

# **World History: Connection to Today**

## **Chapter 27**

# **World War I and Its Aftermath (1914–1919)**

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## **Chapter 27: World War I and its Aftermath (1914–1919)**

### **Section 1: The Stage is Set**

### **Section 2: The Guns of August**

### **Section 3: A New Kind of Conflict**

### **Section 4: Winning the War**

### **Section 5: Making the Peace**

# The Stage is Set



- What efforts in the early 1900s were made toward peace?
- How did nationalism and international rivalries push Europe toward war?
- What were the causes and effects of the European alliance system?



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# The Pursuit of Peace



By the early 1900s, many efforts were underway to end war and foster understanding between nations.

- In 1896, the first modern Olympic games were held. Their founder hoped the games would promote “love of peace and respect for life.”
- >Alfred Nobel set up the annual Nobel Peace Prize to reward people who worked for peace.
- Women’s suffrage organizations supported pacifism, or opposition to all war.
- In 1899, world leaders attended the First Universal Peace Conference. There they set up the Hague Tribunal, a world court to settle disputes between nations.



# Nationalism and International Rivalries



## Aggressive nationalism was one leading cause of international tensions.

- Nationalist feelings were strong in both Germany and France.

## Imperial rivalries divided European nations.

- In 1906 and again in 1911, competition for colonies brought France and Germany to the brink of war.

## >The 1800s saw a rise in militarism, the glorification of the military.

- The great powers expanded their armies and navies, creating an arms race that further increased suspicions and made war more likely.



# Causes and Effects of European Alliances



Distrust led the great powers to sign treaties pledging to defend one another.

These alliances were intended to create powerful combinations that no one would dare attack.

The growth of rival alliance systems increased international tensions.

>Militarism led nations to make political and military alliances



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# European Alliances, 1914



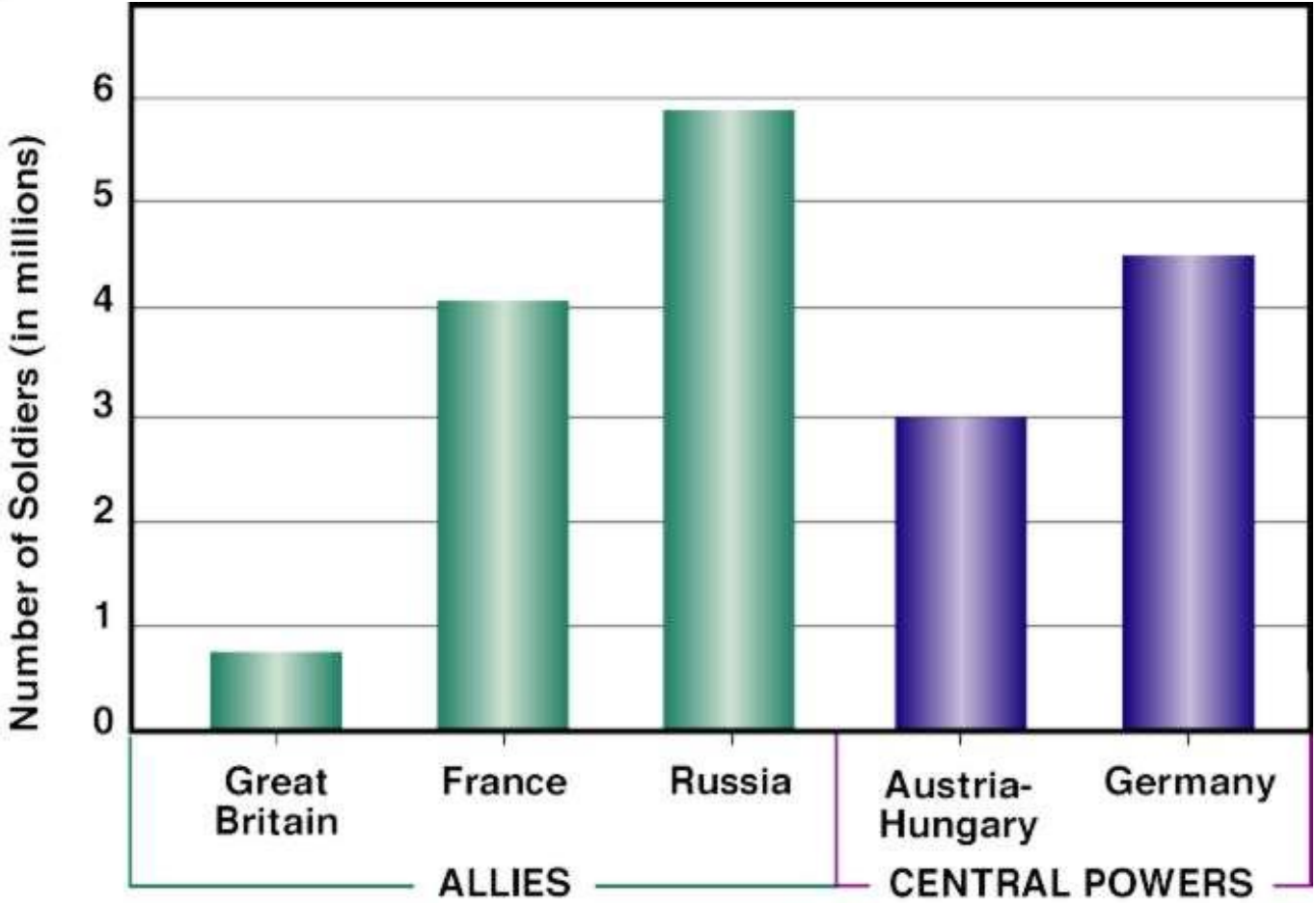
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# Standing Armies in Europe, 1914



Source: *The International Internet Encyclopedia*



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# Section 1 Assessment



**What effort did Alfred Nobel make toward peace?**

- a) He created the Olympic games.
- b) He created a peace prize.
- c) He founded the Hague Tribunal.
- d) He ruled a neutral country.

**Which power had the largest standing army in 1914?**

- a) Great Britain
- b) France
- c) Austria-Hungary
- d) Russia

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# Section 1 Assessment



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# The Guns of August



- How did ethnic tensions in the Balkans spark a political assassination?
- How did conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia widen?
- How do historians view the outbreak of World War I?



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# Assassination in Sarajevo



**In 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary announced he would visit Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia.**

- **>At the time, Bosnia was under the rule of Austria-Hungary. But it was also the home of many Serbs and other Slavs.**

**News of the royal visit angered many Serbian nationalists.**

- They viewed Austrians as foreign oppressors.
- The date chosen for the archduke's visit was a significant date in Serbian history. On that date in 1389, Serbia had been conquered by the Ottoman empire. On the same date in 1912, Serbia had freed itself from Turkish rule.

**>Members of a Serbian terrorist group assassinated the Archduke (heir to the Austrian throne)and his wife. - Gavrilo Princip was the killer – yelled "Death to the Tyrant"**



# How Did the Conflict Widen?



After the assassination of the archduke, Austria sent Serbia an >ultimatum, or final set of demands.

Serbia agreed to most, but not all, of the terms of Austria's ultimatum. As a result, Austria declared war on Serbia.

- >Germany offered full support to Austria-Hungary. Instead of urging restraint, the kaiser (William II) gave Austria a "blank check."
- >Serbia sought help from Russia, the champion of Slavic nations. When Austria refused to soften its demands, Russia began to mobilize – prepare military forces for war.
- Germany responded by declaring war on Russia.
- >Russia appealed to its ally France. France offered full support to Russia, prompting Germany to declare war on France.  
(Germany joined Triple Alliance to protect itself from France)



# The Historians' View



How could an assassination lead to all-out war in just a few weeks?

Today, most historians agree that all parties must share blame.

- Each of the great powers believed that its cause was just.
- Once the machinery of war was set in motion, it seemed impossible to stop.
- Although leaders made the decisions, most people on both sides were equally committed to military action.



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# Section 2 Assessment



The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand took place in

- a) Germany.
- b) Bosnia.
- c) Austria-Hungary.
- d) France.

What do most historians believe about World War I?

- a) Germany was to blame for the war.
- b) Russia was to blame for the war.
- c) Serbia was to blame for the war.
- d) All parties were to blame for the war.

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# A New Kind of Conflict



- Why did a stalemate develop on the Western Front?
- How did technology make World War I different from earlier wars?
- How did the war become a global conflict?



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# The Western Front



German forces swept through Belgium toward Paris.

Russia mobilized more quickly than expected.

Germany shifted some troops to the east to confront Russia, weakening German forces in the west.

British and French troops defeat Germany in the Battle of the Marne. The battle of the Marne pushed back the German offensive and destroyed Germany's hopes for a quick victory on the Western Front.

>The result was a long, deadly **stalemate**, a deadlock in which neither side is able to defeat the other. Battle lines in France remained almost unchanged for four years.



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# Europe at War, 1914-1918



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# World War I Technology



>Modern weapons added greatly to the destructiveness of the war.

## Airplane

A one- or two-seat propeller plane was equipped with a machine gun. At first the planes were used mainly for observation. Later, “flying aces” engaged in individual combat, though such “dogfights” had little effect on the war.

## Automatic machine gun

>A mounted gun that fired a rapid, continuous stream of bullets made it possible for a few gunners to mow down waves of soldiers. **This helped create a stalemate by making it difficult to advance across no man’s land.**  
**(Between the trenches)**

## Submarine

>These underwater ships, or U-boats, could launch torpedoes, or guided underwater bombs. Used by Germany to destroy Allied shipping, U-boat attacks helped bring the United States into the war. – **turned war into global war**





# How Did the War Become a Global Conflict?



<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>SOUTHERN EUROPE</b>
<p>In August 1914, Russian armies pushed into eastern Germany.</p> <p>After Russia was defeated in the battle of Tannenburg, armies in the east fought on Russian soil.</p>	<p>In <u>1915</u>, <u>Bulgaria</u> joined the <u>Central Powers</u> and <u>helped</u> <u>crush</u> <u>Serbia</u>.</p>
<b>OUTSIDE EUROPE</b>	<b>THE COLONIES</b>
<p>Japan, allied with Britain, tried to impose a protectorate on China.</p> <p><u>The Ottoman empire joined the Central Powers in 1914.</u></p> <p>Arab nationalists revolted against Ottoman rule.</p>	<p>The Allies overran German colonies in Africa and Asia.</p> <p>The great powers turned to their own colonies for troops, laborers, and supplies.</p>



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# Section 3 Assessment



**The Allies included**

- a) France, Great Britain, Italy, and Bulgaria.
- b) France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia.
- c) France, Great Britain, Spain, and Switzerland.
- d) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman empire.

**Which new technology helped create a stalemate on the Western Front?**

- a) automatic machine guns
- b) submarines
- c) airplanes
- d) torpedoes

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# Section 3 Assessment



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# Winning the War



- How did World War I become a total war?
- What effect did the continuing war have on morale?
- What were the causes and results of American entry into the war?



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# Total War



>Warring nations engaged in total war, the channeling of a nation's entire resources into a war effort.

## Economic impact

- Both sides set up systems to recruit, arm, transport and supply huge fighting forces.
- All nations except Britain imposed universal military conscription, or "the draft."
- Governments raised taxes, borrowed money, and rationed food and other products.

## >Propaganda

- Both sides waged a propaganda war. Propaganda is the spreading of ideas to promote a cause or to damage an opposing cause.
- Atrocities – horrific war crimes



# Women and War



Women played a critical role in total war:

- >As men left to fight, women took over their jobs and kept national companies going.
- >Many women worked in war industries, manufacturing weapons and supplies.
- Women grew food when shortages threatened.
- Some women joined branches of the armed forces.
- Women worked as nurses close to the front lines.
- >Edith Cavell – ran hospitals despite Germanic invasions
- >Bertha von Suttner – Peace activist – wrote bestselling antiwar novel



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# Collapsing Morale



By 1917, the morale of both troops and civilians had plunged.

- As morale collapsed, troops mutinied or deserted.
- Long casualty lists, food shortages, and the failure of generals to win promised victories led to calls for peace.
- In Russia, soldiers left the front to join in a full-scale revolution back home.



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# Why Did the United States Enter the War?



- >US wanted to follow policy of **neutrality** during WWI – staying out of the conflict
- German submarines were attacking merchant and passenger ships carrying American citizens. In May 1915, a German submarine torpedoed the British liner *Lusitania*, killing 1,200 passengers, including 120 Americans.
- Many Americans felt ties of culture and language to Britain and sympathized with France as another democracy.
- In early 1917, the British intercepted a telegram sent by German foreign minister, Arthur Zimmerman. It revealed that, in exchange for Mexican support, Germany had offered to help Mexico reconquer New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona.



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# Campaign to Victory



In 1917, The United States declared war on Germany.

By 1918, about two million American soldiers had joined the Allies on the Western Front.

The Germans launched a huge offensive, pushing the Allies back.

The Allies launched a counteroffensive, driving German forces back across France and Germany.

Germany sought an **armistice**, or agreement to end fighting, with the Allies. On November 11, 1918, the war ended.





# Wilson's Fourteen Points



>President Woodrow Wilson issued the Fourteen Points, a list of terms for resolving World War I and future wars. He called for:

- freedom of the seas
- free trade
- large-scale reductions of arms
- an end to secret treaties
- **>self-determination**, or the right of people to choose their own form of government, for Eastern Europe
- >the creation of a “general association of nations” to keep the peace in the future – said there could only be “peace without victory”



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# Section 4 Assessment



Which of the following was true of women during the war?

- a) They did not participate at all.
- b) They were not permitted to enter the armed forces.
- c) Women played a critical role in the war effort.
- d) Women participated in all areas except the manufacturing of weapons.

Wilson's Fourteen Points called for self-determination for

- a) Germany.
- b) the United States.
- c) Eastern Europe.
- d) all European colonies.

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# Section 4 Assessment



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# Making the Peace



- What were the costs of the war?
- What issues faced the delegates to the Paris Peace Conference?
- Why were many people dissatisfied with the Treaty of Versailles and other peace settlements?



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# The Costs of War



- More than 8.5 million people died. Twice that number had been wounded.
- Famine threatened many regions.
- Across the European continent, homes, farms, factories, roads, and churches had been shelled to rubble.
- >1918 – Europe was in ruins
- People everywhere were shaken and disillusioned.
- Governments had collapsed in Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman empire.



# Casualties of World War I



	<b>Deaths in Battle</b>	<b>Wounded in Battle</b>
<b>Allies</b>		
France	1,357,800	4,266,000
British empire	908,371	2,090,212
Russia	1,700,000	4,950,000
Italy	462,391	953,886
United States	50,585	205,690
Others	502,421	342,585
<b>Central Powers</b>		
Germany	1,808,546	4,247,143
Austria-Hungary	922,500	3,620,000
Ottoman empire	325,000	400,000



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# The Paris Peace Conference



The delegates to the Paris Peace Conference faced many difficult issues:

- The Allied leaders had different aims.
- The Italians insisted that the Allies honor their secret agreement to gain Austria-Hungary. Such secret agreements violated Wilson's principle of self-determination.
- Many people who had been ruled by Russia, Austria-Hungary, or the Ottoman empire now demanded national states of their own. The territories claimed by these people often overlapped, so it was impossible to satisfy them all.



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# The Treaty of Versailles



## The Treaty:

- forced Germany to assume full blame for causing the war.
- > imposed huge reparations (payments for war damages) upon Germany.
- > Georges Clemenceau of France wanted Germany punished so that it would never threaten France again.

## The Treaty aimed at weakening Germany by:

- limiting the size of the German military,
- returning Alsace and Lorraine to France,
- removing hundreds of miles of territory from Germany,
- stripping Germany of its overseas colonies.

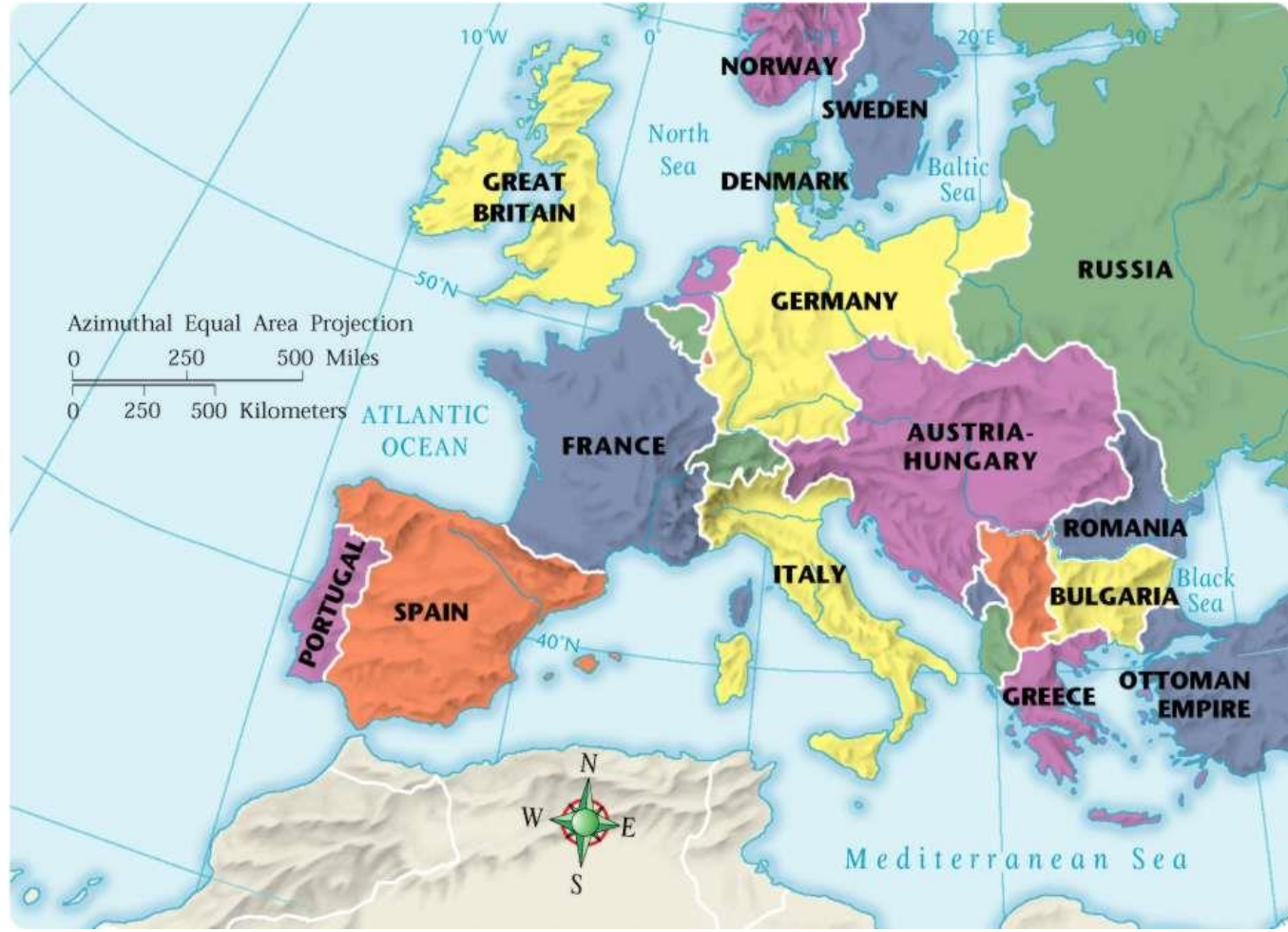
The Germans signed the treaty because they had no choice. But German resentment of the Treaty of Versailles would poison the international climate for 20 years and lead to an even deadlier world war.



# Europe in 1914 and 1920



1914



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# Europe in 1914 and 1920



1920



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# Widespread Dissatisfaction



Eastern Europe remained a center of conflict.

Colonized peoples from Africa to the Middle East and across Asia were angry that self-determination was not applied to them.

Italy was angry because it did not get all the lands promised in a secret treaty with the Allies.

Japan was angry that western nations refused to honor its claims in China.

Russia resented the reestablishment of a Polish nation and three Baltic states on lands that had been part of the Russian empire.

>Ottoman lands were divided into mandates.



# World War I: Cause and Effect



Long-Term Causes	Immediate Causes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imperialist and economic rivalries among European powers</li> <li>European alliance system</li> <li>Militarism and arms race</li> <li>Nationalist tensions in Balkans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Austria-Hungary's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina</li> <li>Fighting in the Balkans</li> <li>Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand</li> <li>German invasion of Belgium</li> </ul>
Immediate Effects	Long-Term Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enormous cost in lives and money</li> <li>Russian Revolution</li> <li>Creation of new nations in Eastern Europe</li> <li>Requirement that Germany pay reparations</li> <li>German loss of its overseas colonies</li> <li>Balfour Declaration</li> <li>League of Nations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic impact of war debts on Europe</li> <li>Emergence of United States and Japan as important powers</li> <li>Growth of nationalism in colonies</li> <li>Rise of fascism</li> <li>World War II</li> </ul>



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# Section 5 Assessment



**How many people died in World War I?**

- a) 3 million
- b) 8.5 million
- c) 250,000
- d) 1 million

**How did the map of Europe change between 1914 and 1920?**

- a) Poland was reestablished as a nation.
- b) Germany gained territory.
- c) Portugal became a part of Spain.
- d) The Austro-Hungarian empire added to its territory.

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