At the turn of the 20th century, many organizations formed to support peace and cooperation.

Europe in the early 1900s was filled with conflicts between nations.

Many efforts were made to maintain peace.

In 1867, Alfred Nobel of Sweden, the inventor of dynamite, dedicated his fortune to the creation of the Nobel prizes, including the Peace Prize. Each year an award is given to “the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between the nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses.”

Alfred Nobel

Bertha von Suttner

Bertha von Suttner was a leading figure in the pre-war peace movement.

She founded the Austrian Pacifist Organization in 1891. Her 1889 novel Die Waffen nieder! (Lay Down Your Arms!) won her international fame.

She is believed to have been a major influence on Alfred Nobel in his decision to create a peace prize.

She won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1905.
The International Red Cross

The International Committee of the Red Cross was established on October 29, 1863. It supported:

- National relief societies for wounded soldiers.
- Neutrality and protection for wounded soldiers.
- The use of volunteer forces for relief assistance on the battlefield.
- The organization of conferences to create legally binding international treaties for relief of soldiers.
- The use of a common symbol to identify and protect medical personnel in the field.

The Geneva Conventions

The Geneva Conventions cover the treatment of soldiers wounded in battle. These international agreements grew out of the work of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

- The First Geneva Convention of 1864 covers the rights of wounded and sick soldiers on the battlefield.
- The Second Geneva Convention of 1906 and later 1949 covers the rights of wounded and shipwrecked at sea.

The Hague Conventions were held in the Netherlands in 1899 and 1907. The Hague Conventions establish laws of war and an international court for war crimes.

- The Hague Convention of 1899 banned the use of certain types of modern technology in war such as:
  - Aerial bombing
  - Chemical warfare
  - Hollow-point bullets
- The Hague Convention of 1907 added rules about war at sea and the role of neutral countries.

Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom

- Founded in 1915, the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) is the oldest women’s peace organization in the world.
- Aletta Jacobs was the first Dutch female doctor. She supported women's right to vote. She believed that women would support peace over war. She helped to establish the WILPF.
- Jane Addams was the first president of the WILPF and the first woman to receive a Nobel Peace Prize.

The Re-establishment of the Olympic Games

- Pierre Frédy, Baron de Coubertin, was a French educator who believed that the re-establishment of the Olympic Games would help to bring peace between nations.
- His efforts led to the International Olympic Committee, which was founded in 1894.
- The first of the IOC’s Olympic Games were held in Athens, Greece, in 1896.

Causes of WWI

- Chart of Major Causes
- The Eight Great Powers
- German Nationalism and Bismarck
- Austro-Prussian War
- The Franco-Prussian War (1870)
- The German Empire
- League of the Three Emperors
- Junkers
- Pan-Slavism
- Bismarck Retires

Return to Table of Contents
Causes of the War

Underlying Causes
- Militarism
- Alliances
- Imperialism
- Nationalism
- Media

Major Causes of WWI
- Nationalism
- Militarism
- Strategic Alliances
- Colonialism
- Arms Race
- Imperialism

The Eight Great Powers
- By the turn of the 20th century, the United States, Italy, Japan, and Russia had all risen to power through industrialization.
- The new set of "Great Powers" included Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
- These countries formed the Eight-Nation Alliance to suppress the Boxer Rebellion in China.

Aggressive Nationalism
- Countries proud of their heritage and culture
- Similar to patriotism
- Ethnic groups of similar heritage wanted to free their oppressed brethren and unite their people into one country
- Germany wanted to expand its culture and political influence throughout Europe.
Otto von Bismarck is credited with overseeing the creation of the modern German state. He was the chancellor of Germany from 1862-1890. Bismarck wanted to unify all the rival German states. His goal was to create a Prussian-dominated Germany through a calculated series of wars and diplomatic moves.

German Nationalism Began with Bismarck

Chancellor: Head of state.

In 1866 Bismarck set his German unification plan in motion by forcing Austria into a war it could not win. Bismarck’s goal was to eliminate Austria as a threat to his plan to unify Germany under Prussia. After the war, several northern German states joined Prussia in forming the German Confederation in 1867. King Wilhelm I served as its president, and Bismarck its chancellor. Austria became a vassal state to Prussia.

Austro-Prussian War

The final step in Bismarck’s plan was to humiliate and defeat France. This would ensure that the other German states would join a unified Germany under Prussia. France was invaded and quickly defeated by the Prussian army. France was forced to surrender the province of Alsace and part of Lorraine. This loss later inspired French nationalism and became a reason for France to enter World War I.

The Franco-Prussian War (1870)

The German Empire

Under Bismarck, Germany was unified in 1871. Wilhelm I of Prussia was proclaimed German emperor. Bismarck remained chancellor. The official name used for Germany from 1871 to 1943 was the Deutsches Reich, meaning German Empire. Germany became the strongest state on the continent.

Germany proclaimed its empire in the French Palace of Versailles in order to humiliate France.
**League of the Three Emperors**

- Bismarck helped form the League of the Three Emperors in 1872.
- The League was formed to bring cooperation between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia.
- The league fell apart during the Congress of Berlin over territorial disputes in the Balkan Peninsula.

**Junkers**

- By the beginning of WWI, Germany was politically isolated and factionalized, and controlled by the military and old family alliances known as Junkers.
- The Junkers were Prussian nobles who had been in power since medieval times.
- They were anti-liberal, anti-socialist, and pro-monarchist.
- They dominated all branches of government including the military.
- They supported Kaiser Wilhelm II.
- Bismarck was a Junker.

- Factionalized: Having many disagreeing groups
- Isolated: Separated from others, alone
- Liberal: Favoring individual freedom
- Socialist: Supporting the collective redistribution of wealth
- Monarchist: Supporting an empire ruled by a king

**Pan-Slavism**

- Pan-Slavism was a nationalist movement in the mid-19th century aimed at unity of all the Slavic peoples.
- The main focus was in the Balkans, where South Slavs had been ruled by Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empires.
- Russia, a Slavic country, was involved in supporting Pan-Slavism in the Balkans.

**Bismarck Retires**

- Bismarck retired in 1890 under pressure from Germany’s new emperor, Wilhelm II.
- Kaiser Wilhelm II, known as “the Kaiser,” became internationally famous for his aggressive foreign policy and political mistakes.
- Bismarck made these predictions about the German Empire:
  - “Jena came 20 years after the death of Frederick the Great; the crash will come 20 years after my departure if things go on like this.”
  - “If there is ever another war in Europe, it will come out of some damned foolish thing in the Balkans.”


---

**Nationalism**

- The Congress of Vienna 1815
- Nationalism ignore in favor of peace
- Nation building – Italy (1861) and Germany (1871)
- Pan-slavism
- Austria – Hungary = Pan-Germanism

**Pan-Germanism** - movement to unify the people of all German speaking countries

- Austria *
- Belgium
- Denmark
- Iceland
- Germany *
- Liechtenstein *
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Sweden
- Switzerland *
- United Kingdom

* = German speaking country
**Nationalism**

- Nation? State? Nation-State?
- **State** – human created boundaries – central authority, sovereign, laws, rules
- **Nation** - group of people who see themselves linked to one another - ethnically, culturally, or linguistically (psychological feeling)
- **Nation-State** - inhabitants to some degree, consider themselves to be a nation with human created boundaries and a single gov’t
- **Nationalism** – psychological force that binds together people who identify themselves with each other

- Double – edged sword
- Utilized to unify Germany and Italy
- Threatened the very existence of Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire
- Different Types
  - Economic Nationalism
  - Militant Nationalism
  - Dynastic Nationalism
- Czechs, Poles, Serbs, Croats, Slovaks, Rumanians

**Colonialism, Imperialism, and the Arms Race**

- Colonialism and Imperialism
- Map of European Colonies
- The British Empire
- The Race for Africa
- German Colonialism
- Italian Colonialism
- France’s Second Colonial Empire
- Worldwide Naval Arms Race

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**Economic Imperialism** - “embraces a series of international rivalries which resulted in large part from the Industrial Revolution in England and its subsequent introduction into the other great countries of the world.”

– Sydney B. Fay

**New Imperialism**

“Scramble for Asia and Africa”

Intensification of arms race

Hostility among powers

Strengthened Alliances, Ententes

**REASONS FOR IMPERIALISM?**

- **E** – Economic
- **M** – Military
- **P** – Political
- **I** – Ideological
- **R** – Religious
- **E** – Exploratory

**POWER, PRESTIGE**

**GERMANY “WELTPOLITIK”**

**NATURAL RESOURCES**

**NEW MARKETS FOR MANUFACTURED GOODS**

**PROFIT MOTIVE**

**CHRISTIANITY – “GOD, GLORY, GOLD”**

**CIVILIZED SOCIETY?**
“The white man is very clever. He came quietly and peaceably with his religion. We were amused at his foolishness and allowed him to stay. Now he has won our brothers, and our clan can no longer act like one. He has put a knife on the things that held us together and we have fallen apart.”

- Chinua Achebe, *Things Fall Apart*, Ch. 20

**Economic & Imperial Rivalries**

**Imperialism**

- France, Great Britain, Germany and Russia were establishing colonies in Africa and Asia
- economic and political control over other countries
- these countries were in competition for colonies

**CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I**

European nations competing for colonies around the world.....Imperialism

**COLONIAL CLAIMS BY 1900**
Colonialism and Imperialism

Colonialism is the practice of occupying other countries and keeping them dependent on the ruling country.

Imperialism is a policy in which an empire or nation dominates other countries politically and economically, either as colonies or by indirect means.

"Curses! Blood is more slippery than water!"

The British Empire

British colonies provided England with financial and material resources and military support. Beginning in the 19th century, the British navy controlled the oceans of the world.

The Race for Africa

By 1914, African territory was hotly contested by many European powers.

German Colonialism

- Starting in 1884, Germany took over several small islands in the Pacific Ocean, including German New Guinea and the Marshall Islands.
- The Germans purchased the Caroline Islands and Mariana Islands from Spain in 1899.
- The Chinese were forced to give the Germans a 99-year lease for the city of Kiaochow in Shandong Province.
- Later Germany took over the rest of Shandong and built the port of Tsingtao.
- In 1884, Kaiser Wilhelm II expanded the German empire into Southwest Africa (Namibia), Cameroon, Togoland, and German East Africa (Tanzania).
By 1914, Italy had colonies in north and east Africa. The African territory of Fezzan was claimed by both England and Italy. Italy had a small territory in Tianjin, a Chinese trading city shared by several European nations.

As part of the “race for Africa,” France expanded its empire to include much of West Africa, Madagascar, and parts of Somalia. The French also controlled French Guyana in South America, Lebanon and Syria in the Middle East, Laos and Vietnam in Southeast Asia, and contested regions of Yunnan in China.

The First and Second Moroccan Crises were diplomatic battles between France and Germany over control of Morocco. The First Crisis, in 1906, ended with France in control of Morocco. The second crisis began on July 1, 1911, when Germany deployed the gunboat Panther to the Moroccan port of Agadir. Germany pressed France into negotiating territory in Africa. Britain took the side of France in both crises, further strengthening the Entente (slide 41).

Britain's dreadnoughts were called “all-big-gun” ships and were the fastest battleships on the seas. The development of the dreadnought-class warships led to a worldwide naval arms race. Dreadnoughts intensified the arms race between Britain and Germany. Total military spending by the six Great European Powers (Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Italy) increased by 50% between 1908 and 1913.
“the greatest single underlying cause of the War was a system of secret alliances which developed after the Franco-Prussian War” – Sydney B. Fay

**GERMANY**
- Iron Chancellor (1871-1890)
- GOAL: Diplomatically isolate France
- “France sat alone like a wallflower at a dance watching Germany revolve with many partners” – Sydney B. Fay
- Maintain Peace
- “Honest Broker”?  

**ALLIANCES**

- **Dual Alliance 1879**
  - Germany and Austria Hungary
  - WHY?
  - To protect themselves from Russia

- **Austro-Serbia 1881**
  - Austria Hungary and Serbia
  - WHY?
  - To protect themselves from Russia

- **Triple Alliance 1882**
  - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
  - WHY?
  - To stop Italy with taking sides with Russia

- **Franco-Russian Alliance 1894**
  - France and Russia
  - WHY?
  - To protect herself from Austria-Hungary and Germany
  - *Ended France’s isolation

**ALLIANCES**

- **Entente Cordiale 1904**
  - “understanding” b/w Britain and France
  - *brings Britain out of “splendid isolation”

- **Anglo-Russian Entente 1907**
  - “understanding” b/w Britain and Russia

**THE TRIPLE ENTENTE 1907**
- Britain, France, and Russia
- CENTRAL POWERS
- Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey

**OTTO VON BISMARCK**
The Alliance System

- **Triple Entente**
  - Great Britain
  - France
  - Russia

- **Triple Alliance**
  - Germany
  - Austria-Hungary
  - Italy

**Alliances**

- European nations began forming military alliances with one another to maintain a **balance of power**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Triple Alliance</th>
<th>Central Powers</th>
<th>Triple Entente</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td>Austria-Hungary Empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary Empire</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Alliances Lead to WWI**

- Austrian-Hungarian Empire controlled several ethnic groups.
- Serbian nationalists wanted to unite Serbs who lived in the Austrian-Hungarian Empire with Serbia.
- This led to the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

**Two Armed Camps!**

- **Allied Powers**
  - Great Britain
  - France
  - Russia

- **Central Powers**
  - Germany
  - Austria-Hungary
  - Italy

**The Major Players: 1914-17**

- **Allied Powers**
  - Nicholas II (Rus)
  - George V (Br)
  - Victor Emmanuel III (It)
  - Enver Pasha (Tur)

- **Central Powers**
  - Wilhelm II (Ger)
  - Franz Josef (A-H)

**Why is Russia on the Allies side?**
They are COUSINS


Sen. Henry Lodge  Sergeant Alvin York  Eddie Rickenbacker  Baron Manfred von Richthofen  Valadír Lenin

Central Powers  Allied Powers

The Central Powers

- In 1882, Germany entered the Triple Alliance with Austria-Hungary and Italy.
- Later Italy broke the alliance, and Germany made an alliance with the Ottoman Empire on August 2, 1914.
- There were many secret treaties, and some countries were allied with rival nations.

In 1882, Germany entered the Triple Alliance with Austria-Hungary and Italy.
Later Italy broke the alliance, and Germany made an alliance with the Ottoman Empire on August 2, 1914.
There were many secret treaties, and some countries were allied with rival nations.

Italy and the London Pact

- For the Italian nationalists, World War One offered a chance to regain territories lost to Austria-Hungary.
- When war started, Italy joined the allies in 1915.
- Italy signed the London Pact, which gave it rights to territories of Austria-Hungary and German colonies in Africa.

Italian nationalist Gabriele D’Annunzio demanded that Italy join the war.
The Triple Entente: “The Allies”

The Triple Entente between Britain, France, and Russia during World War I is also referred to as the “Allies.” Entente is French for “agreement.”

Alliance: a close association of nations formed to support common interests.

Treaty: a written agreement between two or more nations.

Shown is a Russian 1914 poster. The upper inscription reads “agreement.” From left to right are female personifications of France, Russia, and Britain.

Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, and Ireland remained neutral.

Militarism & Arms Race

Total Defense Expenditures for the Great Powers (Ger., A-H, It., Fr., Br., Rus.) in millions of £s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1914</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1910-1914 Increase in Defense Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By 1906, President Roosevelt had built the US Navy into the 3rd largest naval fleet in the world...

The Great White Fleet

"mechanism of great standing armies and large navies, with the attendant evils of espionage, suspicion, fear, and hatred”

existence of a powerful class of military officers who tend to dominate over the civilian authorities

-Sydney B. Fay

Militarism

• European nations began an arms race as they competed for colonies around the world......
**MILITARISM**

- The buildup of armies, navies, fortification of national boundaries, armament race, reserves
- NEW WEAPONS
- Tanks, submarines, machine guns, planes, gas
- Intelligence, Communication, Transportation
- War Plans, War Colleges
- Industrial Revolution Technology

**CONSCRIPTION**

- All Continental European countries since 1870
- France – Revolutionary Wars
- Austria-Hungary – 1868
- Germany – 1870
- Italy – 1873
- Russia – 1874
- WWI – “million man” military
- Germany – 2 million

---

**COUNTRIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Standing</th>
<th>Mobilized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>5,971,000</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>4,017,000</td>
<td>8,410,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>975,000</td>
<td>8,905,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,251,000</td>
<td>5,615,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td>4,355,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>290,000</td>
<td>750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>707,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>117,000</td>
<td>267,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>230,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>7,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td>2,850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**ARMS RACE**

- 1910-1914 increased military expenditures
- France – 10%
- British – 13%
- Russia – 39%
- Germany – 73%

---

**MILITARISM**

- Bolt action rifle
- Machine Guns
  - Maxim Machine Gun: 400-600 rounds per minute
- Artillery
  - Big Bertha
- Krupp Armaments
- 2,200 pound shell 9 miles
- Planes
  - First used for Reconnaissance
  - Wright Brothers (1903)
  - “Red Baron” Manfred von Richthofen (1892-1918)
- 80 confirmed victories
**MILITARISM**

- Trench warfare
- "Stalemate"
- Harsh conditions
- Disease
- Rodents
- Lice
- Trench foot

**TANKS**

- Evolutionary Process
- Industrial Revolution – Caterpillar Tracks – Steam Tractor

**French Renault Tank**

**British Tank at Ypres**

**Tank Production 1916-18**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1,277</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>1,391</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAVAL RACE

- Britain and Germany chief rivals
- 1900 German Navy Law – double the size
- 1909-1911 – Tirpitz Plan
- British produced the first Dreadnought
- Germany built 9 Dreadnoughts
- British 18 Dreadnoughts
- WAR = GERMAN WORLD POWER

The Start of the Great War

- Bosnia and Serbia
- The Assassination that Triggered the War
- Austria Declares War on Serbia
- The Consequences of Austria’s Declaration of War

The “Spark”

Archduke Franz Ferdinand & His Family
Serbia gained independence from the Ottoman Empire on June 28, 1912. But Bosnia, home of many Serb nationals, was controlled by Austria-Hungary.

Bosnia
Serbia
The Balkan Peninsula
Ottoman Empire
Greece

The Assassination: Sarajevo

The Assassin:

Gavrilo Princip

Serbians wanted national unity.
Gavrilo Princip was a member of a radical nationalist group of Serbians called “Unity or Death,” also known as “The Black Hand.”
Using a pistol, Princip assassinated Franz Ferdinand and his wife as they rode in the back of a car.

Clockwise from top:
• Seal of the Black Hand
• Gavrilo Princip
• The Arrest of Princip

Who’s To Blame?

Franz Ferdinand’s funeral procession

Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian nationalist assassinated the Archduke. He was trying to gain allowances for his fellow Serbs who lived under Austrian rule.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his family. Archduke was heir to the throne in the Austrian-Hungarian Empire. His assassination June 28, 1914 eventually led to WWI.
The Assassination that Triggered the War

Franz Ferdinand was the Archduke of Austria-Hungary and heir to the throne of the empire. He came to Sarajevo, Bosnia, with his wife. They were celebrating their anniversary.

Austria issued the “July Ultimatum” demanding that Serbia bring all the assassins to justice and end all anti-Austrian activities. Serbia refused to accept all of the conditions. Kaiser Wilhelm II supported Franz Joseph I of Austria. Tsar Nicholas II of Russia supported the Serbians. On July 28, 1914, Austria declared war on Serbia.

Austria Declares War on Serbia

Serbia

Tsar Nicholas II of Russia

Wilhelm II of Germany

Franz Joseph I of Austria

The Consequences of Austria’s Declaration of War

START

Emperor Franz Joseph I of Austria

Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany

Serbia

Tsar Nicholas II of Russia

FINISH

England

France

Belgium

Support

Declare War

Support

Summarized dates:

1. June 28: Assassination at Sarajevo
2. July 28: Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia
3. July 30: Russia began mobilization
4. August 1: Germany declared war on Russia
5. August 3: Germany declared war on France
6. August 3: Great Britain declared war on Germany
7. August 6: Russia and Austria/Hungary at war.
8. August 12: Great Britain declared war on Austria/Hungary
NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS

Heavy Artillery

Heavy artillery was mounted on railcars and transported on railroads. Heavy artillery was used for firing from long distances, and changed the way war was fought.

Krupp's “Big Bertha” Gun

The German “Big Bertha” Howitzer. Its shells weighed over 2000 pounds and could be fired 24 miles away.

Austrian Armored Train, 1915

The Paris Guns

- The Paris Guns were the largest artillery guns used in the war.
- They fired a 228-pound shell to a range of 78 miles and a maximum altitude of 24 miles.
- They needed a crew of 80 men.
- The shells they fired were the first objects to reach the stratosphere.
- They were used to bombard the city of Paris in 1918, killing hundreds and creating panic.

French 320 mm Railway Gun

The First Aircraft Carrier

- The First Aircraft Carrier
- Battle cruisers
- The German U-Boat
- Depth Charge and Hydrophone
- Observation Balloons
- Zeppelins
- Airplanes with Machine Guns
- Anti-Aircraft Weapons

Krupp's “Big Bertha” Gun

The Paris Guns

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French pilot Roland Garros attached a machine gun to the front of his plane, and metal wedges to the blades of his propeller to deflect bullets. However, bullets would scatter, propellers would fail or fall off, and sometimes pilots would be killed by ricochets. Machine guns were mounted on the top wing of biplanes and on the front of rear-propeller pusher planes.

Airplanes with Machine Guns
- Roland Garros
- Vickers Gunbus (Pusher)
- Nieuport Scout

Airplanes were built for combat with machine guns mounted at the front, synchronized with the propellers. Bombers were built for land and sea targets.

- British Sopwith Camel with two Vickers Machine Guns
- French Nieuport 17 Shown with Front and Wing Guns
- Russian Sikorsky Bomber
- Sopwith Cuckoo Torpedo Bomber

Anti-Aircraft Weapons
- Most anti-aircraft weapons were made from field artillery or machine guns.
- Air-to-air rockets, such as the Le Prieur, were used against balloons and airships.

- German Anti-Aircraft Machine Guns
- Nieuport 11 with Le Prieur Rockets

The German U-Boat
- U-boat refers to the German submarines used during both World Wars. It is an abbreviation for the German word Unterseeboot (undersea boat).
- The U-boat was immediately successful in sinking cruisers.
- During the war Germany built 345 submarines.
- By the war’s end, Germany had lost 178 submarines and 5000 sailors.
- Almost 5000 Allied ships were sunk by U-boats, with the loss of 15,000 civilian lives.

- U-9
The depth charge was developed to destroy U-boats underwater. It is a type of mine designed to explode at specific depths.

The hydrophone was an underwater microphone used to listen for U-boats. The operator could direct the ship’s pilot to the source of a sound. This helped the Allies to find and destroy U-boats. A U-boat crew was only expected to survive six combat patrols.

The first tanks appeared on the battlefield during World War One. They would make trench warfare obsolete.

Clockwise from top:
• Mark VI Stuck in Trench
• Mark V in French Service
• French St. Chamond

The tanks advance to do their bit.
Trench Warfare

“No Man’s Land”

Trench Warfare

No Man’s Land

Manned observation balloons were used on the front lines. Balloons were used to observe trench movement and enemy positions and to direct artillery fire. Balloons were also used on navy ships to spot distant enemy ships. Balloons were protected by large concentrations of antiaircraft guns and also by friendly aircraft. However, they were frequently shot down.

The Zeppelin

Observation Balloons

Left: French Observation Balloon
Below: View from an Observation Balloon
Zeppelins are a type of rigid airship pioneered by German Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin in the early 20th century. After the outbreak of the war, the German military made extensive use of Zeppelins as bombers and scouts. Fighter planes made the Zeppelin vulnerable to air attack.

The Germans exceeded the Allies in the use of poison gas. Poison gas was outlawed by the Geneva Convention. Chlorine gas caused damage to eyes, nose, throat, and lungs, and could cause death by asphyxiation. Phosgene gas was the most deadly gas of the war. Mustard gas was used to incapacitate the enemy. It caused blistering that could lead to death.

In 1906 the HMS Dreadnought was commissioned by the British Royal Navy. The HMS Dreadnought began an entire generation of battleships called dreadnoughts. Dreadnoughts were distinguished by having a uniform set of guns and being driven by steam turbines.

The Dreadnoughts

Poison Gas

The Dreadnoughts

Poison Gas

Machine Gun

Flame Throwers

Grenade Launchers

Zeppelin with Machine Gun

Poison Gas attacks 143

Above: Plan of the HMS Bellerophon
Right: HMS Dreadnought
Battle cruisers

- Battle cruisers were large warships developed early in the 20th century.
- They had less armor and fewer guns than earlier ships, but more speed.
- They were designed to fight against smaller warships attacking merchant ships.
- They were also built to outrun battleships.

The HMS Ark Royal is considered the first modern aircraft carrier. Planes could take off from its deck, but not land.

Right: Sopwith Pup taking off from a carrier.

Rifles of the Central Powers

- The German Mauser 98 could hold five rounds and was good for snipers.
- Paul and Wilhelm Mauser, Inventors

The Austro-Hungarian Steyr-Mannlicher 1895 held five rounds and was very reliable.

Rifles of the Allies

- The British Lee-Enfield had a ten-round magazine.
- The French Lebel carried eight rounds loaded from the front.
- The Russian Mosin-Nagant had a 5-round clip.
- The U.S. Springfield was the standard-issue rifle and carried 5 rounds.
- The U.S. Browning Automatic Rifle had a 20-round clip.

Helmets

- The M15 Adrian helmet was used by the French army during World War I. It replaced the Kepi cap which offered no protection.
- The helmet was developed to protect soldiers from the shrapnel of exploding artillery shells while in the trenches.
- It could be made more efficiently than the Adrian helmet.

The German Stahlhelm replaced the leather Pickelhaube. It had ventilation ports on both sides.
- Home by Christmas!
- No major war in 50 years!
- Nationalism!

Recruits of the Central Powers

New French Recruits

A German Boy Pretends to Be a Soldier

Soldiers Mobilized

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Millions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
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Theater of war: A geographical area where fighting takes place.

Campaign: A series of related battles.

The Western Front
- The French defensive strategy was called "Plan XVII."
- Germany used the Schlieffen Plan, designed by Alfred Graf von Schlieffen and modified by Helmuth von Moltke.
- The Battle of the Frontiers, August 14-24, 1914, was a series of battles carried out according to war strategies previously developed by France and Germany.
- The First Battle of the Marne gave the French and British militaries enough time to mobilize their army.
- Belgium puts up a strong fight, stopping the German army.
- The Battle of the Marne River, France and Great Britain stop Germany from capturing Paris.
- Trench warfare involves itself in from 1914 to 1918.

The African Theater of War

Middle Eastern Theater of War

Asian Theater of War

The War in the Balkans

The Italian Campaign

The Eastern Front

The Schlieffen Plan
- The German army planned to go around the French army and attack France from the north through neutral Belgium.
The Rape of Belgium (August 1914) refers to the atrocities, including rape and murder, committed by the German army at the beginning of World War I, when Germany invaded neutral Belgium.

The atrocities were confirmed in the Bryce Report and used for propaganda to gain Allied support for the war. The Bryce Report stated: "That in the conduct of the war generally innocent civilians, both men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women violated, and children murdered."

Fearing attacks by French guerrilla fighters, German soldiers massacred civilians in Andenne, Tamiens, Dinant and Leuven. The atrocities were confirmed in the Bryce Report and used for propaganda to gain Allied support for the war.

Plan XVII was designed for the French army to stop a German attack on Lorraine and Ardenne. Though it ended in failure, it helped to slow the German advance into northern France. The French, under Joseph Joffre, and the British Expeditionary Force, under Sir John French, stopped the German forces only 43 miles from Paris, at the Battle of Marne, September 5-12, 1914.

At the First Battle of the Marne (September 5-12, 1914), the Allies faced certain defeat until about 6000 French reserves arrived. They were brought to the battle using approximately 600 Parisian taxicabs. With fresh reinforcements, the French launched a surprise counter-attack and stopped the German advance.
Britain Declares War

Britain was allied with Belgium. Germany’s invasion of Belgium forced Britain to declare war on Germany.

Propaganda was used on both sides.

Propaganda: Ideas and images used to promote a cause

French: German Invaders

German: French Guerillas

The Race to the Sea, 1914

The Race to the Sea is the name of a series of battles fought between the Allies and Germans. Each side tried to go around the other in northeastern France. Both sides built trenches to hold their positions. The result was a continuous front line of trench fortifications more than 200 miles long from the English Channel to the Swiss border.

Trench warfare was a strategy used to hold an army in position by digging deep trenches to protect soldiers from bullets and artillery.

Map of the Western Front, 1914

The Western Front
On April 22, 1915, Germany began an offensive called the Second Battle of Ypres, in Belgium. After a two-day artillery bombardment, the Germans released chlorine gas, resulting in the deaths of over 5,000 men. This was a violation of the Hague Convention of 1899. The Germans were unable to break through the Allied line. Canadian troops arrived and drove back the German advance.

In September 1915, the Allies launched a major offensive, with the French attacking at Champagne and the British at Loos. Heavy artillery bombardments were used to weaken the Germans. The British released chlorine gas at Loos. However, the Germans held back the advancing Allied forces.

The Battle of Verdun was a German offensive against French forces from February 21 to December 18, 1916, around the city of Verdun in northeast France. The Germans had changed their strategy to a war of attrition on France using heavy artillery. Verdun was the longest battle in World War I.

The battle began on February 21, 1916, with a nine-hour artillery bombardment. Over 1,000,000 shells were fired by 1,200 guns. German artillery shelled the French with poison gas (Diphosgene). German goals were not met, since they lost almost as many men as the French and did not gain any territory.

Over 1,000,000 killed in 5 months.
The Battle of Somme
- The Battle of the Somme, fought in the summer and autumn of 1916, was one of the largest battles of the war.
- The Allied forces attempted to break through the German lines along a 25-mile front north and south of the Somme River in northern France.
- There were more than one million casualties.
- It was the deadliest battle of attrition in human history.

The Battle of Cambrai
- The Battle of Cambrai was a British-led assault fought in France from November 20 to December 3, 1917.
- It marks the first successful use of tanks in a combined arms operation (combining different types of weapons).
- The British attack demonstrated that the Hindenburg Line could be penetrated with the use of tanks.
- The Hindenburg line was a series of German defensive structures, including trenches, bunkers and tunnels.

The African Theater of War
- The African Theater of World War I includes geographically separate campaigns fought by British, French and Belgium forces against the German colonies of Cameroon, Togo, South-West Africa, and German East Africa. Most of the fighting was over by 1915.

Togo and Cameroon
- Germany had two colonies in West Africa: Togo and Kamerun (modern-day Cameroon).
- Togo was captured by British and French troops, with the surrender of German forces on August 26, 1914.
- Kamerun was captured in February 1915.
German South-West Africa (modern-day Namibia) is in the Namib desert on the coast of southern Africa. The colonial capital of Windhoek is about 200 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean. The British armed and organized their former enemies, the Boers, to attack the Germans. (Boers were Dutch settlers.) The British artillery was captured on May 12, 1915.

British Artillery Stuck in the Sand

In German East Africa, the British were unable to completely defeat the German forces. The British turned the battle over to the Boer general Jan Smuts. Smuts successfully controlled the colony, but could not defeat the German commander, Colonel Lettow-Vorbeck. The German army remained intact and fought a guerrilla campaign for the rest of the war. Lettow-Vorbeck agreed to a cease-fire on November 14, 1918, after learning that the war had ended.

South-West Africa Campaign

Middle Eastern Theater of War

The Middle Eastern Theater of World War I was fought primarily between the British and Russians against the Ottoman Empire and Germany. Fighting in the theater began on October 29, 1914. Hostilities ended on October 30, 1918. A final peace treaty was signed on August 10, 1920. This theater encompassed the largest territory of all the theaters of WWI.

Middle Eastern Theater of War

The Ottomans Declare War

Crowd gathered in Constantinople at the Mosque of Faith while Sheikh Ul-Islam declares war against the Allies. The Ottoman Empire began hostilities against the Russians in October 1914.

Yellow: Ottoman Empire

The Ottomans Declare War

Red: Battle Zones

Middle Eastern Theater of War

The Sinai and Palestine Campaign

Ottoman forces attacked the Suez Canal in Egypt on February 2, 1915, but were held back by the British. Under General Edmund Allenby, the British advanced into Gaza, capturing Beersheba in a successful cavalry charge. The British captured Jerusalem in 1917.

The Sinai and Palestine Campaign

4th Light Horse Brigade

Allenby Enters Jerusalem
In September 1918 the Ottoman army was defeated in the Battle of Megiddo. Damascus was captured on September 30, 1918. This ended 600 years of Ottoman rule in the Middle East.

The British government sent Captain T.E. Lawrence, known now as Lawrence of Arabia, to assist in the Arab Revolt. Sharif Hussein, the spiritual leader of Mecca, entered into an alliance with the Allies against the Ottomans in June 1916. Lawrence coordinated the Arab militias and made hit-and-run attacks on Turkish railways, forcing the Ottomans to send needed troops into the desert. In a historic attack, Lawrence led Arab militias across an impenetrable desert and seized the port city of Aqaba, cutting off supplies to the Ottoman army. This led to the Ottoman defeat at Megiddo.

Initially the British were unsuccessful against the German-led Turkish soldiers. The British captured Baghdad in 1917 after the death of German general Baron von der Goltz. General Maude, leader of the British forces, was quoted as saying, "our armies do not come into your cities and lands as conquerors or enemies, but as liberators."

The Mesopotamian Campaign
- Germany wanted to protect the railroad that was being built between Berlin and Baghdad.
- The railroad would give the Central Powers faster transportation to Western Asia.
- The British wanted to protect their oil refinery at Abadan.
- The British were allies with Persia (Iran) and Kuwait.
- In November 1914, the British were in possession of the city of Basra.
- The Basra force was made up mostly of soldiers from the British Indian Army.

Objectives in the Caucasus Campaign
- The Russian objective was to maintain its territory and resettle Armenian refugees into the newly-formed Democratic Republic of Armenia (DRA).
- The German objective was to divert Russian forces from the Eastern Front.
- The Ottoman objective was to recapture contested lands lost in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877.
- Even if the Ottomans lost, Germany was sure it could win the war.

The Caucasus Campaign
- The Caucasus Campaign refers to the battles between the Russian and Ottoman empires.
- The front extended from the Caucasus Mountains to Eastern Anatolia and Iran, reaching as far as Trebizond, Bitlis, Mus and Van in the west and Tabriz in the east.
- The Russian navy was in control of the Black Sea.

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Initially the Russian army defeated the Ottomans. In 1917, the Russian Revolution forced Russia to withdraw most of its soldiers to Russia. Armenian volunteer and irregular units were left to defend against the Ottoman Empire. The Ottomans advanced into the Caucasus with little resistance. Although the Ottomans lost the war, they regained the Anatolian territories previously lost to the Russians.

The Dardanelles Campaign was launched by the Allies to control the sea lanes of the Dardanelles. The British and French wanted to capture the Ottoman capital of Constantinople (Istanbul). The Battle of Gallipoli was the decisive battle of the campaign, lasting from April to December 1915. The campaign began with Allied naval attacks in the Dardanelles against Turkish coastal artillery. The Allies lost six battleships, and several others were damaged.

The Dardanelles Campaign
- The Mediterranean Expeditionary Force of French, British, Australian and New Zealand infantry (ANZAC) was sent to destroy the Turkish artillery and lead the assault on Istanbul.
- The initial assault was called Helles Landing.
- Entrenched Turkish machine gunners efficiently killed the soldiers exposed on the beach.
- The Allies had 60-70% casualties.
- The British were only able to establish a presence on the beach.

The Allies Are Defeated at Gallipoli
- Battles continued throughout the year.
- Both sides became firmly entrenched.
- The British accepted defeat and evacuated from Gallipoli.

Asian Theater
- Japan Joins the Allies
- Map of the South Pacific
- The Conquest of Tsingtao
Japan Joins the Allies

- Japan joined the Allies on August 23, 1914.
- The Imperial Japanese Navy played a major role in protecting the South Pacific and the Indian Ocean from German warships.
- The Japanese fleet captured the Caroline Islands, the Mariana Islands, and the Marshall Islands in October 1914, without any loss of life.
- New Zealand captured German Samoa without loss of life.
- The Australians captured German New Guinea after a minor battle.
- Japanese warships under British command were based at Malta in the Mediterranean Sea.

The Conquest of Tsingtao

- Tsingtao was the most significant German fort in the Pacific and the largest battle of the Asian Theater.
- It was defended by German troops, Chinese colonial troops and Austro-Hungarian soldiers.
- The Japanese navy, Japanese marines and British soldiers attacked Tsingtao.
- After seven days of bombardment, Tsingtao was captured by the Japanese.

Austria-Hungary Invades Serbia

- In 1914 Austria-Hungary invaded Serbia.
- Austria-Hungary could not defeat the Serbian army.
- In 1915 Serbia was attacked by Austria-Hungary in the north and by Bulgarian forces in the south.
- The Serbian army retreated into Greece.
- In 1918 a combined force of French, British, Greek, and Serbian armies defeated Austria-Hungary.
Romania was at first an ally of Austria-Hungary, but joined the Allies in 1916. A combined German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian and Ottoman offensive conquered two-thirds of Romania by December 1916. The Romanian and Russian armies stopped the Central Powers at Moldavia.

British WWI propaganda poster welcoming Romania’s decision to join the Entente.

Bulgaria allied with the Central Powers, even though they were enemies of the Ottoman Empire. Bulgaria wanted to regain land from Serbia, Greece, and Romania. Bulgaria declared war on Serbia in 1915. Britain, France, and Italy all declared war on Bulgaria. Bulgarian soldiers captured much of Macedonia. When the war ended, Bulgaria lost its Aegean coastline to Greece and nearly all of its Macedonian territory to the new state of Yugoslavia.

The Romanian and Russian armies stopped the Central Powers at Moldavia.

Britain, France, and Italy all declared war on Bulgaria.

Bulgaria declared war on Serbia in 1915.

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British, French and American forces came to support the Italians. The Allies also brought much-needed supplies and industrial materials such as coal and steel. In 1918 the Germans pulled out of the battle. The Italians, with allied support, defeated Austria-Hungary. Austria-Hungary accepted defeat after the Battle of Vittorio Veneto.

**The Eastern Front**

- The Eastern Front was the theater of war in which Germany and Austria-Hungary fought against the Russian Empire.
- The Eastern Front had little trench warfare, as the battle lines were constantly moving.
- Fighting began when Russia invaded East Prussia and Galicia.
- The Russian army took heavy losses at the Battle of Tannenberg.

By 1914 Russians controlled almost all of Galicia. The Germans and Austro-Hungarians counterattacked in 1915, forcing the Russian army completely out of Galicia and Poland.

**The February Revolution**

East Prussia

Poland

**Russian Calvary in Hungary**
Both sides continued offensives and counterstrikes throughout 1916, and neither side gained an advantage. Russia suffered great hardships during the war; in 1917, the Russian economy collapsed. In February 1917 the tsar was overthrown. A democratic government led by Alexander Kerensky took power and continued the war. Food shortages and discontent with the war gave the communist Bolsheviks enough popularity to call for a communist revolution.

The October Revolution
- The communist revolution, led by Vladimir Lenin, replaced Kerensky's democratic government.
- Lenin, following the wishes of the people, asked Germany for terms to end the war. German demanded territorial concessions.
- In the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, Russia ceded to Germany vast areas of Russian territory.
- With the Russian threat removed, Germany was able to move its army from the Eastern to the Western Front.

Naval Jacks and Designations
- The United States Navy
  - USS: United States Ship
- The Royal Navy of the United Kingdom
  - HMS: Her Majesty's Ship
- The Kaiserliche Marine or Imperial Navy of Germany
  - SMS: Seiner Majestät Schiff (His Majesty’s Ship)

Britain’s Naval Blockade of Germany
- At the beginning of the war Britain placed a naval blockade along the German coast.
- Britain had superior numbers of warships and forced Germany to keep most of its fleet in mined and fortified harbors.
- Britain effectively cut off all imports to Germany, including military supplies as well as food. This later led to starvation in Germany.
- Britain mined international waters to prevent ships from entering or leaving German waters.
The naval Battle of Coronel took place on November 1, 1914, off the coast of Chile near the city of Coronel. German battleships led by Vice-Admiral Graf Maximilian von Spee met and defeated a Royal Navy squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock. This was Britain’s first major naval defeat of the war.

The Battle of the Falkland Islands was a British naval victory in December 1914. The British sent battlecruisers to intercept the German cruiser squadron led by Admiral Spee. Spee’s battlecruisers had 8-inch guns and traveled at 22.5 knots. The British battlecruisers had 12-inch guns and traveled at 25.5 knots. The faster speed and higher-powered guns allowed the British to easily catch and destroy the German warships. The battle effectively ended Germany’s use of warships on the high seas.

Submarine Warfare

The Germans could not match Great Britain's superior navy.

- Germans introduced unrestricted submarine warfare with U-Boats
- Germans warned the world they would sink any ship they believed was carrying contraband to Great Britain.

Unrestricted Submarine Warfare

In February 1915, Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany declared unrestricted submarine warfare. This meant that U-boats would attack any Allied ship. This strategy stopped supplies to England and Europe, almost causing England to lose the ability to fight. However, the killing of civilians on merchant ships outraged Americans and helped lead America into the war.

Some U-boat captains were merciless. Max Valentin of U-38 would attack any ship without warning. Valentiner ordered the sinking of the British SS Persia on December 30, 1915, with the loss of 334 civilian passengers. He was declared a war criminal by the British government.

Other U-boat captains acted by regulation. Lothar Von Arnauld, captain of U-35, would stop merchant ships and inspect their documents. If the vessel was a war target, he would order the crew into lifeboats and then sink the ship. Overall, he had the highest record of ship sinking during the war, totaling 195 ships, including two warships.
By 1918, Germans had sunk 6,500 allied ships.

**Two types**
- small subs with a crew of 24
- larger subs with a crew of 60
- 44 by 1918

**Sinking of the Lusitania**

- May 7, 1915, the Germans sunk the Lusitania which was British passenger liner.
- Germans believed it was carrying contraband (weapons) to the British.
- Killed 1,198 civilians including 128 Americans.
- U.S. and other countries outraged towards Germany because of *unrestricted submarine warfare*.
- US believed the Germans had violated international law of targeting civilians.
There were two explosions, one from the torpedo and a second from an unknown source. 1,198 people went down with the ship, including 128 Americans and almost 100 children. Many Americans called for war. Kaiser Wilhelm was forced to call off unrestricted submarine warfare.

**SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA**

• After the sinking of the Lusitania, *public opinion* of most Americans was to go to war with Germany.

• Germany *promised* they would not sink anymore ships unless *warning* them first and providing safety for civilians.

• BUT, President Wilson was able "*keep us out of war*"  

---

**Sussex Sunk**: led to *Sussex Pledge* in March 1916. Germany promised not to sink anymore ships.
The Battle of Jutland

- The Battle of Jutland was the largest naval battle of World War I.
- It began on May 31, 1916, in the North Sea near Jutland, the northward-pointing peninsular mainland of Denmark.

The Royal Navy’s British Grand Fleet was commanded by Admiral Sir John Jellicoe.

The Imperial German Navy’s High Seas Fleet was commanded by Vice-Admiral Reinhard Scheer.

In all, 99 German battleships and cruisers fought against 151 British war ships.

- The German goal was to end the British naval blockade.
- The Germans set a trap of submarines to wait for the British fleet.
- The British intercepted signals that the German fleet was preparing for attack.
- The British fleet avoided the waiting German submarines.
- Both fleets met in heavy seas and fought late into the night.
- The British lost more ships than the Germans, but continued to control the seas.
- The battle ended the Germany navy’s ability to wage war at sea.

War in the Air

- Air Superiority
- Germany Bombs Civilians
- Observation Planes
- The Fokker Scourge
- Bloody April
- The Red Baron

The Airplane

“Squadron Over the Brenta”
Max Edler von Poosch, 1917

The Flying Aces of World War I

- Eddie Rickenbacher, US
- Francesco Baracca, It.
- Manfred von Richtofen, Ger.
  [The “Red Baron”]
- Eddie *Mick* Mannoch, Br.
- Willy Coppens de Holhust, Belg.
- Rene Fauk Fonck, Fr.
Brigadier General William "Billy" Mitchell was commander of all American air combat units in France. Mitchell became controversial because he claimed that air superiority was the key to military success. 

"The day has passed when armies on the ground or navies on the sea can be the arbiter of a nation’s destiny in war. The main power of defense and the power of initiative against an enemy has passed to the air."
—Brigadier General Billy Mitchell, November 1918

The first-ever aerial bombardment of civilians was on January 19, 1915. Two German Zeppelins dropped 24 bombs and incendiary devices on the English towns of: Great Yarmouth, Sheringham, King’s Lynn, Surrounding villages. In all, four people were killed, sixteen injured. By the end of the war there were 51 airship raids.

Observation planes began replacing zeppelins and balloons. The observation plane became essential for locating the enemy behind the trench lines. At first, observation planes exchanged greetings when they met in the air. As the war progressed, pilots and observers began to attack each other using bricks, grenades, pistols and rifles.

In 1915, Anthony Fokker designed interrupter gear linking a plane’s gun to its propeller. This allowed machine guns to shoot through propellers. The first plane with a synchronized machine gun was the Fokker Eindecker E-III. The Fokker monoplanes demoralized Allied pilots and gave Germany control of the air. They were known as the Fokker Scourge. The Allies copied the Fokker design from a captured German fighter.

In April 1917, the Allies launched a joint offensive against the Germans and used air forces for reconnaissance (scouting, information gathering). The German air force used the Albatros D.III, often called the “the best fighting scout on the Western Front.” The British Royal Flying Corps suffered severe losses but maintained air superiority.
The Red Baron

Manfred Albrecht Freiherr von Richthofen was a German fighter pilot known as "The Red Baron." He was the most successful flying ace with 80 confirmed air combat victories. His air squadrons were known as "The Flying Circus" for their red-painted planes. Richthofen was shot down by Canadian Captain Arthur "Roy" Brown.

America Joins the War

America Commits its Navy

Shipping Convoys

Americans Were Not Ready to Join the War

The Zimmermann Note

The U.S. Congress Declares War

U.S. Army Expansion Act

The Spring Offensive

Map of the German Offensive

The Hundred Days Offensive

Map of the Western Front 1918

"Over There"

Graph of Casualties of the Hundred Days Offensive

America Commits Its Navy

By 1916, the Germans’ use of unrestricted submarine warfare put Britain in danger of losing the war.

America sent its navy to help the British against the U-boats.

Secretary of Navy Josephus Daniels

Clockwise from top:

• Replica of Richthofen’s Fokker DR1 Plane
• Manfred von Richthofen, Flying Circus, Roy Brown

Shipping Convoys

The Americans used a convoy system to deliver supplies to England.

Convoys are ships traveling together with a strong naval escort.

Losses to U-boats fell from 10% to 2%.

America Profited from the War

American industry and agriculture profited by supplying food, materials, and weapons to the Allies.

U.S. manufacturers such as Remington Arms and Westinghouse Electric produced and sold millions of rifles to England and Russia.

Top: Lewis Machine Guns

Left: Russian Mosin-Nagant Rifles

Americans Were Not Ready to Join the War

Most Americans wanted to remain NEUTRAL because:

They felt that the war was a European problem.

The war would be expensive.

America was a country of immigrants. The largest ethnic group was German.

Many Americans had loyalties to Germany, Great Britain or France.
Americans became divided over the war.

**Anti-war sentiments included:**
- Very large populations of German-Americans did not want to fight against Germany.
- Irish-Americans did not want to help the British, who had suppressed the Irish Independence Movement in 1916.

**Pro-war sentiments included:**
- Anger at German actions in Samoa and Manila Bay in the Pacific.
- Competition over trade in China, the East Indies, the Pacific and Africa.
- German dominance of naval and army power over the U.S.
- Anger over Germany’s invasion of neutral Belgium.
- British propaganda was effective in influencing many Americans.

**Posters:**

**Wartime Propaganda**

**Australian Poster**

**American Poster**

**Financing the War**
If this attempt is not successful, we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement....

You are instructed to inform the President of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with

with the United States and suggest that the President of Mexico, on his own initiative, should communicate with Japan suggesting adherence at once to this plan;

at the same time, offer to mediate between Germany and Japan. Please call to the attention of the President of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months.

Zimmerman (Secretary of State)
In 1917, British decoders intercepted a coded message between Germany and the German ambassador in Mexico proposing an alliance and support for a Mexican invasion of the U.S. It was called the Zimmermann Note after its author, German foreign minister Alfred Zimmermann.

Why Did the U.S. Ultimately Join the War on the Side of the Allies?

- The U.S. had more money invested in England than in Germany.
- Part of the motivation was racial: A preference for British Anglo-Saxons over Germans.
- The elite in the East still had strong ties with England.
- Uncertainty of U.S. interests in a German-dominated Europe.
- France was a friend since the U.S. war for independence.
- The U.S. supported Britain because its government was closest to a democracy.
- Wilson’s “moral diplomacy” policy.
- British propaganda.
- The sinking of the Lusitania.
- The Zimmermann Note.

Wilson’s War Speech

When German submarines sank three American merchant ships in March 1917, Wilson asked Congress for a declaration of war.

Excerpt from the declaration of war:

“Whereas the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America; Therefore be it Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared...”

April 8, 1917, the US declares war on Germany.

The new German policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind...have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board. The present German submarine war...is a war against all nations...Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but on the vindication of right, of human right...

We are...the sincere friends of the German people....We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions towards the millions of men and women of
Wilson’s War Speech

German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life. There are many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance.

But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own Governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right... as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world safe for democracy.

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured.

Principles Fought For

• The right is more precious than peace
  • war to end all war
• The world must be safe for democracy.
  • defend human rights
  • defend our trade
  • neutrality
  • freedom of the seas
  • violation of international law

U.S. Army Expansion Act of May 1, 1917

- The U.S. Army grew from 200,000 to 4,791,172 men.
- 2,800,000 men were drafted through the Selective Service Act of May 19.
- 42 U.S. divisions, totaling 2,084,000 men, were sent to France.

Camp Kearney, Fremont, California

U-boats in America’s Waters

The first U-boat came to America on May 21, 1918. U-151 laid mines in the harbors of Baltimore and Delaware, then set out for New York. U-151 also cut underwater telegraph lines. U-151 patrolled between New York and Puerto Rico, sinking ships virtually unchallenged. U-151 returned on July 10, 1918, after having traveled 17,570 kilometers and sinking 27 ships.

U-151
Americans first flew in support of the Allies in the Aviation Section, U.S. Signal Corps. It was part of the United States Army. On May 24, 1918, the Aviation Section became the U.S. Army Air Service, a forerunner of today’s U.S. Air Force.

Eddie Richenbacker, Top American Flying Ace, with His Nieuport 28.

The United States Army Air Service

The German Spring Offensive

The 1918 Spring Offensive was the final series of German attacks along the Western Front. German military leaders realized that their only remaining chance of victory was to win the war before the Americans arrived. They also had the advantage of nearly 50 divisions freed up by the Russian surrender.

German Soldiers Pulling Artillery Through Mud
Germany did not achieve a quick victory. The Germans lost almost a million men over six months. German leaders predicted that they would need 200,000 men per month to sustain the war, but they had only 300,000 new 18-year-old recruits for the entire year.

The Firing Line
Dead German Soldiers

German boys and middle-aged men were sent to war

French Marshal Ferdinand Foch was the supreme commander of the Allied forces. In August 1918, Foch decided it was time to go on the offensive. General John Pershing, commander of American forces, and Field Marshal Douglas Haig, commander of the British Expeditionary Force, were ready to fight.

The Allies Were Ready to Fight

Senator Warren Harding Speaks About the American Soldier Below: U.S. Soldiers Bury the Dead

The Hundred Days Offensive

The Hundred Days Offensive was the final offensive of World War I by the Allies against the Central Powers on the Western Front. It lasted from August 8 to November 11, 1918. The offensive led to the final demoralization and retreat of the German armies and the end of World War I.

Demoralization: Loss of morale and confidence

After heavy fighting, the Allies broke through the Hindenburg Line. The Allied victory forced the German Supreme Command to recognize that the war was lost. The German army managed to retreat into Germany. The battle cost over one million lives.

Map of the Western Front in 1918

Australians at Somme German POWs
Hundred Days Offensive Casualties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Casualties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>127,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Empire</td>
<td>411,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>531,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Empire</td>
<td>785,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,069,636</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 1918 Flu Pandemic: Depletes All Armies

- 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 died

11 a.m., November 11, 1918

The Armistice is Signed!

The End of the War

- The German Revolution
- The Sailors' Revolt
- The Social Democratic Party
- Weimar Constitution
- The Armistice with Germany
- Chart of Military Deaths
- Deaths as a Percentage of Total Troops by Country
- Total Number of Soldiers by Allied Country

The German Revolution

- The German Revolution was a series of mutinies, revolts, and riots from November 1918 to March 1919.
- It led to the end of the monarchy and the establishment of a republic.
- President Wilson offered peace if the Kaiser abdicated his throne.
- The German Supreme Command, facing defeat, decided to send the German navy into one last battle against the British Royal Navy.

Paul von Hindenburg, Germany's Supreme Commander

President Woodrow Wilson
The Sailors’ Revolt

- Sailors were unwilling to go into a hopeless battle.
- They mutinied at the naval ports of Wilhelmshaven and Kiel.
- Within days, rioting and protests spread across the whole country and led to the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II on November 9, 1918.

Abdication: resignation of throne

Sailors on this battleship, the Thüringen, were among the first to mutiny.

The Social Democratic Party

- The Social Democratic Party (SPD) took control of the Germany.
- The Spartacist League threatened to lead Germany into a full-scale communist revolution.
- The SPD made an agreement with the military Supreme Command to put down the Spartacist revolution.
- The army and nationalist militias were sent to the streets to stop the revolution by force. The leaders of the Spartacist League were murdered.

Founders of the Spartacist League: Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Clara Zetkin

Weimar Constitution

The revolution formally came to an end with the adoption of the Weimar Constitution on August 11, 1919.

Friedrich Ebert, Leader of the SPD and First President of Germany

German Communists Fighting in the Streets

The Armistice with Germany

- The warring nations agreed to an armistice on November 11, to come into effect at 11 a.m. Paris time.
- It is sometimes referred to as “the eleventh of the eleventh of the eleventh.”

Armistice: A suspension of hostilities agreed upon by warring forces; a truce.

Deaths as a Percentage of Total Troops by Country

World War I Military Deaths (Entente Powers)

- British Empire 16%
- France 26%
- Russian Empire 30%
- Italy 12%
- Serbia 8%
- Romania 6%
- United States 2%
- Others 1%
The financial costs of the war - Allied Powers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allied Powers</th>
<th>Cost in Dollars in 1914-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>22,625,253,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>35,334,012,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>24,265,583,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>22,293,950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>11,413,998,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,154,468,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>1,600,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>399,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>270,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1,665,576,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1,423,208,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>378,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>601,279,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>300,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Colonies</td>
<td>125,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>500,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Costs</td>
<td>125,690,477,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The financial costs of the war - Central Powers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central Powers</th>
<th>Cost in Dollars in 1914-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>37,775,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>20,622,960,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>1,430,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>815,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Costs</td>
<td>60,643,160,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

War Is HELL!!

Sacrifices in War

9,000,000 Dead
The Somme American Cemetary, France

116,516 Americans Died

“Art” of World War I

“A Street in Arras”
John Singer Sargent, 1918

“Oppy Wood” - John Nash, 1917

“Those Who Have Lost Their Names”
Albin Eggar-Linz, 1914

“Gassed and Wounded”
Eric Kennington, 1918
Understanding the Armenian Genocide

The Armenian Genocide refers to the systematic deportation and killing of Armenians by the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1918.

The Ottoman government charged that Armenians were aiding the Russian Empire.

The Ottoman government passed the Tehcir Law, giving the military authority to deport anyone it considered a threat to national security.

The Ottomans confiscated Armenian property and deported, executed, and mass-murdered men, women, and children.

The Ottoman army destroyed defenseless Armenian villages.

The actions against the Armenians were directed by the Committee of Union and Progress (CUP).

In February 1915, all military units with Armenian soldiers were demobilized.

War Minister Enver Pasha justified this action "out of fear that they would collaborate with the Russians."

Mass deportations began in May 1915.

The Committee of Union and Progress

Armenian Massacre at Erzincan

Armenians Lived in Eastern Turkey
The CUP created a "special organization" comprised of criminals released to escort Armenian deportees to Syria. Entire families were forcibly marched, without food or water, to concentration camps in Syria. The deportees were often massacred by the soldiers or left at the mercy of murderers and thieves along the way.

Turkish court-martials were set up by Sultan Mehmed VI to punish the Committee of Union and Progress. The courts blamed the CUP for the atrocities committed against the Armenians, and for involving Turkey in the war. The Ottomans kept no records of the numbers of Armenians deported or killed. Estimates of deaths range from 300,000 by the modern Turkish state to 1,500,000 by modern-day Armenia. Western scholars place the number at 500,000. The Republic of Turkey does not accept this as genocide.

Women in the War

- Traditional Female Roles
- The War Brought Changes to Women
- The Right to Vote
- Ecaterina Teodoroiu
- Loretta Perfectus Walsh
- Opha Mae Johnson
- Maria Leontieva Bochkareva
- Russian Women’s Battalion of Death

Financing the War

- My Daddy Bought a Government Bond
- THIRD LIBERTY LOAN
- Did Yours?

For Recruitment

- I WANT YOU FOR THE NAVY
- FUNDING FOR ANY ONE ENLISTING ABOVE 40 YEAR OLD
- POSTMASTER

Women After the War

- Mehmed VI, the Last Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, Reigned 1918–1922

Women and the War Effort

- Return to Table of Contents
Munitions Workers

French Women Factory Workers

German Women Factory Workers

Working in the Fields

A Woman Ambulance Driver

Red Cross Nurses
Women in the Army Auxiliary

Russian Women Soldiers

Spies

- "Mata Hari"
- Real Name: Margaretha Geertruide Zelle
- German Spy!

WOMEN PARTICIPATION
Before World War I, women were restricted to domestic roles and certain jobs that were regarded as "women's work." "Women's work" meant domestic service, jobs in the clothing and textile industry, secretarial work, and government employment. With few exceptions, women did not have voting rights.

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Many women helped in the war in non-combat roles such as nurses or relief workers. Women on the front line were in the same danger as the soldiers.

The war brought many changes to the traditional roles of women. Many women who lost their husbands needed to work to maintain their families. The war also created a tremendous labor shortage, and women were needed to build the weapons of war. Trade unions fought the government over the issue of "dilution," opposing the presence of women in the workplace. Women working in industry agreed to give up their jobs when the war ended.

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Women's participation in the war effort led to most Western governments giving women voting rights (suffrage) after the war. Below: In 1917, women gained the right to vote in Soviet Russia.

Ecaterina Teodoroiu

Ecaterina Teodoroiu (January 14, 1894 – September 3, 1917) was a Romanian woman. In October 1916, Ecaterina joined the Romanian army. She was promoted to Sublocotenent (second lieutenant) and given the command of a 25-man platoon. She was killed in battle on September 3, 1917, hit in the chest by German machine gun fire. Her last words were reportedly, "Forward, men, I'm still with you!" She is regarded as a heroine of Romania.

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Loretta Perfectus Walsh

Loretta Perfectus Walsh (April 22, 1896 – August 6, 1925) was America's first active-duty navy woman. She was the first woman to serve in any of the United States armed forces other than as a nurse. She enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve on March 17, 1917. Walsh became the navy's first woman petty officer when she was sworn in as a yeoman a few days later.
**Opha Mae Johnson**

Opha Mae Johnson was the first woman to enlist in the Marine Corps.
- She enlisted on August 13, 1918.
- In total, 305 women enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserves that year.
- Women Marines were not allowed combat duties or to work in a war zone.
- Women were allowed to be secretaries, cooks, or military nurses.

**Maria Leontieva Bochkareva**

- Maria Leontieva Bochkareva was a Russian woman who fought in World War I.
- When the war started, Bochkareva left her husband and joined the 25th Russian Tomsk Reserve Battalion with the permission of Tsar Nicholas II.
- Bochkareva was wounded twice and decorated three times for bravery.

**Russian Women’s Battalion of Death**

- In March 1917 Bochkareva was assigned to create an all-female combat unit by Minister of War Alexander Kerensky.
- It was called the 1st Russian Women’s Battalion of Death.
- The Bolsheviks executed Bochkareva by firing squad on May 16, 1920, for fighting for the Tsar’s army.

**The Aftermath of the War**

- Paris Peace Conference and the “Big Four”
- President Woodrow Wilson
- President Wilson’s 14 Points
- Treaty of Versailles
- Partition of Europe
- German War Guilt Clause
- Partition of Africa
- The Break-Up of the Ottoman Empire
- The U.S. Senate
- League of Nations

**Paris Peace Conference and the “Big Four”**

The Allies and the Central Powers met in Paris, in the Palace of Versailles, to make peace between the warring nations. The Treaty of Versailles was written to make Germany pay for the damage done to Europe and to keep it from ever fighting another war.

**Woodrow Wilson**

- Woodrow Wilson produced a list of “Fourteen Points” that he felt were essential for peace with Germany.
- He delivered them in a speech to a joint session of the United States Congress on January 8, 1918.
- The speech was delivered over ten months before the armistice with Germany.
- The Fourteen Points became the basis for the terms of the German surrender.
- Wilson especially promoted the League of Nations, to foster diplomacy and peace between nations.
- However, most of his points were never fully adopted after the Paris Peace Conference.
President Wilson Promoted the League of Nations

President Wilson’s 14 Points
1. An end to all secret diplomacy
2. Freedom of the seas in peace and war
3. Removal of trade barriers among nations
4. General reduction of armaments
5. The adjustment of colonial claims in the interest of the inhabitants as well as of the colonial power
6. The evacuation of Russian territory and the independent determination by Russia of its own national policies
7. The restoration of Belgium
8. The evacuation of all French territory and return of Alsace-Lorraine
9. The readjustment of Italian boundaries among clearly recognizable lines of nationality
10. Independence for various national groups in Austria-Hungary
11. The restoration of the Balkan nations and free access to the sea for Serbia
12. Protection for minorities in Turkey and the free passage of all ships through the Dardanelles
13. Independence for Poland, including access to the sea
14. A general association of nations to protect “mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small nations alike”

Issues to be Settled
- Territorial Adjustments
- Reparations
- Armament Restrictions
- War Guilt
- League of Nations

Treaty of Versailles - Signed June 28, 1919

German War Guilt Clause
The Allied and Associated Governments confirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.

Partition of Europe
Germany lost all of the Russian lands granted by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.
Yugoslavia was created as a homeland for Slavic people.
Poland was established between Russia and Germany.
Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France.

Partition of Africa
The treaty made those territories into mandates (states under the guidance of) the League of Nations. Ethiopia, Liberia, Egypt and Morocco were independent.
All other territories were divided between Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, and Italy.
The Ottoman Empire was broken apart. Four newly independent countries emerged: SYRIA, JORDAN, SAUDI ARABIA AND IRAQ.

The U.S. Senate
- The U.S. Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles.
- Wilson had negotiated the Treaty of Versailles without any input from the Senate.
- Senator Henry Cabot Lodge led other senators against the treaty, arguing that it would limit the power of the U.S.

League of Nations
Without U.S. participation, the League of Nations was ineffective in preventing future wars.

Memorial Days
- Armistice Day
- Veterans Day and Remembrance Day
- ANZAC Day

Memorial days are observed to honor those who died in war.

Armistice Day
Armistice Day is the anniversary of the official end of World War I on November 11, 1918. It commemorates the armistice signed between the Allies and Germany.
Armistice Day was a national holiday in many of the former Allied nations. After World War II, it was changed to Veterans Day in the United States and to Remembrance Day in the British Commonwealth of Nations. Armistice Day is an official holiday in France. It is also known also as the “Day of Peace” in Belgium.

ANZAC Day marks the anniversary of the first major military action fought by Australian and New Zealand forces during World War I, at Gallipoli on April 25, 1915. Over 8,000 Australian and 2,700 New Zealand soldiers died at Gallipoli that year. ANZAC Day remains one of Australia and New Zealand’s most important national occasions.

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RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Vladamir Lenin

Czar Nicholas

Czar Nicholas and the Romanov Family would be overthrown by Lenin who eventually would start the first Communist state......

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

CAUSES
• Food and fuel shortages
• Striking workers
• Terrible loses in WWI
• Czar was a weak ruler
• Marxist (communist) propaganda spread by Lenin

EFFECTS
• King overthrown
• Russia pulls out of the war
• Russia becomes a communist country
• Germany sends Zimmerman Note to Mexico

German offensive in the summer of 1918 to capture Paris, France and win the war.
• With the help of the U.S., the French and British were able to stop the German advance.
• Germans surrender and sign an armistice on Nov. 11, 1918 to end the war.
President Wilson's 14 Points were his ideas to "end all war". These are a summary of his ideas for world peace. Are they realistic or based on idealism?

- Open diplomacy or no secret treaties.
- Freedom of the seas.
  - Free trade.
  - Countries reduce colonies and weapons
  - International control of colonies.....
- Formation of new countries with self-governments as a goal.
  - (Democracy)
  - A "league of nations" to guarantee peace among nations.
  - (Collective Security)

- Most important: A "league of nations" to guarantee peace among nations.
  - (Collective Security)

Wilson's Foreign Policy

- Wilson was obsessed with establishing a new world order.
- He believed the US should promote democracy around the world in order to insure peace.
- Believed that all nations could work together to end war
- AND, a country's foreign policy decisions should be based on honesty and unselfishness...
- Events around the world, however, kept him from ever realizing his dream.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

- One of Wilson's ideas, the formation of a League of Nations.
- The League of Nations was designed to bring the nations of the world together to ensure peace and security.
- Collective Security of larger nations to keep world peace.

TREATY OF VERSAILLES

- When President Wilson went to Paris, France, he was welcomed like he was a God.
- "Countries were convinced that his 14 points could "end all war".
- But, the hatred of the Allied nations led to the Treaty of Versailles to be a "Treaty of Revenge" against Germany.
- The Final provision was:
- Would Morgan Wolfhart go to prom with Dustin Phan?
- PS this is Dustin asking, not the actually treaty committee
Wilson Forced to Compromise

- Although Wilson claimed that he was not interested in the spoils, or rewards, of war, his Allied colleagues were interested in making the Central Powers pay for war damages.
- Wilson was forced to compromise on his 14 Points so he could negotiate for the League of Nations.

Open diplomacy or no secret treaties.
- Freedom of the seas.
- Removal of tariff and other economic barriers or free trade.
- Reduction of land and weapons.
- International control of colonies, with self-government as the goal.
- Self-determination of ethnic groups to decide in which country they wish to live.
- A "general association of nations" to guarantee peace and the independence of all nations.

Not included
- Germany disarmed and forced to pay reparations of $53 billion.
- Germany loses colonies to Allied victors.
- New countries form democracies based on ethnic groups.
- League of Nations Organization of larger nations to maintain world peace.

Wilson warned Allies not to be too harsh on Germany because it could lead to future problems.

Wilson believed he could "end all war" with his 14 points for world peace.
- But, Allied countries had their own self-interest and agendas in mind.
- Wilson had to compromise most of his 14 points to get his "league of nations".

New Countries
- Czechoslovakia
- Austria
- Hungary
- Yugoslavia
- Poland
- Lithuania
- Finland
- Latvia
- Estonia
- Turkey
- Iraq

President of Princeton
- Democrat
- Believed in the League of Nations as the only way to end all war
- Would only accept his ideas and not Congress's

Graduate of Harvard
- Republican
- Believed League of Nations would take away Congress's power to declare war
- Made additions to the League of Nations, Wilson would not accept them
The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

**Problems Senator Lodge Had With LON**

- Power of Congress to declare war
- Get US involved in a war with no self-interest
- How would it affect the Monroe Doctrine Policy?
- Will the LON guarantee a just and lasting peace?
- Goes against our policy of no “foreign alliances”

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**Was Wilson’s League of Nations and his belief in “ending all war” based on idealism or reality?**

**Could the world eliminate war?**

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**Without the assistance of the United States the League of Nations was doomed to failure.**
POSTWAR ADJUSTMENTS

- Return to a peacetime industry and economy
- War boosted American economy and industry.
- United States became a world power, largest creditor and wealthy nation.
- Soldiers were hero’s but found that jobs were scarce.
  - African American soldiers, despite their service returned to find continued discrimination.
- The Lost Generation of men who were killed in WWI.
  - US returned to neutrality and isolation.
- Did not accept the responsibility of a world power that President Wilson believed the US should take on.