

A man in a red military uniform, including a red tunic, black cap, and medals, is walking through a vast field of red poppies. The poppies are arranged in neat rows, creating a path that leads towards the background. The scene is set in a grassy field, and the overall atmosphere is solemn and commemorative.

WWI

Learning Goal 1:
Explain the causes of World War 1 and describe the characteristics of trench warfare and the new technologies that impacted WWI (TEKS/SEs 1F, 10A, 10B)

Statistics

- ◆ World War One included:
- ◆ 3 Continents
- ◆ 31 Countries
- ◆ 65 Million Soldiers
- ◆ 37 Million Casualties
- ◆ 91,198 Deaths by Gas
- ◆ 6,395 Allied and Neutral Ships Lost
- ◆ \$186.3 Billion Financial Losses

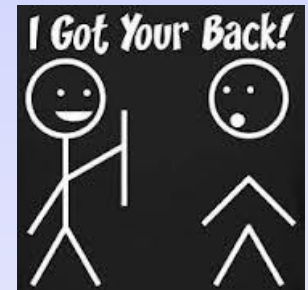
Causes: MAIN

- ◆ M
 - ◆ A
 - ◆ I
 - ◆ N
- ◆ *Any idea what these letters could stand for?*



MAIN Causes of WWI

- ◆ **Militarism**: When military values and goals take over civilian society.
 - The build up of **weapons & military forces** – especially new technology
 - European powers built up (mobilized) their armies
 - Every country wanted a **standing army** (professional soldiers)
 - Anxious to test their new technologies in battle
 - Germany and Britain competed to build most powerful navies
 - An Rivalry developed
 - War seen as heroic



Militarism

Military and Naval Personnel

	1880	1900	1914
Britain	367,000	624,000	532,000
Germany	426,000	524,000	891,000
Russia	791,000	1,162,000	1,352,000

War Expenditures

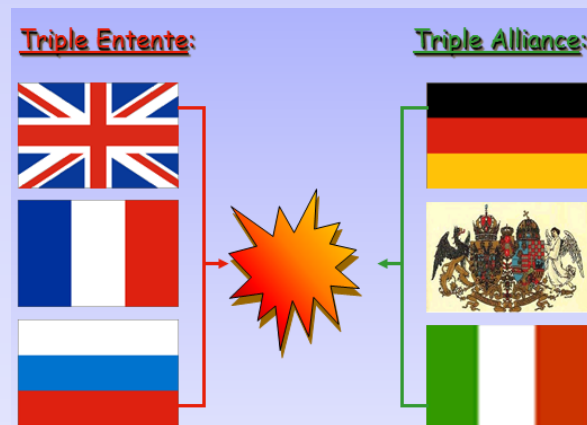
	Expenditures	Troops
British Empire	\$23.0 billion	9.5 million
France	\$9.3 billion	8.2 million
Russia	\$5.4 billion	13.0 million
Germany	\$19.9 billion	13.25 million
Austria-Hungary	\$4.7 billion	9.0 million

1910-1914 Increase in Defense Expenditures

France	10%
Britain	13%
Russia	39%
Germany	73%

MAIN Causes of WWI

- ◆ **Alliance System**: Europe divided into two large alliances
 - **Triple Alliance**: Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy
 - **Triple Entente**: France, Great Britain and Russia
 - Most alliance agreements were defensive (“I got your back”) but when one nation attacked another, multiple countries were then brought into war because they promised to have the other’s back!



Alliance System



Triple Alliance vs. Triple Entente

Most alliances were defensive, but this meant that when an ally was attacked, countries had to respond – so were pulled into the war.

World War I Countries Involved

Allied Powers

- Serbia
- Russia 
- France 
- Belgium
- Great Britain 
- Liberia
- Japan
- Montenegro
- Italy
- San Marino
- Portugal
- Romania
- Greece
- China
- U.S. 
- Cuba
- Nicaragua
- Brazil
- Siam
- Costa Rica
- Guatemala
- Haiti
- Honduras

Central Powers

- Austria-Hungary
- Germany 
- Ottoman Empire
- Bulgaria

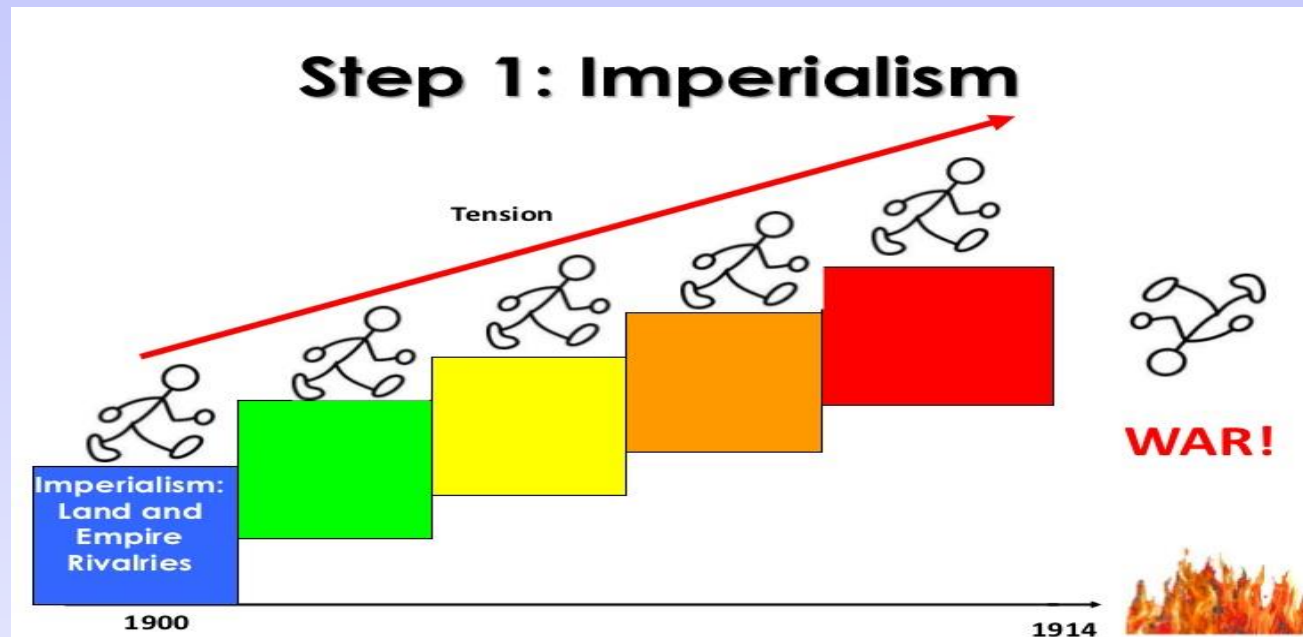
Countries that only cut off trade

- Bolivia
 - Ecuador
 - Peru
 - Uruguay
- That Should Add Up To 31 Countries

MAIN Causes of WWI

◆ Imperialism

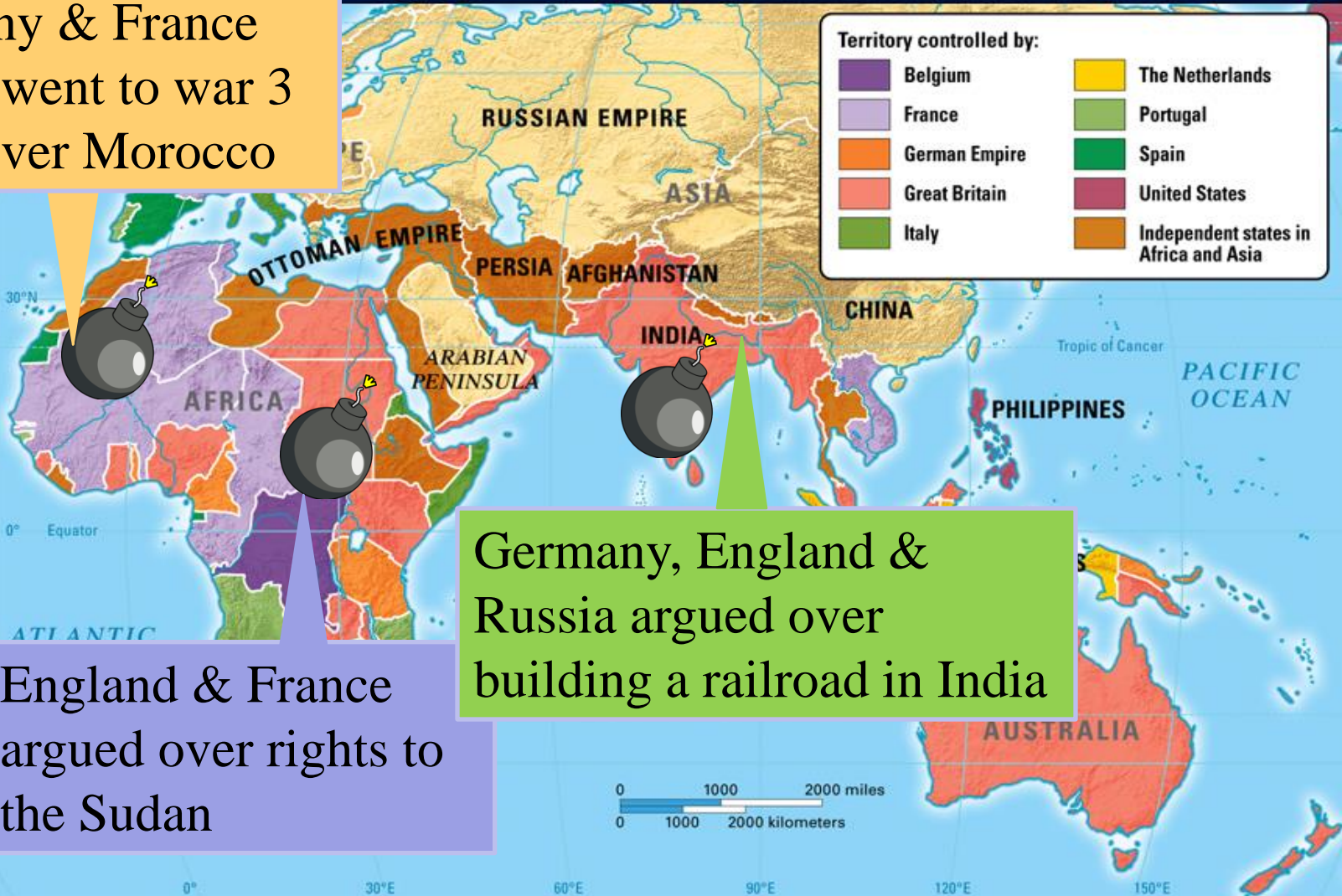
- Competing claims for colonies in Asia and Africa created tension between the major powers
- Colonies in Asia & Africa mean resources, guaranteed markets for goods, and prestige
 - Constant competition for more colonies
 - Creates tension between European powers



Imperialism → increased European rivalries & mistrust

Germany & France almost went to war 3 times over Morocco

Colonial Claims 1900



Germany, England & Russia argued over building a railroad in India

England & France argued over rights to the Sudan

Imperialism: Economic & Imperial Rivalries



MAIN Causes of WWI

- ◆ **Nationalism**: belief that each ethnic group should have its own nation and also belief that citizens should promote their own nation's interests.
 - After German & Italian unification, other ethnic groups in Europe want to do the same
 - caused ethnic tensions
 - threatened to break apart the Austrian Hungarian Empire
 - **becomes the spark for WWI**
 - Encouraged countries to build up their militaries
 - public desire to use military force
 - view it as honorable.



WORLD WAR I

Nationalism

- French revenge against Germany
- French desire for return of Alsace and Lorraine
- Pan-slavism in Eastern Europe
- German pride in military power and industrial growth
- Serbian desire to create south Slav state

Imperialism

- British concern over German growth
- British concern over German competition for colonies
- Economic rivalries among Britain, Germany, and France
- British and French desire to contain German territorial claims in Africa

Militarism

- Military power seen as symbol of national prestige
- Glorification of war by all powers
- Arms race among great powers
- Influential military leaders
- Belief in Social Darwinism

Alliances

- Agreements among nations to aid each other if attacked
- Russian agreements with smaller Slavic nations
- Emergence of Allies
- Emergence of Central Powers



The “Spark”

Now that you are aware of the underlying causes, can you explain how the killing of one person led to massive World War?

[World War I - How Did it Start?](#)

The Balkans, 1914

The “Powder Keg” of Europe



Many Ethnic groups existed in the Austro-Hungarian Empire and some wanted their own nation state, like the Serbs

The Spark/Trigger

- ◆ Immediate Cause: July, 1914 -The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand (Heir to Austria-Hungarian Empire) by Gavrilo Princip, a member of Black Hand, a Slavic Nationalist Group.



Symbol of the Black Hand.
<http://www.forbiddensymbols.com/black-hand/>



The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand & his wife

<http://www.us-coin-values-advisor.com/rare-pennies.html>



Archduke Ferdinand

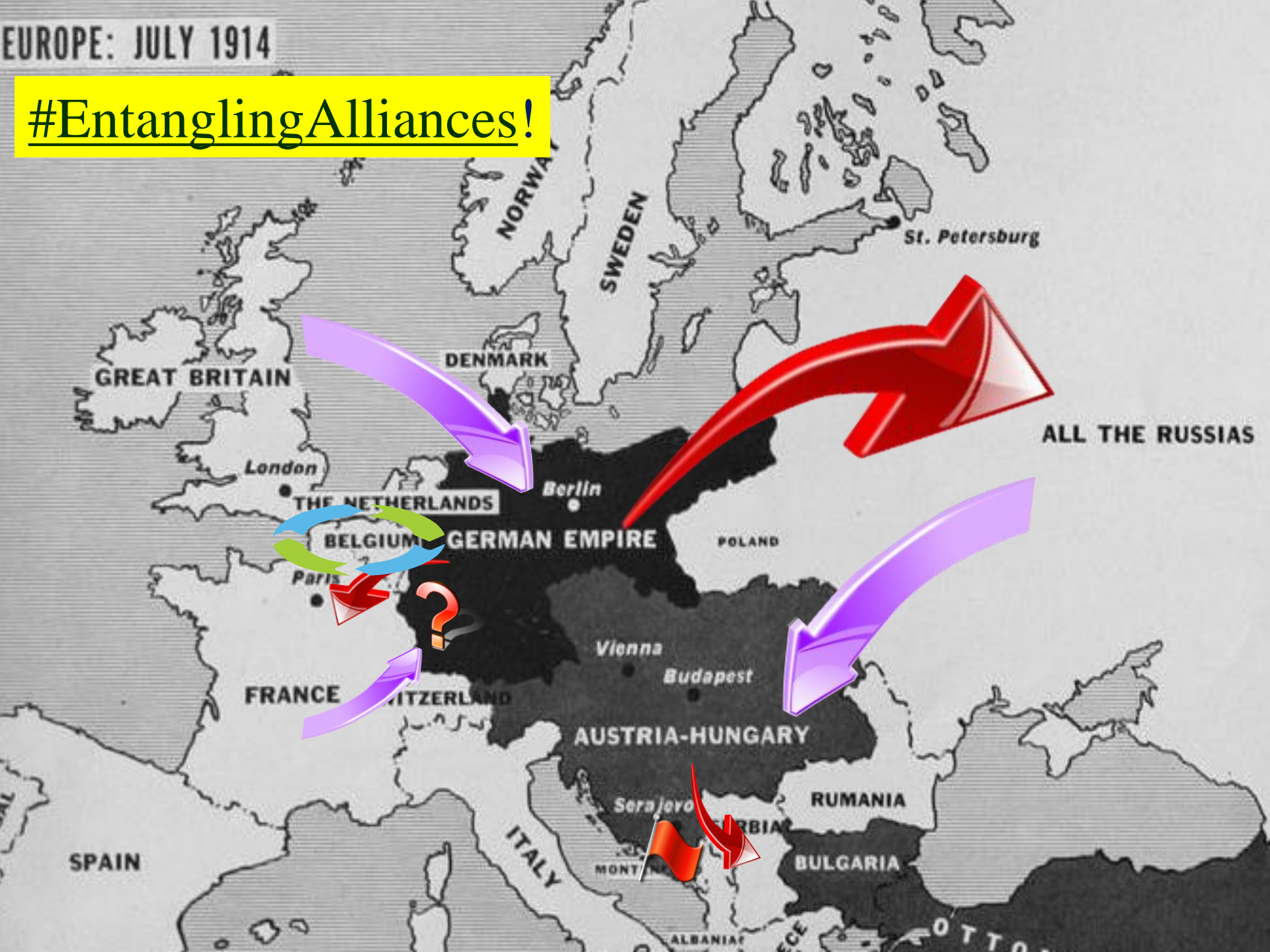
Chain Reaction

- ◆ Austria-Hungary wants Serbs punished
- ◆ Russia mobilizes to protect Serbia
- ◆ Germany declares war on Russia on August 1
 - Two days later, Germany declares war on **France**
- ◆ Schlieffen Plan
 - Attack and defeat France, then turn around to fight Russia.



EUROPE: JULY 1914

#EntanglingAlliances!



World War I: Some Causes and Effects

Study the cause-and-effect chart below. The first column describes the major causes of World War I; the second column shows the immediate effect of each one.

CAUSES

EFFECTS

Nationalism

Shakes the balance of power

The Ottoman Empire is in decay

Upheaval is created in the Balkans

Russia and Austria-Hungary clash over territory in old Ottoman Empire

Russia forms an alliance with France

Russia forms an alliance with France

German fears of being encircled are increased

Austria-Hungary annexes Balkan territory

Serbia turns to Russia for protection

The Black Hand assassinates Archduke Franz Ferdinand

Austria mobilizes then declares war

Austria mobilizes troops

Russia begins mobilizing for war

Austria declares war on Serbia

Germany joins the war with its Austro-Hungarian ally

Germany declares war on France and Russia

Great Britain joins France and Russia against Austria-Hungary and Germany



<http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/maps/index.html>

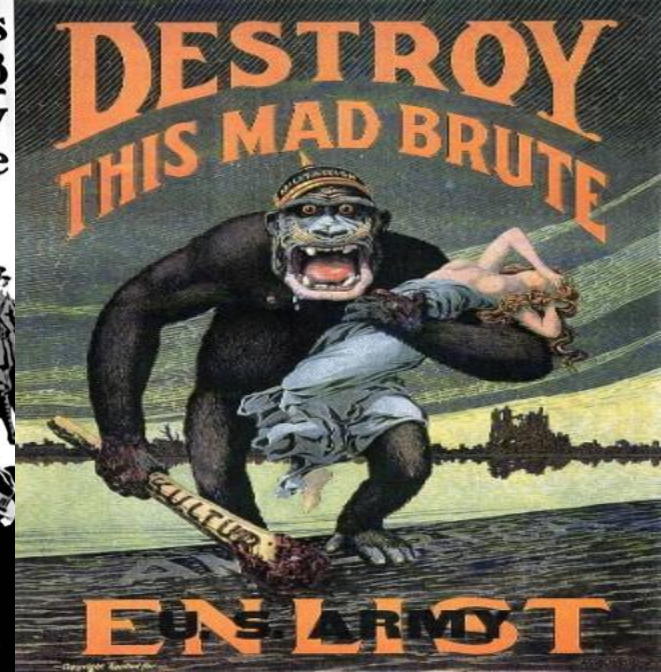
Characteristics of The First World War



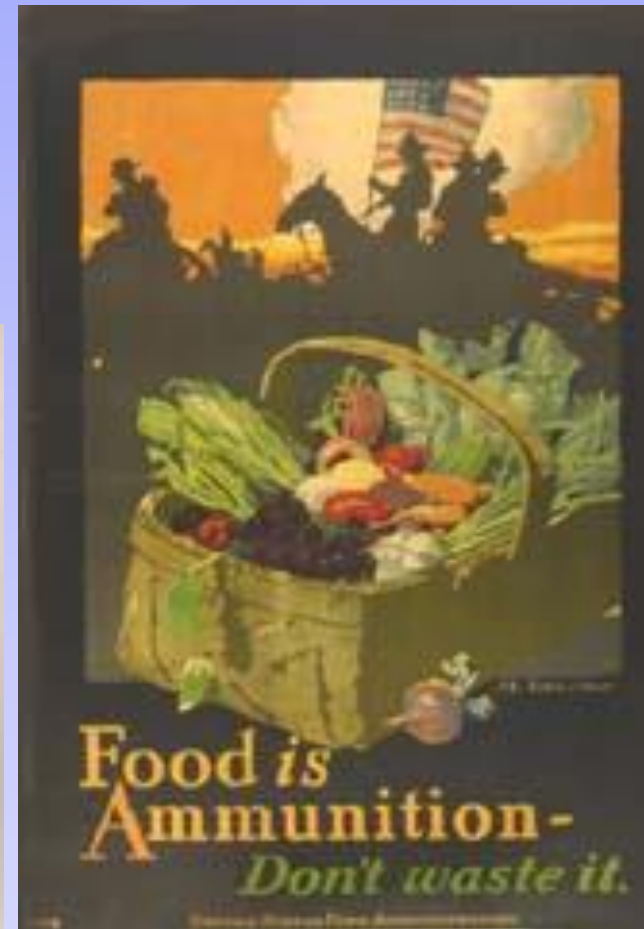
Total War

- ◆ A conflict in which participating countries devote all their resources to the war effort.
- ◆ Civilians involved
 - Rationing
 - Working in factories
 - Gathering resources
 - Among the casualties
- Propaganda reinforced hatred of the enemy and inspires civilians' spirit of nationalism to take part in war effort.
- Governments controlled industry to produce for war effort.

Come into the ranks
and fight for your King
and Country—Don't stay
in the crowd and stare



On the Home Front





FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

You came here seeking Freedom
You must now help to preserve it

WHEAT is needed for the allies
Waste nothing

U.S. Food Administration. *Food will win the War You came here Seeking Freedom You Must Now Help to Preserve it*. Illus. by Charles Edward Chambers. NY: Ruppel & Wood, Litho. ([Poster] no. 18). (Y3.F73/10:18; Poster, 30"x20").

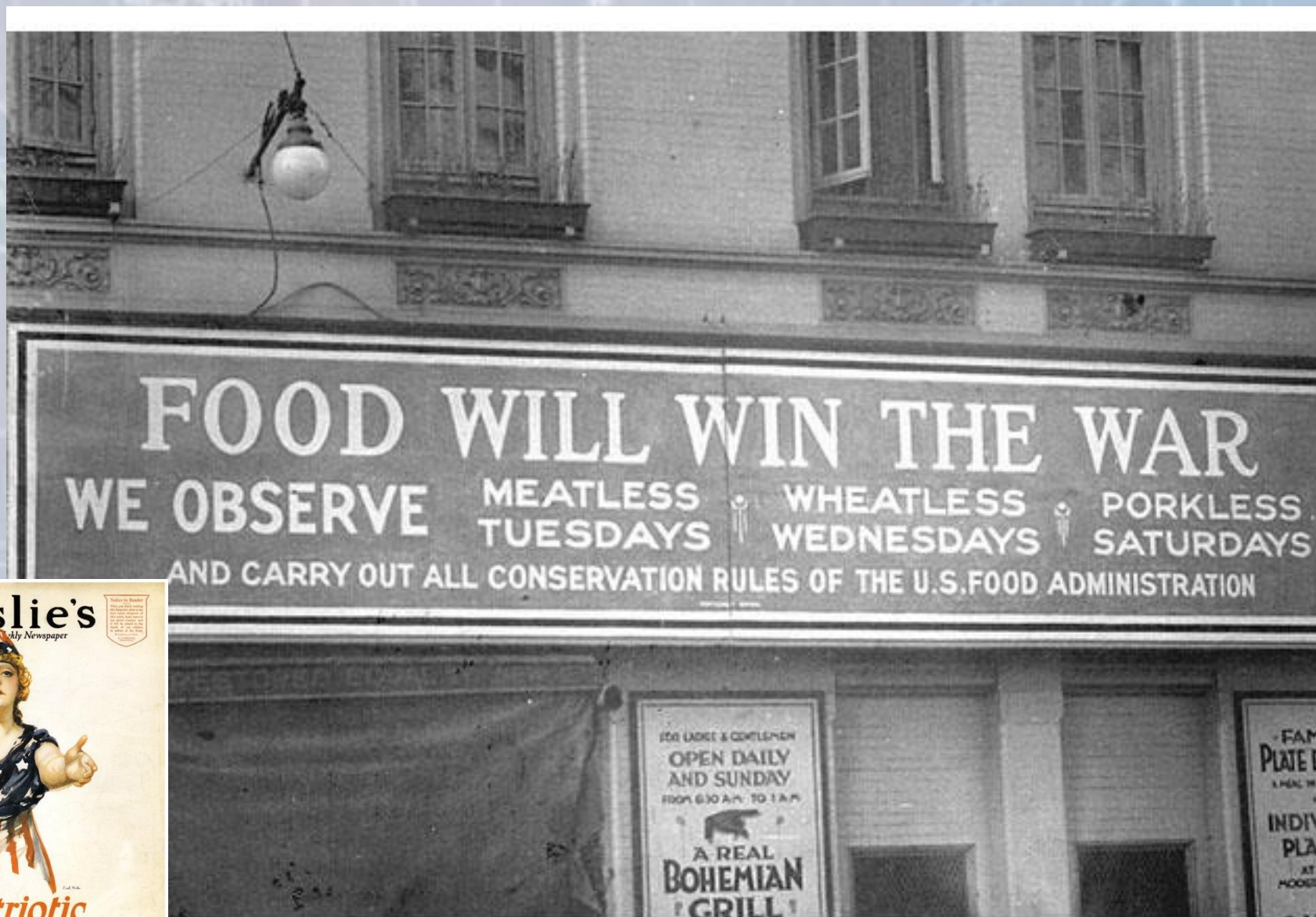


Defeat the
KAISER *and*
his **U-BOATS**

Victory Depends *on*
Which fails first,
food *or* **frightfulness**

Eat less WHEAT

Efforts on the Homefront

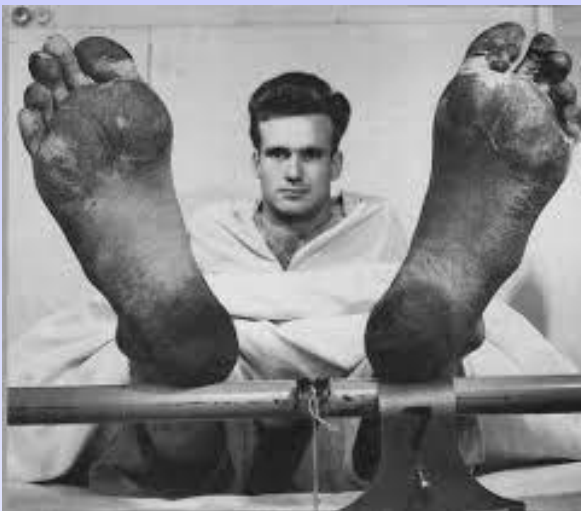




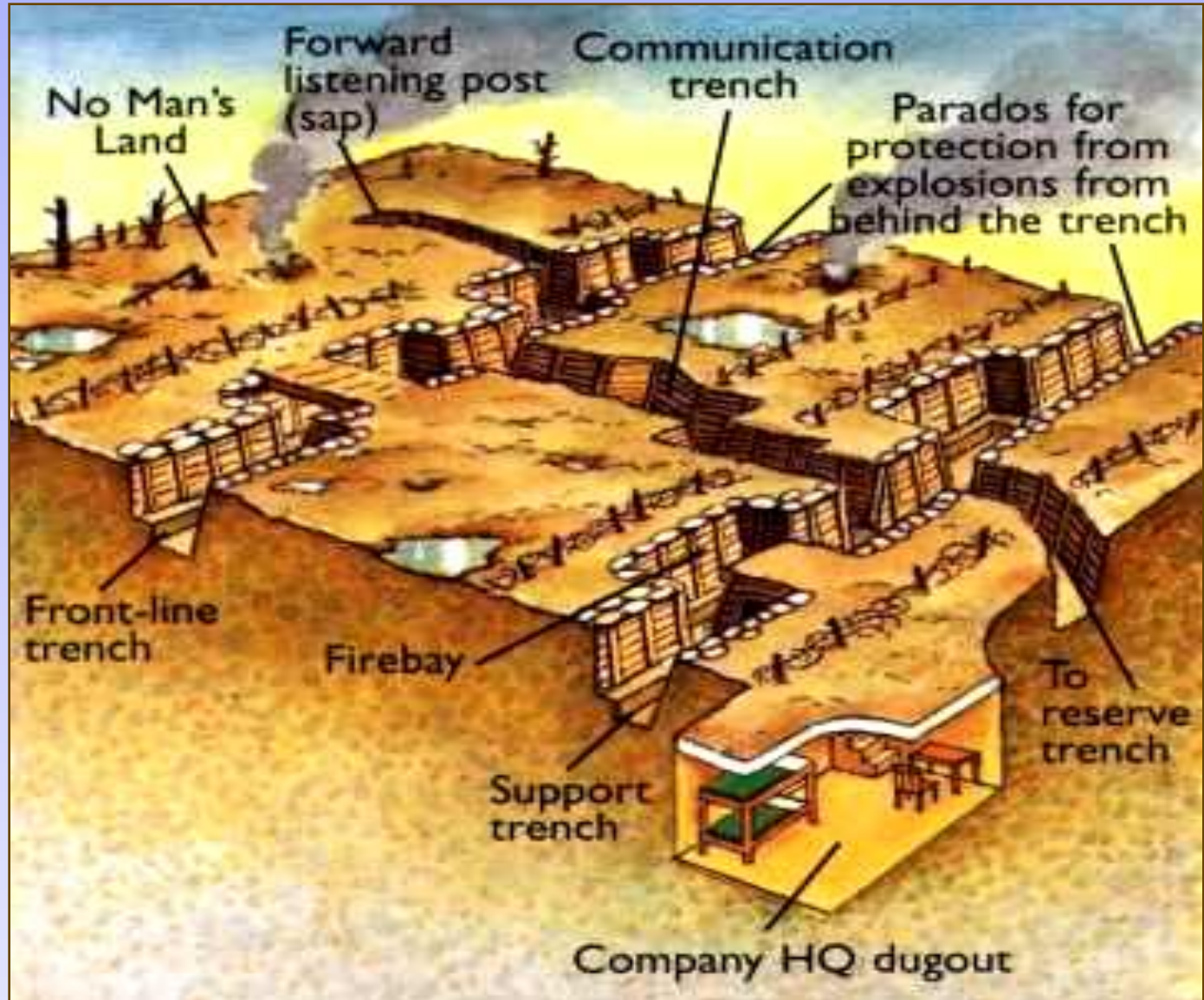


Trench Warfare

- ◆ Form of warfare in which opposing armies fight each other from trenches dug in the battlefield
- ◆ By 1914, miles of bunkers and barbed wire stretched from the English Channel to the Swiss border.
- ◆ Fighting on Western Front developed into a stalemate in the trenches.
- ◆ Life in trenches: rats, lice, mud, disease and dead bodies



Trench Warfare



No Man's Land



Area of land between two enemy trench systems

No Man's Land



neither side wished to move openly or to seize land/enemy trenches due to fear of being attacked by the enemy in the process

“Paths of Glory”
C. R. W. Nevinson, 1917



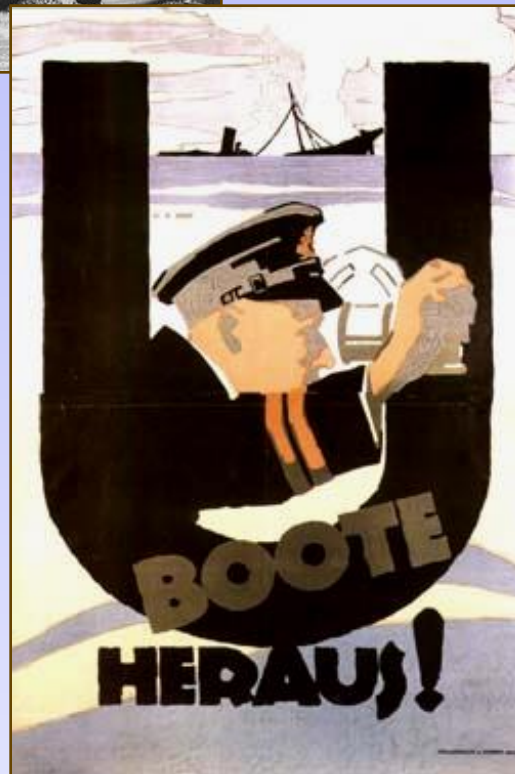


Modern Military Technology

- ◆ Artillery, machine guns, modern rifles, and poisonous gas made old battle tactics obsolete (worthless)
 - What happens when old tactics meet new technology?
- ◆ Tanks and Airplanes were introduced late in the war **bringing an end to trench warfare.**
- ◆ Submarines were deployed as an effective naval weapon.

French Renault Tank





U-Boats



ZEICHNET
KRIEGS-ANLEIHE
FÜR **U-BOOTE** GEGEN
ENGLAND

The Airplane



**“Squadron Over the Brenta”
Max Edler von Poosch, 1917**



Flame Throwers



Grenade Launchers

Poison Gas



Machine Gun





High Casualties

(deaths and injuries)

- ◆ Tragedy resulted when old battle tactics met new technologies like machine guns.
 - Charging the enemy (old tactic) directly into machine gun fire resulted in huge casualties.
 - Many hundreds of thousands died on the Western Front with little troop movement (trench warfare stalemate).
 - In all, nearly 10 million soldiers died and about 21 million were wounded.



British casualties litter the battlefield during the Battle of Passchendaele, 1917.
Mansell & Getty





Marie Curie

- ◆ Proved radioactivity when applied properly was an effective treatment of some diseases
- ◆ Worked to make x-ray technology accessible during WWI to treat wounded
- ◆ After the war she sought funding for a hospital and laboratory dedicated to radiology to diagnose and treat disease
- ◆ Died in 1934 of exposure to radiation



Curie in a mobile x-ray vehicle.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marie_Curie



X-ray of a soldier's hand, wounded in WWI. Note the shell fragments which are revealed.

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:X-ray_shrapnel.jpg

US Enters the War

Lusitania

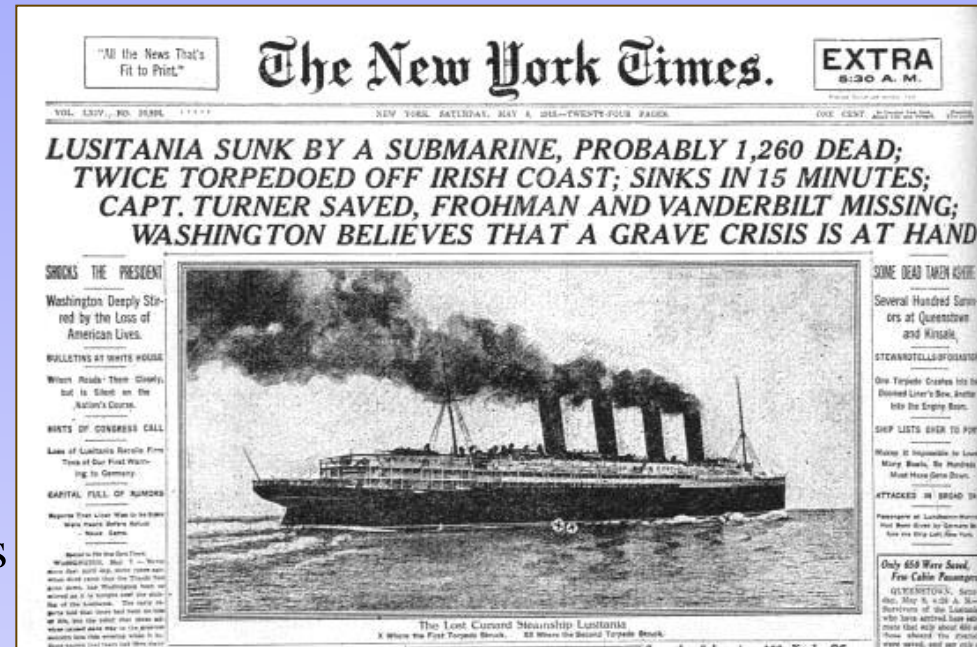
- May 7, 1915
- 1198 dead, 128 Americans

Zimmerman Telegram

- Feb. 1917
- Mexico could have old territory back when the Germans won the war

Unrestrained submarine warfare

◆ **April 2, 1917: America enters the war on the side of the Allies**



[Australian Cartoon]
Johnny Yank



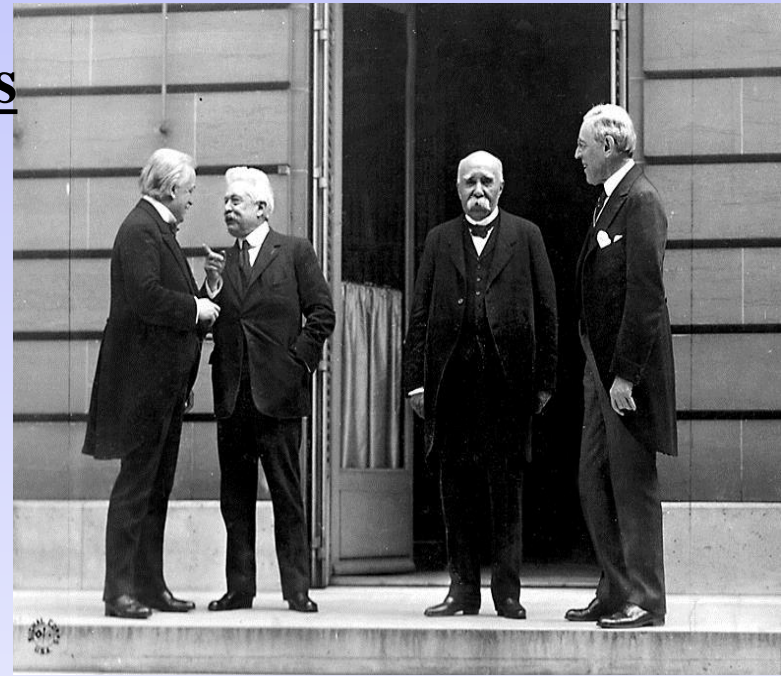
—From *The Sydney Bulletin*.

“Waal, boys, guess there’s room for me in here somewhere!”
[American troops landed in France on June 28, 1917]

Cartoon about
Europe's reaction to
America's entry into
the war

War Ends in 1918

- ◆ **Armistice declared November 11, 1918**
- ◆ **Treaty of Versailles is signed on June 28, 1919**
 - **Redraws the map of Europe**
 - **Britain & France gain colonies in the Middle East**
 - **Germany demilitarized, forced to pay reparations, agree to war-guilt clause**
 - **Creates the League of Nations**
- ◆ **Never signed by the U.S.**
 - Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge



End Results (casualties)

MEN KILLED IN BATTLE

1,700,000

Russia

1,600,000

Germany

1,385,000

France

900,000

British Empire

800,000

Austria

462,000

Italy

53,000

United States



“World War I killed more people--9 million combatants and 5 million civilians--and cost more money--\$186 billion in direct costs and another \$151 billion in indirect costs--than any previous war in history.”

Source: <http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/modules/ww1/index.cfm>



Cost of the War

- ◆ 9 Million soldiers died
- ◆ 21 million wounded
- ◆ A generation in Europe was wiped out
- ◆ \$338 Billion dollars in war costs
- ◆ Destroyed farmland, homes, towns
- ◆ 7 million civilian deaths (most from starvation and disease)

End Results: Europe

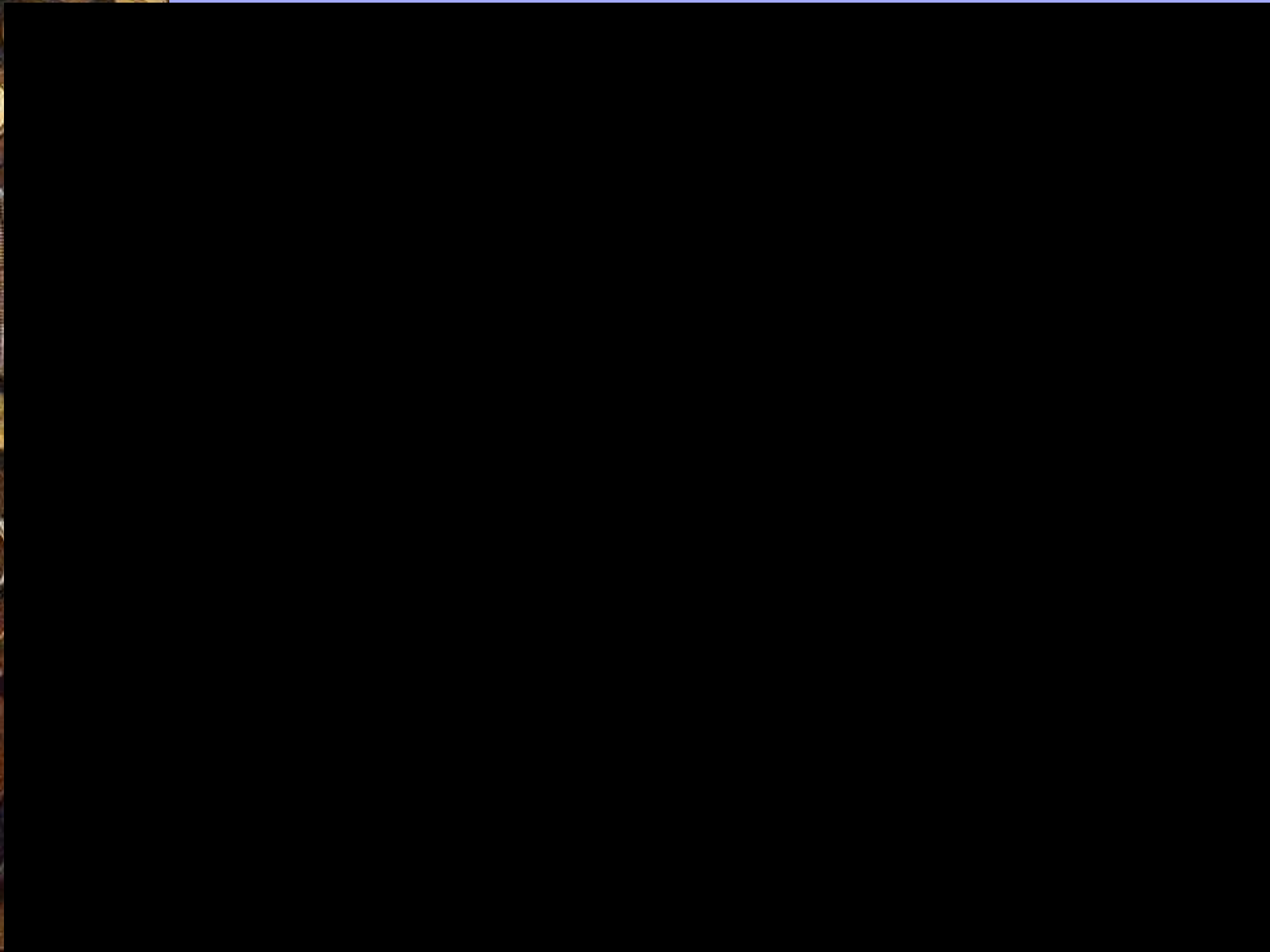


Before

- ◆ “War may sometimes be a necessary evil. But no matter how necessary, it is always an evil, never a good. We will not learn how to live together in peace by killing each other's children.” -Jimmy Carter



After





Writing Prompt

- ◆ Of all the causes of WWI, which do you think was the most significant and why?
 - Be sure to cite at least two pieces of evidence to justify your answer.