

Aim: How did WWI change the world?

I. Underlying Causes of WWI

a. Militarism

Powerful military leaders and armies started an arms race among nations

b. Alliances

- Agreements were made between countries in case of war
- Emergence of Allies and Central Powers

c. Imperialism

- Competition over colonies
- Economic rivalries between major European powers

d. Nationalism

- Serbian desire to create a nation
- German pride in military and power-
- French revenge on Germany

e. Anarchy

- Many areas in Europe were going through social unrest
- No international body for peace

II. New Found Alliances

- Germany formed Dual Alliance with Austria-Hungary in 1879
- Italy joined in 1882 creating the Triple Alliance
- Germany wanted to isolate France and allied with Russia

III. Birth of the Triple Entente

- New Kaiser Wilhelm II took the German throne and fired Otto von Bismarck
- This ended the alliance with Russia
- Russia then allied with France and Great Britain
- They formed the Triple Entente

IV. Rivalries in the Balkans

- The Balkans were called the “**Powder Keg**” of Europe
- Many countries had claims to the territories and spheres of influence existed with many European nations
- Austria makes the first move by annexing Bosnia
- Serbia demanded that Bosnia have self rule

V. Serbian Payback

- Serbia set out to end Austrian interference in the Balkans
- Archduke Ferdinand and His wife were visiting Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia
- Gavrilo Princep a member of the Black Hand assassinated the Archduke and his wife.

VI. The Start of War

- Austria offered an ultimatum to Serbia demanding they stop resisting Austrian rule
- Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914.
- Russia then joined the Serbians side
- By August 3rd, Germany declared war on Russia and France

Aim: How did WWI change the world?

VII. The Schlieffen Plan

- The Schlieffen Plan was a full out attack on France by crossing neutral Belgium
- The purpose was to destroy France quickly and then attack Russia
- This plan forced Great Britain to join the war and Italy to abandon Germany

VIII. Two Major Battles

a. The First Battle of Marne

- Germany crossed Belgium but could not break French defenses
- The Germans were now forced to fight a two-front war.
- This stalemate gives birth to trench warfare

b. Gallipoli Campaign

- Britain launched an attack on the Gallipoli Peninsula
- In 1915, the Ottoman Empire joined WWI.
- They stopped the British assault
- This cut off the Allies from supplying the Russians
- This forced the Russians to suffer major losses in supplies and ammo

IX. The United States Enters the War

- The U.S declared its neutrality in 1914
- The Germans Started submarine warfare
- The Germans sank a British passenger liner called the Lusitania
- Germany used unrestricted submarine warfare to sink any ship without warning
- Even after unrestricted sub-warfare, the U.S remained neutral
- The Zimmerman Telegram stated that the Germans would help Mexico regain lands lost to the U.S, if the Mexicans would join the war
- The U.S is forced into WWI

X. Russia Withdraw from the War

- Russian involvement in WWI was hurting the Russia economy, soldiers and people
- Revolts broke out forcing Czar Nicholas II to abdicate in 1917
- A provisional government was set up, but it was also weak
- The Communist Party rose to power under Vladimir Lenin
- Lenin signs the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany
- Russia gives Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the Ukraine to Germany

XI The End of WWI

- When Russia left the war Germany focused on France
- The United States was now involved and prevented a German victory
- Bulgaria surrendered September 29, 1918
- The Ottoman Empire surrendered October 30, 1918
- Austria-Hungary surrendered November 3, 1918
- November 10, 1918 Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated German throne
- November 11, 1918 Germany agrees to armistice
- World War I is now over

Aim: How did WWI change the world?

XII. X New Technology

Machine Guns	Grenades	Mortars and Artillery	Tanks
Poison Gas	Gas Grenades	Airplanes	Submarines
Propaganda	Gun Ships	Trench Warfare	

XIII. Building the Peace

- There were four major politicians involved with making peace:
- David Lloyd George, Britain, Georges Clemenceau, France, Woodrow Wilson, the U.S, Vittorio Orlando, Italy

Wilson's Fourteen Points

- Altering national borders in Europe
- Create new nations along the lines of Self-Determination
- Create a League of Nations to prevent future wars

XIV. The Treaty of Versailles

- The Treaty of Versailles set harsh clause on Germany:
 1. Germany loses colonies in Africa and the Pacific
 2. Limitations on German army: (100,000 soldiers, air force, navy, subs)
 3. Germany could not manufactures weapons
 4. Germany had to pay 33 Billion dollars in reparations
 5. "War Guilt" clause placing blame for WWI solely on Germany
 6. Formation of League of Nations, Germany and Russia could not join
 7. The U.S never joined the League of Nations