



# WORLD WAR I

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# UNIT OBJECTIVES

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- ❖ Analyze the causes, major events, important people, and effects of the war
- ❖ Understand how new technologies affected the war
- ❖ Evaluate the decision of the United States to enter the war
- ❖ Analyze the causes and effects of Russia's Bolshevik Revolution
- ❖ Identify how post-war agreements helped shape today's world

# CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I



The Spark:  
Serbian Gavrilo  
Princip  
assassinates  
archduke of  
Austria-Hungary,  
Franz Ferdinand

Militarism

Alliances

Nationalism

Imperialism

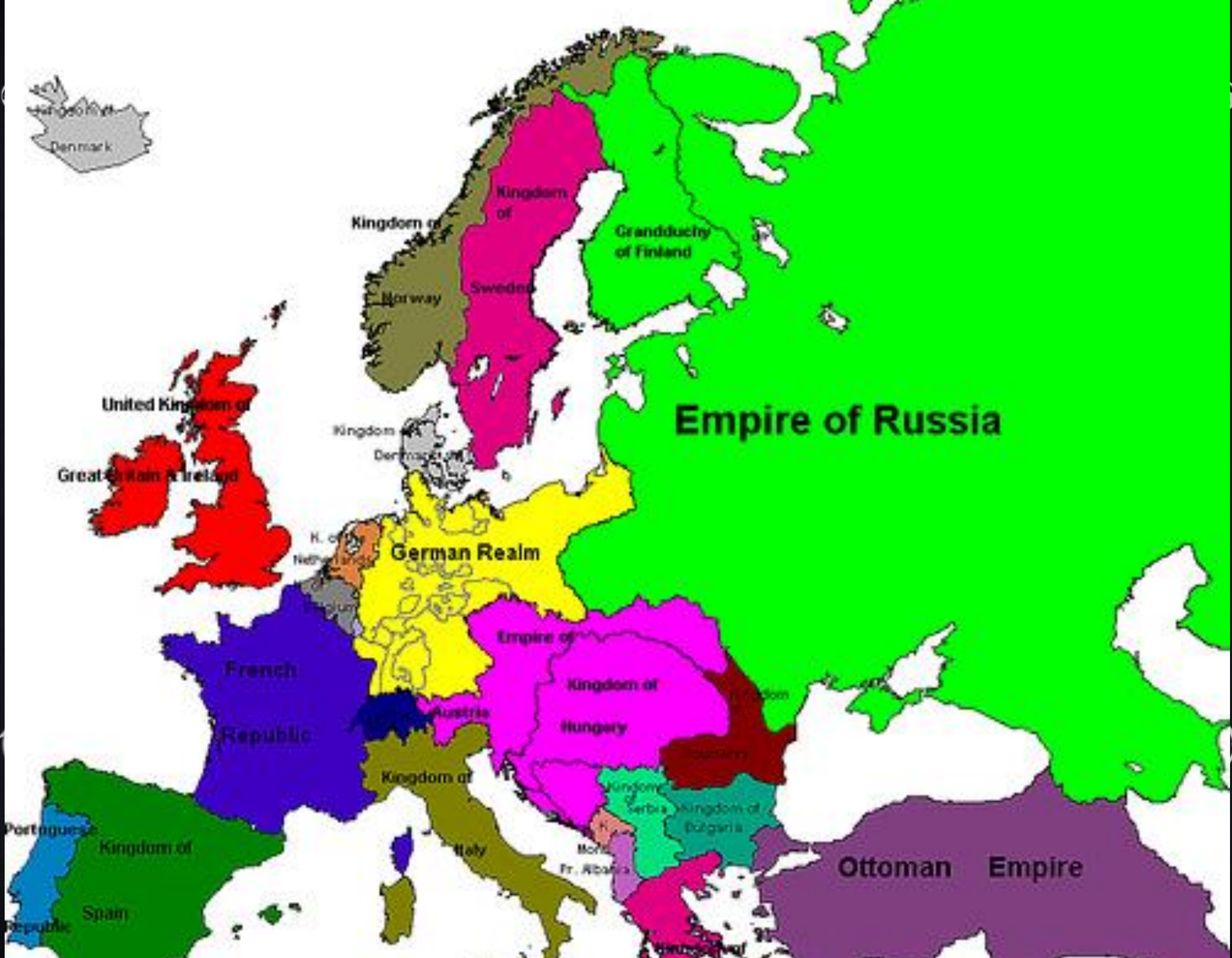


# CONDITIONS RIGHT FOR WAR

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## ❖ Nationalism

- People felt loyalty to their country or culture
- Ethnic groups wanted to break free from the rule of empires
- Germany, Italy unify





# CONDITIONS CONT.

## ❖ Imperialism

- Increased rivalry between empires

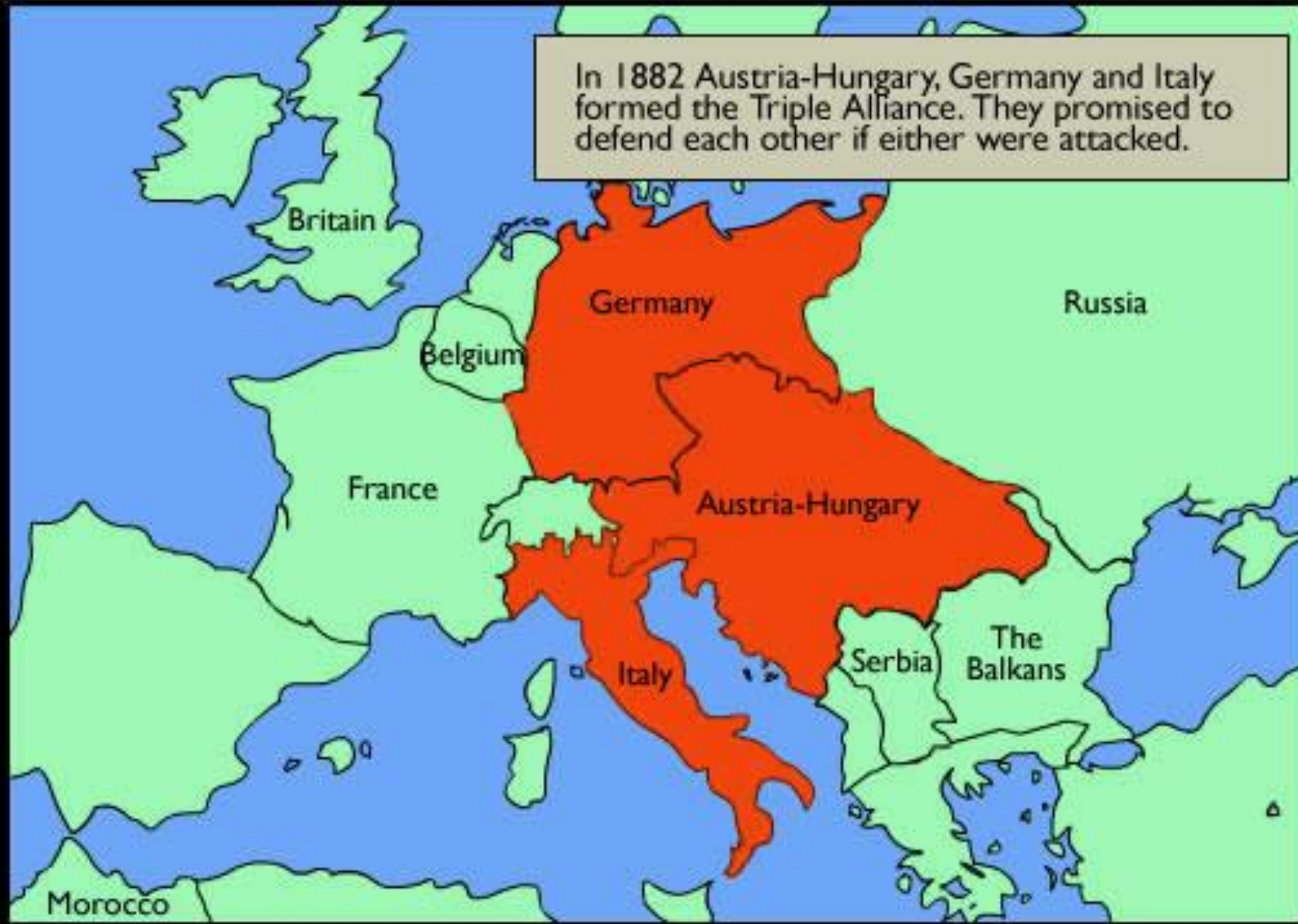
## ❖ Militarism

- Arms race

## ❖ Alliances

- Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
- Triple Entente: France, Russia, Great Britain

In 1882 Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy formed the Triple Alliance. They promised to defend each other if either were attacked.



Map of Europe 1839-1914



# THE SPARK

- ❖ Serbian Gavrilo Princip assassinates archduke of Austria-Hungary, Franz Ferdinand
- ❖ Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia
- ❖ Russia moves to defend Serbia as promised
- ❖ Germany declares war on Russia, then France
- ❖ Germany attacks neutral Belgium to get to France
- ❖ Great Britain declares war on Germany

## WORLD WAR I BATTLES, 1914



### GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

### INTERPRETING MAPS

- 1. Location** Where was the Western Front located at this time? What were the results of the major battles fought there?
- 2. Movement** Describe the movements of the Allied Powers and the Central Powers.

# EARLY BATTLES (1914)

## ❖ Battle of the Frontiers

- Germans vs. French and British on western front
- Heavy losses both sides, Germans win

## ❖ Battle of Tannenberg

- Russia invades Germany
- Germans crush the Russians
- Distracts Germans from France

## ❖ Battle of Marne

- French and British drive Germans back

# TRENCH WARFARE



Aircraft can warn of the build-up of enemy troops before an attack



Concrete block house for a machine-gun

Long-range artillery is placed about 10 km behind the front line. These guns fire at advancing enemy troops

Barbed wire: metres deep and an impassable obstacle for any troops able to reach it

Front-line trench

Support trench

Reserve trench

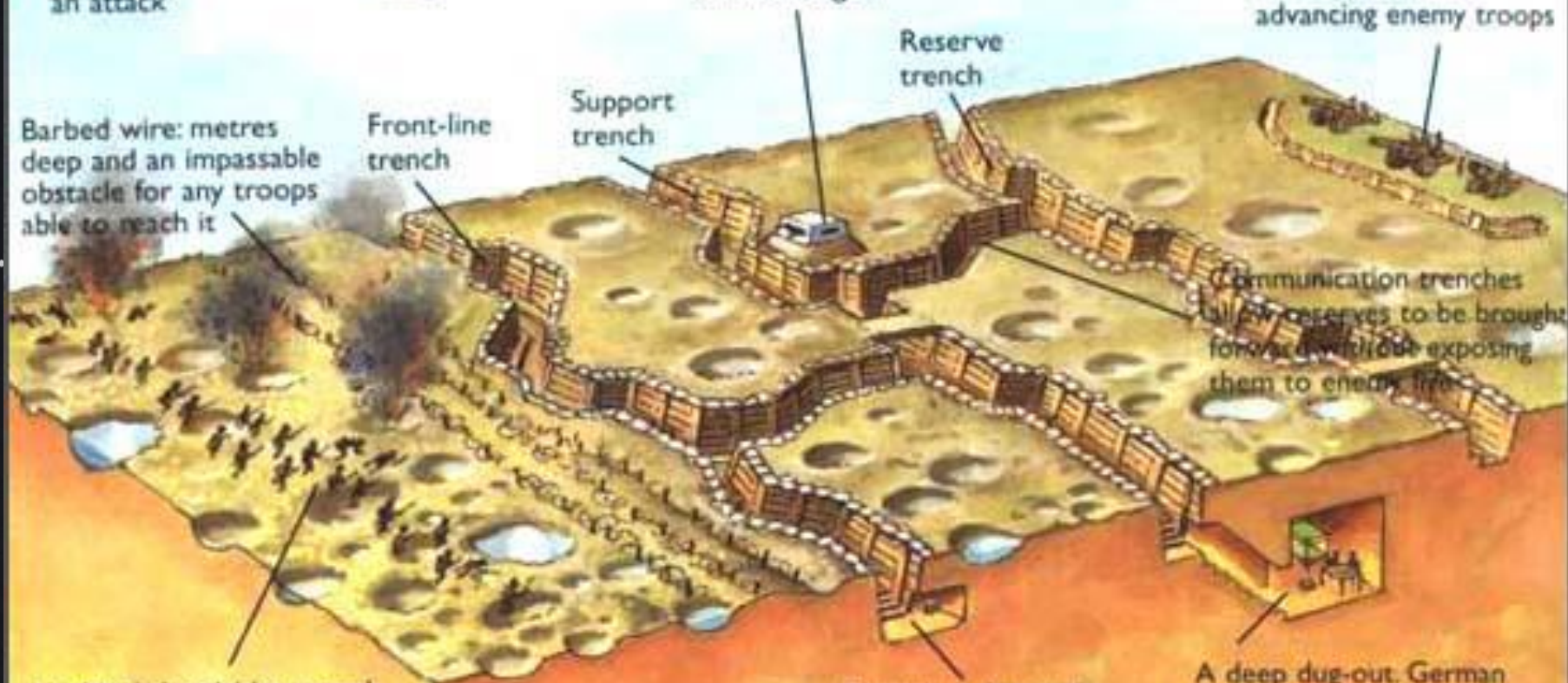
Communication trenches allow reserves to be brought forward without exposing them to enemy fire

No Man's Land (the stretch of land between the trenches of the opposing sides) has already been churned up by shell fire. In wet weather it becomes a mass of mud, making it even harder for troops to cross

Front-line dug-outs provide protection but not against a direct hit from an artillery shell

A deep dug-out. German ones could be 15 m below ground and too well constructed to be damaged by shell fire

## PROBLEMS FACING ATTACKING TROOPS



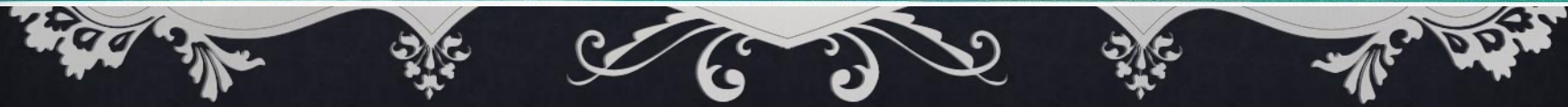


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# A NEW KIND OF WAR

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❖ Read the sections “Poison From the Sky” and “The World War 1 Battlefield” starting on p. 783

❖ [Interactive](#)

# BATTLES ON THE WESTERN FRONT

## ❖ Italian Front

- Italy joins Allied Powers 1915
- Fights Austria-Hungary
- Makes little progress

## ❖ Battle of Verdun

- Germans attack important French fortress
- Purpose to kill as many French as possible
- Lasted 10 months
- 550,000 French casualties, 434,000 German casualties

# BATTLES CONT.

## ❖ Battle of the Somme

- British attack Germans at Somme River to divert Germans from Verdun
- Casualties: 420,000 British, 200,000 French, 500,000 German
- Stalemate

## ❖ 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Ypres

- British attack Germans near Ypres, Belgium
- Over 200,000 casualties each side
- Stalemate

# WORLD WAR I BATTLES, 1915–1917



	Allied Powers
	Central Powers
	Neutral nations
	Farthest Central Powers advance
	Allied Powers victory
	Central Powers victory
	Undecided outcome

## GEOGRAPHY SKILLS INTERPRETING MAPS

**Location** What were the results of the major battles fought on the Western Front during this time?

0 200 Miles  
0 200 Kilometers  
Azimuthal equal-area projection



# WAR AROUND THE WORLD

## ❖ Ottoman Empire joins the Central Powers

- Controlled sea passage Dardenelles
  - Connected Russia to other Allied Powers
- Allies launch Gallipoli Campaign to get control of Dardenelles
  - 200,000 Allied casualties
  - Failed
- Arabian Peninsula rebels
  - Arabs overthrow Ottoman rule with help from British officer T.E. Lawrence

# OTTOMAN EMPIRE CONT.

## ❖ Armenian Massacre

- Russians attack Caucasus Mountains in Ottoman Empire
- Armenian Christians in the area accused of aiding Russians
- Ottoman leaders force Armenians to leave
- 600,000 Armenians, 1/3 of population, die from violence and starvation

# OTHER FIGHTING

## ❖ Japan

- Alliance with Great Britain
- Captures German colonies in China and Pacific

## ❖ Africa

- British and French troops attack German colonies



# WAR ON THE HOME FRONT

❖ *Total War*: Using all of society's resources to win the war

- Governments take more control
- Factories produce military equipment
- People ration food and supplies for military use
- Government uses censorship and propaganda to influence people to support the war
- More women enter the work force

# THE U.S. AND WWI

- ❖ Stayed neutral early on
  - President Woodrow Wilson runs re-election campaign on the slogan “he kept us out of war.”
- ❖ German U-Boats attack any ship carrying goods to Great Britain, including American ones



# U.S. CONT.

## ❖ Lusitania

- British passenger ship sunk by U-Boat, May 1915
- 1,200 die, including 128 Americans
- Ship was carrying weapons

## ❖ Zimmermann Note

- Germans try to convince Mexico to declare war on U.S. to prevent them from joining Allies in Europe
- Promised Mexico would regain Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico



# ASSIGNMENT

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- ❖ Pretend you are living in 1917, when the U.S. was deciding whether to enter the war
- ❖ Write a letter to the editor of the local newspaper
- ❖ Thoroughly explain why the U.S. should or should not enter the war
- ❖ You will be graded on how well you defend your position

# THE END OF THE WAR

## ❖ German offensive

- Germans want to win it before U.S. can get there
- Russia withdraws from war
- Germans can devote all troops to Western Front
- Early progress: made it within 40 miles of Paris
- Germans lose 800,000 men in 4 months

## ❖ German collapse

- Americans arrive, turning the tide
- Allies stop Germans at 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of the Marne
- Go on the offensive, break through Germany's Hindenburg Line



# A DIFFICULT PEACE

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## ❖ Differing Allied Goals

- U.S. wants reduction of weapons, widespread democracy, leniency towards Central Powers
- France wants harsh punishment, weakening of Germany
- Great Britain wants to punish Germany, but to leave them strong enough to stop spread of communism
- Italy wants more territory

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# THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

## ❖ Harsh towards Germans

- Forced to pay for war
- Lost land in Europe, colonies
- Limited size of military

## ❖ Forms League of Nations

- Meant to encourage cooperation and keep peace
- President Wilson's idea
- U.S. Senate refuses to join



# OTHER TREATIES

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- ❖ Austria-Hungary broken apart
  - Forms nations of Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia
- ❖ Ottoman Empire broken apart
  - Middle East lands turned into mandates-controlled by France and Britain
  - Zionist movement (Jewish country) grows



# EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST



## GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

### INTERPRETING MAPS

- Regions** List the new nations and mandates created after World War I.
- Place** Were the Allied Powers or the Central Powers more affected by the changes in national boundaries?



# COSTS OF THE WAR

## ❖ Human costs

- 9 million soldiers dead, many more wounded

## ❖ Economic costs

- Most of Europe's economy devastated
- U.S., Japan gain strength

## ❖ Political changes

- Caused unrest and revolutions in several countries, including Russia

## ❖ Unrest in colonies

- Colonists who fought hoped for independence

# THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION





# BEFORE THE REVOLUTION

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- ❖ A highly stratified society
  - Peasants denied education, land ownership rights, etc.
- ❖ Led by Czar Nicholas II
- ❖ Famine, WWI cause people to lose faith in Czar

# RASPUTIN





# THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION

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- ❖ March 1917
- ❖ Protestors take to the streets
- ❖ Soldiers refuse orders to shoot them
- ❖ Duma (legislature) refuses orders to disband
- ❖ Nicholas is forced to step down



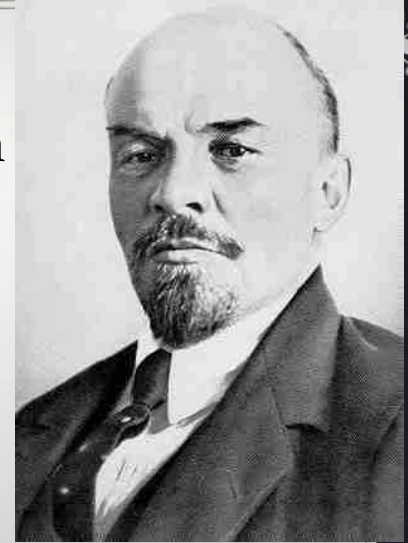
# THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

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- ❖ Led by Aleksandr Kerensky
- ❖ Continued fighting in WWI
- ❖ Many soldiers mutiny

# THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

- ❖ Communists led by Vladimir Lenin storm government buildings and take control
- ❖ Lenin establishes communist state
  - Abolishes private land ownership
  - Seized factories and gave control to the workers
- ❖ Pull out of WWI







# CIVIL WAR

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- ❖ Opponents of Bolsheviks unite to form “White Army”
- ❖ United States, France send troops to help White Army
- ❖ Fighting lasts three years and kills millions due to famine and fighting
- ❖ Bolsheviks win
- ❖ Country and economy in ruins



# REVIEW

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- ❖ [Review Vid](#)
- ❖ [Review Vid 2](#)



