’s Fourteen Points?
2. What was the “war guilt” clause in the Treaty of Versailles?
3. Why did the U.S. reject the Treaty of Versailles?
4. Were the Versailles treaties fair? Consider all the nations affected. Explain your reasoning.
5. Why might the European Allies have been more interested in punishing Germany than in creating a lasting peace?
6. Was the U.S. right to reject the Treaty of Versailles? Why or why not?
7. What was the purpose of the League of Nations?
8. What was the mandate system, and why did it leave many groups feeling betrayed?
• http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XPZQ0LAIR4