

World War I (1914-1918)









Importance

WWI resulted in over 41 million casualties, created major political changes, and left unresolved rivalries which ultimately contributed to the start of the Second World War.

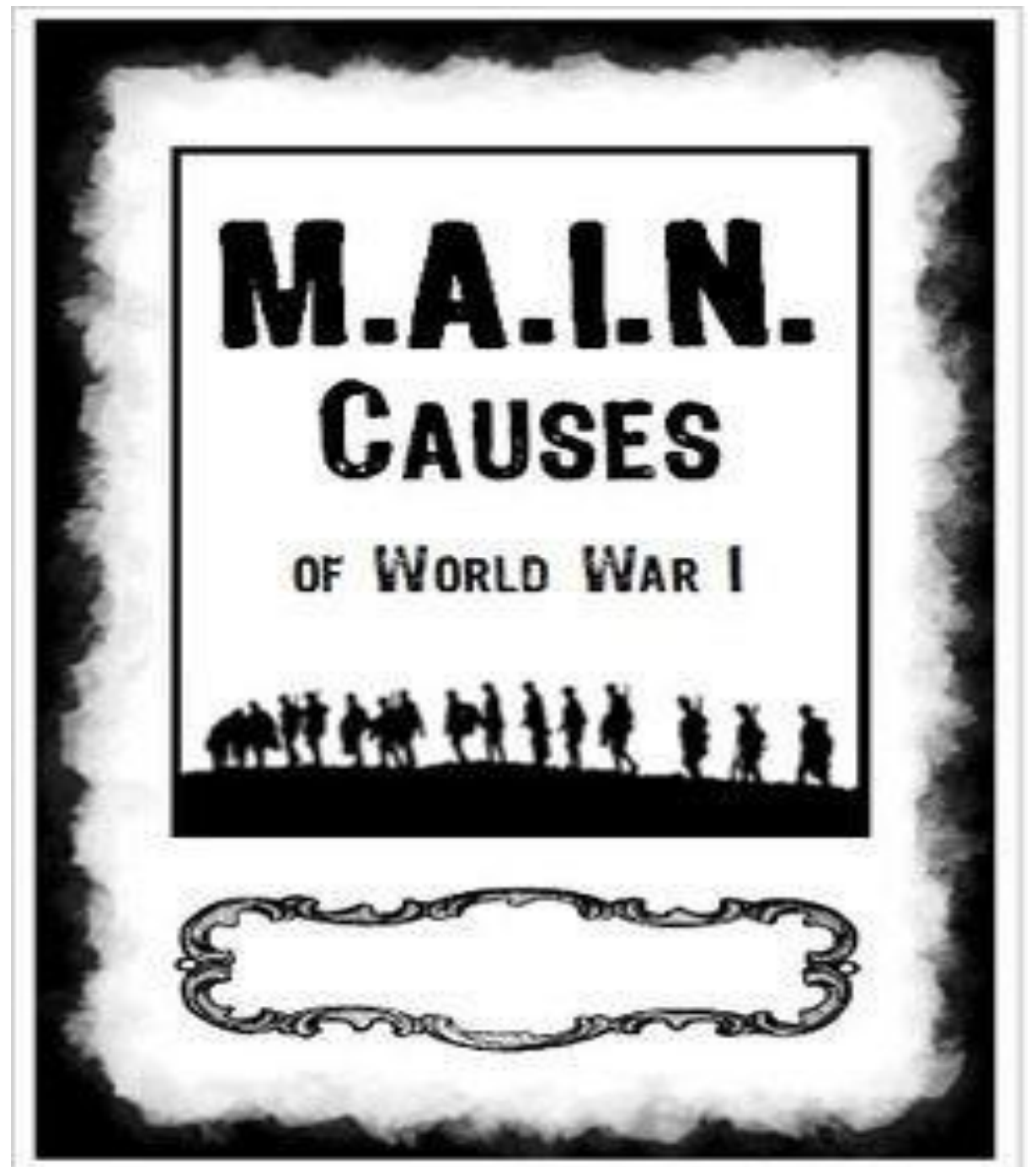
- First truly global war
- Modern industrial weapons with no concept of destruction
- Shaped the 20th century:
 - Russian Revolution
 - America as a global power
 - Failed peace settlement= WWII
 - Then to the Cold War (Soviet Union vs U.S.A.)
 - International Law Established
 - We still live with its unresolved bitter consequences

Could war have been avoided?



M.A.I.N. Causes

- Militarization
- Alliance System
- Imperialism
- Nationalism









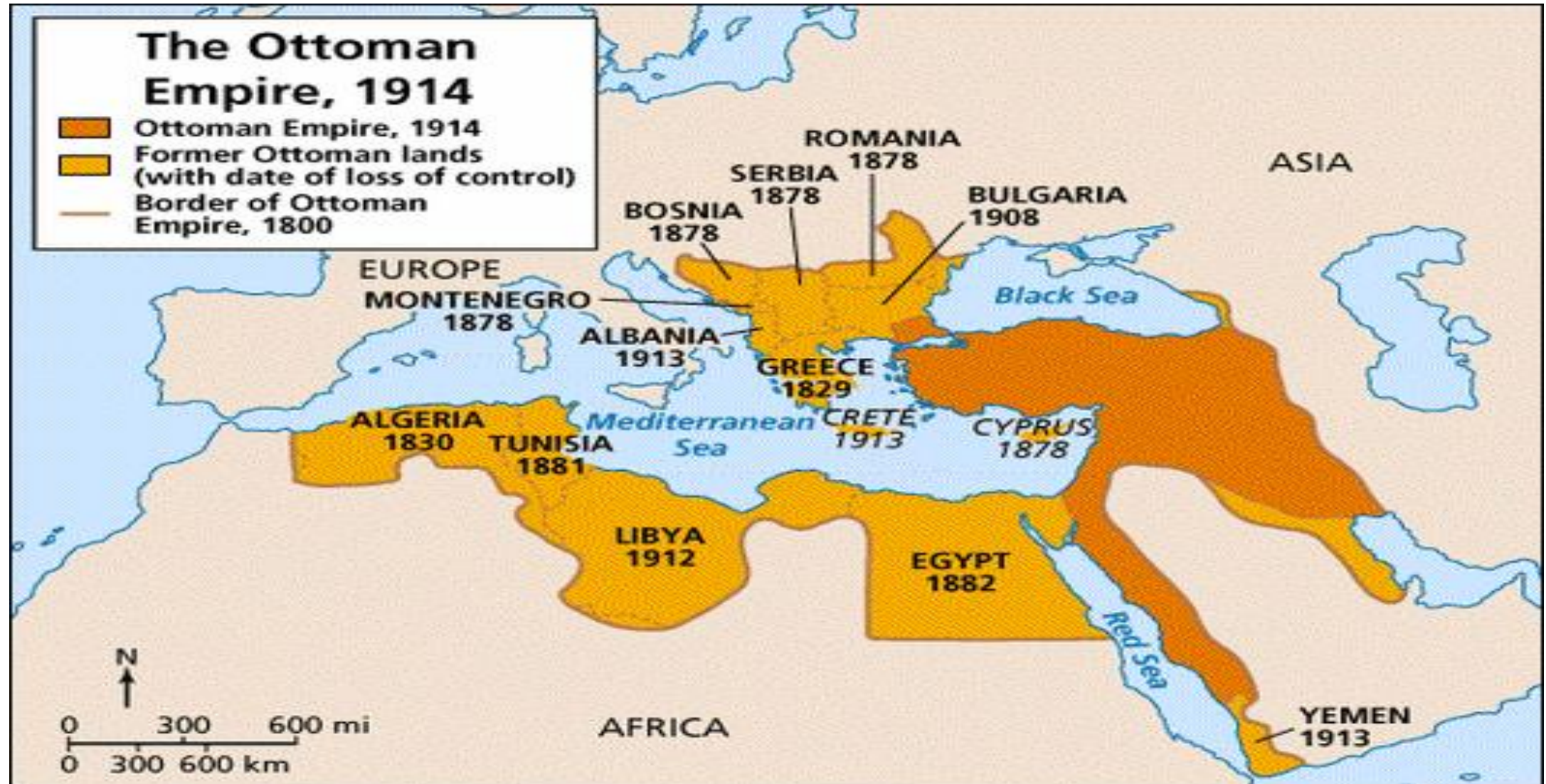


Gavrilo Princip

- “Whenever Princip missed a shot we would stand around and laugh at him.”



“Sick Man of Europe” (Ottoman Empire)



The Balkans



The Balkans

- Balkans were the most unstable region in Europe
- Austria-Hungarian, Russian, and Ottoman Empires fought for power in the area
- Serbia, Bosnia, and Albania under Ottoman control for many years
- 1912-1913 Serbia had thrown Turks out
- Serbs of Austro-Hungarian Empire sought unification with independent Serbia
- Serbian nationalism challenged Austro-Hungarian Empire

The Austro-Hungarian Empire

- Heir to throne was Franz Ferdinand
- Hapsburg family rule
- Lots of territorial acquisition
- Franz Joseph (uncle of Franz Ferdinand) 66 years/resisted change of any kind/ hated political reform
- Title of Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary
- Vienna, Austria cosmopolitan center
- Over 10 different nationalities





“Slavs are born not to rule, but to obey”
–Franz Joseph



“Prison of Nations” to Serbia

- Ethnic Austrian Hungarians only ones with power
- 1905 nationalist demonstrations in Vienna
- 1912 rioting in Budapest
- Ethnic unrest in the empire
- Russians promoted Pan-Slavism
- Many wanted to unite under a single Slav state (Yugoslavia)
- Serbians killed old king of Serbia who was too close to Austro-Hungarian Empire
- Serbia seen as a “a nest of revolutionaries” by A-H Empire

Black Hand

- Secret Serbian military society used terror and assassination to try to establish Yugoslavia
- Had tried to kill Franz Joseph



Archduke Franz Ferdinand



Gavrilo Princip

- was a member of Young Bosnia, a Yugoslavist organization seeking an end to Austro-Hungarian rule in Bosnia.
- "I am a Yugoslav nationalist, aiming for the unification of all Yugoslavs, and I do not care what form of state, but it must be freed from Austria."
- 28 June 1914 at the age of 19 years old, he initiated a chain of events that would lead to the outbreak of WWI
- Princip and his accomplices were arrested and implicated the Serbian nationalist secret military society called Unification or Death (More popularly known as the Black Hand), leading Austria-Hungary to issue a démarche to Serbia known as the July Ultimatum.



Sarajevo





Assassination

- The **assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand** of Austria, heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife Sophie, Duchess of Hohenberg, occurred on 28 June 1914 in Sarajevo when they were mortally wounded by Gavrilo Princip.



HEIR TO AUSTRIAN THRONE ASSASSINATED; WIFE BY HIS SIDE ALSO SHOT TO DEATH; EARLIER ATTEMPT ON THEIR LIVES FAILED

HEIR TO THE AUSTRIAN THRONE AND HIS WIFE, VICTIMS OF ASSASSIN.



Francis Ferdinand, Nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph, Killed in Bosnian Capital an Hour After Warding Off Bomb Which Injures Score.

SLAYER A SERBIAN SOCIALIST

Volley from Revolver Hits Archduke and Duchess of Habsburg as They Are Driving Together in Automobile in Town of Sarajevo—New Heir, Charles Joseph, 17 Years Old.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28.—The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, and his twenty-nine-year-old wife, the Duchess of Habsburg, were shot to death today in the main street of this, the Bosnian capital. Bullets from a magazine revolver in the hands of an eighteen-year-old youth killed the heir apparent and his wife, and thus completed the grim task a madman had unsuccessfully attempted only a few hours before by hurling a bomb at the royal automobile.

Another terrible chapter has thus been written into the tragic and romantic history of the House of Hapsburg, and tonight the aged Emperor lies prostrated by the news in his summer place at Ischl.

The flying bullets struck Francis Ferdinand full in the face. One tore its way into the Duchess's body. Another pierced the great artery in her chest. As the blood gushed from her neck she

War Brewing

- Serbia had good as well pulled the trigger itself
- Over 200 Serbs arrested in Sarajevo alone
- Austria Hungary “Serbia must learn to fear us again”
- “Not the crime of a single fanatic”
- BUT BOTH SIDES HAD POWERFUL FRIENDS
- A-H sends list of demands to Serbia (knows it will be rejected)

Franco-Prussian War (1871) → Otto von Bismarck

KARTE VON EUROPA IM JAHRE 1870

nach einem französischen Holzschnitte.



L'Angleterre, isolée, peste de rage et en oublie presque l'Irlande qu'elle tient en laisse. L'Espagne fume, appuyée sur le Portugal. La France repousse les envahissements de la Prusse, qui avance une main sur la Hollande, l'autre sur l'Autriche. L'Italie, aussi, dit à Bismarck: Ote donc tes pieds de là. La Corse et la Sardaigne — un vrai Gavroche qui rit de tout. Le Danemark, qui a perdu ses jambes dans le Holstein, espère les reprendre. La Turquie d'Europe baille et s'éveille. La Turquie d'Asie aspire la fumée de son narguilé. La Suède fait des bonds de panthère. Et la Russie ressemble à un croquemitaine qui voudrait remplir sa hotte.

England, isoliert, flucht vor Wuth und vergisst fast Irland darüber, welches es am Bande hält. Spanien raucht, gestützt auf Portugal. Frankreich wehrt die Angriffe Preussens ab, welches die eine Hand auf Holland, die andere auf Oesterreich legt. Italien gleichfalls sagt zu Bismarck: Nimm doch deine Füße dort weg. Corsica und Sardinien — ein echter Gassenbube, welcher über Alles lacht. Danemark, welches seine Beine in Holstein verloren hat, hofft sie wieder zu gewinnen. Die Europäische Türkei gähnt und erwacht. Die Asiatische Türkei athmet den Rauch ihrer türkischen Pfeife ein. Schweden macht Panthersprünge. Russland gleicht einem Knecht Ruprecht, welcher seine Kiepe füllen möchte.

German Unified in 1871

- The Franco-Prussian War, a war in which a coalition of German states led by Prussia defeated France. The war marked the end of French hegemony in continental Europe and resulted in the created of a **unified Germany**.
- The German states proclaimed their union as the German Empire under the Prussian king Wilhelm I, finally uniting Germany as a nation-state.



Germany

- 1914 Germany hugely powerful and advanced/ industrial far more advanced/ social pioneering/ German culture revered across the world
- German army
- Extend power across sea
- Fleet threat to British global power

Secret Treaty Alliances

Document 2: **The Dual Alliance Between Austria-Hungary and Germany - October 7, 1879**

ARTICLE 1.

Should, contrary to their hope, and against the loyal desire of the two High Contracting Parties, one of the two Empires be attacked by Russia the High Contracting Parties are bound to come to the assistance one of the other with the whole war strength of their Empires, and accordingly only to conclude peace together and upon mutual agreement.

ARTICLE 2.

Should one of the High Contracting Parties be attacked by another Power, the other High Contracting Party binds itself hereby, not only not to support the aggressor against its high Ally, but to observe at least a benevolent neutral attitude towards its fellow Contracting Party.

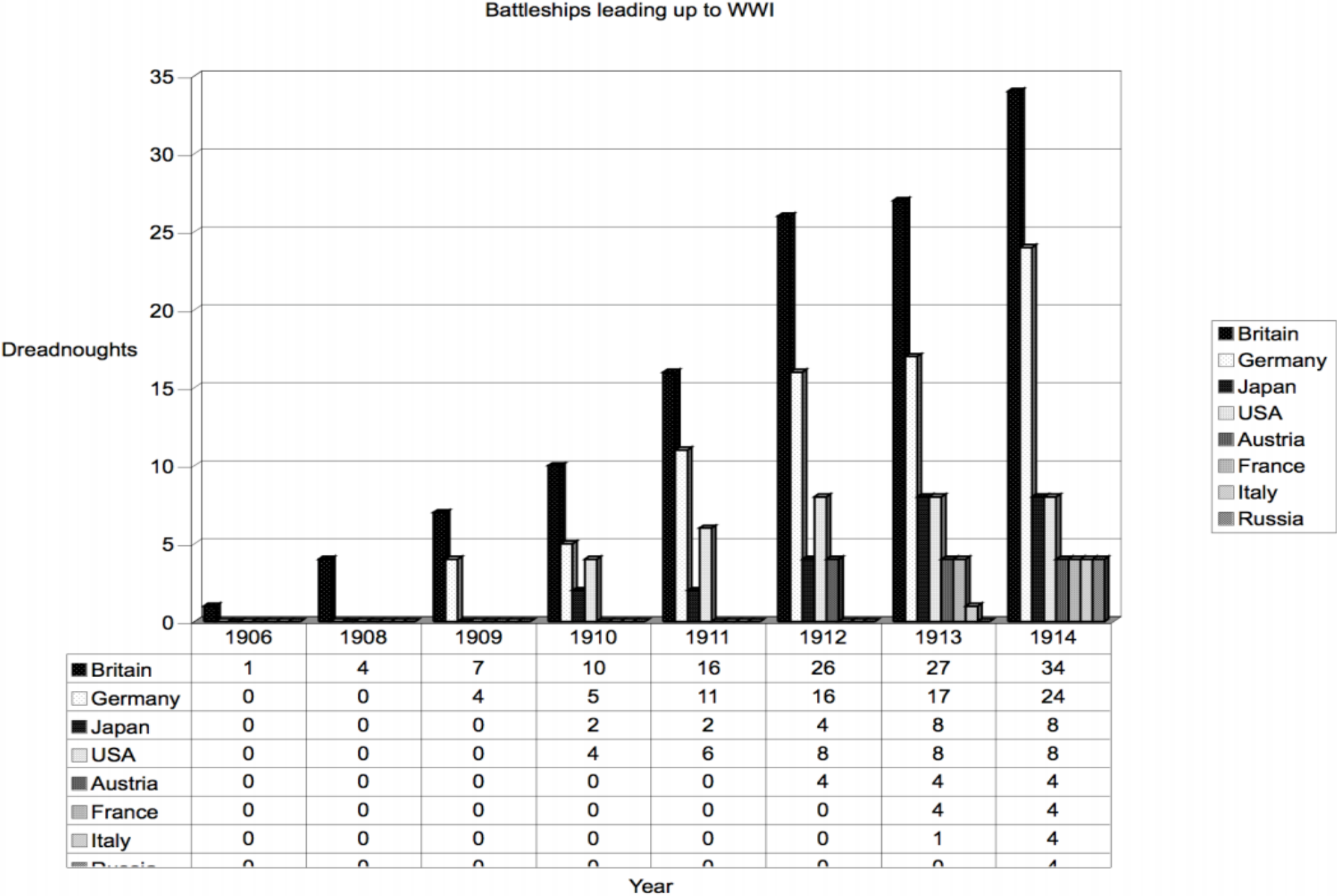
Should, however, the attacking party in such a case be supported by Russia, either by an active cooperation or by military measures which constitute a menace to the Party attacked, then the obligation stipulated in Article 1 of this Treaty, for reciprocal assistance with the whole fighting force, becomes equally operative, and the conduct of the war by the two High Contracting Parties shall in this case also be in common until the conclusion of a common peace.

ARTICLE 4.

This Treaty shall, in conformity with its peaceful character, and to avoid any misinterpretation, be kept secret by the two High Contracting Parties, and only communicated to a third Power upon a joint understanding between the two Parties, and according to the terms of a special Agreement.

Done at Vienna, October 7, 1879

Document 3: Militarization of Navies prior to WWI



Not Just Another War in the Balkans

- Serbia had powerful friends (RUSSIA)
- A-H backed by Germany (“Blank Check”)
- Alliance system made this not just another war in the Balkans
- German Kaiser Wilhem II agrees with A-H (grandchild to Queen Victoria, cousin is King George V of the United Kingdom and Czar Nicholas II of Russia)

“The Great War” Begins (1914)

- On July 28, 1914 Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia
- Russia mobilized to defend its Serbian ally
- July 31, Germany sent ultimatums to Russia and France
- Aug 1, Germany declared war on Russia/France, invaded Belgium
- Aug 4, to protect Belgium, Britain declared war on Germany

Alliance System

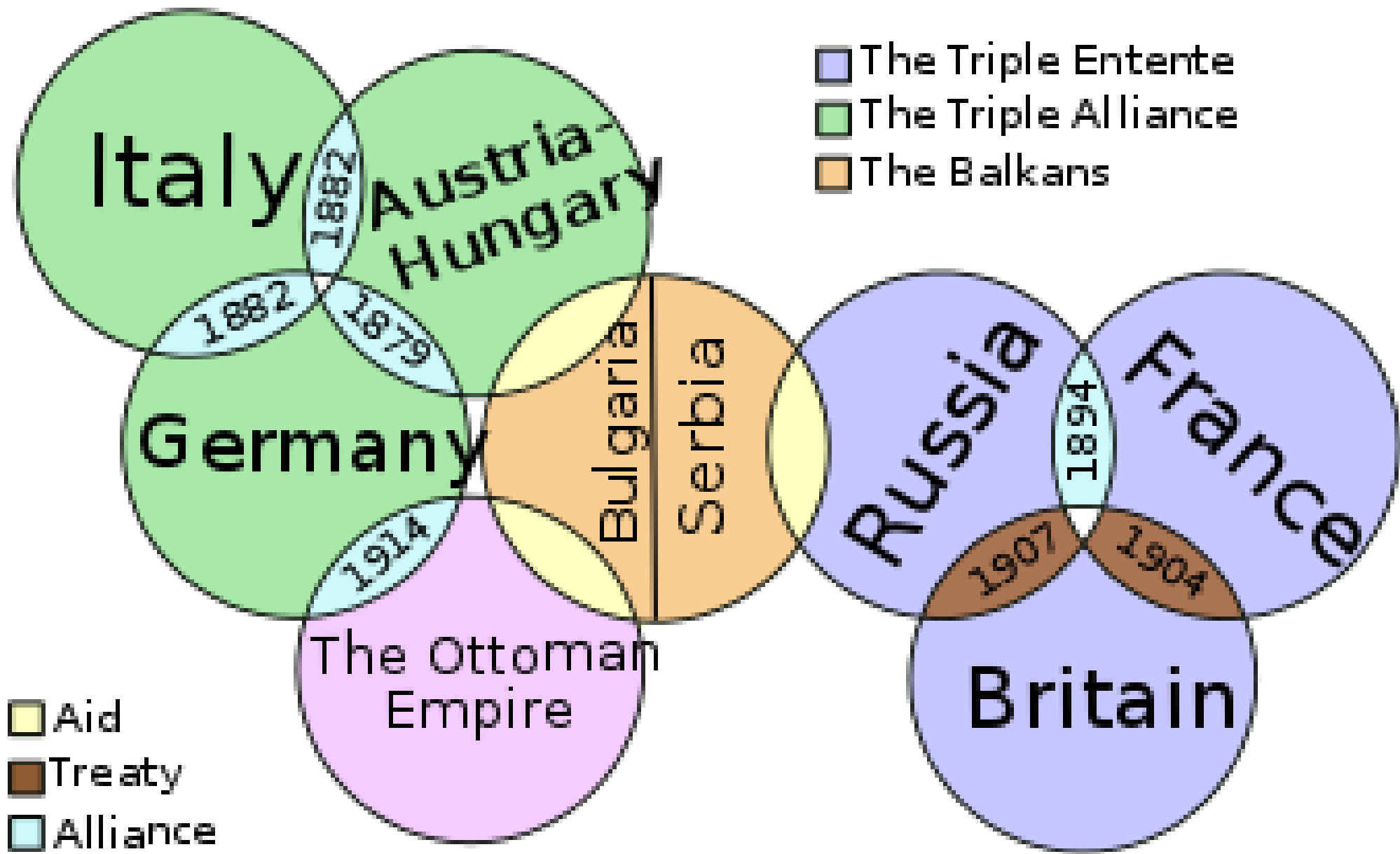
- Rival alliance systems obligated to come to one another's defense

The Central Powers

- Germany and Austria-Hungary formed a Dual Alliance 1879
- Italy joined Dual Alliance, 1882, which became Triple Alliance
- Ottoman Empire loosely affiliated with Germany

The Allies

- Britain, France, and Russia formed the **Triple Entente**



1914



Nationalism/National Rivalries

- The naval race between Germany and Britain increased tensions
- Colonial disputes of the late 19th century (Germany unified in 1871; came late to the colonial race)
- Public opinion supported national rivalries



Western Front vs. Eastern

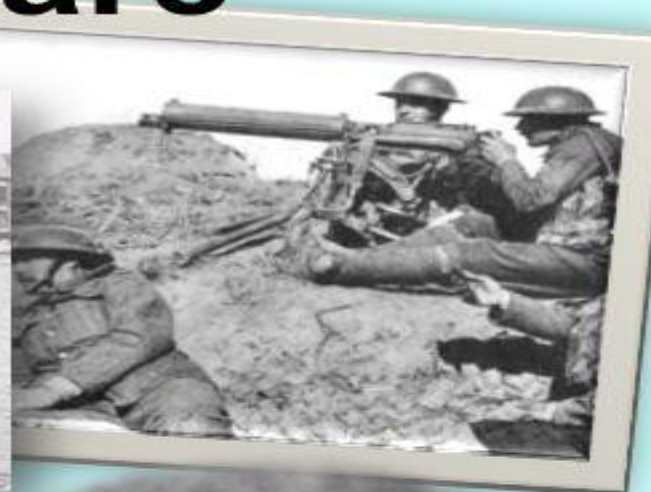
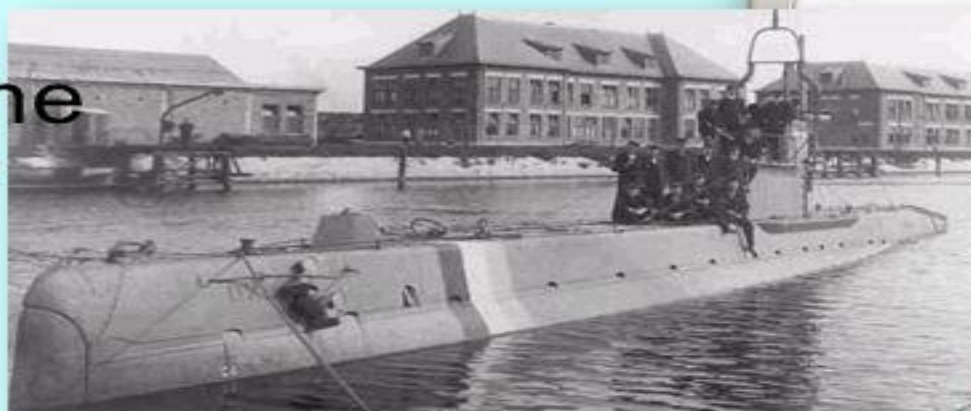


How do you think industrialization effected combat during World War I?



WWI – Modern Warfare

- World War I was the first “modern war”
- New Weapons:
 - Grenades,
 - Airplanes
 - Machine guns
 - Barbed wire
 - Submarines
 - Poison gas









3-A



3-B



Chemical Weapons (Gasses)

***Mustard Gas-** Toxic war gas with sulfide based compounds that raises blisters and attacks the eyes and lungs



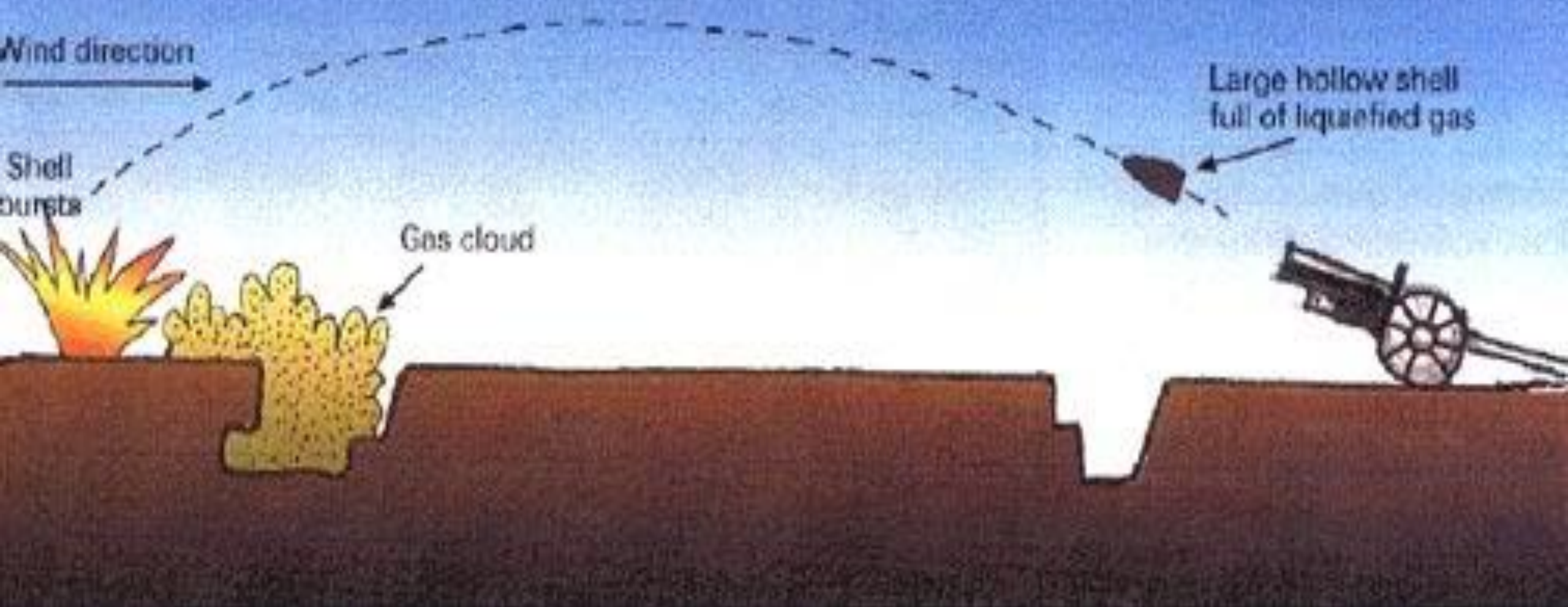
Mustard Gas

Wind direction

Shell
bursts

Gas cloud

Large hollow shell
full of liquefied gas





“No Man’s Land”

***The area of land between two enemy trench systems, which neither side wished to cross or seize due to fear of being attacked by the enemy**





Stalemate

- Bloodletting: long costly battles
- New tech favored defensive tactics over offensive tactics
- At the Somme, Britain and Germany saw losses of 420,000 each
- New rules of engagement
 - Civilians became targets
 - Air raids against civilians; naval blockades common

Introduction of Tanks

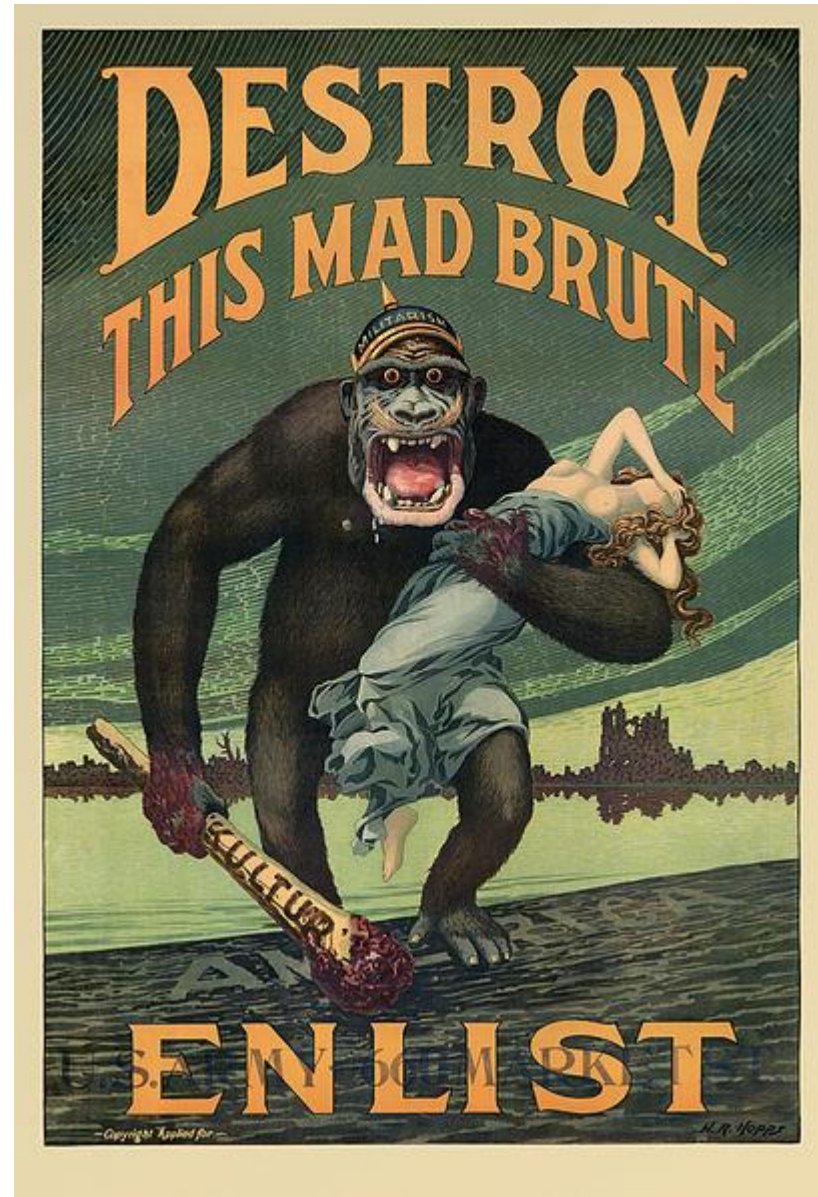
- The first use of **tanks** on the battlefield was the use of British Mark I **tanks** at the Battle of Flers-Courcelette (part of the Battle of the Somme) on 15 September 1916, with mixed results; many broke down, but nearly a third succeeded in breaking through.



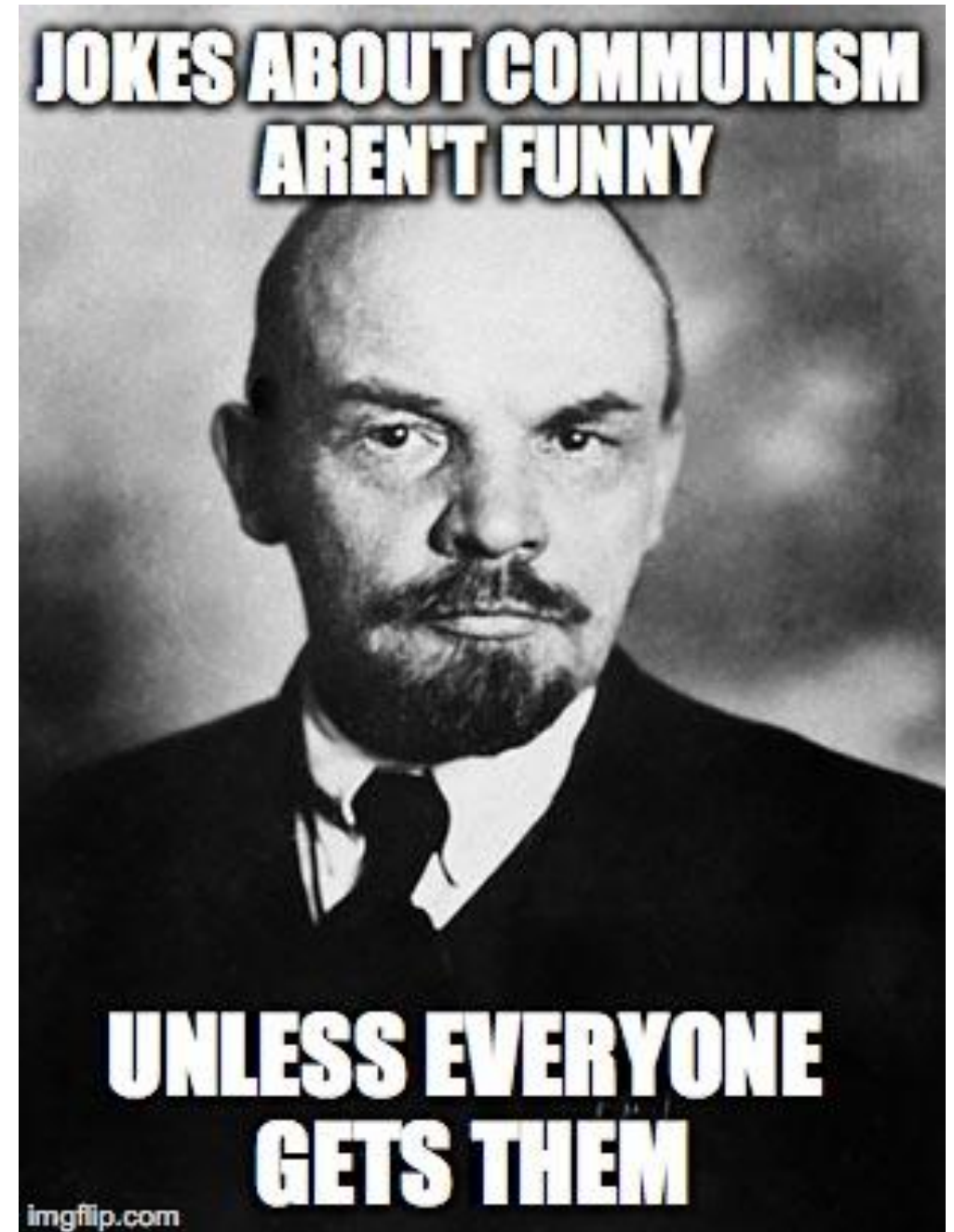
The Homefront and the War Economy

- Economy mobilized to the war effort
- Women served the war by entering the workforce
- Propaganda campaigns to maintain national support for the war
- Later social effect (Women's rights? Women's suffrage?)

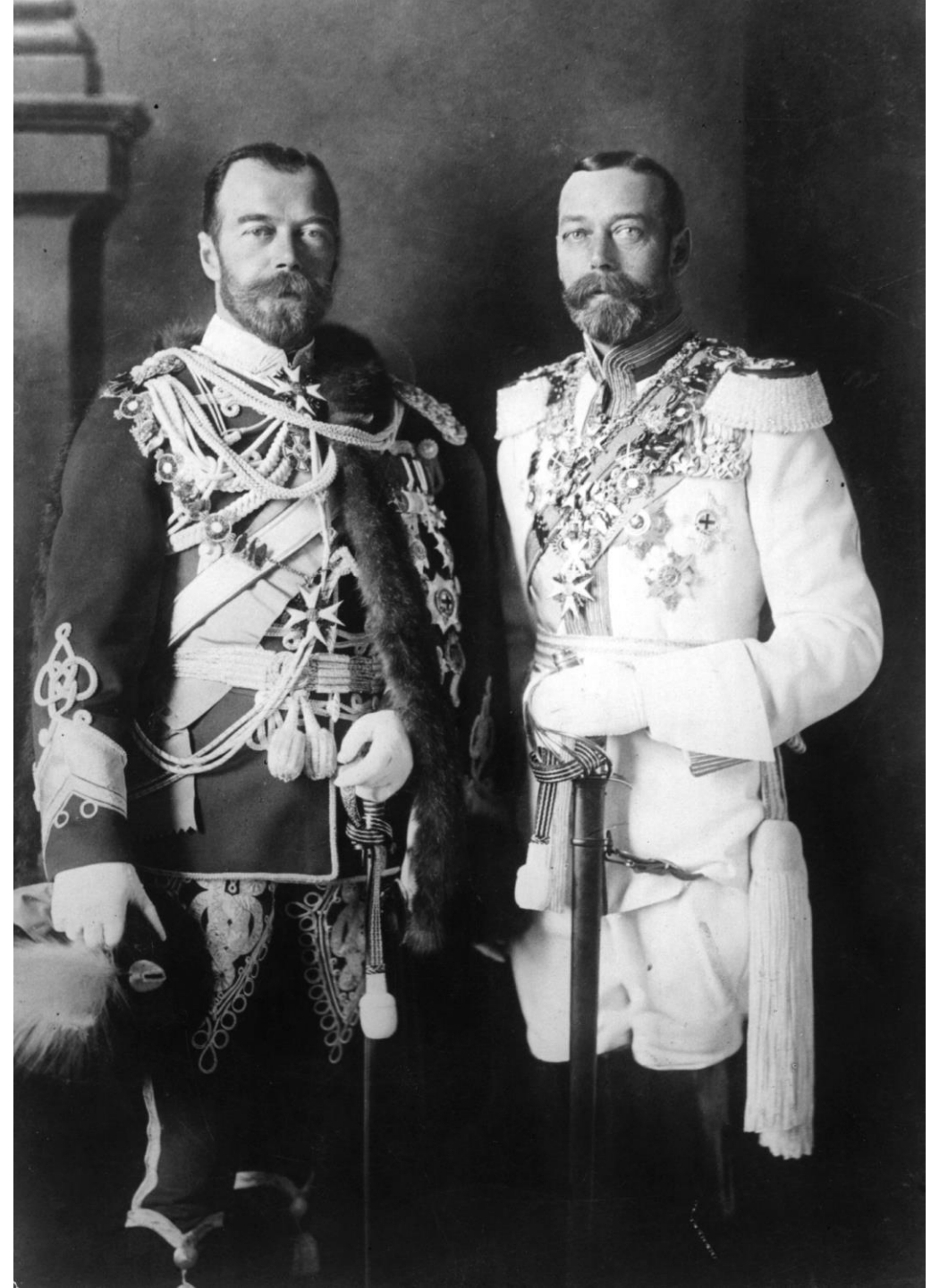
Propaganda



Russian Revolution (1917)

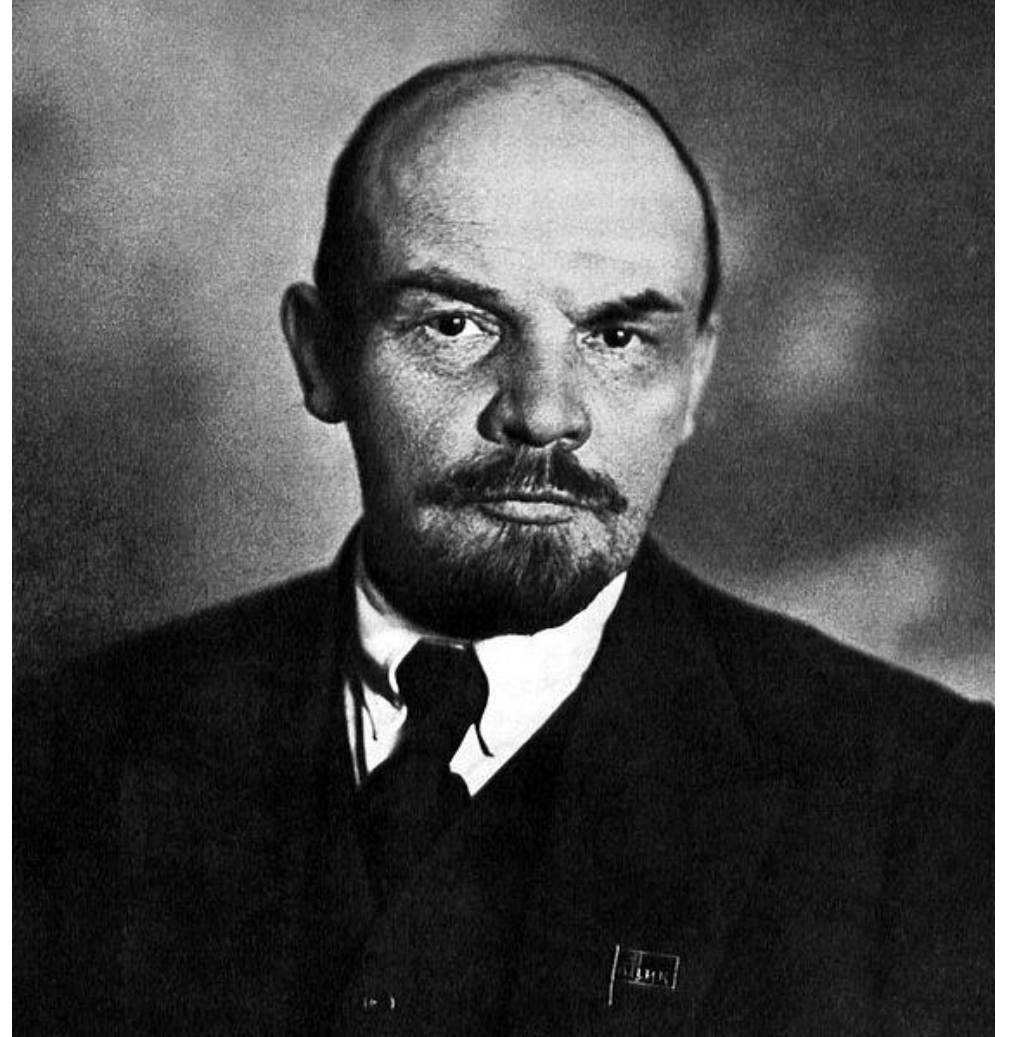


Czar Nicholas II of Russia



Bolsheviks

- Vladimir Lenin (Revolutionary Marxist)
- German authorities delivered Lenin to Russia, 1917, to take Russia out of the war.
- Headed radical Bolshevik Party; demanded power to soviets, withdrawal from the war.
- The October Revolution (“Peace, Land, and Bread”)
- Seized power from provisional government in name of all soviets

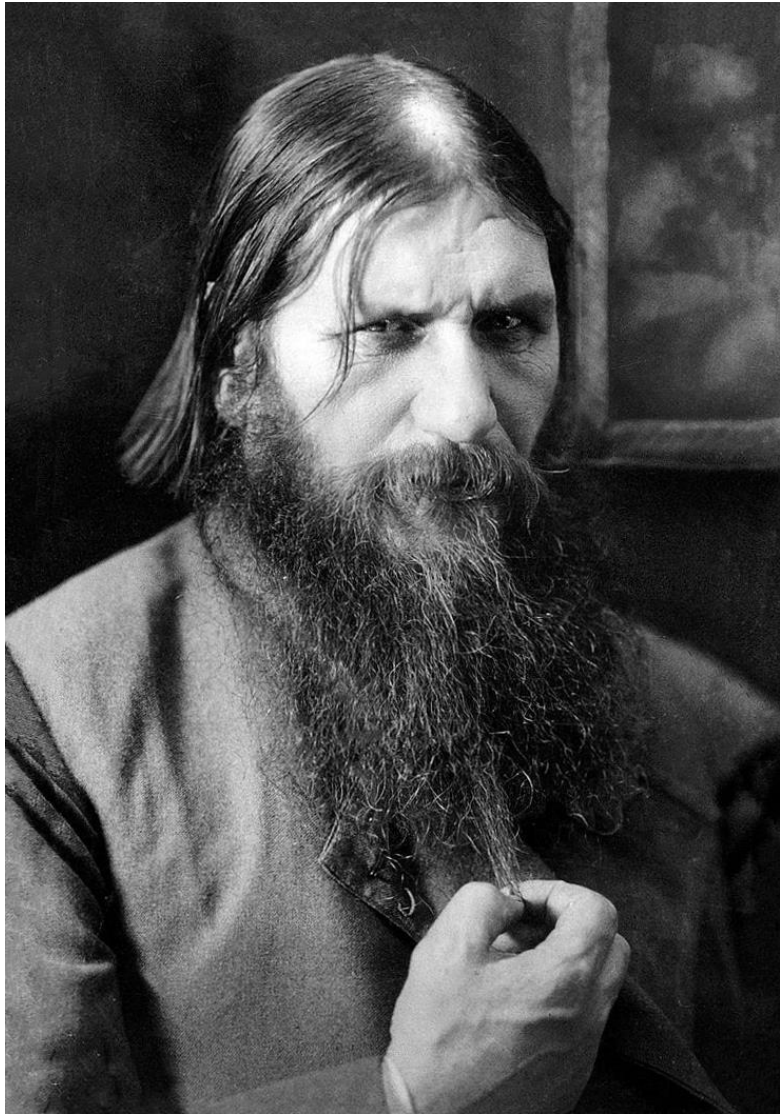


Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918)

- Russia withdrew from war, made a separate peace with Germany
- . According to the treaty, Soviet Russia defaulted on all of Imperial Russia's commitments to the Allies and eleven nations became independent in Eastern Europe and western Asia.
- In the treaty, Russia ceded hegemony over the Baltic States to Germany; they were meant to become German vassal states under German princelings. Russia also ceded its province of Kars Oblast in the South Caucasus to the Ottoman Empire and recognized the independence of Ukraine.
- According to historian Spencer Tucker, "The German General Staff had formulated extraordinarily harsh terms that shocked even the German negotiator." Congress Poland was not mentioned in the treaty, as Germans refused to recognize the existence of any Polish representatives, which in turn led to Polish protests.
- When Germans later complained that the later Treaty of Versailles in the West of 1919 was too harsh on them, the Allied Powers responded that it was more benign than the terms imposed by Brest-Litovsk treat



Rasputin



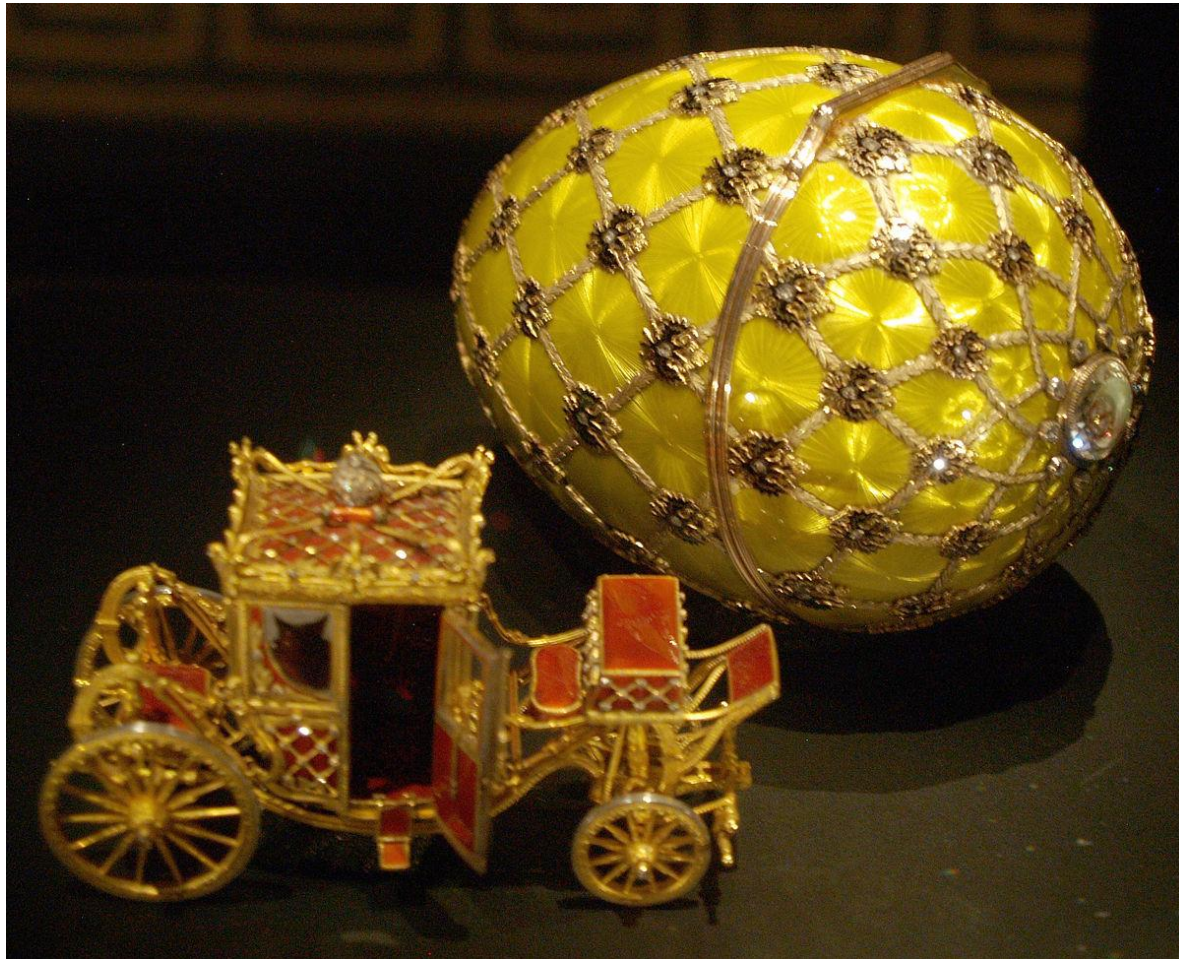
The Romanov Dynasty Ends

- The Russian Imperial Romanov family (Tsar Nicholas II, his wife Tsarina Alexandra and their five children Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia, and Alexei and all those who chose to accompany them into imprisonment were shot and bayoneted to death on the night of 16–17 July 1918.

Anastasia????



Fabergé Eggs



U.S. Entry (1917)

Officially neutral but...US companies sold supplies/gave loans to Allies

Three main reasons:

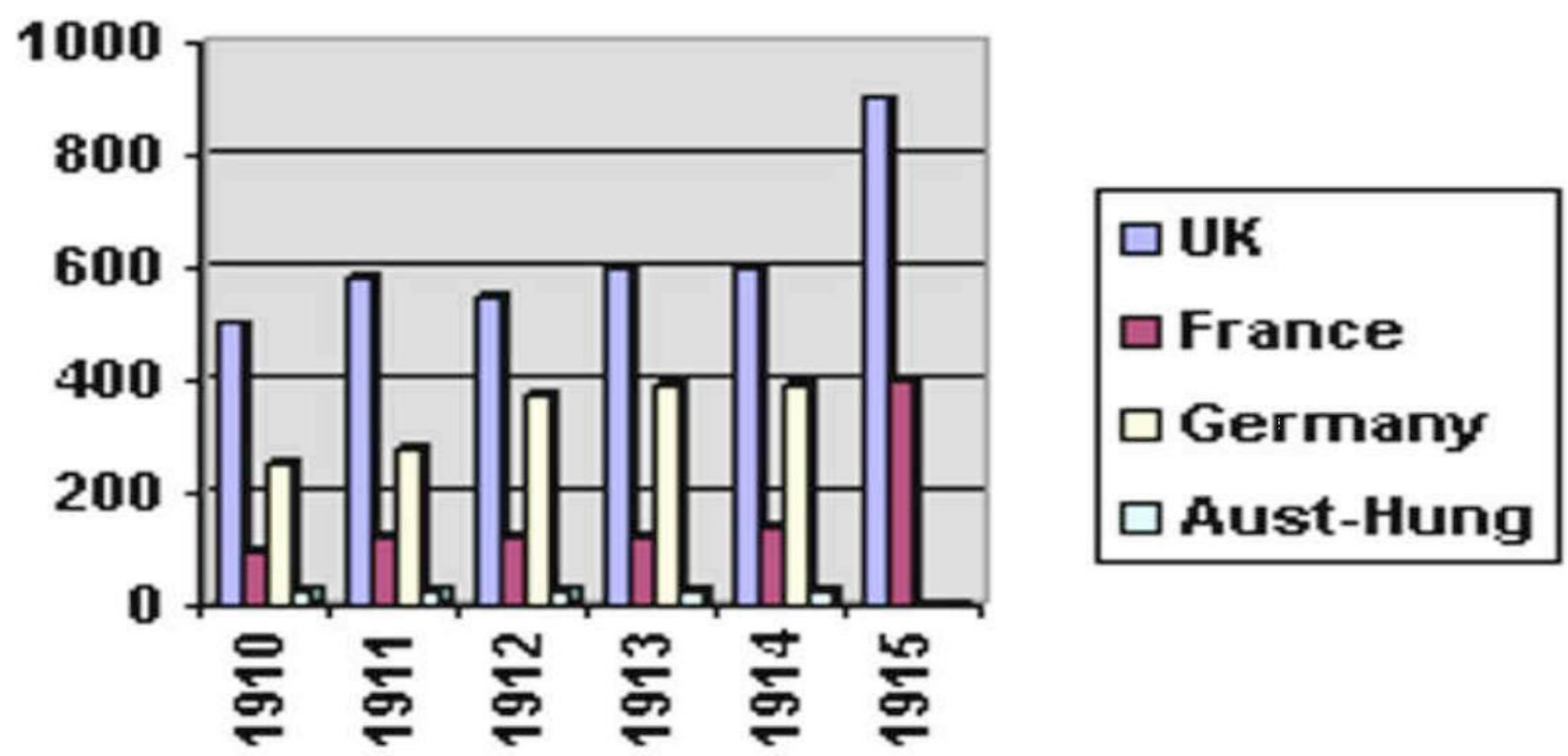
1. German unrestricted submarine warfare
2. Sinking of the Lusitania (1,198 passengers died, 128 Americans) (1915)
3. The Zimmerman Telegram

U.S. declared war on Germany, April 6th 1917

When Russia surrenders but then you see American flags on the Western Front



Document 6: **United States Exports to Europe 1910-1915** *(Numbers represent dollars (in millions))*





W.A. Rogers.

WATCH YOUR STEP.

Blair
Coble

Ottoman Empire



Young Turks

- a political reform movement in the early 20th century that consisted of Ottoman exiles, students, civil servants, and army officers.^[1] They favoured the replacement of the Ottoman Empire's absolute monarchy with a constitutional government.
- After 1908, the Young Turks' initial umbrella political party, the Committee of Union and Progress (CUP) began a series of political reforms and military modernization across the Ottoman Empire. However, the CUP soon began to splinter as many of the more liberal and pro-decentralization Young Turks left to form an opposition party in late 1911, the Freedom and Accord Party (also known as the Liberal Union or Liberal Entente)
- CUP led government exercised absolute control over the Ottoman Empire from 1913 to 1918, bringing the country closer to Germany, signing the Ottoman–German Alliance to enter the Empire into World War I on the side of the Central Powers, and carrying out the Armenian Genocide.

Armenian Genocide

- was the Ottoman government's systematic extermination of 1.5 million Armenians, mostly citizens within the Ottoman Empire. The starting date is conventionally held to be 24 April 1915, the day that Ottoman authorities rounded up, arrested, and deported from Constantinople (now Istanbul) to the region of Ankara 235 to 270 Armenian intellectuals and community leaders, the majority of whom were eventually murdered. The genocide was carried out during and after World War I and implemented in two phases—the wholesale killing of the able-bodied male population through massacre and subjection of army conscripts to forced labour, followed by the deportation of women, children, the elderly, and the infirm on death marches leading to the Syrian Desert.



Armistice (November 11, 1918)

- Although the armistice ended the fighting on the Western Front, it had to be prolonged three times until the Treaty of Versailles, which was signed on 28 June 1919, took effect on 10 January 1920.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
VOL. LI., No. 345. ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1918.

GERMANS SIGN ARMISTICE WORLD WAR COMES TO END

**Hohenzollerns Take to Heels
Red Forces Control Germany**

**ANNOUNCEMENT
BY WASHINGTON
GERMANY YIELDS
TO ALLIED TERMS**

Information That the Germans Had Signed Was Given Out by the State Department at 2:30 O'Clock Monday Morning.

**WORLD WAR CLOSED
AT 8 THIS MORNING,
WASHINGTON TIME**

Germany Signed at 5 a. m., Paris Time — Terms of Armistice Will Not Be Announced Until Later, But They Include the Practical Destruction of the Military Power of Germany.

Washington, November 11. The world war will end this

**IMPERIAL EAGLE
AND IRON CROSS
GO TO JUNK HEAP;
RED FLAG FLYING**

Revolution in Full Swing. City After City Yielding Obedience to the Councils of the Workmen and the Soldiers.

Palace of the Crown Prince Is Seized—Great Krupp Works Seized by Revolutionists—Head of the Works and His Wife Arrested—Leipzig, Stuttgart, Cologne and Frankfurt Join the Movement.

**2,000 Volunteer Workers
Will Launch Drive Today
For United War Work Fund**

Atlantans Urged to Have Subscriptions Ready and Waiting When Canvassing Teams Arrive This Morning.

**ALLIES HURLING
GERMAN FORCES
OUT OF FRANCE**

Booty Taken by Allies Increases in Importance as Batteries of Artillery Being Taken Intact.

AMEN!

**DEPOSED KAISER
WITH ELDEST SON
AND HINDENBURG
FLEES TO HOLLAND**

Revolution Put Fear Into Souls of William and Other War Lords

Frederick Ebert, the New Chancellor, Taken in Charge of Government. He Promises Popular Rule and Speedy Peace. It Is Reported That the Revolutionists Propose to Suppress Every Dynasty in Germany and to Exile All the Princes.

Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points

- Proposal for just and lasting peace

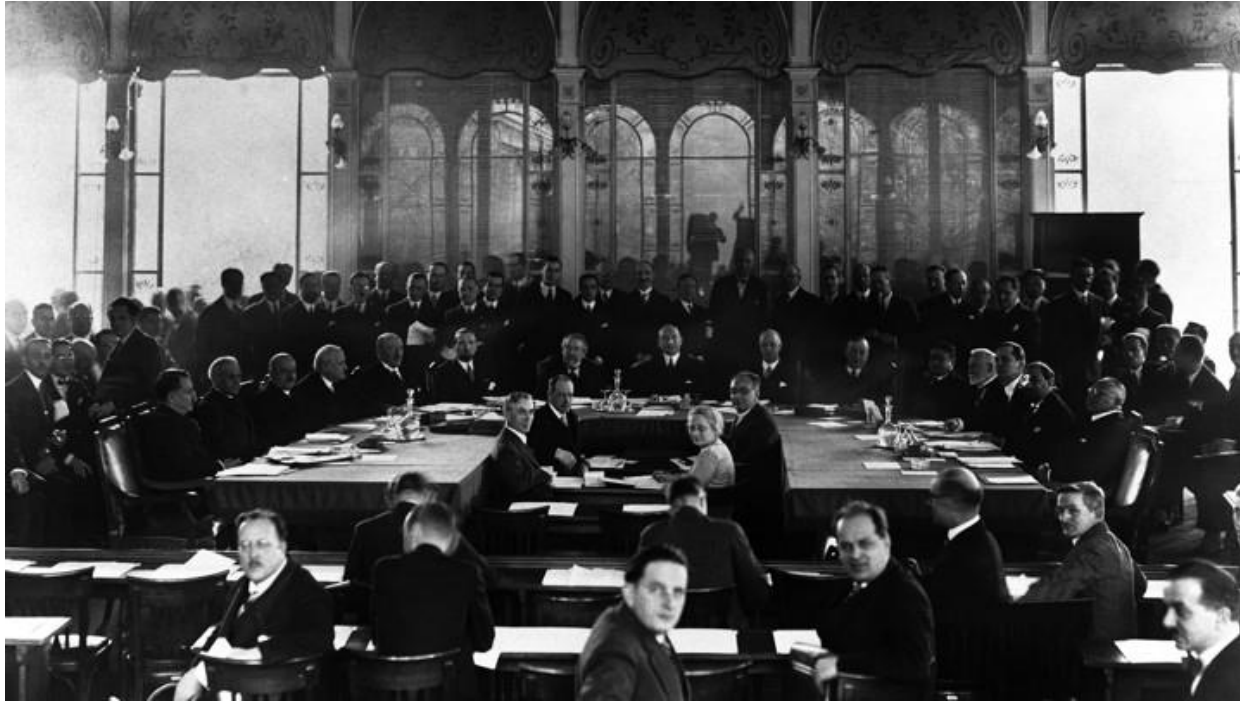


THE FOURTEEN POINTS

These were defined by President Wilson in an address to Congress on January 8, 1918. Summarized they are:

1. "Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at."
2. Freedom of the seas, in peace and war.
3. Equality of trade conditions.
4. Reduction of armaments.
5. Adjustment of colonial claims with reference to the wishes of the governed population.
6. Evacuation of all Russian territory.
7. Evacuation and restoration of Belgium.
8. Evacuation of French territory, restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.
9. Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along lines of nationality.
10. Autonomous development for the peoples of Austria-Hungary.
11. Independence of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro.
12. Relinquishment of Turkish control over non-Turkish populations.
13. Erection of an independent Polish state, with free and secure access to the sea.
14. A League of Nations to guarantee independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

League of Nations





© George Matthew Adams

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

Treaty of Versailles (1919)

- Dominated by Britain's David Lloyd George, France's George's Clemenceau, and U.S. President Woodrow Wilson
- Leaders of Central Powers and Soviet Union NOT included
- Most of Wilson's Fourteen Points rejected by Allies; Britain and France bent on exacting maximum punishment from Germany.



Europe Before World War I, 1914



Europe After World War I, 1919



Source: *Regional Extensions*, 1999

Verfaßt von P. A. M.



Straight
border lines
are always a
recipe for
disaster.

International Law – Geneva Convention

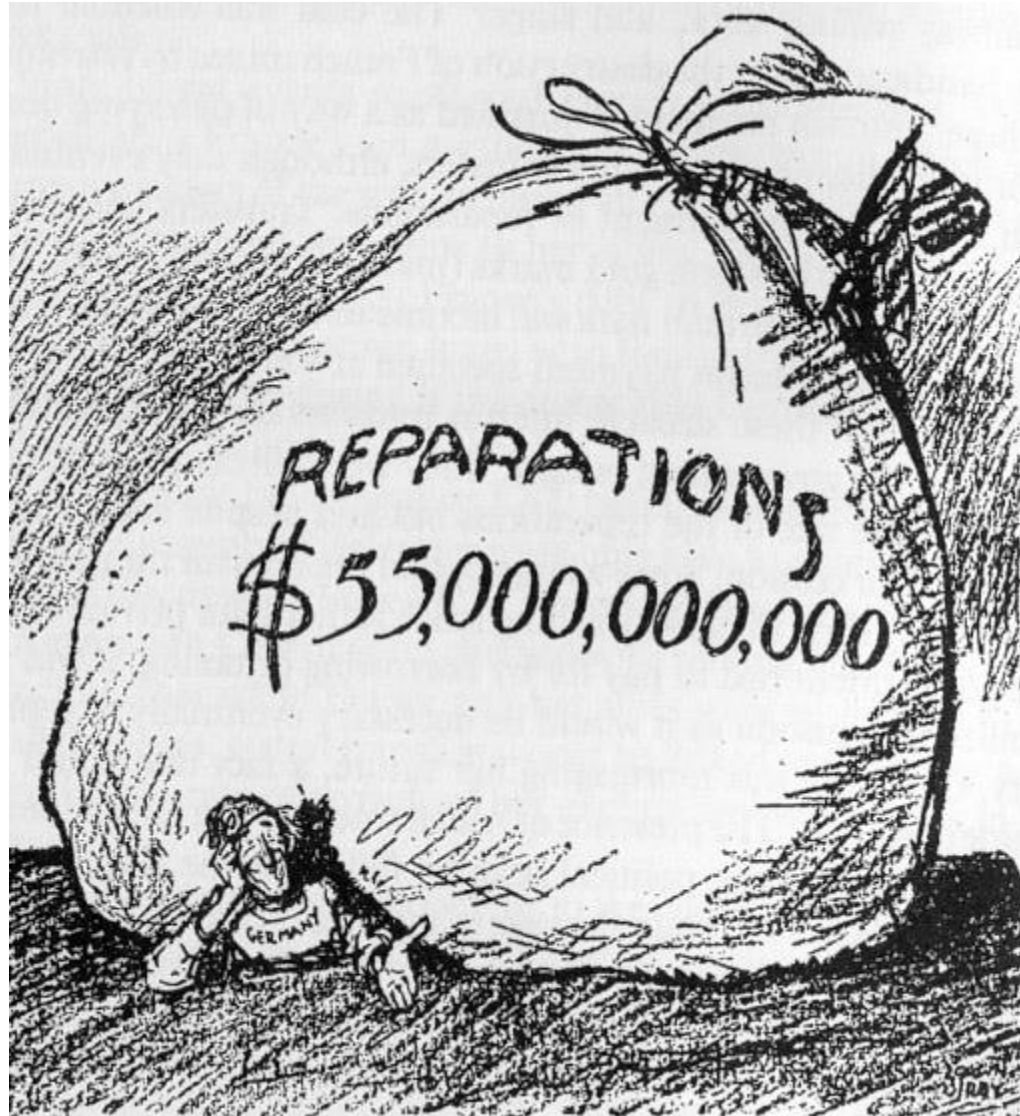


Self-Determination and Yugoslavia





Massive Reparations



Germany should accept legal responsibility...?

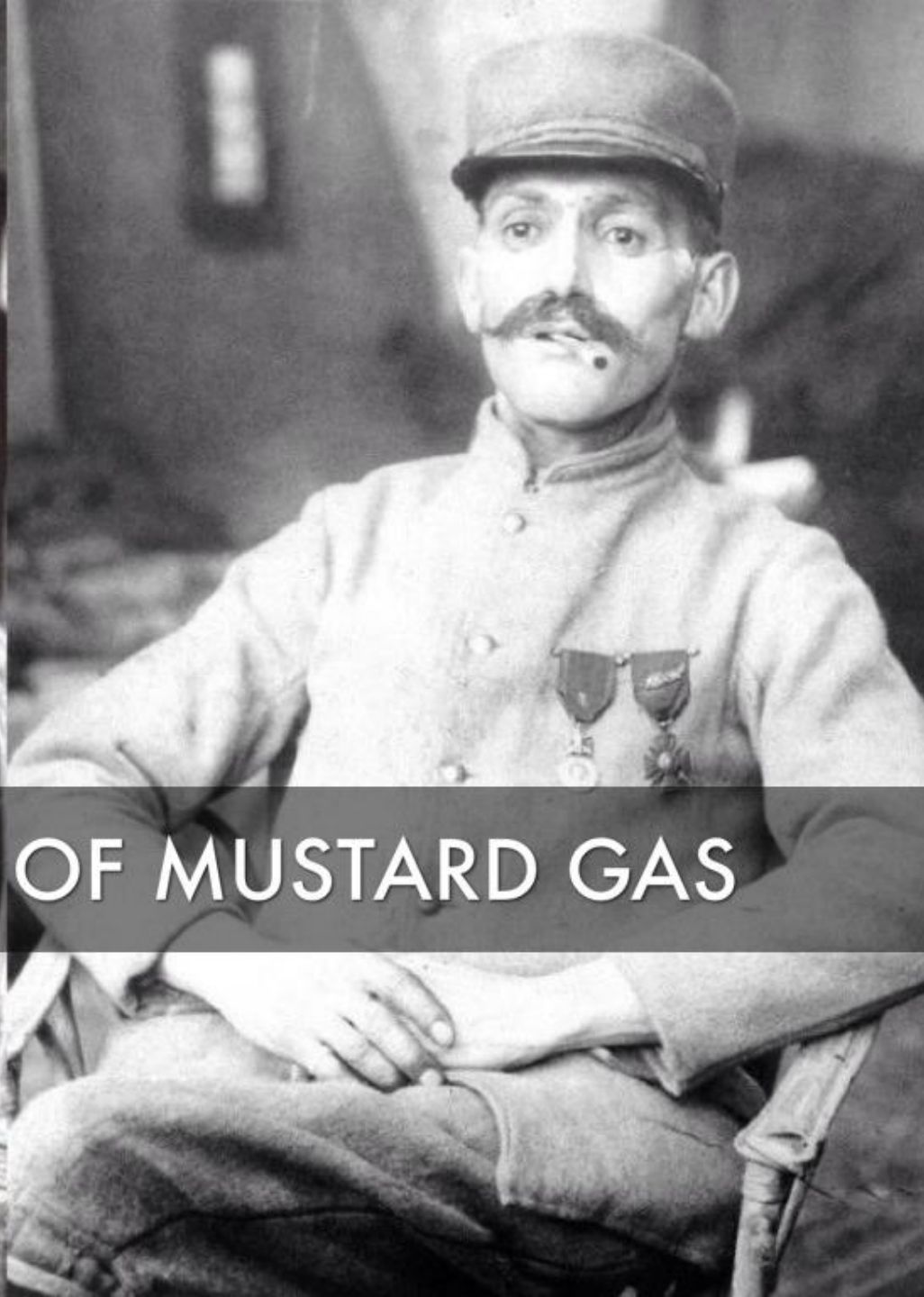
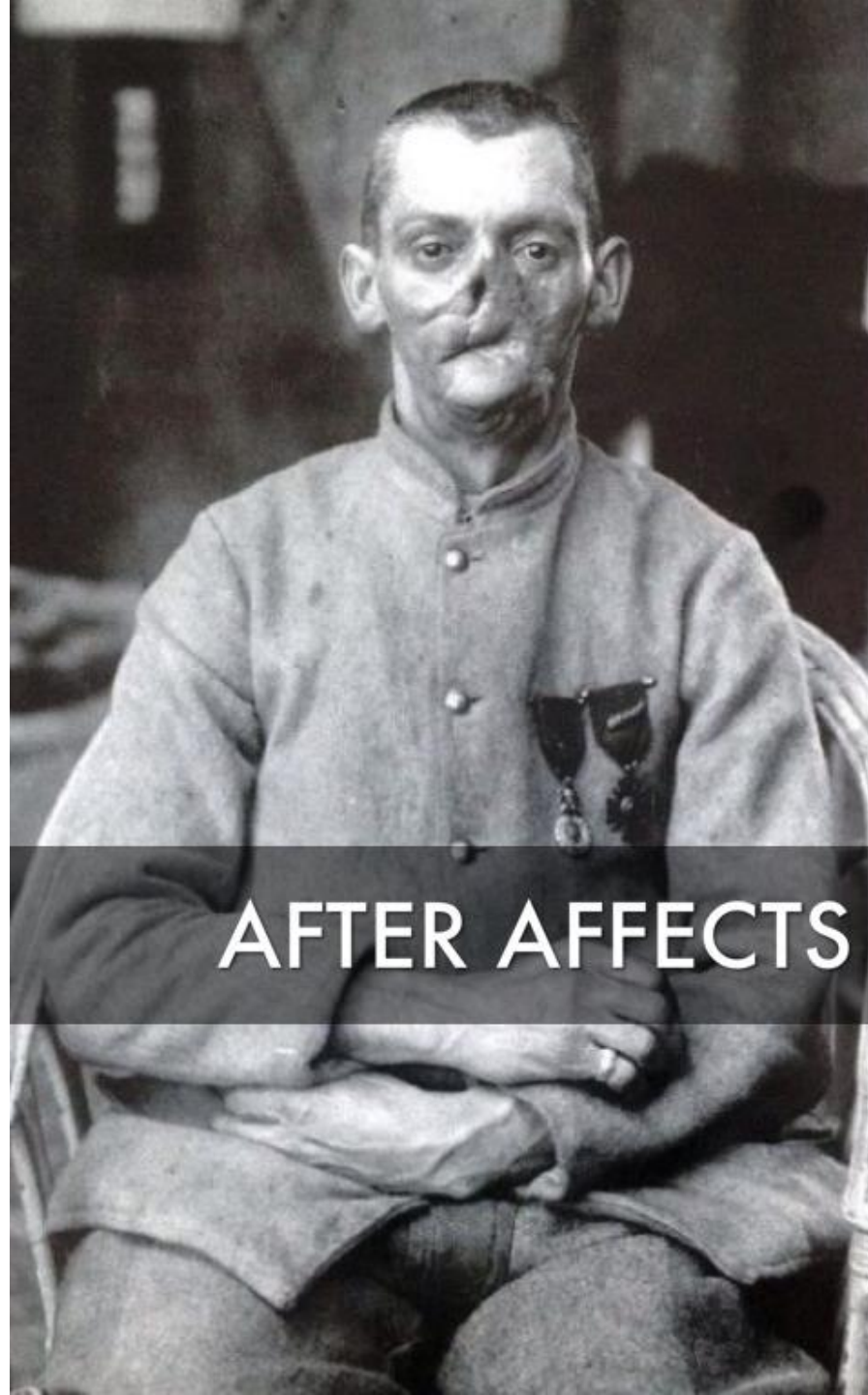
- To most people on the winning side in 1918, the fact that Germany and her allies had started the war was self-evident and uncontroversial. Austria-Hungary, strongly backed and encouraged by Germany, had deliberately pursued a war with Serbia. When it became clear that Russia was not prepared to abandon Serbia, the Germans ignored or even deliberately sabotaged attempts to set up a peace conference where the Great Powers could negotiate or arbitrate a compromise solution, and instead forced the issue by declaring war on both Russia and France. Then they deliberately violated a treaty they themselves had signed - the German Chancellor dismissing it as 'just a scrap of paper' - in order to invade Belgium as well.



“The Lost Generation”

- **The Lost Generation** is the generation that came of age during World War I, which took the lives of 40 million people. “Lost,” in this context also means “disoriented, wandering, directionless”—a recognition that there was great confusion and aimlessness among the war's survivors in the early post-war years."





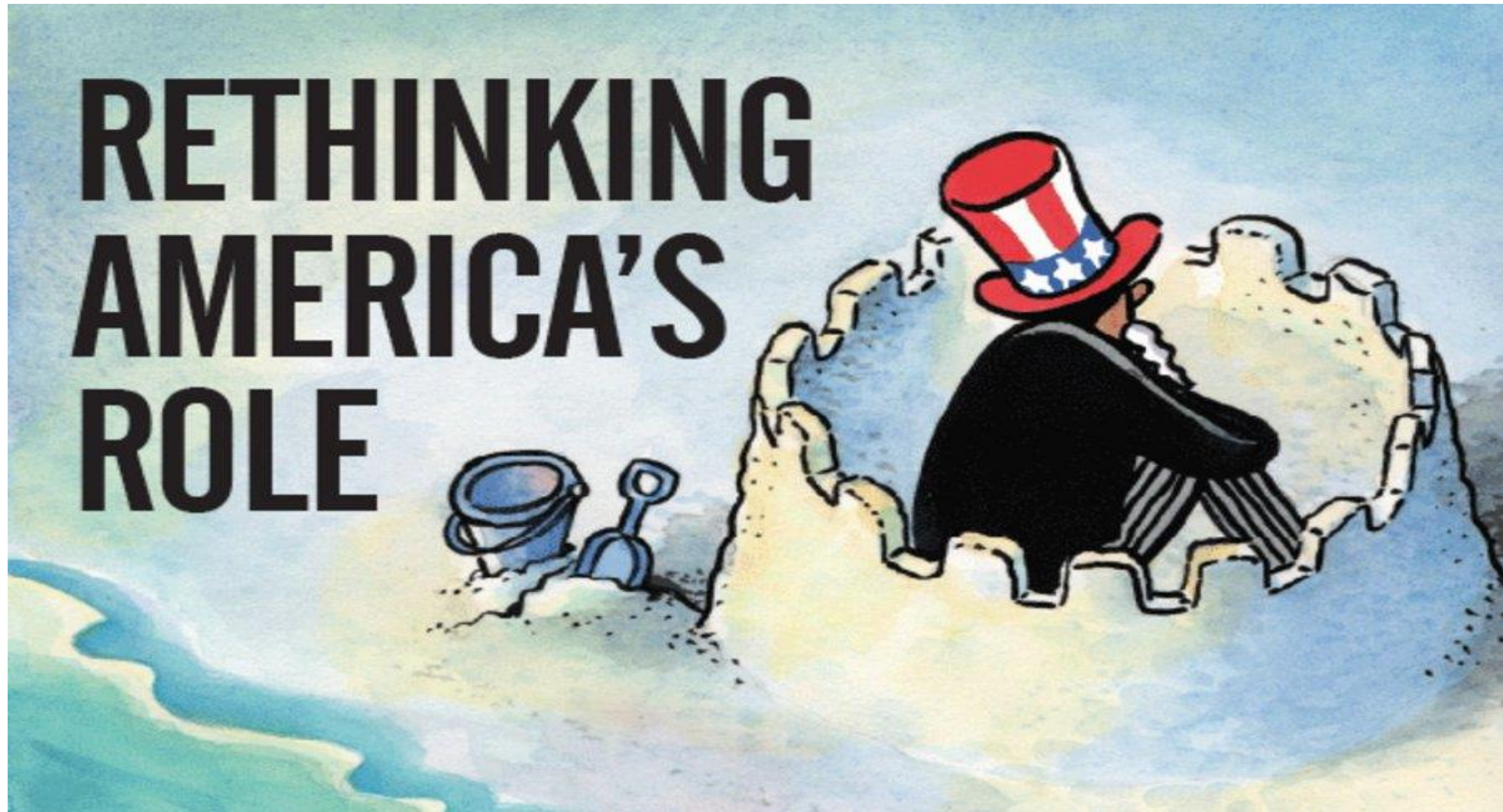
AFTER AFFECTS OF MUSTARD GAS



Das zerstörte Péronne



U.S. Isolationist Foreign Policy



Influenza/Spanish Flu (1918)



Communist Russia



Republican Revolution (1912)

- Sun Yat-sen (Sun Yixian)
 - Founded Kuomintang (KMT) – Nationalist party
 - Overthrew Manchu (Qing) dynasty
 - Established a republic
 - President of Chinese Republic who succeeded him
 - Yuan Shih-k'ai



Kuomintang symbol



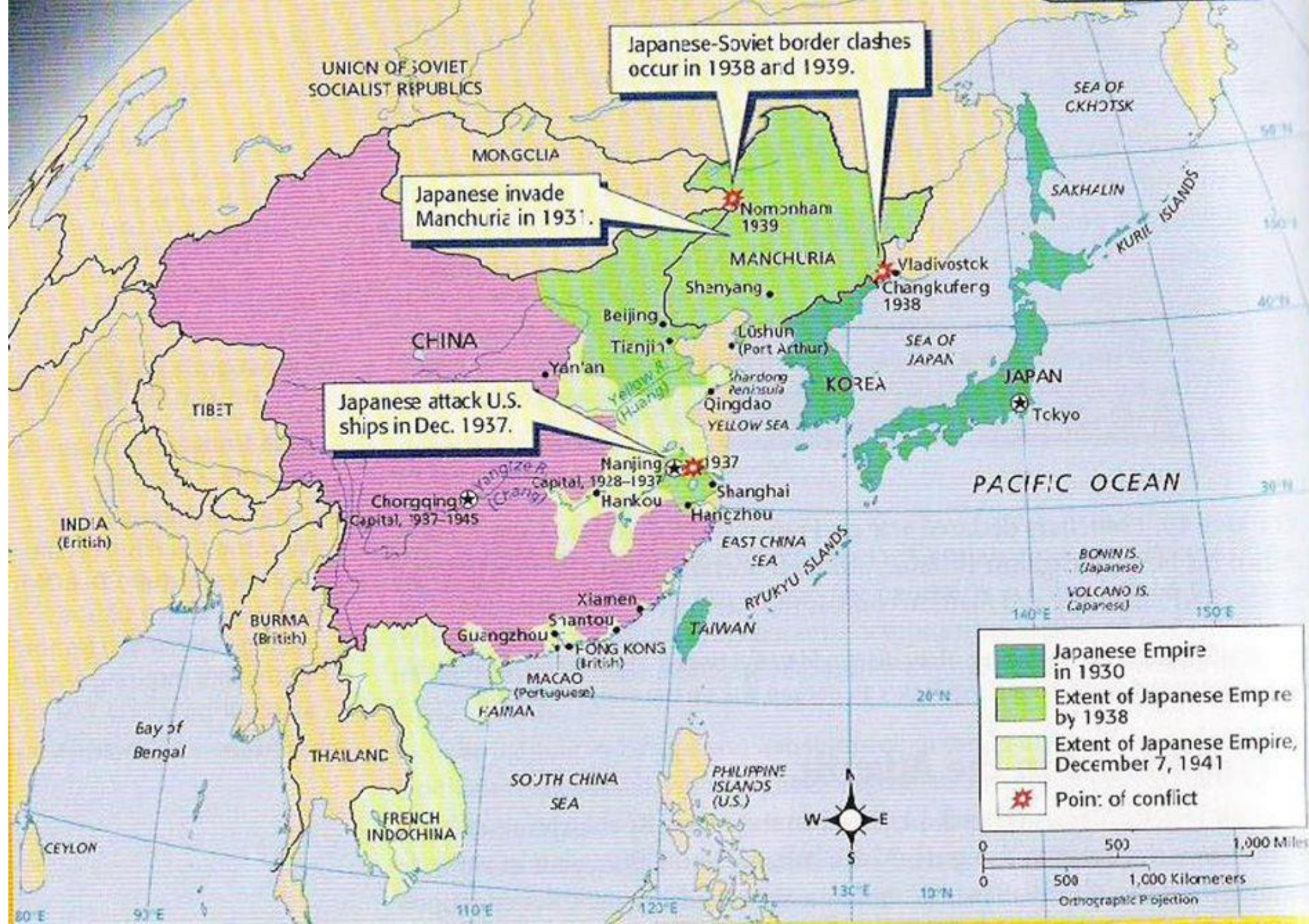
The Twenty-One Demands (1915)

- Designed to reduce China to Japanese protectorate
- Britain intervened, prevented total capitulation of China to Japan
- The demands would greatly extend Japanese control of Manchuria and of the Chinese economy, and were opposed by Britain and the United States. In the final settlement Japan gained a little but lost a great deal of prestige and trust in Britain and the US.
- Britain (and the United States) forced Japan to drop the fifth set of demands that would have given Japan a large measure of control over the entire Chinese economy and ended the Open Door Policy.

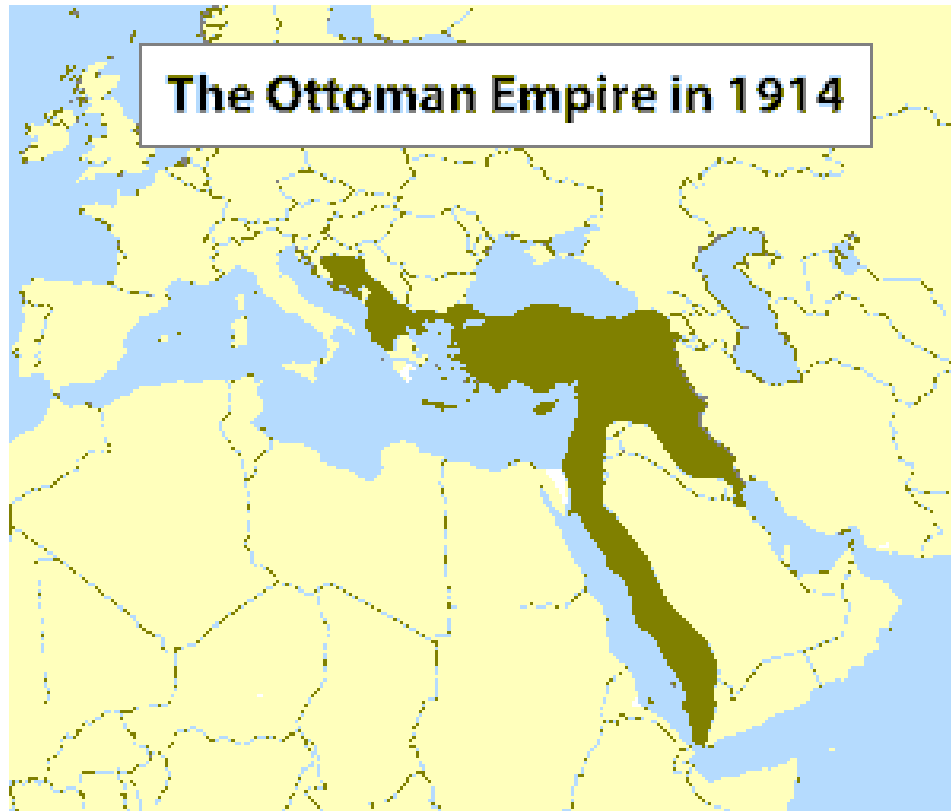
Japan

- During the war, Japan entered on side of the Allies in 1915
- Seized German-leased territory in China
- The Western powers present at the **Treaty of Versailles** rejected **Japan's** bid for a racial equality clause in subsequent **Treaty of Versailles**.

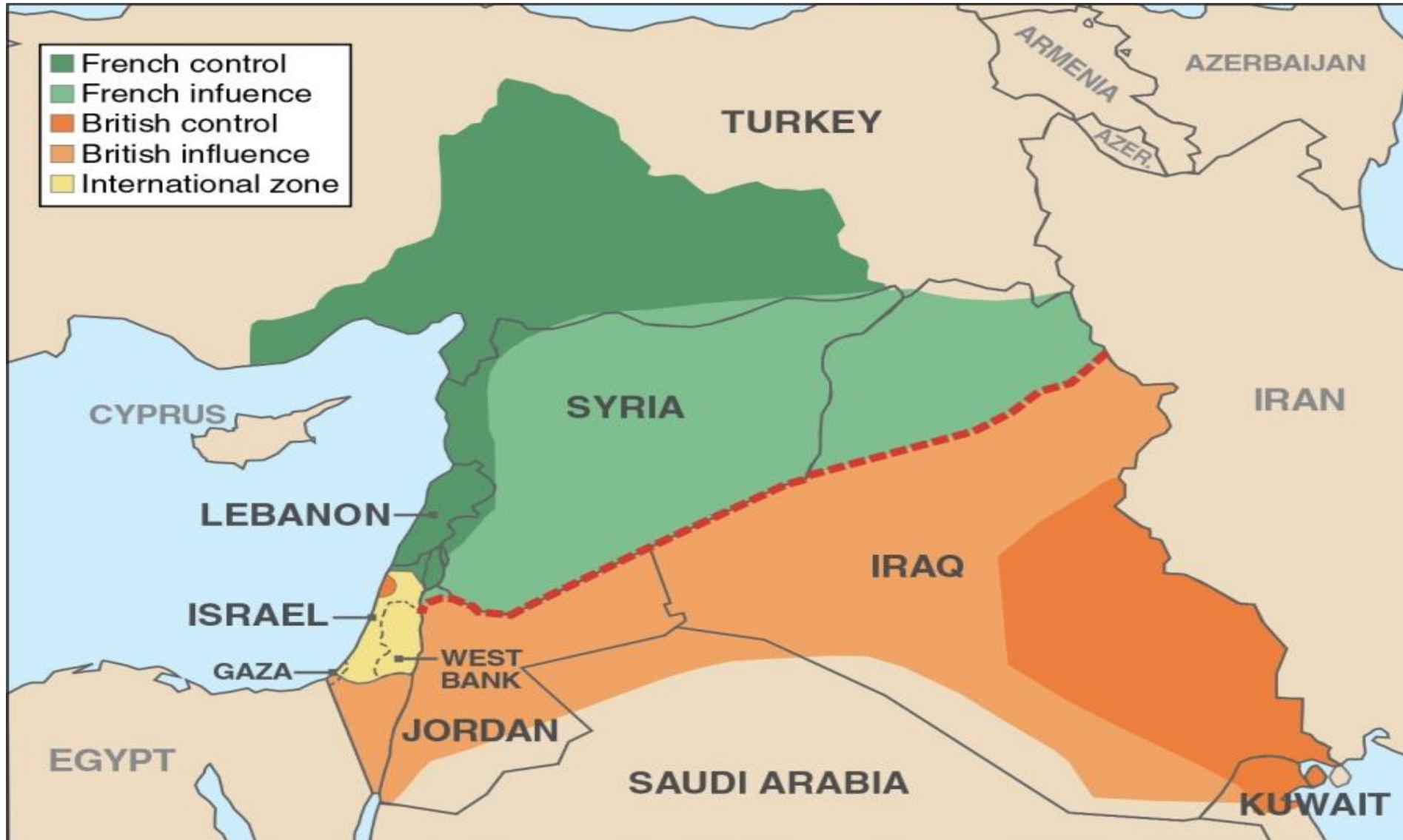




Fall of the Ottoman Empire



Sykes–Picot Agreement (1916)



Balfour Decree (1917)

Foreign Office,
November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country"

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Y. in
Arthur Balfour



The New Middle East: The Mandate System

World War I transformed the Middle East in ways it had not seen for centuries. The Europeans, who had colonized much of the Ottoman Empire in the 19th century, completed the takeover with the territories of Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Palestine.

The modern boundaries of the Middle East emerged from the war. So did modern Arab nationalist movements and embryonic Islamic movements. NPR's Mike Shuster reports on World War I and its aftermath as he continues his series on the history of Western involvement in the Middle East.

With the onset of WWI, the French and the British sent armies and agents into the Middle East, to foment revolts in the Arabian Peninsula and to seize Iraq, Syria and Palestine. In 1916, French and British diplomats secretly reached the Sykes-Picot agreement, carving up the Middle East into spheres of influence for their respective countries. That agreement was superseded by another which established a mandate system of French and British control, sanctioned by the new League of Nations.

Under the mandate system, Syria and Lebanon went to the French. The British took over Palestine and three Ottoman provinces of Mesopotamia and created modern-day Iraq.

Modern Day Turkey



The Question of Palestine

