

The Great War: World War I

Unit 5

I. Causes of World War I

M.A.N.I.A.

- **M = Militarism** (increase in the military)
- **A = Alliances** (joining together for common interest)
- **N = Nationalism** (identifying as a nation)
- **I = Imperialism** (domination of one country over another)
- **A = Assassination** (the assassination of an Archduke)

M. Militarism

**1. European militaries
being built up at
increasing rates →**

****arms race****

A. Alliances

1. Triple Alliance = alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia formed by Prussian leader Otto von Bismarck after they lost to France in Franco-Prussian War

A. Alliances

2. Kaiser Wilhelm II took over Germany and let treaty with Russia lapse
3. Russia, France, and Great Britain formed the Triple Entente

N. Nationalism

1. Development of nationalism (pride for one's nation) in: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, Italy and France

N. Nationalism

2. In the 1900's, the Ottoman Empire was in decline → new nations broke away, including Serbia

N. Nationalism

3. Serbia wanted to extend itself to the Balkan Peninsula (which included a lot of Slavic people), but this was opposed by Austria-Hungary

N. Nationalism

**4. In 1908,
Austria took
over two large
Balkan
territories**

I. Imperialism

**1. Increasing
competition over
colonization**

A. Assassination

1. Gavrilo Princip and the Black Hand plotted to assassinate the Archduke of Austria-Hungary

A. Assassination

**2. On June 28, 1914-
Princip shot Archduke
Franz Ferdinand and his
wife Sophie in Sarajevo,
capital of Bosnia**

B. Start of the War

1. Austria punishes Serbia → Austria refuses Serbian compromise knowing it will lead to war
2. On July 28, Austria declared war and Russia, supporting Serbia, mobilizes troops

B. Start of the War

3. Central Powers = Germany and Austria-Hungary (Ottomans later)

B. Start of the War

4. Allies = Great Britain, France, Russia
(Japan, Italy, and the United States later)

II. Europe Plunges into War

A. Strategy for Battle

1. The Schlieffen Plan = Germany's plan to defeat France in the West first and then fight Russia in the East.

B. Key Battles on the Western Front

1. First Battle of the Marne (1914): Germans were defeated, making it apparent that the Schlieffen Plan wouldn't work.

B. Key Battles on the Western Front

2. Battle of Somme (1916):

One of the bloodiest battles, resulting in >one million casualties.

III. A Global Conflict

A. War Affects the World

1. The war spread throughout the world.

B. The US Joins the War

1. A German U-boat sunk the British passenger ship Lusitania, killing 1,198 people, including 128 Americans

B. The US Joins the War

2. Germany sent the Zimmerman Note to Mexico in 1917, seeking an alliance.

3. The US intercepted it and joined the war on the side of the Allies.

C. War Affects the Home Front

1. WWI was a total war as all resources went to the war effort. Countries used propaganda to gain support, turned to rationing, and involved women more.

D. The Allies Win the War

1. Russia withdrew from the war in 1917
2. The Second Battle of the Marne marked the defeat of the German army

D. The Allies Win the War

3. Central Powers collapsed. Germany and France signed an armistice.

4. WWI ended at 11am on 11/11/1918

IV. A Flawed Peace

A. Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points

- 1. Wilson made a peace proposal at the end of the war known as the 14 Points.**
- 2. He called for nations to have self-determination.**

A. Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points

3. Wilson proposed the League of Nations, an international body created to keep peace. The US did not join it...

B. The Treaty of Versailles

1. Woodrow Wilson (US), Georges Clemenceau (France), David Lloyd George (GB), and Vittorio Orlando (Italy) met at the Paris Peace Conference.

B. The Treaty of Versailles

2. The Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919.

C. Punishing the Central Powers

1. AH and Ottoman Empires were dissolved and new countries were formed.

C. Punishing the Central Powers

2. Germany had to sign a war guilt clause, taking full responsibility for the war.

C. Punishing the Central Powers

3. Germany owed billions of dollars in reparations.

C. Punishing the Central Powers

4. They also lost land in Europe, surrendered overseas colonies, and had severe military restrictions based on them.