World War I - The War to End All Wars (1914-1918)

Causes (read the article "Schools of Thought" to add notes to each of these topics).

- Write a caption for each one of the political cartoons explaining how it reflects the causes of the war?

CAPTION:

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Britain:
- Largest ________________ empire in the world.
- Most powerful navy.

France:
- ______________-rich Alsace-Lorraine was annexed by
- Lost to __________ in the 1871 Franco-Prussian War.
- Looked for ways to recover it.

Germany:
- Rapid growth in __________ and ______ after 1871 reunification.
- Best-trained and equipped army in Europe.
- Huge territorial ________________

Austria-Hungary:
- Large, ____________ and divided empire.
- Different ______ groups often attempted to break away to form their own nation-states.

Russia:
- Largest ______ in Europe.
- Largest army.
- Less ____________ industrialization.

The Ottoman Empire (Ottoman Turkey):
- Empire stretched from Europe to the Middle East and Asia.
- Central government too ________________ to control all parts of its empire.

The “Powder Keg” Sparks
- June 28, 1914
- Assassination of ________________, heir to the A-H throne
- Killed by a ________________ nationalist

A Disastrous Chain of Events
- June 28th – August 4th
  - Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand
  - A-H issues an ultimatum
  - Serbia only agrees to 8 out 10 demands
  - ______ declares war on ________
  - Russia vows to protect Serbia
  - Germany vows to protect A-H
  - Russia mobilizes to German/Polish border
◦ ___________ fears attack and attacks

◦ ___________

◦ __________ allies with Russia based on old treaty

◦ ___________ invades France through

◦ ___________ and Luxemburg

◦ ___________ declares war on Germany for invading Belgium

“A Jolly Little War”

▶ Millions rush off to war expecting to be home for Christmas

▶ Nations take sides

◦ ___________

◦ ● France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, U.S., Japan

◦ ___________

◦ ● Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire

The Battle Plans for Victory?

▶ Schlieffen Plan

◦ Germany’s problem was a war on two fronts

◦ Invade ___________ by way of Lux/Belgium

◦ Defeat France quickly before Russia

◦ ___________

◦ Turn to the Eastern Front and defeat Russia

▶ Plan 17

◦ France’s plan to invade Germany across the open plain of ________________ with bicycles and horses.

Stalemate

▶ Plans Fail

◦ Plans are based on false assumptions of enemy’s ______________

◦ Plan 17 fails – German defenses are much too strong

◦ Schlieffen invasion ___________ well but ends badly

▶ Belgium and France do not have the ________________ to support the Germany advance

▶ Battle of the ________________

◦ 600 taxi cabs rush French & British forces to the battle

◦ Hold the line 40 miles from Paris
Western Front
▶ Trench Warfare on the French-German border
   ◦ __________ miles of trenches from the North Sea to the Alps
   ◦ ___-____ miles across
   ◦ Battles: Verdun, Marne, Somme Valley

New Weapons
▶ Tanks
   ◦ armor protection, mobile gun, _______________ in WWI
▶ Submarines
   ◦ German U-Boat, torpedoes, shipping ______________
▶ Poison Gas
   ◦ __________ gas & chlorine, choked/blinded/killed
▶ Machine Gun
   ◦ caused trench warfare, ______ men could operate
▶ Airplanes

A Truly Global War
▶ World War I was much more than a European conflict
▶ ______________ and ______________, for example, entered the war on the Allies’ side, while ______________ supplied troops to fight alongside their British rulers.
▶ Meanwhile, the Ottoman Turks and later Bulgaria allied themselves with Germany and the ______________ Powers.
▶ As the war promised to be a grim, drawn-out affair, all the Great Powers looked for other ______________ around the globe to tip the balance.
▶ They also sought new _________________ on which to achieve victory.
▶ Japan
   ◦ Attacked _______________ land in China
   ◦ Seized German islands in the Pacific
▶ India
   ◦ ________ million Indians fight for Great Britain, their imperial rulers
Battle of Gallipoli

- Allies move to capture Ottoman ____________ strait in February 1915.
- Hope to defeat the Ottoman Empire, a Central Powers ally.
- Also want to open a ________________ through the region to Russia.
- Effort ends in costly Allied defeat.
  - 250,000 Turkish casualties
  - 284,000 Allied casualties
  - Territory Gained = ___________ !!!

Turning Points

- **Russian Revolution**
  - Rush to ______________ had caused social upheavals
  - 1905 ___________ in the Russo-Japanese War
  - Tremendous ____________ on the war front
  - 1917 Bolshevik Revolution
    - ___________ withdraws Russia from the war
    - Treaty of Brest-Liovsk
    - Russia ________________ the Ukraine, Finland, the Baltic provinces, the Caucasus, and Poland

- **America Joins the Fight**
  - Germany uses ______________ submarine warfare to stop supplies to Britain and France
  - American public opinion turns against Germany after the sinking of the ______________
  - ________________ telegram revealed Germany attempts to bring ____________ into a war with the U.S.
  - U.S. declares war in April 1917
  - America’s military resources of ______________ and ______________ tipped the balance of the war and led to GERMANY’S defeat in 1918
Armistice! November 11, 1918

▶ The ___________ Generation

☐ ______% of European males between 18-24 died

☐ Deaths

   ● Germany – 2.1 million
   ● France – 2 million
   ● Russian – 1.7 million
   ● Austria-Hungary – 1.5 million
   ● Italy – 500,000

☐ ______ million wounded

☐ Another 15 million worldwide die from the 1918 _____ epidemic

☐ $___ billion in economic losses

☐ War devastates European ______________________, drains national treasuries

☐ Many acres of land and homes, villages, towns _____________________________

☐ Survivors suffer ____________________________ and despair; reflected in the ______

A Flawed Peace

▶ On January 18, 1919, a conference to establish those terms began at the Palace of ______________________, outside Paris.

▶ Attending the talks, known as the Paris Peace Conference, were delegates representing _____ countries.

▶ For _______ year, this conference would be the scene of vigorous, often bitter debate.

▶ The Allied powers struggled to solve their ______________________________ in various peace treaties.

The Big Four

▶ U.S. – Woodrow __________________

▶ France – George _______________________

▶ Britain – David Lloyd ______________________ (PM)

▶ Italy - Vittorio Orlando

Wilson’s Fourteen Points

▶ Wilson proposes — an outline for lasting world ________________.

▶ Calls for free __________ and an end to __________ and ___________ buildups

▶ Promotes __________________—right of people to govern their own nation

▶ Envisions international peace-keeping body to settle world ________________

▶ His plan was __________________ as being too forgiving to Germany

Treaty of Versailles

▶ France and Britain impose harsh ________________ on Germany

   ◦ Must take full ____________ for the war

   ◦ Pay $____ billion to Allies for reparations

   ◦ Restrictions on German ________________

   ◦ Took traditional German land

   ◦ Point 14 – A _____________________________ was accepted by Europe
Why was it a flawed peace?

- Treaty of Versailles creates feelings of __________________ on both sides
- __________________ people feel bitter and betrayed after taking blame for war
- America never ______________ (approves) Treaty of Versailles
  - Many Americans oppose League of Nations and involvement with Europe
- Some former ______________ express anger over not winning independence
- _________ and _________ feel slighted – did not gain as much land as they had hoped

Changes to the Map

Look at the map and highlight/color any new countries that did not exist before WWI?

![Europe Before World War I, 1914](image1)

![Europe After World War I, 1919](image2)

Source: Regional Expositions, 1959
How the Great War changed Europe?

1. _______________________________: shattered the 100 years’ peace, and began the 30 years’ war of the twentieth century

2. _______________________: massive and unprecedented

3. _________________________ changed life on the “home front”

4. ________________: precipitated the rivalry between systems: liberal democracy, Communism, fascism

5. ____________: redrew the map of Europe: collapse of empires in central and eastern Europe, creation of “successor states”

6. _____________: accelerated changing relations between men and women

7. _____________: shattered beliefs about progress