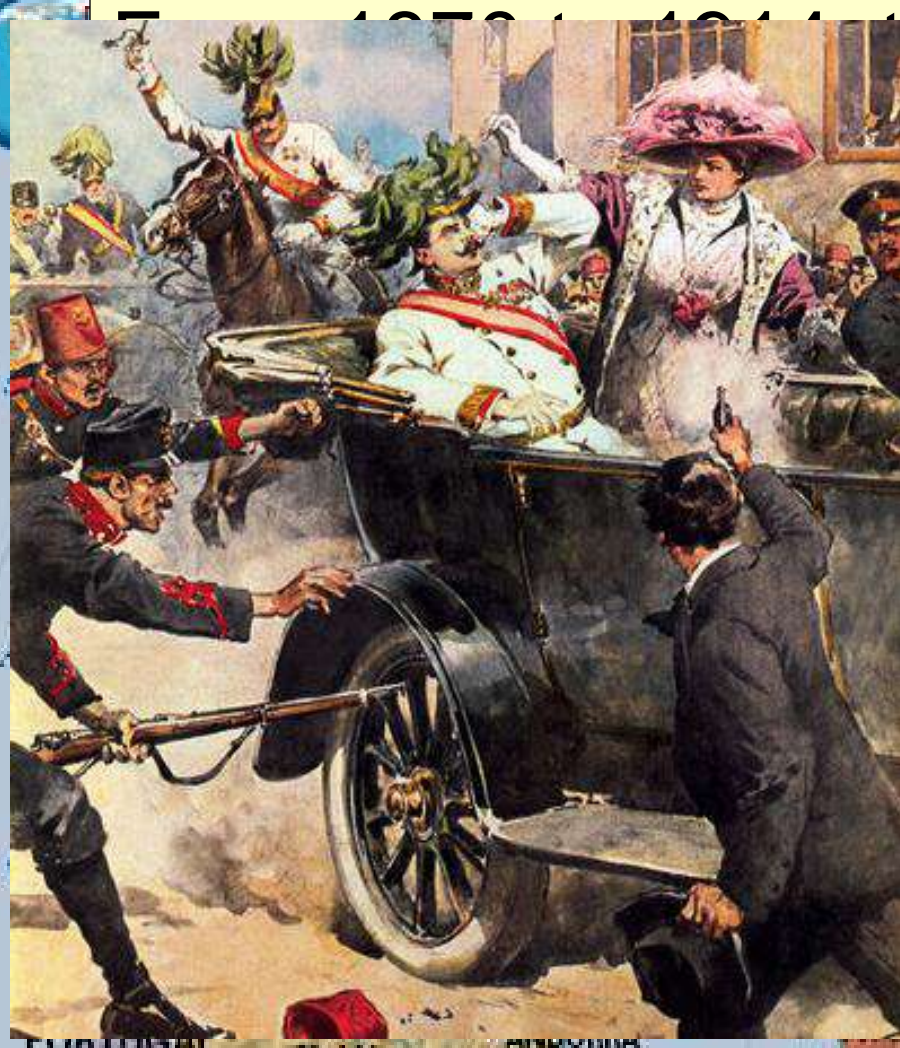


■ Essential Question:

- What were battlefield conditions like during World War I?
- Why did the Allies win World War I?

■ Agenda:

- “Fighting World War I” notes
- Today’s Bell Work: **29.1**



the growth of **militarism**, **imperialism**, & **nationalism** increased among European nations



Nationalism among Slavs in the Balkans led to the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914

The conflict between Serbia & Austria-Hungary triggered alliances and started

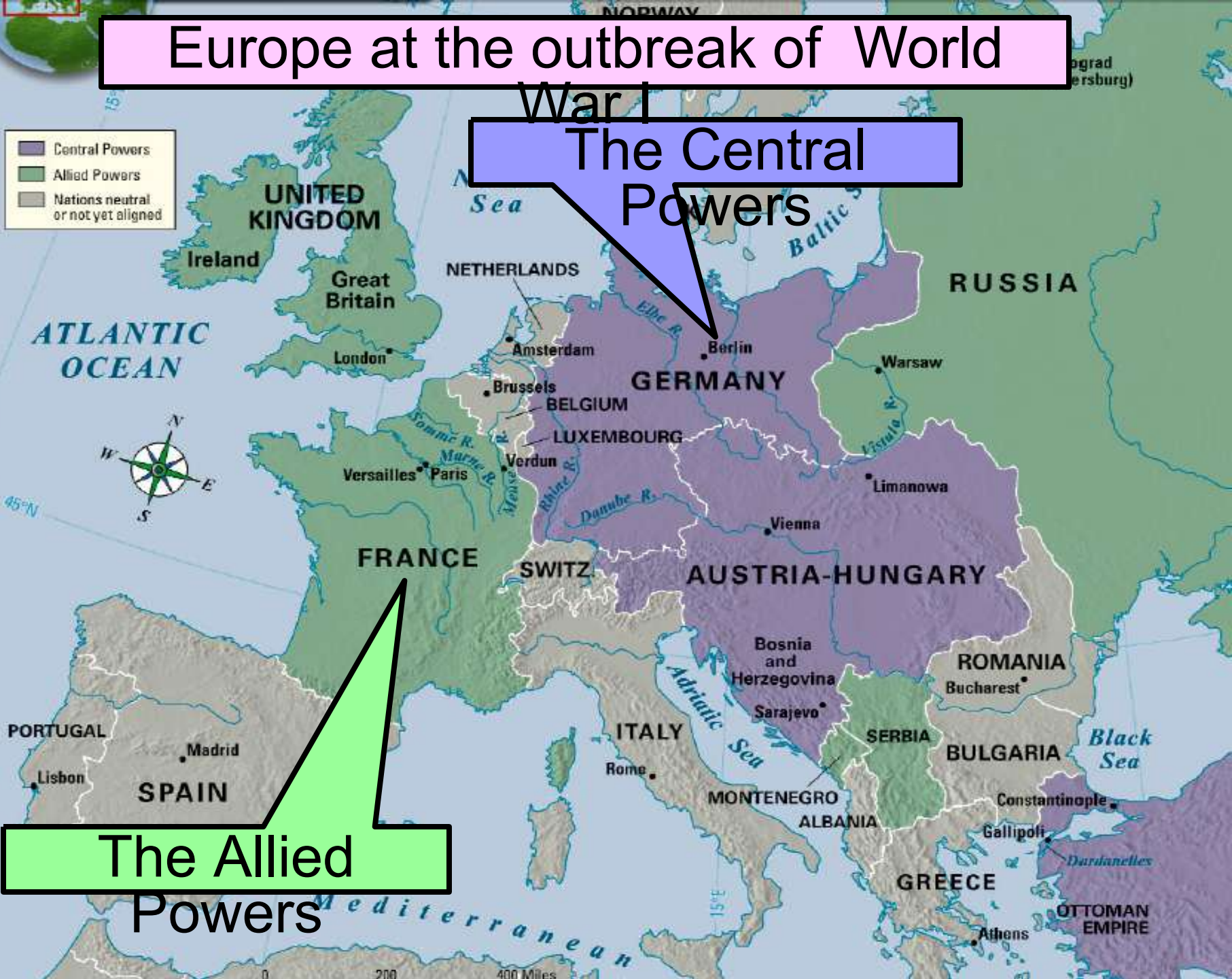


Europe at the outbreak of World War I

The Central Powers

The Allied Powers

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



When the war began in August 1914, Europeans were enthusiastic about fighting



French



German

Most people anticipated that the war would be over by Christmas 1914....they were

wrong

When the war began, Germany's biggest problem was the potential of fighting on two fronts

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



Germany's solution was the Schlieffen Plan which involved quickly defeating France in the

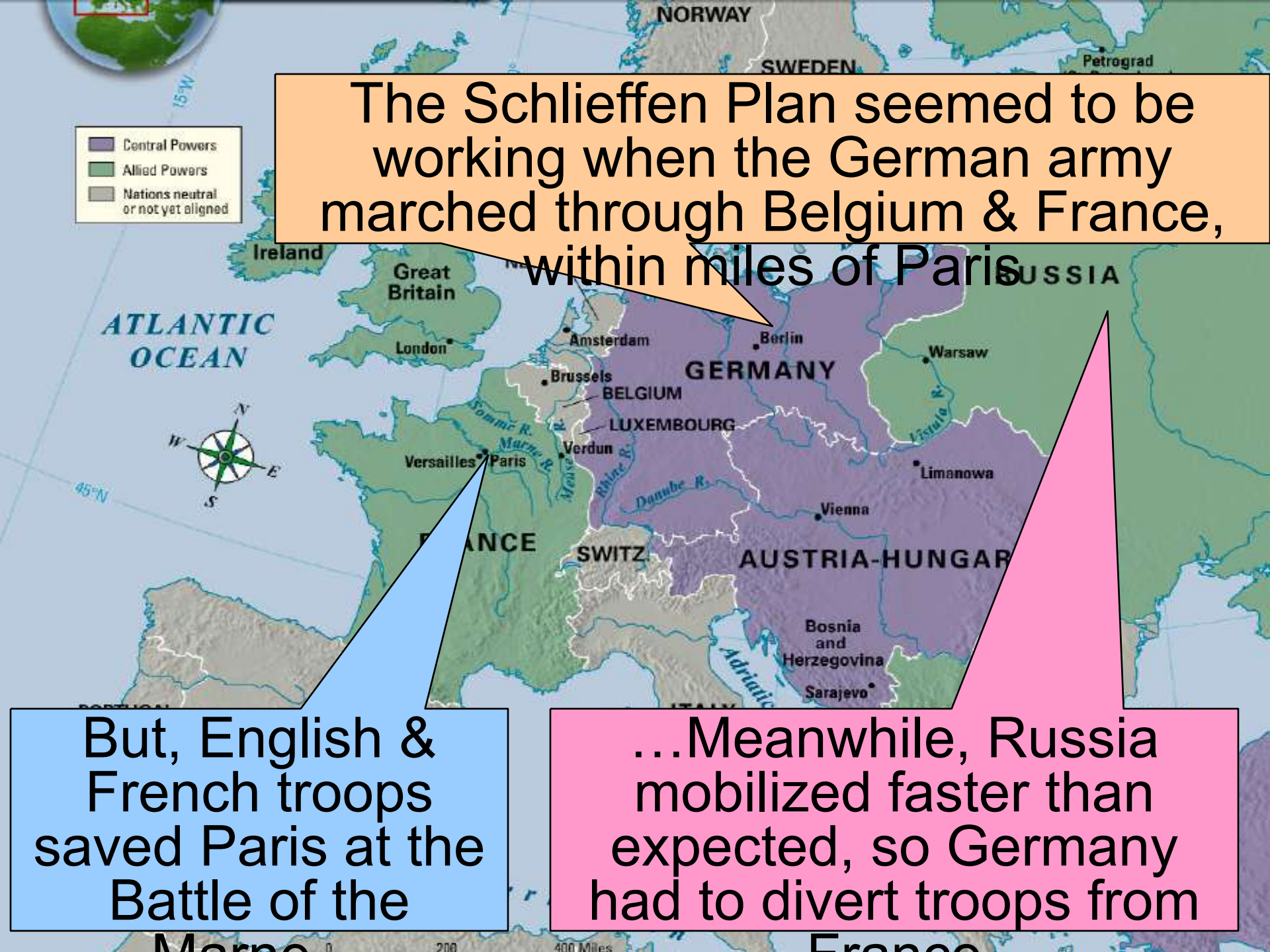
...then sending troops to the East before Russia was fully mobilized for

The Schlieffen Plan seemed to be working when the German army marched through Belgium & France, within miles of Paris

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

But, English & French troops saved Paris at the Battle of the

... Meanwhile, Russia mobilized faster than expected, so Germany had to divert troops from



Because the Schlieffen Plan failed, the Central Powers were forced to fight a two-

The fighting between Germany & France was known as the Western

Front

ar



By 1915, the war settled into a stalemate as each side fortified their positions with trenches

The fighting between Germany & Russia was known as the

Trench Warfare

- A** Front line trench
- B** Support trench
- C** Reserve trench
- D** Enemy trench

Artillery fire "softened up" resistance before an infantry attack.

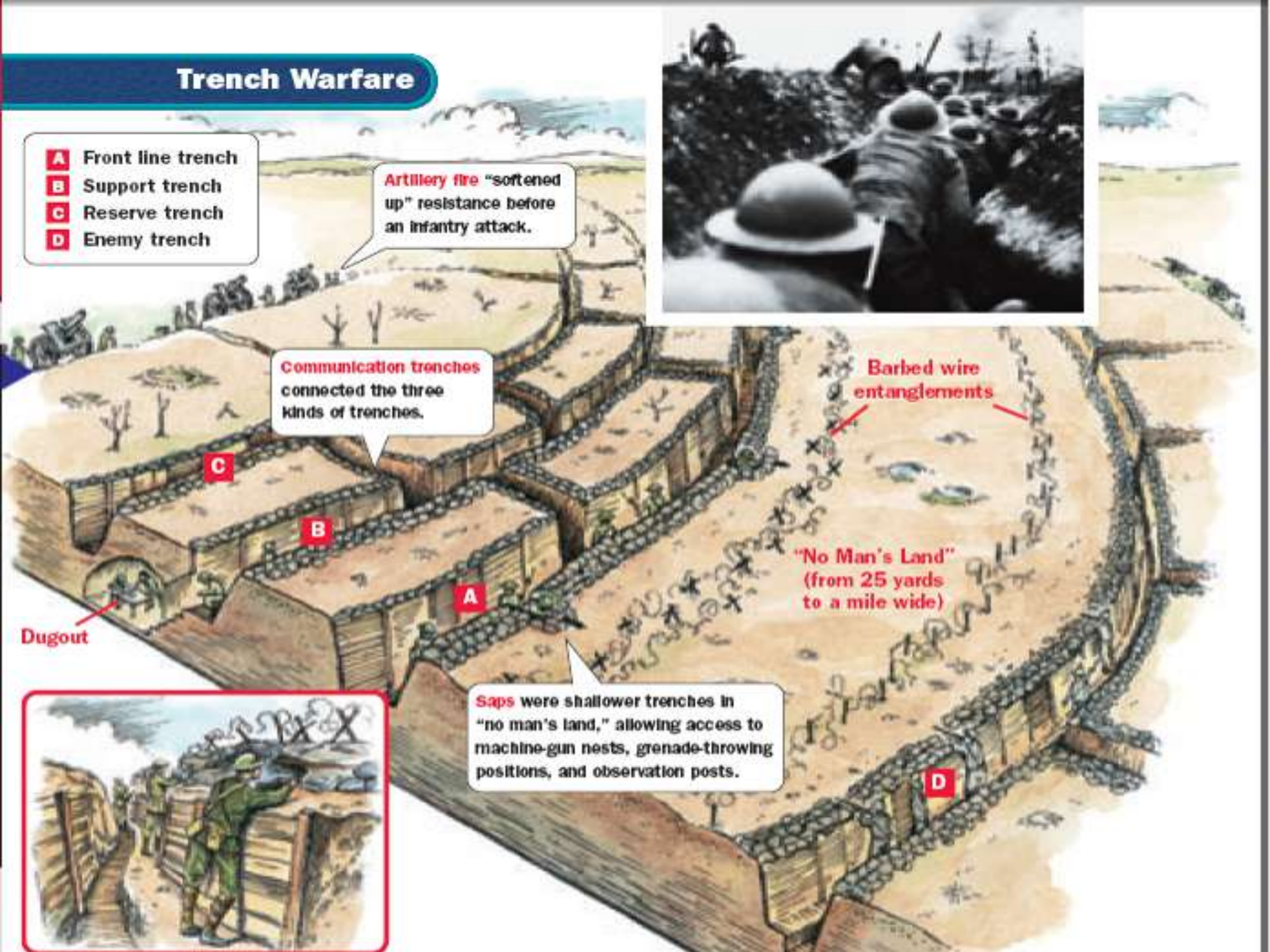
Communication trenches connected the three kinds of trenches.

Barbed wire entanglements

"No Man's Land"
(from 25 yards to a mile wide)

Saps were shallower trenches in "no man's land," allowing access to machine-gun nests, grenade-throwing positions, and observation posts.

Dugout



Soldiers going “over the top”





The soldiers had very little decent food, and in the trench they had very little.

Foot



decomposing bodies of dead soldiers.

New weapons were invented to try to gain an advantage & win the war



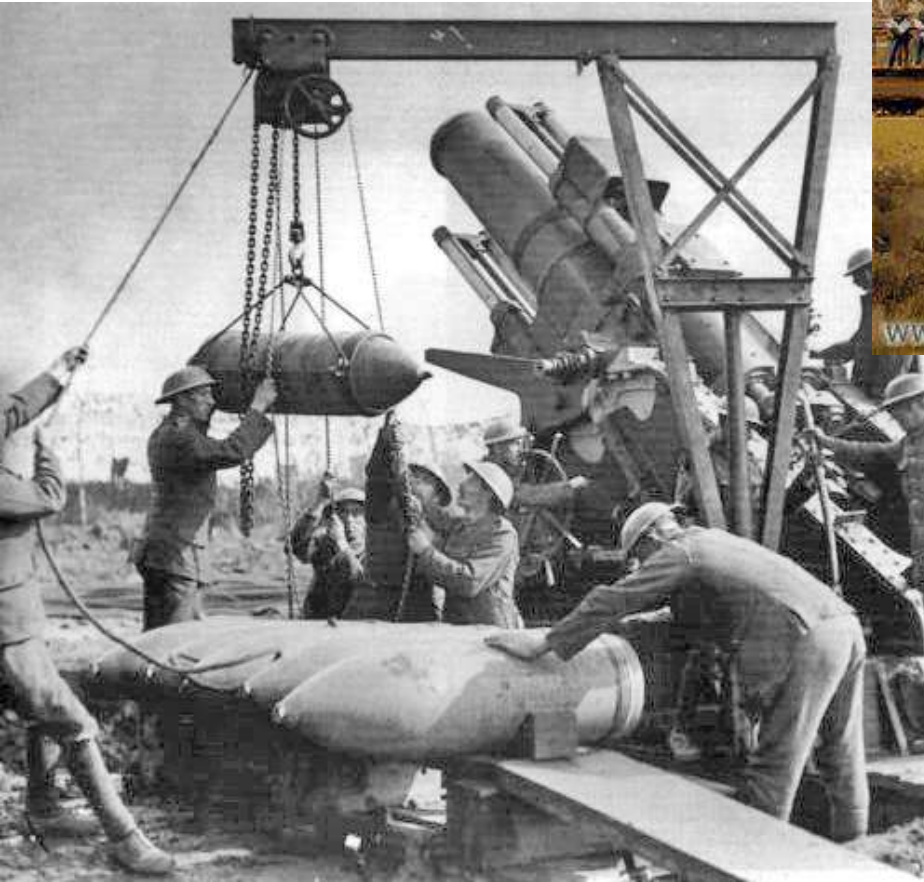
Machine
guns



Machine guns, such as the one shown here, slaughtered attacking soldiers and prevented significant movement on the Western Front for three years.

New weapons were invented to try to gain an advantage & win the war

Long-range artillery



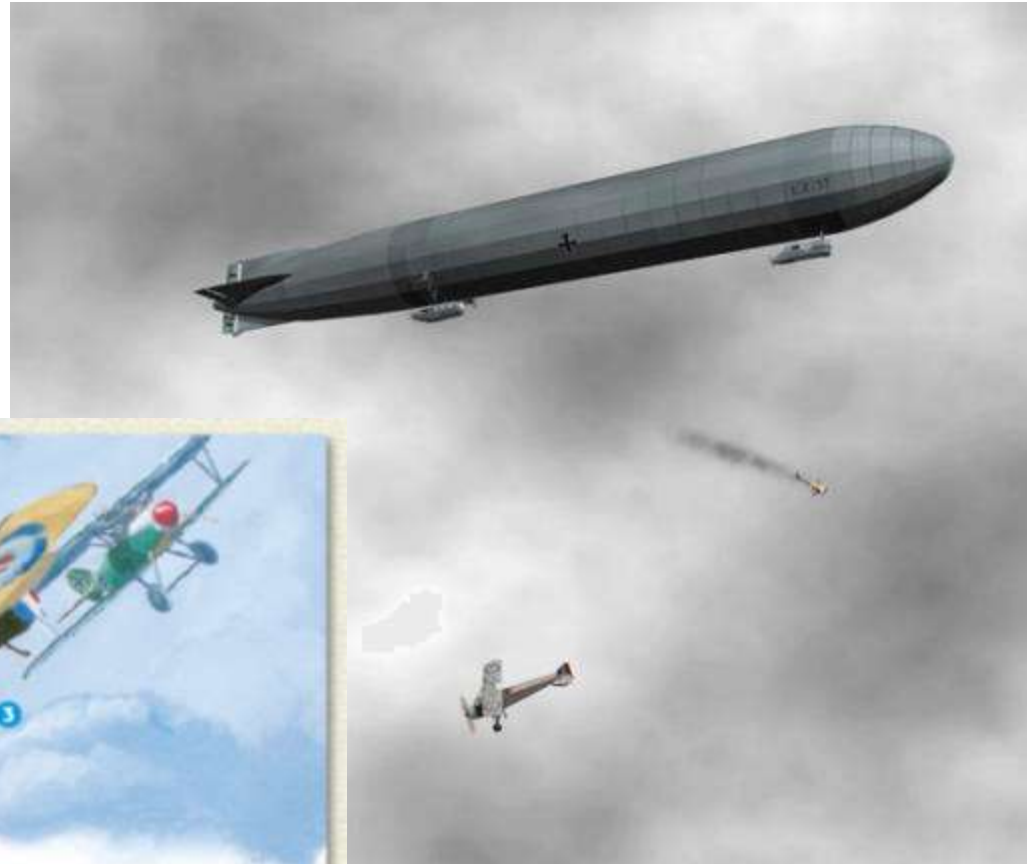
New weapons were invented to try to gain an advantage & win the war

Tanks



New weapons were invented to try to gain an advantage & win the war

Airplanes & zeppelins



- 1 Designers kept nearly all weight in the center, giving the planes tremendous maneuverability.
- 2 A timing device enabled machine guns to fire through the propeller.
- 3 Engines were continuously strengthened for greater speed and carrying capability.

Connect to To

New weapons were invented to try to gain an advantage & win the war

Flamethrowers & grenade launchers



New weapons were invented to try to gain an advantage & win the war

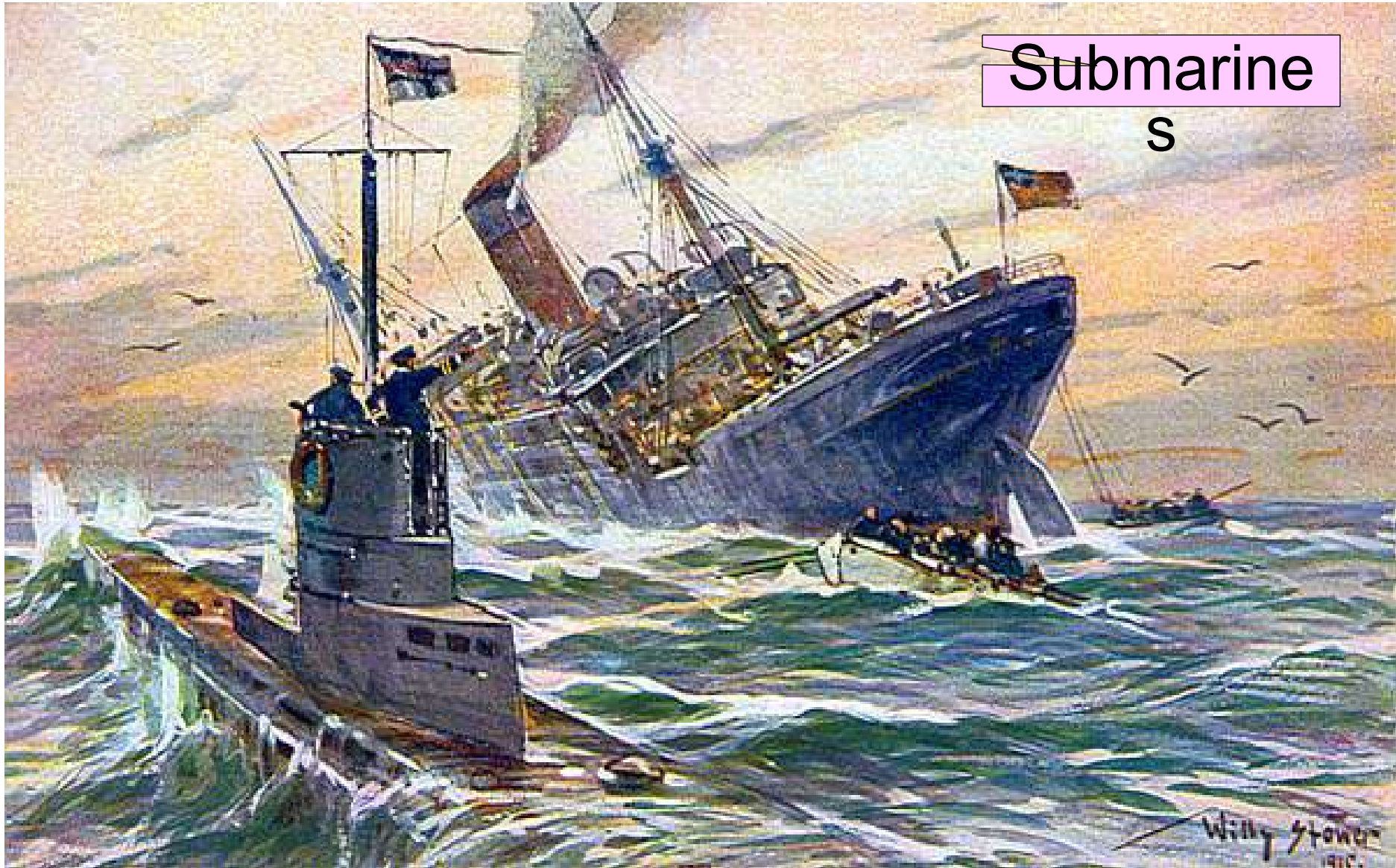
Poison gas

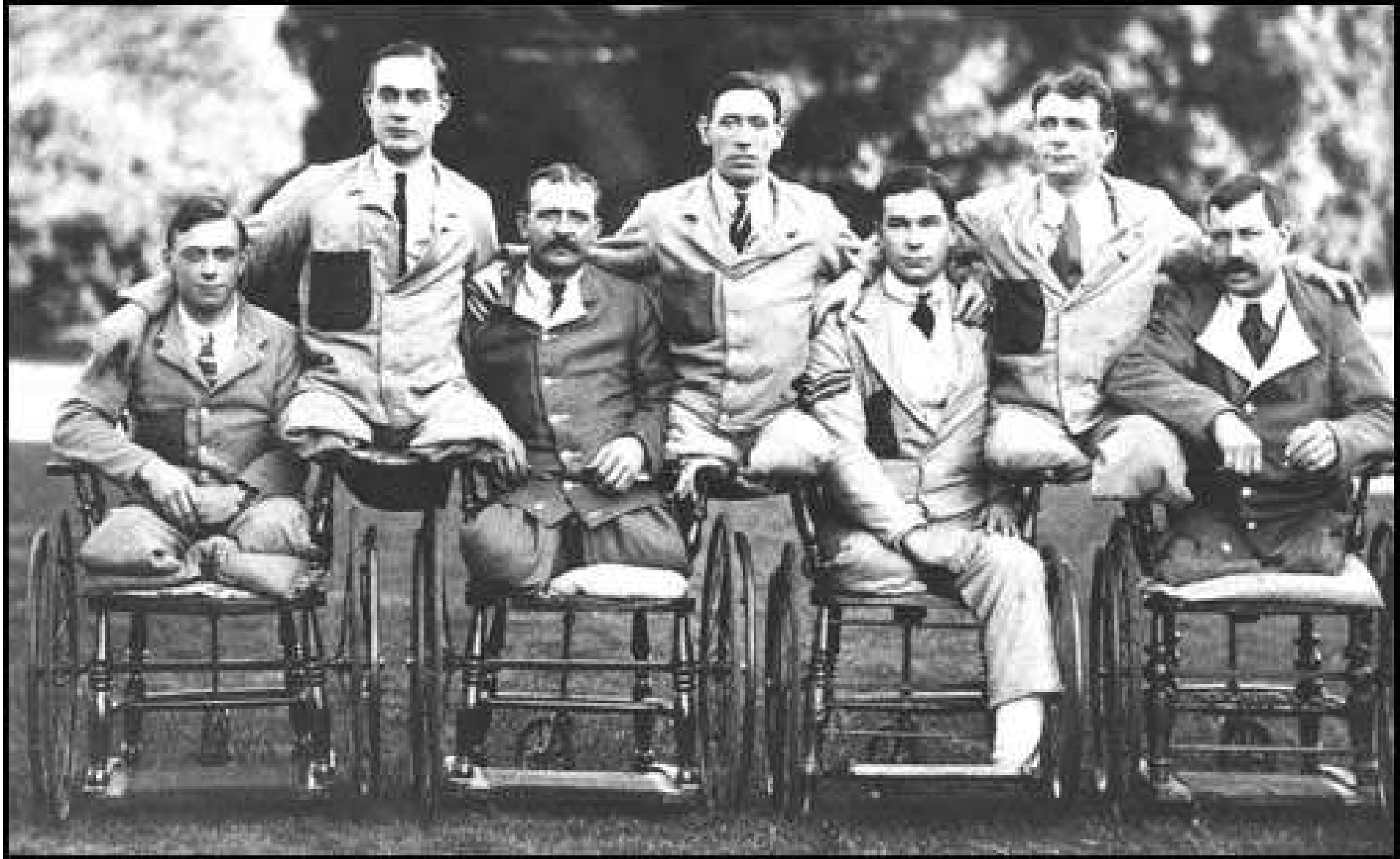


B Both sides used poison gases that burned eyes, skin, and lungs, and killed thousands of troops. After the war, most countries agreed to ban chemical warfare.

New weapons were invented to try to gain an advantage & win the war

Submarine
S

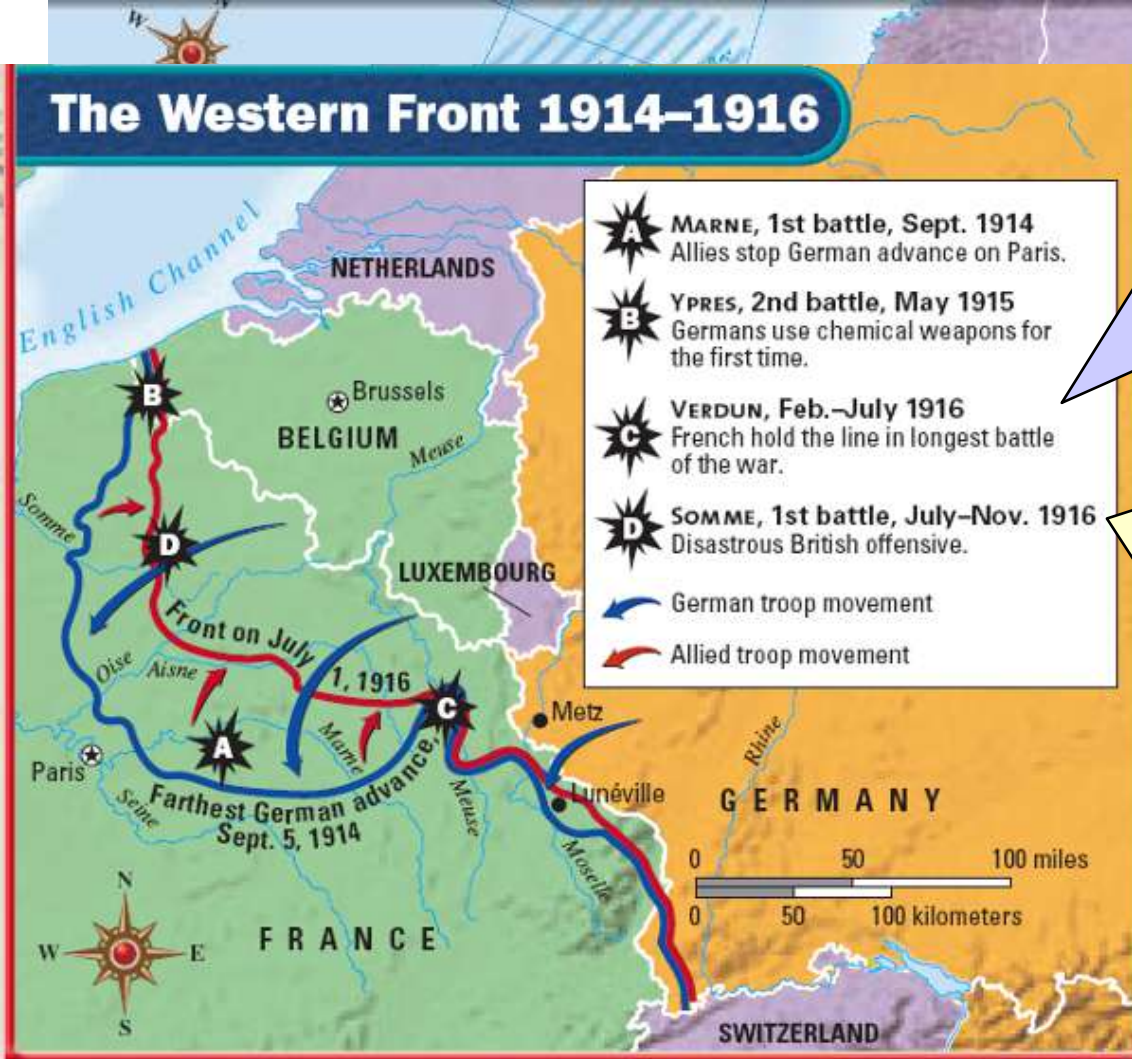




New weapons killed soldiers more effectively;
During World War I, 8.5 million soldier

Fighting on the Western Front slowed to a stalemate as neither side could gain an

The Western Front 1914–1916



During the 10 month Battle of Verdun in 1916, 1 million soldiers were

Another 1 million soldiers were killed or wounded at the Battle of

Despite the deaths, neither the Allies or Central Powers gained an advantage after

is assassinated.

On the Eastern Front, the Russian army was struggling to hold on against the German military

Russian women training for combat



Russia was not as industrialized as the rest of Europe & failed to produce enough

Millions of Russian soldiers & civilians died during the war

By 1917, Russia was on the brink of collapse

The stalemate on the Western & Eastern Fronts turned World War I into a war of attrition where each side tried to out-produce & outlast the enemy



Nations committed to total war to win World

Factories were converted to make war

Industrial resources were rationed in order to prioritize military

Governments used conscription to draft civilians into the military

Propaganda was used to maintain civilian support for the war

Overseas colonies were used to gain resources or additional soldiers



The World at War, 1914–1918

INTERACTIVE

Interactive Feature



NORTH AMERICA

The United States enters the war on the side of the Allies in 1917.

PACIFIC OCEAN

Brazil is the only South American country to enter the war. It supports the Allies with warships and personnel.

SOUTH AMERICA

Main fighting of the war occurs on Western and Eastern Fronts.

EUROPE

The European colonies throughout Africa become a battlefield as the warring parties strike at one another's colonial possessions.

AFRICA

War rages in Southwest Asia as Arab nationalists battle their Turkish rulers.

SOUTHWEST ASIA

India provides about 1.3 million men to fight and labor alongside their British rulers throughout Europe.

INDIA

Japan declares war on Germany in 1914; seizes German colonies in China and the Pacific.

ASIA

JAPAN

Both countries fight on the side of the Allies and contribute many troops to the 1915 Gallipoli campaign in Southwest Asia.

INDIAN OCEAN

AUSTRALIA

NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Soldiers

Alliances During WWI

Allies

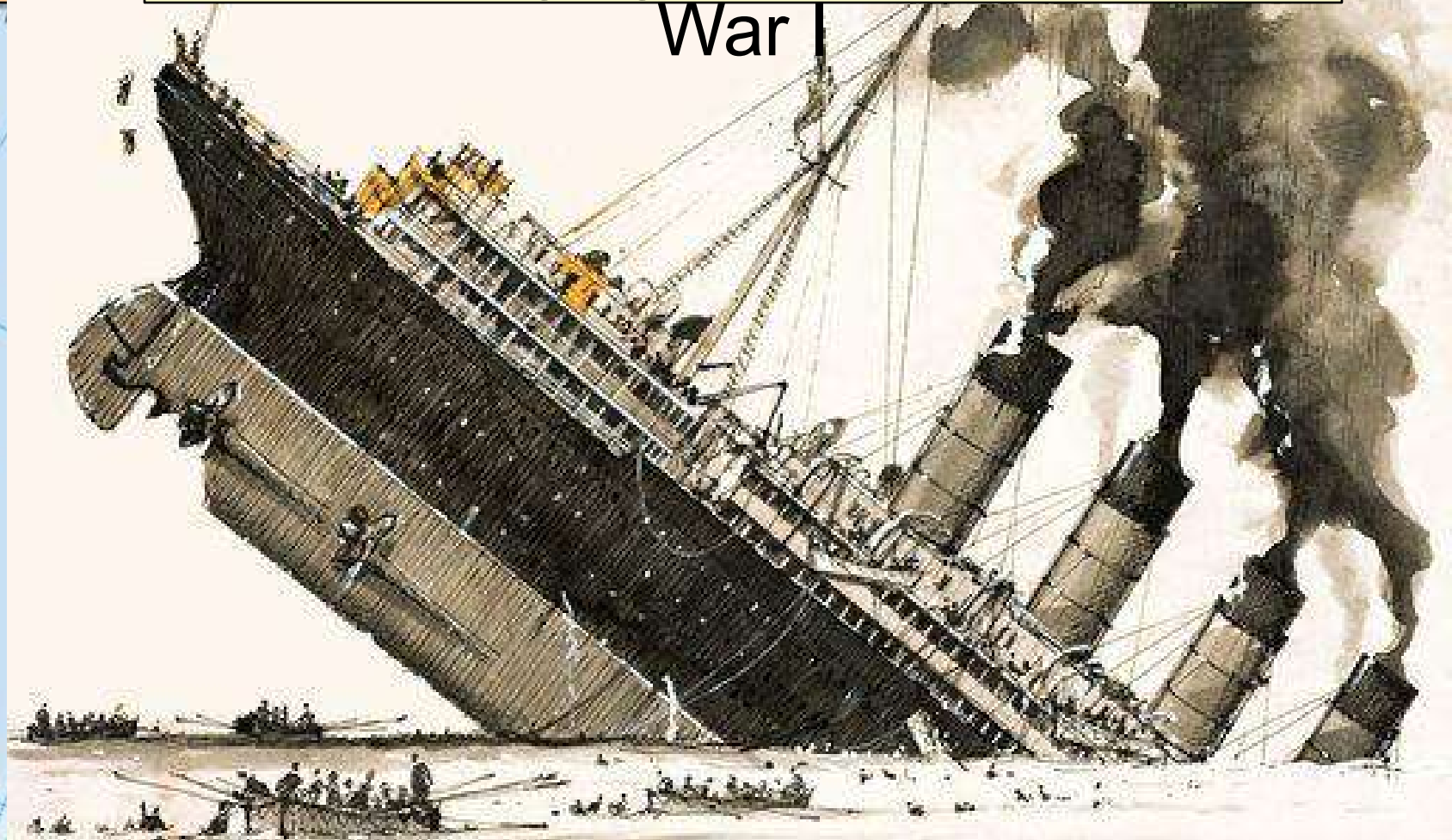
Australia	India
Belgium	Italy
British Colonies	Japan
Canada & Newfoundland	Montenegro
France	New Zealand
French North Africa & French Colonies	Portugal
Great Britain	Romania
Greece	Russia
	Serbia
	South Africa
	United States

Central Powers

Austria-Hungary
Bulgaria
Germany
Ottoman Empire

To

German u-boat attacks played a role in bringing the USA into World War I



Germany responded by using unrestricted submarine warfare to attack the British navy

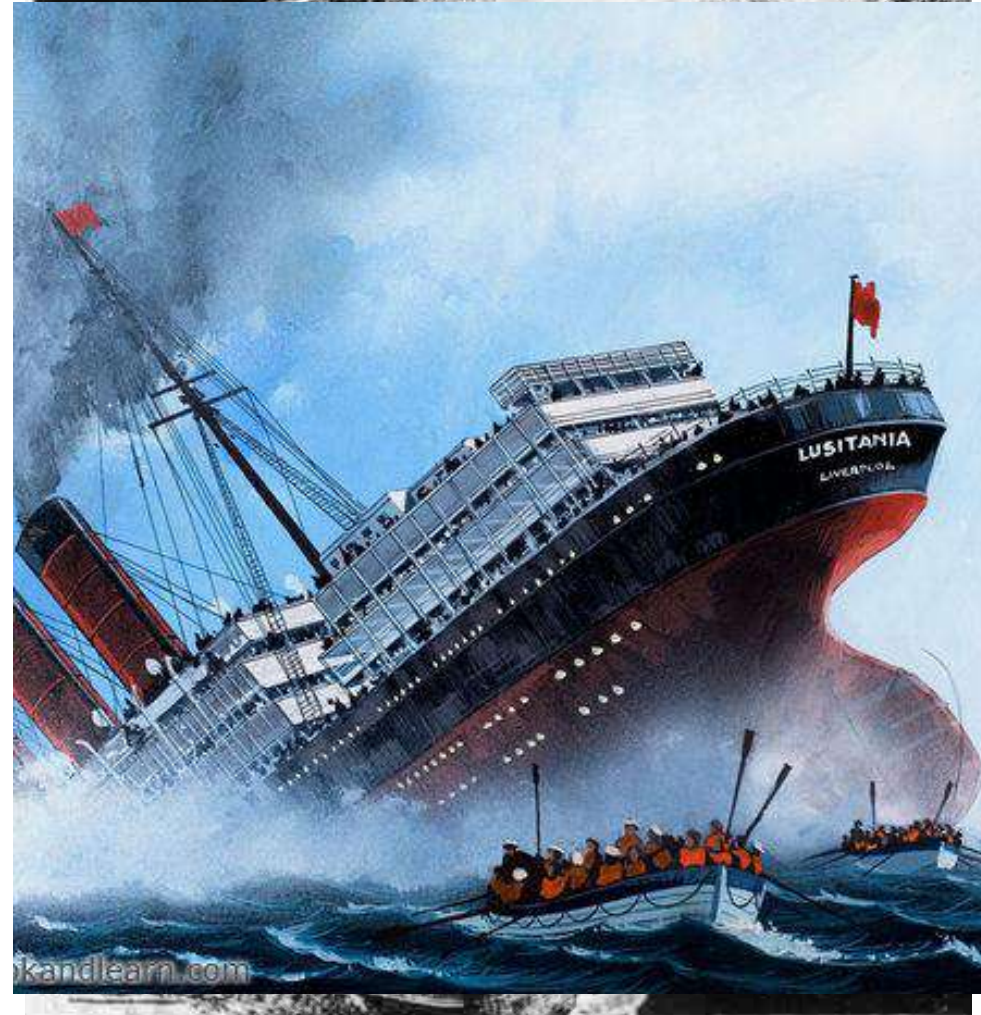
When World War I began in 1914,
the United States remained neutral...

...But, the USA was pulled into the war by
1917

As a neutral nation,
the USA was trading
with the Allies during

Germany's policy of
unrestricted submarine
warfare led to attacks
on U.S. merchant
ships & British

President Woodrow
Wilson demanded
"freedom of the seas"
but Germany refused



"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

EXTRA
6:30 A. M.

LUSITANIA SUNK BY A SUBMARINE, PROBABLY 1,260 DEAD; TWICE TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST; SINKS IN 15 MINUTES; CAPT. TURNER SAVED, FROHMAN AND VANDERBILT MISSING; WASHINGTON BELIEVES THAT A GRAVE CRISIS IS AT HAND

STOCKS TO PRESENT

Washington Deeply Sorrowed by the Loss of American Lives.

BULLDOG STRENGTH HOARD

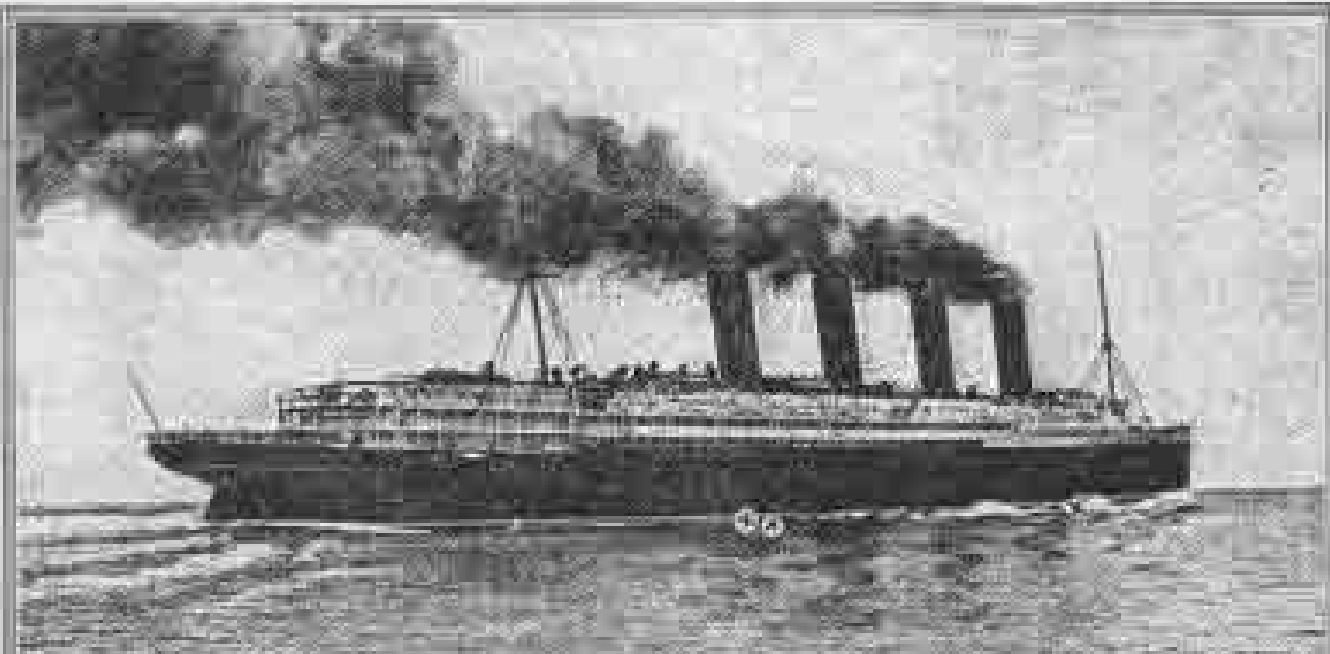
Which Fleet? Their Ships Set to Sails on the North's Coast.

WAVE OF SUBMARINE CALL

Wave of Submarine Threats from Ireland Sea Front Shows Up in Germany.

SAVING TOLL OF NUMBER

Number of Lives Saved in Lusitania Disaster Before Final Tally.



COME DEAD TALK LIVE

Several Hundred Survivors at Queenstown and Bristol.

STANFORD'S FURNACE

His Younger Brother of the Lusitania's Sinking, Says How He Escaped.

THEY WERE NOT TALKING

Many of Lusitania's Survivors, It Is Said, Had No Idea of Danger.

ATTACKED BY BRITISH

Headlines of Lusitania Disaster, How She Was Sunk by Submarine, How of the Disaster.

Only 850 Were Saved, First Casualty Passenger.

Americans were outraged in May 1915 when a German u-boat sank the British ship Lusitania killing 1,200 people including 128 Americans

America's anger with Germany increased



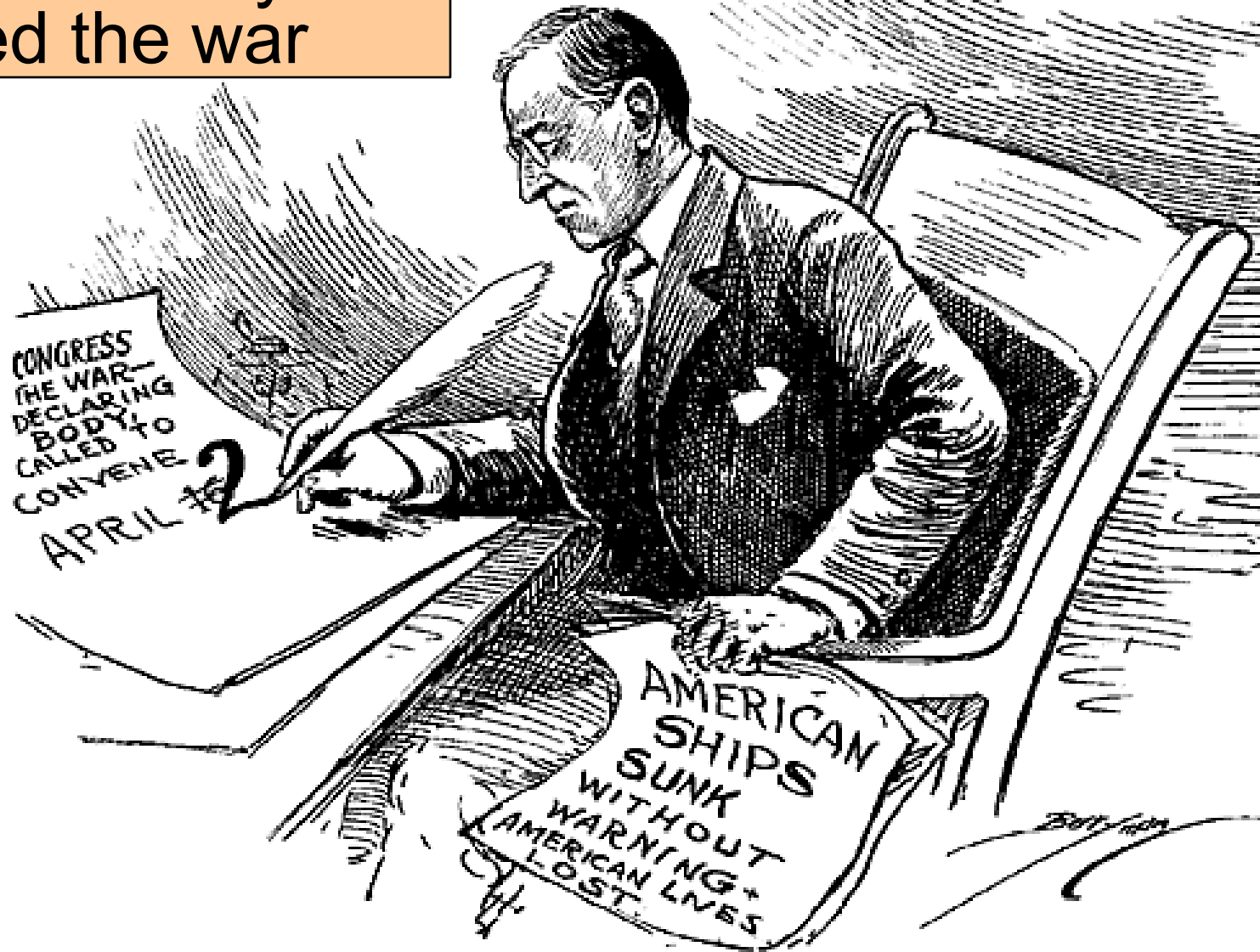
USA into war

Germany proposed that Mexico attack the USA in exchange for the return of Texas, New

Arizona
Americans were outraged

"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 of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, ~~invite~~ ~~request~~ 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, ADOLF HITLER.

On April 2, 1917, the United States declared war on Germany & entered the war



The arrival of millions of American soldiers in 1918 gave a boost the

But in November 1917, Russia signed a peace & exited the war

Allies

World War I in Europe, 1914-1918

INTERACTIVE

Interactive Fea



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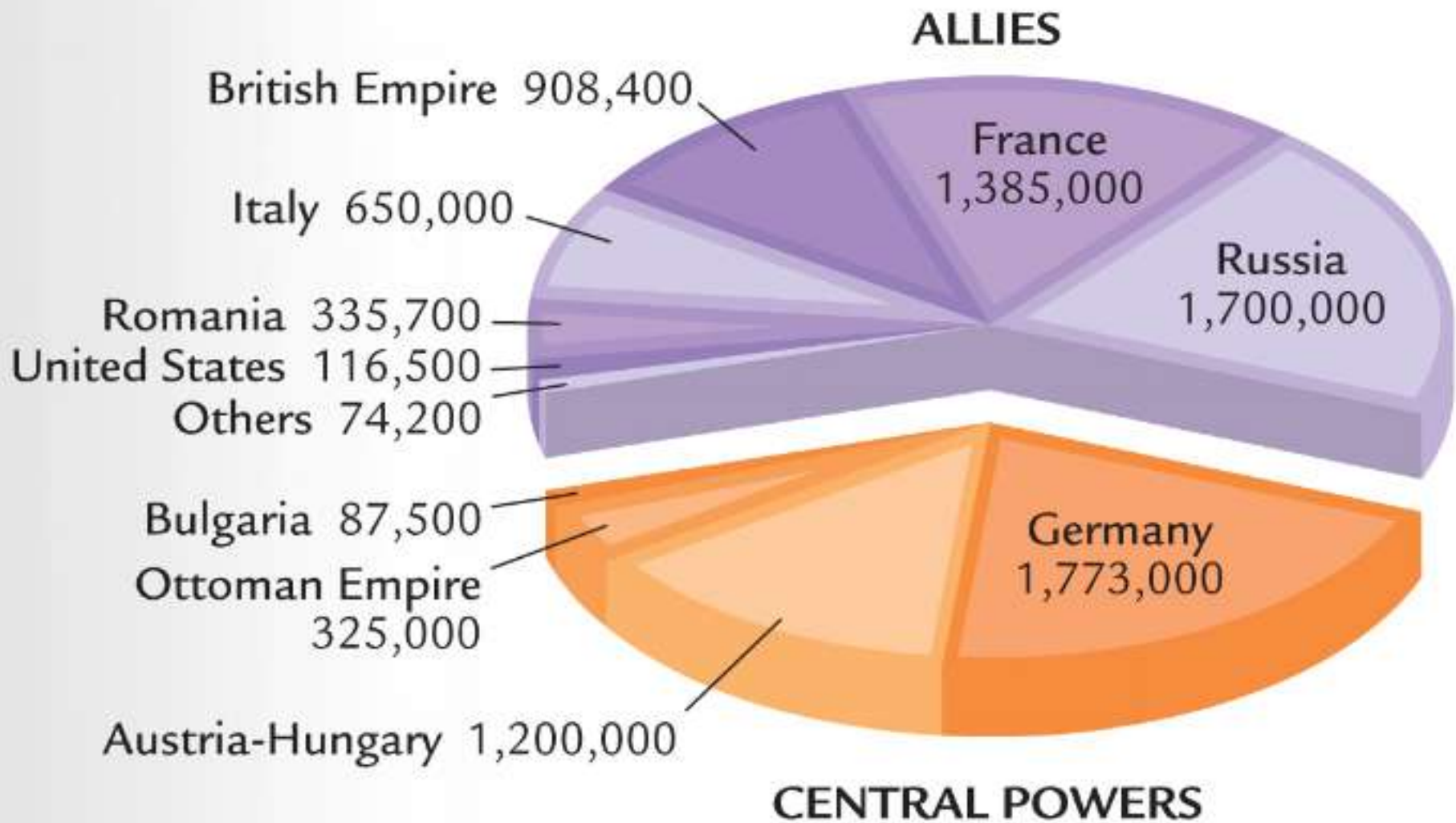
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ack
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GREAT WAR ENDS

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11, 3 A. M. (By Associated Press.)—Armistice terms have been signed by Germany, the State department announced at 2:45 o'clock this morning.
The world war will end this morning at 6 o'clock, Washington time, 11 o'clock Paris time. The armistice was signed by the German representatives at midnight.



On November 11, 1918 Germany agreed to an armistice (ceasefire) & World War I finally



MILITARY DEATHS IN WORLD WAR I

Nearly 10 million Allied and Central Power soldiers died in the war. New weapons such as machine guns, mustard gas, and tanks increased the casualties. Compare with graph E on page 59.