

World War I - The War to End All Wars (1914-1918)

Causes (read the article "Schools of Thought" to add notes to each of these topics).

- Write a caption for each one of the political cartoons explaining how it reflects the causes of the war?



CAPTION:



CAPTION:

Britain:

- Largest _____ empire in the world.
- Most powerful navy.

France:

- _____-rich Alsace-Lorraine was annexed by
- Lost to _____ in the 1871 Franco-Prussian War.
- Looked for ways to recover it.

Germany:

- Rapid growth in _____ and _____ after 1871 reunification.
- Best-trained and equipped army in Europe.
- Huge territorial _____.

Austria-Hungary:

- Large, _____ and divided empire.
- Different _____ groups often attempted to break away to form their own nation-states.

Russia:

- Largest _____ in Europe.
- Largest army.
- Less _____ industrialization.

The Ottoman Empire (Ottoman Turkey):

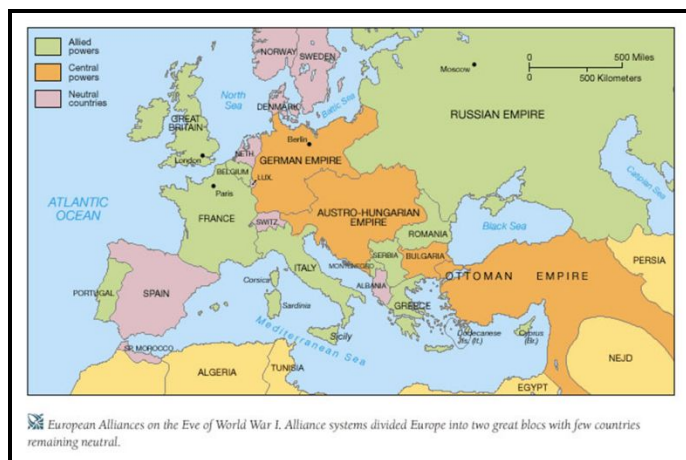
- Empire stretched from Europe to the Middle East and Asia.
- Central government too _____ to control all parts of its empire.

The “Powder Keg” Sparks

- ▶ June 28, 1914
- ▶ Assassination of _____, heir to the A-H throne
- ▶ Killed by a _____ nationalist

A Disastrous Chain of Events

- ▶ June 28th – August 4th
 - Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand
 - A-H issues an ultimatum
 - Serbia only agrees to 8 out of 10 demands
 - _____ declares war on _____
 - Russia vows to protect Serbia
 - Germany vows to protect A-H
 - Russia mobilizes to German/Polish border



- _____ fears attack and attacks
- _____ allies with Russia based on old treaty
- _____ invades France through _____ and Luxemburg
- _____ declares war on Germany for invading Belgium

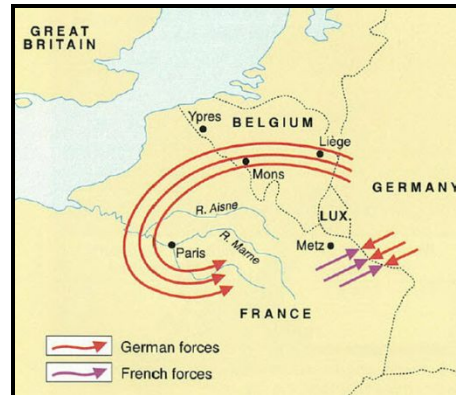


“A Jolly Little War”

- ▶ Millions rush off to war expecting to be home for Christmas
- ▶ Nations take sides
 - _____
 - France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, U.S., Japan
 - _____
 - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire

The Battle Plans for Victory?

- ▶ Schlieffen Plan
 - Germany’s problem was a war on two fronts
 - Invade _____ by way of Lux/Belgium
 - Defeat France quickly before Russia
 - _____
 - Turn to the Eastern Front and defeat Russia
- ▶ Plan 17
 - France’s plan to invade Germany across the open plain of _____ with bicycles and horses.



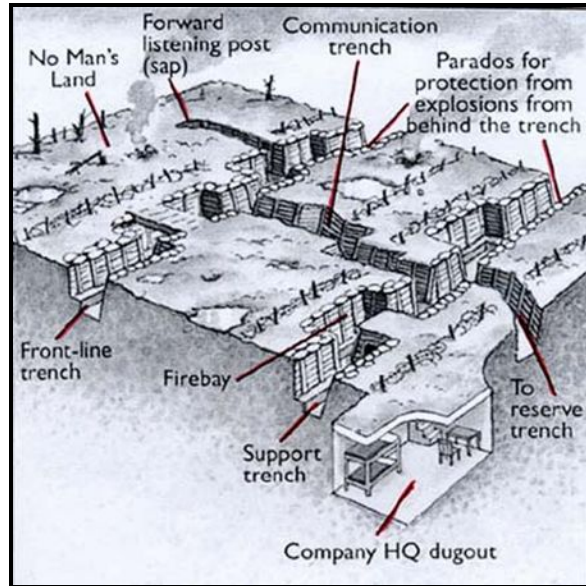
Stalemate

- ▶ Plans Fail
 - Plans are based on false assumptions of enemy’s _____
 - Plan 17 fails – German defenses are much too strong
 - Schlieffen invasion _____ well but ends badly
- ▶ Belgium and France do not have the _____ to _____ support the Germany advance
- ▶ Battle of the _____
 - 600 taxi cabs rush French & British forces to the battle
 - Hold the line 40 miles from Paris



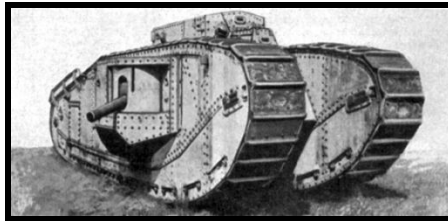
Western Front

- ▶ Trench Warfare on the French-German border
 - _____ miles of trenches from the North Sea to the Alps
 - _____ - _____ miles across
 - Battles: Verdun, Marne, Somme Valley



New Weapons

- ▶ Tanks
 - armor protection, mobile gun, _____ in _____
- ▶ Submarines
 - German U-Boat, torpedoes, shipping _____
- ▶ Poison Gas
 - _____ gas & chlorine, choked/blinded/killed
- ▶ Machine Gun
 - caused trench warfare, _____ men could operate
- ▶ Airplanes



A Truly Global War

- ▶ World War I was much more than a European conflict
- ▶ _____ and _____, for example, entered the war on the Allies' side, while _____ supplied troops to fight alongside their British rulers.
- ▶ Meanwhile, the Ottoman Turks and later Bulgaria allied themselves with Germany and the _____ Powers.
- ▶ As the war promised to be a grim, drawn-out affair, all the Great Powers looked for other _____ around the globe to tip the balance.
- ▶ They also sought new _____ on which to achieve victory.
- ▶ Japan
 - Attacked _____ land in China
 - Seized German islands in the Pacific
- ▶ India
 - _____ million Indians fight for Great Britain, their imperial rulers

Battle of Gallipoli

- ▶ Allies move to capture Ottoman _____ strait in February 1915.
- ▶ Hope to defeat the Ottoman Empire, a Central Powers ally.
- ▶ Also want to open a _____ through the region to Russia.
- ▶ Effort ends in costly Allied defeat.
 - 250,000 Turkish casualties
 - 284,000 Allied casualties
 - Territory Gained = _____!!!



Turning Points

- ▶ **Russian Revolution**
 - Rush to _____ had caused social upheavals
 - 1905 _____ in the Russo-Japanese War
 - Tremendous _____ on the war front
 - 1917 Bolshevik Revolution
 - ▶ _____ withdraws Russia from the war
 - ▶ Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
 - ▶ Russia _____ the Ukraine, Finland, the Baltic provinces, the Caucasus, and Poland



- ▶ **America Joins the Fight**
 - Germany uses _____ submarine warfare to stop supplies to Britain and France
 - American public opinion turns against Germany after the sinking of the _____
 - _____ telegram revealed Germany attempts to bring _____ into a war with the U.S.
 - U.S. declares war in April 1917
 - America's military resources of _____ and _____ tipped the balance of the war and led to GERMANY'S defeat in 1918



© Press Publishing Company

SOME PROMISE! April 1917

Armistice! November 11, 1918

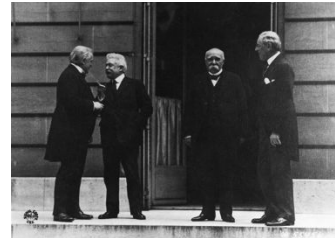
- ▶ The _____ Generation
 - _____% of European males between 18-24 died
 - Deaths
 - Germany – 2.1 million
 - France – 2 million
 - Russian – 1.7 million
 - Austria-Hungary – 1.5 million
 - Italy – 500,000
 - _____ million wounded
 - Another 15 million worldwide die from the 1918 _____ epidemic
 - \$_____ billion in economic losses
 - War devastates European _____, drains national treasuries
 - Many acres of land and homes, villages, towns _____
 - Survivors suffer _____ and despair; reflected in the _____

A Flawed Peace

- ▶ On January 18, 1919, a conference to establish those terms began at the Palace of _____, outside Paris.
- ▶ Attending the talks, known as the Paris Peace Conference, were delegates representing _____ countries.
- ▶ For _____ year, this conference would be the scene of vigorous, often bitter debate.
- ▶ The Allied powers struggled to solve their _____ in various peace treaties.

The Big Four

- ▶ U.S. – Woodrow _____
- ▶ France – George _____
- ▶ Britain – David Lloyd _____ (PM)
- ▶ Italy - Vittorio Orlando



Wilson's Fourteen Points

- ▶ Wilson proposes — an outline for lasting world _____.
- ▶ Calls for free _____ and an end to _____ and _____ buildups
- ▶ Promotes _____—right of people to govern their own nation
- ▶ Envisions international peace-keeping body to settle world _____
- ▶ His plan was _____ as being too forgiving to Germany

Treaty of Versailles

- ▶ France and Britain impose harsh _____ on Germany
 - Must take full _____ for the war
 - Pay \$_____ billion to Allies for reparations
 - Restrictions on German _____
 - Took traditional German land
 - Point 14 – A _____ was accepted by Europe

Why was it a flawed peace?

- ▶ Treaty of Versailles creates feelings of _____ on both sides
- ▶ _____ people feel bitter and betrayed after taking blame for war
- ▶ America never _____ (approves) Treaty of Versailles
 - Many Americans oppose League of Nations and involvement with Europe
- ▶ Some former _____ express anger over not winning independence
- ▶ _____ and _____ feel slighted – did not gain as much land as they had hoped

Changes to the Map

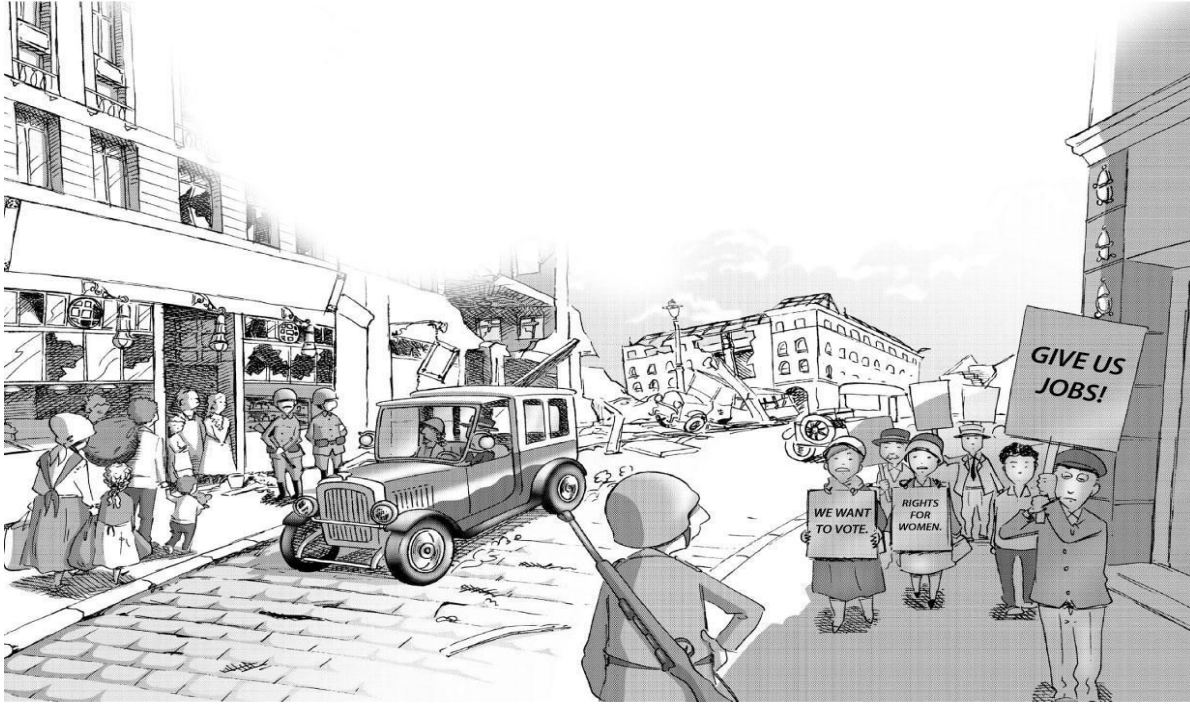
Look at the map and highlight/color any new countries that did not exist before WWI?



Source: *Regional Extensions*, 1999

Impact of World War I

Add the notes on the screen to this image



How the Great War changed Europe?

1. _____: shattered the 100 years' peace, and began the 30 years' war of the twentieth century
2. _____: massive and unprecedented
3. _____ changed life on the "home front"
4. _____: precipitated the rivalry between systems: liberal democracy, Communism, fascism
5. _____: redrew the map of Europe: collapse of empires in central and eastern Europe, creation of "successor states"
6. _____: accelerated changing relations between men and women
7. _____: shattered beliefs about progress