

CHAPTER 11, SECTION 1:

WORLD WAR I BEGINS

AS WORLD WAR I INTENSIFIED, THE UNITED STATES WAS FORCED TO ABANDON ITS NEUTRALITY.

Opening Activity:

In a paragraph discuss what you do when someone insults your friends. Do you defend them? How?

CA Social Science Content Standard:

11.4.5: Analyze the political, economic, and social ramifications of World War I on the home front.



OBJECTIVES

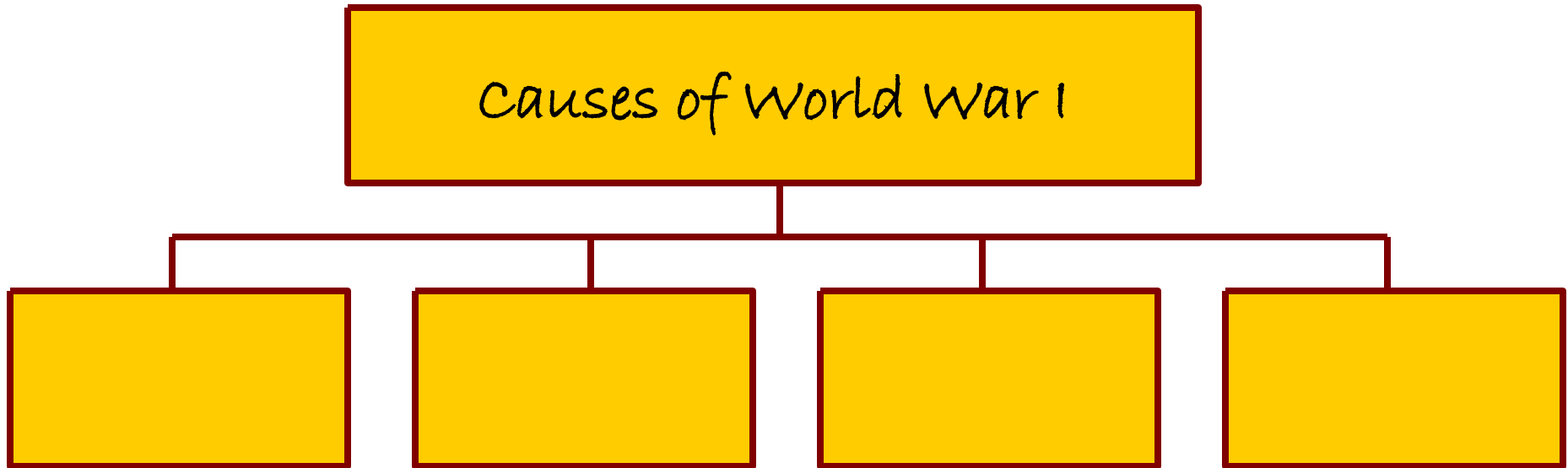
All students will:

- Identify the long-term causes and the immediate circumstances that led to World War I.
- Describe the first two years of the war.
- Summarize U.S. public opinion about the war.
- Explain why the United States entered the war.

TAKING NOTES

Directions:

List the causes for the outbreak of World War I.



Define the following terms:

nationalism Central Powers trench warfare
militarism Archduke Franz Ferdinand *Lusitania*
Allies no man's land Zimmermann note

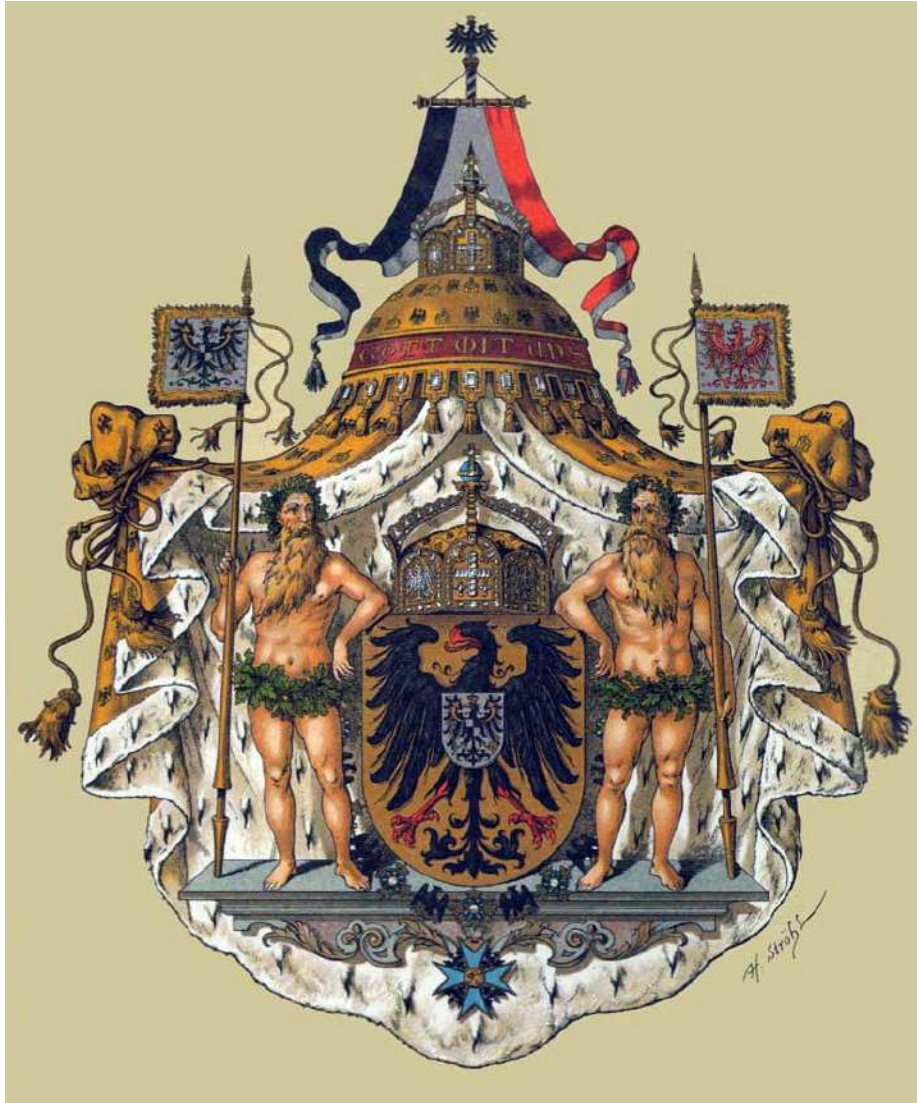
I. Causes of World War I

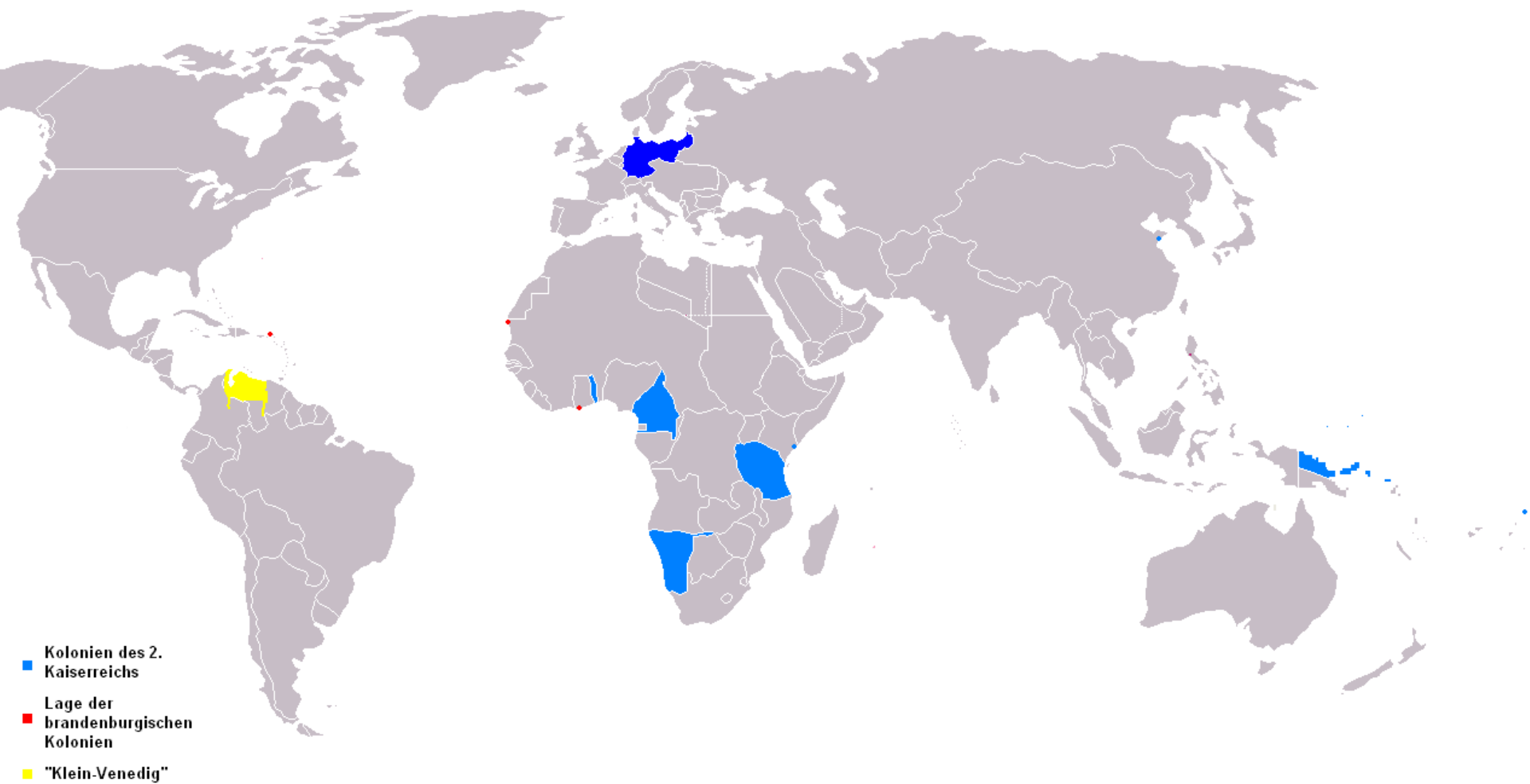
A. Nationalism

- Nationalism**—devotion to interests, culture, of one's nation.
- Nationalism leads to competition, antagonism, between nations.
- Many fear Germany's growing power in Europe.
- Various ethnic groups resent domination, want independence.
- Russia sees self as protector of all Slavic peoples.

B. Imperialism

-Germany industrializes, competes with France, Britain for colonies.





German Colonial Empire

(blue) Colonies of the German Empire
(red) Earlier Prussian colonies
(yellow) "Little Venice", 1529–56

C. Militarism

- Cost of building, defending empires leads to more military spending.
- Militarism**—development of armed forces, their use in diplomacy.
- By 1890, Germany has strongest army on European continent:
 - *Competes with Britain for sea power.
 - *Leads other powers to join naval arms race.



D. Alliance System



ain, Russia.

Empire are **Central Powers**.

ng to tip balance of power.



Europe, 1914

- Central Powers
- Allied Powers
- Nations neutral or not yet aligned



II. An Assassination Leads to War

A. Alliances Complicate Conflict

-Balkan Peninsula known as “the power keg of Europe” because:

*Ethnic rivalries among Balkan peoples.

*Leading powers have economic, political interests.

-**Archduke Franz Ferdinand** of Austria shot by Serbian nationalist.

-Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia, expects short war.

-Alliance system pulls one nation after another into war.



The Balkan Peninsula, 1914





Europe Goes to War, 1914



OBJECTIVE ONE:

CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I

- **What caused World War I?**

Nationalism, imperialism, militarism, and the alliance system caused World War I.

- **What alliances divided Europe in 1914?**

The alliance known as the Allies of France, Britain, and Russia versus the alliance known as the Central Powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and The Ottoman Empire divided Europe in 1914.

- **What diplomatic crises sparked the war?**

The diplomatic crisis that sparked the war was when Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated in Sarajevo.

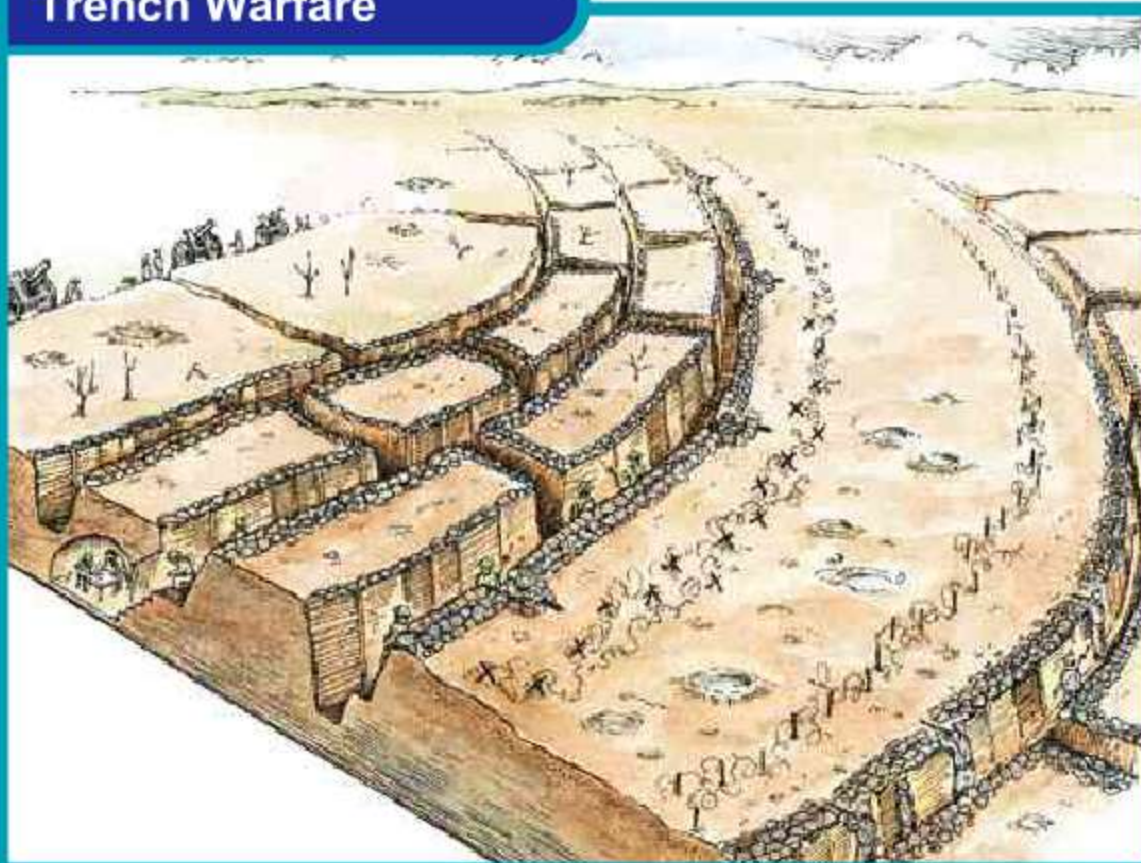
III. The Fighting Starts

A. Early Battles

- Germany's Schlieffen Plan: hold Russia, defeat France, then Russia.
- German troops sweep through Belgium, cause major refugee crisis.
- By spring 1915, 2 parallel systems of trenches cross France.
- "No man's land"**—barren expanse of mud between opposing trenches.
- Scale of killing horrific, fighting inconclusive.
- Armies fight to gain only yards of ground in bloody **trench warfare**.



Trench Warfare



Reset









OBJECTIVE TWO: THE FIGHTING STARTS

- **What was Germany's Schlieffen Plan?**

The Schlieffen Plan was to quickly invade Belgium and France while holding action against Russia.

- **What characteristics describe trench warfare during World War I?**

Trench warfare consists of a series of trenches on opposing sides with a "no man's land" in between...the movement of the troops was very slow.

IV. Americans Question Neutrality

A. Divided Loyalties

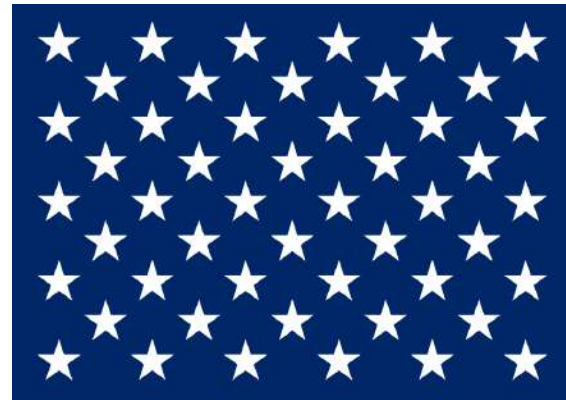
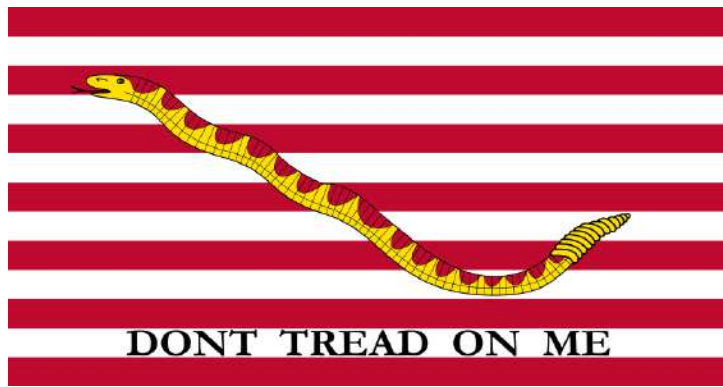
- Socialists, pacifists, many ordinary people against U.S. in war—think it is a capitalist/imperialist struggle between Germany and Britain.
- Naturalized citizens concerned about effect on country of birth.
- Many feel ties to British ancestry, language, democracy, legal system.
- U.S. has stronger economic ties with Allies than with Central Powers.

V. The War Hits Home

A. The U.S. Prepares

-By 1917, U.S. has mobilized for war against Central Powers to:

- *Ensure Allied repayment of debts.
- *Prevent Germans threat to U.S. Shipping.



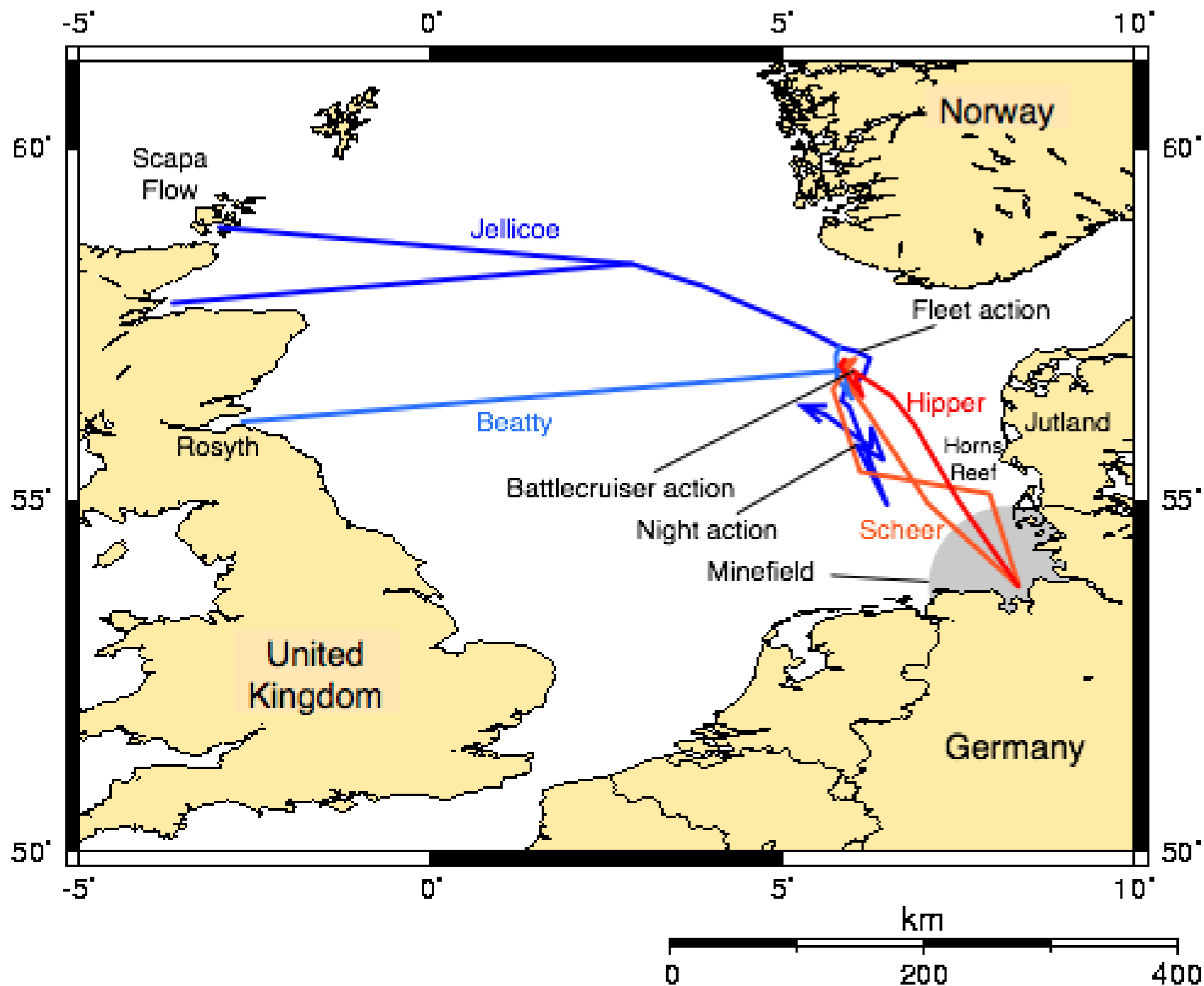
B. The British Blockade

-British blockade, mine North Sea, stop war supplies reaching Germany—also stop food, fertilizer.

-U.S. merchant ships seldom reach Germany.

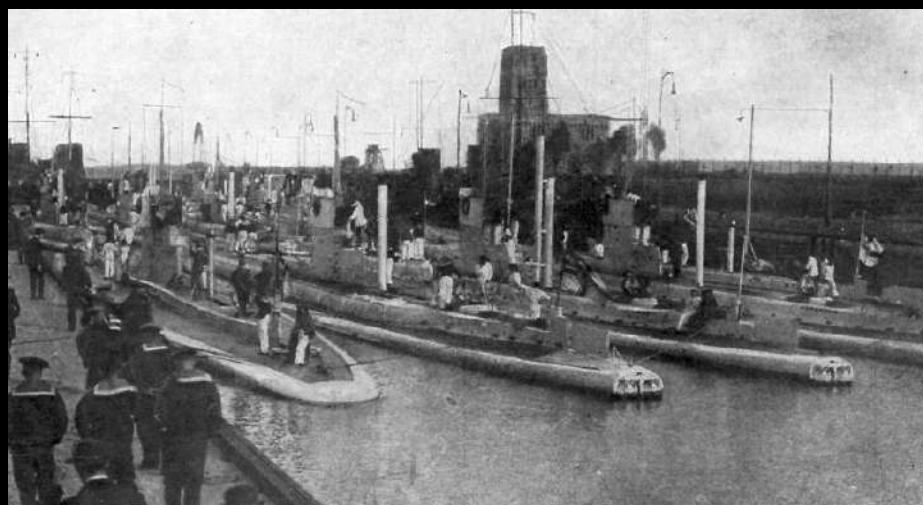
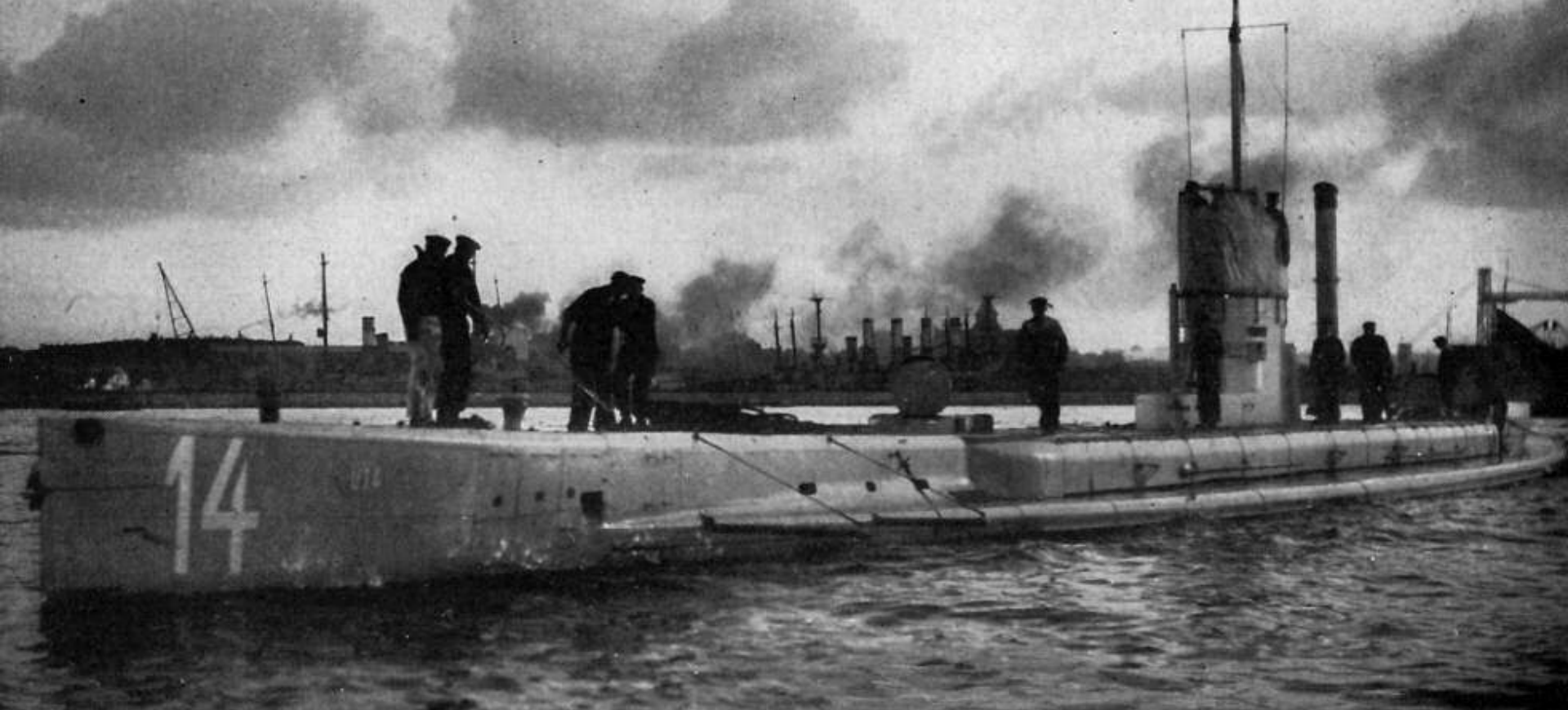
-Germany has difficulty importing food, fertilizer; by 1917, famine.

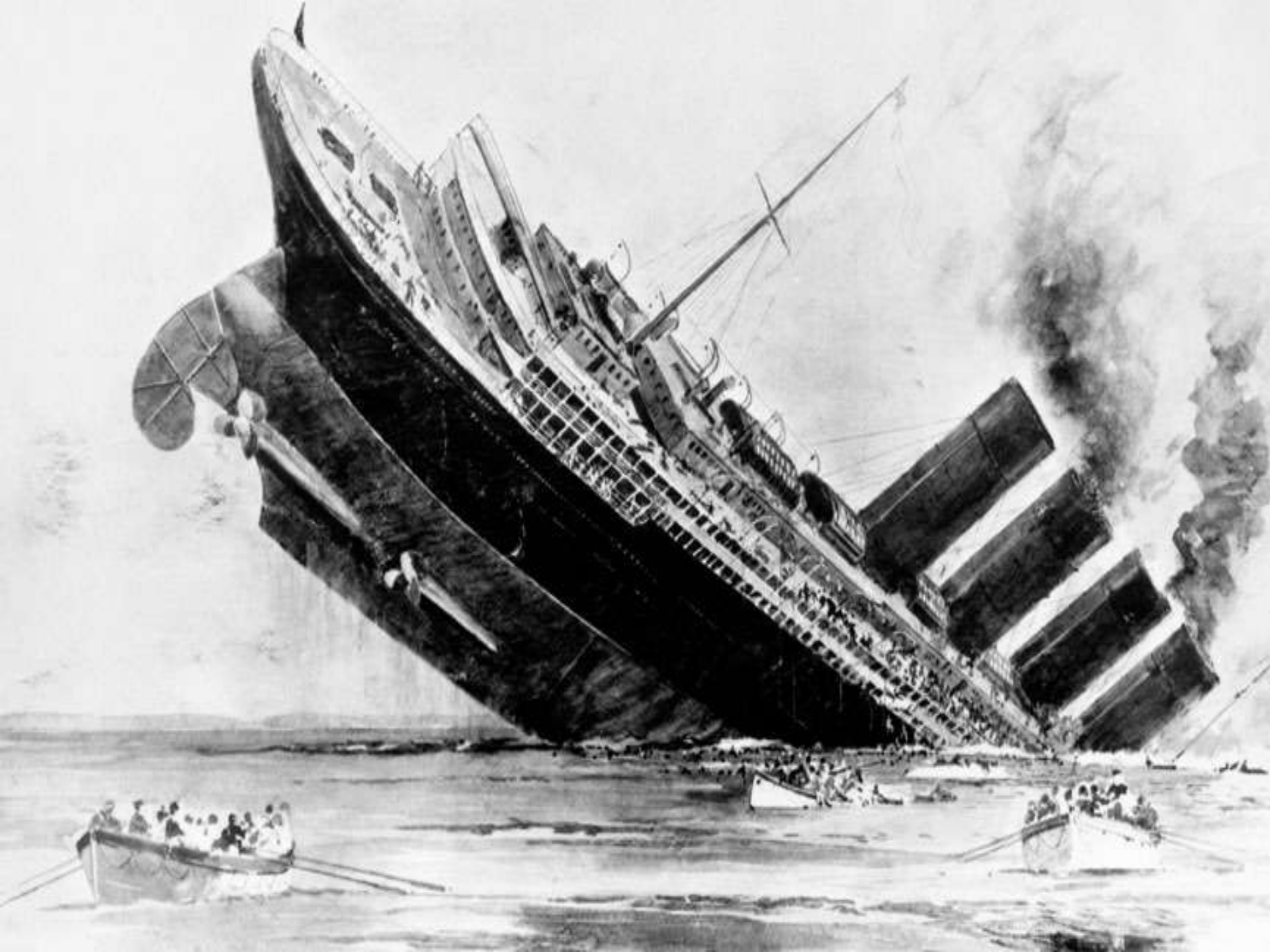




C. German U-Boat Response

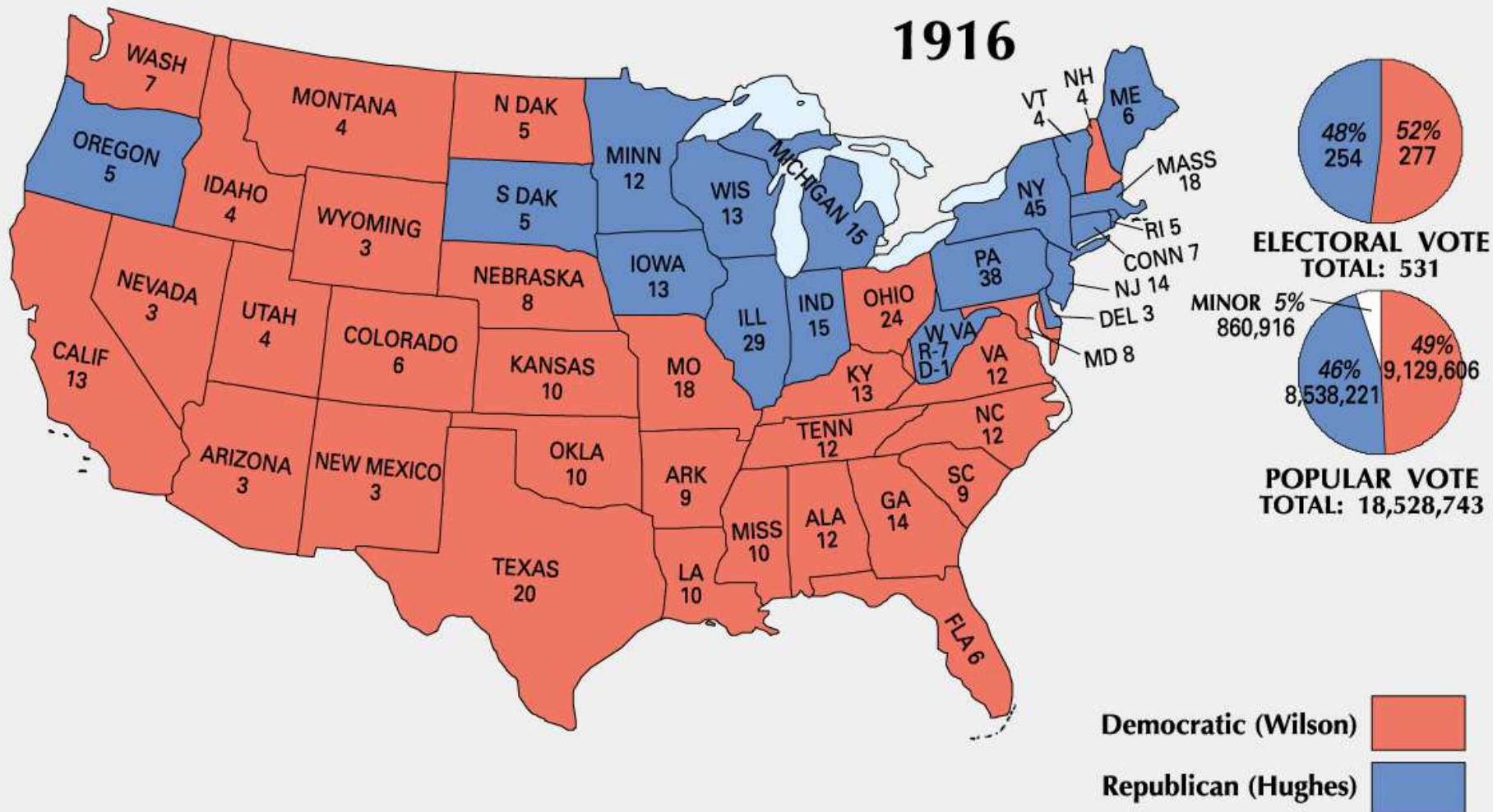
- Germany sets up U-boat (*Unterseeboots*) counter-blockade of Britain.
- U-boat sinks British liner ***Lusitania***; 128 Americans among the dead—U.S. public opinion turns against Germany.
- President Wilson protests, but Germany continues to sink ships.
- Germany asks U.S. to get British to end food blockade—otherwise will renew unrestricted submarine war.





D. The 1916 Election

-Democrat Wilson defeats Republican Charles Evans Hughes on campaign slogan, "He Kept Us Out of War."



OBJECTIVE THREE:

AMERICANS QUESTION NEUTRALITY

- **What motivated those who opposed entering the war?**

What motivated those against the war was that it did not threaten American lives or property...socialists thought war was over imperialist lands.

- **What motivated those who favored it?**

What motivated those in favor of the war was that many felt strong ties to British ancestry, language, democracy, legal system and more importantly, the U.S. had stronger economic ties with Allies than with Central Powers.

- **What factors increased American sympathy for the Allies?**

Factors that increased American sympathy for the Allies was the sinking of the *Lusitania* (1,198 dead including 128 Americans) among other ships.

VI. The United States Declares War

A. German Provocation

- Wilson tries to mediate, calls for "a peace between equals."
- Kaiser announces U-boats will sink all ships in British waters.
- Zimmermann note**—proposes alliance of Germany, Mexico against U.S.—intercepted by British agents.
- Four unarmed American merchant ships sunk.
- Russian monarchy replaced with representative government—war of democracies against monarchies.

MAILED
Oct 1-8-18
State Dept.
By *Much A. Eckhoff*
Date *Oct. 27, 1918*

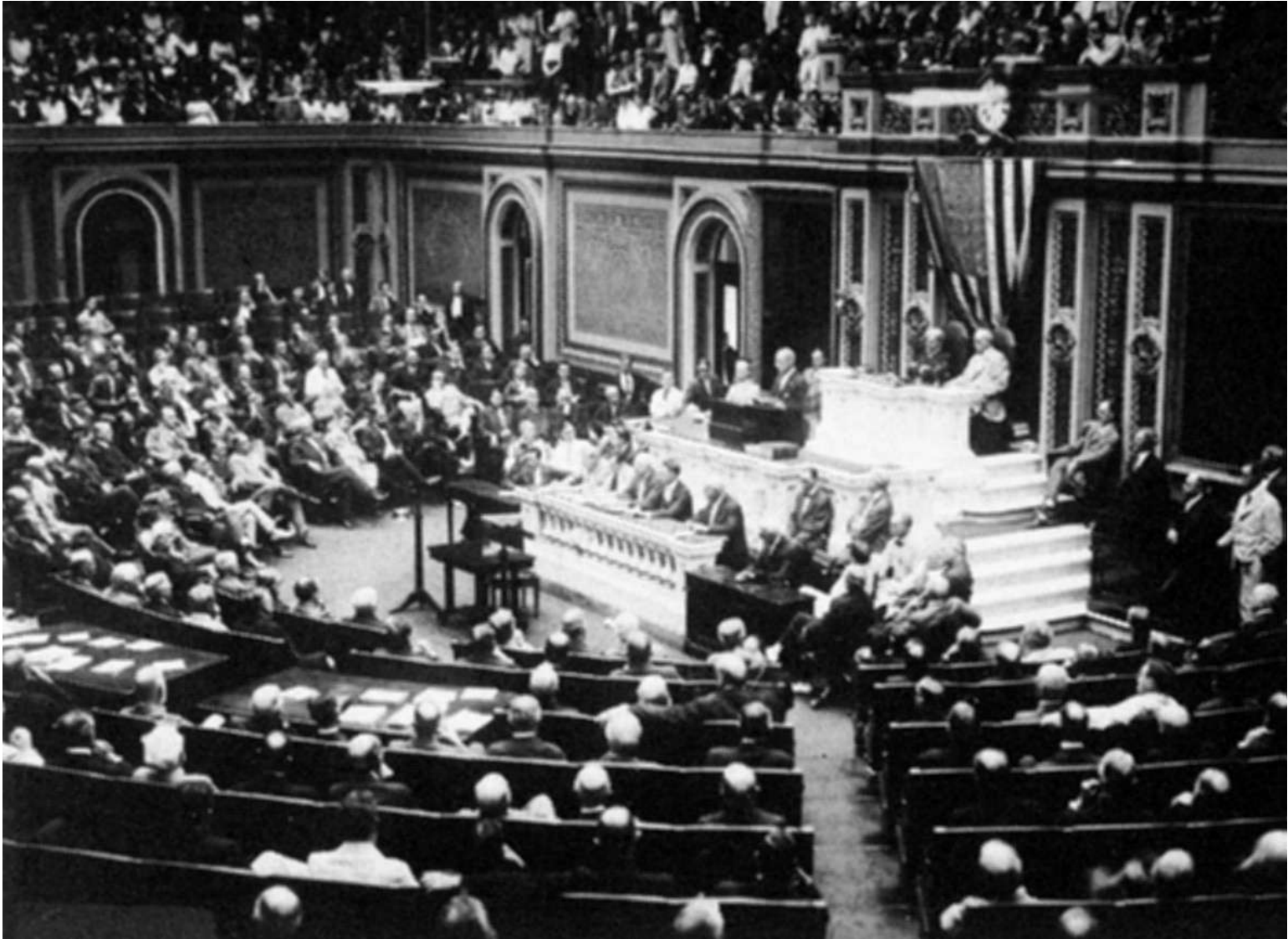
TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

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 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 is announced, or the German Government will have to withdraw its troops from Mexico. I should, on his own initiative, invite ~~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.

B. America Acts

-Wilson calls for war to make world “safe for democracy.”



OBJECTIVE FOUR:

THE UNITED STATES DECLARES WAR

- **Why did the German threat to sink all ships in British waters push the United States to declare war?**

The U.S. didn't want to declare war but the continuous sinking of unarmed American merchant ships was an "actual overt act."

- **What did the Zimmermann note reveal about Germany's plans?**

The Zimmermann note revealed that if Germany goes to war with the U.S. they would support Mexico in reclaiming lost territories of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona if they supported Germany.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

- The letter from Germany to Mexico that contained information that angered many Americans was called the _____ note.
- The policy that kept the United States out of the war for three years was called _____.
- The causes for the outbreak of World War I were: nationalism, imperialism, militarism, and the _____ system.
- _____ warfare led to hundreds of thousands of deaths, while fighting for just yards of land, and also caused World War I to drag to a halt.
- The German *Unterseeboots* (U-Boats or _____) sinking British and American ships eventually led to the U.S. entering the war.

Words:

Trench neutrality alliance Zimmermann submarines