

# Unit 7: Causes of World War I (1914-1918)

- global military conflict [Discovery Channel Video on WWI](#)
- Causes of War: (**M.A.I.N.**)

➤ **Militarism**: glorifying military power –European countries (especially Germany & Britain) built up their armies/navies & their supply of weapons in late 1800s

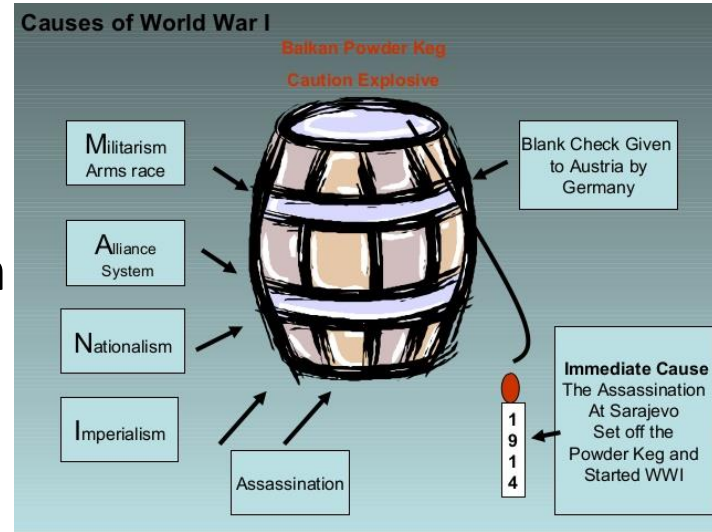


to fight for it. Russia promoted Pan-Slavism in Balkans. Germany & France hated each other (post Franco-Prussian War)

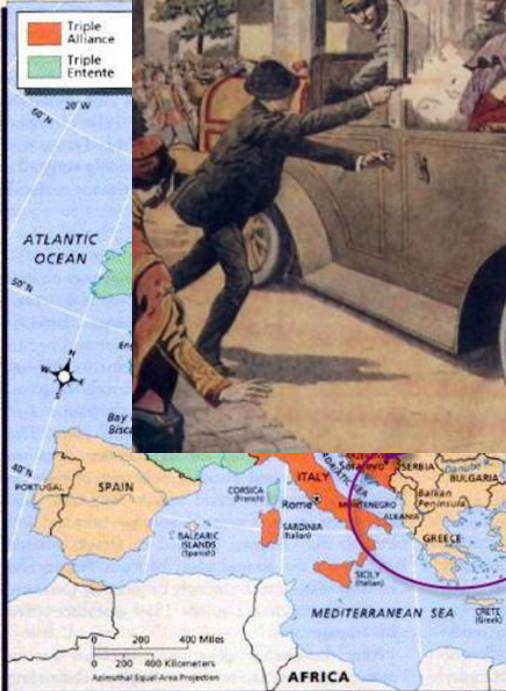
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# Unit 7: Causes of World War I (1914-1918)

**NOTE:** June 28, 1914, Archduke Ferdinand-heir to the throne of Austria- Hungary was assassinated by Serb-Slavic nationalists in Balkans (Bosnia)- led to a chain reaction of the countries of the two alliances declaring war on each other (July 28, 1914)



Europe on the



The Powder Keg of Europe



Assassination of Austrian Francis Ferdinand mediate, short-range triggered the war.



# Causes of WWI

## M.A.N.I.A.

Militarism: Building of weapons and army.

Alliances: Triple Entente and Triple Alliance.

Nationalism: Pride and strength in a country.

Imperialism: Competition for oversea colonies.

Assassination: Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand (1914)



# M.A.I.N Causes of WW1

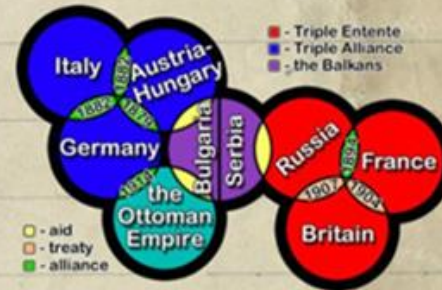


## Militarism

When a nations army takes over a countries government  
Every country wanted their army to be most powerful.

## Alliances

Countries signed treaties in which all countries involved promised to defend any 1 country involved that the would help  
Countries promised to help eachother



## Nationalism

the policy stating one nation can be viewed as separate from the interests of other nations or the common interests of all nations.

Most nations had pride and they thought that that all other nations should be ran like theirs.



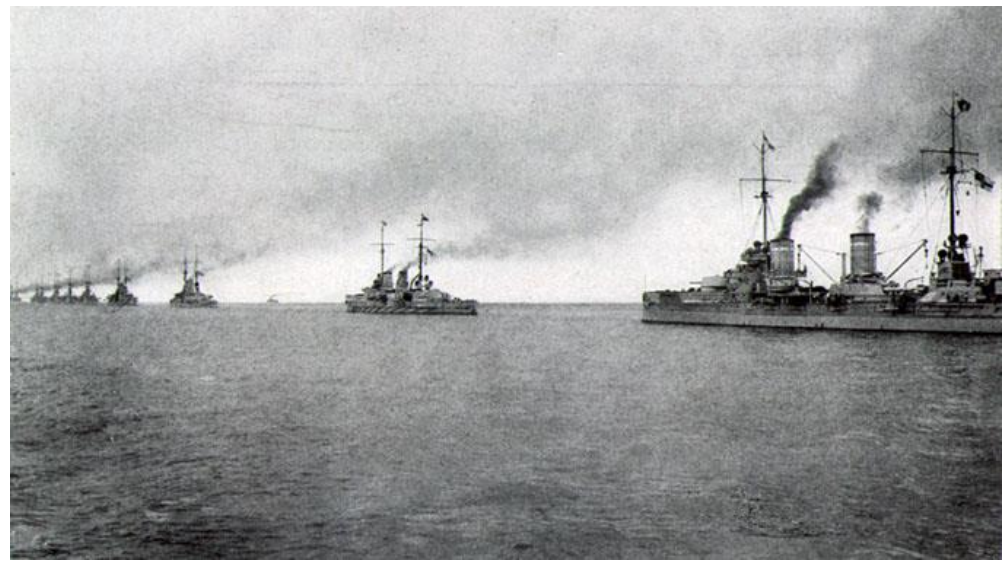
# Causes of WWI

Directions: Use the information on the following pages to fill in the graphic organizer below.

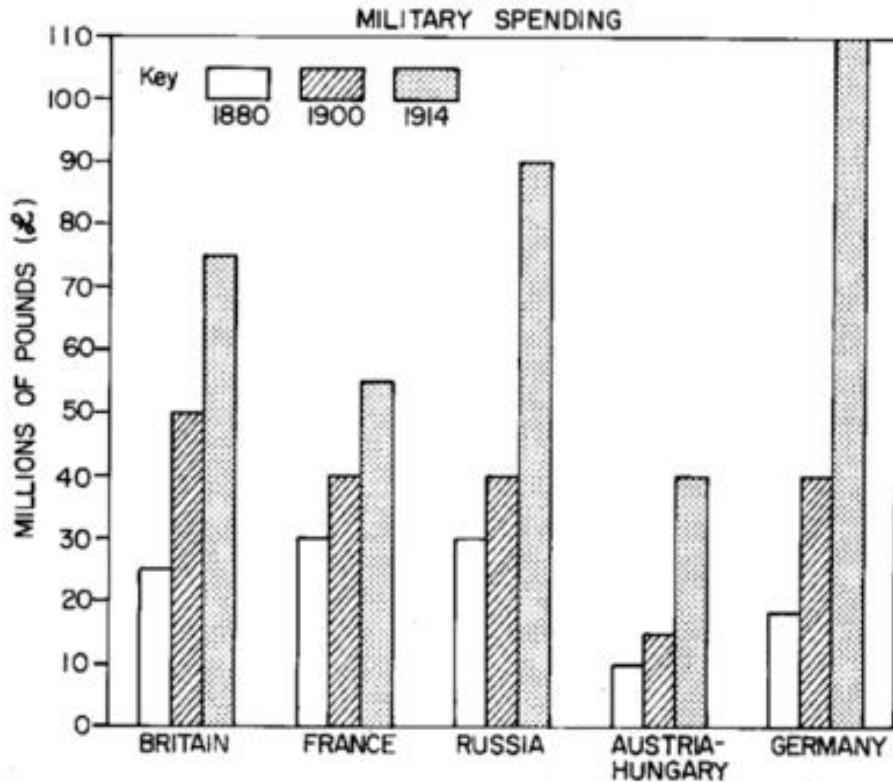
Cause of WWI	Definition	How did this cause contribute to the start of World War I?
<b>M</b> Militarism	What is <b>militarism</b> ?	
<b>A</b> Alliances	What is an <b>alliance</b> ?	
<b>N</b> Nationalism	What is <b>nationalism</b> ?	
<b>I</b> Imperialism	What is <b>imperialism</b> ?	
<b>A</b> Assassination	What does <b>assassination</b> mean?	

# Militarism

Militarism is the belief that a country should have a strong military capability and be prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote its interests. Leading up to World War I, imperial countries in Europe were strong proponents of militarism. They spent more and more money on military technology, employing more troops, and training their soldiers. They found that to gain colonies it helped to be militarily superior to the people they colonized and the other industrialized countries they were competing with. As tensions in Europe increased leading up to 1914, European countries raised and prepared large armies, navies, and airforces to protect their homelands.



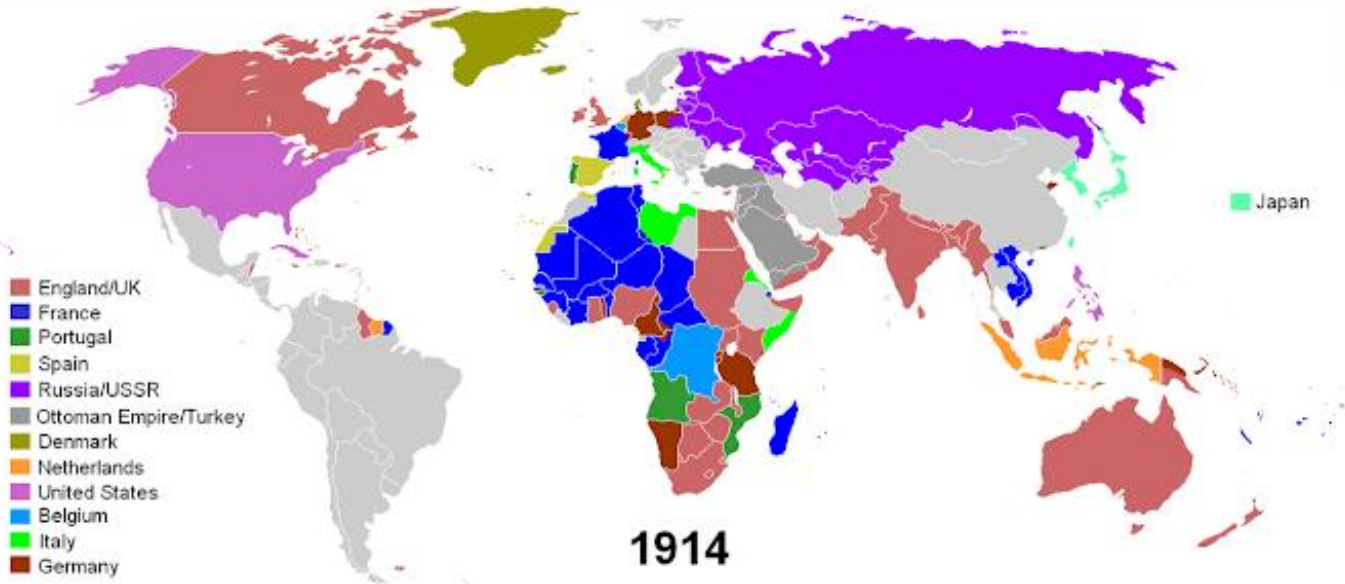
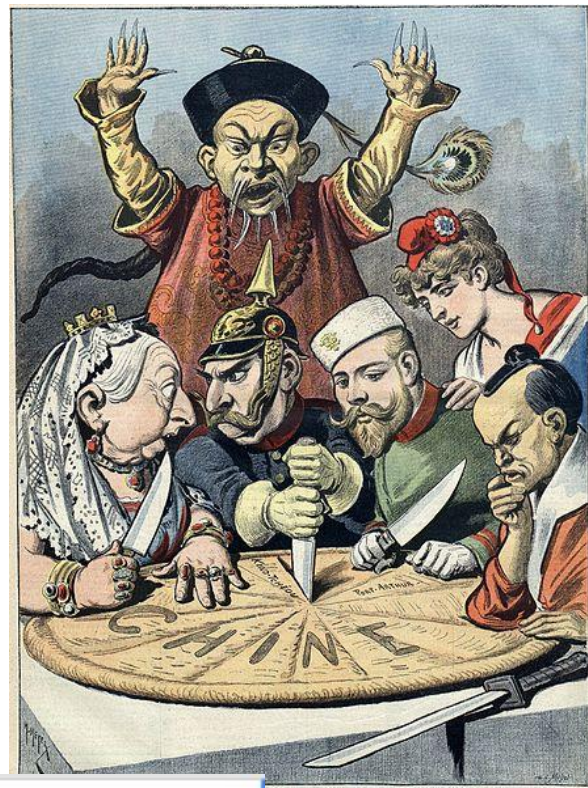
A battleship squadron of the German High Seas Fleet; the far right vessel is a member of the *Kaiser class*. 1917.



German planes used in WWI, March 1917

# Imperialism

European countries competed with each other all over the world in the 1800s and early 1900s. They fought one another at sea and used treaty negotiations to claim colonies and spheres of influence in Africa and Asia. The search for raw materials to fuel industry and markets to buy goods in far-flung corners of the world led to increased tension in Europe.

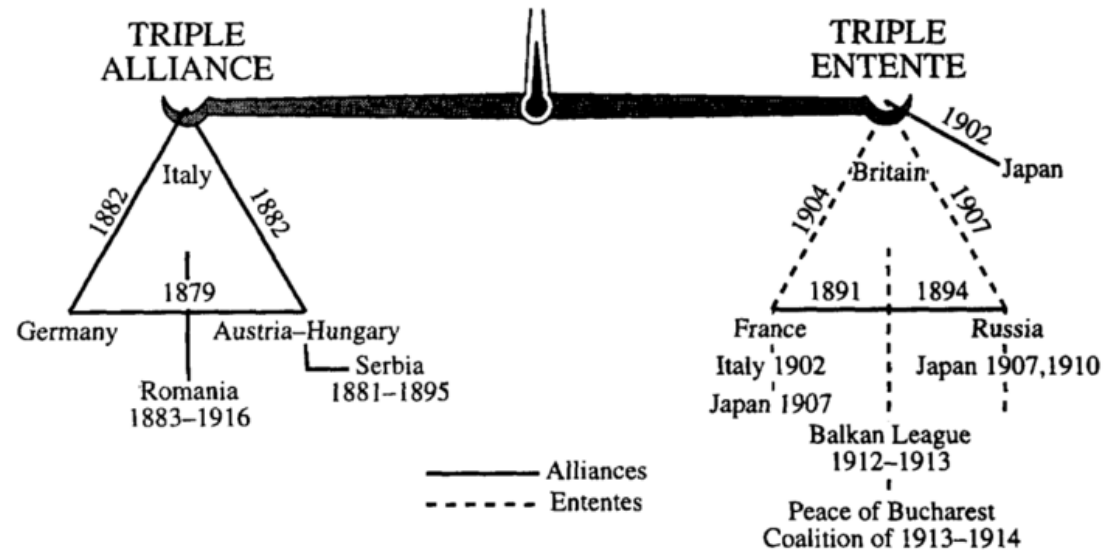


# Alliances

To increase their own nations' security, European powers signed treaties with one another forming alliances.

Alliances are agreements between nations stating that each country will assist the other if they are attacked. On the verge of World War I, there were two large alliances.

One alliance was called the Triple Entente (French for alliance), sometimes called the "Allied Powers" and it consisted of the United Kingdom (Great Britain), France, and Russia. In addition, Russia was allied with some Slavic countries in the area of Europe known as the Balkans including Serbia. The other was called the Triple Alliance and is sometimes referred to as the "Central Powers" these included Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. As the war continued, the Ottoman Empire joined this group and Italy left this alliance to join the other Triple Entente.





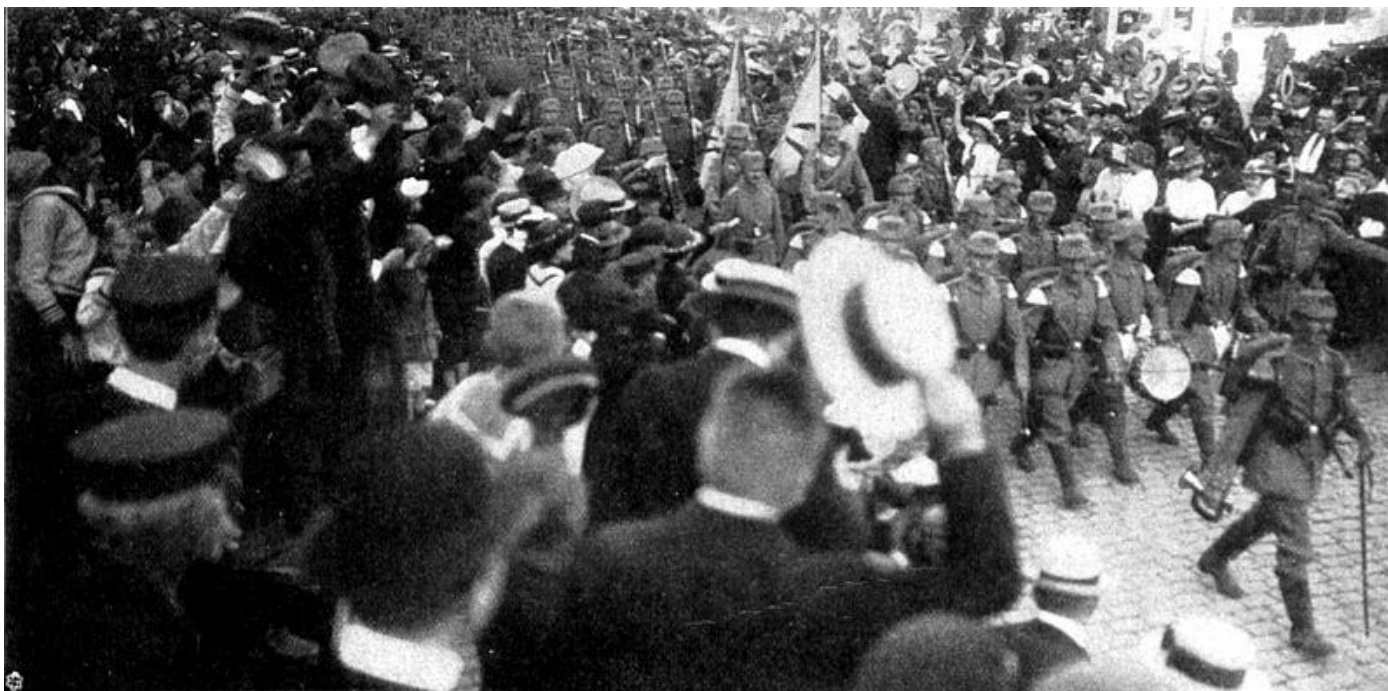
## Nationalism

In the 1700s and 1800s, nationalism brought revolution and unification to Europe. Groups of people with common languages, histories, and cultures like the Italians and Germans fought to create their own countries out of older empires. Leading up to the World War I, people in Europe started to define themselves based on their nation and in opposition to others. Pride in one's country was at an all time high. Some ethnic groups that wanted to unify but were a part of the few empires left in Europe, like the Austrian Hungarian Empire and the Ottoman Empire, created tension by declaring their desire to rule themselves.



Source: Fairchild Memorial Gallery, Lauinger Library, Georgetown University

British poster encouraging young men to enlist in the army to defend their country.



German soldiers being cheered in Lubeck during their advance to the front lines in 1914 during World War I. The concept of the "Spirit of 1914" by Johann Plenge identified the outbreak of war as forging national solidarity of Germans.

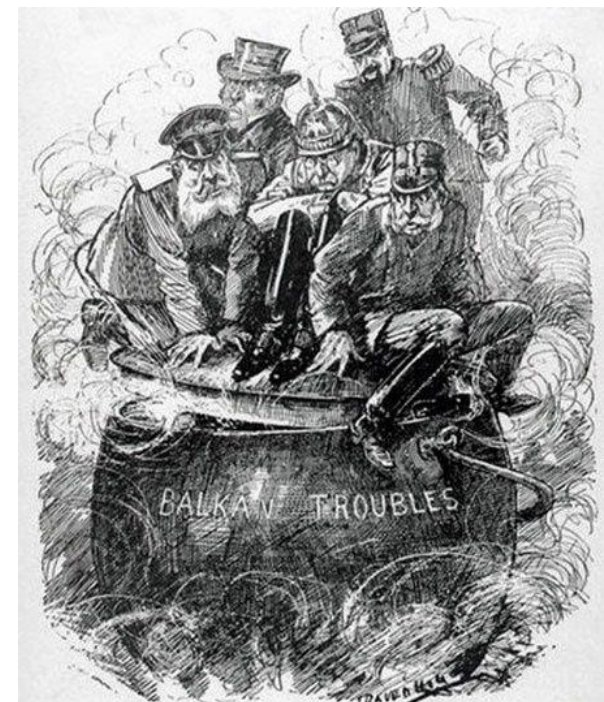
# Assassination in the Balkans

## The Balkans- the Powder Keg of Europe

In 1914, the Balkan Peninsula, in southeastern Europe, was a particularly tumultuous region: Formerly under the control of the Ottoman Empire which was declining in Europe, the area was under the influence of two competing powers, Russia and Austria-Hungary. Austria-Hungary, a large and diverse empire, was starting to lose control of its most nationalistic regions (Germans in Austria, Magyars in Hungary). In the Balkans, one of the most active ethnic groups were the Serbians who were ethnically similar to many Russians and referred to themselves as Slavs, or Slavic people. In 1908, Austria-Hungary annexed the twin Balkan provinces of Bosnia-Herzegovina. This grab for territory and control angered the independent Balkan nation of Serbia – who considered Bosnia a Serb homeland – as well as Slavic Russia.

Upstart Serbia then doubled its territory in back-to-back Balkan wars (1912 and 1913), further threatening Austro-Hungarian supremacy in the region. Meanwhile, Russia had entered into an alliance with France – who were angry over German annexation of their lands in the aftermath of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870-71 – and Great Britain, whose legendary naval dominance was threatened by Germany’s growing navy. This Triple Entente, which squared off against the German-Austro-Hungarian alliance, meant that any regional conflict had the potential to turn into a general European war. As a result, the Balkans were known as the “powder keg” of Europe. A powder keg is a container for gunpowder which can erupt if there is a spark.

The Balkans in 1913



Political cartoon published before WWI.

# The Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

Watch the [History Channel's Outbreak of WWI](#) video



## Declarations of War in Europe After The Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

Date	Declarer	On
<b>1914</b>		
July 28	Austria-Hungary	Serbia
August 1	Germany	Russia
August 3	Germany	France
August 4	United Kingdom	Germany
August 6	Austria-Hungary	Russia
	Serbia	Germany
August 11	France	Austria-Hungary
August 12	United Kingdom	Austria-Hungary
November 1	Russia	Ottoman Empire
November 2	Serbia	Ottoman Empire
November 5	United Kingdom, France	Ottoman Empire
<b>1915</b>		
May 23	Italy	Austria-Hungary
August 21	Italy	Ottoman Empire
August 27	Italy	Germany

The first page of the edition of the *Domenica del Corriere*, an Italian paper, with a drawing of Achille Beltrame depicting Gavrilo Princip killing Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria in Sarajevo. July 12, 1914.

# Outbreak of WWI- A Chain Reaction

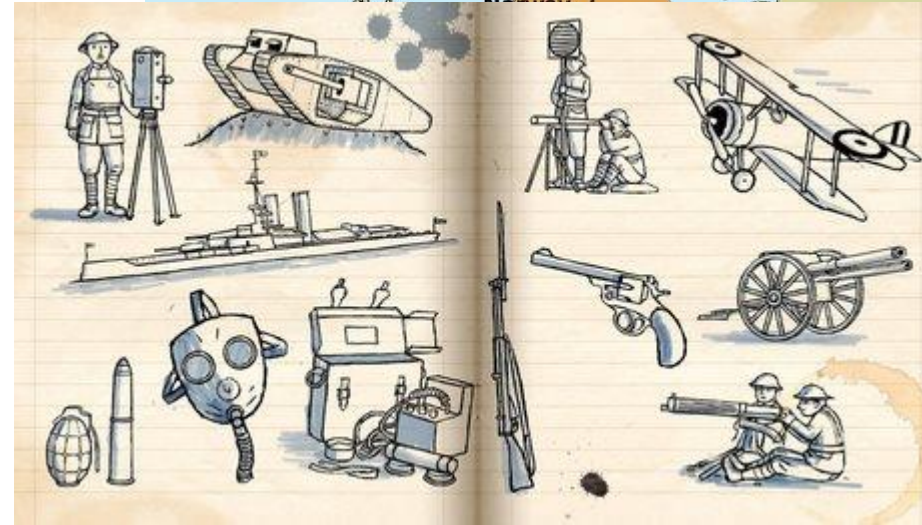


“Α Χαίτη θά Φριενδςχιρ” - Βρθθκίγη Σαγλε, ΙΙΧΙΙΥ

Ιθ Λυστρια αττασκς Σερβια, Ρυσσια ωιλ θαλλ υρθη Λυστρια,  
Γετωναη υρθη Ρυσσια, αηδ Φραησε αηδ Σηγλαηδ υρθη Γετωναη.

# Turning Points & Tech. of World War I

- Sides of The War
  - Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman E.)
  - Allied Powers (Great Britain, France, Russia, U.S.)
- New Technology
  - Trench Warfare=Stalemate
  - Tanks
  - Machine Gun
  - Submarine & Airplanes
  - Poison Gas
- Effects of Disease
- Major Turning Points
  - U.S. Entry (April 1917)
  - Russian Withdrawal (Russian Revolution)



# What was war like in WWI? How did it affect those involved?

## WWI Warfare Document Exploration

**Directions:** As you examine the text, images, and video provided about the characteristics of WWI warfare, complete the graphic organizer below.

### Industrialization

1. How did industrialization in Europe affect the production of goods needed for WWI?
  
2. How did this industrialization affect soldiers and those on the homefront in WWI?

### Total War

3. What is **total war**? How is total war different than most wars fought before WWI?
  
4. How did total war affect soldiers and those on the homefront in WWI?

### Characteristics of WWI Warfare and Their Impact on Those Involved

### Technological Developments

5. Describe **three** technological developments in warfare during WWI.
  
6. How did technological developments during WWI affect the soldiers who fought?

### Trench Warfare

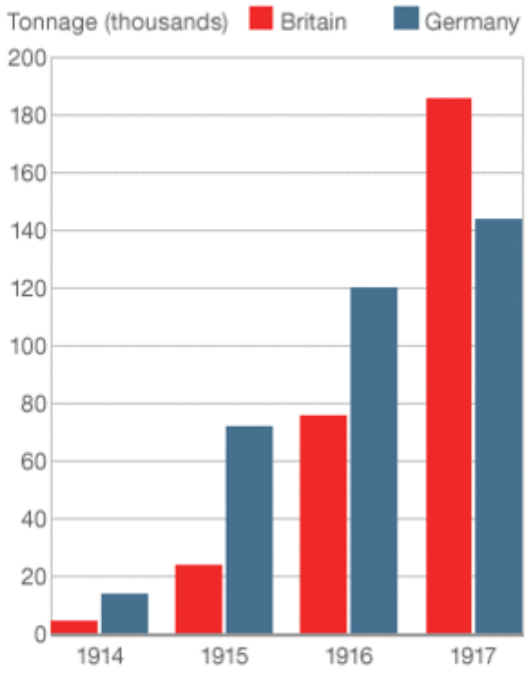
7. Explain what **trench warfare** is.
  
8. How did trench warfare affect the soldiers who fought in WWI?

# Industrialization

By the late 1800s, the process of industrialization had transformed most of Europe. Factories and densely populated urban areas dotted the landscape and railways connected them together. Advances in industrial production made manufacturing faster, and enabled factory owners to produce more complicated goods with precision. Factories used **assembly lines** to speed up production. With an increase in support and money from governments during the war, factories could **mass produce** guns, tanks, airplanes, ammunition, and replacement parts needed for the war effort.

## Winning the war in the factories

British and German World War I explosive production



The chart shows industrial output in Great Britain and Germany over the course of the war. Note how the British produced more goods as they started to have more success against the Germans.

Source: Niall Ferguson, The Pity of War



Women munition workers stacking cartridge cases in the New Case shop at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, 1918.



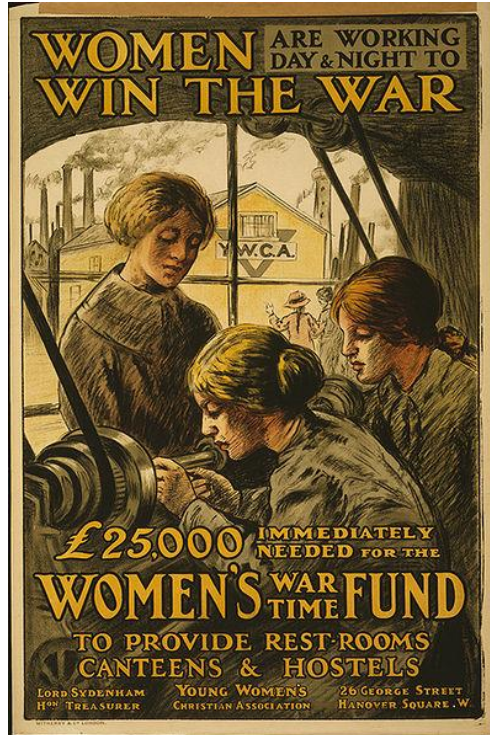
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Foto: o. Ang. | 1914/1918

German munitions (weapons) factory, 1916.

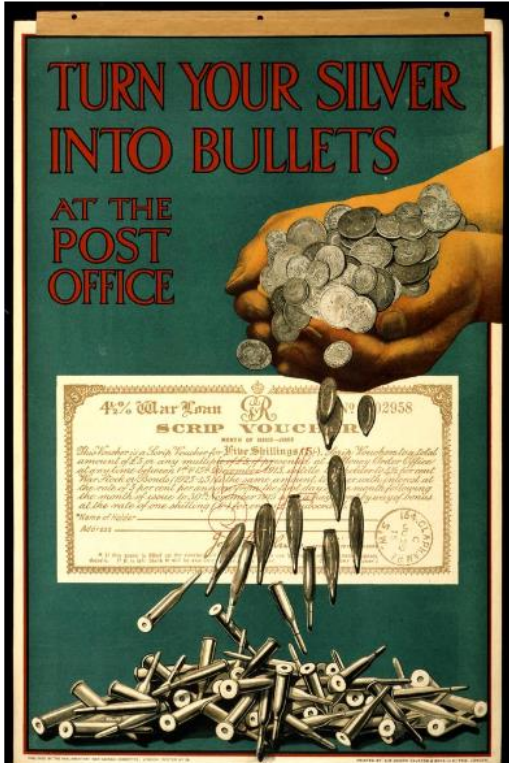
# Total War

A total war is a military conflict in which nations are willing to make any sacrifices necessary to win. In a state of total war, a nation will mobilize, or make us of its total available military, technology, and human resources to be victorious. In a state of total war, there are no limits to the weapons used, the territory or combatants involved, or the goals. Total war is considered the most extreme form of warfare because both civilians and soldiers are targets.

In addition to dedicating time and money to build new war technologies, European women at home were mobilized to work outside of the home to replace men who went off to war. Additionally, hose at home were asked to make the sacrifice of rationing. Rationing was a policy of strictly distributing food to ensure that soldiers had enough food. Sugar, meat, flour, butter, margarine and milk were tightly controlled and families were urged to consume less. During the war, propaganda posters were used to influence people's decisions and to increase support towards the war effort.



War poster : Women are Working Day and Night to Win the War / Witherby & Co. London, 1915.



Aerial view of the village of Passchendaele, Belgium before and after WWI. In a total war, civilian and military buildings are targets.

During World War I, the British government relied heavily on loans to finance the cost of the war. This 1915 posters, encourages British citizens to give metal and money to the war effort.



# Technological Developments

Advances in industrial production and competition between countries led to technological and scientific achievements that were used in World War I. Below are some of those that made the greatest impact.

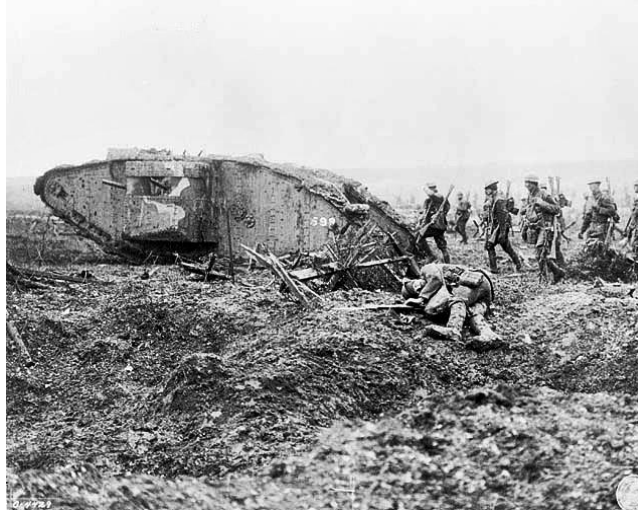
Watch [History.com video on technological developments in WWI](#)

## Machine Guns



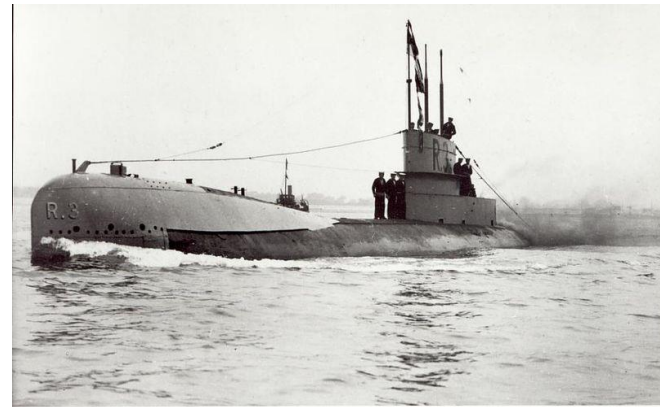
British Vickers machine gun crew during the Battle of Menin Road Ridge, World War I (Ypres Salient, West Flanders, Belgium)

## Tanks



Mark II Tank Number 598 advancing with Infantry at Vimy, April 1917.

## Submarines



British R-class submarine, 1910

## Chemical Warfare



The first use of chemical weapons of mass destruction were during World War I. The use of chemical weapons such as chlorine and mustard gas were not only a threat to soldiers but also civilians and those who worked to manufacture these weapons. The French were the first to use chemical weapons during the First World War, using tear gas. The German's first use of chemical weapons were shells containing xylil bromide, an early form of tear gas, that were fired at the Russians near the town of Bolimów, Poland in January 1915.

## Airplanes



German Albatros D.III's of Jagdstaffel 11 and Jagdstaffel 4 planes parked in a line at La Brayelle near Douai, France.

# Trench Warfare

At the start of the war, both sides thought that WWI would be fought in the open like previous wars had been. Once they realized how accurate and effective the new artillery and machine guns were, they needed a new tactic. Both sides dug a series of trenches to protect themselves from enemy fire. Most of WWI, especially in the Western Front in France and Belgium, was fought through trench warfare. One side would attack by climbing out of their trench, over the dangerous section known as “no man’s land,” and into the opposing trench to fight the enemy. Later, the other side would do the same thing to win back that trench, gaining only a small amount of land and losing a lot of soldiers to machine gun fire, grenades, and gas. This resulted in a **stalemate**, a position in which neither side could win.

Watch [History.com video on trench warfare in WWI](#), [this scene from the film All Quiet on the Western Front](#) and/or [this excerpt from the History Channel show Conquest](#)



French soldiers in a trench northwest of Verdun, 1916.

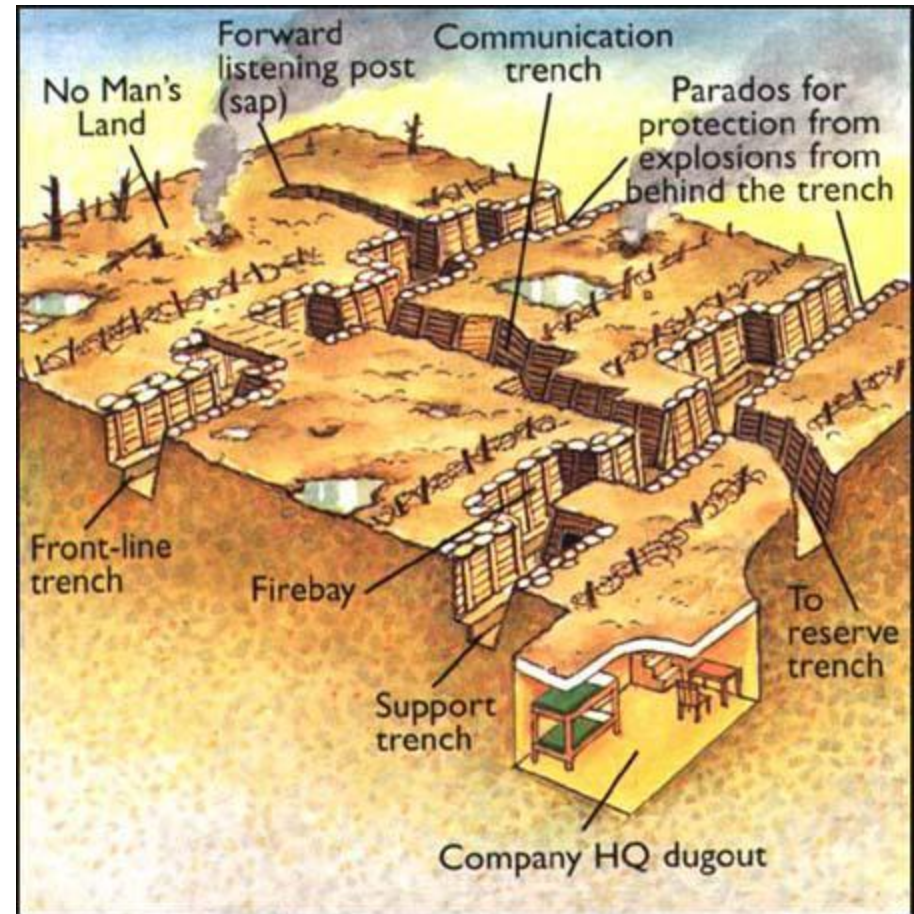
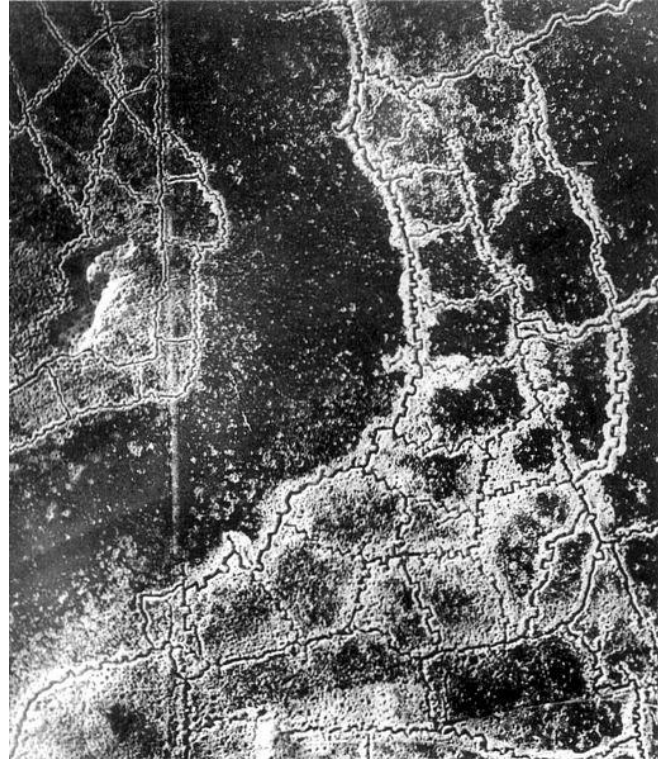


Illustration from Neil Demarco *The Great War*

# Trench Warfare



A ration party of the [Royal Irish Rifles](#) in a communication trench during the Battle of the Somme. The date is believed to be 1 July 1916, the first day on the Somme, and the unit is possibly the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles (25th Brigade, 8th Division).



An aerial reconnaissance photograph of the opposing trenches and no-man's land between [Loos](#) and [Hulluch](#) in [Artois](#), France, taken at 7.15 pm, 22 July 1917. German trenches are at the right and bottom, British trenches are at the top left. The vertical line to the left of center indicates the course of a pre-war road or track



No Man's Land, Flanders Field, France, 1919

# Trench Warfare

## Voices of Soldiers

“We have been in camp near the wood at Écurie for some days now and a more miserable existence it would be hard to imagine. There is nothing but unrest and uncertainty and everyone here is absolutely fed up to the teeth.”

Private Archie Surfleet, February 8th, 1918

"Bombardment, barrage, curtain-fire, mines, gas, tanks, machine-guns, hand-grenades — words, words, but they hold the horror of the world."

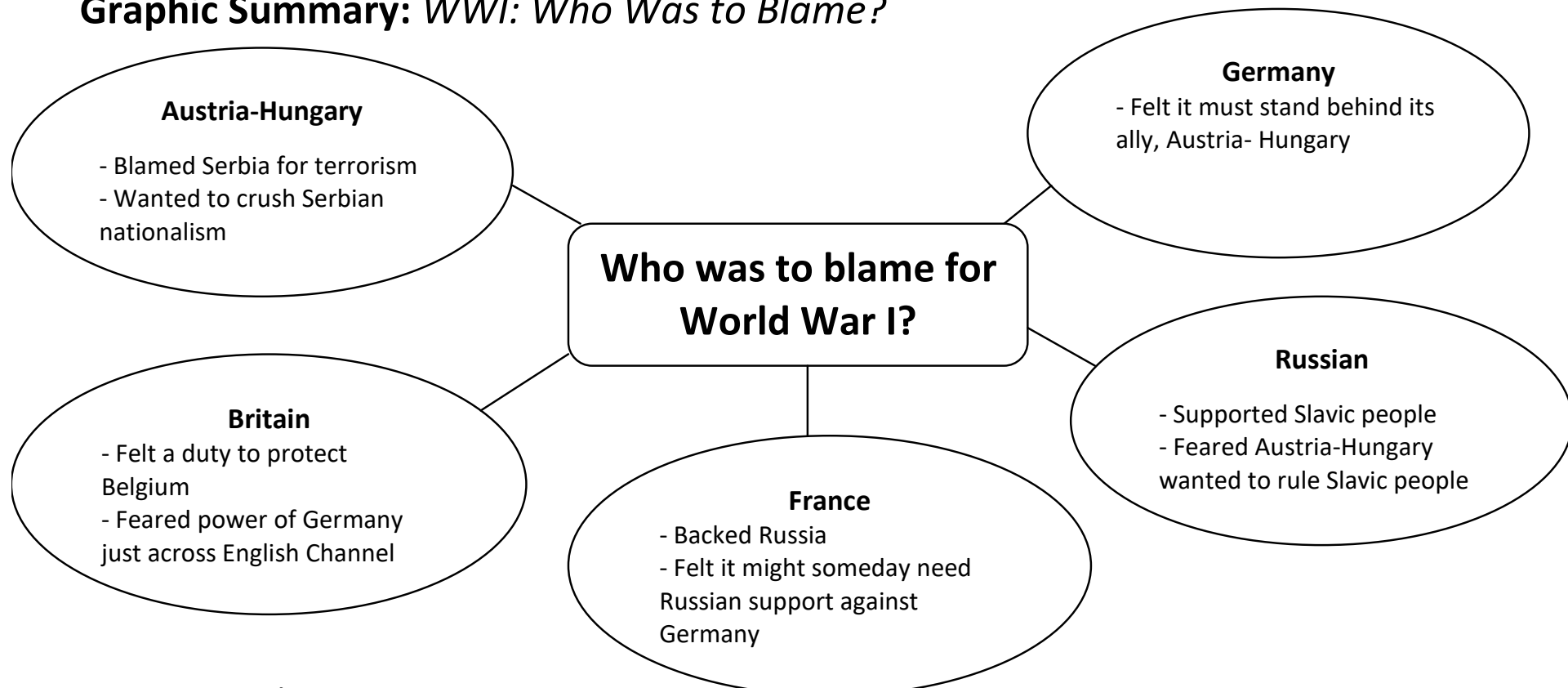
Erich Maria Remarque, All Quiet on the Western Front

## The Crime of the Ages—Who Did It?



Source: John McCutcheon, *The Chicago Tribune*; H. H. Windsor, *Cartoons Magazine* (adapted)

## Graphic Summary: WWI: Who Was to Blame?



\*After the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, each nation believed it had reasons for going to war

# End of World War I

- Armistice signed to end War (11/11/18)
- Cost of WWI: famine, disease, debts, destruction, 8.5 mil. deaths, 18 mil. injured
- Treaty of Versailles: Terms of Peace
  - **NOTE:** The key thing to remember is that the Treaty severely punished Germany in a number of ways:
    - Germany forced to accept blame (guilt) for causing WWI
    - Germany forced to pay \$30 billion in war reparations
    - Germany had to reduce size of its military
    - Germany forced to give up some of its lands (Colonies & Poland)
    - **NOTE:** The Treaty of Versailles was so harsh on Germany that it eventually helped bring Hitler (Nazis) to power & it helped cause World War II

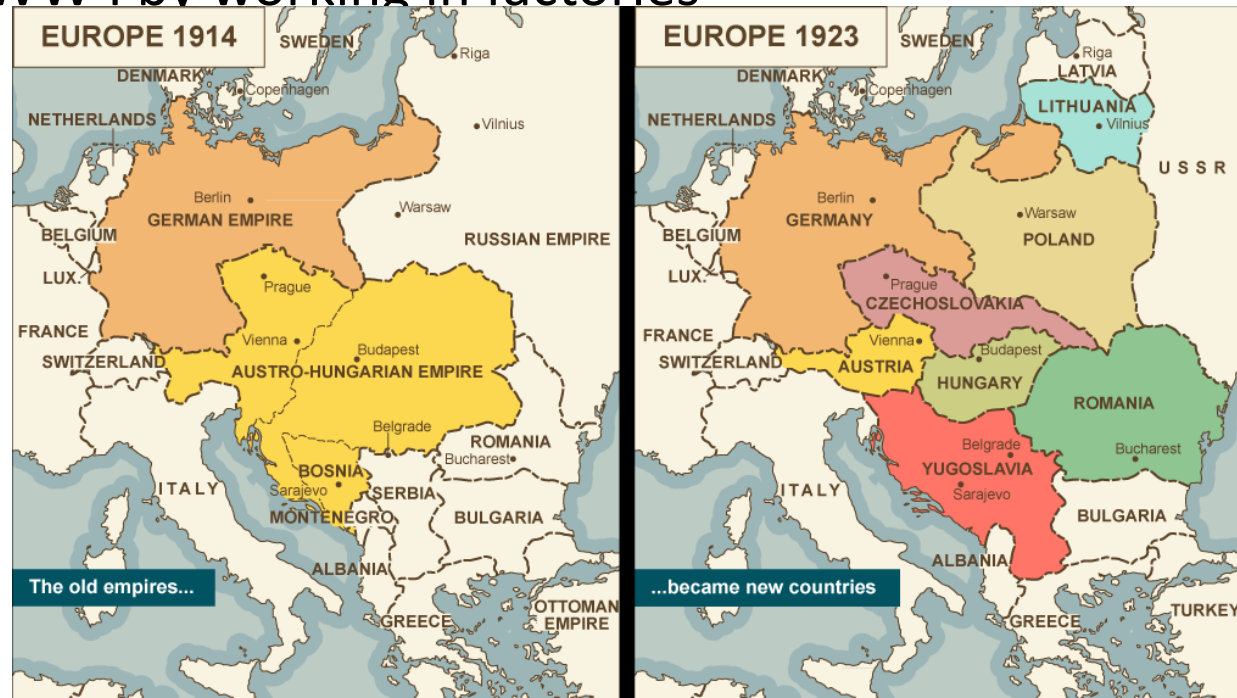
# Effects of World War I

- Armenian Massacre- During WWI I, the Muslim Turks of Ottoman Empire attempted to kill all of the Christian Armenians that lived in their territory suspecting them of supporting Russia- killing over 1 million. **NOTE:** This event is an example of genocide- the attempted extermination of an entire ethnic group. Genocide is considered to be the ultimate violation of human rights



# Effects of World War I

- League of Nations (organization to settle problems) formed
- In order to provide the people of Eastern Europe with self-determination (the right of ethnic groups to create their own governments), Austria-Hungary & the Ottoman Empire were broken apart & much of the land was used to create new nations in Eastern Europe (such as Czechoslovakia & Yugoslavia) & European 25 Mandates in Middle East
- Women in Europe eventually gained suffrage (right to vote) since they had helped out during WW I by working in factories



# How did nations work together to build stability and peace after World War I?



The Signing of Peace in the Hall of Mirrors, Versailles 1919

## Considerations for Peace Before the End of the War

Before the United States entered the war in 1917, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson delivered his speech, “Peace Without Victory,” to the U.S. Senate. In this speech, he called for an agreed upon and sustainable peace where peace is not “forced upon the loser,” leaving the losers humiliated and resentful. He also said that “it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms [the war] ended” rather than that the war just ends. Concerned about how the world would emerge from the war, in a January 1918 address to Congress, Wilson proposed a 14-point program for world peace with the first point being, “Open covenants [agreements] of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.”

1. What type of peace was proposed in the “Peace Without Victory” speech?
  - 2a. Why do you think it is important that peace is not “forced upon the loser”?
  - 2b. Why do you think Wilson thinks it is important to consider “upon what terms it [the war] is ended”, rather than just settling with ending the war?
3. What are the 14 points? Why were they written?
4. Why do you think it is important to have “Open covenants of peace ... in the public view”? What might happen if there are treaties made secretly?

# Peace Arrangements After the War

On 4 November 1918, the Austro-Hungarian empire agreed to an armistice, and Germany agreed to an armistice on 11 November 1918, officially ending the war in victory for the Allies. In January 1919, the Paris Peace Conference convened at Versailles, just outside Paris, to establish the terms of the peace after World War I. Though nearly thirty nations participated, the representatives of the United Kingdom, France, the United States, and Italy became known as the “Big Four”. The “Big Four” dominated the proceedings that led to the creation of the Treaty of Versailles, a treaty that ended World War I. The Treaty of Versailles articulated the compromises reached at the conference. It included the planned formation of the League of Nations, which would serve both as an international forum and an international collective security arrangement.

U.S. President Woodrow Wilson was a strong advocate of the League as he believed it would prevent future wars. The nations that joined the League of Nations agreed to settle disputes rather than go to war. Even though Wilson created and promoted the idea of the League of Nations, the United States never joined. The League lacked an armed force of its own and depended on the member nations to keep their word to follow through on resolutions.

What was the purpose of the Paris Peace Conference?

What was the name of the treaty that ended World War I?

What was the League of Nations? Why was it formed?

Did Wilson’s League of Nations accomplish his hopes? Explain.

# How did the Treaty of Versailles impact Germany?

In U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's 1917 "Peace without Victory" speech, he warned against "peace forced upon the loser" of the war:

"Victory would mean **peace forced upon the loser**, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be **accepted in humiliation**, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would **leave a sting, a resentment**, a bitter memory upon which terms of **peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand.**"

According to Wilson, how does "peace forced upon the loser" of a war affect the losing country?

What is the difference between a permanent peace and one built "upon quicksand?"

## **Treaty of Versailles Synthesis:** (After reading & looking at the next few slides)

1. Based upon your examination of the excerpts of the Treaty of Versailles, did the peace treaty heed Wilson's warning about "peace forced upon the loser?" Explain.
2. Did the Treaty of Versailles create a permanent peace or one built "upon quicksand?" Explain.
3. How might the Treaty of Versailles have impacted Germany's relationship with other countries after the war?
4. How might the Treaty of Versailles have impacted Germany's perception of itself?
5. In 1939, World War II began. The Treaty of Versailles was supposed to create peace between all nations, however, only 20 years later another war broke out. Why do you think the Treaty of Versailles was unable to prevent another war?

# Examining the Treaty of Versailles

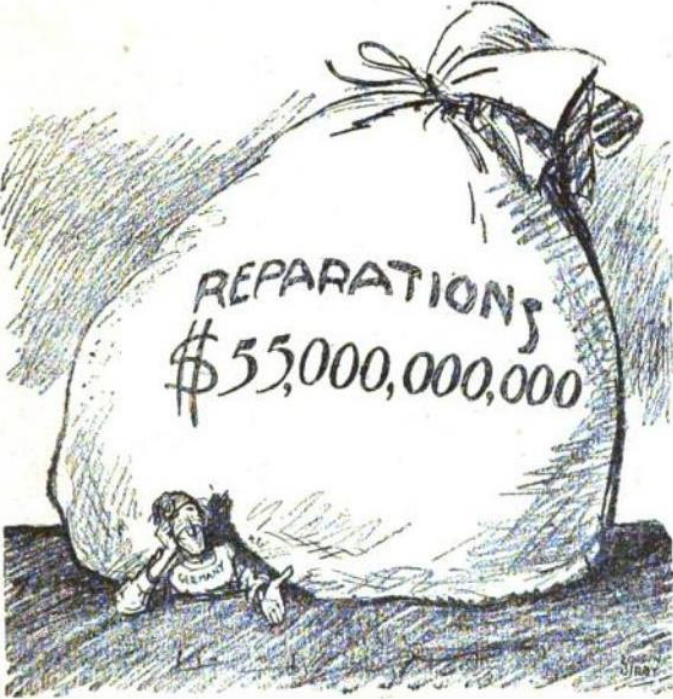
**Directions:** Read the excerpt below and respond to the questions.

The Treaty of Versailles was one of the peace treaties at the end of World War I and it officially ended the war between Germany and the Allied Powers. The terms of the Treaty of Versailles were announced in June 1919. Even though German politicians were not consulted about the terms of the Treaty, they were shown the draft terms in May 1919. They complained bitterly, but the Allies did not take any notice of their complaints. Germany had very little choice but to sign the Treaty.

Treaty of Versailles Text	What is Germany required to do?	How might this impact Germany?	How do you think this made Germans feel? Why?
<p><b>Article 159</b> The German military forces shall be demobilized and reduced as prescribed hereinafter.</p> <p><b>Article 160</b> (1) By a date which must not be later than March 31, 1920, the German Army must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry.</p> <p><small>Source: <a href="http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/versailles.htm">http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/versailles.htm</a></small></p>			
<p><b>Article 231</b> The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.</p> <p><small>Source: <a href="http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/versailles231-247.htm">http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/versailles231-247.htm</a></small></p>			
<p><b>Article 232</b> The Allied and Associated Governments recognise that the resources of Germany are not adequate...The Allied and Associated Governments, however, require, and Germany undertakes, that she will make compensation [payment] for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allied and Associated Powers and to their property during the period of the belligerency [the war] of each as an Allied or Associated Power against Germany by such aggression by land, by sea and from the air, and in general all damage...</p> <p><small>Source: <a href="http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/versailles231-247.htm">http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/versailles231-247.htm</a></small></p>			

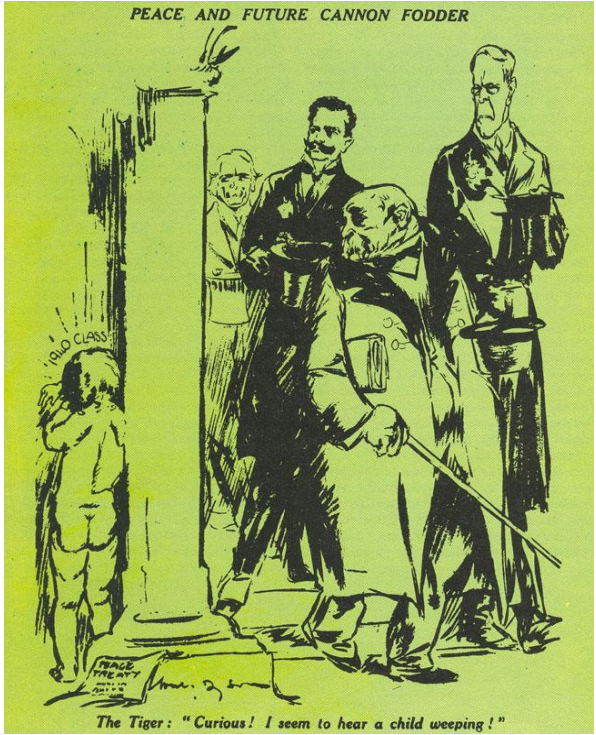
# Examining the Treaty of Versailles; Image Analysis

Directions: Examine the images below and respond to the questions



American contemporary view of German World War I reparations. Political cartoon 1921

What does this political cartoon reveal about the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany's economy?



Will Dyson, Daily Herald, May 1919: This featured Allied leaders coming out of the Versailles conference after the First World War, when they had burdened Germany with huge financial strictures and it says '1940 class' over a child outside sobbing.

What does this political cartoon reveal about the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany's economy?



What does this political cartoon reveal about Germany's attitude toward signing the Treaty of Versailles?

# WWI: Causes & Effects

Long-Term Causes	Immediate Causes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Imperialist and economic rivalries among European powers</li><li>European alliance system</li><li>Militarism and arms race</li><li>Nationalist tensions in Balkans</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Austria-Hungary's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina</li><li>Fighting in the Balkans</li><li>Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand</li><li>German invasion of Belgium</li></ul>
Immediate Effects	Long-Term Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Enormous cost in lives and money</li><li>Russian Revolution</li><li>Creation of new nations in Eastern Europe</li><li>Requirement that Germany pay reparations</li><li>German loss of its overseas colonies</li><li>Balfour Declaration</li><li>League of Nations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Economic impact of war debts on Europe</li><li>Emergence of United States and Japan as important powers</li><li>Growth of nationalism in colonies</li><li>Rise of fascism</li><li>World War II</li></ul>