Chapter 27: World War I and its Aftermath
Bell work

What do we know about WWI? What do we want to learn?
The Stage is Set

- What efforts in the early 1900s were made toward peace?

- How did nationalism and international rivalries push Europe toward war?

- What were the causes and effects of the European alliance system?
By the early 1900s, many efforts were underway to end war and foster understanding between nations.

- In 1869, the first modern Olympic games were held. Their founder hoped the games would promote “love of peace and respect for life.”
- Alfred Nobel set up the annual Nobel Peace Prize to reward people who worked for peace.
- Women’s suffrage organizations supported pacifism, or opposition to all war.
- In 1899, world leaders attended the First Universal Peace Conference. There they set up the Hague Tribunal, a world court to settle disputes between nations.
Aggressive nationalism was one leading cause of international tensions.

- Nationalist feelings were strong in both Germany and France.
- In Eastern Europe, Pan-Slavism held that all Slavic peoples shared a common nationality. Russia felt that it had a duty to lead and defend all Slavs.

Imperial rivalries divided European nations.

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

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

- The great powers expanded their armies and navies, creating an arms race that further increased suspicions and made war more likely.
Distrust led the great powers to sign treaties pledging to defend one another.

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

The growth of rival alliance systems increased international tensions.
Standing Armies in Europe, 1914

Source: *The International Internet Encyclopedia*
Section 1 Assessment

What effort did Alfred Nobel make toward peace?
   a) He created the Olympic games.
   b) He created a peace prize.
   c) He founded the Hague Tribunal.
   d) He ruled a neutral country.

Which power had the largest standing army in 1914?
   a) Great Britain
   b) France
   c) Austria-Hungary
   d) Russia

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The Guns of August

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

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

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

News of the royal visit angered many Serbian nationalists.

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

Members of a Serbian terrorist group assassinated the Archduke and his wife.
After the assassination of the archduke, Austria sent Serbia an **ultimatum**, or final set of demands.

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

- Germany offered full support to Austria-Hungary. Instead of urging restraint, the kaiser gave Austria a “blank check.”
- Serbia sought help from Russia, the champion of Slavic nations. When Austria refused to soften its demands, Russia began to **mobilize**.
- Germany responded by declaring war on Russia.
- Russia appealed to its ally France. France offered full support to Russia, prompting Germany to declare war on France.
How could an assassination lead to all-out war in just a few weeks?

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

- Each of the great powers believed that its cause was just.
- Once the machinery of war was set in motion, it seemed impossible to stop.
- Although leaders made the decisions, most people on both sides were equally committed to military action.
The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand took place in a) Germany. 
b) Bosnia.  
c) Austria-Hungary.  
d) France.

What do most historians believe about World War I?  
a) Germany was to blame for the war.  
b) Russia was to blame for the war.  
c) Serbia was to blame for the war.  
d) All parties were to blame for the war.

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A New Kind of Conflict

- Why did a stalemate develop on the Western Front?
- How did technology make World War I different from earlier wars?
- How did the war become a global conflict?
German forces swept through Belgium toward Paris.

Russia mobilized more quickly than expected.

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

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

The result was a long, deadly stalemate, a deadlock in which neither side is able to defeat the other. Battle lines in France remained almost unchanged for four years.
Modern weapons added greatly to the destructiveness of the war.

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

Automatic machine gun
A mounted gun that fired a rapid, continuous stream of bullets made it possible for a few gunners to mow down waves of soldiers. This helped create a stalemate by making it difficult to advance across no man's land.

Submarine
These underwater ships, or U-boats, could launch torpedoes, or guided underwater bombs. Used by Germany to destroy Allied shipping, U-boat attacks helped bring the United States into the war.
### How Did the War Become a Global Conflict?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EASTERN EUROPE</th>
<th>SOUTHERN EUROPE</th>
<th>OUTSIDE EUROPE</th>
<th>THE COLONIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In August 1914, Russian armies pushed into eastern Germany.</td>
<td>In 1915, Bulgaria joined the Central Powers and helped crush Serbia.</td>
<td>Japan, allied with Britain, tried to impose a protectorate on China.</td>
<td>The Allies overran German colonies in Africa and Asia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After Russia was defeated in the battle of Tannenburg, armies in the east fought on Russian soil.</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Ottoman empire joined the Central Powers in 1914.</td>
<td>The great powers turned to their own colonies for troops, laborers, and supplies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab nationalists revolted against Ottoman rule.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Section 3 Assessment

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

Which new technology helped create a stalemate on the Western Front?
a) automatic machine guns
b) submarines
c) airplanes
d) torpedoes

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Winning the War

How did World War I become a total war?

What effect did the continuing war have on morale?

What were the causes and results of American entry into the war?
Total War

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

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

Propaganda
- Both sides waged a propaganda war. Propaganda is the spreading of ideas to promote a cause or to damage an opposing cause.
Women and War

Women played a critical role in total war:

- As men left to fight, women took over their jobs and kept national companies going.
- Many women worked in war industries, manufacturing weapons and supplies.
- Women grew food when shortages threatened.
- Some women joined branches of the armed forces.
- Women worked as nurses close to the front lines.
By 1917, the morale of both troops and civilians had plunged.

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

- German submarines were attacking merchant and passenger ships carrying American citizens. In May 1915, a German submarine torpedoed the British liner *Lusitania*, killing 1,200 passengers, including 120 Americans.

- Many Americans felt ties of culture and language to Britain and sympathized with France as another democracy.

- In early 1917, the British intercepted a telegram sent by German foreign minister, Arthur Zimmerman. It revealed that, in exchange for Mexican support, Germany had offered to help Mexico reconquer New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona.
In 1917, The United States declared war on Germany.

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

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

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

Germany sought an armistice, or agreement to end fighting, with the Allies. On November 11, 1918, the war ended.
Wilson’s Fourteen Points

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

- freedom of the seas
- free trade
- large-scale reductions of arms
- an end to secret treaties
- self-determination, or the right of people to choose their own form of government, for Eastern Europe
- the creation of a “general association of nations” to keep the peace in the future
Section 4 Assessment

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

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

Wilson’s Fourteen Points called for self-determination for

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

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Want to connect to the World History link for this section? [Click Here.]
Making the Peace

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

- More than 8.5 million people died. Twice that number had been wounded.
- Famine threatened many regions.
- Across the European continent, homes, farms, factories, roads, and churches had been shelled to rubble.
- People everywhere were shaken and disillusioned.
- Governments had collapsed in Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman empire.
### Casualties of World War I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Deaths in Battle</th>
<th>Wounded in Battle</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Allies</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,357,800</td>
<td>4,266,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British empire</td>
<td>908,371</td>
<td>2,090,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>4,950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>462,391</td>
<td>953,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>50,585</td>
<td>205,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>502,421</td>
<td>342,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central Powers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,808,546</td>
<td>4,247,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>922,500</td>
<td>3,620,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottoman empire</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The delegates to the Paris Peace Conference faced many difficult issues:

- The Allied leaders had different aims.

- The Italians insisted that the Allies honor their secret agreement to gain Austria-Hungary. Such secret agreements violated Wilson’s principle of self-determination.

- Many people who had been ruled by Russia, Austria-Hungary, or the Ottoman empire now demanded national states of their own. The territories claimed by these people often overlapped, so it was impossible to satisfy them all.
The Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty:
- forced Germany to assume full blame for causing the war.
- imposed huge reparations upon Germany.

The Treaty aimed at weakening Germany by:
- limiting the size of the German military,
- returning Alsace and Lorraine to France,
- removing hundreds of miles of territory from Germany,
- stripping Germany of its overseas colonies.

The Germans signed the treaty because they had no choice. But German resentment of the Treaty of Versailles would poison the international climate for 20 years and lead to an even deadlier world war.
Europe in 1914 and 1920

1920

Azimuthal Equal Area Projection

0  250  500 Miles

0  250  500 Kilometers

GREAT BRITAIN

GERMANY

POLAND

RUSSIA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

SPAIN

ITALY

GREAT BRITAIN

FRANCE

SWITZ.

AUSTRIA

HUNGARY

ROMANIA

YUGOSLAVIA

BULGARIA

GREECE

TURKEY

DODECANES (Italy)

Paris

London

Berlin

Warsaw

Vienna

Constantinople

Madrid

Rome

Constantinople

DODECANES (Italy)
Dissatisfaction

Eastern Europe remained a center of conflict.

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

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

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

Russia resented the reestablishment of a Polish nation and three Baltic states on lands that had been part of the Russian empire.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long-Term Causes</th>
<th>Immediate Causes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imperialist and economic rivalries among European powers</td>
<td>Austria-Hungary’s annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<td>European alliance system</td>
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<td>Militarism and arms race</td>
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<td>German invasion of Belgium</td>
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<td>Enormous cost in lives and money</td>
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<td>Russian Revolution</td>
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<td>Creation of new nations in Eastern Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Requirement that Germany pay reparations</td>
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<td>German loss of its overseas colonies</td>
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<td>Balfour Declaration</td>
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<td>League of Nations</td>
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<td>Economic impact of war debts on Europe</td>
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<td>Emergence of United States and Japan as important powers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth of nationalism in colonies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rise of fascism</td>
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<tr>
<td>World War II</td>
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How many people died in World War I?
   a) 3 million
   b) 8.5 million
   c) 250,000
   d) 1 million

How did the map of Europe change between 1914 and 1920?
   a) Poland was reestablished as a nation.
   b) Germany gained territory.
   c) Portugal became a part of Spain.
   d) The Austro-Hungarian empire added to its territory.

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Section 5 Assessment

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