Objective: To analyze the causes of World War I.
Causes of World War I - MANIA

**Militarism** – policy of building up strong military forces to prepare for war

**Alliances** - agreements between nations to aid and protect one another

**Nationalism** – pride in or devotion to one’s country

**Imperialism** – when one country takes over another country economically and politically

**Assassination** – murder of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand
Causes of WWI - Nationalism
• Rise of Nationalism
  – Europe enjoys peace in late 1800’s, but problems lie below surface.
  – Growing nationalism leads to competition among nations.
  – Many Balkan countries demand independence.
Causes of WWI - Nationalism

Balkan Countries

THE BALKANS (1900-08)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

ROMANIA

SERBIA

BULGARIA

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

MONTENEGRO

Greece

1914
Imperialism: European conquest of Africa
• Imperialism and Militarism

• Competition for colonies stirs mistrust among European nations.

• Animosity spurs European countries to engage in arms race.

• Militarism – policy of glorifying military power, preparing army.
**Causes of WWI - Militarism**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1914</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1910-1914 Increase in Defense Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Bismarck Forges Early Pacts
  • Germany’s Otto Von Bismarck works to keep peace in Europe after 1871.
  • Believes France wants revenge for loss in 1870 war.
  • Isolates France with a series of treaties and alliances.
    • Signs treaty with Russia - 1881
    • Forms Triple Alliance
      • Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy - 1882
• Shifting Alliances Threaten Peace
  • Kaiser Wilhelm II becomes German ruler.
• Foreign policy changes begin in 1890.
  • Alliance with Russia dropped.
  • Russia allies themselves with France.
• Britain, France, Russia for Triple Entente alliance – 1907.
Causes of WWI - Alliances

**Triple Entente:**
- Great Britain
- France
- Russia

**Triple Alliance:**
- Germany
- Austria-Hungary
- Italy
Restless Region

• Many groups in Balkans want independence.
• New nation of Serbia made up of Slavs.
• Austria-Hungary annexes Slavic region-Bosnia and Herzegovina.
• Serbia outraged.
Causes of WWI - Imperialism

THE NATIONALITIES OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, 1867

- Germans
- Czechs
- Italians
- Serbs, Croats
- Magyars
- Poles
- Romanians
- Slovaks
- Slovenes
- Ruthenians
Causes of WWI - Assassination

Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Duchess Sophie at Sarajevo, Bosnia, on June 28th, 1914.
Causes of WWI - Assassination
Causes of WWI - Assassination

Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand was killed in Bosnia by a Serbian nationalist who believed that Bosnia should belong to Serbia.
Causes of WWI - assassination

Gavrilo Princip after his assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
The Point of No Return: The Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

Austria blamed Serbia for Ferdinand’s death and declared war on Serbia.

Germany pledged their support for Austria - Hungary.
  · example of Pan-German nationalism

Russia pledged their support for Serbia.
  · example of Pan-Slavic nationalism
Germany declares war on Russia.

France pledges their support for Russia.

Germany declares war on France.

Germany invades Belgium on the way to France.

Great Britain supports Belgium and declares war on Germany.
World War I

Allied Powers:

Great Britain
France
Russia

Central Powers:

Germany
Austria-Hungary
Ottoman Empire
Italy
World War I & Trench Warfare
Objective: To examine the horrors of trench warfare.
Trench Warfare

*Trench Warfare* – type of fighting during World War I in which both sides dug trenches protected by mines and barbed wire

*Cross-section of a front-line trench*
PROBLEMS FACING ATTACKING TROOPS

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

Concrete block house for a machine-gun.

Support trench.

Reserve trench.

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

Front-line trench.

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.

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

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

A deep dug-out. German ones could be 15 m below ground and too well constructed to be damaged by shell fire.
British trench, France, July 1916
(during the Battle of the Somme)
French soldiers firing over their own dead
An aerial photograph of the opposing trenches and no-man's land in Artois, France, July 22, 1917. German trenches are at the right and bottom, British trenches are at the top left. The vertical line to the left of centre indicates the course of a pre-war road.
Officers walking through a flooded communication trench.
A photograph of a man suffering from trench foot.
NEW WEAPONS USED

- **Machine Guns** – Guns could now fire 600 rounds per minute
- **The Tank** – New steel tanks ran on caterpillar treads
- **Airplanes** – Early dogfights resembled duals, however by 1918 the British had a fleet of planes that could deliver bomb loads
- **Poison Gas** – mustard gas was used to subdue the enemy
Soldiers digging trenches while protected against gas attacks
'Gassed'. Painting by John Singer Sargent, 1918/1919.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Non-Fatal</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Empire</td>
<td>180,597</td>
<td>8,109</td>
<td>188,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>182,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>71,345</td>
<td>1,462</td>
<td>72,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>55,373</td>
<td>4,627</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>419,340</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>475,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>191,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>97,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,205,655</td>
<td>91,198</td>
<td>1,296,853</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
British Vickers machine gun crew, western front, World War I.
Dogfights

http://www.history.com/video.do?name=dogfights&bcpid=1610679540&bclid=1600116540&bctid=1531249545

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwone/launch_vt_dogfight.shtml
Western Front – over 400 miles of trenches across Belgium and France.

- Most offenses resulted in heavy casualties but gained little territory.
United States Entrance into War

I WANT YOU FOR U.S. ARMY
NEAREST RECRUITING STATION
However, we traded food, weapons, oil, steel, and other goods far more with the Allied Powers than with the Central Powers.

**American Neutrality**

- Officially, the U.S. was a neutral country.

- However, we traded food, weapons, oil, steel, and other goods far more with the Allied Powers than with the Central Powers.

*Source: United States Bureau of the Census (adapted)*
However, Britain and Germany set up blockades around the British and German coasts.

Freedom of the Seas

- The U.S., as a neutral nation, claimed the right to trade with either side in the war.

- However, Britain and Germany set up blockades around the British and German coasts.
German submarines, called **U-boats**, torpedoed enemy ships and neutral ships trading with the enemy.
A German U-boat Torpedoes a Steamer, circa 1916
JOHN BULL USES THE AMERICAN FLAG FOR PROTECTION—March 1911

From the American (New York)
In 1915, a German submarine torpedoed the *Lusitania*, a British passenger ship, killing approximately 1,200 people, including 128 Americans.
Americans were infuriated with the destruction of the Lusitania.
Moving Toward War

Zimmermann telegram:

– secret message from Germany to Mexico urging Mexico to attack the U.S. if the U.S. declared war on Germany

– Germany promised to help Mexico regain land it lost to the U.S. in the Mexican War.

* The U.S. declared war on the Central Powers in 1917.
Zimmermann Telegram as received by the German Ambassador to Mexico, 01/19/1917 (right) decoded words
TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

FROM 2nd from London # 5747.

Oct. 22, 1915

"We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, invite Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace." Signed, ZIMMERMANN.
Despite the hero’s welcome he received in Europe, Wilson’s plan for peace would be rejected by the Allies.

Wilson’s plan was called the “Fourteen points”:

- No secret treaties
- Freedom of the Seas
- More free trade
- Reduction of arms
- Less colonialism
- **League of Nations** to promote peace
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Casualties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,935,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,368,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Empire</td>
<td>942,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottoman Empire</td>
<td>725,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>680,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>116,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>87,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>45,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>23,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>8,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1,344</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wilson’s Fourteen Points and the Treaty of Versailles

Some—but not all—of President Wilson’s Fourteen Points were reflected in the Treaty of Versailles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Fourteen Points</th>
<th>Major Provisions of the Treaty of Versailles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Public diplomatic negotiations and an end to secret treaties</td>
<td>Military Changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Freedom of navigation on the seas</td>
<td>- Limited the German army to 100,000 men, with no tanks or heavy artillery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Free trade among nations</td>
<td>- Limited the German navy to 15,000 men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Reduction of armaments to the level needed for domestic safety</td>
<td>- Banned Germany from having an air force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fair resolution of colonial claims that arose because of the war</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Evacuation of Russia and restoration of its conquered territories</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Preservation of Belgium’s sovereignty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Restoration of France’s territory, including Alsace-Lorraine</td>
<td>Territory Changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Redrawing Italy’s borders according to nationalities</td>
<td>- Required Germany to cede land to France, Denmark, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Belgium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Divide up Austria-Hungary according to nationalities</td>
<td>- Required Germany to surrender all colonies to the control of the League of Nations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Redraw the borders of the Balkan states according to nationalities</td>
<td>- Germany and Austria were prohibited from uniting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Self-determination for Turks and the other nationalities under Turkish rule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Creation of an independent Polish nation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Creation of a League of Nations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- War-Guilt Provisions
  - Held Germany solely responsible for all losses and damages suffered by the Allies during the war.
  - Required Germany to pay reparations of 269 billion gold marks, later reduced to 132 billion.

- Establishment of the League of Nations
  - Did not initially permit Germany to join the League.
ALLIES REJECT WILSON’S PLAN, SIGN TREATY

- The Big Four leaders, Wilson (U.S.), Clemenceau (France), Lloyd George (England), and Orlando (Italy), worked out the Treaty’s details

- Wilson conceded on most of his 14 points in return for the establishment of the League of Nations

- On June 28, 1919, the Big Four and the leaders of the defeated nations gathered in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles and signed the Treaty of Versailles
The Treaty established nine new nations including:

- Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia
- The Treaty broke up the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Ottoman Empire empires
- The Treaty barred Germany from maintaining an army, required them to give Alsace-Lorraine back to France, and forced them to pay $33 billion in reparations to the Allies

The Big Four met at Versailles
Germany lost all her colonies.

North Schleswig given to Denmark.

Danzig - a free city run by the League of Nations.

Eupen and Malmedy given to Belgium

Demilitarised zone.

New government met here - so Germany was called the Weimar Republic.

Saar coalfields given to France for 15 years.

France (which had lost this land to Germany in 1871).

Germany was forbidden to unite with Austria.

Poland was given a 'corridor' to the Baltic Sea, cutting off East Prussia from Germany.

Posen - rich farmland given to Poland.
League of Nations Mandates in Africa
THE WEAKNESS OF THE TREATY

The harsh treatment of Germany prevented the Treaty from creating a lasting peace in Europe

- The Treaty humiliated the Germans by forcing them to admit sole responsibility for the war (War-Guilt Clause)
- Furthermore, Germany would never be able to pay $33 billion in reparations

Germans felt the Versailles Treaty was unfair
In the United States, the Treaty was hotly debated especially the League of Nations. Conservative senators, headed by Henry Cabot Lodge, were suspicious of the Leagues’ joint economic and military commitments. Many wanted the U.S. Congress to maintain the right to declare war. Ultimately, Congress rejected U.S. involvement in the very League the U.S. President had created. The U.S. never did join the league.
THE LEGACY OF WWI

- At home, the war strengthened both the military and the power of the government.
- The propaganda campaign provoked powerful fears in society.
- For many countries the war created political instability and violence that lasted for years.
- Russia established the first Communist state during the war.
- Americans called World War I, “The War to end all Wars” --- however unresolved issues would eventually drag the U.S. into an even deadlier conflict.

WWI 1914-1918

22 million dead, more than half civilians. An additional 20 million wounded.
The Russian Revolution

-Key Concepts-
I. Pre-Revolutionary Russia

- Only true autocracy left in Europe
- No type of representative political institutions
- Nicholas II became Tsar in 1884
- Believed he was the absolute ruler anointed by God
Early 20c: Russian Social Hierarchy
Russo-Japanese War (1904)
II. The Revolution of 1905

• The creation of a discontented working class
• Vast majority of workers concentrated in St. Petersburg and Moscow
• Help from the countryside: poor peasants
• No individual land ownership
Bloody Sunday
January 22, 1905

The Czar's Winter Palace in St. Petersburg
II. Revolution of 1905 (cont)

- Russia industrialized on the backs of the peasants
- Tremendous historic land hunger among peasants
- Real winners of the 1905 Revolution: Middle Class
- Constitutional Democratic Party
- --Duma
III. Conservatism Continues: 1905-1917

- Tsar paid no attention to the Duma
- Duma harassed and political parties suppressed
- Nicholas was personally a very weak man
- Tsar became increasingly remote as a ruler
IV. Alexandra: The Power Behind the Throne

• Even more blindly committed to autocracy than her husband
• The influence of Rasputin over Alexandra
• Scandals surrounding Rasputin served to discredit the monarchy
Alexis: Alexandra’s Son with Hemophilia
V. World War I: “The Last Straw”

- War revealed the ineptitude and arrogance of the country’s aristocratic elite
- Corrupt military leadership and contempt for ordinary Russian people
- Average peasant has very little invested in the War
- Poorly supplied troops
- Result: Chaos and Disintegration of the Russian Army
V. World War I: “The Last Straw”

- World War I
  - Russia was consistently defeated by Germany
    - 4 million casualties in the first year
    - 8 million for the entire war
VI. The Collapse of the Imperial Government

- Nicholas leaves for the Front—September, 1915
- Alexandra and Rasputin throw the government into chaos
- Alexandra and other high government officials accused of treason
- Rasputin assassinated in December of 1916
VII. The Two Revolutions of 1917

• The March Revolution (March 12)
  - Women in St. Petersburg led citywide strike in February 1917
    - 200,000 workers joined the strike
    - Soldiers sent to stop the strike joined the strikers
    - Led to general uprising in Russia

• The November Revolution (November 6)
VIII. The March Revolution

- Duma declared itself a Provisional Government on March 12th
- Tsar abdicated on March 17th
IX. Soviet Political Ideology

- More radical and revolutionary than the Provisional Government
- Most influenced by Marxist socialism
- Two Factions
  - “Mensheviks”
  - “Bolsheviks”
X. Founder of Bolshevism: Vladimir Lenin

- His Early Years
- --Exiled to Siberia in 1897

- Committed to Class Struggle and Revolution

- Moved to London in 1902 and befriended Leon Trotsky
X. Lenin (cont)

- Key role of the Party in the revolution

- Bolsheviks split from the Russian Socialist Party in 1912

- Character of the Bolshevik Party

  --Joseph Stalin
XI. Vacuum of Leadership in Russia

- Failure of the Provisional Government
- Workers refusing to work and soldiers refusing to fight
- Peasants were expropriating the land outright
- Power was literally lying in the streets of Petrograd
XII. Lenin Steps into This Vacuum

- Amnesty granted to all political prisoners in March of 1917
- Lenin’s arrival in Petrograd
- A tremendously charismatic personality
- “Peace, Land, Bread”
- “All Power to the Soviets”
- Bolshevik party membership exploded
- Consolidation of Bolshevik power
XIII. The November Revolution

- The events of November 6
- All private property of wealthy was abolished and divided among the peasantry
- Largest industrial enterprises nationalized
XIII. November Revolution (cont)

- Political Police organized: CHEKA
- Revolutionary army created with Trotsky in charge
  -- “Red Army”
- Bolshevik Party renamed Communist Party in March of 1918
- The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk negotiated with the Germans
XIII. November Revolution (cont)

- Civil War fought between 1917-1920
  -- “Reds” versus “Whites”
- Complete breakdown of Russian economy and society
Reforms of Vladimir Lenin

Dies in 1924

Battle for succession between Leon Trotsky and Joseph Stalin
Reforms of Joseph Stalin

• Goal was to create communist state envisioned by Bolsheviks

• Collectivization
  – Eliminate private farms in favor of collective farms
  – Kills millions of peasants
  – Secures Soviet control of countryside

• Creates a personality cult to support his totalitarian rule
Soviet Images of Stalin
Soviet Images of Stalin
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Five-Year Plans</th>
<th>Great Purge (1936-1939)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• First Five-Year Plan (1928) focuses on iron, steel, machine tools, and electricity. Called for 1115% increase in coal production, 200% increase in iron, and 335% in electric power. Posted worker production in factories. • Workers who failed to meet production quotas were shot or imprisoned in the Gulag.</td>
<td>• Attempt by Stalin to eliminate political opposition. – Leading members of the Bolshevik party were executed or sent to labor camps. • Stalin purged prominent military officials. – 50% of a military officers were purged. • Historians estimate 10 to 20 million people died during the Great Purge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>