

## Chapter 13 Section1: Marching Towards War

### Causes of the Great War—World War 1: Four sticks of dynamite and a match. Four Sticks of Dynamite

1. Nationalism—deep feeling of attachment to one’s country which helps unify its people (it also creates competition between countries)
  - A. France—Alsace-Lorraine
  - B. Serbia—wanted Slavic areas in Austria-Hungary
  - C. Subject people—Czech, Slovak, Yugoslav, and Pole wanted independence
  - D. 1900—six nations were rivals for power in Europe: **Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, and France**
  
2. Imperialism—expansion of one country’s economic and political control over another for its resources and markets
  - A. Morocco—France vs. Germany
  - B. Balkans—Russia vs. Austria-Hungary
  - C. Africa and Middle East—England and Germany
  
3. Militarism—glorifying war and preparing for it  
European nations were competing for larger armies and navies, creating stockpiles of conventional weapons and designing new and more deadlier ones such as tanks, submarines, machine guns, poison gas, and larger artillery (cannons and mortars)
  
4. Alliances—growing rivalries encourages countries to make military agreements to protect each other and not attack
  - A. Central Powers—Triple Alliance  
**Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy**, Turkey, and Bulgaria
  - B. Allied Powers—Triple Entente  
**France, Britain, Russia**, Japan, US, Serbia, and Belgium

### The Match (spark) that ignited the dynamite—Crisis in the Balkans

1. Balkans controlled by Ottoman Turks (Turkish empire was in decline and known as the “sick man of Europe”)
2. Several ethnic groups broke away and started new nations (Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia)
3. Many of these new nations were nationalistic and wanted to extend their borders
4. Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina which caused tension between A-G and Serbia
5. POLITICAL ASSASSINATION—heir to Austria-Hungary throne and his wife were shot and killed while on a visit to Sarajevo, Bosnia.
6. Austria-Hungary makes political demands on Serbia which does not comply
7. A-H declares war on Serbia
8. European alliances line up in defense of either A-H or Serbia.
9. All of Europe is involved in WAR!

## Chapter 13 Section1: Marching Towards War

Causes of the Great War—World War 1: Four sticks of dynamite and a match.

### Four Sticks of Dynamite

1. **Nationalism**—deep feeling of attachment to one's country which helps unify its people and creates competition between countries

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- B. Serbia—wanted Slavic areas in Austria-Hungary
- C. Subject people—Czech, Slovak, Yugoslav, and Pole wanted independence
- D. 1900—six nations were rivals for power in Europe:

**Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, & France**

2. **Imperialism**—expansion of one country's economic and political control over another for its resources and markets

- A. Morocco—France vs. Germany
- B. Balkans—Russia vs. Austria-Hungary
- C. Africa and Middle East—England and Germany

3. **Militarism**—glorifying war and preparing for it

European nations were competing for larger armies and navies, creating stockpiles of conventional weapons and designing new and more deadly ones such as tanks, submarines, machine guns, poison gas, and larger artillery (cannons and mortars)

4. **Alliances**—growing rivalries encourages countries to make military agreements to protect each other and not attack

- A. Central Powers—Triple Alliance  
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6. Austria-Hungary makes political demands on Serbia which does not comply
7. Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia
8. European nations support either Austria-Hungary or Serbia.
9. All of Europe is involved in WAR!

Chapter 13 Section 1: Marching Towards War (pages 407-410)

Cause and Effect--**Define each term and explain how it increased tensions in Europe.**

Term and Definition

How it increased tension in Europe

Nationalism:	
Imperialism	
Militarism	
Alliances	
Crisis in the Balkans	
Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife	

Identify each of the following and explain its/their contribution to history

Frederick Passy

Otto von Bismarck

Kaiser Wilhelm II

Triple Alliance

Triple Entente

What was the Armenian massacre?