

World War I

I. Causes

MAIN

A. Militarism

1. arms race
2. strong military = great power
3. all have standing armies
4. patriotic

B. Alliances

1. make pacts to avoid war
2. Dual Alliance leads to Triple Alliance
 - a. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and then Italy
 - b. Otto van Bismark made treaty with Russia
3. Triple Entente
 - a. Britain, France and Russia

C. Imperialism

1. fierce competition for colonies
2. brings close to war
 - a. Germany vs. France about Morocco
3. desire for empire leads to mistrust

D. Nationalism

1. New industry causes competition for dominance
 - a. Britain vs. Germany
2. Territory disputes
 - a. France vs. Germany about Alsace-Lorraine
 - b. Russia vs. Austria-Hungary about Balkans
3. National groups within the Balkans
 - a. Serbs
 - b. Romanians
 - c. Bulgarians

E. Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferndiand

1. Nationalist group = black hand
2. June 28, 1914 Archduke Franz Ferdinand and wife Sophia make state visit to Sarajevo, Bosnia
3. Gavrilo Princip shot them at point blank range

4. July 28 after demands made, Austria-Hungary declares war against Serbia
5. Serbia's ally Russia took action

II. War

A. Alliances

1. Europe divided into two rival camps
2. Schlieffen Plan
 - a. two front war
 - b. defeat France first
 - c. go after Russia
3. Germany invaded Belgium to get to France
4. Sides
 - a. Central Powers = Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Ottoman Empire
 - b. Allies = great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy

B. Western Front

1. Germans following the Schlieffen Plan successfully
 - a. at edge of Paris and retreat
 - b. Schlieffen Plan in ruins
 - c. Stalemate
2. Trench warfare set up
 - a. soldiers fight from trenches
 - b. between trenches = no man's land
3. Battle of Verdun
 - a. Germans launch attack against French
 - b. Each side loses 300,000 men

C. Eastern Front

1. Germans crush invading Russian army
2. Russia's war effort near collapse in 1916.
3. Russia pulls out of war

D. Around the World

1. Ottoman Empire involved.
2. British effort to take Ottoman capital.
 - a. Gallipoli campaign

- b. 250,000 casualties
 - 3. Asian and African holdings under assault
 - 4. US entered war
 - a. unrestricted submarine warfare
 - b. Germans attack ships offering aid
 - c. British ship Lusitana sank off coast of Ireland killing 128 Americans out of 1, 198 people
 - d. US enters war
- E. Allies win the War
 - 1. Russia withdrew
 - 2. US enters
 - 3. Germany declared itself a republic
 - a. Kaiser Wilhem II forced to step down
 - 4. Armistice signed on Nov 11 1918
- F. Treaty of Versailles
 - 1. League of Nations
 - a. international organization for peace
 - b. Germany and Russia excluded from joining
 - 2. Territorial Losses
 - a. Germany returns Alsace-Lorraine to France
 - b. French border over the Rhine
 - c. Germany surrenders all overseas colonies
 - 3. Military Restrictions
 - a. limit size of German Army
 - b. Germany cannot import or manufacture war weapons
 - c. German forbidden to build or buy submarines and airforce
 - 4. War Guilt
 - a. Germany is solely responsible for war
 - b. Germany pays Allies \$33 billion in reparations over 30 years

5. These harsh terms lead to WWII
6. US has own treaty with Germany because the Senate will not ratify the treaty.

G. Effects of the War

1. New Technology
 - a. machine gun
 - b. artillery shells
 - c. poison gas
 - d. airplane
 - e. submarine
2. loss of life is devastating
3. guilt sets up World War II