How did World War I (WWI) change Europe and the world?

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Causes of World War I

(Take notes by creating anchor chart)

Militarism – building up armed forces, getting ready for war

Alliances – agreements or promises defend and help another country

Nationalism – having pride in your country, willing to defend it

Imperialism – trying to build up an empire (powerful country that controls several less powerful countries

Assignation- Archduke Franz Ferdinand was murdered in June of 1914 by a member of a nationalistic secret Serbian society

Militarism

There was fierce competition over land in Europe

Armies and navies were greatly expanded. The standing armies of France and Germany doubled in size between 1870 and 1914.

Naval expansion was also extremely competitive, particularly between Germany and Great Britain.

Russia wanted to expand its land and gain access to warm water ports. These ports would give the Russian navy the Mediterranean Sea

Germany began a military buildup and increased its navy

Alliances

An agreement among people or nations to unite for a common cause. Each member of an alliance agrees to help the other members in case one is attacked.

How could Germany's location in Europe be a problem for them?   Germany in the Middle

In the 19th century, Germany's brilliant Chancellor, Bismarck, solved this problem by keeping friends with Russia and Austria-Hungary

Then Bismarck allied with Italy and Austria-Hungary (the Triple Alliance). Together with his friendship with Russia, this kept Germany safe.

But when Kaiser Wilhelm became Emperor, he dumped the Russian alliance.   He kept the Triple Alliance, but this did NOT solve the problem of Germany's encirclement.

The Triple Entente

Nationalism

Pride in one's country; nations sought their own interests over others

In the 19th century, nationalism took the form of people struggling for independence

Serbia was at the center of the nationalist movement in an area of Europe known as the Balkans

What happened in the Balkans was a spark that started the war.

Serbia considered Austria-Hungary as an enemy because Serbs in Austria-Hungary wanted to unite with Serbia and create a larger Serbian state

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Imperialism

Great Britain, Germany and France needed foreign markets after the increase in manufacturing caused by the Industrial Revolution.

These countries competed for economic expansion in Africa.

Although Britain and France resolved their differences in Africa, several crises foreshadowing the war involved the clash of Germany against Britain and France in North Africa.

What sparked it all?

Because of the assignation of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in June of 1914 by a member of a nationalistic secret Serbian society, the emperor of Austria-Hungary declared war of Serbia.

The events that followed…

Russia sent troops to defend Serbia because Russia had a separate treaty with Serbia. Russia supported Serbia because they were both of a similar ethnic backgrounds.

Since Germany had a treaty with Austria-Hungary (the Triple Alliance), Germany declared war on Russia.

France had a treaty with Russia (the Triple Entente) so Germany declared war against France.