World War I



4 Long Term Causes

•Nationalism •Imperialism •Militarism •Alliance System

Nationalism **Belief that national interest** and national unity should be placed ahead of global cooperation and that foreign affairs should be guided by national self-interest

Nationalism France v. Germany

•Angry about **losing Alsace Lorraine during** Franco-**Prussian War in** 1871

•Germany just born

•Wished to protect

s industrialized economy

•Wanted to ensure open markets in Europe

•Needed access to overseas territories

Nationalism Russia v. Austria-Hungary

- •Russia is the protector of Slavic peoples
- •Serbia (independent nation)
- •Millions of Serbs lived under Austria-Hungarian Empire
- •Rivals for influence over Serbia

Nationalism

- Ethnic groups resented domination by others
- Wanted nations of their own
 Poland divided by Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary
- 2. Czechs hated the Austria-Hungarian Empire

Imperialism **Nationalist competition** worsened imperial conflicts among major powers in Europe; European countries competing for resources and prestige

Militarism

The development of armed forces and their use as a tool of diplomacy

Militarism

•Huge Empires Countries need to defend empires •Each nation wanted its armed forces to be stronger than their potential enemies

Militarism

•Germany: •Strongest nation in Europe •Army reserve system •Pumped up Navy •Freaked out England •France, Italy, Japan, USA joined in Navy race

Alliance System

- **European nations signed treaties of assistance**
 - •Committed to support each other if attacked
 - Provided a measure of international security
 Nations reluctant to disturb the balance of power

Alliance System



•France •Great Britain •Russia •Had a separate treaty with Serbia

Alliance System Triple Alliance (later called Central

Powers):

- •Germany
- •Austria-Hungary
- •Italy

Switched sides in 1915 in return for promised territorial gain Ottoman Empire: Middle Eastern lands controlled by Turks

"The Spark" •June 28, 1914 •Sarajevo, Bosnia Archduke Franz Ferdinand and wife Sophie assassinated by Gavrilo Princip •Princip was a member of Black Hand secret society •In favor of uniting all Serbs under one government









Gavrillo Princip

"The Spark"

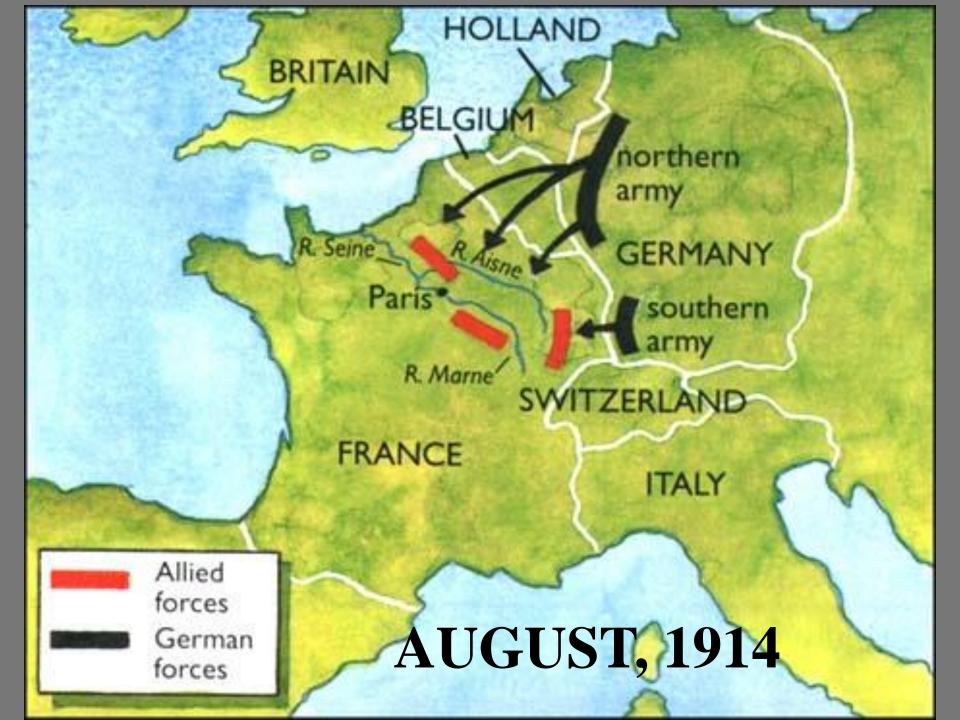
•July 28: Austria wants to teach Serbia a lesson. Declares war on Serbia

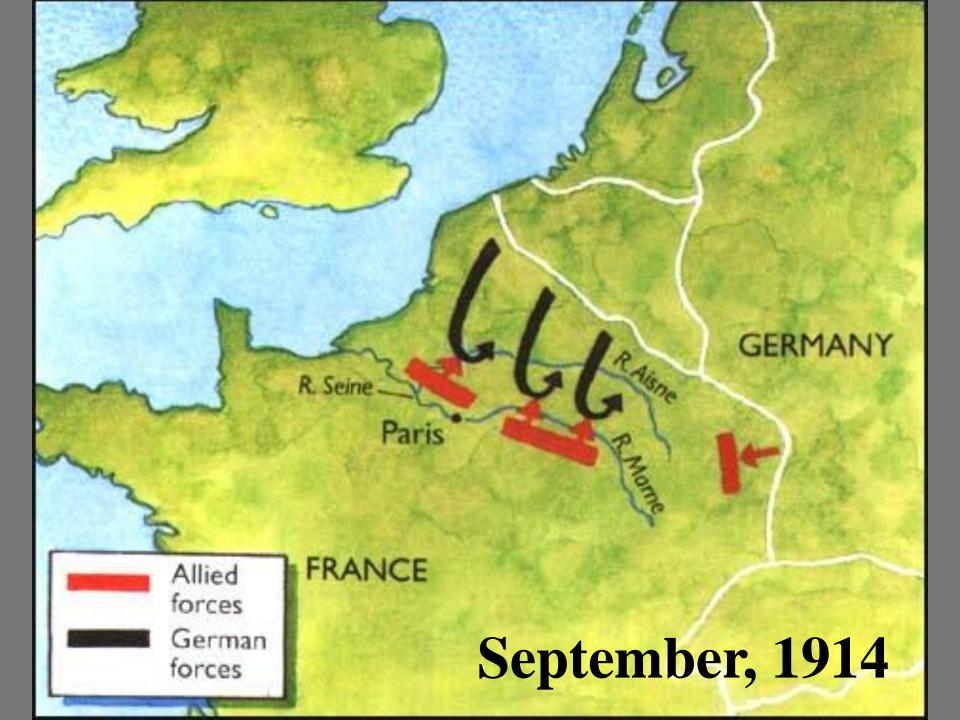
•July 29: Russia declares war on Austria in defense of Serbia **"The Spark"** •August 1: Germany obligated by treaty to support Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia

•August 3: Germany declares war on Russia's allies

> •France and GB declare war on Austria-Hungary

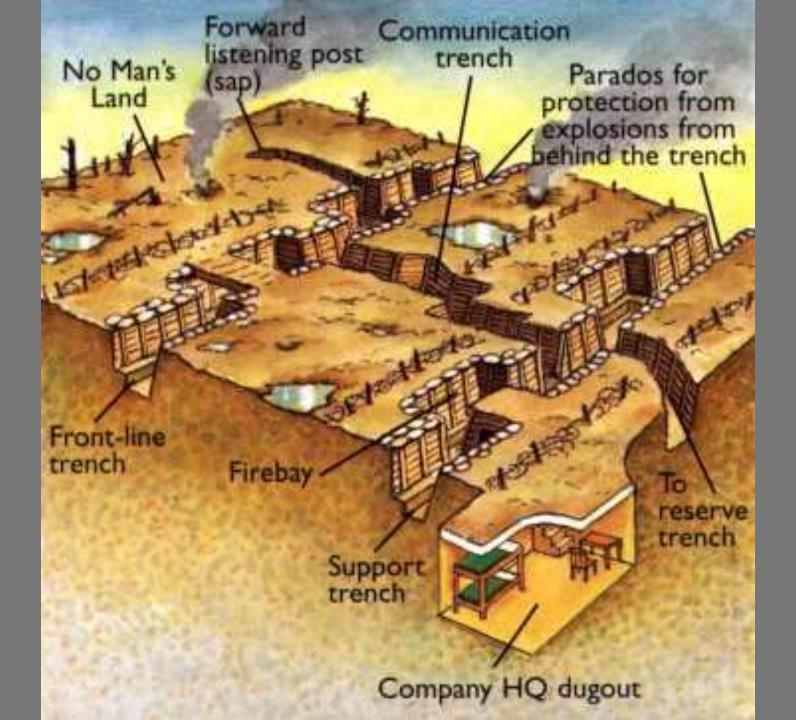
The Fighting Starts •August 4, 1914 •Germany begins the offensive by invading Belgium •Follows Shlieffen Plan •Holding action vs. Russia with a quick drive through Belgium towards Paris •Once France falls, 2 German armies would defeat Russia





•Britain and France •Unable to stop the German advance through Belgium •Are ABLE to stop German advance in September, 1914 at the battle of the Marne •Germans unable to reach Paris

Spring 1915 Two lines of trenches •300 miles long •Belgium to Switzerland **•NEITHER SIDE COULD GET** A DECISIVE VICTORY



- •Trenches sometimes only yards apart
- •In between: "No Man's Land"
- •Filled with rats, lice, dirty water, barbed wire, dead bodies, shell craters

1.Bombardment could last for days 2.Men go "over the top" with their packs and rifles **3.**Could just as easily get killed by own men **4.FOUGHT AND DIED FOR MERE** YARDS

Battle of the Somme •July 1, 1916 – mid-November, 1916 •650,000 Germans killed •420,000 British killed •200,000 French killed

















The EasternFront

•Russians and Serbs battled Austrians, Turks, and Germans •Russia defeated by Germany at **Tannenberg and were steadily** driven east •Serious shortages – only had manpower and thousands died

The Ottoman Front

- •First campaign (Gallipoli) a disaster for the Allies
- •British more successful because they organized Arab nationalists in the Middle East

•Arabs eager to revolt against the Ottoman Empire and wanted their own countries

Other Fronts •Allied Italy it helped to divert the **Austrians from the Western and Eastern Fronts** •Japan declared war on Germany and was successful in capturing Germany's overseas colonies •In Africa, France and Britain got most of Germany's colonies (not East Africa, though)

Weakness in Russia

- •1917: Russia lost more men than in the last 300 years of
- fighting
- •Russia had serious shortages and the army felt betrayed by its leaders

Weakness in Russia •People were also unhappy with the government •Russian Revolution: March 1917 •March 1918: the Russians and **Germans signed the Treaty of Brest Litovsk to end the Russian** involvement in the war

Roles of Civilians

- •Most countries in the war called on all men 20-40 to serve in the war
- Women replaced the men in factories, offices, farms, and shops
 Worked in traditional male roles

Role of Government

•Wartime economies: •Governments forced to ration out goods in short supply •Governments told factories and businesses what to produce and how much

Role of Propaganda •Governments controlled the news •Governments tried to keep up a fighting spirit by using propaganda •One-sided information that aims to convince people of a certain point of view

WEAPONRY

Mechanized Warfare: Warfare that relies on machines powered by gasoline and diesel engines

Poison Gas •Machine Gun •Tank •Airplane •Dogfights Dropped bombs

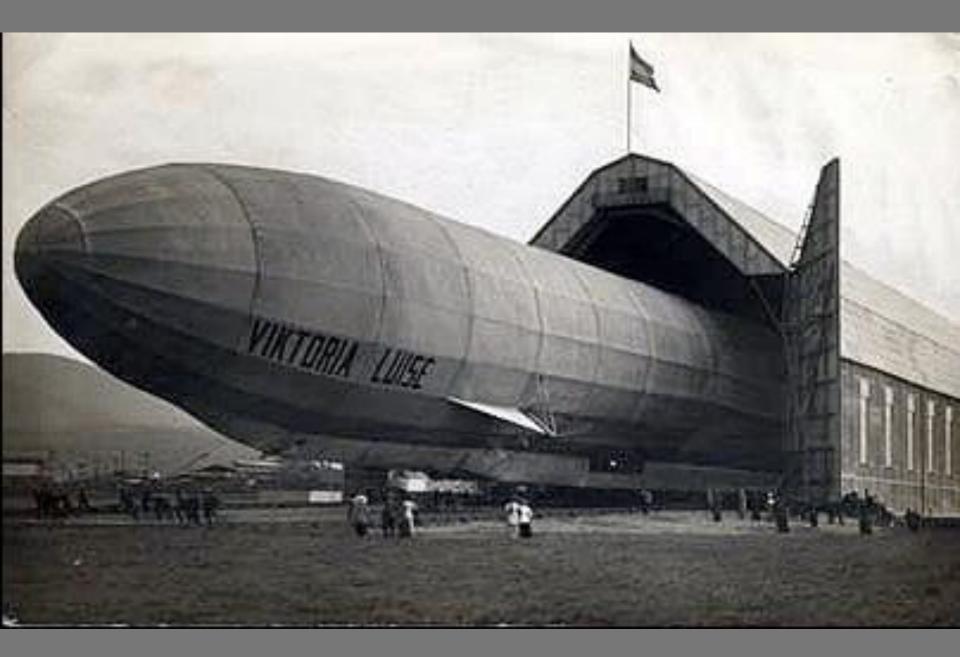




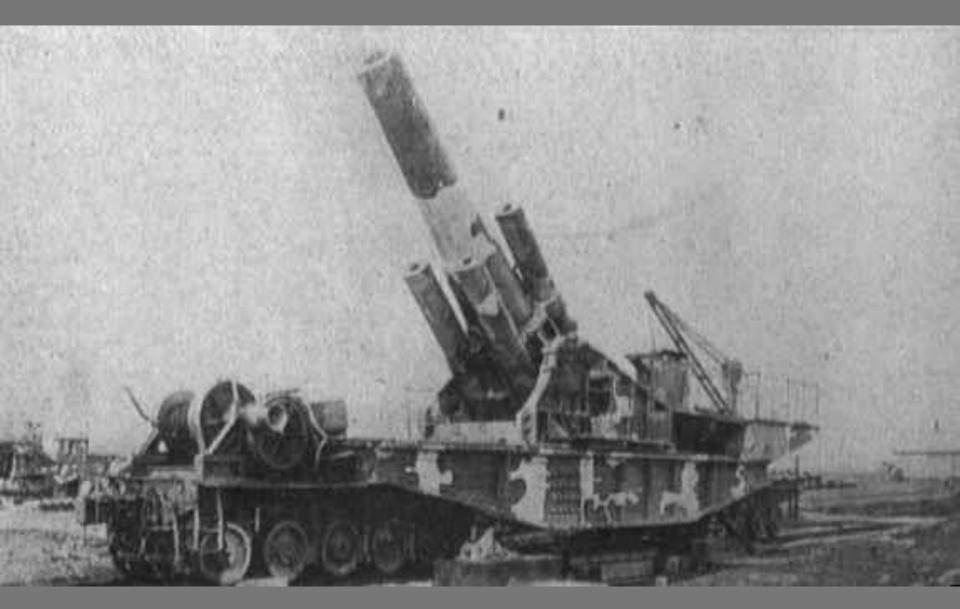




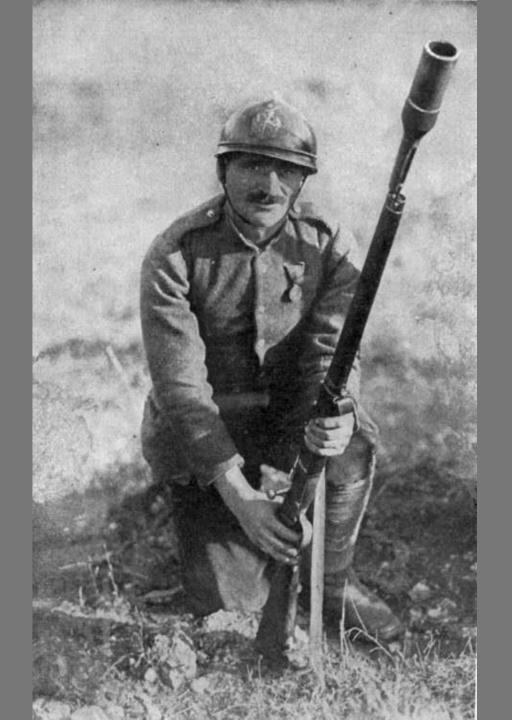








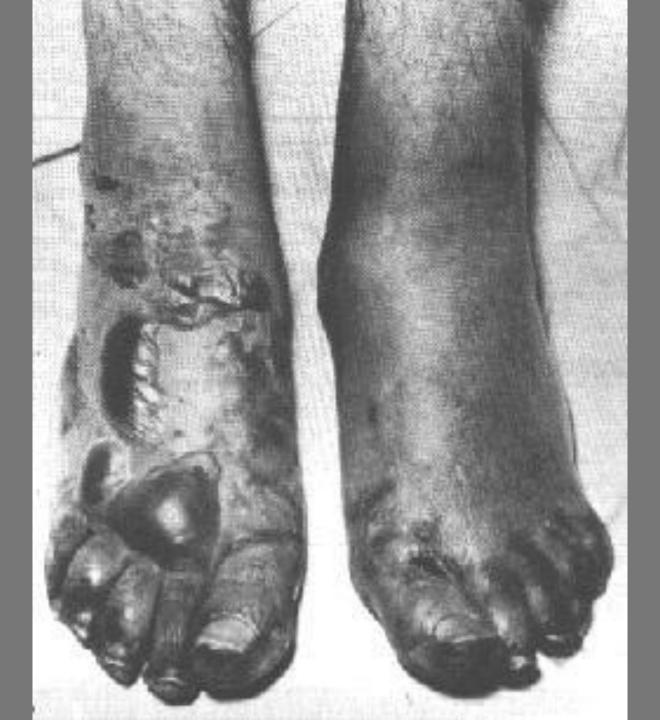




Medical Care

Soldiers suffered from: •Trench foot •Dysentery •Shell shock **Red Cross tended to wounded and** HI







USA STAYS NEUTRAL

- •Most Americans did not want to join
- the fray
- •Europe 3000 miles away
- •Who cares who wins
- •Did not threaten American lives OR property

USA Divided on Who Should Win

•Many recent immigrants •Close ties with family and friends on **BOTH** sides •Socialists said it was all about capitalism •Pacifists said war is evil and the US should set an example for the rest of the

world

USA has sympathy for the Allies Americans felt close to England •Common culture, political structure, and language •Germany seen as aggressive and cruel •Britain using propaganda to gain support from USA •USA has more economic ties with Allies

British Blockade

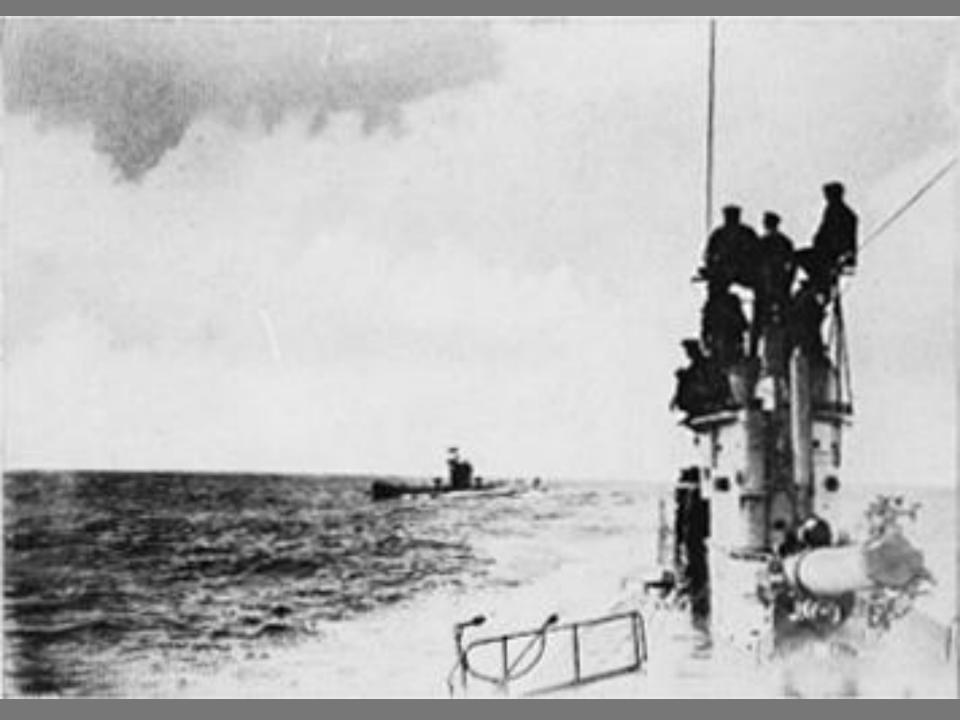
1.British navy blockades along the German coast and neutral ports to prevent weapons and other military goods from getting to the Germans 2. Mined the North Sea

British Blockade Results 1. American ships carrying goods for Germany refused to challenge the blockade

- 2. Germany unable to import food and fertilizers
 - GERMAN FAMINE: 750,000 Germans starved to death
 - USA didn't know extent of famine because GB cut cable between USA and Germany

British Blockade Results 3. German U-boat Response •Counter blockade using submarines •Germans torpedoed all ships heading towards GB **•THIS IS VERY VISIBLE** •TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF BY **PROPAGANDA**







Sinking of the Lusitania

•128 Americans killed •Germans defend position: Lusitania carrying ammunition and explosives •USA FURIOUS

USA STILL NEUTRAL... •A few more ships sunk •Germany reprimanded by Wilson •Wilson doesn't want to go to war •Tries to end war •"Peace without victory...a peace among equals" •Allies say no •Germans respond through unrestricted submarine warfare

Zimmermann Note

Dear Mexico,

Let's be allies!

If we go to war with the US and you help us, we will support you in recovering lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona!

Love, Germany

Why go to war?

1. Zimmermann Note intercepted by British intelligence, made USA mad 2.4 unarmed US ships sunk **3. Russians overthrow Czarist regime,** become a representative government • Democracies v. brutal Monarchies

APRIL 6, 1917 US GOES TO WAR

US Gets Ready for War •US must raise an army •US must update weapons •US must build airplanes •US must finance all of the above

"Not only did soldiers need to learn how to fight, but civilians needed to learn how to sacrifice for the war effort."



Committee on Public Information Thousands of posters, cartoons, etc. promoted the war Liberty Bonds •"Only a friend of Germany would not buy bonds"



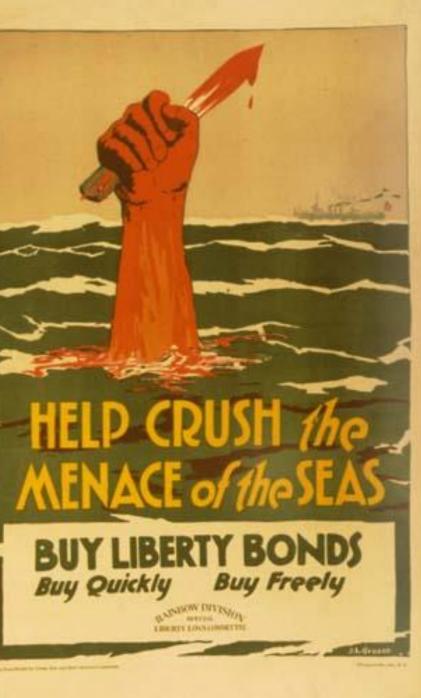
PROMOTION FOR ANY ONE ENLISTING APPLY, ANY RECRUITING STATION OR POSTMASTER

FOI

SHERLOAM

withde Elvinianz





Be Patriotic sign your country's pledge to save the food

U.S.FOOD ADMINISTRATION



Jeat back the

with

I am telling you

On June 28thI expect you to enlist in the army of war savers to back up my army of fighters. W. S. S. Enlistment

IT TAKES A MAN TO FILL IT JOIN THE NAVY

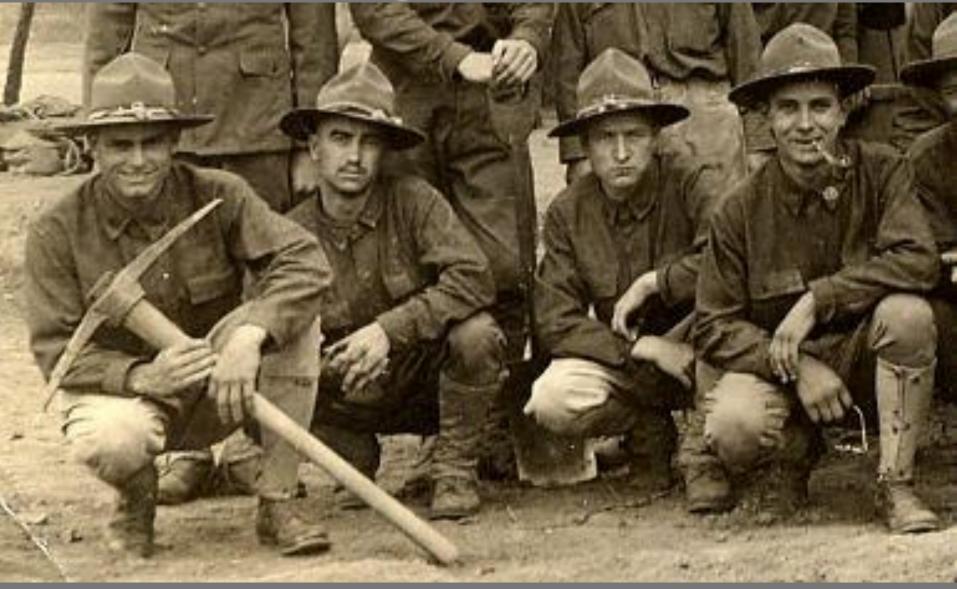
Your Assignment (20 points):

- Use information from 19.2 and 19.3
- You must include one of the following themes:
 - German Military Strength
 - Food/Supplies
 - American Economy
 - Women
 - American "Ideals"
 - "Spies" and "Disloyalty"

The Draft

Selective Service Act 1917 & 1918 24 million draftees total

The Boys at Home



The Boys at Home

•9 months of training •After 9 months, the American soldiers were moved to where the fighting was the hottest •1.5 million men saw action

What About the Ladies?

•Women not drafted

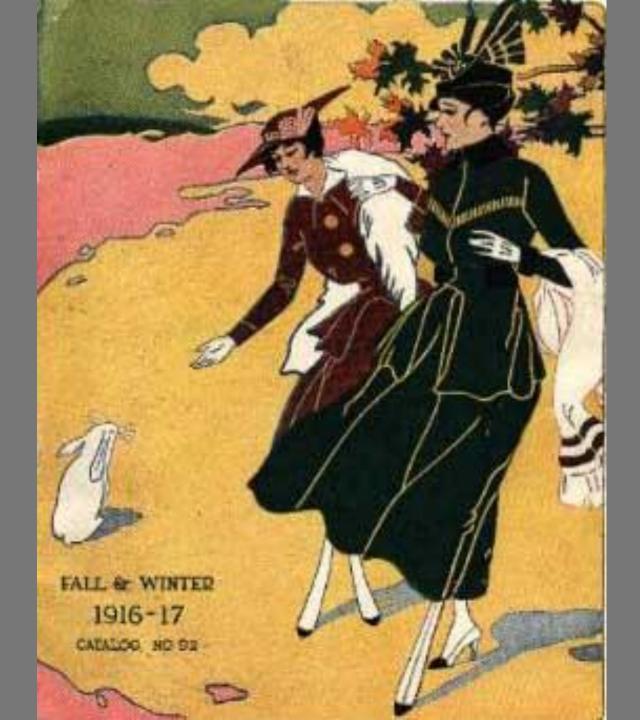
 Army reluctantly accepted women in Army Corps of Nurses •Did not get pay, rank, benefits •Navy accepted women for noncombat positions •Got pay and full military rank

African Americans

- •Served in segregated units •Excluded from Navy and Marines Most officers were white •Only a few officers were African-
- American

War Industries Board (WIB) •Encouraged companies to use massproduction techniques •US industrial production increases by 20% •Side effects of WIB: •Women's fashions changed •No more corsets •Shorter hemlines •No more tall leather boots





Other Federally Regulated Agencies

 Railroad Administration •Fuel Administration •"Gasless Sundays" •"Lightless Nights" •Daylight saving time

War Economy •Blue-collar wages rose •High inflation Food Administration •Herbert Hoover •"Gospel of the clean plate" •Meatless, sweetless, wheatless, porkless days •Victory gardens



Food shipments to Allies tripled Women were brought into the workforce



How do we get supplies and men across the Atlantic Ocean?

<u>3 problems</u>

1. German U-boats blowing everything up 2. US relied on foreign ships in the past **3. Draft reduced the number of** skilled shipyard workers

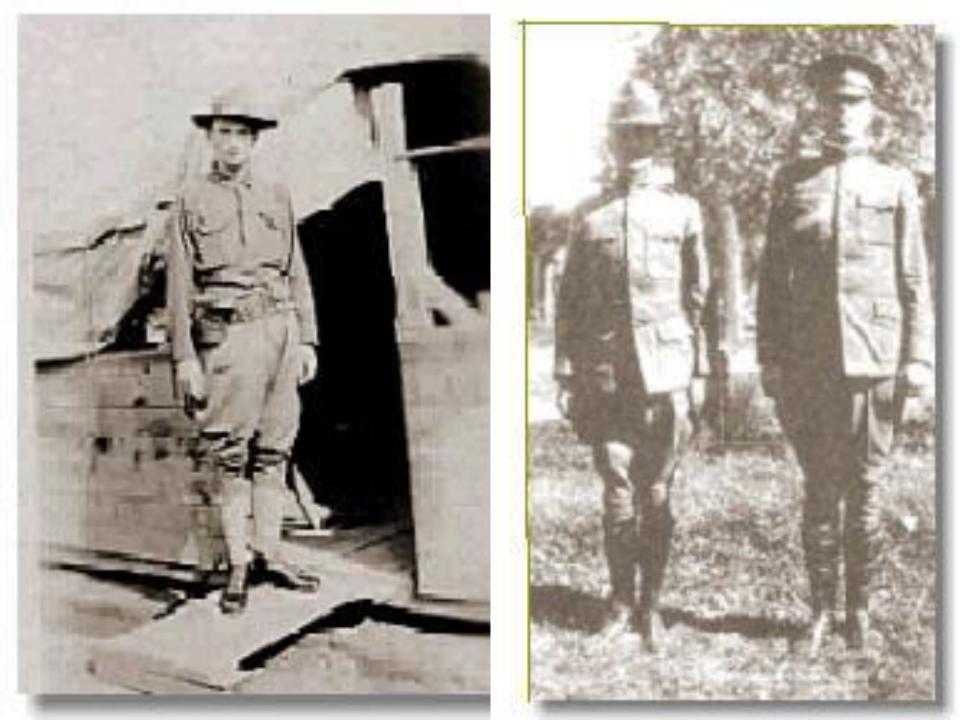
How do we get supplies and men across the Atlantic Ocean? **US Government took five crucial steps: 1. Exempted shipyard workers from** draft 2. Public relations campaign 3. Used new ship building techniques 4. Government took over every private ship under construction 5. Broke the German blockade

Breaking the Blockade

- •Goal to build a navy to reduce
- the shipping losses caused by German U-boats
- •<u>Convoy system</u>: Merchant vessels
- would travel in a large group with a guard of circling destroyers and cruisers

It's time to fight...

- •American troops are fresh and enthusiastic
- American soldiers known as
- "doughboys"
- •US Military believed in aggressive
- •US Military wanted American boys to fight separately





The Tide Turns... •Russians drop out of the War •Germans concentrate on capturing Paris •Come within 50 miles of Paris... BUT... •Americans arrive just in time!!!



Germany Collapses

•November 3, 1918 •Mutiny in German Navy •November 9, 1918 •Berlin rises in rebellion •November 11, 1918 •GERMANY SURRENDERS

Death Toll

•26 million dead $\cdot^{1/2}$ civilians •Disease •Starvation •Exposure •20 million wounded •10 million refugees

COST: \$350 BILLION

The Toll at Home... **Attacks on Civil Liberties** •USA wanted CONFORMITY •Anti-Immigrant hysteria •Especially those of German and **Austria-Hungarian descent** •Espionage and Sedition Acts •Cannot interfere with draft, sale of bonds, cannot say anything disloyal about gov't or war effort...

Social Changes at Home

Great Migration

 Large scale movement of hundreds of thousands of Southern blacks to **American cities in the North** •Job opportunities •Whites began to resent blacks for taking "their" jobs

Social Changes at Home

Women

Women moved into jobs formerly been held exclusively by men
Helped to bolster support for women's suffrage

Flu Epidemic •Fall of 1918 •1/4 of the US population fell ill •Effect: •Mines shut down •Telephone service cut in half Shortage of coffins •500,000 Americans died •40 million died world-wide

Wilson's 14 Points •First 5 points addressed issues Wilson believed had started the war •Next 8 points discussed boundary changes •Fourteenth point: League of Nations Provide a forum for nation to discuss and settle their grievances without having to resort to war

Wilson's 14 Points •<u>Rejected</u> by Allied leaders •Allies determined to prevent all future invasions •WOULD NOT DECREASE THEIR **MILITARY** •WANTED TO MAKE GERMANY PAY WERE GREEDY AND WANTED **CONTROL OF ENEMY TERRITORY** •Wilson conceded most of his points in return for the League of Nations

Treaty of Versailles June 28, 1919 1.9 New nations established including: •Poland •Czechoslovakia •Yugoslavia **•Ottoman Empire cut into four parts** •France and Britain to "help" areas until ready for self-rule and independence

Treaty of Versailles 2. Germany demilitarized •Stripped of air force, navy, and reduced army to 100,000 men

- 3. Alsace-Lorraine returned to
- France
- 4. Germany forced to pay reparations
 •\$33 billion to Allies

Treaty of Versailles 4. War-guilt clause: •Forced Germany to acknowledge that it ALONE was responsible for World War I

Château de Versailles





Hall of Mirrors

Weaknesses

- Weakened Germany's ability to serve as the basis of a lasting peace
 Humiliated Germany
 - Other nations just as guilty
 - Germans hated treaty
 - No way Germany could pay \$33 billion to Allies
 - Stripped of colonial possessions in Asia

Weaknesses 3. Ignored Russia's needs

- Russia excluded from peace conference, ignored by Big Four
- Lost more territory than Germany
- Determined to gain lost territory

Veaknesses **4. Ignored claims by South Pacific** nations for self determination •Ho Chi Minh appealed to Wilson for help in Vietnam •Wanted a constitutional government •Same political rights as French •Wilson refused to consider •Same man led forces v. France in the Vietnam War...

US Opposition to the Treaty

- •Herbert Hoover thought it was too harsh
- •Some considered it a sell-out to imperialism
- Treaty did not satisfy many demands for self determination
 Some Germans under Polish rule
 Irish not independent

Debate over the League of Nations •Many thought the League of Nations threatened US foreign policy of staying clear of European entanglements •Henry Cabot Lodge •Suspicious of joint economic and military action against aggression •Wilson unable to compromise •Senate rejected to treaty **US never joined the League of Nations**

Legacy of the War

•Terrible German economy •German Mark worthless Germans shocked and offended by the Treaty of Versailles •Germans looked for scapegoats •Hitler comes to power in 1933

Legacy of the War

•US not interested in Europe
•Americans wanted to stay out of European affairs
•RETURN TO NORMALCY

