

WORLD WAR I

The “**M.A.N.I.A.**” of WWI

MILITARISM - The building up of armies and navies

ALLIANCE SYSTEMS – A military agreement between two or more countries

TRIPLE ALLIANCE (CENTRAL POWERS)
Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Empire

v.

TRIPLE ENTENTE (ALLIES)
Great Britain, France, Russia & Italy

Other Alliances Great Britain-Belgium, Russia-Serbia

NATIONALISM – the love for one’s country or nation

The nationalist movements and ethnic struggles within the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The former Yugoslavia was the “Powder Keg” of Europe

IMPERIALISM - the domination of one nation over the political, economic and cultural affairs of another.

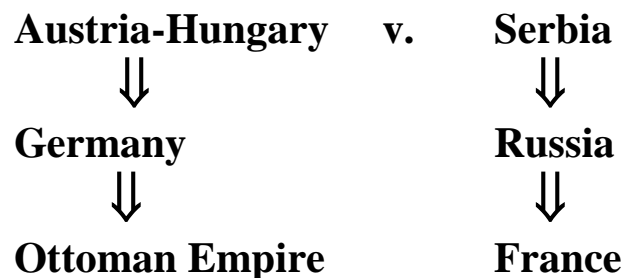
The race for colonies in Africa, Middle East and Asia.

Kaiser Wilhelm II (Germany) wanted his “Place in the Sun”

ASSASSINATION - The Assassination of Arch-Duke Franz Ferdinand by Gavrilo Princip of the Serbian Black Hand (funded by Serbia) in Sarevjo on June 28, 1914.

THIS IS THE SPARK OF WORLD WAR I

A LITTLE WAR TURNS INTO A BIG WAR

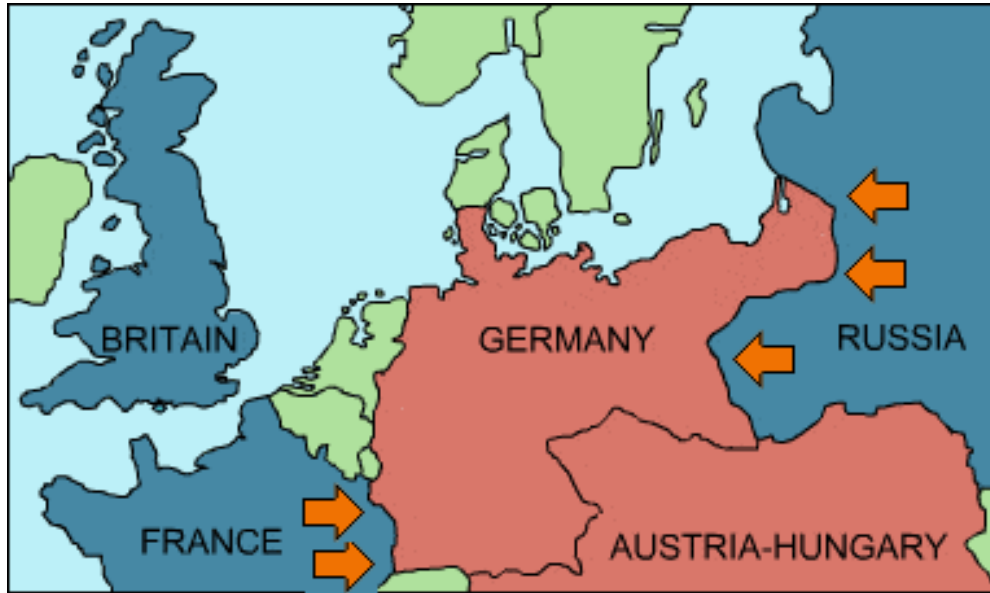


Where is Great Britain?

THE “NICKY-WILLY LETTERS”

Czar Nicholas (Russia) and Kaiser Wilhelm (Germany) were 2nd cousins and corresponded to try to avoid a war. The problem was Nicholas denied that there were 1,000,000 Russian soldiers on the German Border.

France mobilized its army and calls up all reserves.



The Schlieffen Plan – Germany’s invasion of France through the “Low Countries” (Bel., Neth., Lux.)

GERMANY INVADES NEUTRAL BELGIUM TO GET TO FRANCE

Great Britain enters the war!

Germany advances within 20 miles of Paris, but is stopped at the Battle of the Marne.

Who is to blame for the outbreak of World War I?

NEW WEAPONS



Machine gun



Airplanes

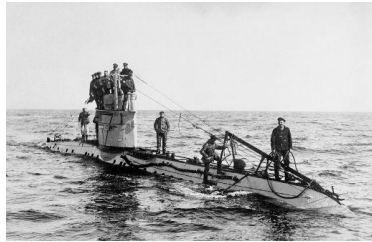


Long range heavy artillery

Tanks



Submarines(U-Boats)



Barbed Wire



Chemical weapons



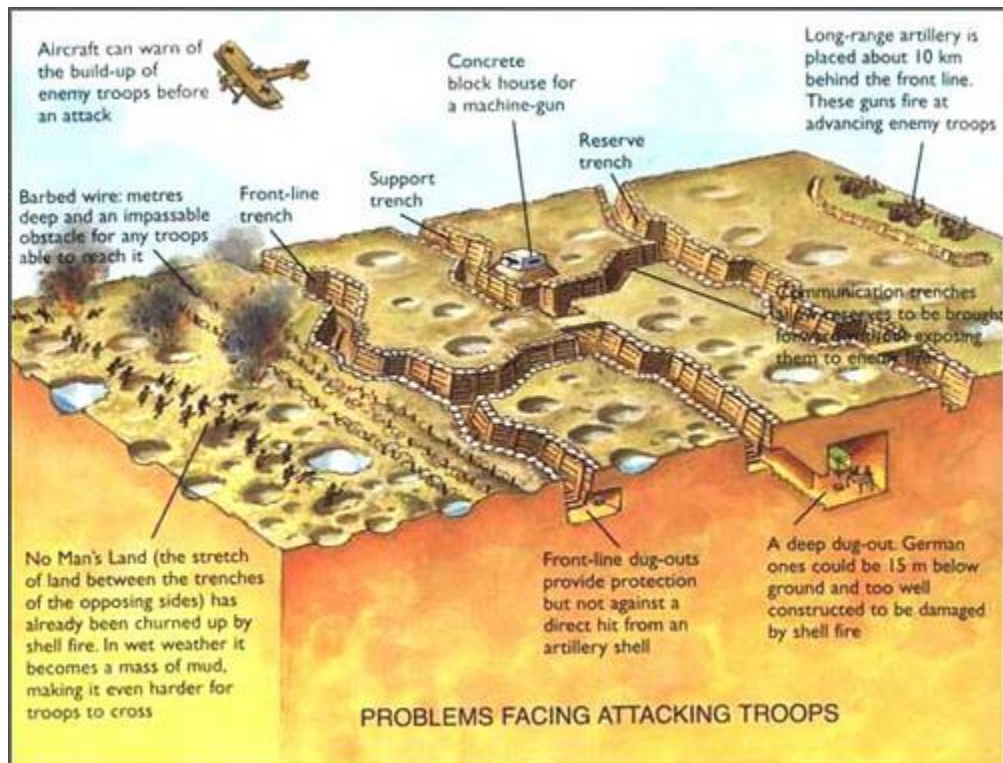
Flamethrowers

The tactics did not keep up with technological advances, resulting in battle deaths in the millions and a *stalemate* or a deadlock in which neither side is strong enough to defeat the other.

Trench Warfare – a type of fighting in which both sides dig trenches and attempt to overrun the enemy's trenches.



What could be some of the problems of living in a trench?





NO MAN'S LAND.

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America Remains Isolationist/Neutral

- GW – stay out of European Affairs
- U.S. interests were focused on South America and Mexico
 - the Panama Canal
 - Pancho Villa

Wilson gets reelected in 1916 due to his isolationist stance on the war.

“He kept us out of war”



WAR ON THE ATLANTIC

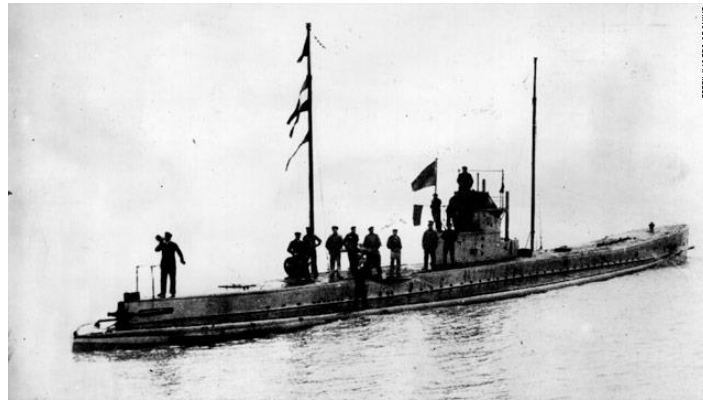
Both the Allies and Central powers attacked U.S. merchant ships

Britain used battleships to blockade Germany

Germany used U-Boats (submarines) to blockade Britain



Germany engaged in *Unrestricted Submarine Warfare*



U-Boat 20 sinks the passenger liner H.M.S. Lusitania off the coast of Ireland on May 7, 1915 resulting in over 1,200 civilian deaths (128 Americans).



RESULT - The Sussex Pledge – Germany agrees to no longer sink U.S. merchant ships without warning

THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

(The Russian Communist Revolution of 1917)

The Czar's government is overthrown by the Bolsheviks (Communists) and executed. Led by V.I. Lenin, the new communist Russian government drops out of the war and makes a separate peace with Germany with the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

Germany moves all of their troops to the Western Front, and resumes unrestricted submarine warfare against the Americans in an attempt to win before America can get involved.

AMERICA ENTERS THE WAR Why?

Resumption of **Unrestricted Submarine Warfare** by Germany

Biased press and **Propaganda** – the spreading of ideas or beliefs that helps a particular cause or hurt an opposing one.

Zimmerman Note – Germany attempts to persuade Mexico into attacking the United States



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SOME PROMISE!

April 1917

Money owed to the U.S. by Allies v. Germany (7:1)

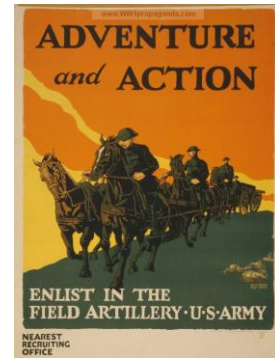
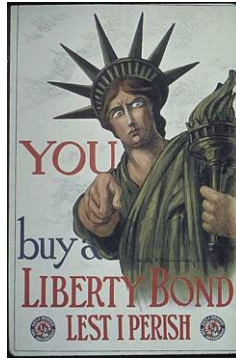
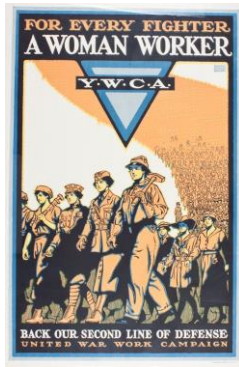
Predominately an Anglo-Saxon Nation

“The World must be made safe for democracy”

President Woodrow Wilson

U.S. enters World War I on April 2, 1917

ON THE HOME FRONT



U.S. Organizes a “War Economy”

Anti-trust laws are suspended. Why?

Large corporations are supervised

R.R. are controlled by the Federal Government

Liberty Bonds are sold

Victory Gardens

Meatless Tuesdays, Breadless Wednesdays

“Liberty Cabbage” & “Salisbury Steak”

Women enter the work force



U.S. Government cracks down on civil liberties

Sedition Act – a crack down on the freedom of speech

***Schneck v. United States* – a “sensible limit” on the freedom of speech during wartime is allowed.**

Espionage Act – no trading with belligerent nations or interfering with soldier recruitment

Committee on Public Information (CPI) – Propaganda

American Expeditionary Force (AEF)



Selective Service Act of 1917 – draft

“Doughboys”

“Lafayette we have returned”

General John “Blackjack” Pershing

RESULTS

- **“Great Migration”** - The moving of African Americans from the rural South to the Northern cities.
- **Women work in factories → 19th Amendment**
- **Increased violence toward German-Americans**

American Troops enter WWI at the Battle of Chateau Thierry

World War I ends on November 11, 1918 (11/11) at 11:11 AM. Germany signs an armistice believing they will get a fair and just peace from the Allies, due to Wilson’s 14 Points.



WILSON'S FOURTEEN POINTS

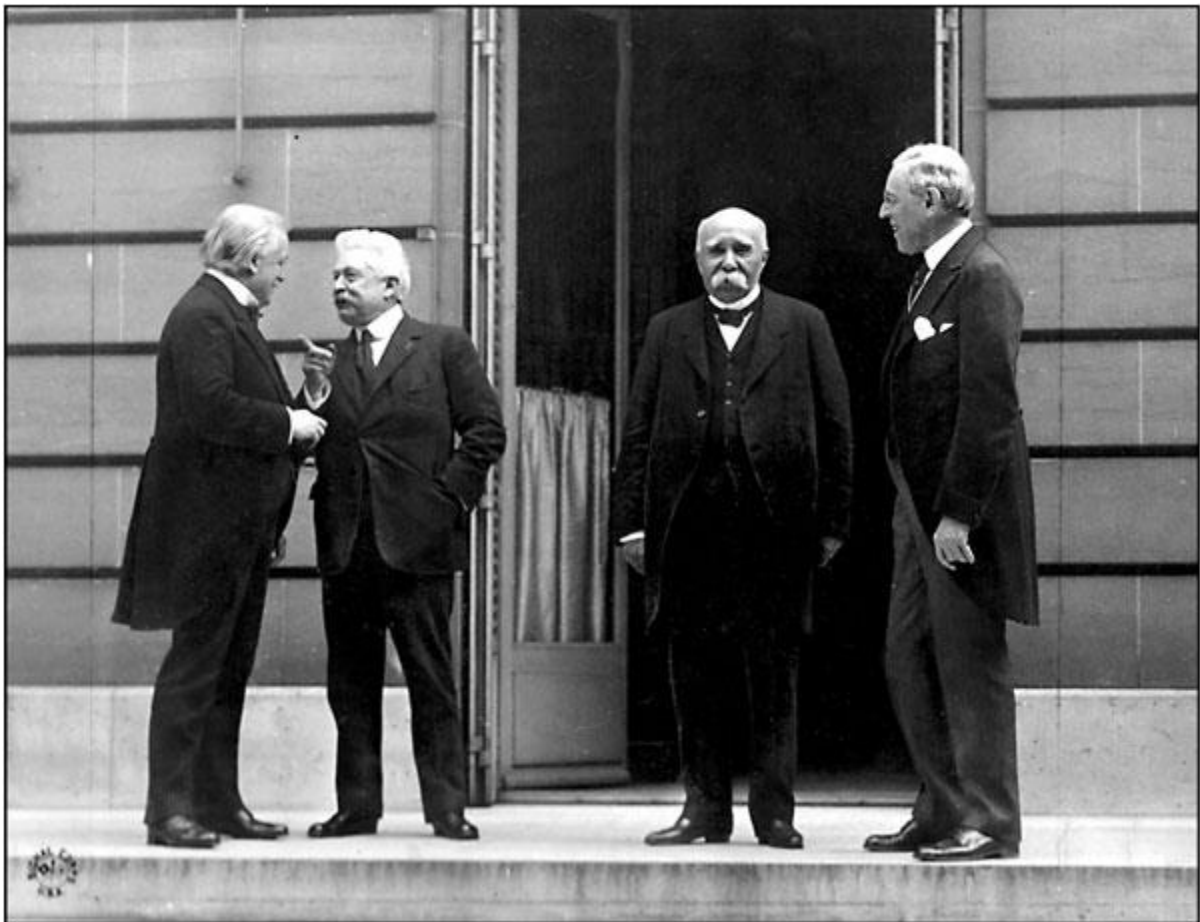
Wilson's plan for a lasting world peace based on:

- *Self Determination* – each ethnic group had a right to their own nation (i.e. Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia)
- Freedom of the Seas
- No secret clauses in treaties
- Settle all colonial claims
- League of Nations

THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES (1919)

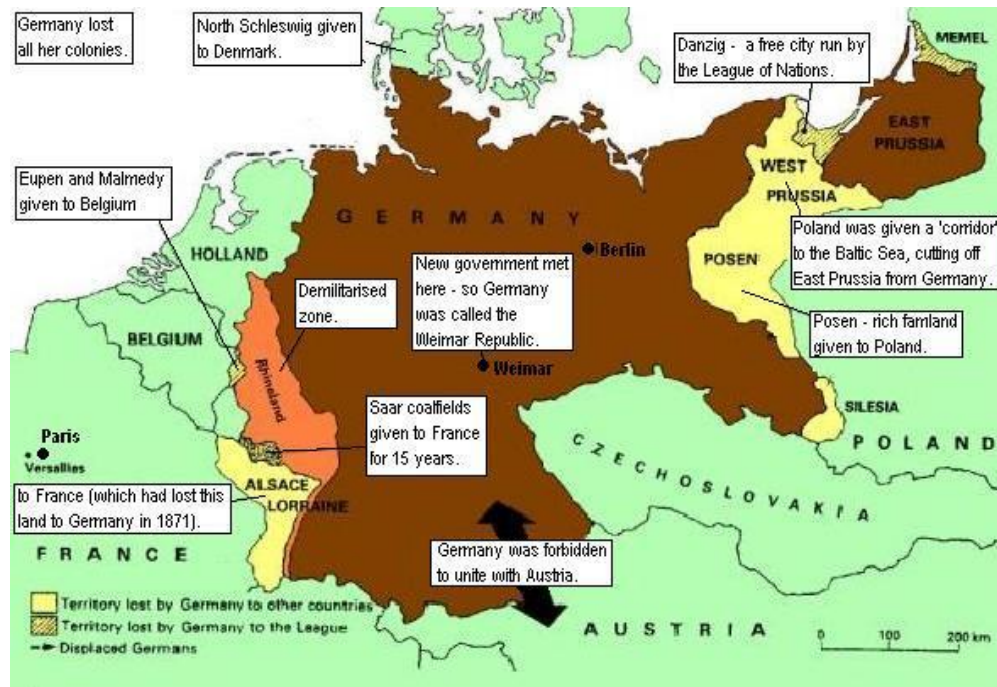
The “Big Four” meet outside Paris in Versailles, France to officially end World War I

The “Big Four”
David Lloyd George – Great Britain
George Clemenceau – France
Vittorio Orlando – Italy
Woodrow Wilson – USA



Who is missing?

The Treaty of Versailles ends up being vindictive and harsh.



Versailles is a **B.R.A.T.**

Blame - Germany must assume all blame for the war

Reparations - Germany must pay reparations (\$32 billion)

Armey - Germany is not allowed to have an army or navy

Territory - Germany is split into 2 nations (Polish Corridor) and lose all of its colonies

Other problems

→ Formation of 9 new nations in Europe from German, Russian and Austro-Hungarian Empire

→ Formation of new nations and mandate system in the Middle East from the Ottoman Empire

→ The League of Nations



RESULTS

Germany feels they were treated unfairly and too harsh → Hitler

Italy gains almost nothing → Mussolini

USSR (Russia) very distrusting of the West

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The precursor to the United Nations that was designed by Wilson to provide a forum in which governments could avoid war.

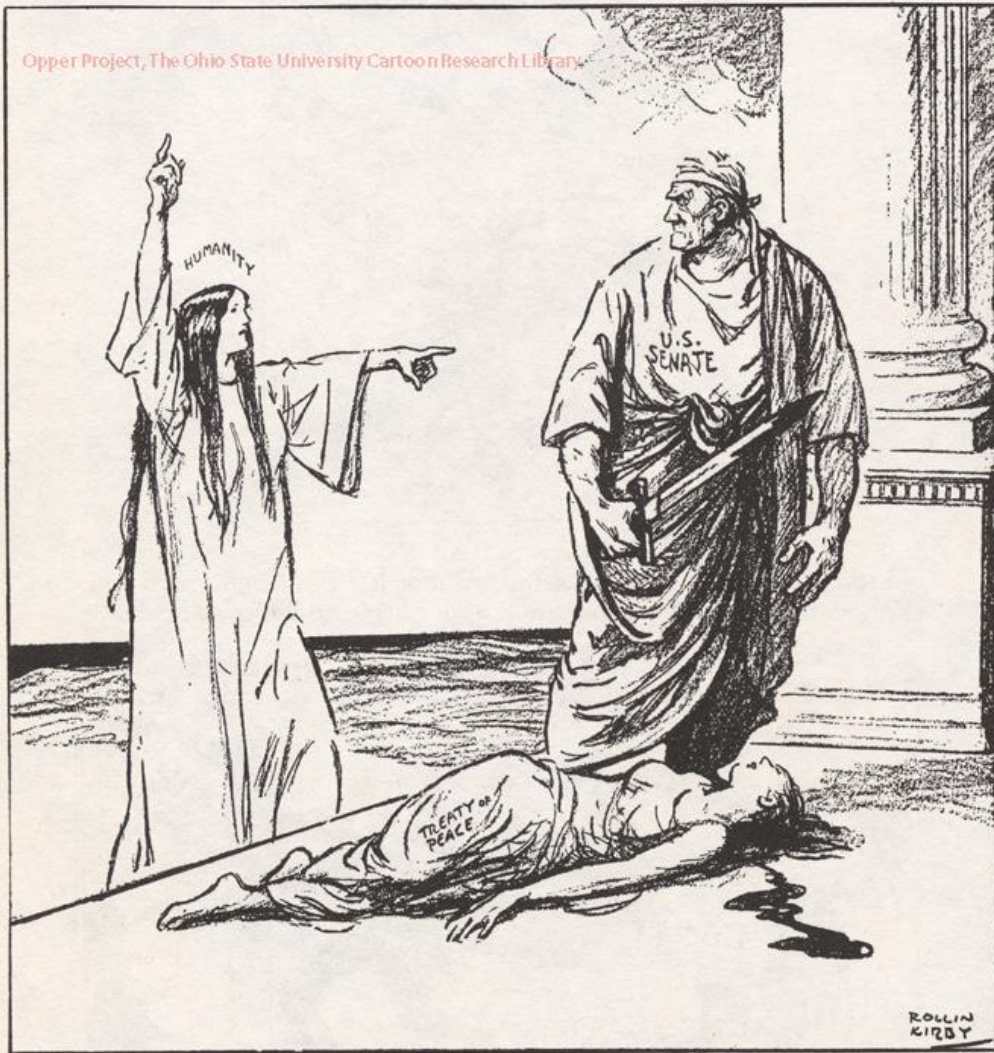
The United States Senate ultimately does not approve Versailles due to the League of Nations.

Fear of entangling alliances (GW)

Wilson has 2 strokes → can not campaign for its approval

THE ACCUSER

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Positives of WWI?

Negatives of WWI?

Was it all worth it?