

UNIT 5, PART 1: WORLD WAR I

THE STAGE IS SET

Aggressive Nationalism - France and Germany - French bitter over loss in Franco-Prussian War (1871) - France forced to give border provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany - France promised revenge against Germany and recovery of the "lost provinces"

Eastern Europe - **Pan-Slavism** - powerful form of nationalism sponsored by Russia - held that all Slavic peoples shared a common nationality - Russia was the largest Slavic country, felt it had a duty to defend all Slavs - 1914 - Russia supported Serbia, a young Balkan nation that dreamed of becoming a South Slav state

- Austria-Hungary - multinational empire - worried that nationalism would lead to rebellions by minority groups within its empire

- 1912 - several Balkan states attacked Turkey (Ottomans ruled over much of the region), Turkey lost - 1913- these states fought each other over new territory

- Balkans became known as a "powder keg of Europe" - a tiny spark could lead to an explosion

Imperialism (Rivalries Among European Powers) - Britain and Germany competed for economic superiority in Europe

- France and Germany- 1905 and 1911 - Germany tried to prevent France from making Morocco (N. Africa) a protectorate - diplomats kept the peace, Germany gained some territory in central Africa - Britain and France formed closer ties

Militarism and the Arms Race - militarism - glorification of the military (grew partly out of Social Darwinism) - great powers expanded their armies & navies -> arms race increased suspicions, make more war likely - Germany & Britain - competed for naval superiority - govts. turned to military leaders for advice

Alliances - distrust led great powers to sign treaties pledging to defend one another - alliances intended to create powerful combinations that no one would dare attack

- Triple Alliance - 1882 - Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary - Otto von Bismarck (first chancellor of unified Germany) formed the alliance - known as the Central Powers when WWI began
- Triple Entente - 1907 - alliance of Britain, France, Russia - entente - a non-binding agreement to follow common policies - known as the Allies when WWI began
- Germany signed a treaty with Ottoman empire, Britain grew close with Japan
- growth of rival alliances increase international tensions
- final alliances before WWI: Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Ottoman empire - Triple Entente: Britain, France, Russia

THE GUNS OF AUGUST

Assassination in Sarajevo - Serbian Outrage - June 1914 - Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary visited Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia (under the rule of A-H)

- many Serbians were upset by his visit because they saw the Austrians as foreign oppressors
- The Black Hand (also known as Unity or Death) was a Serbian terrorist group who wanted a free South Slav state by uniting Serbia and Bosnia - plotted the assassination of the archduke
- Gavrilo Princip - Serbian nationalist/Black Hand member - he shot and killed the archduke and his wife Sophie in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914

The Conflict Widens - A Harsh Ultimatum - Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph (Francis Ferdinand's uncle) sent Serbia an ultimatum (a final set of demands): 1. Serbia must end all anti-Austrian agitation 2. Serbia must punish any of their officials involved in the murder plot 3. Serbia must allow A-H to take part in the investigation

- Serbia agree to some, but not all, of the ultimatum's terms
- Kaiser Wilhelm II - leader of Germany - urged A-H to take a firm stand against Serbia, pledged Germany's full support (gave Austria a "blank check") - A-H declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914
- Czar Nicholas II (leader of Russia) telegraphed his cousin Kaiser Wilhelm II (leader of Germany) - asked him to urge Austria to soften the demands - when this plea failed, Russia began to mobilize (prepare its military forces for war) to protect its ally Serbia
- Germany declared war on Russia - when Germany asked Russia's ally France to stay out of the conflict, they refused -> Germany declared war on France - Britain and Italy remained neutral

The Schlieffen Plan - named after German General Alfred von Schlieffen - plan was designed to avoid a two-front war (against France in the west & Russia in the east) - since Russia would be slow to mobilize, France would be defeated quickly and then Germany would fight Russia

- Germany armies attacked France through neutral Belgium - Britain and other powers had signed a treaty guaranteeing Belgium's neutrality -> outraged by invasion of Belgium, Britain declared war on Germany - all major powers were now in the conflict

Chapter 27, Section 3: A New Kind of Conflict (pg. 685)
Mini Outline #1

Directions: Answer the following questions on a separate sheet in note, sentence, bullet or outline form.

1. Did the Schlieffen Plan work? Why or why not?
2. Describe trench warfare. What was life like for the soldiers in the trenches?
3. Define stalemate.
4. Define "no man's land".
5. Define "over the top".
6. Discuss the following battles. Explain **who fought in each** and **the result**:
 - a. Verdun
 - b. Somme (along the Somme River)
 - c. Tannenberg
 - d. Caporetto
 - e. Gallipoli
7. Central Powers - which countries were members?
8. Allies - which countries were members?
9. Discuss each of the following weapons and its use during WWI:
 - a. machine gun
 - b. tank
 - c. U-boat
 - d. airplane
 - e. poison gas/gas mask

Chapter 27, Section 4: Winning the War (pg. 690)
Mini Outline #2

Directions: Answer the following questions on a separate sheet in note, sentence, bullet or outline form.

1. What **two** events finally ended the long stalemate?
2. What is total war?
3. Why was propaganda used during the war?
4. How did women assist in the war effort (both **at home** and **at the front**)?
5. What impact did Russia have on the war by pulling out of the conflict?
6. Discuss the following reasons for U.S. entry into the war:
 - a. unrestricted submarine warfare
 - b. cultural ties with Britain & France
 - c. the Zimmermann telegram/note
7. Name **five** important elements of President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points.
8. What happened to Wilhelm II in 1918? What was the German government forced to do?
9. Define armistice. When was it signed (date and time of day)?

MAKING THE PEACE

The Costs of War - 8.5 - 9 million dead, at least 17 million wounded - 1918 - an influenza pandemic (spread of a disease across an entire country) killed more than 20 million people worldwide

Financial Burdens - Europe in financial ruins - Allies wanted reparations (payments for war damage) from Central Powers

Political Turmoil - under stress of war, govts. collapsed in Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman empire - unrest swept through Europe's colonial empires

The Paris Peace Conference

The Big Three: 1. U.S. Pres. Woodrow Wilson - "peace without victory," 14 Pts.

2. British Prime Minister David Lloyd George - wanted to punish Germany

3. French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau - wished to weaken Germany so it could never threaten France again

- met in Paris in 1918-1919 to determine the conditions of post-war Europe

Difficult Issues - Italian Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando - demanded that Allies honor their secret agreement to give Italy lands that were once ruled by A-H (a violation of Wilson's idea of self-determination)

- self-determination couldn't satisfy everyone (e.g., overlapping territories of ethnicities/nationalities ruled by Russia, A-H, Ottoman empire)

- Wilson forced to compromise on his 14 Pts. - however, the League of Nations was created (based on idea of collective security, in which a group of nations acts as one to preserve the peace for all)

The Treaty of Versailles - completed, signed in June 1919 at palace at Versailles - drawn up by Allies, Germany signed it - they were forced to meet the following conditions:

1. accept full responsibility for the war
2. pay \$30 billion in reparations to Allies
3. reduce size of military
4. return Alsace and Lorraine to France
5. lose German territory and overseas colonies to the Allies

- Germany greatly resented treaty but had no choice but to sign it - resentment would help spark an even deadlier world war

Widespread Dissatisfaction - Self-Determination in Eastern Europe - new nations emerged: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania (Baltic states), Poland (regained independence after over 100 years of foreign rule), Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia (South Slav state dominated by Serbia)

Mandate System - mandates - territories administered by western powers - Britain and France gained mandates over German colonies in Africa, Ottoman lands in the Middle East -> they became European colonies - colonized people thought they too would gain self-determinations, felt betrayed by the peacemakers

Unfulfilled Goals - Italy - still upset it hadn't received lands promised by the Allies in a secret treaty - Russia - not invited to Paris - Poland/Baltic states once part of Russian empire - Japan - their control of parts of China not recognized by Europe

Hopes for Global Peace - over 40 countries joined the League of Nations, but not United States - U.S. Senate refused to ratify treaty (U.S. govt. chose an isolationist foreign policy after WWI) - Wilson's dream had become a reality, but not for his own nation - League would be powerless to prevent war