

# World War I

---

Mr. Somogye  
AP World History



# The Road to War

# MAIN causes of World War I

- Militarism
  - Size of European militaries double between 1890 & 1914
- Alliances
  - Austria, Germany, & Italy form the Triple Alliance in 1882
  - England, France, & Russia form the Triple Entente in 1907
- Imperialism
  - Race for remaining territory after 1880 created tension
- Nationalism
  - Decline of Ottoman Empire led to Balkanization
    - Serbs (Slavs) desire an independent Serbia
    - Russia supports idea of Serbia; Austria-Hungary rejects it

# Triple Alliance & Triple Entente



Triple Alliance in red; Triple Entente in gray

# An Inevitable War?

**“The entire able-bodied population is preparing to massacre one another; though no one, it is true, wants to attack, and everybody protests his love of peace and determination to maintain it, yet the whole world feels that it only requires some unforeseen incident, some unpreventable accident, for the spark to fall in a flash...and blow Europe sky-high.”**

**Frederic Passy, 1895**

“..some unforeseen incident..”

- Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand on June 28, 1914
  - The assassin was a member of a Serbian nationalist group called Young Bosnia



The assassin, Gavrilo Princip, was only 20 years old

“...the spark to fall in a flash...and blow Europe sky high”

- Austria-Hungary issued a list of ten demands to Serbia called the July Ultimatum
  - Serbia accepted 9 of the 10 demands
- Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914
  - Russia immediately mobilized its army
- “The Guns of August”
  - Germany declared war on Russia on August 1, 1914
  - Germany declared war on France on August 3, 1914
  - Great Britain declared war on Germany on August 4, 1914

# Europe at the start of World War I





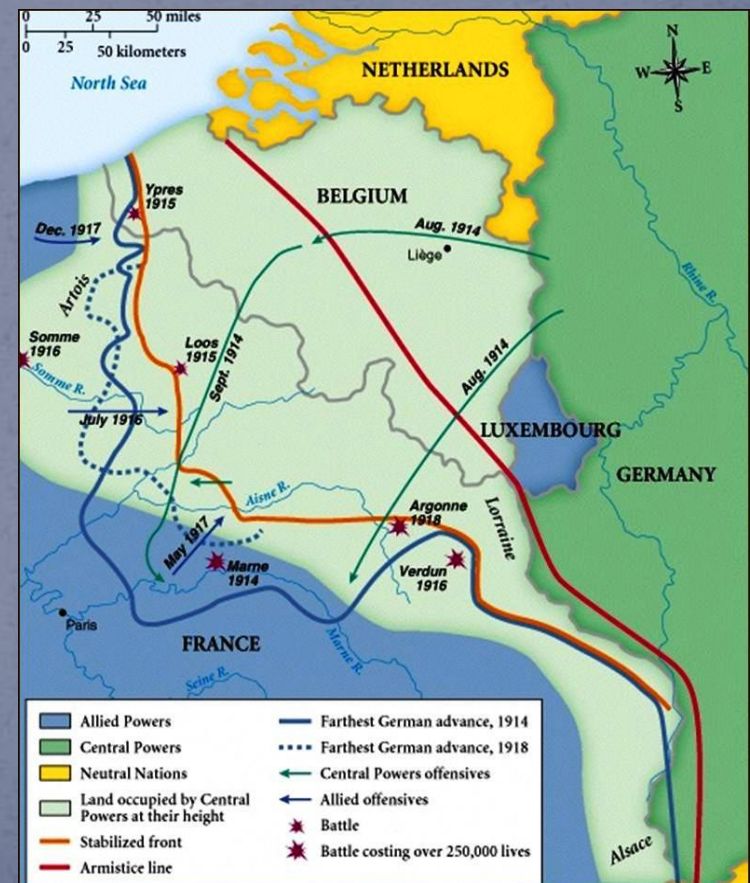
# Europe at War



# The Schlieffen Plan


The Plan: Germany Wins

The Reality: A Stalemate

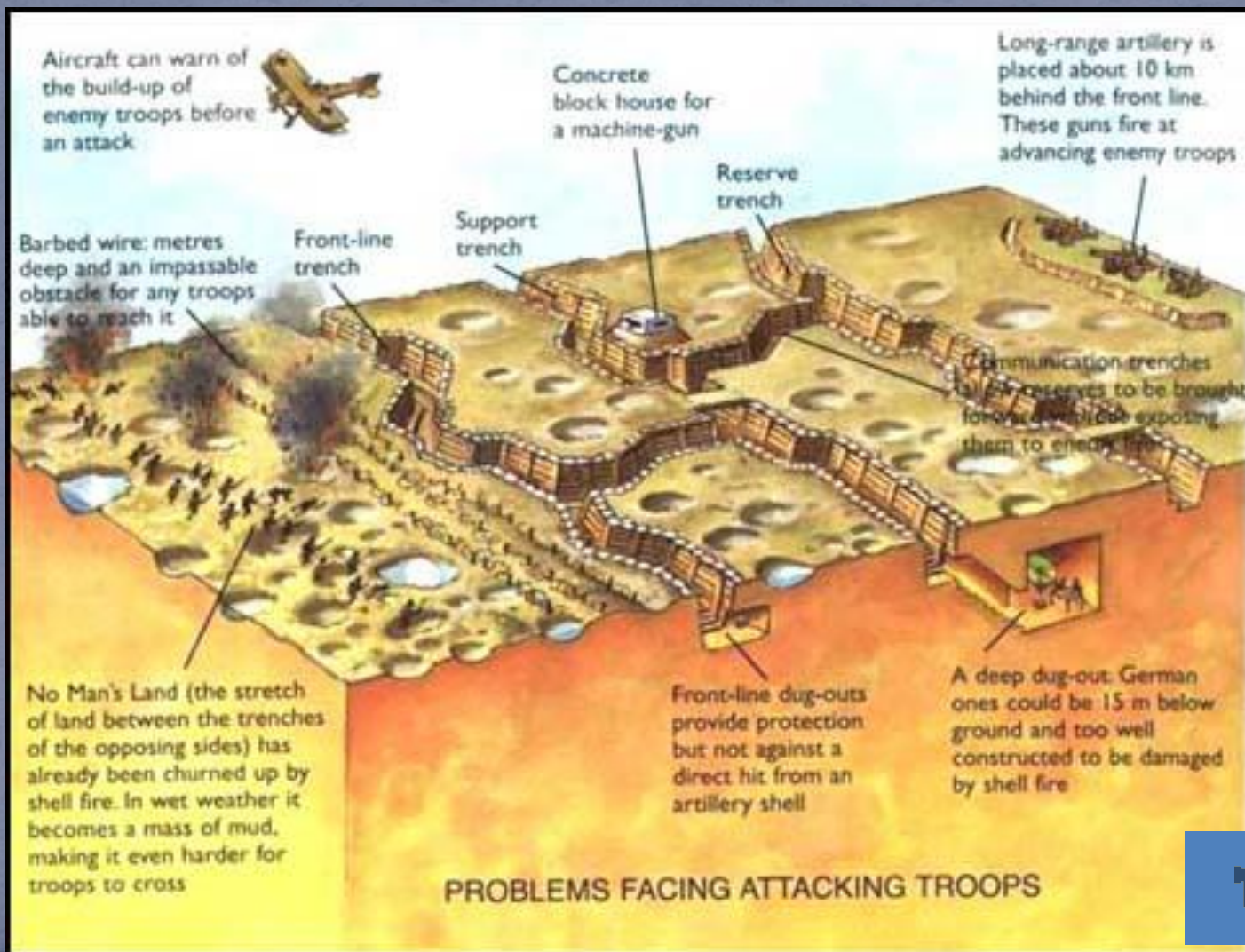


# European Theater



 World War I. The Central Powers were in the unenviable position of fighting wars on two major fronts. The inset shows the stabilized Western Front of trench warfare in northern France and Belgium.

# The Result: Trench Warfare

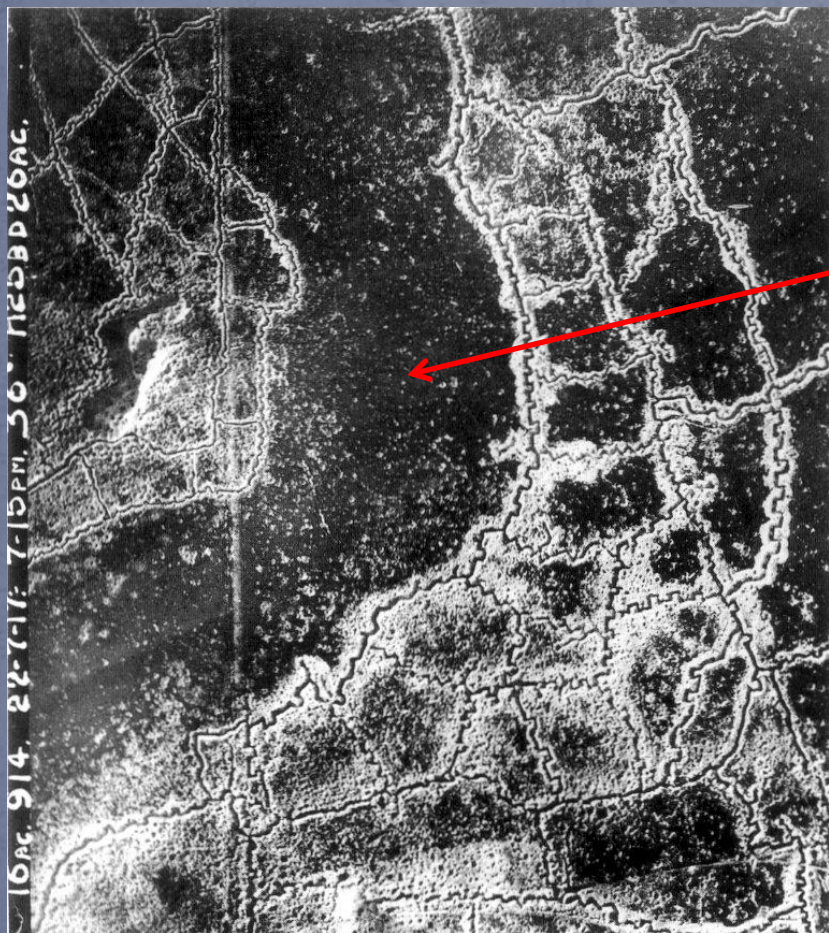


# Trench Warfare





# “No Man’s Land”



*"No Man's Land is pocketmarked like the body of foulest disease and its odour is the breath of cancer...No Man's Land under snow is like the face of the moon, chaotic, crater-ridden, uninhabitable, awful, the abode of madness.*

*Wilfred Owen*

# The Result



Northern France by 1917





# Point of Emphasis: The Great War was a “global” war



# Colonial Soldiers



Clockwise from top left: Sikh soldiers in India, Chinese troops in Greece, African soldiers in German East Africa, a Bermuda militia in London

# Global Recruiting Posters



# The Middle East

- Ottoman Empire joins Central Powers
  - Attempt to regain territory in Balkan peninsula
- Arab Revolt of 1916
  - Arabs want independence from the Ottoman Empire
  - British promise military aid
  - Revolt was unsuccessful due to the lack of military support
- Arabs gain their “independence” after World War I



T.E. Lawrence, leader of the Arab revolt

# Armenian Genocide

1<sup>st</sup> modern genocide

## Districts & Vilayets of Western Armenia in Turkey

	<u>1914</u>	<u>1922</u>
<u>Erzerum</u>	215,000	1,500
<u>Van</u>	197,000	500
<u>Kharbert</u>	204,000	35,000
<u>Diarbekir</u>	124,000	3,000
<u>Bitlis</u>	220,000	56,000
<u>Sivas</u>	225,000	16,800

## Other Armenian-populated Sites in Turkey

<u>Western Anatolia</u>	371,800	27,000
<u>Cilicia and Northern Syria</u>	309,000	70,000
<u>European Turkey</u>	194,000	163,000
<u>Trapizond District</u>	73,390	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,133,190</b>	<b>387,800</b>



Secretary of State,  
Washington.



858, July 16, 1 p m.

~~Confidential.~~ Have you received my 841? / Deportation of and excesses against peaceful Armenians is increasing and from harrowing reports of eye witnesses it appears that a campaign of race extermination is in progress under a pretext of reprisal against rebellion.

Protests as well as threats are unavailing and probably incite the Ottoman government to more drastic measures as they are determined to disclaim responsibility for their absolute disregard of capitulations and I believe nothing short of actual force which obviously United States are not in a position to exert would adequately meet the situation. / Suggest you inform belligerent nations and mission boards of this.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR,  
Constantinople

JAN 37 1916

# East Asia

- China was divided into spheres of influence prior to World War I
- Japan entered the war as an Allied Power
  - Seized German colonies in the Pacific & China
- Japan issued the Twenty-One Demands to China in 1915
  - Hoped to turn China into a protectorate of Japan
  - Chinese government did not accept or reject the demands
  - Led to collapse of China's military government

# India

- Most involved tropical dependency
- Gandhi and other leaders supported the war
  - Hoped to achieve self-government
  - British promised to move towards self-government after the war
  - Provided loans & materials to aid the British war effort
- 1.3 million Indians served as soldiers and laborers
  - Over 100,000 casualties

**"The moment Britain gets into trouble elsewhere, India, in her present temper, would burst into a blaze of rebellion."**

**William Archer**

# Point of Emphasis: World War I was a high-tech war

- New technology changes nature of warfare
  - Over 8 million soldiers killed; over 19 million wounded
  - Over 8 million civilians were also killed





**World War I biplane**



**German U-boat**



**British Tank**



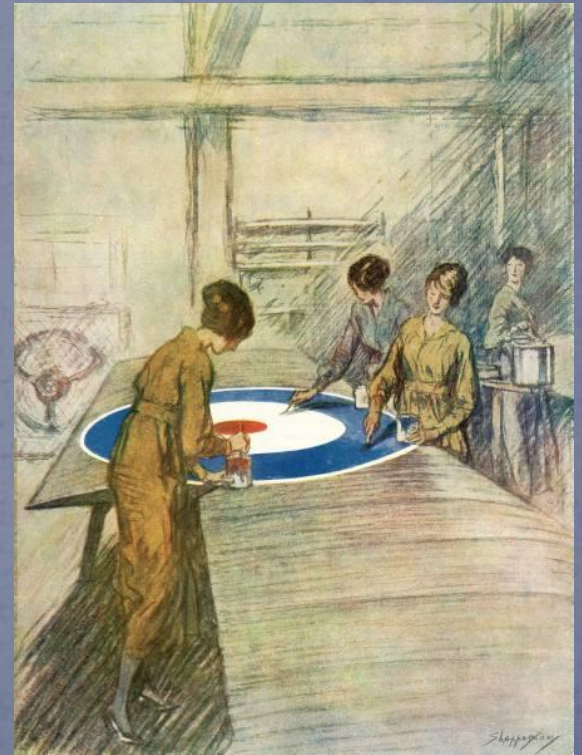
**Machine gunners w/ gas masks**

# Point of Emphasis: World War I was a Total War

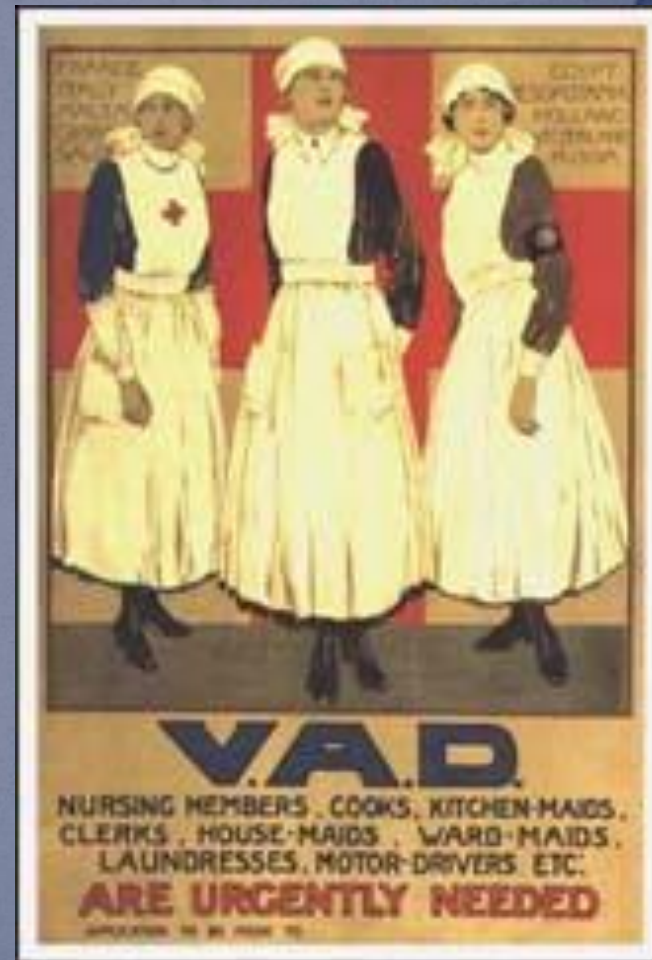
- Definition of Total War
  - Conflict in which the participating countries devote all of their resources to the war effort
- Aspects of Total War
  - Mandatory military conscription (a.k.a. the draft)
  - Control of the economy & nationalization of industry
  - Rationing of food and other essentials
  - The Home Front
    - Women, children, ethnic minorities, etc. are considered a vital part of the war effort
  - Propaganda

# The Home Front

- Women in the Great War
  - Factory workers, nurses, farmers
  - Strengthens suffrage movements



# WWI Propaganda Posters



# The Home Front

- Rationing
- Food Shortages
- Diets Change



Left: German bread ration card

Above: U.S. Food Administration propaganda posters

# African-Americans in World War I



- 380,000 African-Americans served in the army
  - 200,000 were sent to Europe; only 42,000 saw combat

# War Propaganda

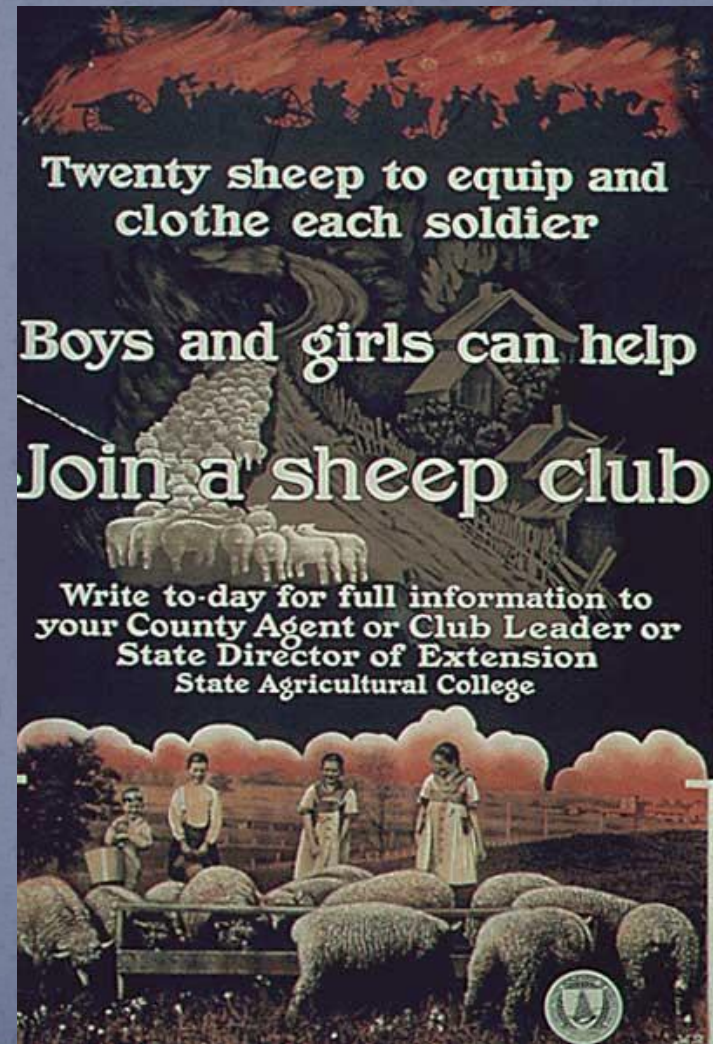


# War Propaganda





# Weird War Propaganda



# End of the Great War

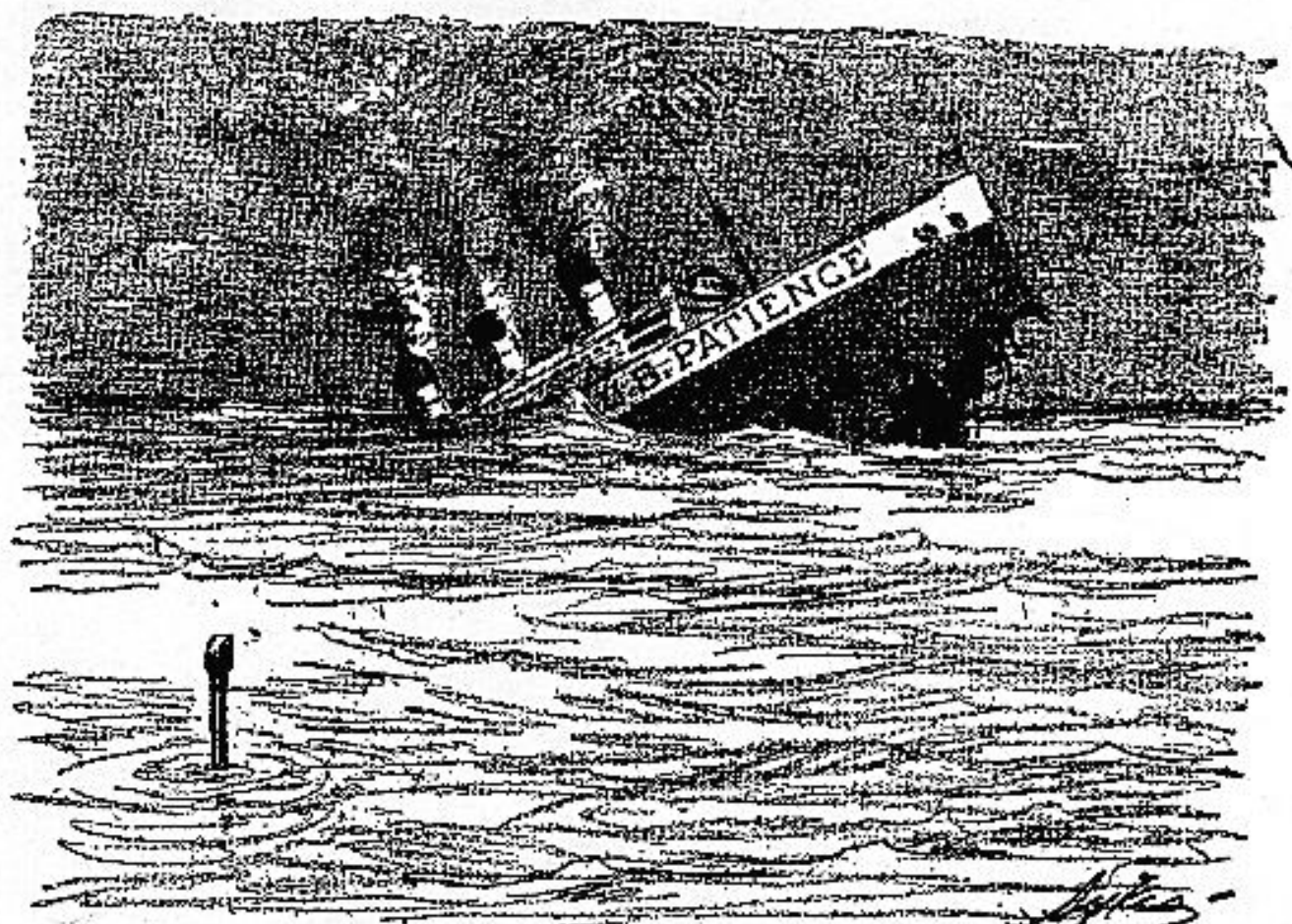


# U.S. Enters the Great War

- Germans sink the Lusitania on May 7, 1915
- Unrestricted submarine warfare
- Zimmerman Note in February 1917
- U.S. declares war on Germany on April 6, 1917



JOHN BULL USES THE AMERICAN FLAG FOR PROTECTION—  
From the *American* (New York)  
March 1915



THE CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT

*Patience*  
May 3-16

THIS LATEST SUBMARINE VICTIM MAY BE THE LAST



© Press Publishing Company

SOME PROMISE!

*April 1911*

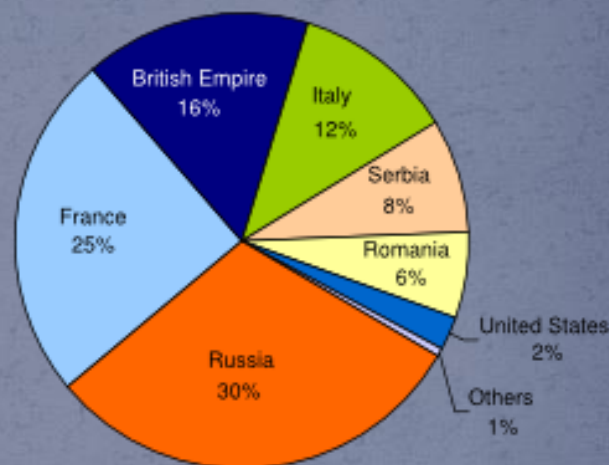
# 1918-1919 Influenza Epidemic

- One of the most devastating outbreaks of disease in modern times
- Mass movement during World War I spread the flu around the world
  - Spread to the trenches of the Great War
- “Spanish” flu kills 30 million people worldwide
  - Kills 550,000 in the United States
  - Kills 12.5 million in India and China

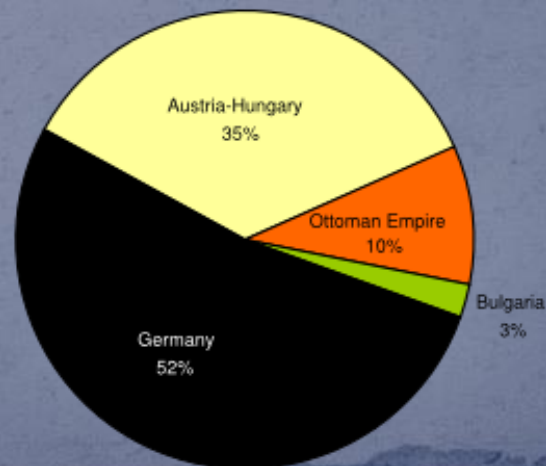
# End of the Great War

- Russia withdraws in February 1918
  - Russian Revolution
  - Treaty of Brest-Litvosk
- War of Attrition
  - Almost no fighting occurs in Germany
  - Germany surrenders at 11:00 on November 11, 1918
  - Treaty of Versailles conference starts January 1919

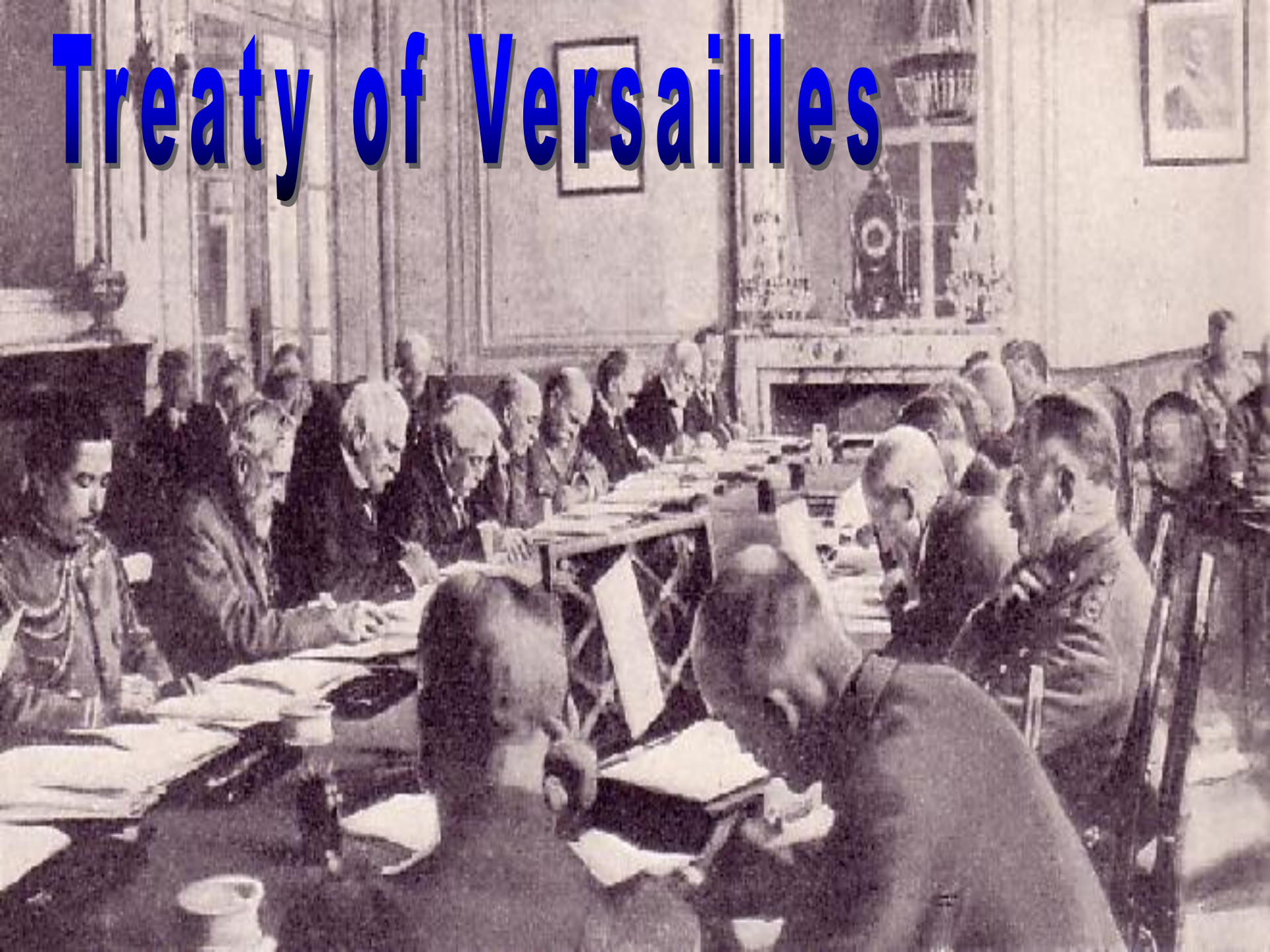
**World War I Military Deaths  
(Entente Powers)**



**World War I Military Deaths  
(Central Powers)**



# Treaty of Versailles





# Versailles Peace Conference



Left to Right: David Lloyd George, Georges Clemenceau, Woodrow Wilson

- Council of Four
  - British Prime Minister David Lloyd George
  - French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau
  - Italian Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando
  - American President Woodrow Wilson
- Not in Attendance
  - Russia and Germany

# Major Provisions of the Treaty

- Germany losses colonial empire and 15% of land in Europe
- Germany required to pay heavy reparations
  - Cripples, like beyond cripples German economy
- Germany has massive restrictions on military
  - Less than 100,000 troop
- WAR GUILT clause, Germany has to take full responsibility for war
- Germans resented treaty immensely
- Created conditions for the rise of a dude named Hitler ☹

# Europe after World War I



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

# After the Treaty: Middle East



- Turkey fought to remain independent
  - Kamal Ataturk
- Arabs governed under the Mandate System
  - Sykes-Picot Agreement
- Balfour Declaration
  - British support for Zionist movement
  - Jews return to Palestine

# After the War: India

- Government of India Act of 1919
  - Granted local autonomy but not self-rule
  - Nationalists protested act
- British responded with Rowlatt Act in 1920
  - Gave British unlimited search and seizure
- Mohandas Gandhi called for non-violent protest
- Amritsar Massacre
  - 20,000 people gathered peacefully in Amritsar
  - British fired upon unarmed crowd
    - 379 dead and more than 1200 wounded
  - Increased momentum for satyagraha movement

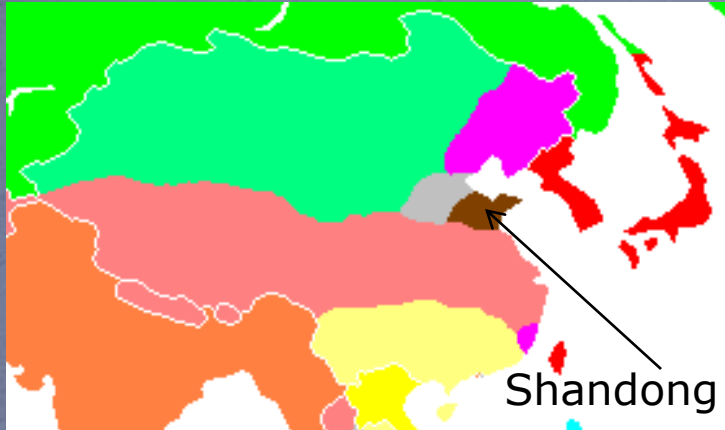
# After the War: India

- Indian National Congress called for home rule in 1927
  - British rejected proposal
- Salt March of 1930
  - Gandhi & 78 of his followers walked across India to the coast (240 miles) to make salt
    - Thousands joined the March
- Gov't of India Act 1935
  - Regional autonomy to India
  - Direct elections
    - 35 million people could vote



Mahatma Gandhi on Salt March with "The Nightingale of India" Sarojini Naidu (freedom fighter, poet, and 1<sup>st</sup> female president of the Indian National Congress)

# After the Treaty: China



- China called for a return of the Shandong peninsula & an end to imperialist institutions
  - Japan received Shandong peninsula
- Caused May 4<sup>th</sup> Movement
- Chinese delegation was the only one not to sign the treaty



Student protests during May Fourth Movement

# After the War: Japan

- Wanted racial equality and Shandong peninsula
  - Conference rejected racial equality
  - Rejection fueled nationalism and militarism in Japan
- Washington Conference 1921-1922
  - World believed control of international situation depended upon naval power
    - Alfred Thayer Mahan
  - Conference forced Japan to accept inferior fleet
    - 5-5-3 ratio angered Japanese delegates as well as belligerent attitude of U.S.A.
- Japan begins to expand influence in China



# After the War: Vietnam

- Ho Chi Minh arrived in Paris as an unofficial representative of Vietnam
  - Did not call for independence
  - Was not received by Versailles delegation
- Returned to Vietnam to found Vietnamese Communist Party

