

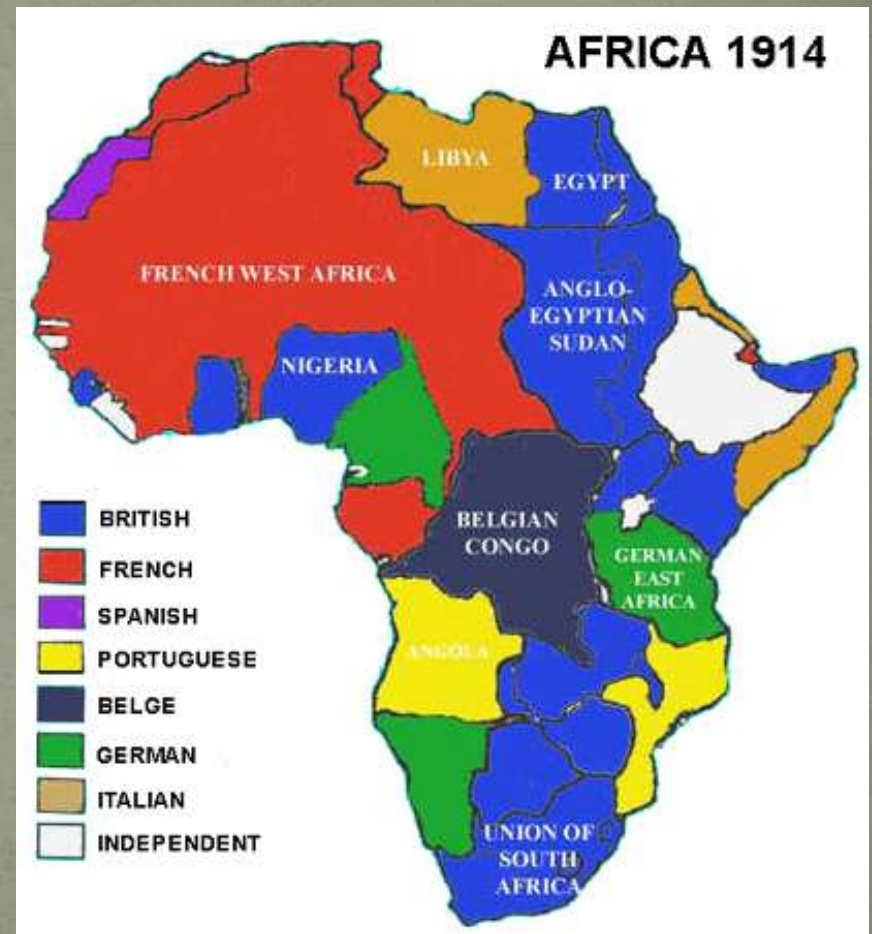
WWI Notes

Causes of WWI

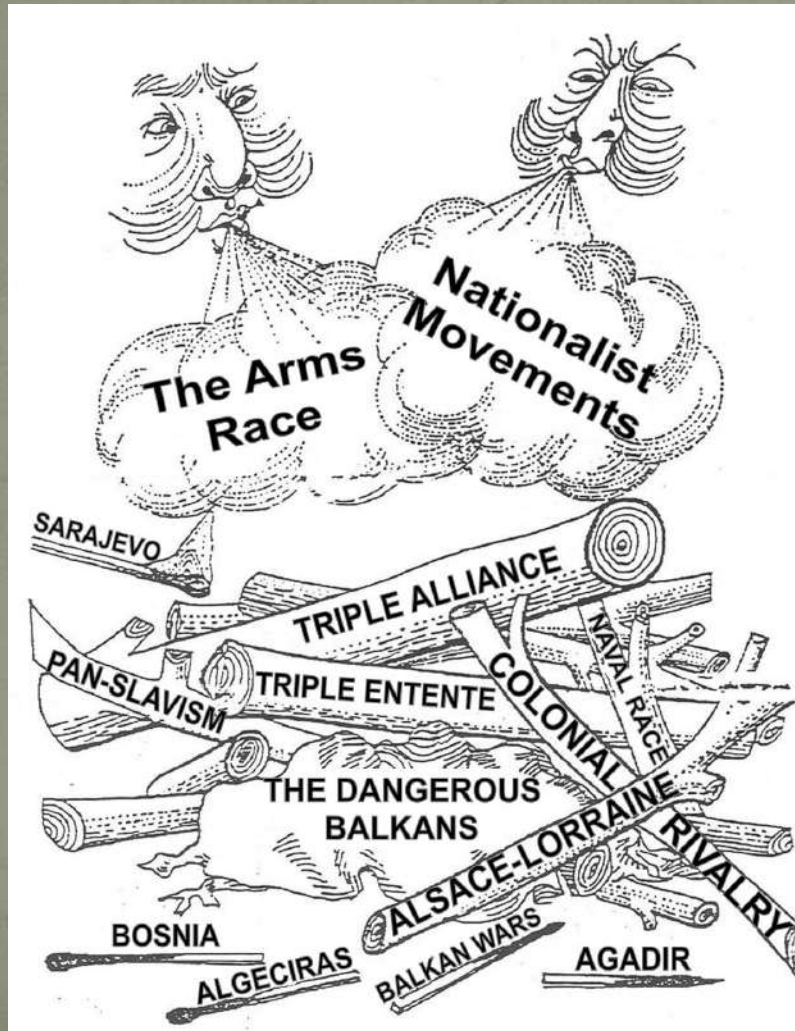
- Alliances
 - Countries making deals to watch each others backs if conflict happened
- Militarism
 - Countries building up their military so they can be the biggest and strongest

Causes of WWI

- Imperialism
 - Countries being greedy for territory, resources and money
 - Most of Africa was controlled by Britain and France
 - Germany only had a small portion



Causes of WWI



- Nationalism
 - The idea that one country is better than all the others
 - Pride
 - Militarism was a result of Nationalism

“Spark” of War

- Austria-Hungarian Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated on June 28, 1914
- Kill by Serbian terrorist organization, “The Black Hand.”
 - Gavrilo Princip



Sides of the War in Beginning

Triple Entente

- Britain
- France
- Russia

Triple Alliance

- Germany
- Austria-Hungary
- Italy



Germany strikes first

- Germany sent a large army into Belgium and France, but Allied troops managed to stop them.



Russia strikes back

- Russia attacked Germany & Austria-Hungary in the East.
- Germany is now forced to fight on two fronts.
- There was no chance for a quick victory on either side.



A New Kind of War

- There was a new strategy of trench warfare. (used by both sides)
- Trench Warfare: What is it?
 - A style of fighting in which each side fights from deep ditches dug into the ground.

Trench Warfare



Trench Warfare



Trench Warfare

- Soldiers in the trenches faced great suffering .
 - Constant danger of attack
 - Plagued by cold, hunger and disease
 - Cost millions of lives



New Weapons

- Machine guns
- Poison gas (first used by Germans)
- The tank
- Submarines
(German “U-boats”)







The Allies Win

- For three years the war was a stalemate.
- What is a stalemate?
 - Neither side could defeat the other

The Allies Win

- Slowly the war turned in favor of the Allies.
- In early 1917 German U-boats began attacking American ships bringing supplies to Britain.
- The U.S. warned the Germans to stop.
 - When they wouldn't the Americans entered the war on the side of the Allies

The Allies Win

- Help from American forces gave the Allies an advantage.
- In 1918 the Central Powers surrendered and the Allied powers were victorious.

The War's End

- After more than four years of fighting, the war came to an end on November 11, 1918.
- More than 8.5 million soldiers had been killed and 20 million had been wounded.
- Millions of civilians had lost their lives.
- The war brought tremendous change for Europe.

Sides of the War by the End

Allied Powers

- Britain
- France
- Russia
- United States
- Serbia

Central Powers

- Germany
- Austria-Hungary
- Ottoman Empire
- Bulgaria



The Fall of the Empires

1914
Borders



Making Peace

- Allied nations met at Versailles shortly after the war.
- They were debating the terms of peace for the Central Powers.

Making Peace

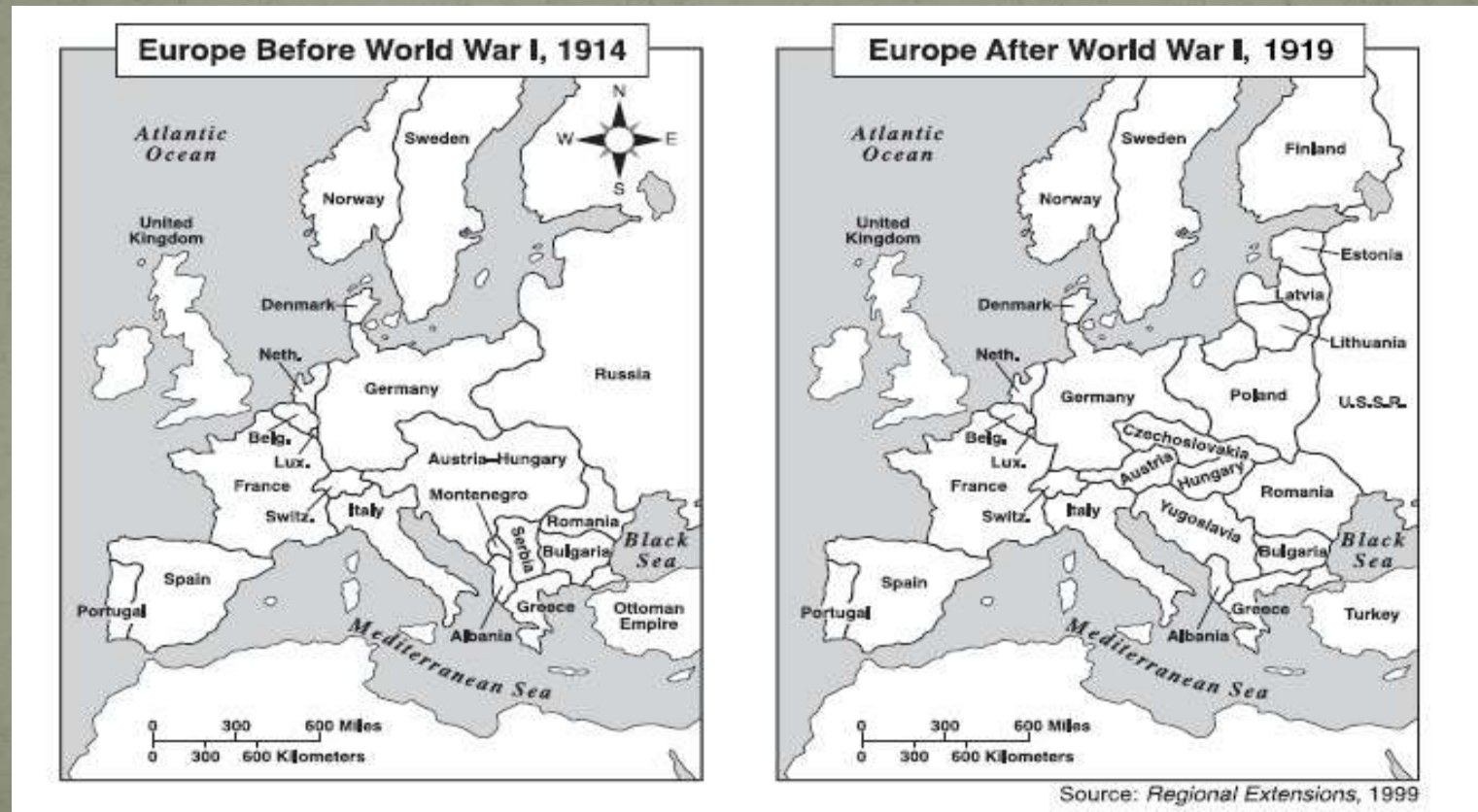
- Woodrow Wilson, president of the U.S. wanted a just peace.
 - He did not want harsh peace terms that might anger the losing countries and lead to future conflict.
 - Other allied leaders wanted to punish Germany to prevent future wars.

The Treaty of Versailles

- The final peace settlement of WWI.
- It forced Germany to accept the blame for starting the war.
 - Germany had to slash the size of its army and also give up its overseas colonies.
 - Germany also had to pay billions of dollars for damages caused during the war.

A New Europe

- Borders and governments were changed in European countries.



Russia after the war

- The war caused great hardship for Russia
- A revolution forced the Russian czar, Nicolas II, to give up power.



Russia After the War

- Vladimir Lenin took control of Russia and installed a communist government.
- Communism is a political system in which the government owns all property and controls all aspects of life in a country.
- The Soviet Union is born.

Vladimir Lenin



Germany after the War

- The German emperor was forced from power.
- A fragile republic replaced the German empire

Altered Borders

- WWI altered the borders of many European countries
 - Austria and Hungary became separate countries



Altered Borders

- Poland and Czechoslovakia each gained their independence.
- Serbia , Bosnia and Herzegovina, and other Balkan states were combined to create Yugoslavia.
- Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania also became independent.

Europe: 1919



Think-Pair- Share

- How did World War I change Europe?
 - Think about the answer to this question independently.
 - Pair up with the person sitting closest to you.
 - Talk about your ideas about this question and come up with a good answer to the posed question.
 - Share with the class the answer that you and your partner came up with.