# **World War I**

1914-1918

#### **Focus**

 What caused WWI and what effect did it have on world events?

#### **Terms**

- Militarism- national policy based on military strength and glorification of war
- Conscription- compulsory call to military service: the draft
- Alliance System-series of defense agreements involving two or more nations
- Entente- an agreement, but not a formal alliance, between nations

## **European Rivalries**

- Building since mid 1800's
- Intense competition between nations based on desire for economic growth and industrialization
- Great Britain
  - Wanted to maintain keep sea lines it needed for trade open
  - Maintain lifelines to its empire

## **European Rivalries cont.**

- France
  - Wanted to add Morocco (mineral rich)
- Germany
  - Hoped to gain economic control of Ottoman Empire (Turkey)
- Austria-Hungary
  - Wanted access to the Aegean Sea via the Balkans
- Russia
  - Wanted to control the Bosporus and the Dardanelles and extend influence into East Asia

#### **Nationalism**

- France- nationalism becoming popular
  - Nationalists sought revenge against Germany for the area known as Alsace-Lorraine lost during the Franco-Prussian War

# **Austria-Hungary (A-H)**

- Pan-Slavism- the idea that the Slavs had a historic mission to develop their culture and unite into an empire
- Serbia supported Slavs in A-H
  - Wanted to create a Slav nation- Yugoslov
- A-H annexed Bosnia-Heregovina, a Slavic territory

#### **Balkan Wars**

- First Balkan War in 1912
  - Serbia tries to acquire Albania, a water outlet to the Mediterranean Sea- Serbia lost
- Second Balkan War in 1913
  - Serbia again tries to gain Albania
- Russia was a Serbian ally, but was unable to help after war with Japan

## **Militarism**

- European countries began assessing each others military strength and readiness
- After 1870, all nations except Great Britain adopted conscription
- Every action made by a country caused a reaction from another country

### **Alliances**

- Three Emperors' League
  - Created by Otto von Bismarck
  - Between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia
  - Didn't last long
- Triple Alliance
  - Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy
- Triple Entente
  - Loose alliance between Great Britain, France, and Russia
- Alliances made countries feel less secure

#### **Terms**

- Ultimatum-a final demand or statement of terms, implying a threat of serious penalties
- Mobilization-act of assembling and preparing troops and equipment for war

#### **Trouble in the Balkans**

- Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to Austria-Hungarian Empire
  - Visits Sarajevo (Capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina) on June 28, 1914
- The Black Hand, or Union of Death, positioned assassins along the route
- Both Ferdinand and his wife were killed by Gavrilo Princip

### Reactions

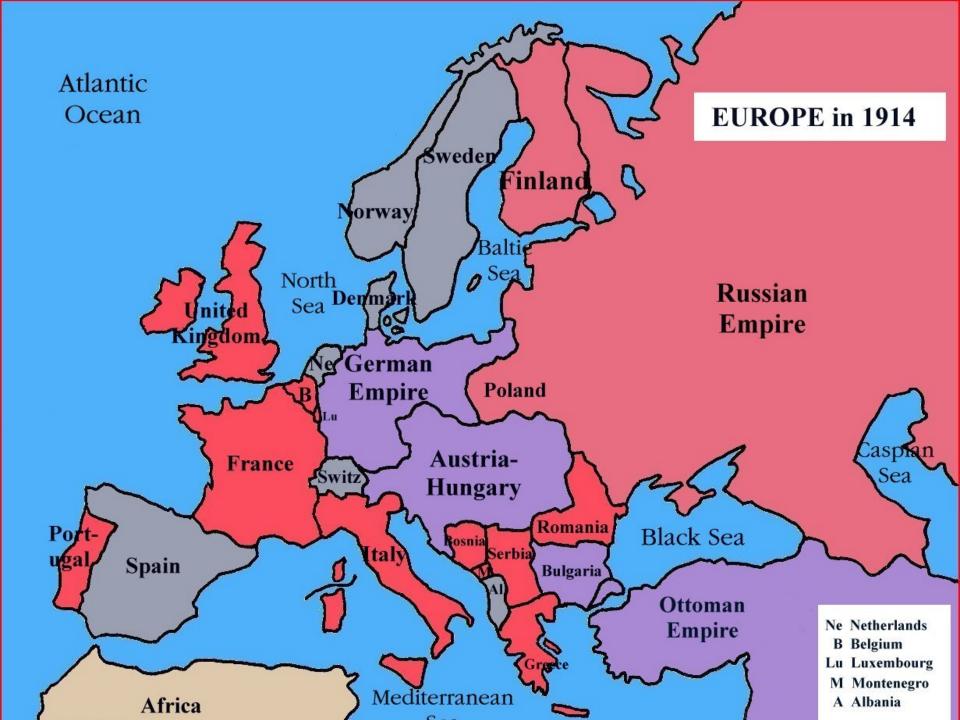
- Germany
  - Encouraged Austria to the conclusion that the Serbia was responsible (even though it didn't happen in Serbia)
  - Pledged its support to Austria in whatever it decided to do with Serbia

#### **Declarations of War**

- July 23, 1914- Ultimatum from Austria to Serbia
  - Austria demanded 15 things, including the leaders of the Black Hand be arrested and tried in Vienna
  - Gave Serbia 48 hours to agree
- Serbia rejected most of the Ultimatum
- July 28, 1914 Austria declares war on Serbia both countries began mobilization

## **European Reaction**

- Russia- Supporting Serbia
  - Czar Nicholas II orders general mobilization against Austria-Hungary and Germany
- Germany declares war on Russia and France (b/c France supported Russia)
- Britain declared war on Germany b/c Germany invaded Belgium trying to get to France



## **Public Reaction**

- People generally greeted war with confidence and rejoicing
- Most people thought it was a matter of defending their countries honor
- Few people realized how long and devastating the war would be

#### **Terms**

- Belligerent- engaging or fighting a war
- Propaganda- news and information intended to influence people's feelings about a cause
- War of attrition- conflict in which each side tries to win by wearing the other side down

- Trench- a ditch dug to protect soldiers
- <u>Contraband</u>- goods that may not legally be transported, particularly during war time

# **Preparedness**

- None of European countries were prepared for war
  - Most still used cavalry and horse and wagon
- Nations seriously underestimated length of war
  - Most had stockpiled supplies and ammunition for 6 months only

## The Sides

- Central Powers
  - Germany
  - Austria-Hungary
  - Ottoman Empire
  - Bulgaria

- Allied Powers
  - Great Britain
  - France
  - Russia
  - Serbia
  - Belgium
  - Japan
  - Montenegro

#### The Schlieffen Plan

- Plan designed in 1905 by Alfred von Schlieffen
- It outline a plan fight a two front (side) war
  - to invaded Belgium and capture Paris in 6 weeks
  - Then move to eastern front to fight Russia
  - Assumed Russia would be slow to mobilize

#### **Problems with Plan**

- Germans went through a heavily fortified area of Belgium and encountered strong resistance
- The Russian army mobilized more quickly than expected
- Delayed by attacked by Great Britain and France

#### The Battle of the Marne

- Battle 50 miles outside of Paris
- Germany vs. France
- Germany retreated
  - End of Schlieffen Plan
  - Bolstered French morale
  - Proved that neither side would have an easy win

#### **Russian Disaster**

- Battle of Tannenberg
  - Russia vs. Germany
  - Russians were encircled
    - Russia: 30,000 dead, 92,000 prisoners taken
    - Germany: 13,000 dead

### Deadlock

- By November 1914- war had reached a stalemate
- Nations used propaganda to portray the enemy as inhuman
- Civilians were involved in the war effort to produce the items needed for war

