

World War I

Causes of WWI: MANIA

Militarism – building up a strong military to prepare for war (arms race)

Alliances – agreements between nations to provide aid and military intervention

Nationalism – intense pride for nation (nation over self, nation over other nations)

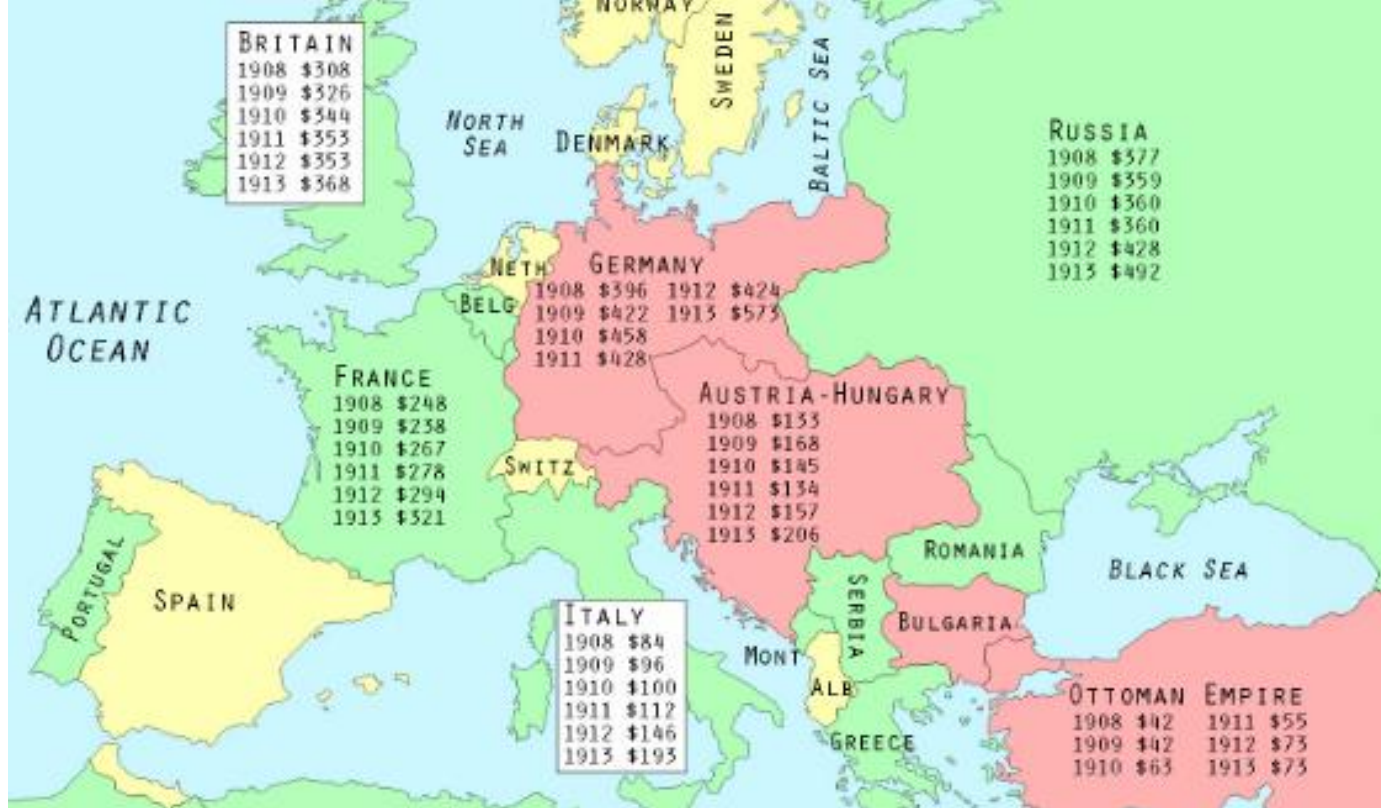
Imperialism

Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

WWI was the first ← **MILITARISM**
war with
advanced
weaponry and
tactics:

- Due to a race for creating more weapons of mass destruction among nations
- European powers had desires for strong armies and naval power





1910-1914 Increase in Defense Spending

France

10%

Britain

13%

Russia

39%

Germany

73%

Alliances



-Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy

-Triple Entente of France, Russia, and Great Britain

-By 1907, Europe is divided

Nationalism



The French Revolution had sparked intense nationalism throughout most of Europe:

The concept began to build of “**Self Determination**” - people with the same ethnic origins, language, and political ideals had the right to form sovereign states

Balkan Nationalism



-The various ethnic groups living on the **Balkan Peninsula** desired to have countries of their own led directly to WWI

- The Ottoman Empire had ruled the Balkan area for 400 years
- Balkans:
 - Albanians, Greeks, Romanians, and Slav
 - Each group was struggling for their own independence

-Bosnia was an area of great hostility

-Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia as one of its territories in 1908

-Serbia was newly independent and thought that Bosnia should be one of their territories

Imperialism

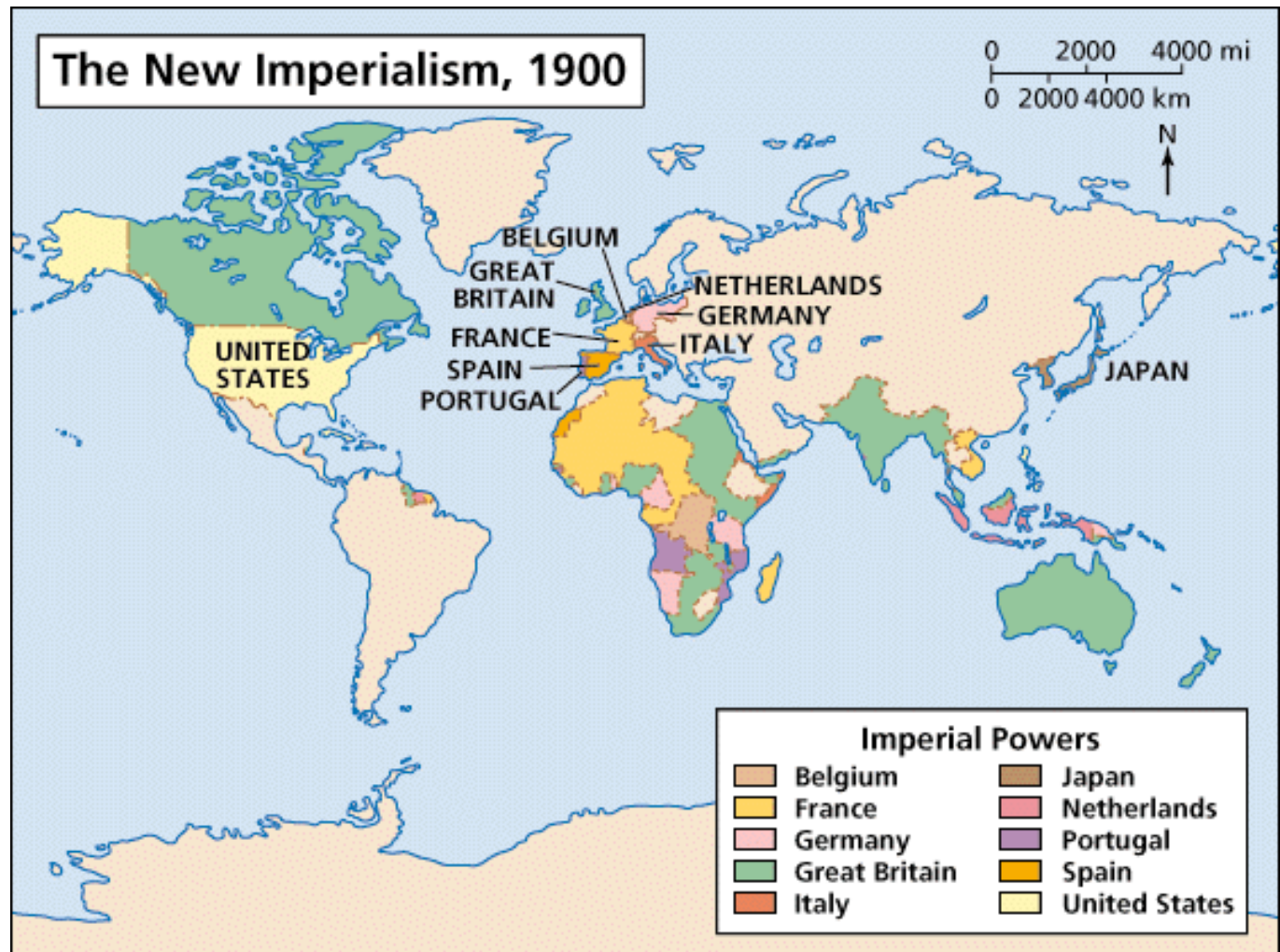
-Virtually all the major powers were engaged in a scramble for empire to bolster their economies

-Fiercest competition was between GB and Germany and between France and Germany



-GB, Germany, and France need foreign markets after the Industrial Revolution

-In the Middle East, the crumbling Ottoman Empire was alluring to Austria-Hungary, the Balkans and Russia





GERMANY

BOHEMIA

MORAVIA

GALICIA

RUTHENIA

SLOVAKIA

AUSTRIA

TYROL

HUNGARY

SLOVENIA

TRANSYLVANIA

CROATIA - SLAVONIA

BOSNIA

HERZEGOVINA

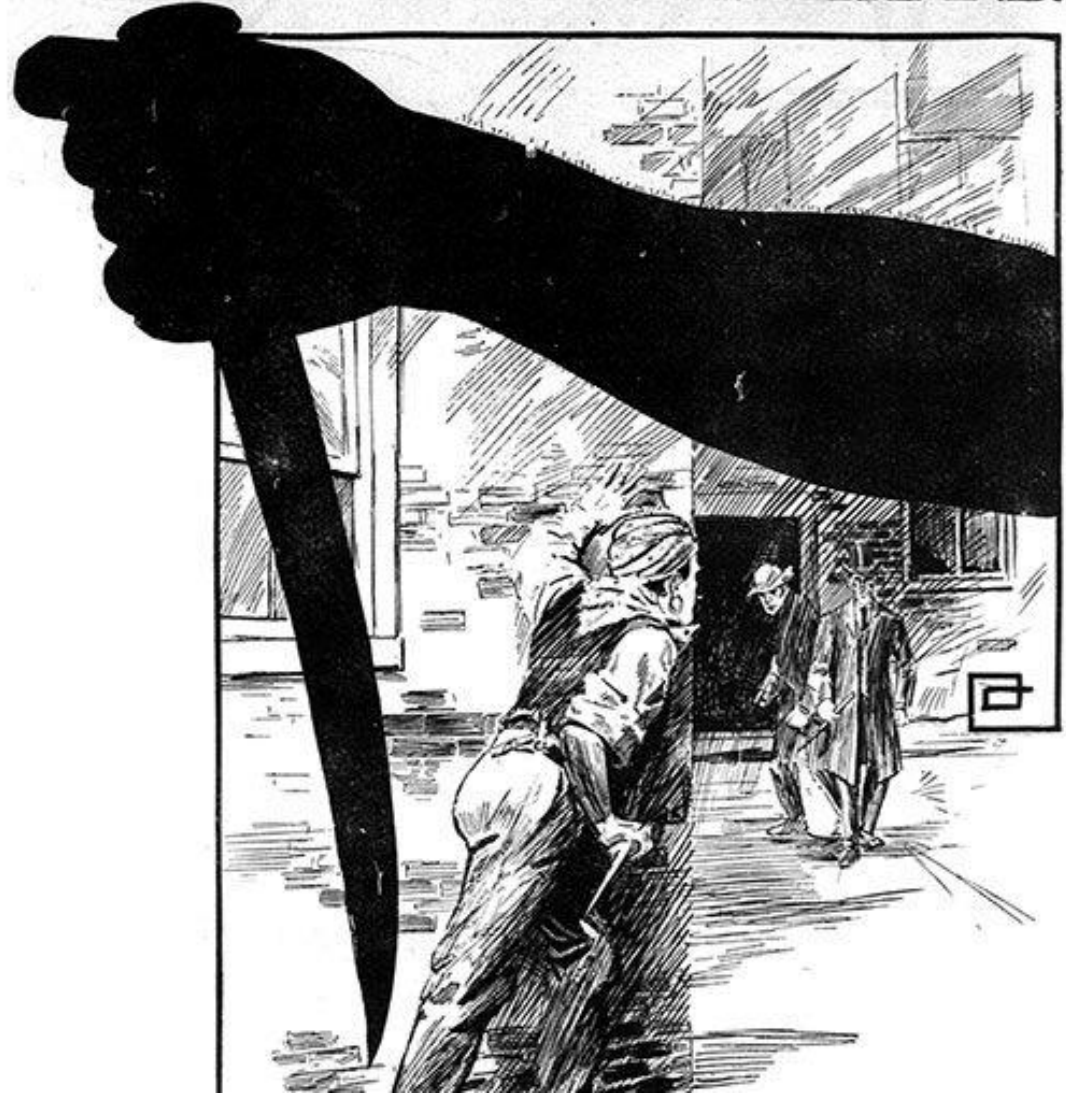
ROMANIA

BULGARIA

The "Spark"

THE BLACK HAND

SHADOW *of the* "BLACK HAND"



-Serbian nationalist group

-The main objective was the creation (by means of violence) of a "Greater Serbia"

Assassination



Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Duchess Sophie
assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, on 28 June 1914

Domino Effect

Austria-Hungary blamed Serbia for Ferdinand's death and declared war on Serbia



Germany pledged their support for Austria-Hungary



Russia pledged their support for Serbia



Domino Effect

Germany declares war on Russia



France pledges their support for Russia



Germany declares war on France



Germany invades Belgium on the way to France



GB supports Belgium and declares war on Germany

COMBATANTS

Central Powers

Germany

Austria-Hungary

Ottoman Empire

Bulgaria

Allied Powers

Russia

France

GB

Italy

Japan

U.S. (1917)



HUGH GIBSON, First Secretary of our Legation in Brussels, now that the seal of American neutrality is broken, is able to give us for the first time his own personal diary of Germany's immortal sin. Sealed for three years, Gibson's diary, one of the great documents of the war, is now being published daily in *The New York Tribune*. His daily jottings simply but graphically make you live over with him the dramatic happenings of those unusual days. Look for it in to-day's *Tribune*.

The **RAPE of BELGIUM**

A day by day record of the German's drive through Belgium—a narrative of fact. Dramatic—thrilling—true! Start reading it to-day. Daily and Sunday in the

New York Tribune

1915

-Germany begins **unrestricted submarine warfare** to sink merchant ships trading with GB

-German U-boat sinks British passenger ship, the **RMS Lusitania**

-128 Americans killed

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

EXTRA
5:30 A. M.

VOL. LXXIV., NO. 39,841. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. FIVE CENTS.

LUSITANIA SUNK BY A SUBMARINE, PROBABLY 1,260 DEAD; TWICE TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST; SINKS IN 15 MINUTES; CAPT. TURNER SAVED, FROHMAN AND VANDERBILT MISSING; WASHINGTON BELIEVES THAT A GRAVE CRISIS IS AT HAND

SHOCKS THE PRESIDENT
Washington Deeply Stirred by the Loss of American Lives.

BULLETINS AT WHITE HOUSE
White House—Then Clearly, but is Silent on the Nation's Course.

HINTS OF CONGRESS CALL
Loss of Lusitania Resolve Firm Tone of Our First Warning to Germany.

CAPITAL FULL OF NUMB
Reports That Linn Was to Be Sent With Message Before Death—None Came.

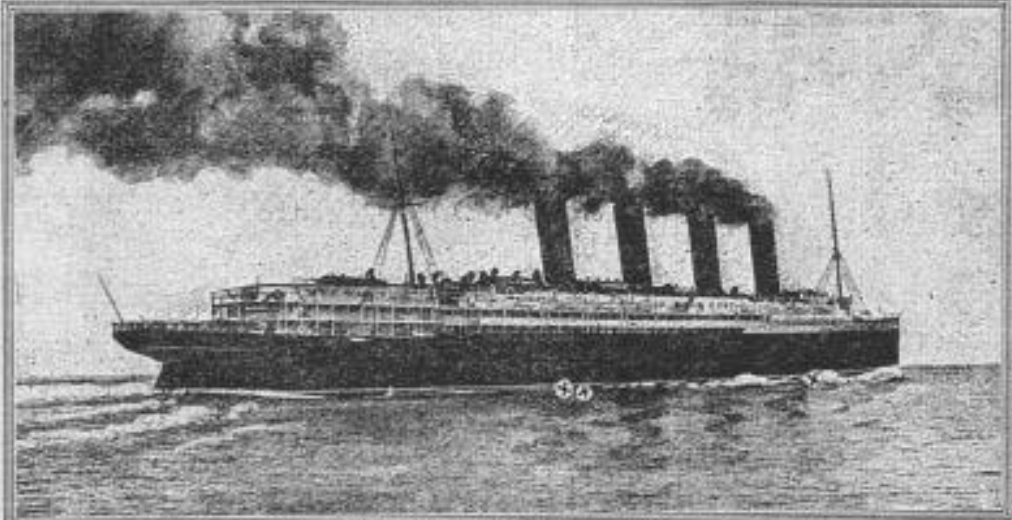
SOME DEAD TAKEN ASHORE
Several Hundred Survivors at Queenstown and Hirtsholm.

STEWART TELLS OF DISASTROUS
One Torpedo Crashes Into Its Divided Liner's Bow, Another Into Its Empty Room.

SHIP LISTS OVER TO PORT
Making It Impossible for Lord Murray Beach, He Hurdles Must Have Gone Down.

ATTACKED IN BROAD DAY
Passengers at Loughswilly-Murray Had Been Seized by Germans—He Was the Only One Who Survived.

Only 659 Were Saved, Few Cabin Passengers
QUEENSTOWN, Sec. 400. May 8, 4:25 A. M.—Survivors of the Lusitania who have arrived here are more than 600, but about 400 of those aboard the steamer were saved, and are still at Queenstown.



The Lost Great Steamship Lusitania
X Where the First Torpedo Struck. XX Where the Second Torpedo Struck.

1916

Wilson runs for re-election, campaigning on a peace platform, supporting neutrality

-Slogan: “**He Kept Us Out of War**”

-**Sussex Pledge** between U.S. and Germany:

-Germans sink the *HMS Sussex*

-Germans support Wilson’s re-election and promise to end unrestricted submarine warfare of merchant ships without warning or securing safety of passengers

-Wilson re-elected and trade with GB increases

*In the U.S., General John Pershing leads expedition in Mexico in pursuit of **Pancho Villa**




THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

- 1911:** Francisco Madero overthrows Dictator Diaz and begins democratic reforms
- 1913:** Madero murdered by General Huerta
- Wilson had opposed Huerta
 - “I’m going to teach the South American republics to elect good men!” -Wilson
 - Wilson embargoes weapons to Huerta
- 1914:** U.S. military occupation of Vera Cruz
- Lasted 6 months
 - Purpose was to prevent a shipment of weapons from Germany to Huerta
 - American forces were attacked
 - Peace was negotiated and the U.S. left

677

PROCLAMATION
\$5,000⁰⁰ **REWARD**



FRANCISCO (PANCHO) VILLA

ALSO \$1,000. REWARD FOR ARREST OF
CANDELARIO CERVANTES, PABLO LOPEZ,
FRANCISCO BELTRAN, MARTIN LOPEZ

ANY INFORMATION LEADING TO HIS APPREHENSION WILL
BE REWARDED.

MARCH 9, 1916

CHIEF OF POLICE
Columbus
New Mexico

1914: Carranza overthrew Huerta

- Carranza refused any of Wilson's advice

- Wilson gave support to **Pancho Villa**, who opposed Huerta and Carranza

1916: Wilson switched his support to Carranza

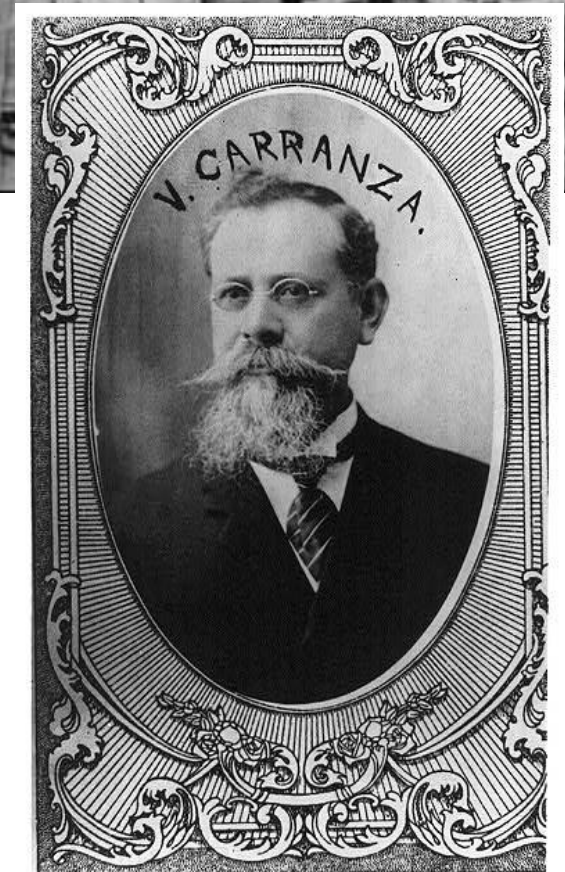
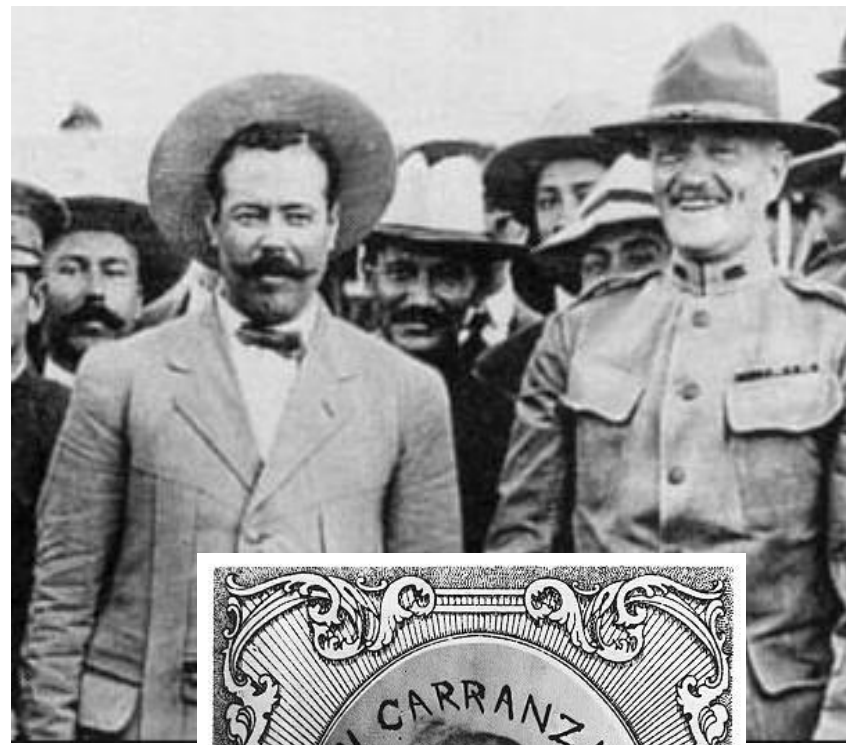
- Villa** felt betrayed by Wilson and murdered 17 Americans on a train

- Villa invaded the U.S.** and killed 18 more Americans in New Mexico

- Wilson sent **General John Pershing** and 11,000 U.S. soldiers into Mexico to capture Villa

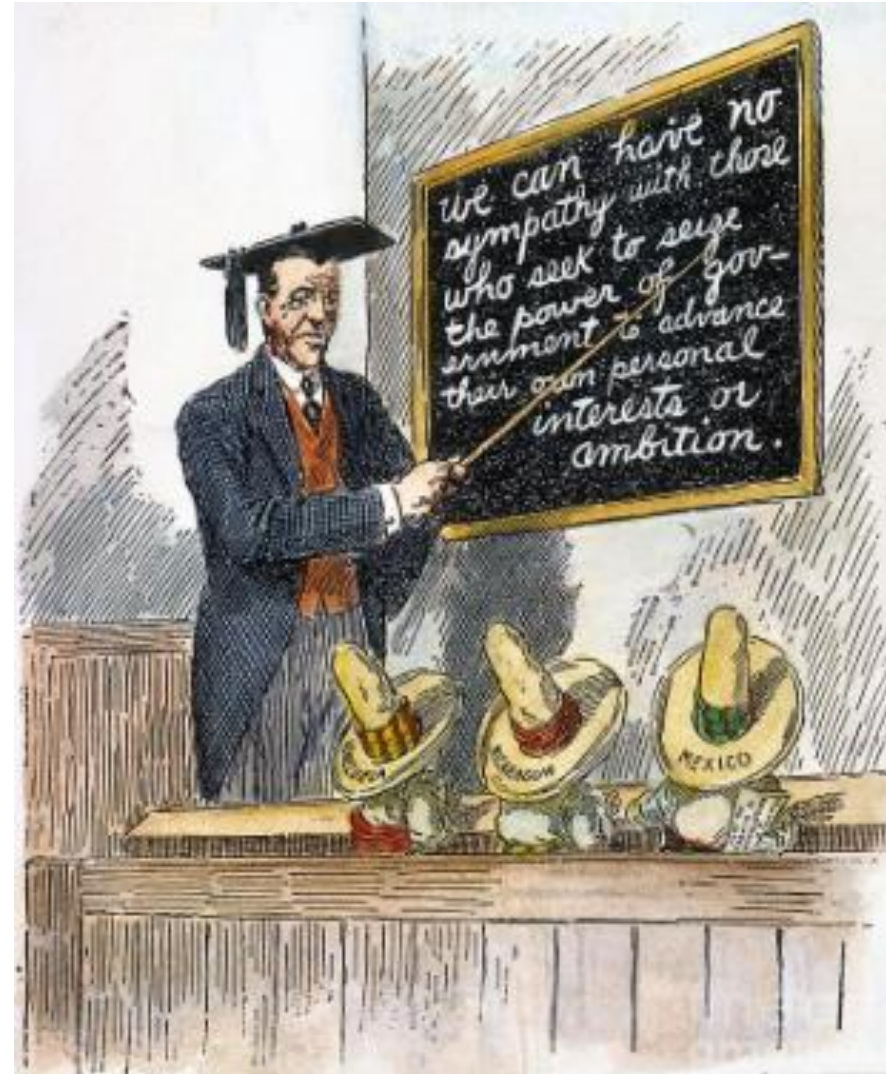
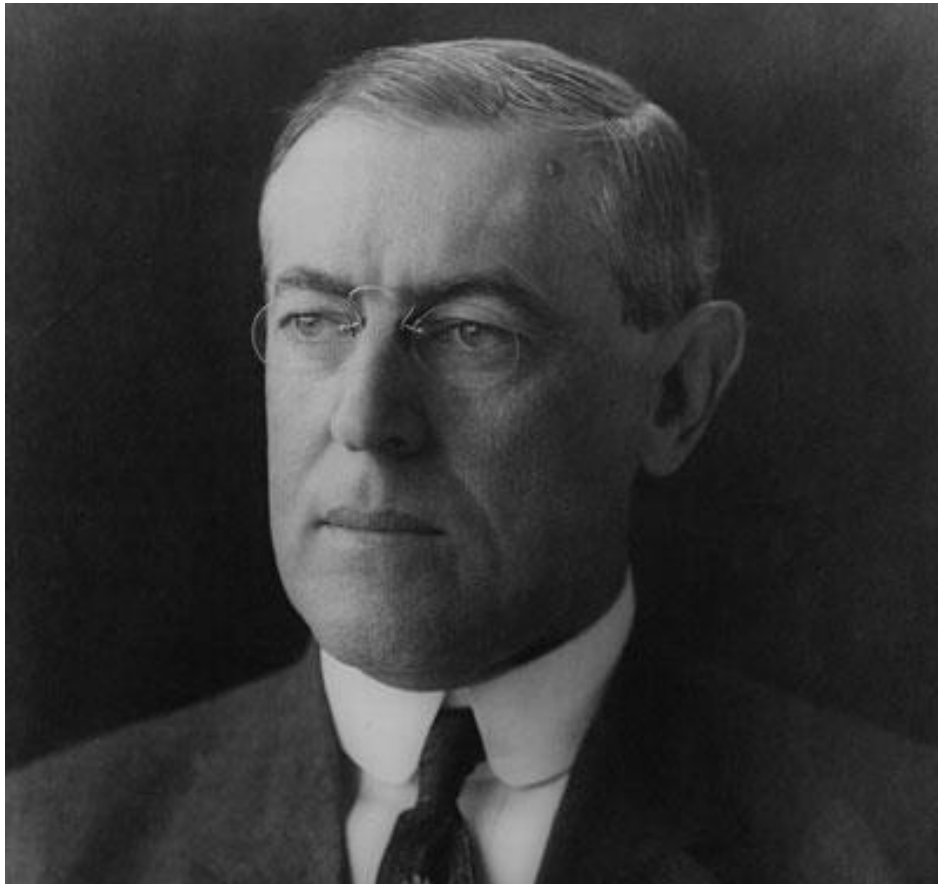
- Pershing's expedition alienated the Mexican people and its government

- Villa was never apprehended



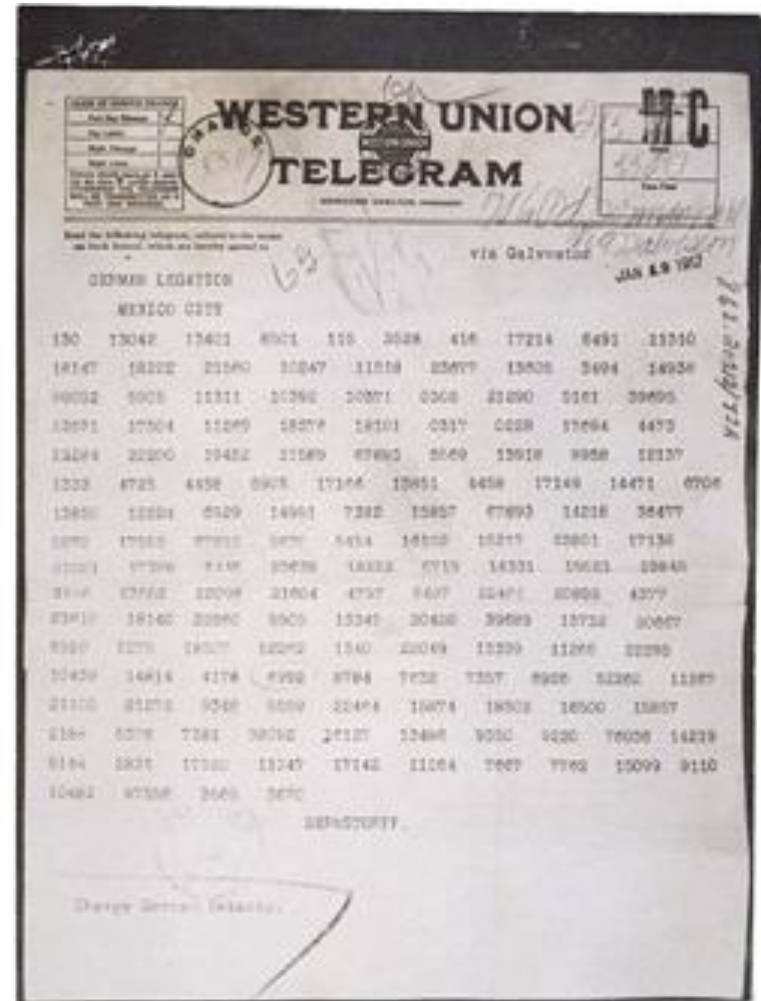
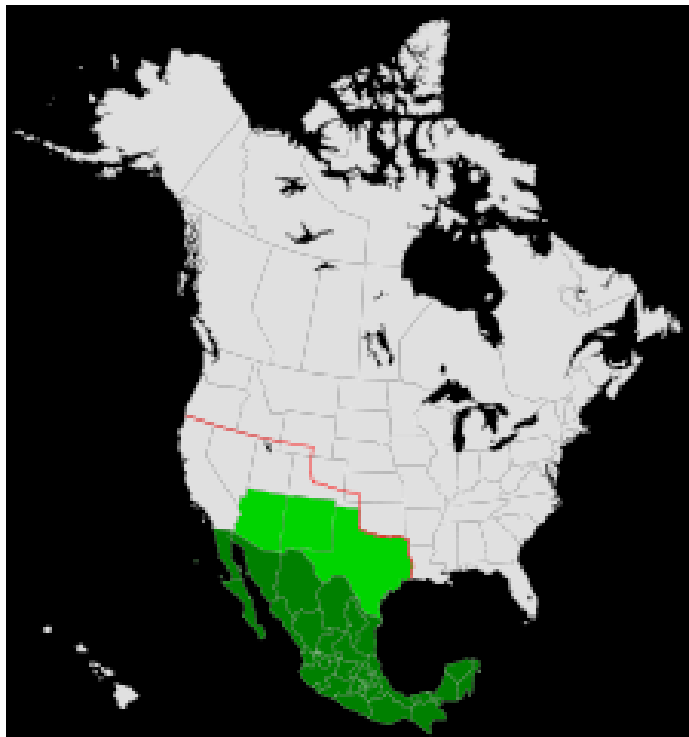
WILSON AND “MORAL DIPLOMACY”

- Belief that foreign diplomacy should not be guided by “gunboats or dollars”
- Diplomacy should be based on democratic values and moral progress (however, Wilson ended up using gunboats and military occupation of Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Nicaragua)



1917

- Germany resumes unrestricted submarine warfare despite Sussex Pledge
- Zimmerman Telegram
 - German proposal to Mexico to get Mexico to declare war on the U.S.
 - British intercepts the telegram
- Congress declares war on Germany on 2 April 1917
 - Wilson's **moral** reason for war: "The world must be made safe for democracy"



- Mexican territory in 1917 (dark green)
- Territory promised to Mexico in the Zimmerman telegram (light green)
- Original Mexican territory (red line)

Declining Value of the US Dollar (USD)



U.S. Economic Involvement in WWI

- If GB & F were to lose, they would not be able to pay the U.S. debt back (amounting to about \$2 billion - Germany owed 27 million)
 - If the Allied Powers could not pay back loans made by U.S. bankers, the U.S. economy would collapse
- GB & F were buying massive amounts of arms from the U.S. on credit
- The U.S. wanted to make sure they were paid back

Trouble in Russia



Czar Nicolas II is overthrown;
family eventually murdered during
the Bolshevik Revolution (October
Revolution)

- 1917: Vladimir Lenin rises to power
- Russia will withdraw from WWI
(German place the outcome of the
war on Russian withdrawal)
- Beginning of communism and the
USSR

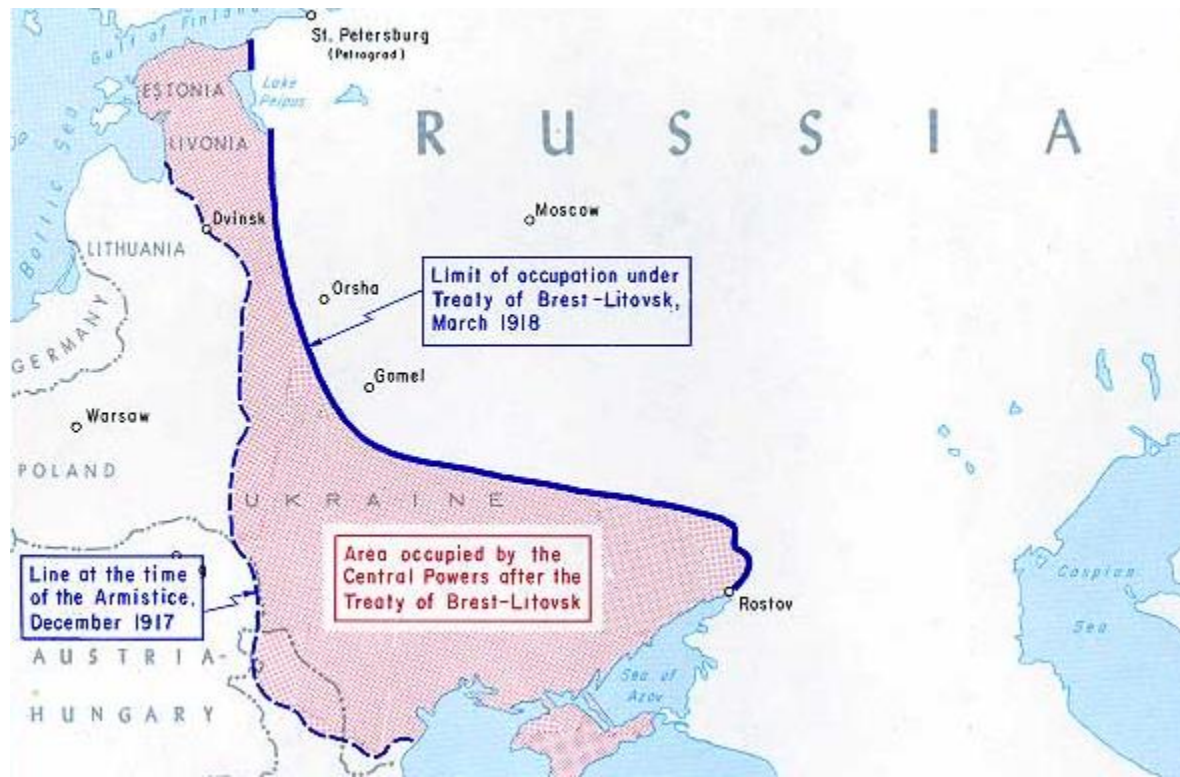


-Russian forces in the war are
struggling, many are deserting –
they cannot continue to participate
in the war and build their new
government

- The revolution was followed by an armistice and negotiations with Germany
- At first, Bolsheviks refused the German terms, but when German troops began marching across Ukraine unopposed, the new government acceded to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk on 3 March 1918
- Ceded vast territories, including Finland, the Baltic provinces, parts of Poland, and Ukraine, to the Central Powers

Russia lost around 1m square miles of territory & 1/3 of its pop. (around 55m); a majority of its coal, oil and iron stores; and much of its industrial power

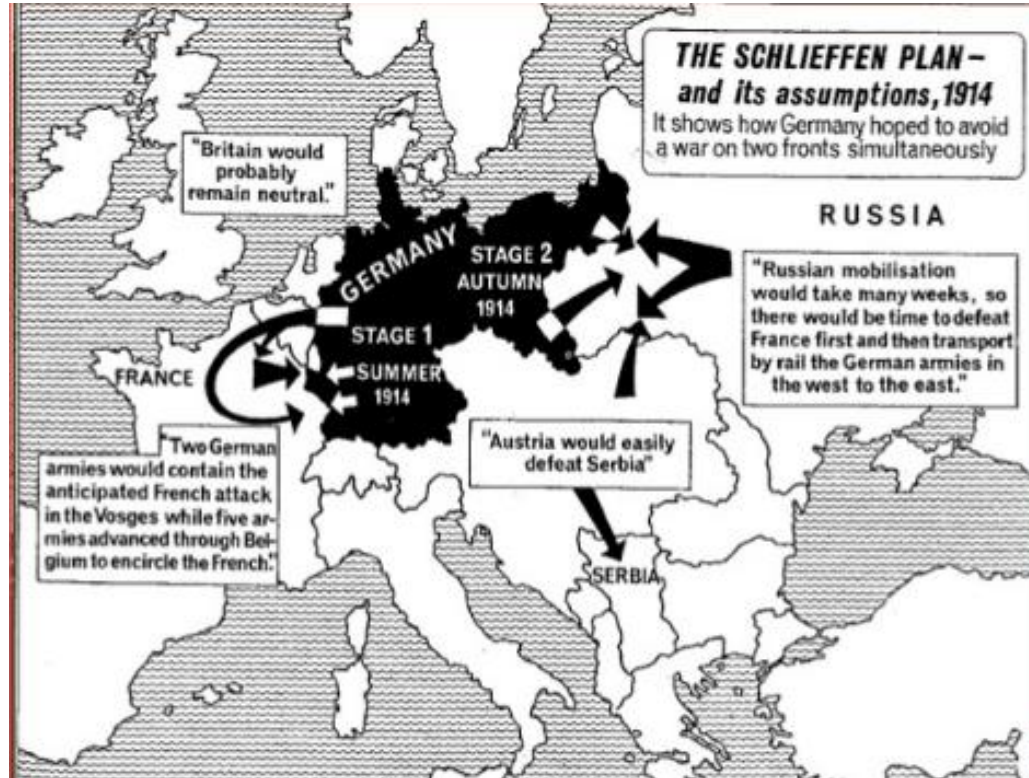
- Treaty effectively terminated in November 1918 when Germany surrendered to the Allies



Why was WWI a Stalemate?

How WWI ended up in the trenches:

1. War erupts →
2. Germany declares war on France and implements the Schlieffen Plan →
3. Germany invades Belgium →
4. Belgians delay Germans at Liege →
5. British slow Germans at Mons →
6. Germans change plans & go south rather than encircle Paris →
7. French push Germans back to the Marne →
8. Schlieffen Plan (pronounced Shleeffen) fails →
9. British and Germans try to cut each other off from supplies →
10. Both sides try to beat each other to the English Channel (“Race to the Sea”) →
11. French Plan 17 fails, and they retreat back to original positions; dig into trenches →
12. Stalemated “War of Attrition”



1918

- January: Wilson issues his peace plan, **The 14 Points**
- First American troops, led by General John Pershing, arrive in France
 - American “Doughboys” push back German troops
- Armistice: 11 November 1918
 - Germans surrender under Wilson’s peace plan
 - The 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month
 - Germany falls apart into anarchy, riots, and rebellions

“All the News That’s Fit to Print.”

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
FOR NEW YORK CITY
AT THE NEW YORK OFFICE
AT 10:00 A.M. AND 4:00 P.M.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918. TWENTYFOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS PER COPY. (SUNDAY) “THE SUN.”

ARMISTICE SIGNED, END OF THE WAR! BERLIN SEIZED BY REVOLUTIONISTS; NEW CHANCELLOR BEGS FOR ORDER; OUSTED KAISER FLEES TO HOLLAND

SON FLEES WITH EXHAUSER
Hindenburg Also Believed to be Among Those in His Party.

ALL ARE HEAVILY ARMED
Advances Made with Effort on Russian Front.

ON THEIR WAY TO BE STRUCK
Belgium Fall to Them, “As Yet No One Way to Paris?”

Keiser Fought Hindenburg’s Call for Abolition; Failed to Get Army’s Support in Keeping Throne

BEHLIN TROOPS JOIN REVOLT
Rods Shred Building in Which Officers Vainly Resist.

THINGS GOING REPUBLIC
Revolutionary Plan to Push Kaiser—Crown Prince’s Palace Was Seized.

GENERAL STRIKE IS BEGUN
Supermarket and Police Stations—War Office Now Open for Socialist Control.

Socialist Chancellor Appeals to All Germans To Help Him Save Fatherland from Anarchy

WAR ENDS AT 6 O’CLOCK THIS MORNING
The State Department in Washington Made the Announcement at 2:45 o’Clock.

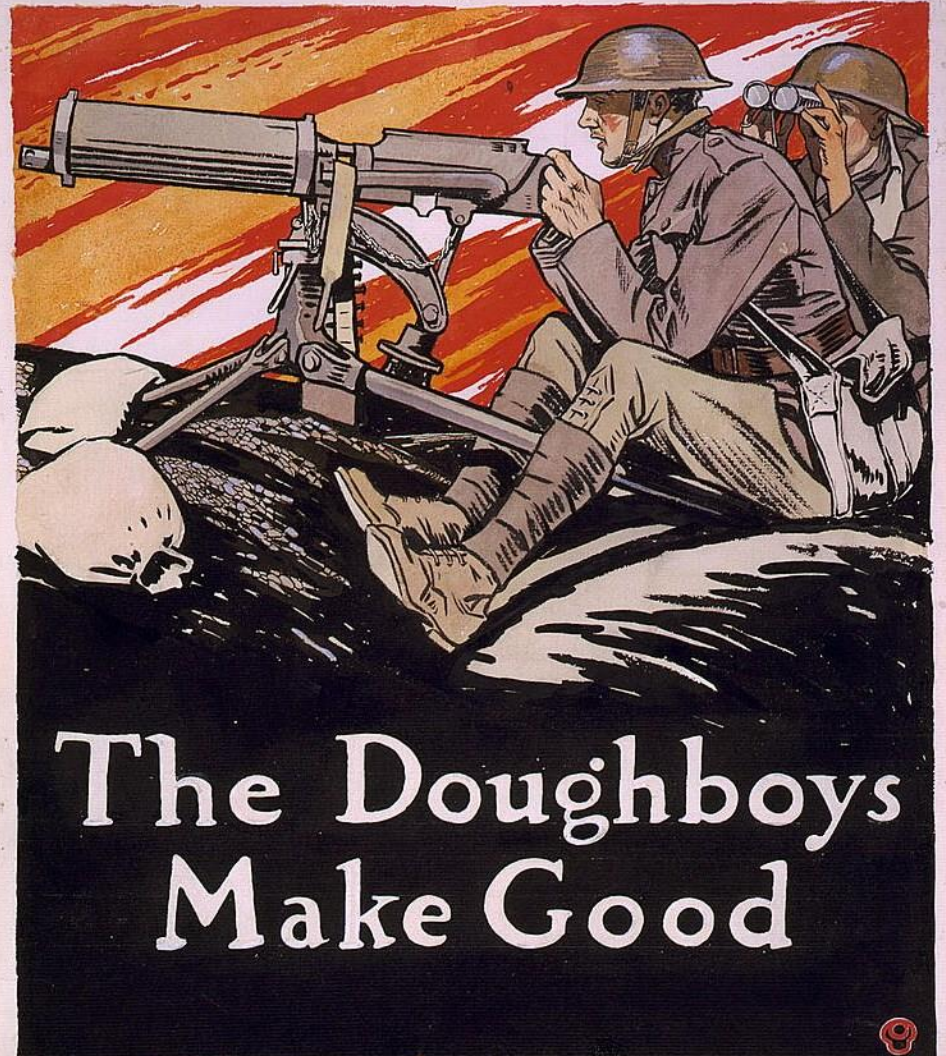
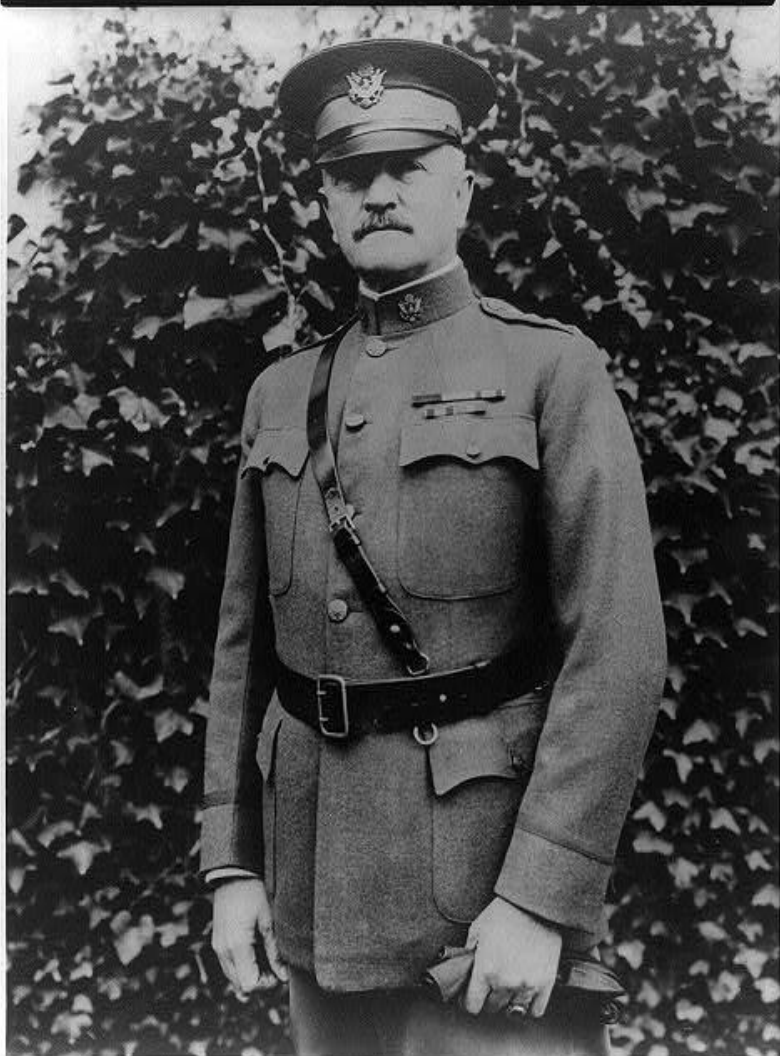
ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED IN FRANCE AT MIDNIGHT
Terms Include Withdrawal from Alsace-Lorraine, Disarming and Demobilization of Army and Navy, and Occupation of Strategic Naval and Military Points.



American Expeditionary Force

U.S. Armed Forces sent to Europe in WWI

- During the U.S.' campaigns in WWI the AEF fought in France alongside British and French Allied forces in the last year of the war, against Germany
- The AEF helped the French Army on the Western front



Trench Warfare – type of fighting during WWI in which both sides dug trenches protected by mines and barbed wire

- Dug from English Channel to Switzerland
- 6,250 miles
- 6 to 8 feet deep



WWI Weaponry

WWI saw the introduction of many new weapons

The machine gun

Machine guns were one of the main killers in the first world war and accounted for many deaths. Some machine guns could fire up to 300 bullets per minute.



Chemical weapons

such as mustard gas



U-boats

They were submarine designed for war and sinking enemy boats



Zeppelins

They were gas filled balloons used for observation and dropping bombs

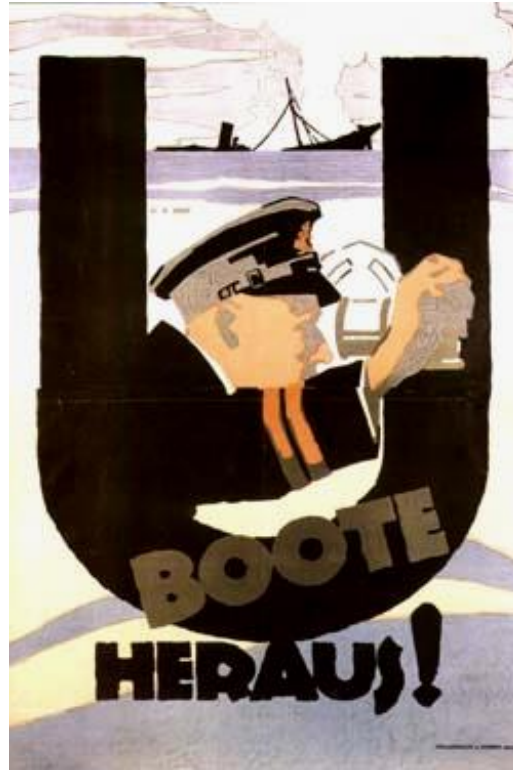


Flame thrower

A terrible weapon that fired jets of flame up to 40 metres



U-Boats



-Most effectively used in an economic warfare role (commerce raiding), enforcing a naval blockade against enemy shipping



“Death is Everywhere”

“We all had on us the stench of dead bodies.”

“Shellshock” aka the “Thousand-yard Stare” →

“Never such innocence again”

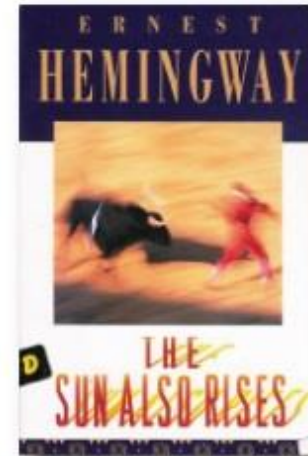
-Bitterness towards officers whose lives were never in danger



Born from 1883 to 1900 The "Lost Generation"



The "Lost Generation" was the generation that came of age during World War I. The term was popularized by Ernest Hemingway, who used it as one of two contrasting epigraphs for his novel, **The Sun Also Rises**. In that volume Hemingway credits the phrase to Gertrude Stein, who was then his mentor and patron. Authors William Strauss and Neil Howe, well known for their generational theory, define the **Lost Generation** as the cohorts born from 1883 to 1900, who came of age during World War I and the roaring twenties. (Source: Wikipedia)



The Sun Also Rises is a 1926 novel written by American author Ernest Hemingway about a group of American and British expatriates who travel from Paris to the Festival of San Fermín in Pamplona to watch the running of the bulls and the bullfights.

Wilson and the 14 Points

- Wilson's peace plan
- “No winners and no losers”
 - As Germany began to lose the war, it surrendered on the basis of the 14 Points

Point One: no secret treaties

Point Two: freedom of the seas

Point Three: free trade among all nations

Point Four: disarmament

Point Five: all colonies in Africa & Asia become independent

Points 6-12: new boundaries and elections for new countries in Europe

Point 13: the creation of Poland, between Germany & Russia

Point 14: creation of the League of Nations



© George Matthew Adams

CAN HE PRODUCE THE HARMONY?
From the *Citizen* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

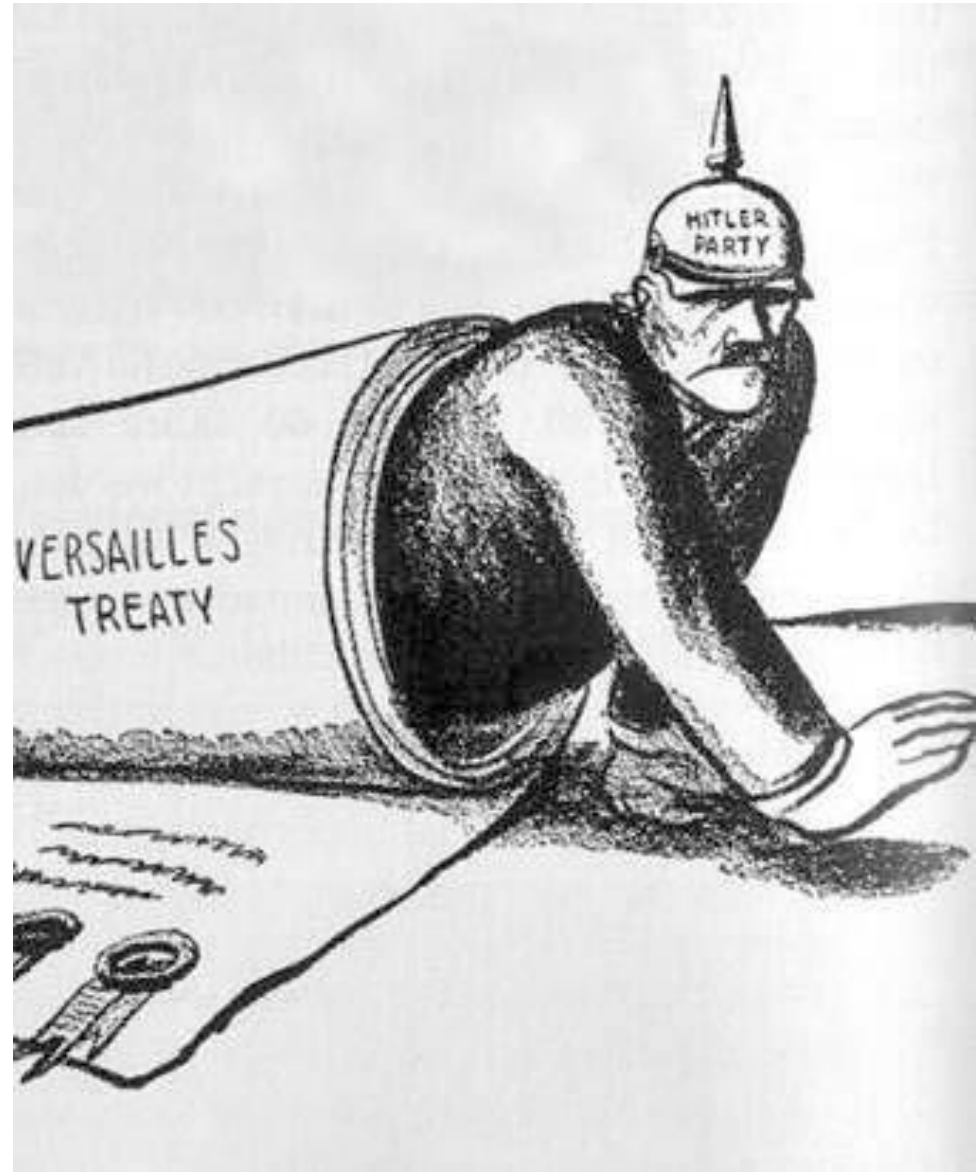
The League of Nations

- World peace organization created by Wilson
 - Purpose: prevent wars and promote cooperation between all nations
- Its inception was included in the **Treaty of Versailles**
- Senator Henry Cabot Lodge:**
 - Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee
 - Opposed U.S. membership in the League of Nations
 - Opposed U.S. ratification of the Treaty of Versailles
 - Promoted America's **return to isolation**
 - Wilson refused to negotiate any modifications of the League of Nations
- Wilson suffered a stroke on a nation-wide speaking tour for the League of Nations



Treaty of Versailles

- Officially ended the war
- Signed by Germany on 28 June 1919
- Germany made to accept full responsibility for the war (**Article 231**: aka the “War Guilt Clause”)
- Forced Germany to demilitarize drastically
- No air force or soldiers in the Rhineland
- Germany must pay reparations (totaling around \$55 billion to Allies)
- Purpose: keep German economy weak and powerless
- Treaty fueled German hatred towards the rest of Europe and would eventually lead to WWII



Treaty of Versailles

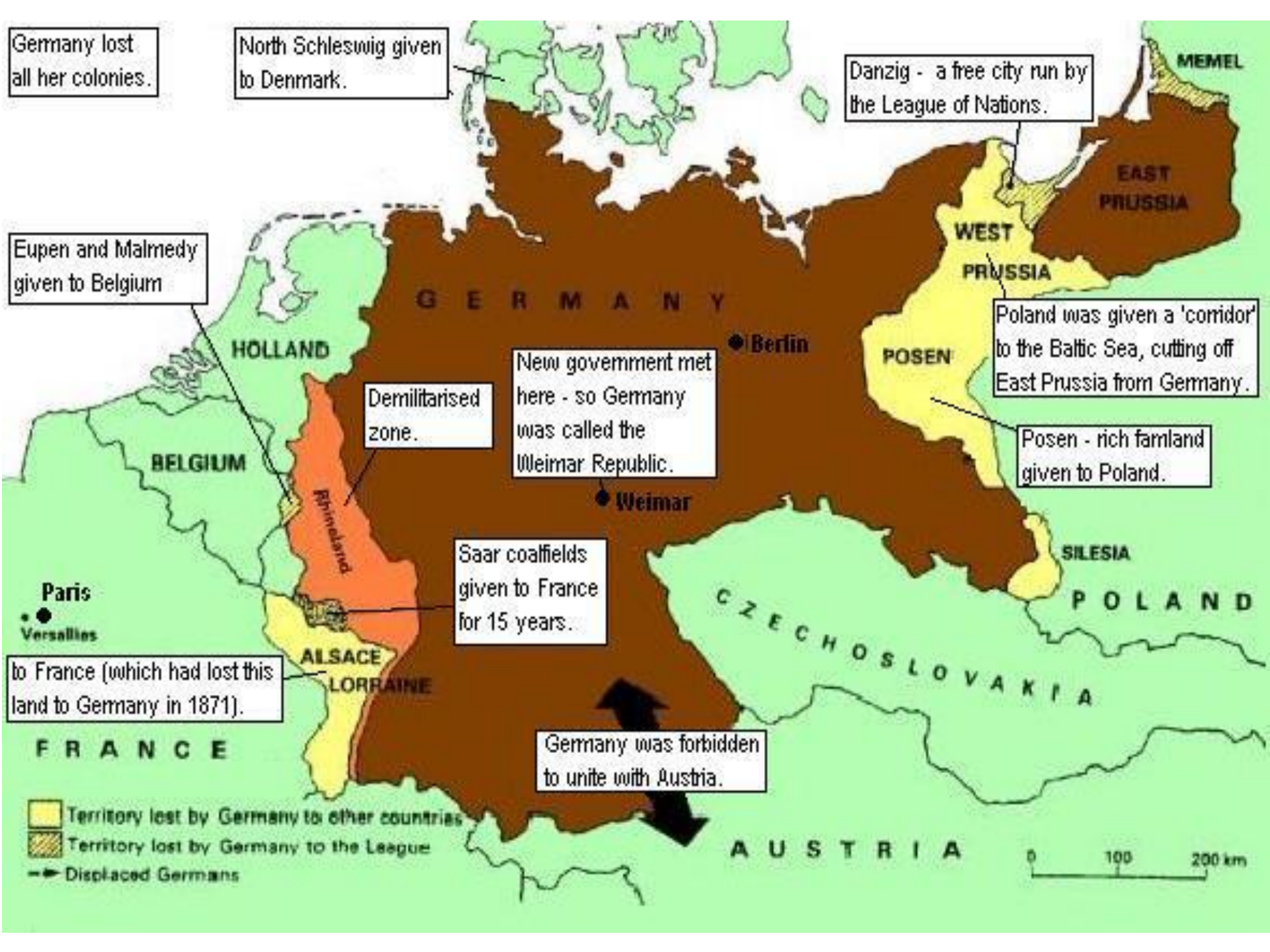
Blame goes to
Germany

Reparations paid by
Germany to the
Allied powers

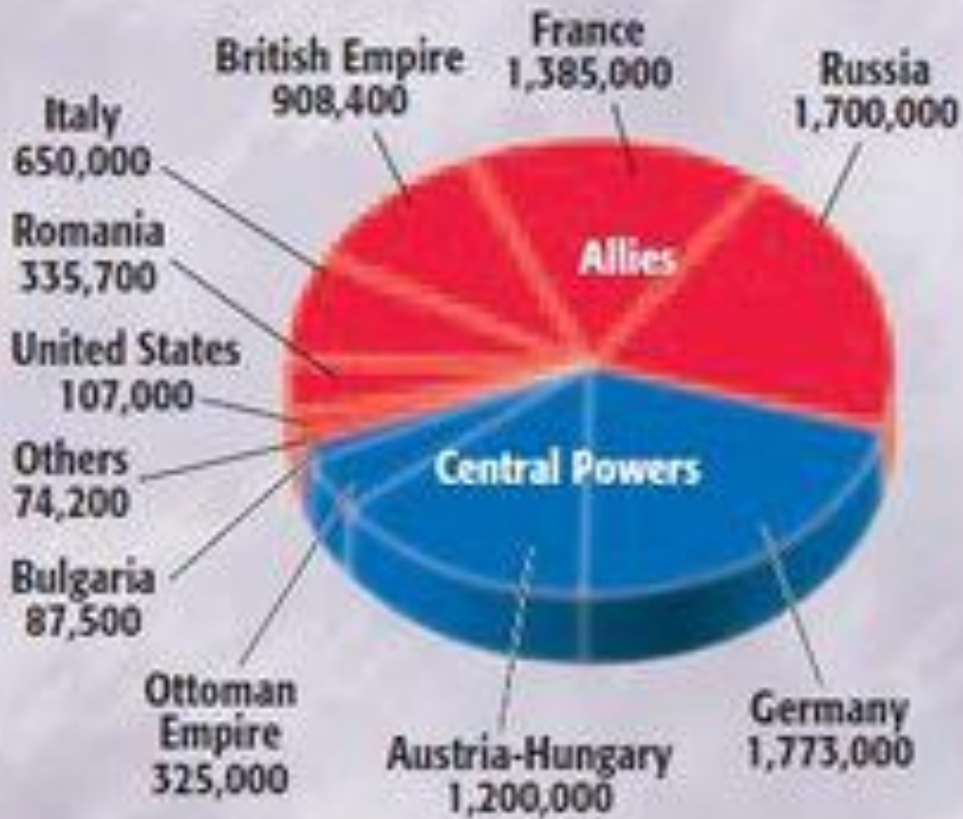
Armory/Navy
drastically reduced
& demilitarized in
the Rhineland

Territorial losses





World War I Military Deaths*



* Figures are approximate

