World War I 1914-1918

- Causes of the war
- Technology of the war
- Military techniques / Battles
- War at Home "Total War"
- US / Russia and the end of the war

Traditional European Rules of War

■ 1. A country must declare war before attacking another country.

2. Each side must wear uniforms or identify themselves to each other before attacking. Soldiers wearing an enemy uniform will be shot as a spy.

Traditional European Rules of War

 3. Commanding officers should not be targeted

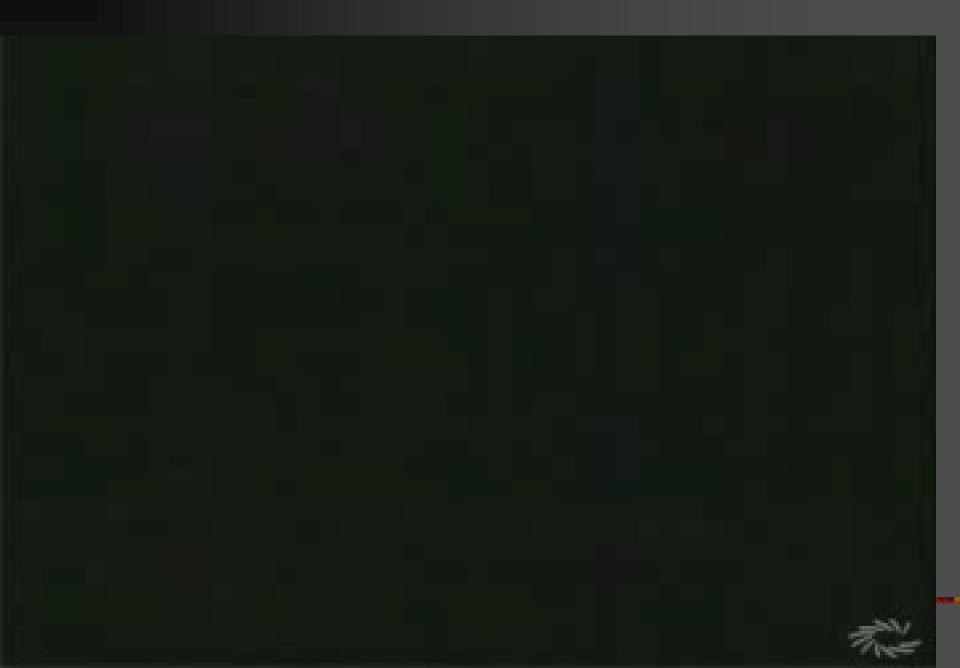
4. Civilians, Surrendering Soldiers and Medical Personnel will not be attacked.

Traditional European Rules of War

 5. Hand to Hand combat is honorable, shooting from a distance is cowardly

■ 6. Soldiers must be given the opportunity to surrender honorably.

Roots of War



- Nationalism-
 - Deep Devotion to One's Nation
 - Competition and Rivalry developed between European nations for territory and markets
 - (Example France and Germany-Alsace-Lorraine)

- Militarism-
 - Glorifying Military Power
 - Keeping a large standing army prepared for war
 - Arms race for military technology

- Imperialism-
 - European competition for colonies
 - Quest for colonies often almost led to war
 - Imperialism led to rivalry and mistrust amongst European nations

- Alliance System-
 - Designed to keep peace in Europe, instead pushed continent towards war
 - Many Alliances made in secret
 - By 1907 two major alliances: Triple Alliance and Triple Entente

The Two Sides

Triple Alliance Germany Austria-Hungary Italy Central Powers Germany Austria-Hungary Ottoman Empire

Triple Entente England France

Russia

Allied Powers

England, France,
Russia, United
States, Italy, Serbia,
Belgium, Switzerland

Leaders

Triple Alliance

Kaiser Wilhelm II (Germany)

Franz Joseph I

(Austria-Hungary)

Vittorio Orlando *(Italy)*

Triple Entente

David Lloyd George (England)

Raymond Poincare (France)

Czar Nicholas II (Russia)

Major Colonies

Triple Entente

- France- Vietnam, Parts of Africa
- England- Africa,Australia, HongKong, India,Canada, S. America

Triple Alliance

Germany-Africa, Parts of Asia

Short-Term Cause

- June 28th 1914
- Assassination of Franz Ferdinand



Summer of 1914

Triple Entente/Triple Alliance Actions

- July 23rd Austria Hungary Presents Serbia with an <u>ultimatum</u>
- July 28th Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia
- July 29th Russia Mobilizes its troops
- August 1, 1914 Germany mobilizes troops.

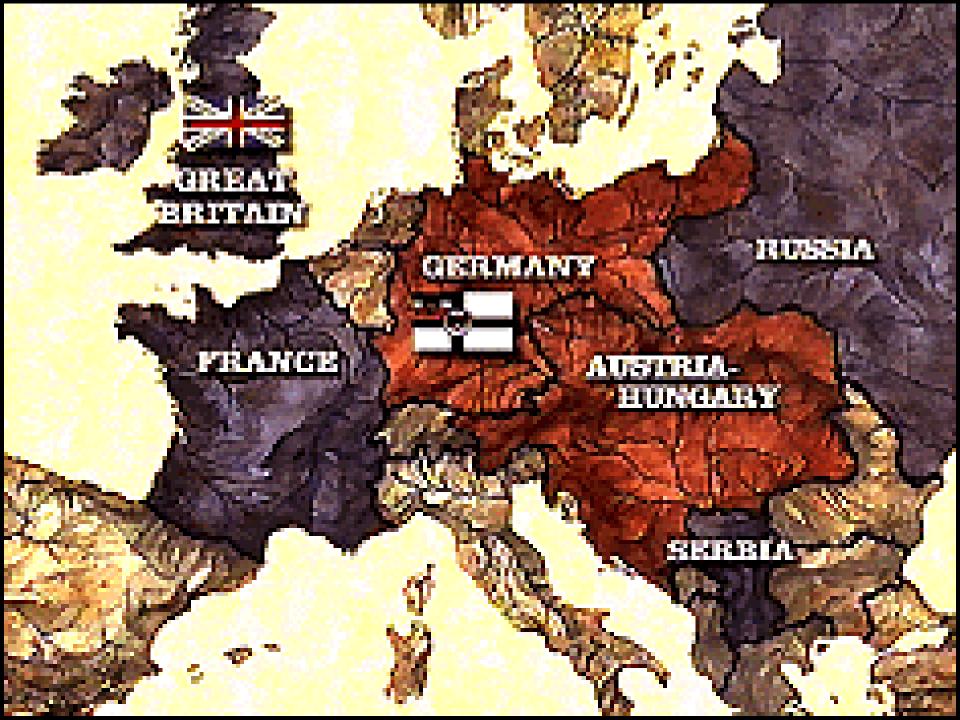
Summer of 1914

Triple Entente/Triple Alliance Actions

- August 2nd Germany declares war on Russia Germany invades Poland and Luxemburg, invasion of France starts
- August 3: Germany declares war on France
- August 4: Germany declares war on Belgium and invades it,
- August 4:England declares war on Germany
- August 5: Austria declares war on Russia and Great Britain

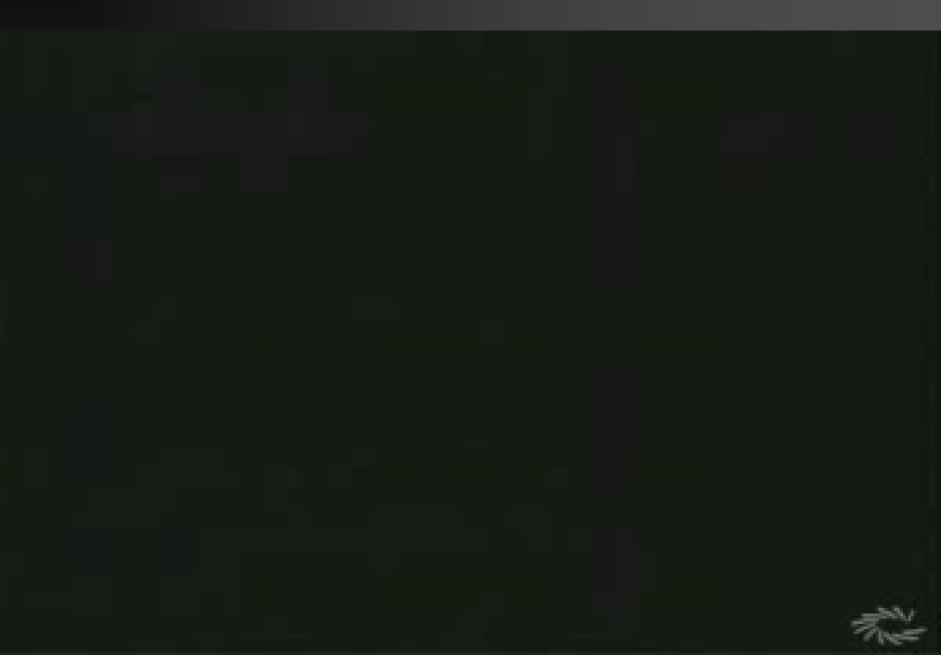
Who Declared War on Who?

- Austria-Hungary Declares War on Serbia
- Russia Declares War on Austria Hungary
- Germany Declares War on Russia
- Germany Declares War on France
- England Declares War on Germany and Austria Hungary



By the end of 1914, not only Europe was at war, but also all of Europe's colonies in Asia, Africa and South America.

Modern Warfare



New Technology Guns

The Machine Gun

It was used by both sides, hundreds of rounds a minute could be shot by one person.

The German plan against France was to rush into the country as fast as possible: The Schlieffen Plan

The Machine Gun stopped this plan



Trench Warfare

■ Both sides dug long trenches that faced each other. The trenches ran for miles.

■ From time to time, one side would attempt to cross the "No-Man's Land" the area in between the trenches.

 Trench warfare made WWI extend from a few months of fighting to four years of fighting

French Soldiers Attacking a German Trench













Technology: Chemical Weapons

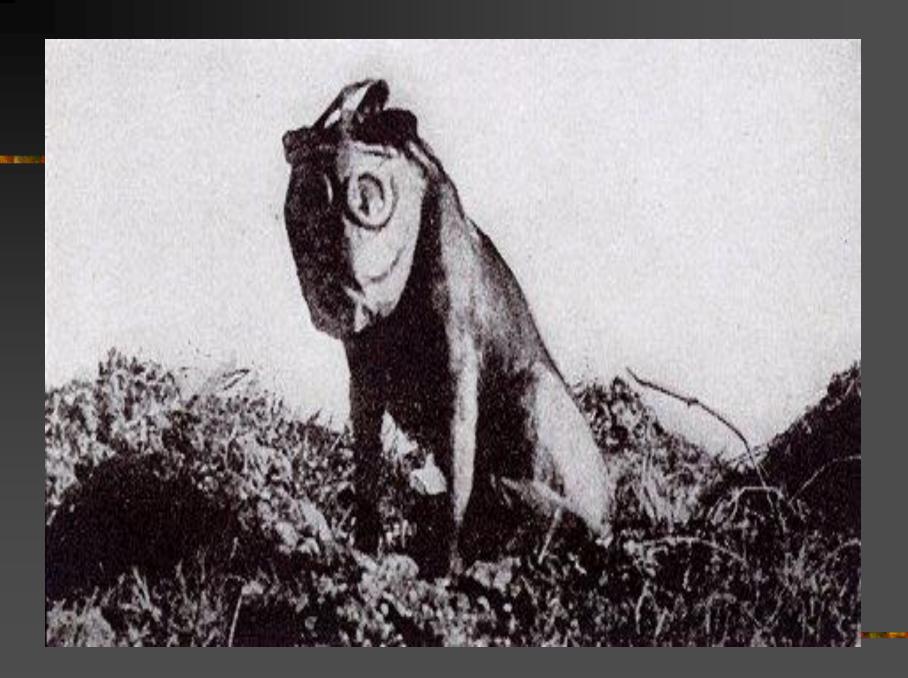
WWI was the first major war to use chemical weapons

Mustard Gas and Chlorine Gas were the two most popular weapons: They caused suffocation, blindness, and death

Soldiers would protect themselves using Gas Masks





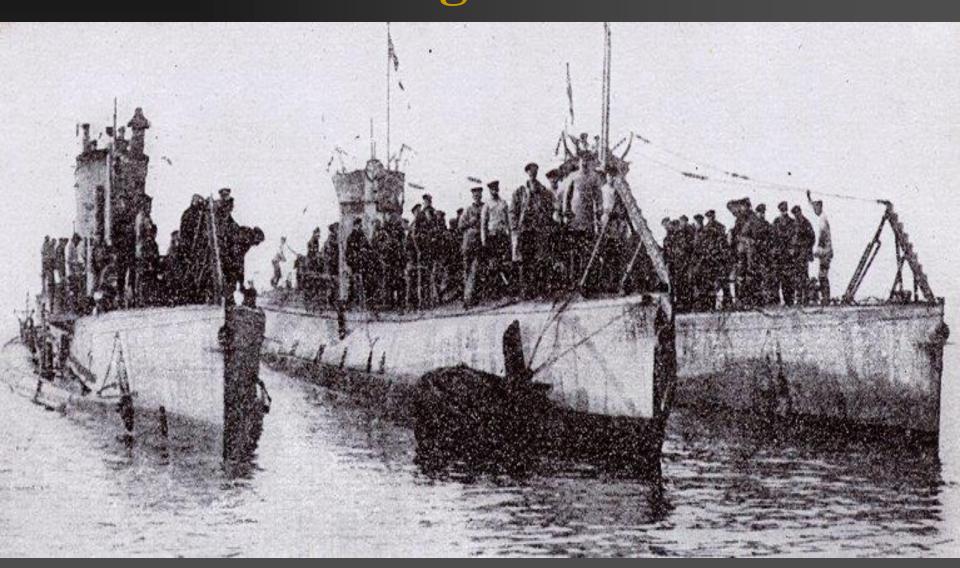


Technology: The U-boat (Submarine)

Germany's secret weapon during the war

Sank dozens of British ships, controlled the oceans.

Why would the British think the U-boat was breaking the rules of War?



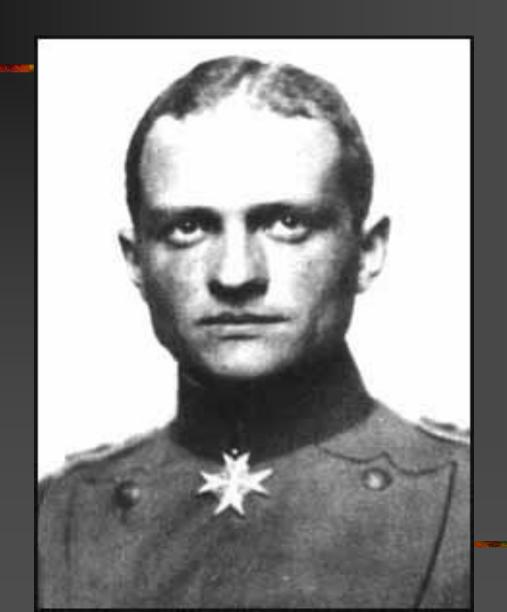
Technology: Airpower

Both sides used aircraft for observation,
 limited bombing, and air battles

Airplanes were slow, clumsy, and unreliable,

 The most famous German pilot was Baron von Richthofen (The Red Baron)

Red Baron





Technology: Tanks



Technology: Tanks



Technology: Flame Throwers



The Great War Western Front

Germans, Austria-Hungarians vs. French,
 British and later Americans

Germany develops the Schlieffen Plan

Battle of the Marne (1914- German Defeat)

Trench Warfare on the Western Front

Western Front: Battles

- Battle of Verdun
 - Ten months long
 - French and German armies.
 - Estimated 540,000 French and 430,000 German casualties
 - No strategic advantages were gained for either side.
- Battle of Somme
 - English and French vs Germany
 - Six months of fighting
 - Five miles of advancement for Allies
 - 1 million men killed

Eastern Front

 Russians and Serbs vs. Germans and Austria-Hungarians

War more mobile but still a stalemate

- Russia's disadvantages
 - Not Industrialized
 - Short on Supplies
- Russia's advantage
 - People

Eastern Front: Battles

- Battle of Tannenberg:
 - August 1914- First major eastern battle.
 - Russia was badly defeated and pushed back.
 - Russia lost millions of men against Germany, undersupplied, under gunned

Other Fronts

Japan, Australia, India join Allies

Ottoman Turks, Bulgaria join Central Powers

Gallipoli Campaign in the Ottoman Empire

 Battles occur in Africa and Asia for Colonial Possessions

Russia Exits the War

- In March 1917, Nicholas II abdicates his throne,
- the Russian Duma continues to fight.
- In October 1917: Lenin and the Bolsheviks take command: The Soviet Union is created.
- March 1918: Soviets and Germans sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, ending the war in the East.

US claims Neutrality

I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier
I brought him up to be my pride and joy
Who dares to place a musket on his
shoulder,

To shoot some other mother's darling boy?

US Road to War

British Blockade
 did not allow products to leave or enter
 Germany

 German U-Boat Response counter to blockade, destroy all boats headed for British shores

US Road to War

May 7th 1915

Sinking of the Lusitania



1916 Presidential Election And the Winner is...

Woodrow Wilson

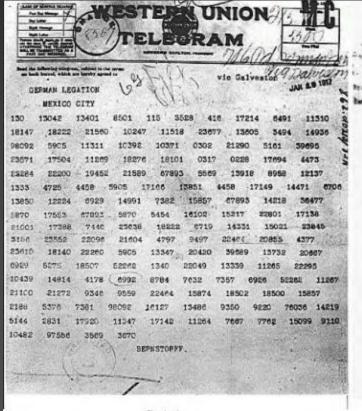
Because

"he kept us
out of the
war"



US Road to War The Last Straw

Zimmerman Note



TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From 2nd from London # 5747.

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 arizons. The settlement is detail is left to you. You will inform the Proceedent of the above most secretly as soon so the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, 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 subparines now effers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace." Signed, 21 all A.K.

Coded

Decoded

US Declares War

- Senate Declares War April 4th 1917
- House of Representatives Declares War April 6th 1917
- Wilson's reasoning for War make the world "Safe for Democracy"

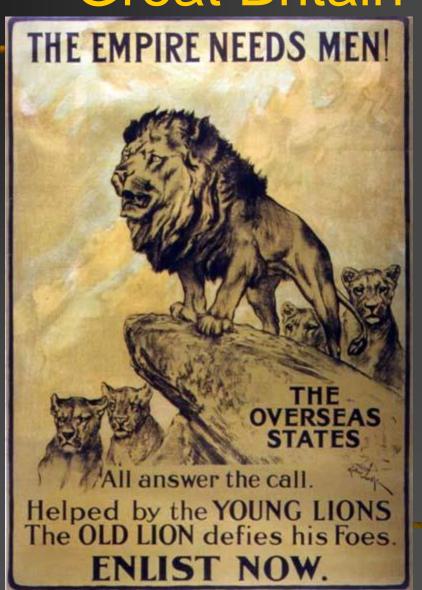
War on the Homefront

- World War I as a Total War
 - All Resources devoted to homefront
- Gov't took over factories to make Military goods
- All had to work (Women took place of men in factories)
- Rationing- limit consumption of resources/goods necessary for the war effort
- Propaganda- one-sided information to keep support for the war

Propaganda US



Propaganda Great Britain

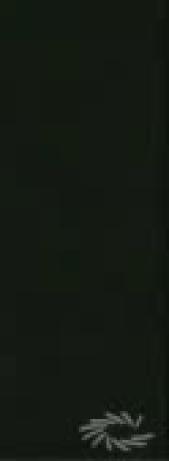


Propaganda Germany



Geh' o Soldat! und deine Pflicht erfülle!
Christus, der gute Hirt — bewachet seine Herden —
O Herr! Zukomme uns Dein Reich und gescheh' Dein Wille
Wie in dem Himmel, also auch auf Erden.

Total Warfare in the US



Ending the War 1917-1918

- US Enters the War in April of 1917
- March 1918 Russia and Germany sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- Germans now use all resources on Western Front
- March of 1918 Germany begins a massive attack on France

Ending the War (1918) The Tide Turns

- German troops fatigued
- US had 140,000 "fresh" troops
- 2nd Battle of the Marne (June 1918)
- Central Powers Crumble
 - Revolutions in Austria Hungary
 - Ottoman Empire surrenders
 - German soldiers mutiny, public turns against
 Kaiser Wilhelm II

Ending the War (1918)

- Kaiser Wilhelm <u>abdicates</u> on November 9th 1918
- 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month in 1918 Germany agrees to a cease-fire
- 8.5 million soldiers dead
- 21 million soldiers wounded
- Cost of 338 billion dollars

Ending the War The Paris Peace Conference

- Meeting of the "Big Four" at the Paris Peace Conference
- Wilson Proposes his "14 points"
- "Big Four" create Treaty of Versailles
 - War Guilt Clause
 - Break up of German, Austrian, Russian and Ottoman Empire
 - Reparations
 - Legacy of bitterness and betrayal

Effects of World War I

- Before World War I feeling of optimism and progress of Human Kind
- After the War feelings of pessimism
- New forms of Art, Literature, Philosophy and Science
 - (ex. Surrealism, "Lost" Generation, Psychoanalysis, Existentialism)