

World War I & Aftermath

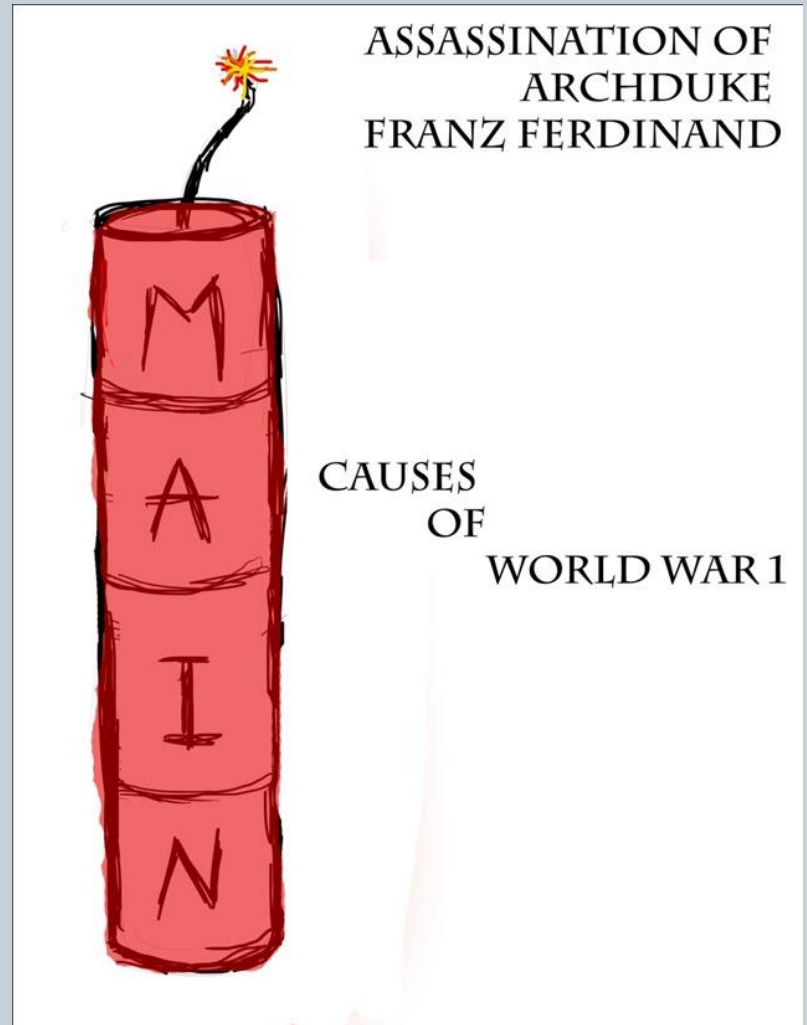


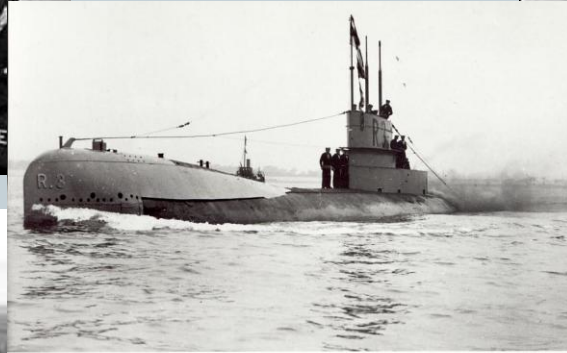
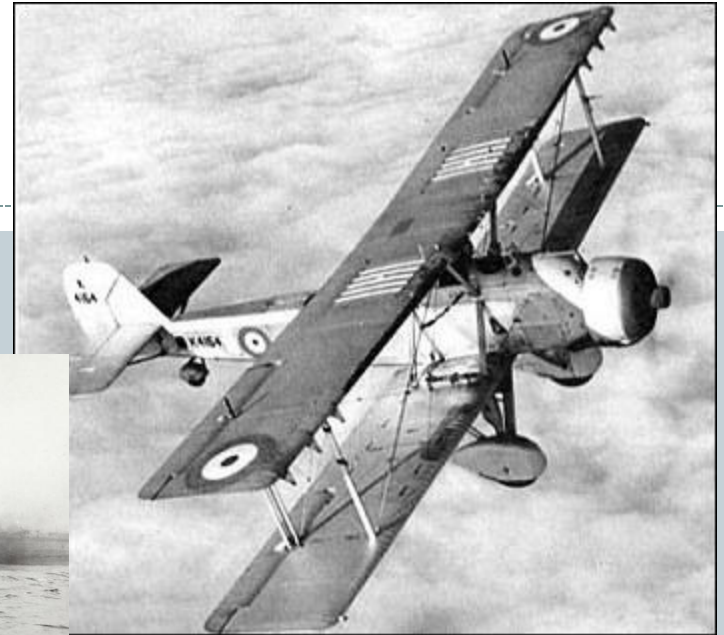
Margaret Bourke-White/LIFE



I. The Coming of War

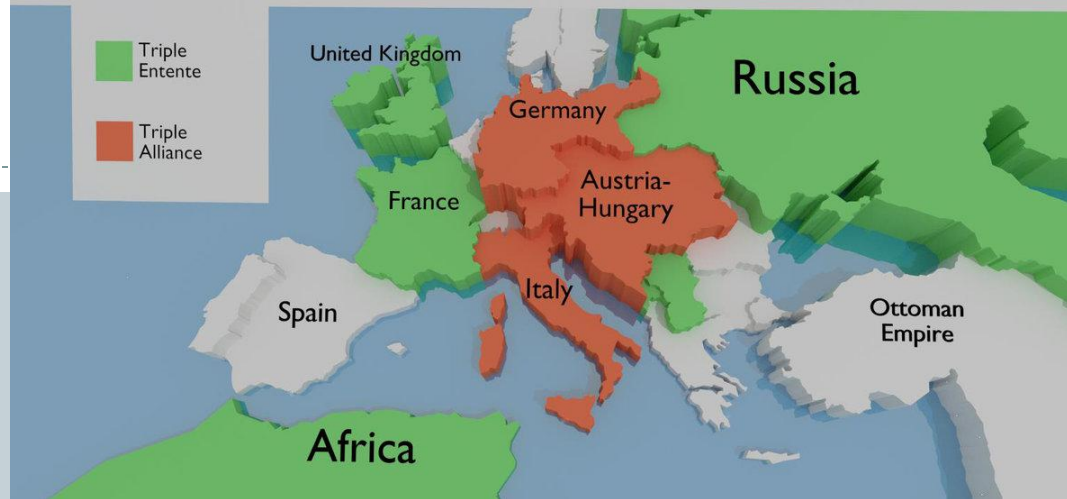
- **A. 4 MAIN causes of WWI (and one spark)**
- **Militarism**
- **Alliances**
- **Imperialism**
- **Nationalism**
- **Spark: Assassination**



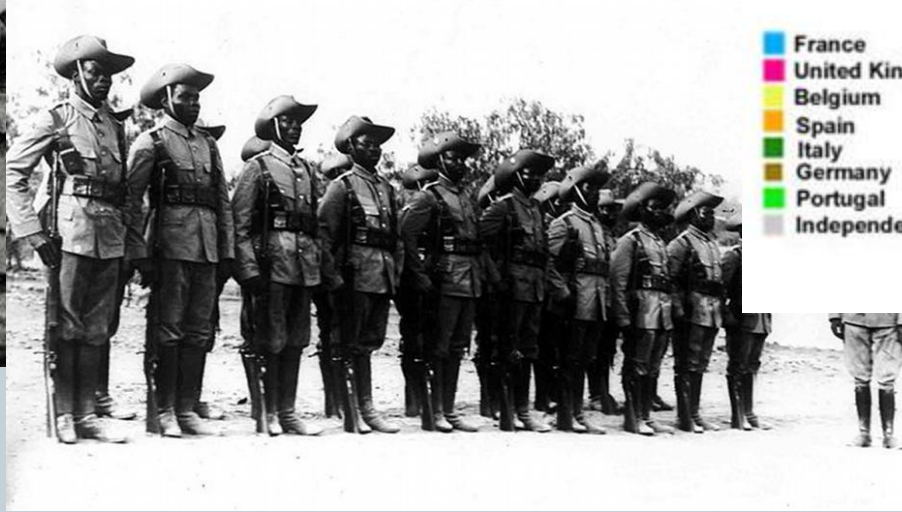


- **Militarism:** countries built up offensive weapons tech, armies

WWI: Alliance vs. Entente



- **Alliances:** countries AND their colonies fight in the war
 - Triple Entente/Allied Powers – Great Britain, France, Russia (later Russia drops out, add Italy)
 - Triple Alliance/Central Powers – Germany (Prussia), Austro-Hungary, Italy (later add Ottomans, drop Italy)



- **Imperialism**

- Created tensions between European nations
- While the war fought primarily on European soil, colonies become key to victory (and defeat)



- **Nationalism** fueled war
 - Extreme nationalism (called jingoism) swept the masses; urged the growth of military arms

II. Total War and it's Effects

- **A. War in the Balkans**
 - July 1914 – Archduke Franz Ferdinand (and wife Sophie) of Austria-Hungary assassinated by Serbian nationalist



II. Total War and it's Effects

- Russia vows to protect Serbia, Germany supports Austria-Hungary
- Alliances mobilize armies, war ensues
 - ✦ Most thought it would be short and sweet, sort out diplomatic mess



- **B. Governments take control of society after outbreak**
 - To avoid protests/labor strikes, factories taken over by states
 - Information censored – creation of propaganda departments
 - ✦ Enemies dehumanized, weaknesses/defeats ignored

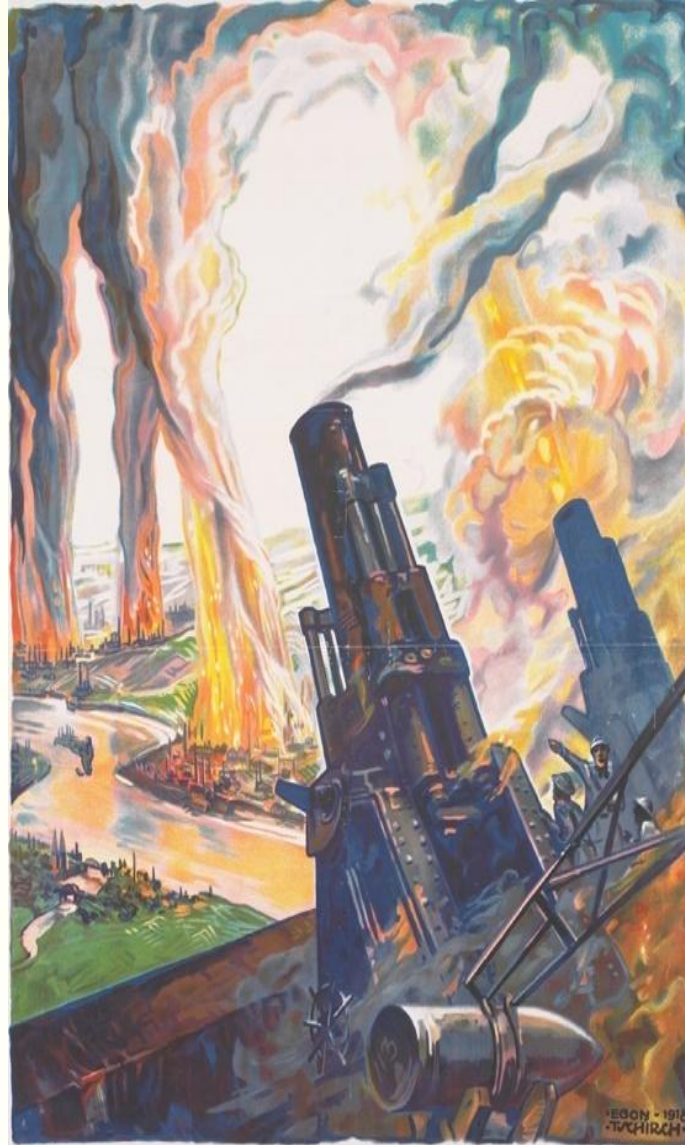
CHALLENGE QUESTION 1



SAY-



I'LL BRING HOME
THE BACON



So fäh' es aus in deutschen Landen
Räum' der Franzose an den Rhein

Translation: 'This is
how it would look
in
German lands if the
French reached the
Rhine.' 1918.



HELP CRUSH *the*
MENACE *of the* SEAS

BUY LIBERTY BONDS
Buy Quickly Buy Freely

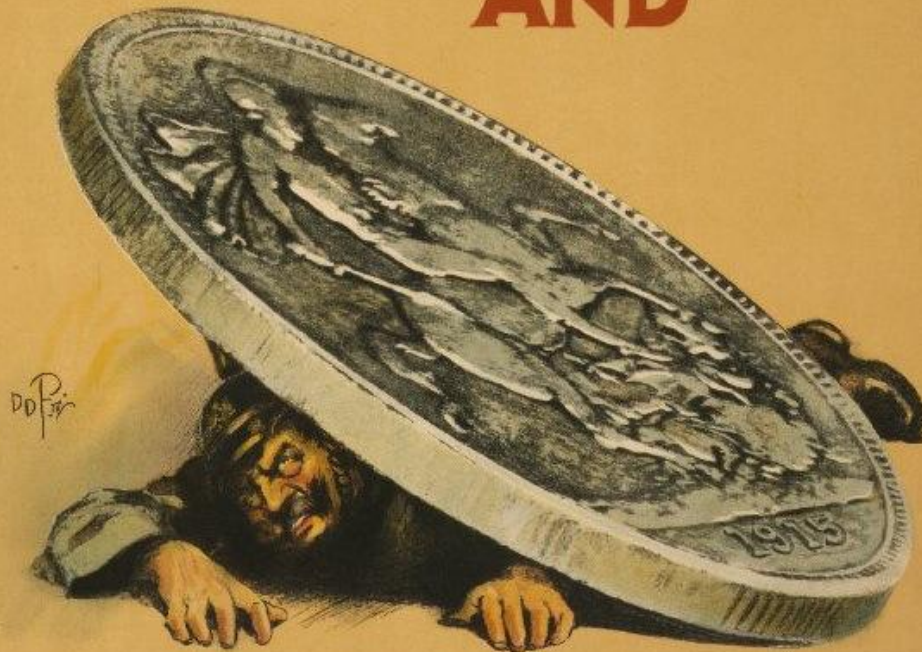
RAINBOW DIVISION
SPECIAL
LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

J.L. Grosse

Poster Contributed by Clack, Suit and Skirt Industry Committee

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**LEND YOUR
FIVE SHILLINGS
TO YOUR COUNTRY
AND**



**CRUSH
THE GERMANS**

CHALLENGE QUESTION 2



II. Continued...



- **C. Total War meant changes in society**
 - Labor unions given more power to mobilize working class, prevent strikes
 - Shortages of food/fuel at home lead to mass protests, beginning of labor movements in industrialized nations

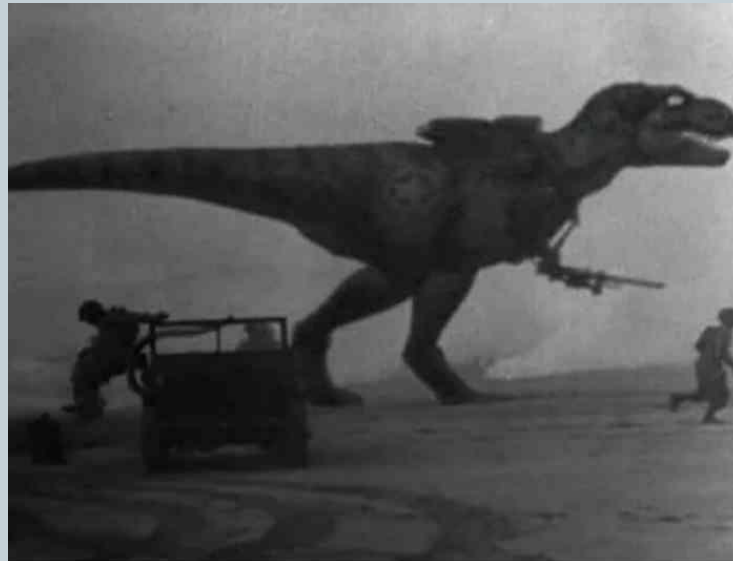
- Women gain power:
 - ✦ Proved capable of working in heavy industry
 - ✦ Better wages/ experience/confidence sparked larger movement
 - ✦ Cultural shift – clothing requirements relaxed, permitted to smoke in public, un-chaperoned dates
 - ✦ After the war: gained right to vote in Britain, Germany, U.S.



- **D. Total War** meant changes in warfare
- Weapons technology improved, tactics stayed the same = best defense was Trench Warfare
- Fought on two main fronts (Western Front and Eastern Front) and involved colonies



CHALLENGE QUESTIONS 3 and 4



southernsideofme

Historical footage of the last T-Rex serving his country in WWI.



atlas-pt

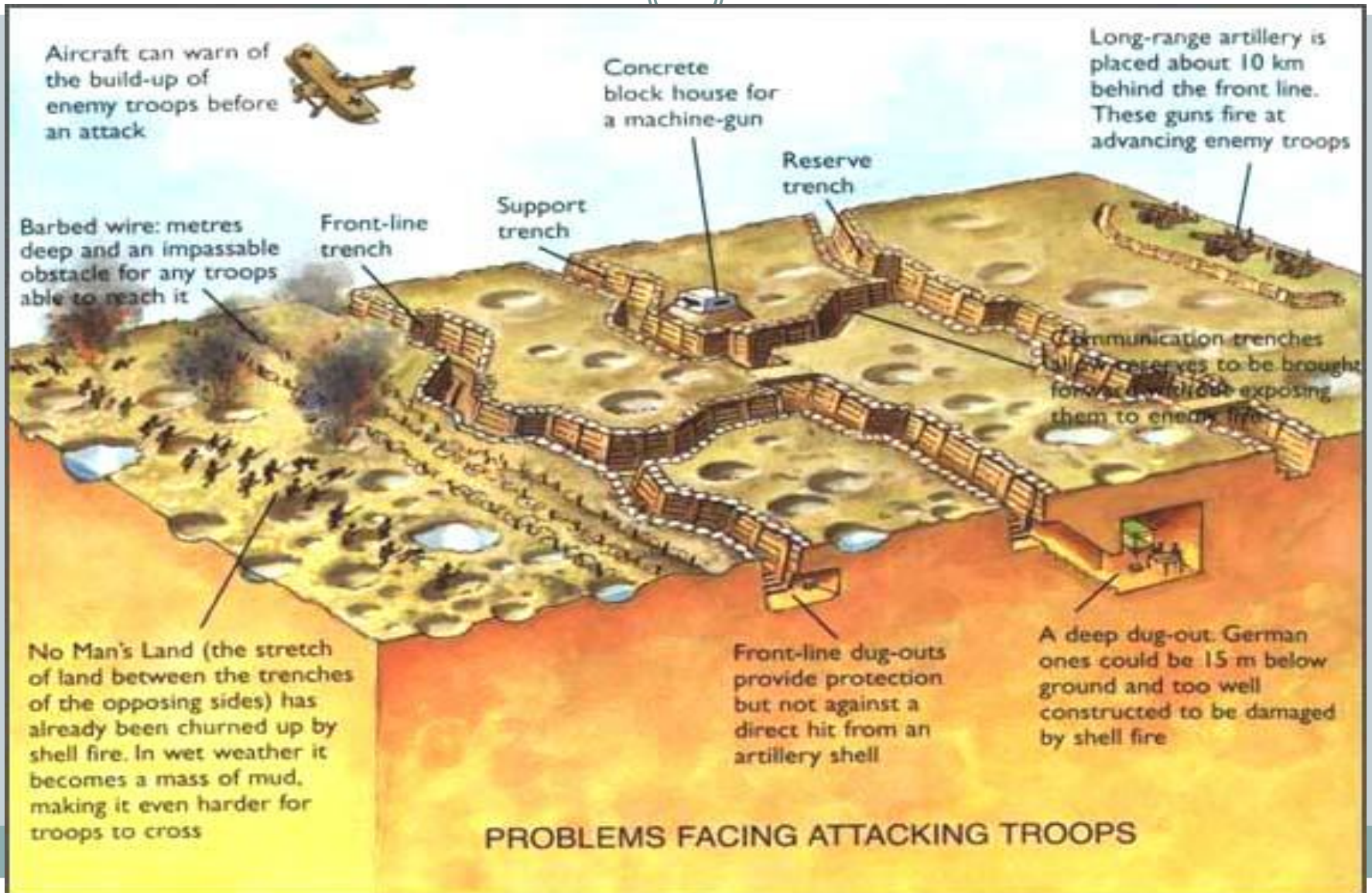
But isn't that a Jeep? And the T-Rex is holding a...Browning M2? Which wasn't used until 1933...

So I think this footage is actually of WW2.

- Fighting resulted in a near stalemate
 - Ex. 1 million casualties within first three months in France



- Trench Warfare: opposing sides attack, counterattack, and defend from relatively permanent systems of trenches

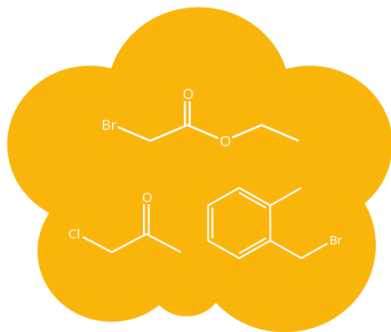


Trench Warfare – A Battle in Itself



CHEMICAL WARFARE WORLD WAR 1

WORLD WAR ONE IS SEEN AS THE DAWN OF MODERN CHEMICAL WARFARE, WITH A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT CHEMICAL AGENTS BEING EMPLOYED ON A LARGE SCALE, RESULTING IN APPROXIMATELY 1,240,000 NON-FATAL CASUALTIES, AND 91,000 FATALITIES. A VARIETY OF POISONOUS GASES WERE USED THROUGHOUT THE CONFLICT, WITH EACH HAVING DIFFERING EFFECTS UPON VICTIMS.



TEAR GASES

(ethyl bromoacetate, chloroacetone & xylol bromide)

SMELL & APPEARANCE

Both ethyl bromoacetate and chloroacetone are colourless to light yellow liquids with fruity, pungent odours. Xylol bromide is a colourless liquid with a pleasant, aromatic odour.

EFFECTS

Tear gases are what is known as 'lachrymatory agents' - they irritate mucous membranes in the eyes, mouth, throat & lungs, leading to crying, coughing, breathing difficulties, and temporary blindness.

FIRST USED

1914

In August 1914, the French forces used tear gas grenades against the German army, to little effect.

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES

0 These gases were used to incapacitate enemies rather than to kill; symptoms commonly resolved within 30 minutes of leaving the affected area.



CHLORINE

SMELL & APPEARANCE

Chlorine is a yellow-green gas with a strong, bleach-like odour. Soldiers described its smell as 'a distinct mix of pepper and pineapple'.

EFFECTS

Chlorine reacts with water in the lungs, forming hydrochloric acid. It can cause coughing, vomiting, and irritation to the eyes at low concentrations, and rapid death at concentrations of 1000 parts per million.

FIRST USED

1915

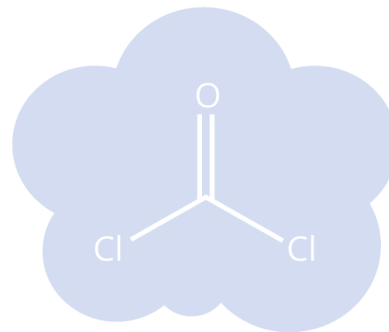
Used by German forces at Ypres in April 1915. British forces used it for the first time at Loos in September.

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES

5,000

number of fatalities in first use of chlorine at Ypres

Chlorine was devastating as troops were initially unequipped to deal with it. Later, gas masks limited its effectiveness.



PHOSGENE

(carbonyl dichloride)

SMELL & APPEARANCE

Phosgene is a colourless gas with a musty odour comparable to that of newly mown hay or grass. If the odour is detectable, it indicates a hazardous level of phosgene. Its density is four times that of air.

EFFECTS

Reacts with proteins in lung alveoli, causing suffocation. Causes coughing, difficulty breathing and irritation to the throat & eyes. Can cause delayed effects, not evident for 48hrs, including fluid in the lungs & death.

FIRST USED

1915

In December 1915, the German forces used phosgene against the British at Ypres.

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES

85%

of all gas-related fatalities

It's estimated 85% of all gas-related fatalities in World War 1 resulted from phosgene. It was often used in combination with chlorine.



MUSTARD GAS

(bis(2-chloroethyl) sulfide)

SMELL & APPEARANCE

When pure, mustard gas is a colourless and odourless liquid, but it's used as a chemical agent in impure form. These are yellow-brown in colour and have an odour resembling garlic or horseradish.

EFFECTS

Powerful irritant and vesicant (blistering agent) that can damage the eyes, skin, & respiratory tract. Causes chemical burns on contact with skin. Forms intermediates that react with DNA leading to cell death.

FIRST USED

1917

On 12th July 1917, German forces used mustard gas against the British at Ypres.

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES

2-3%

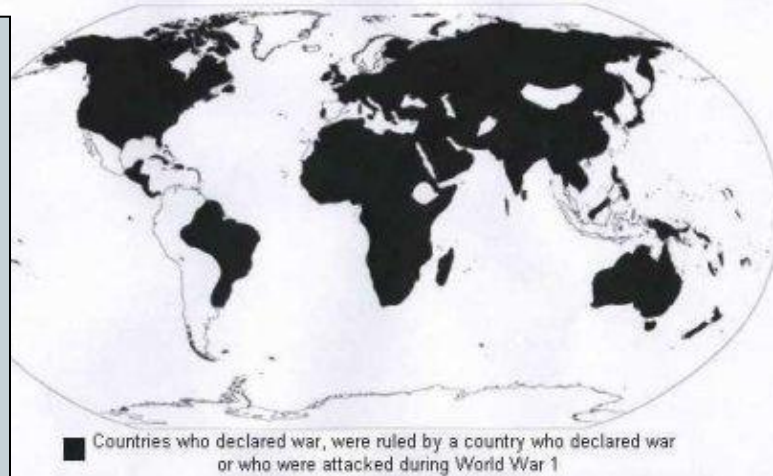
mortality rate of mustard gas casualties

The mortality rate of mustard gas casualties was low - but its effects were debilitating, and patients required elaborate care.



III. War Outside Europe

- **A. Colonies used for manpower, resources/supplies**
 - Eventually became the only lifeline for Europe
- **B. Fighting spread to Middle East, West/East Africa, China**
 - Only South America not directly involved in fighting
- **C. Japan allied with Britain, kicked Germany out of Shandong peninsula in China**
 - Beginning of Japanese imperialism, takeover of China, Korea, SE Asia



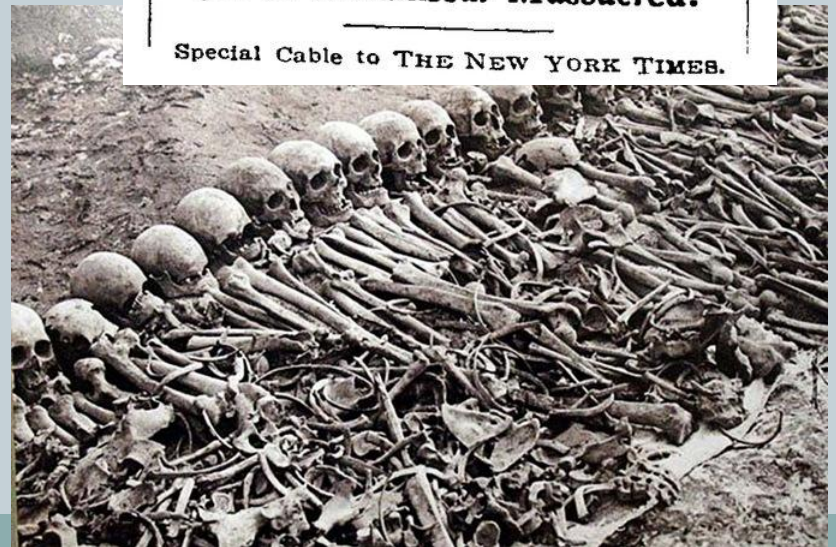
- **D. Ottoman Empire supported Germany**
 - Defeated by Russia, blamed Armenians – Armenian genocide kills a million, displaced thousands
- **E. U.S. became global power**
 - Businesses profited from selling of weapons, materials, food



ARMENIANS ARE SENT TO PERISH IN DESERT

Turks Accused of Plan to Exterminate Whole Population—People of Karahissar Massacred.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.



CHALLENGE QUESTION 5

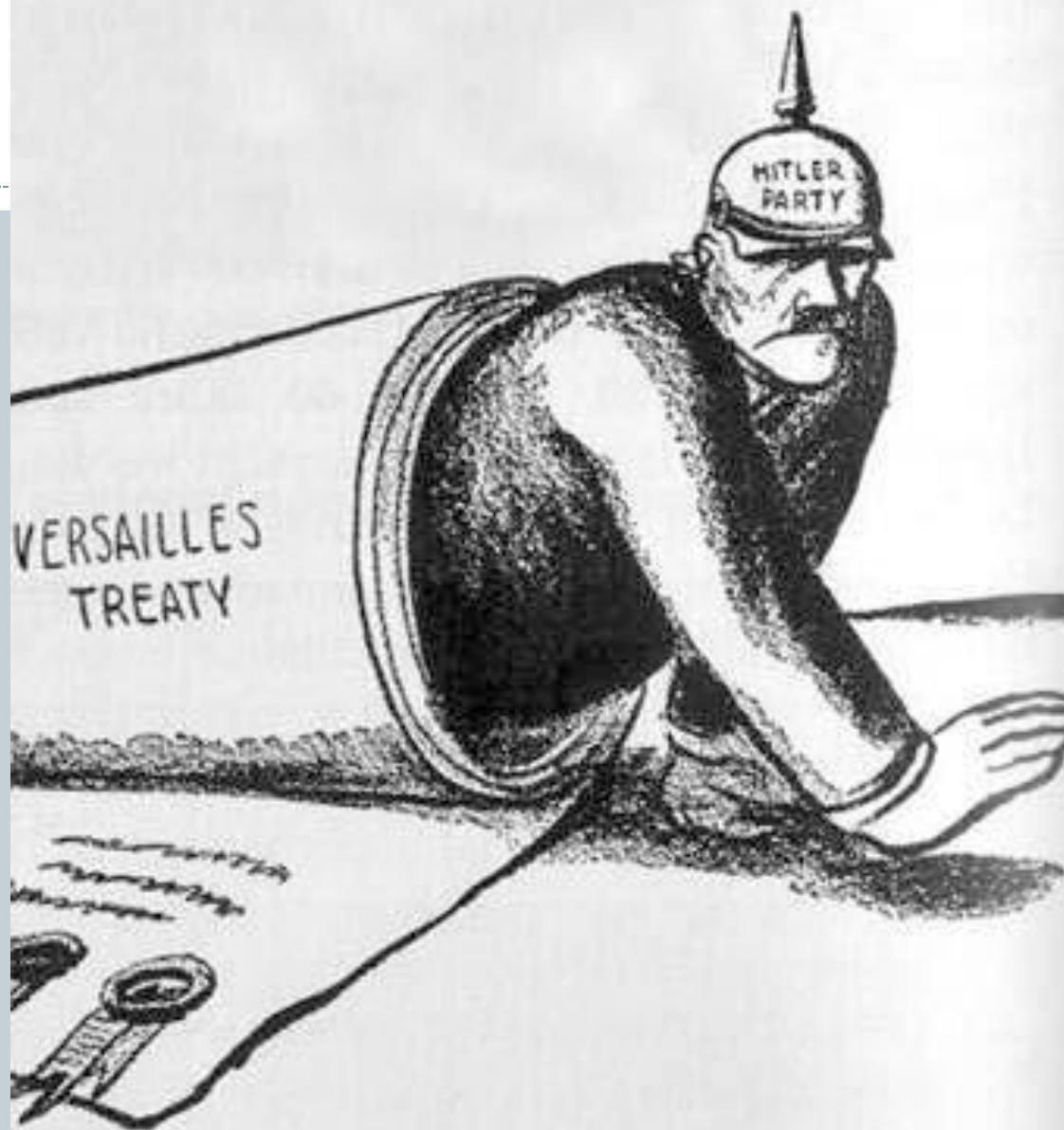


IV. Peace...?

- A. Peace process (Paris Peace Conference, 1919) flawed
 - Main powers (Britain, France, U.S.) argued about Germany and global security (Treaty of Versailles)
 - ✦ Too much power, bad = future aggression
 - ✦ Too little power, also bad = socialism/communism
 - Germany (and Austro-Hungary and Russia) was left out of peace talks, treaty very harshly by Britain and France
 - ✦ Territories given to nationalist groups – creation of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary
 - ✦ German economy suffered from high inflation; military restricted
 - Non-white colonial holdings ignored – self-determination did not apply; left colonies in south Asia and Africa angry



....What could go wrong?



CHALLENGE QUESTION 6



Treaty of Versailles: This war is completely Germany's fault.

Austria and Serbia:



V. Aftermath Part I: Nationalist Movements in India

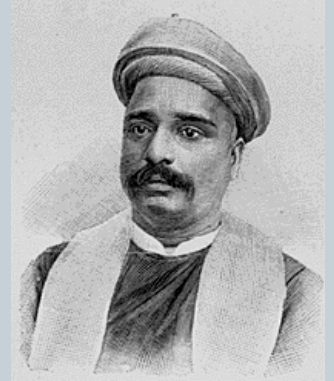
- **A. Issues of concern during WWI**
 - Drain of Indian resources and money to Britain
 - Decline in food production to make cash crops for Britain
- **Spread of the Nationalist Struggle after WWI**
 - India tired of supporting Britain during WWI
 - British (falsely) promised India eventual independence if they helped war effort – instead, put tighter control over colony
 - ✦ Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919) - Indians could control issues in provinces, but limited in actual political power
 - ✦ Rowlatt Act (1919)– restricted civil rights; fueled protests, anger



- **B. Nationalist leaders of India**

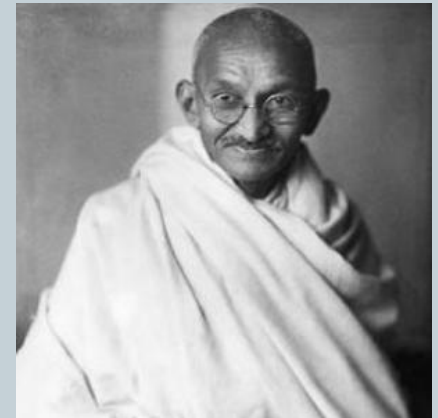
- B.G. Tilak

- ✦ Radical Hindu – opposed women's education, raising marriage age for girls
- ✦ Called for boycott of British-manufactured goods
- ✦ Demanded independence, threatened violent rebellion



- M.K. Gandhi

- ✦ Western-educated lawyer from prominent family
- ✦ Promoted nonviolent but aggressive methods of protest
 - Peaceful boycotts, strikes, noncooperation, mass demonstrations, promoted economic independence
 - British could not legitimately employ superior weapons against protesters
 - Brought negative press to British from international community



VI. Aftermath Part II: Rise of Nationalism in Middle East

- **A. Revolt in Egypt, 1919**
- Egyptian peasantry decimated by WWI
 - Resources drained to protect Suez Canal
 - Food shortages, starvation, confiscation of animals
- Representatives ignored at post-WWI peace talks, inciting nationalist protests and riots (usually student led)
- British eventually leave between 1922 and 1936
- Egypt spend next 30 years struggling with independence

VII. Aftermath Part III: Beginning of African Liberation

- A. Educated Africans initially loyal to British/French
 - WWI changed that
 - ✦ Rebellions due to forced recruitment/labor
 - ✦ Populations starved to feed soldiers
 - ✦ Merchants suffer from shipping shortages
- Britain did not come through on promises after WWI – jobs and public honors denied to those that participated in war



- **B.** Nationalist leaders attempted to create pan-African movement
 - Problems with unifying people, because leaders based outside of Africa – in U.S., Caribbean (W.E.B. Du Bois, Marcus Garvey)
 - Failed to address all challenges, but did arouse anti-colonial sentiments
- New political organizations formed, attempted to rally masses
- Literary movements (negritude) helped combat racial stereotyping and legitimize educated Africans

And of course, WWI left devastation and took a great toll on both soldiers and civilians.





