



# World War One





## World War One Timeline 1914-1915

 <b>Archduke Ferdinand assassinated by a Serbian</b> June 28, 1914	 <b>Germany Invades Belgium</b> Aug 4, 1914	 <b>Western Front develops into trench warfare</b>	<b>Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary</b> May 29, 1915
<b>1914</b>		<b>1915</b>	
<b>Austria declares war on Serbia</b> July 28, 1914	<b>Allies stop Germans at 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Marne</b> Sept 6-9, 1914	<b>Second Battle of Ypres</b> April 22, 1915	<b>Germans sink Lusitania</b> May 7, 1915
			

## World War One Timeline 1916-1917

 <b>Battle of Jutland</b> May 31 – Jun 1, 1916	 <b>Battle of Somme</b> Jul 1 – Nov 19, 1916	 <b>U.S. declares war on Germany</b> Feb 3, 1917	 <b>Allied final offensive</b> Sept 26, 1918	 <b>Treaty of Versailles</b> June 28, 1919
<b>1916</b>	<b>1917</b>	<b>1918</b>		
<b>Battle of Verdun</b> Feb 21 – Dec 15, 1916	<b>Romania declares war on Central Powers</b> Aug 27, 1916	<b>German declares unrestricted submarine warfare</b> Jan 31, 1917	<b>February Revolution</b> 1917	<b>Germany signs armistice</b> Nov 11, 1918
				

## Pre-War Peace Movements

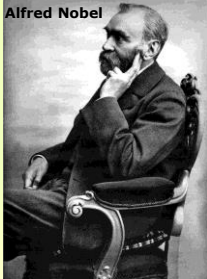
- ❖ Nobel Peace Prize
- ❖ Bertha von Suttner
- ❖ The International Red Cross
- ❖ The Geneva Conventions
- ❖ The Hague Conventions
- ❖ Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
- ❖ The Re-establishment of the Olympic Games

[Return to Table of Contents](#)


## Nobel Peace Prize

At the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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.
- ❖ 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."




## 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.



Above: Original Geneva Convention  
Left: U.S. Red Cross Volunteers

### The Hague Conventions

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.



The International Court of Justice at the Hague

9

### 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.



Aletta Jacobs



Jane Addams

10

### 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.



Opening Ceremony, 1896



Olympic Program, 1896



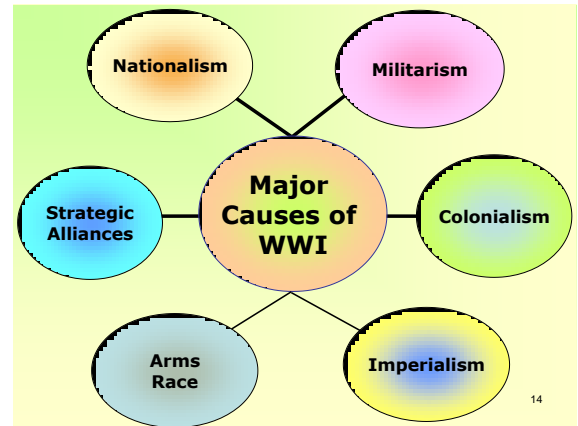
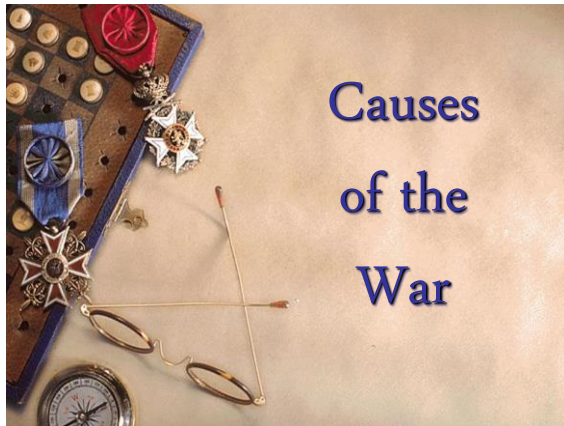
Baron de Coubertin

## 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](#)

12



14

## Underlying Causes

- Militarism
- Alliances
- Imperialism
- Nationalism
- Media

### The Eight Great Powers

- ✧ By the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

The military powers of the Boxer Rebellion, naval flags. Japanese print, 1900

16



## CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I

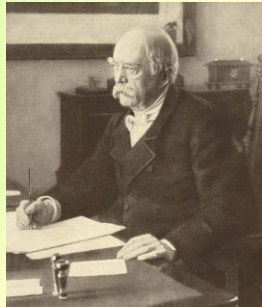
### Nationalism

- 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.**



### German Nationalism Began with Bismarck

- ✶ 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.



Chancellor: Head of state.

19

### Austro-Prussian War

- 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.

Battle of Königgrätz by Georg Bleibtreu



20

### The Franco-Prussian War (1870)

- 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.



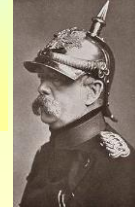
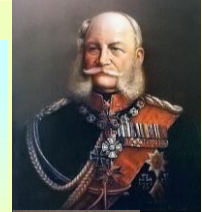
Prussian General Moltke



French Defeat at the Battle of Mars-La-Tour, 1866, by Pierre-Georges Jeanniot

### The German Empire

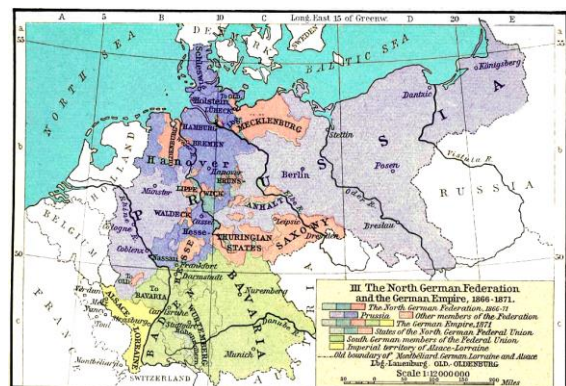
- ✶ Under Bismarck, Germany was unified in 1871.
- ✶ Wilhelm I of Prussia was proclaimed German emperor.
- ✶ Bismarck remained chancellor.
- ✶ The official name used for Germany from 1871 to 1943 was the *Deutsches Reich*, meaning German Empire.
- ✶ Germany became the strongest state on the continent.



Top right: Wilhelm I  
Bottom right: Bismarck

22

### Germany proclaimed its empire in the French Palace of Versailles in order to humiliate France.



24



### 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.



Wilhelm I of Germany



Tsar Alexander II of Russia



Franz Joseph I of Austria

### 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.



Wilhelm II



- 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.

Slavic Distribution in Europe

- West Slavic
- East Slavic
- South Slavic



27

### Bismarck Retires

Bismarck retired in 1890 under pressure from Germany's new emperor, Wilhelm II, known as "the Kaiser," became internationally famous for his aggressive foreign policy and political mistakes.



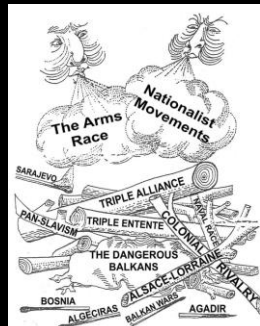
Bismarck made these predictions about the German Empire: "Jena came 20 years after the death of Frederick the Great; the crash will come 20 years after my departure if things go on like this."

"If there is ever another war in Europe, it will come out of some damned foolish thing in the Balkans."

Jena Refers to Prussia's defeat by France in the Battle of Jena. WWI began 20 years after Bismarck's death. From *Bismarck* (NY: Alfred A Knopf, 1969).

# 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



# NATIONALISM

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

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

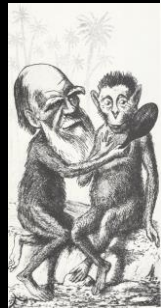


# NATIONALISM

- 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

# NATIONALISM

- Nations stressed homogeneity of ethnicity
- Charles Darwin – *Origin of Species*
- Social Darwinism – Herbert Spencer – survival of the “fittest”
- Superiority of the white race
- Racism justified imperialism
- Progress – Modernization



The Crime of the Ages—Who Did It?



Source: John McCutcheon, *The Chicago Tribune*; H. H. Windsor, *Cartoons Magazine* (adapted)

## 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

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

36

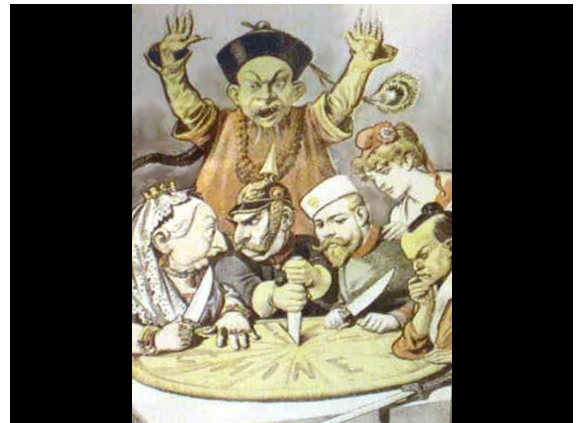
# IMPERIALISM

● **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

# IMPERIALISM

- New Imperialism
- “Scramble for Asia and Africa”
- Intensification of arms race
- Hostility among powers
- Strengthened Alliances, Ententes

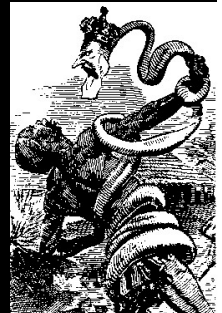


# IMPERIALISM

- REASONS FOR IMPERIALISM?
- POWER, PRESTIGE
- GERMANY “WELTPOLITIK”
- NATURAL RESOURCES
- NEW MARKETS FOR MANUFACTURED GOODS
- PROFIT MOTIVE
- CHRISTIANITY – “GOD, GLORY, GOLD”
- CIVILIZED SOCIETY?

# IMPERIALISM

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





"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



## CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I

### 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



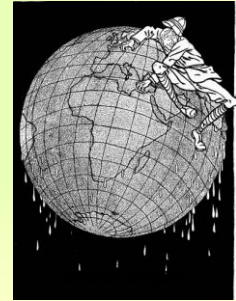
## COLONIAL CLAIMS BY 1900



## Colonialism and Imperialism

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

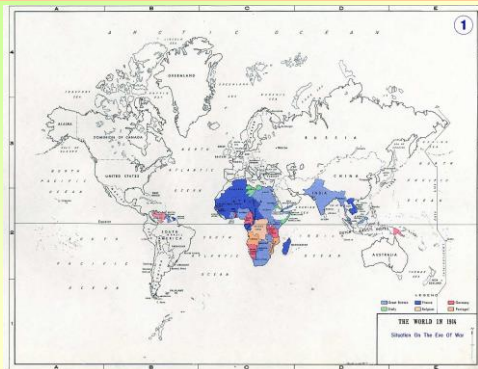
Imperialism is a policy in which an empire or nation dominates other countries politically and economically, either as colonies or by indirect means.



"Curses! Blood is more slippery than water!"

50

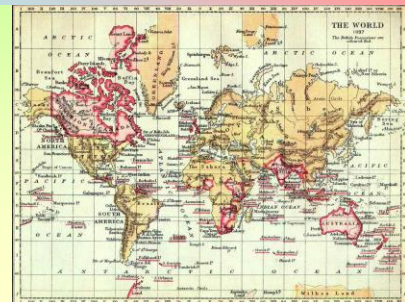
## Map of European Colonies (1914)



31

## The British Empire

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

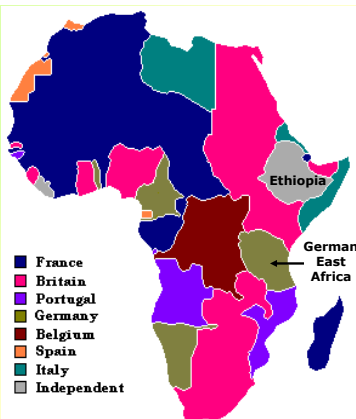


"Rule Britannia"

52

## 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.

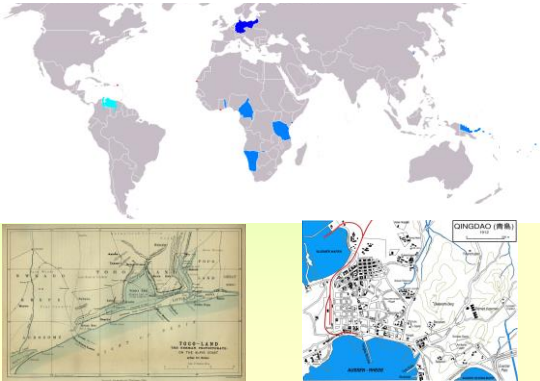
Later Germany took over the rest of Shandong and built the port of Tsingtao.

In 1884, Kaiser Wilhelm II expanded the German empire into Southwest Africa (Namibia), Cameroon, Togoland, and German East Africa (Tanzania).



54

### German Colonies and Settlements



### Italian Colonialism

- 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.



56

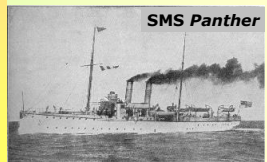
### France's Second Colonial Empire

- 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

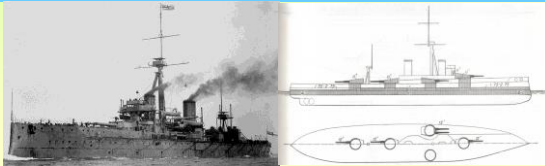
- The First and Second Moroccan Crises were diplomatic battles between France and Germany over control of Morocco.
- The First Crisis, in 1906, ended with France in control of Morocco.
- The second crisis began on July 1, 1911, when Germany deployed the gunboat Panther to the Moroccan port of Agadir.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



58

### Worldwide Naval Arms Race

- 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.



HMS Dreadnought, The First of the Dreadnought Class <sup>9</sup>

## Strategic Alliances

- ❖ The Central Powers
- ❖ Italy and The London Pact
- ❖ The Triple Entente: "The Allies"
- ❖ Neutral, Central, and Allied Powers

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

60



# ALLIANCES

- “the greatest single underlying cause of the War was a system of secret alliances which developed after the Franco-Prussian War” – Sydney B. Fay



# OTTO VON BISMARCK

- GERMANY
- Iron Chancellor (1871-1890)
- GOAL: Diplomatically isolate France
- “France sat alone like a wall-flower 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

# ALLIANCES

- 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

# ALLIANCES

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





## CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I

### Alliances

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

<b>Triple Alliance</b> <b>Central Powers</b> Germany Austria-Hungary Empire Bulgaria	<b>Triple Entente</b> <b>Allied Powers</b> Great Britain France Russia
--	--



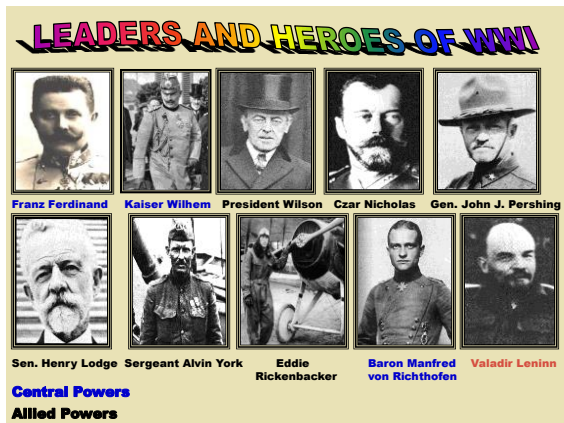
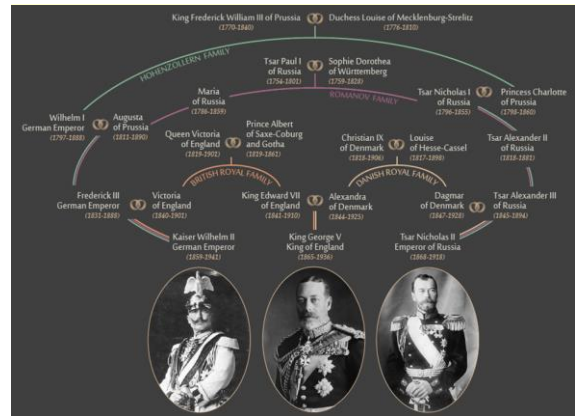
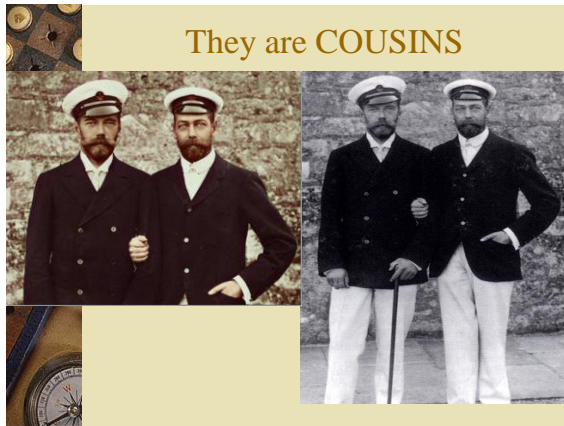
### The Major Players: 1914-17

**Allied Powers:**



**Central Powers:**





### The Triple Entente: "The Allies"

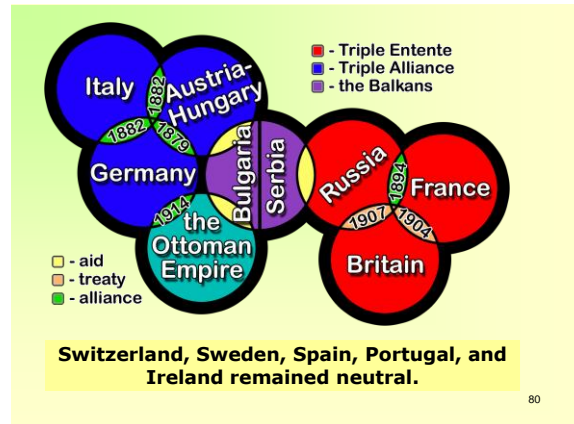
The Triple Entente between Britain, France, and Russia during World War I is also referred to as the "Allies."

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.



80

### Militarism & Arms Race

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

1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1914
94	130	154	268	289	398

	1910-1914 Increase in Defense Expenditures
France	10%
Britain	13%
Russia	39%
Germany	73%

## CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I

### Militarism

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



### Militarism & Arms Race

Total Defense Expenditures for the Great Powers [Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, France, British and Russia] in millions of dollars.

1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1914
94	130	154	268	289	398

	1910-1914 Increase in Defense Expenditures
France	10%
Britain	13%
Russia	39%
Germany	73%

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

***The Great White Fleet***

## MILITARISM

• "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

- The build up 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	STANDING	MOBILIZED
Russia	5,971,000	12,000,000
France	4,017,000	8,410,000
Great Britain	975,000	8,905,000
Italy	1,251,000	5,615,000
United States	200,000	4,355,000
Japan	800,000	800,000
Romania	290,000	750,000
Serbia	200,000	707,000
Belgium	117,000	267,000
Greece	230,000	230,000
Portugal	40,000	100,000
Montenegro	50,000	50,000
Germany	4,500,000	11,000,000
Austria-Hungary	3,000,000	7,800,000
Turkey	210,000	2,850,000
Bulgaria	280,000	1,200,000

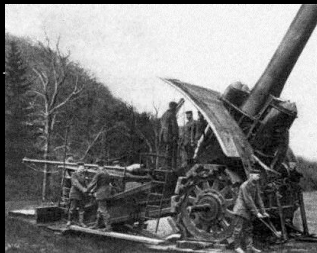
# ARMS RACE

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



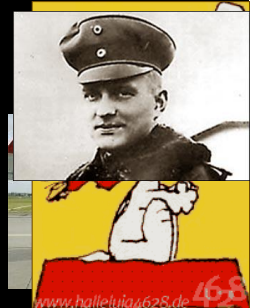
# MILITARISM

- Bolt action rifle
- Machine Guns
  - Maxim Machine Gun - 400-600 rounds per minute
- Artillery
  - Big Bertha
  - Krupp Armaments
  - 2,200 pound shell 9 miles



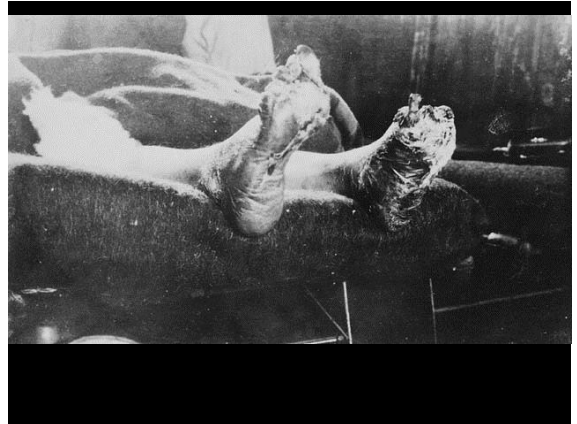
# MILITARISM

- Planes
- First used for Reconnaissance
- Wright Brothers (1903)
- “Red Baron”
- Manfred von Richtohfen (1892-1918)
- 80 confirmed victories



# MILITARISM

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



# MILITARISM

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



## French Renault Tank



## British Tank at Ypres



## Tank Production 1916-18

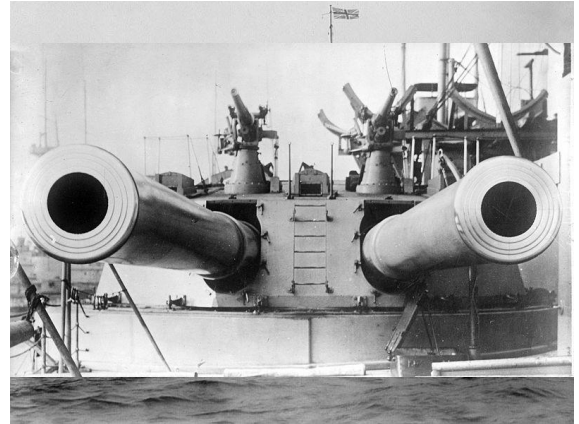


Year	UK	France	Germany	Italy	USA
1916	150	-	-	-	-
1917	1,277	800	-	-	-
1918	1,391	4,000	20	6	84



# 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

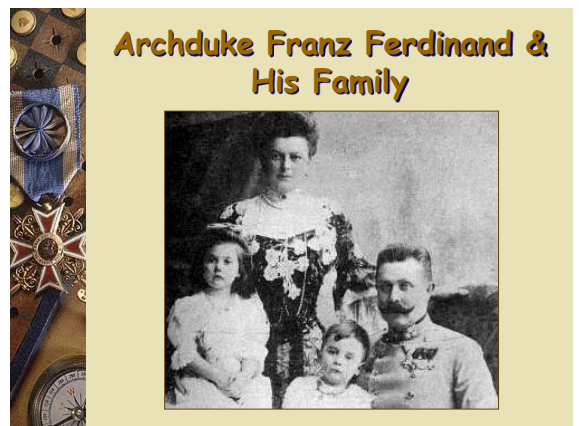


## The Start of the Great War

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

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

100



### Bosnia and Serbia

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



### The Assassination: Sarajevo



### The Assassin:

**Gavrilo Princip**



- 1 Serbians wanted national unity.
- 2 Gavrilo Princip was a member of a radical nationalist group of Serbians called "Unity or Death," also known as "The Black Hand."
- 3 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

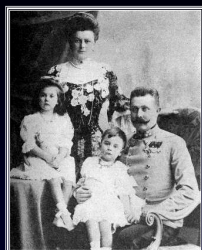
### ASSASSINATION OF FRANZ FERDINAND



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.

### Who's To Blame?



The Crime of the Ages—Who Did It?



### The Assassination that Triggered the War

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



### Austria Declares War on Serbia

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

#### Ultimatum: Final demand



Wilhelm II of Germany



Franz Joseph I of Austria



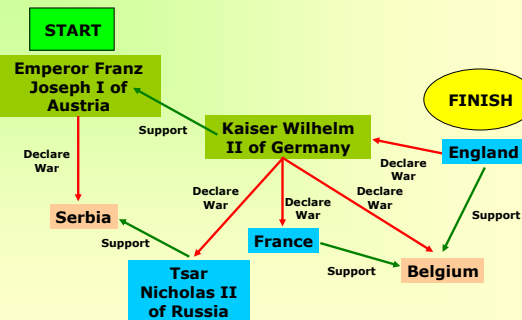
Tsar Nicholas II of Russia



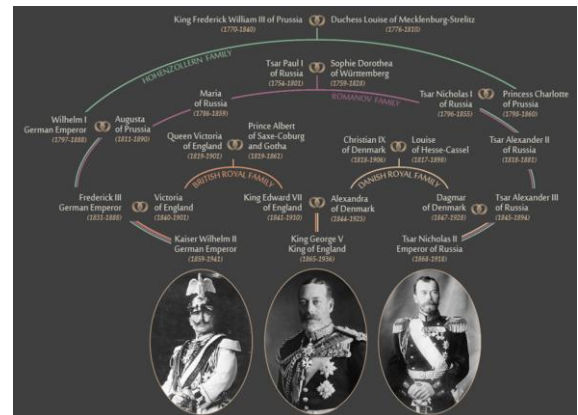
Serbia

110

### The Consequences of Austria's Declaration of War



111



### ALLIANCES LEAD TO WWI

- June 28  
Assassination at Sarajevo
- July 28  
Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia
- July 30  
Russia began mobilization
- August 1  
Germany declared war on Russia

Central Powers (Triple Alliance, except Italy, and allies)  
Allied Powers (Triple Entente and allies)  
Neutral nations

0 200 400 miles  
0 200 400 kilometers

### ALLIANCES LEAD TO WWI

- August 3  
Germany declared war on France
- August 3  
Great Britain declared war on Germany
- August 6  
Russia and Austria-Hungary at war.
- August 12  
Great Britain declared war on Austria-Hungary

Central Powers (Triple Alliance, except Italy, and allies)  
Allied Powers (Triple Entente and allies)  
Neutral nations

0 200 400 miles  
0 200 400 kilometers





# Weapons of War

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

- ❖The First Aircraft Carrier
- ❖Tanks
- ❖Heavy Artillery
- ❖The Paris Guns
- ❖Poison Gas
- ❖Machine Guns
- ❖Rifles
- ❖Helmets

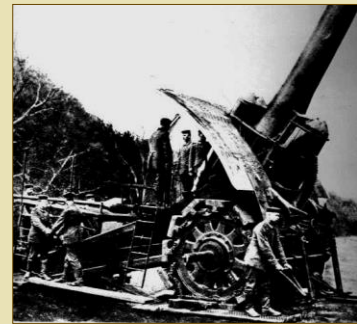
[Return to Table of Contents](#)

116

## NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS



## Krupp's "Big Bertha" Gun



### 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.



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

### French 320 mm Railway Gun

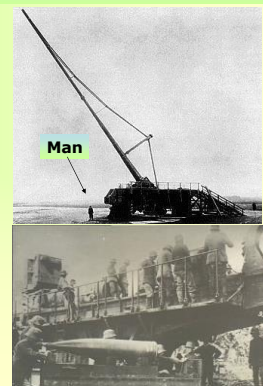


### Austrian Armored Train, 1915



### 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.



## NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS



### Airplanes with Machine Guns

- 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.



Roland Garros



Vickers Gunbus (Pusher)



Nieuport Scout

122

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

Synchronized: Timed to work together



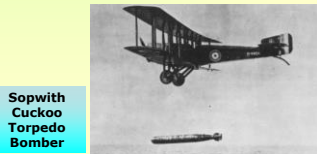
British Sopwith Camel with two Vickers Machine Guns



French Nieuport 17 Shown with Front and Wing Guns



Russian Sikorsky Bomber



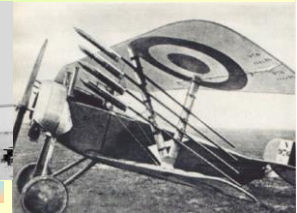
Sopwith Cuckoo Torpedo Bomber

### 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

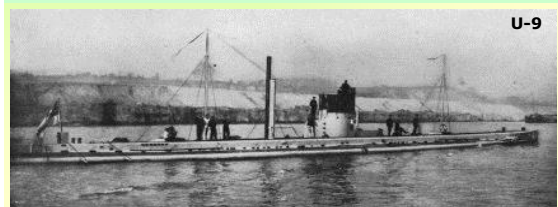
124

## NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS



### 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

## German U-Boat Operations [Part D]

127

### Depth Charge

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



### The Hydrophone

† 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.



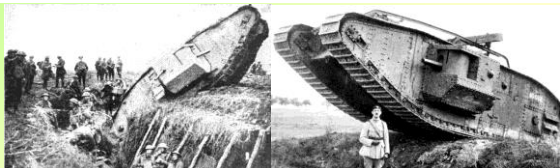
128

## NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS



### Tanks

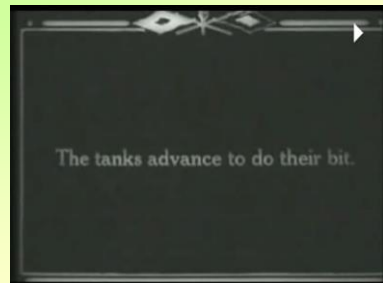
The first tanks appeared on the battlefield during World War One. They would make trench warfare obsolete.



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



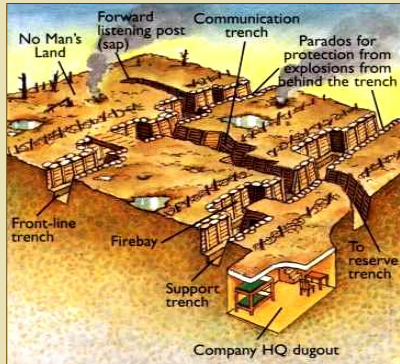
### French FT 17 Tanks



132



### Trench Warfare



### Trench Warfare



"No Man's Land"



### TRENCH WARFARE



### NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS



### The Zeppelin



### Observation Balloons

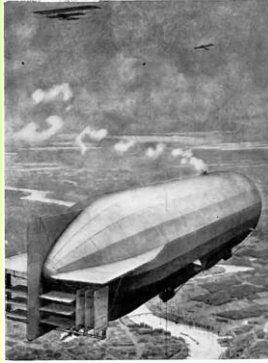
- ✿ Manned observation balloons were used on the front lines.
- ✿ Balloons were used to observe trench movement and enemy positions and to direct artillery fire.
- ✿ Balloons were also used on navy ships to spot distant enemy ships.
- ✿ Balloons were protected by large concentrations of antiaircraft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

Left: French Observation Balloon  
Below: View from an Observation Balloon



### Zeppelins

- Zeppelins are a type of rigid airship pioneered by German Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin in the early 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

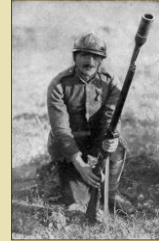


Zeppelin with Machine Gun

### Flame Throwers



### Grenade Launchers



### Poison Gas

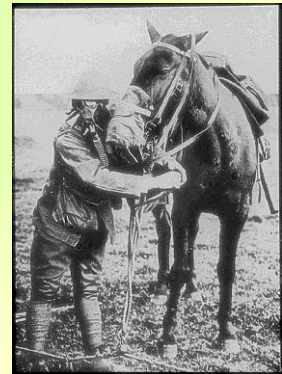


### Machine Gun



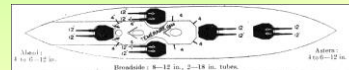
### Poison Gas

- 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.



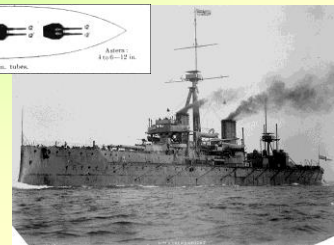
### The Dreadnoughts

- 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.



Above: Plan of the HMS Bellerophon

Right: HMS Dreadnought



Poison Gas attacks



### Battle cruisers

- Battle cruisers were large warships developed early in the 20<sup>th</sup> 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.



HMS Queen Mary



SMS Von der Tann 145

### The First Aircraft Carrier

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.



HMS Ark Royal

146

### 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.

147

### Rifles of the Allies

The British Lee-Enfield had a ten-round magazine.



Rifle, Short Magazine, Lee-Enfield, Mk. III (8000 Enfield, 1900)

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.

■ The Brodie helmet was used by the Americans and British.

■ It could be made more efficiently than the Adrian helmet.



Adrian Helmet



Brodie Helmet



Kepi Cap

149

### German Stahlhelm Helmet

The German Stahlhelm replaced the leather Pickelhaube. It had ventilation ports on both sides.



Leather Pickelhaube



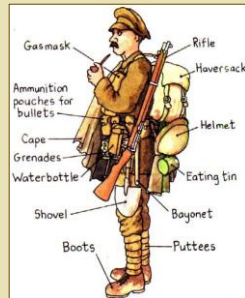
Stahlhelm

150



### Mobilization

- ◆ Home by Christmas!
- ◆ No major war in 50 years!
- ◆ Nationalism!



### A Young Australian Recruit



### Recruits of the Central Powers



Austro-Hungarians

A German Soldier Says Farewell to His Mother



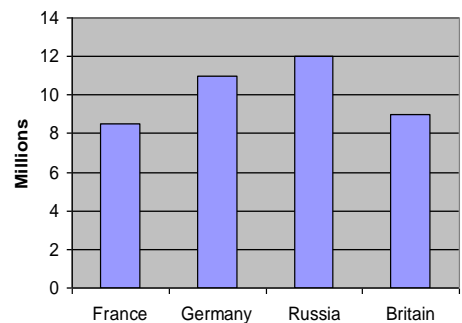
### New French Recruits



### A German Boy Pretends to Be a Soldier



Soldiers Mobilized



# Theaters of War

- ❖ The Western Front
- ❖ 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

❖ **Theater of war:** A geographical area where fighting takes place.

❖ **Campaign:** A series of related battles.

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

157

# The Western Front

- ❖ The Battle of the Frontiers
- ❖ The Schlieffen Plan
- ❖ The "Rape of Belgium"
- ❖ The French Plan XVII
- ❖ Propaganda
- ❖ Britain Declares War
- ❖ First Battle of the Marne
- ❖ The Race to the Sea
- ❖ Trench Warfare
- ❖ Map of the Western Front
- ❖ The Second Battle of Ypres
- ❖ Allied Assaults in 1915
- ❖ The Battle of Verdun
- ❖ Battle of Somme
- ❖ The Battle of Cambrai

158

## The Battle of the Frontiers

- ❖ 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 French defensive strategy was called "Plan XVII."
- ❖ Germany used the Schlieffen Plan, designed by Alfred Graf von Schlieffen and modified by Helmuth von Moltke.



French Heavy Cavalry



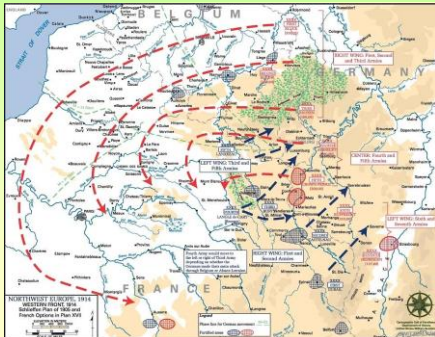
Helmuth von Moltke,  
German Chief of Staff

## The Schlieffen Plan



## The Schlieffen Plan

The German army planned to go around the French army and attack France from the north through neutral Belgium.



161

## GERMAN INVASION OF BELGIUM



• German invasion in August of 1914, through Belgium to conquer France.

• Gave **French** and **British** militaries enough time to mobilize their army

• Belgium puts up a strong fight.

• **1<sup>st</sup> Battle of the Marne River**, France and Great Britain stop Germany from capturing Paris.

• France, England and Germany involve itself in **trench warfare** from 1914 to 1918

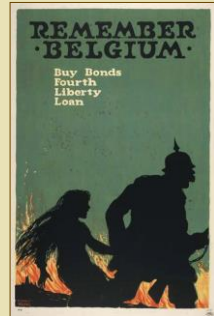
## "The Rape of Belgium"

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.



Germany and Belgium

## German Atrocities in Belgium



- ❖ Fearing attacks by French guerrilla fighters, German soldiers massacred civilians in Andenne, Taminés, Dinant and Leuven.
- ❖ 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."



Propaganda

## The French Plan XVII

Plan XVII was designed for the French army to stop a German attack on Lorraine and Ardennes.

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.



Joseph Joffre



John French



British Expeditionary Force  
4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers

## First Battle of the Marne

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.



Parisian Taxi

## Taxis of the Battle of Marne

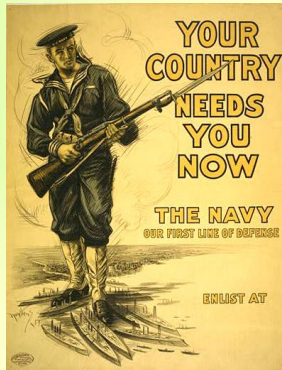




### Britain Declares War

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

**TERRITORIAL FORCE**  
To the Young Men of the County of Durham.  
**9,000 RECRUITS**  
**REQUIRED AT ONCE**  
To maintain Territorial units of Artillery, Infantry, Cavalry, and Supply, ready for Territorial duties.  
**WEEDS OUT THE WEEDS**  
**COME AND JOIN THE DURHAMS!**  
The Durham Territorial Force is now recruiting.  
**COME AND FILL THE GAPS.**  
Are you going to give a long white gown light for your  
the color of the uniform and the quality of the cloth is such that it is the pride of the Durham, it is the best uniform for the Durham.  
**ENLIST TODAY!**  
FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.  
The Durham Territorial Force is now recruiting.  
**APPLY to Service (Men and Boys) from 18 to 25.**  
**GOD SAVE THE KING!**



### Propaganda was used on both sides.

Propaganda: Ideas and images used to promote a cause

#### French: German Invaders



#### German: French Guerillas



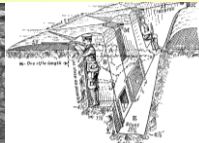
### The Race to the Sea, 1914

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.



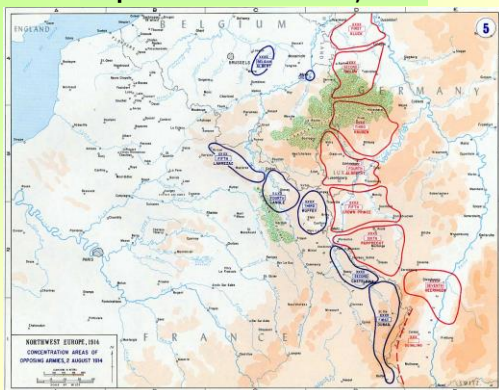
Trench warfare was a strategy used to hold an army in position by digging deep trenches to protect soldiers from bullets and artillery.



German Soldiers Digging Trenches

172

### Map of the Western Front, 1914



### The Western Front



### The Second Battle of Ypres – Poison Gas

- 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.



Soldiers at Ypres



### Allied Assaults in 1915

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.



British Infantry



French Bayonet

### Verdun - February, 1916



- German offensive.
- Each side had 500,000 casualties.

### The Battle of Verdun

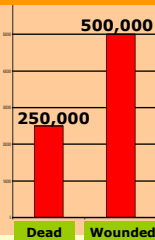
- The Battle of Verdun was a German offensive against French forces from February 21 to December 18, 1916, around the city of Verdun in northeast France.
- The Germans had changed their strategy to a war of attrition on France using heavy artillery.
- Verdun was the longest battle in World War I.



Attrition: War whose aim is to kill as many soldiers as possible. The side with soldiers left to fight is the winner.

- 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.

#### Battle of Verdun



Aerial View of Verdun

179

### The Somme - July, 1916



- 60,000 British soldiers killed in one day.

- Over 1,000,000 killed in 5 months.



### 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.



Charging Through No-Man's-Land (the area between enemy trenches)



German Dead at Somme

Clip from the 1930 film *All Quiet on the Western Front* shows trench warfare. Click to play (audio will stop half way through)



182

### 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

- ❖ The African Theater of War
- ❖ Togo and Cameroon
- ❖ South-West Africa Campaign
- ❖ The British Take South-West Africa
- ❖ German East Africa



184

### 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.



Cameroonian Troops in World War I

186



### South-West Africa Campaign

- 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 Boers crossed hundreds of miles of desert with horses.
- Windhoek was captured on May 12, 1915.

### British Artillery Stuck in the Sand



### German East Africa

- 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.



Lettow-Vorbeck

Smuts

## Middle Eastern Theater of War

- ❖ The Ottomans Declare War
- ❖ Middle Eastern Theater of War
- ❖ The Sinai and Palestine Campaign
- ❖ Lawrence of Arabia
- ❖ The Mesopotamian Campaign
- ❖ The Caucasus Campaign
- ❖ Objectives in the Caucasus Campaign
- ❖ The Dardanelles Campaign
- ❖ Helles Landing
- ❖ Allied Naval Attacks
- ❖ The Allies Are Defeated at Gallipoli



189

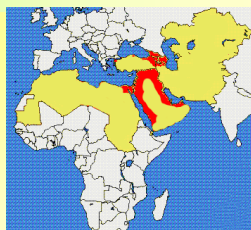
### The Ottomans Declare War

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.



### 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.



Yellow: Ottoman Empire  
Red: Battle Zones

191

### 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.

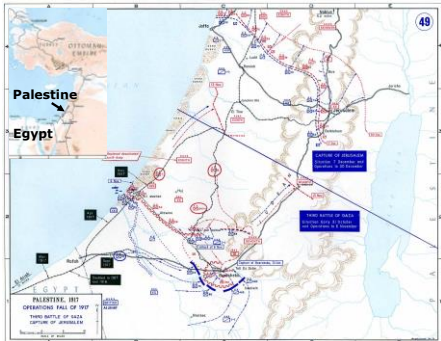


4<sup>th</sup> Light Horse Brigade

Allenby Enters Jerusalem

192

- 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.



Allenby

193

### Lawrence of Arabia

- 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.



Top: Sharif Hussein  
Bottom: T.E. Lawrence

### 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.



British Indian Army 5

- 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."



Baron von der Goltz

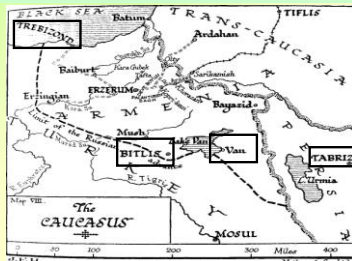


British Troops in Baghdad

First official photograph of an event of far-reaching importance. General Maude of British forces took Baghdad after its capture on March 11th, 1917. After the capture, Maude celebrated British prestige and honored the British flag with the red carpet of the Caliphate.

### 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, Muş and Van in the west and Tabriz in the east.
- The Russian navy was in control of the Black Sea.



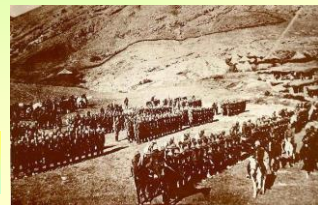
197

### 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.

Contested:  
challenged,  
in dispute

Ottoman  
Army in  
Bitlis



198

Initially the Russian army defeated the Ottomans.

In 1917, the Russian Revolution forced Russia to withdraw most of its soldiers to Russia.

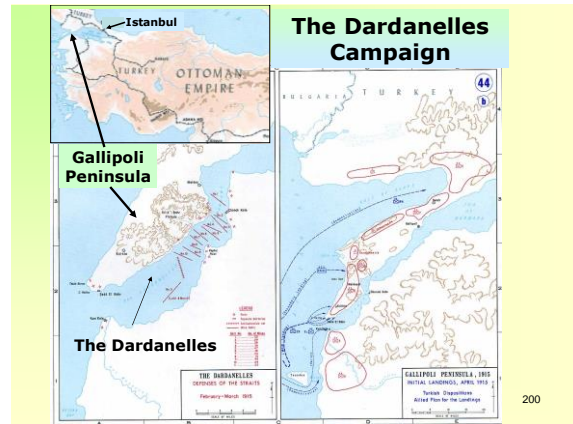
Armenian volunteer and irregular units were left to defend against the Ottoman Empire.

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.



Armenian Volunteers



200

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.

HMS  
Irresistible,  
Abandoned  
March 18, 1915



201

### Helles Landing

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.

Establish a presence:  
Defend and hold a  
position.



Helles Landing  
During the Siege

### The Allies Are Defeated at Gallipoli

Battles continued throughout the year.

Both sides became firmly entrenched.

The British accepted defeat and evacuated from Gallipoli.



Left: Captured Turkish trench, Lone Pine,  
1915

Right: Trench at Lone Pine after the battle

## Asian Theater

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



204



### 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.



Japanese Battleship *Mikasa*

Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force Bound for Samoa



### 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.



Japanese Navy Troops Coming Ashore near Tsingtao.



Japanese Machine Gunners at Tsingtao

207

## The War in the Balkans

- ❖ Austria-Hungary Invades Serbia
- ❖ Map of the Balkans
- ❖ Romania Enters the War
- ❖ Bulgaria Sides with the Central Powers



208

### 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.

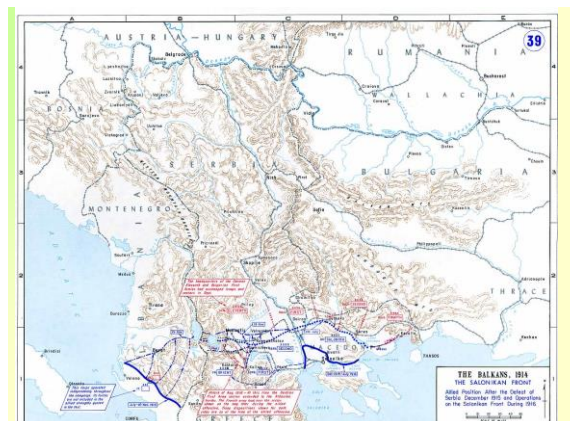


Serbian Retreat



Serbian Offense

209



### Romania Enters the War

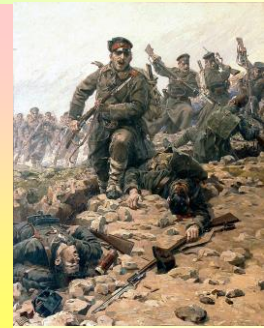
- Romania was at first an ally of Austria-Hungary, but joined the Allies in 1916.
- A combined German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian and Ottoman offensive conquered two-thirds of Romania by December 1916.
- The Romanian and Russian armies stopped the Central Powers at Moldavia.



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

### Bulgaria Sides with the Central Powers

- 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.



212

## The Italian Campaign

- ❖ Italian Objectives
- ❖ Map of the Italian Front
- ❖ Battles at Isonzo and Caporetto
- ❖ Allied Support



213

### Italian Objectives

- The Italian Campaign was a series of battles fought between the armies of Austria-Hungary and Italy between 1915 and 1918.
- Italy's objective was to regain territories lost to Austria during the Congress of Vienna in 1815.
- Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary on May 29, 1915.



214

### Italian Front 1915-1917



215

### Battles at Isonzo and Caporetto

- Italy attacked along the Isonzo River in the Alps.
- Italy was defeated at the Battle of Caporetto.
- The Austrians' counteroffensive advanced deep into Italian territory.
- By 1917 both Italy and Austria-Hungary were dug into trench warfare.
- German troops came to assist Austria-Hungary in July 1917 and pushed the Italians all the way back to Venice.



Austrian Assault Troops

216

### Allied Support

- 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.

Italian troops in position



## The Eastern Front

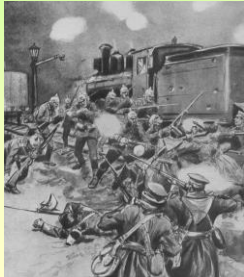
- ❖ The Eastern Front
- ❖ Russian Prisoners at Tannenberg
- ❖ Map of the Eastern Front - Battle of Tannenberg
- ❖ The February Revolution



218

### 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.



Left: Russians and Germans Fighting in a Rail Yard  
Above: Captured Russian Machine Gun in Berlin

219

### Russian Prisoners at Tannenberg



220



- 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.

### 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.



224

### 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. Germany 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.



## War at Sea

- Naval Jacks and Designations
- Britain's Naval Blockade of Germany
- Naval Battle of Coronel
- The Battle of the Falkland Islands
- Unrestricted Submarine Warfare
- The *Lusitania*
- U-boat Captains
- The Battle of Jutland
- Shipping Convoys
- The Depth Charge and Hydrophone
- U-boats in America's Waters

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

226

### Naval Jacks and Designations

Naval jacks are additional national flags flown by warships.

- The United States Navy
- **USS: United States Ship**

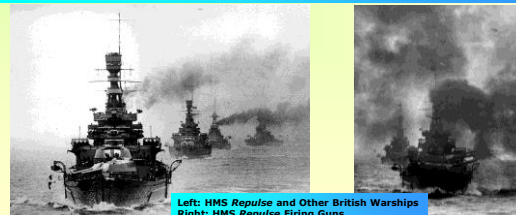
- The Royal Navy of the United Kingdom
- **HMS: Her Majesty's Ship**

- 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.



### Naval Battle of Coronel

- 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.



Spee

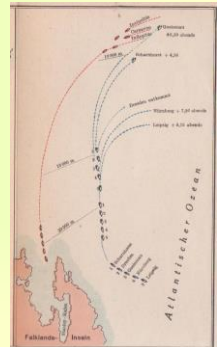
Cradock



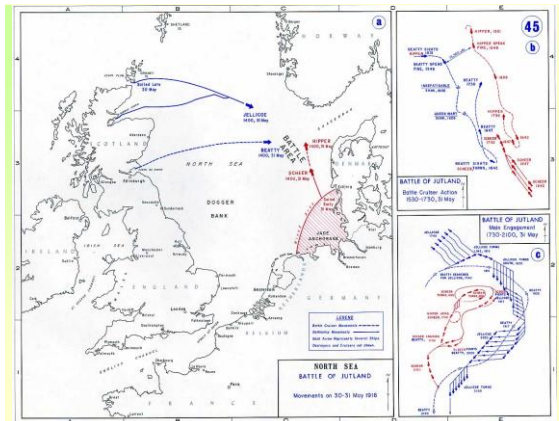
Spee's Cruiser Squadron 229

### The Battle of the Falkland Islands

- 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.



230



## 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.



U-35

### U-boat Captains

- Some U-boat captains were merciless. Max Valentiner 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.

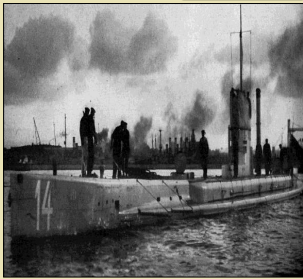


- Other U-boat captains acted by regulation. Lothar Von Arnauld, captain of U-35, would stop merchant ships and inspect their documents.
- If the vessel was a war target, he would order the crew into lifeboats and then sink the ship.
- Overall, he had the highest record of ship sinking during the war,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





## U-Boats



**Two types**

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

•By 1918, Germans had sunk 6,500 allied ships.

## U-Boats




**CUNARD**



**EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL  
LUSITANIA**

Fastest and Largest Steamer now in Atlantic Service Sails  
 SATURDAY, MAY 1, 10 A.M.  
 Transylvania, Fri., May 7, 5 P.M.  
 Orduna, - - Tues, May 18, 10 A.M.  
 Tuscania, - - Fri., May 21, 5 P.M.  
 LUSITANIA, Sat., May 29, 10 A.M.  
 Transylvania, Fri., June 4, 5 P.M.

Gibraltar—Genoa—Naples—Piraeus  
 S.S. Carpathia, Thurs., May 13, Noon

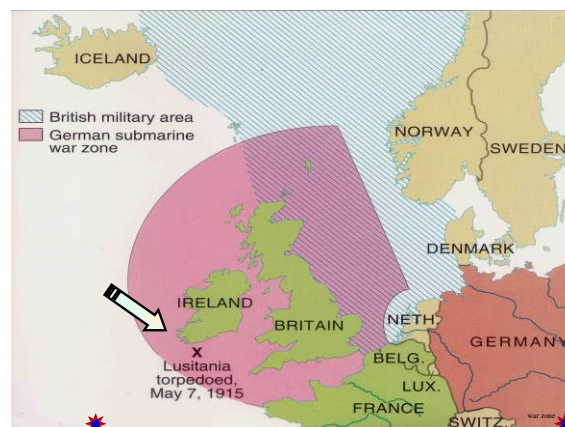
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS  
 Through bookshops to all principal Ports  
 of the World  
 Company's Office, 212 State St., N. Y.

**NOTICE!**

TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

**IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY**

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 22, 1915.



## 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

### The Lusitania

- The British ship *Lusitania* was one of the fastest and most luxurious of the prewar ocean liners.
- The *Lusitania* continued voyages throughout the war.
- On May 7, 1915, while only 40 kilometers from the port of Queenstown, Ireland, she was struck by a torpedo launched by U-20 under Walther Schwieger.



240



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.

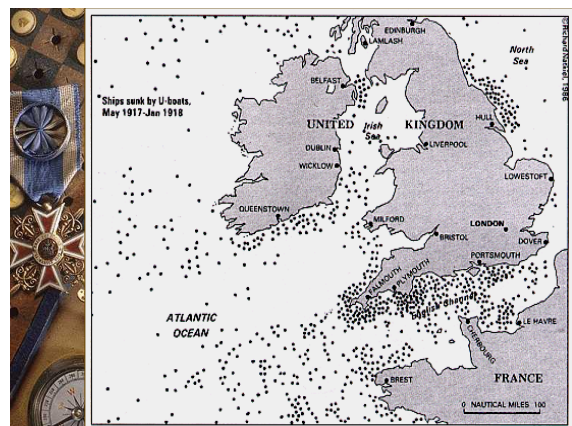
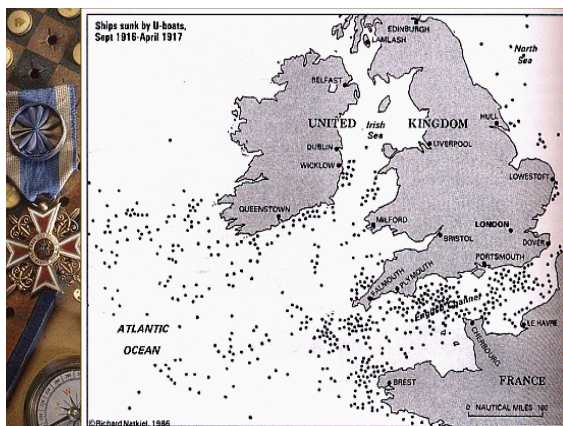
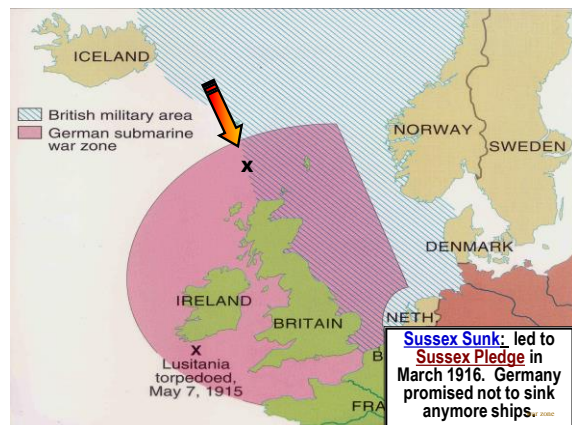


241



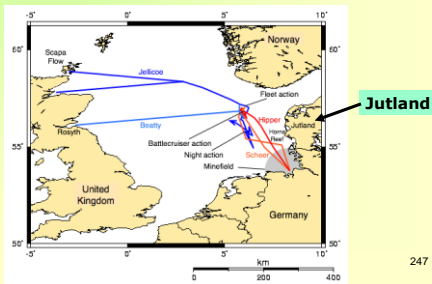
## SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA

- 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"** .... ✱



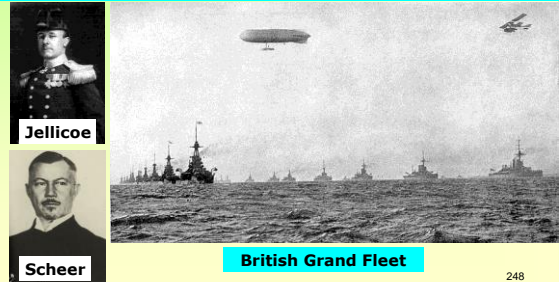
### The Battle of Jutland

- ❖ 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.



247

- ❖ 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.



248

- 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.

HMS Queen Mary



SMS Seydlitz

249

## War in the Air

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

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

250

### The Airplane



"Squadron Over the Brenta"  
Max Edler von Poosch, 1917

### The Flying Aces of World War I



Eddie  
Rickenbacker, US



Francesco  
Baracca, It.



Eddie "Mick"  
Mannoch, Br.



Willy Coppens de  
Holthust, Belg.



Rene Pauk  
Fonck, Fr.



Manfred von  
Richthofen, Ger.  
[The "Red Baron"]





## Curtis-Martin U. S. Aircraft Plant



## Air Superiority

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



## Germany Bombs Civilians Using Zeppelins

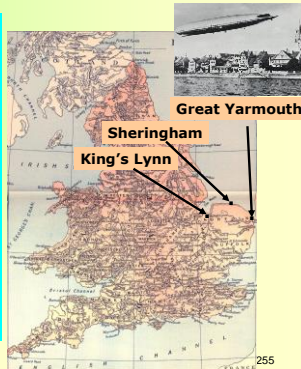
The first-ever aerial bombardment of civilians was on January 19, 1915.

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.



Great Yarmouth

Sheringham

King's Lynn

## Observation Planes

- 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.



German Rumpler Taube "Dove"



British B. E. II Observation Plane

## The Fokker Scourge

- 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.



Fokker Eindecker



## Bloody April

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.



Albatros D.III



### 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.



Clockwise from top:  
Replica of Richthofen's  
Fokker DR1 Plane,  
Manfred von  
Richthofen, Flying  
Circus, Roy Brown

## America Joins the War

- ❖ America Commits its Navy
- ❖ Shipping Convoys
- ❖ America Profited from the War
- ❖ 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

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

260

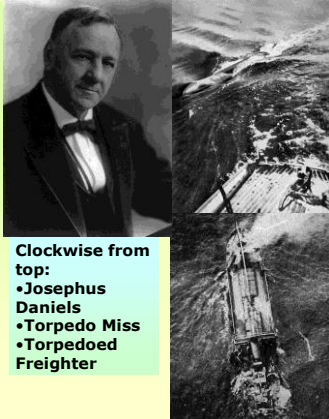
### America Commits Its Navy

- 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:  
• Josephus  
Daniels  
• Torpedo Miss  
• Torpedoed  
Freighter

### 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%.

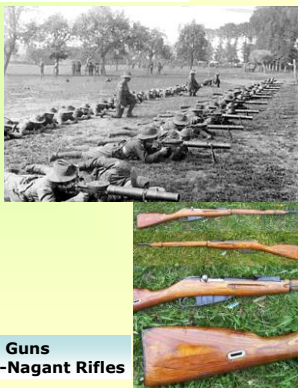


262

### 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.

265

## Posters:

## Wartime Propaganda



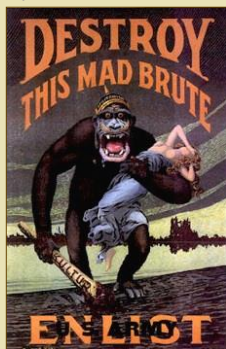
### British Propaganda Posters



## Australian Poster



## American Poster

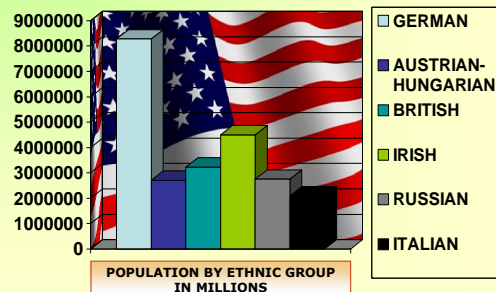


## Financing the War



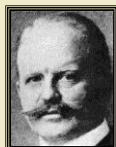


TOTAL U.S. POPULATION IN 1910: 91,972,266  
U.S. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP FROM BOTH SIDES OF THE WAR: 32,243,282



272

## ZIMMERMAN NOTE



*Berlin, January 19, 1917*

On the first of February we intend to begin unrestricted submarine warfare. In spite of this, it is our intention to endeavor to keep neutral the United States of America.

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

## ZIMMERMAN NOTE



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)**

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

via Galveston JAN 20 1917

GERMAN LEGATION MEXICO CITY

130	13042	13401	8501	1118	3528	416	17214	8491	11310
18147	18222	21580	10247	11518	23677	13505	3494	14036	
98092	5905	11311	10392	10371	0302	21290	5161	39695	
23571	17504	11289	18276	18101	0317	0228	17694	4473	
22284	22200	19452	21589	07893	5569	13918	8958	12137	
1333	4725	4458	5905	17105	13851	4458	17149	14471	6706
13850	12224	6929	14901	7382	15857	67895	14218	36477	
6870	17563	67855	5870	8484	16102	15517	28901	17135	
21651	17388	7436	23638	18828	5719	14531	15021	23845	
3156	23552	22098	21604	4797	9497	22461	20823	4377	
23610	18140	22260	5905	13347	20420	39689	13732	20657	
0929	5275	18507	52262	1340	22049	13339	11255	22295	
10439	14814	4178	2992	8784	7632	0928	52262	11267	
21100	21572	9346	9355	22464	15874	18502	18500	15857	
2188	5376	7381	98092	10127	13486	9350	0220	70036	14219
8144	2831	17920	11347	17142	11264	7667	7762	15099	9110
10482	97586	3669	3070						

BEHNSTOFF.

Charge German Embassy.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

FROM 2nd from London # 5747.

"We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, offer Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace." Signed, ZIMMERMAN.





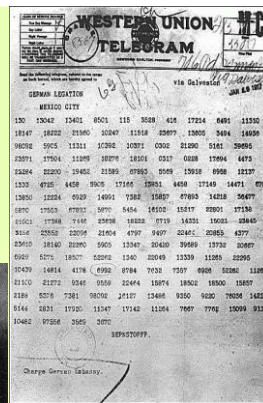
Press Publishing Company

SOME PROMISE! \* April 1917

### The Zimmermann Note

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?

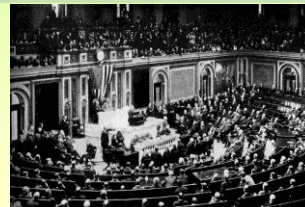
- ✦ The U.S. had more money invested in England than in Germany.
- ✦ Part of the motivation was racial: A preference for British Anglo-Saxons over Germans.
- ✦ The elite in the East still had strong ties with England.
- ✦ Uncertainty of U.S. interests in a German-dominated Europe.
- ✦ France was a friend 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.

279

### The U.S. Congress Declares War, April 6, 1917

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..."



280

### WILSON'S WAR SPEECH

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

### Wilson's War Speech

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.

## Wilson's War Speech

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*



**I Dare you to come, 1917.....**The Kaiser defies American rights, national honor, freedom of the seas and 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





### The United States Army Air Service

- 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 Rickenbacker, Top American Flying Ace, with His Nieuport 28.



### Committee on Public Information



presidents  
actions



### The German Spring Offensive

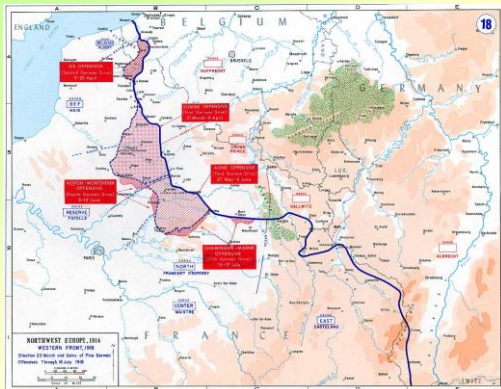
- The 1918 Spring Offensive was the final series of German attacks along the Western Front.
- German military leaders realized that their only remaining chance of victory was to win the war before the Americans arrived.
- They also had the advantage of nearly 50 divisions freed up by the Russian surrender.



German Soldiers Pulling Artillery Through Mud



### Western Front: Spring Offensive



- 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.



Dead German Soldiers

German boys and middle-aged men were sent to war



### The Allies Were Ready to Fight

- 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.

John Pershing Speaks



Pershing

Foch

Haig

297

### 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

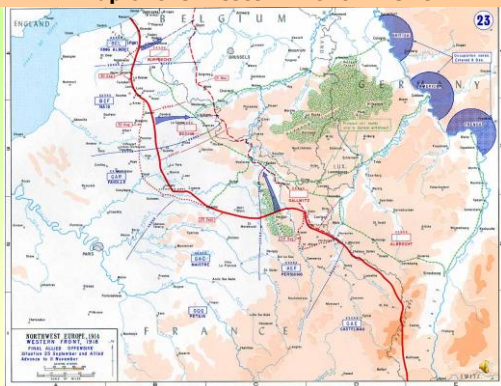
Senator Warren Harding Speaks About the American Soldier

Below: U.S. Soldiers Bury the Dead



298

### Map of the Western Front in 1918



- 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.

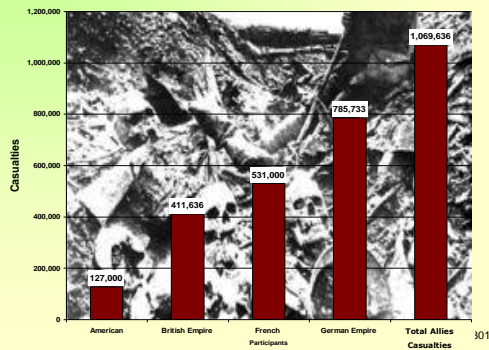


Australians at Somme



German POWs

### Hundred Days Offensive Casualties



301

### 1918 Flu Pandemic: Depletes All Armies



50,000,000 -  
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

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

304

### 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.

President  
Woodrow  
Wilson



Paul von  
Hindenburg,  
Germany's  
Supreme  
Commander

305

### Paul von Hindenburg, Germany's Supreme Commander



306

### 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.

German Communists  
Fighting in the Streets



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



### The Armistice with Germany

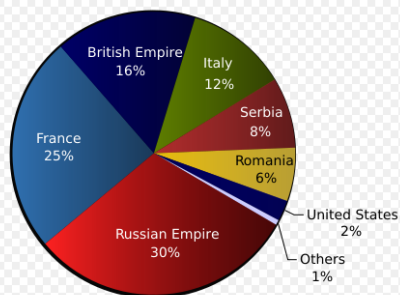
- ❖ The warring nations agreed to an armistice on November 11, to come into effect at 11 a.m. Paris time.
- ❖ It is sometimes referred to as "the eleventh of the eleventh."

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



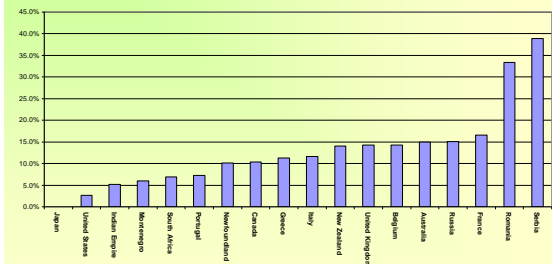
310

### World War I Military Deaths (Entente Powers)



311

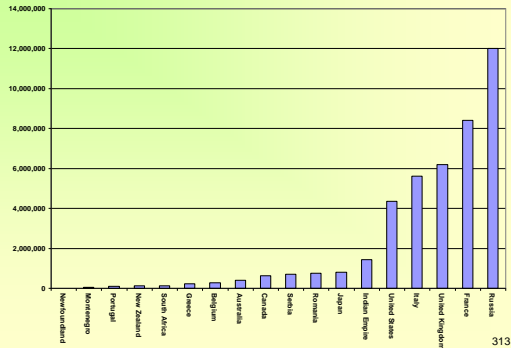
### Deaths as a Percentage of Total Troops by Country



312



Total Number of Soldiers by Allied Country



313

THE FINANCIAL COSTS OF THE WAR - Allies

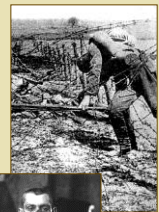
Allied Powers	Cost in Dollars in 1914-18
United States	22,625,253,000
Great Britain	35,334,012,000
France	24,265,583,000
Russia	22,293,950,000
Italy	12,413,998,000
Belgium	1,154,468,000
Romania	1,600,000,000
Japan	40,000,000
Serbia	399,400,000
Greece	270,000,000
Canada	1,665,576,000
Australia	1,423,208,000
New Zealand	378,750,000
India	601,279,000
South Africa	300,000,000
British Colonies	125,000,000
Others	500,000,000
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>125,690,477,000</b>

THE FINANCIAL COSTS OF THE WAR – Central Powers

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

315

War Is HELL !!



Sacrifices in War



9,000,000 Dead



# The Somme American Cemetery, France



116,516 Americans Died

# "Art" of World War I

## "A Street in Arras" John Singer Sargent, 1918



## "Oppy Wood" - John Nash, 1917



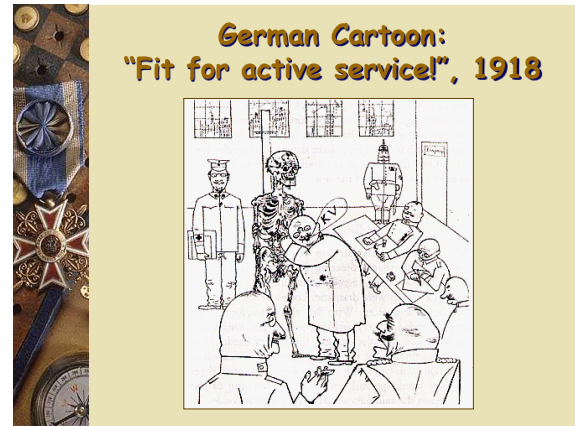
## "Those Who Have Lost Their Names" Albin Eggar-Linz, 1914



## "Gassed and Wounded" Eric Kennington, 1918





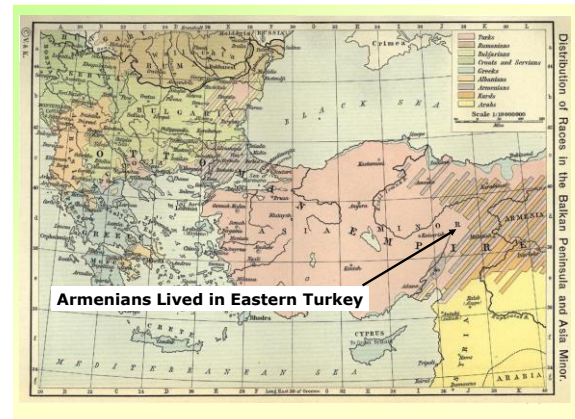


# Armenian Genocide

- ❖ Map of Armenians in Turkey
- ❖ Understanding the Armenian Genocide
- ❖ The Committee of Union and Progress
- ❖ The Special Organization
- ❖ Turkey After the War

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

327



## 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 Committee of Union and Progress

- 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.

Enver Pasha



Armenian Massacre at Erzingan





### The Special Organization

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.



Armenians Being Marched to Syria



Cartoon of Abdul Hamid II, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire

### Turkey After the War

- 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.



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

332

## 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 Leontievna Bochkareva
- ❖ Russian Women's Battalion of Death

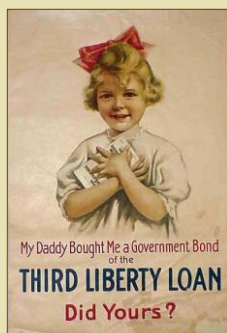
[Return to Table of Contents](#)

333

## Women and the War Effort



## Financing the War



## For Recruitment



## 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



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

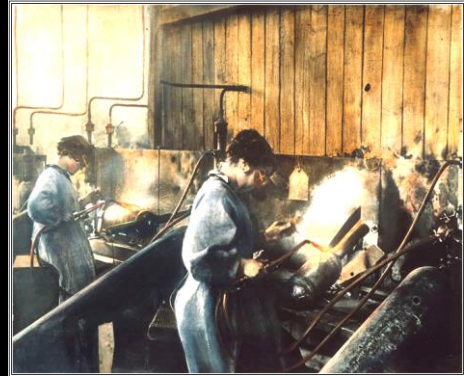
## WOMEN PARTICIPATION



## WOMEN PARTICIPATION



## WOMEN PARTICIPATION



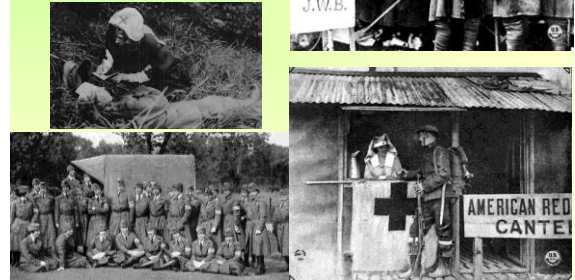


### Traditional Female Roles

- 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.



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 Changes to Women

- 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.



Policewomen

351

### Right to Vote

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.



352

### 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.



353

### 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.

The U.S. navy allowed women to hold non-combat positions in addition to that of nurse.



354

### 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.



355

### Maria Leontievna Bochkareva

Maria Leontievna 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.



Bochkareva



Russian Female Soldiers in WWI

### 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.

Women's  
Battalion  
of Death



357

## 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

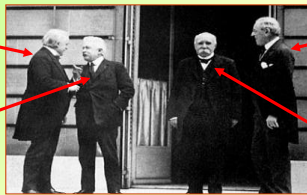
[Return to Table of Contents](#)

358

### Paris Peace Conference and the "Big Four"

George: Wanted to maintain trade relations with Germany, but wanted colonies.

Orland: Wanted land promised during WWI.



England Italy France America

Wilson: Wanted 14 points and fair peace for all.

Clemenceau: Wanted to punish Germany and prevent future invasion.

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.

359

### President 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.



360

## President Wilson Promoted the League of Nations



Wilson's speech  
Slight delay

361

## 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"

## Treaty of Versailles - Signed June 28, 1919

### ISSUES TO BE SETTLED

- ❖ Territorial Adjustments
- ❖ Reparations
- ❖ Armament Restrictions
- ❖ War Guilt
- ❖ League of Nations



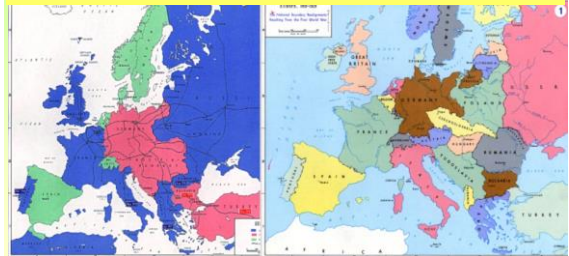
Palace of Versailles

Below: Table of Contents from Treaty  
Articles 1-26 The Covenant of the League of Nations  
Articles 27-30 Boundaries of Germany  
Articles 31-117 Political Clauses for Europe  
Articles 118-158 German Rights and Interests Outside Germany  
Articles 159-213 Military, Naval and Air Clauses  
Articles 214-226 Prisoners of War and Graves  
Articles 227-230 Penalties  
Articles 231-247 Reparations  
Articles 248-263 Financial Clauses  
Articles 264-312 Economic Clauses

363

## 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.



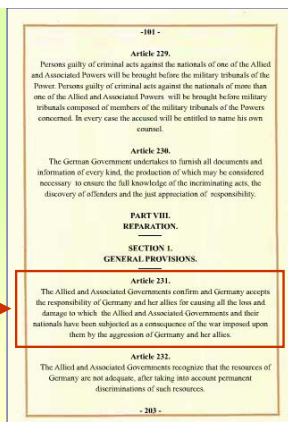
1914

1919

364

## 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.



35

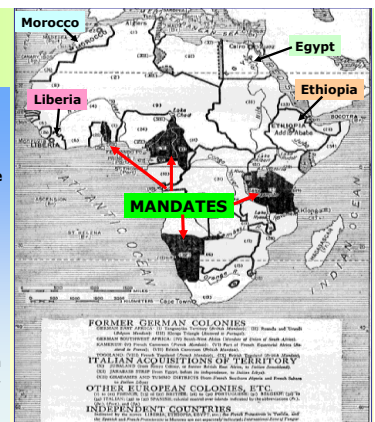
## Partition of Africa

The areas in black were controlled by Germany prior to the war.

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.



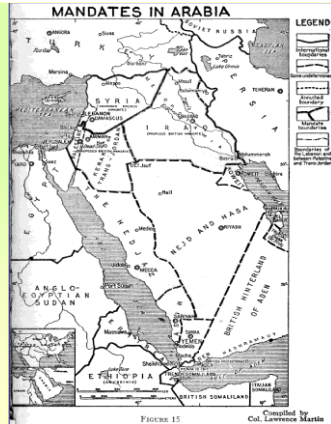


### The Break-Up of the Ottoman Empire

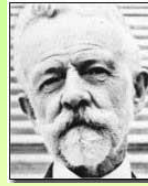
The Ottoman Empire was broken apart.

Four newly independent countries emerged:

SYRIA, JORDAN, SAUDI ARABIA AND IRAQ



### The U.S. Senate



**SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE LED THE FIGHT AGAINST THE TREATY**

● 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.



Cartoon showing Wilson trying to protect the treaty from the Senate

**Ratify: Approve**



Lodge's speech against joining the League of Nations

368

### 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

[Return to Table of Contents](#)

370

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.

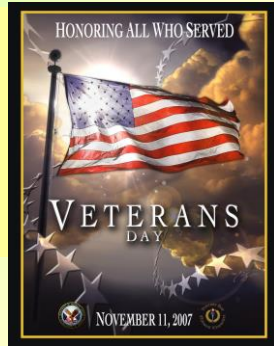


Armistice Day, 1918, Toronto, Canada

372

## Veterans Day and Remembrance Day

- 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.



373

## ANZAC Day

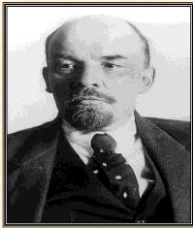
ANZAC Day marks the anniversary of the first major military action fought by Australian and New Zealand forces during World War I, at Gallipoli on April 25, 1915.

Over 8,000 Australian and 2,700 New Zealand soldiers died at Gallipoli that year.

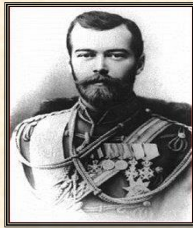
ANZAC Day remains one of Australia and New Zealand's most important national occasions.



## RUSSIAN REVOLUTION



Vladimir Lenin



Czar Nicholas

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

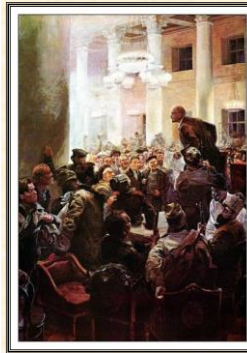
## RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

## CAUSES

- Food and fuel shortages
- Striking workers
- Terrible losses 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.



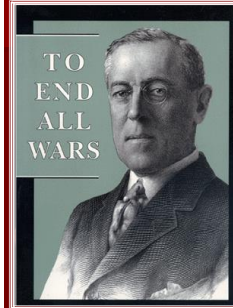
## WILSON'S 14 POINTS

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-government as a goal. (**Democracy**)
- 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.

## WILSON'S 14 POINTS

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-government as a goal. (**Democracy**)
- **MOST IMPORTANT:** A **"league of nations"** to guarantee peace among nations. (**Collective Security**)

## 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.

Casualties



Financial and Economic Costs



## 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 committe





## TREATY OF VERSAILLES

### BIG FOUR



### 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**.

David Lloyd George  
Great Britain

Vittorio Orlando  
Italy

George Clemenceau  
France

Woodrow Wilson  
U.S.

## TREATY OF VERSAILLES

- 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

Not included

Not included

Germany disarmed and forced to pay reparations of \$53 billion

Germany loses colonies were given to Allied victors.

New countries form democracies based on ethnic groups

**League of Nations**  
Organization of larger nations to maintain world peace

## TREATY OF VERSAILLES



REAR VIEW

- 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.

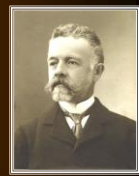
• Wilson had to compromise most of his 14 points to get his "League of Nations"



## THE SHOWDOWN



### WILSON VS LODGE



- 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

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

### ARTICLE 10

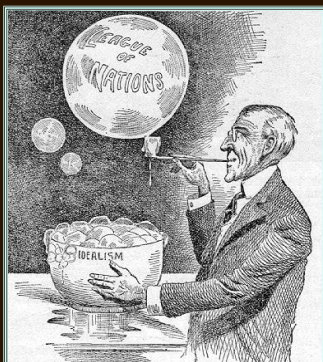
*The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the 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 effect the Monroe Doctrine Policy?
- Will the LON guarantee a just and lasting peace?
- Goes against our policy of no "foreign alliances"



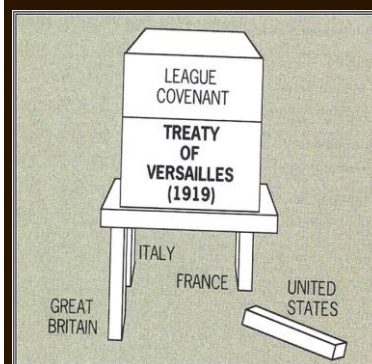
## LEAGUE OF NATIONS



- Was Wilson's League of Nations and his belief in "ending all war" based on idealism or reality?
- Could the world eliminate war?



## LEAGUE OF NATIONS



- Without the assistance of the of the United States the League of Nations was doomed to failure.

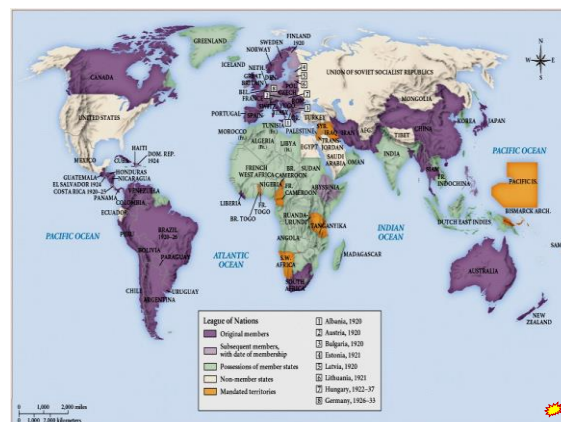


## LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Afghanistan—1934  
 Albania—1920 (taken over by Italy in 1939)  
 Argentina  
 Australia  
 Austria (taken over by Germany in 1938)  
 Belgium  
 Bolivia  
 Brazil (withdrew, 1926)  
 Bulgaria—1920  
 Canada  
 Chile (withdrew, 1938)  
 China  
 Colombia  
 Costa Rica—1920, withdrew, 1925  
 Cuba  
 Czechoslovakia  
 Denmark  
 Dominican Republic—1924  
 Ecuador—1934  
 Egypt—1937  
 El Salvador (withdrew, 1937)  
 Estonia—1921  
 Ethiopia—1923  
 Finland—1920  
 France

Germany—1926, withdrew, 1933  
 Greece  
 Guatemala (withdrew, 1936)  
 Haiti (withdrew, 1942)  
 Honduras (withdrew, 1936)  
 Hungary—1922, withdrew, 1939  
 India  
 Iraq—1932  
 Ireland—1923  
 Italy (withdrew, 1937)  
 Japan (withdrew, 1933)  
 Latvia—1921  
 Liberia  
 Lithuania—1921

Luxembourg—1920  
 Mexico—1930  
 Netherlands  
 New Zealand  
 Nicaragua (withdrew, 1936)  
 Norway  
 Panama  
 Paraguay (withdrew, 1936)  
 Persia  
 Peru (withdrew, 1939)  
 Poland  
 Portugal  
 Romania (withdrew, 1940)  
 Siam  
 Spain (withdrew, 1939)  
 Sweden  
 Switzerland  
 Turkey—1932  
 Union of South Africa  
 USSR—1934, expelled, 1939  
 United Kingdom  
 Uruguay  
 Venezuela (withdrew, 1938)  
 Yugoslavia



## 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 heroes 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. ☀