

## 1 Chapter 34

- The Great War: The World in Upheaval

## 2 Section 1 – The Drift Toward War

## 3 Immediate Origins of World War I

- June 28, 1914 Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand (1863–1914)
- Sarajevo, Bosnia–Herzegovina
  - occupied by Austro–Hungarian Empire 1878, annexed 1908
- Ferdinand in favor of greater Serbian autonomy
  - Not enough for Serbian extremists

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## 5 Gavrilo Princip

- Bosnian Serb (1894–1918)
- One of seven assassins
  - First balked, second bungled, attempted suicide
- Princip shot Ferdinand, expectant wife Sophie as couple went to hospital to visit victims
- Princip swallows ineffective cyanide, captured by mob and tortured
- Too young to be executed, sentenced to 20 years in prison, dies of TB

## 6 Outcome of Princip’s Bullet

- First conflict of global proportions
- Conservative estimates of 15 million dead (5 million non–combatants), 20 million injured
- End of three empires, rise of nine new countries
- Massive global economic dislocations
- End of Europe’s domination of globe

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## 8 Larger Causes of World War I

- Culmination of competing nationalisms
  - – Especially in South, Eastern Europe
- Rivalry among Empires
  - – Especially between Britain and Germany
- Inflexible diplomatic alliances
  - – Germany, France, England, Russia

## 9 Competing Nationalisms

- Inevitable outcome of French Revolution

- Self-determination and independence movements
  - Belgium, 1830
  - Unification of Italy, 1861
  - Unification of Germany, 1871

## 10 Emergence of German Empire and the Alliance Systems (1873 – 1890)

- Bismarck's vision: sought to prevent an alliance btw. France and any other Euro. power – especially Austria or Russia – that would threaten Germany with a war on two fronts.
- Bismarck – Three Emperor's League 1873
  - Ger. Aus. Russia – broke b/c of rivalry btw. Rus./Aus.
  - Russian/Turk war 1875 – control Const. and unite Slavs
  - Brit. feared Russ. control of Dardanelles threat to Suez
- Congress of Berlin of 1878:
  - Under Pres. of Bismarck, blow to Russ. ambitions, check Russ. intervention in Slavic affairs
  - Russia felt betrayed by Germ.– 1807 affair vs. Napoleon
    - Three Emperor's League dead!

## 11 Continued ...

- Bismarck – secret treaty w/ Austria – Dual Alliance
- Bismarck renewed Three Emperor's League, Russia reacts to secret alliance and begs Bismarck
- Triple Alliance – (1882) Italy bothered by Fr. In Tunisia, asked to be part of Dual Alliance (Germ., Aus, and Italy)
- William II/Bismarck disagree over Britain:
  - William II – navy and colonies
  - Bismarck – continental policy
  - Bismarck dismissed
- Bismarck: used appeasement/deterrence, threats/promises, secrecy/openness;
  - ensured Germ. security!

## 12 The Triple Entente (1890 – 1907):

- Franco-Russian alliance – Caprivi, Bismarck's successor, let Russia go.
  - William II's grandmother, Queen Victoria, wants to est. tie
  - Too much competition to make a bond
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- Naval comp., imperial expansion; jealousy & admiration
- Brit. alliance w/ Japan – protect interests in east vs. Russia
- Brit. rid its hate w/ France – Entente Cordiale 1904
  - Brit. helps Fr. in Morocco for Egyptian recog.
- 1st Moroccan Crisis – Germ. tests bond btw. Fr. and Br.
  - Declares Mor. indep., bullying tactic backfires
- Brit. Befriends Russia, who has a tie to France.
  - Triple Entente formed, Italy unreliable partner.
- Germany now surrounded by two land powers & Britain
  - Against what Bismarck wanted!!!
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- SEE Alliance map in Notebook

### 13 Nationalism in Multi-National Empires

- Austro-Hungarian Empire
  - South Slavs
- Russian Empire
  - Poles, Ukrainians, Balts
- Ottoman Empire
  - Greeks, Serbians, Romanians, and Bulgarians

### 14 Sarajevo and the outbreak of War (June – August 1914) cont...

- Triple Entente's Response:
  - Russia responds to Austrian demand – mobilization
    - Mobilizing means an act of war
- France supports Russia, Brits try conference to resolve
  - Austrians resist peace; Germans secretly support Aus.
  - Austrians mobilize; Schlieffen Plan begins
    - S-Plan described later.
  - Germans take Lux., invade Belgium; Bel. resists
    - Violates Treaty of 1839; Brits guarantee Bel. neutr.
    - Britain unites as Germ. invades France
    - This all happens from Aug. 1–4 1914.
- Causes include assass., invasion of Belgian treaty, and Ger. ambition for power – Germany's bullying policy.

•Bismarck's policy now?

## 15 Rivalry among Empires

- Dominance of British Empire declining
  - 1870, 32% of world industrial output (Germany 13%)
  - drops to 14% by 1914
- Imperial competition
  - Germany latecomer, but aggressive
  - Small-scale disputes around the globe, esp. in Balkans

## 16 Naval Competition

- Arms race between UK and Germany to control seas
- Decisive for control of trade routes in case of war
- Construction of dreadnoughts

## 17 Role of Public Opinion

- Beginning of media age
- Availability of cheap newspapers
- Little accountability
- Awkward pressure on politicians
  - Sacrifice diplomatic expediency for public support

## 18 Inflexible Diplomatic Alliances

- Agreements of mutual defense
- Chain reaction for Global War
- Triple Alliance
  - Germany–Austro–Hungarians (1879), joined by Italians 1882
- Triple Entente
  - Russia, France, and the UK

## 19 Concerns of the Entente

- Cultural similarities of German, Austro–Hungary
- Worries over two–front war
- Worries over English domination of the sea
- Worries over possibility of French attack, Russian interference over Austrian Balkan policies

## 20 Concerns of the Alliance

- Russia worried about strong German–Austro–Hungarian alliance
- UK concerned with maintaining balance of power
- France worried about hostilities with Germany
- Military pact signed summer 1914
  - Reciprocal treaty obligations

## 21 Strategies and Stalemate: 1914–1917

- Both expected offensive war, quick victory.
- Adv. for Triple Entente (Allies)
  - superiority in #s, financial resources, command of the sea
- Central Power advs. include...
  - possessing internal lines of comm., launch 1st attack
- Schlieffen Plan (Count Alfred von Schlieffen)
  - “going around Fr. defenses by sweeping through Bel. to the Channel, then wheel south/east to envelop the Fr. and crush them against the Germ. fortresses in Lorraine.”
  - comparable to the revolving door analogy
    - “make right wing strong.”
  - Schlieffen dies, Helmuth von Moltke takes over.
    - made left wing strong, hesitant strategy; S–Plan failed.

## 22 Mutually Threatening War Plans

- French “Plan XVII”
  - Heavy emphasis on rapid offensives
  - “attack” – always and everywhere
  - gave no thought on casualties
- German Schlieffen plan
  - Fear of encirclement
  - France to be defeated swiftly, then attention turned to Russia
- Conditional on mobilization of enemy forces

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## 24 Section 2 – Global War

## 25 The Chain Reaction

- 23 July Austrians issue ultimatum to Serbs
  - 28 July Austrians declare war
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- 29 July Russia mobilizes to defend Serbia
- 31 July Germany issues ultimatums to Russia, France
- 1 August Germany declares war on Russia, France mobilizes
- 3 August Germans declare war on France, invade Belgium
- 4 August Britain comes to defense of Belgium

## 26 War of Attrition

- West: three years of stalemate
  - Trenches from English channel to Switzerland
- East: more movement, treaty of Brest-Litovsk in March 1918 places much in Entente control

## 27 Strategies and Stalemate: 1914-1917

- The War in the West:
  - Fr. underestimated #s of Germ. and their artillery.
  - Fr. and Brit. stop German advance at Battle of the Marne; Sept. 1914.
    - where von Molke changed S-Plan
    - sent Germ. backwards, victory for Allies
  - Nature of war became one of position, not mov't
    - defensive war strategy
    - due to machine gun use
    - Assaults that cost 100,000's of lives only yielded hundreds of yards.
    - New techniques had little change.
- Trench Warfare

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## 32 New Military Technology

- Barbed wire, Gatling Gun
- Gas
  - First used by German troops, 1915
  - Mustard gas, 800,000 casualties
- Tanks

- Initially effective but ground quickly lost to counterattacks
- Airplanes
  - limited bombing, strafing, used primarily for reconnaissance
  - Dirigibles
- Submarines

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### 34 Brutality of New Warfare

- Unprecedented casualties
- Verdun, 1916
  - 315,000 French killed
  - 280,000 German casualties
  - Less than 160,000 bodies recovered
- The Somme, British gain few thousand yards
  - 420,000 casualties
  - No significant strategic advantage

### 35 The War in the East

- German general Hindenburg captures entire Russian army at Battle of Tannenburg
- C.P. drove into Baltic states and Russian Poland, inflicting > 2 mil. cas. per year.
- War in east more mobile than war in west.
- Allies promise new colonies and share of Turkish lands to Italy for help in war.
  - Italian involvement was disappointment to Allies
- Japan quickly overruns Ger. colonies in China
- Allies favored Arab independence – Col Lawrence
  - “Lawrence of Arabia”

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### 37 Return to the West

- Battle of Ypres, battle #2 (April 1915)
  - North France, Belgium border
    - 1st use of German gas
    - 2 gas attacks
- Battle of Verdun (Belgium): (Feb. ‘16 – Dec. ‘16)
  - French stronghold, Germ. plan; heavy cas.
  - Germ. general von Faldenhayn, replaced von Moltke.

- French held, inflicted as many cas. as they suffered.
  - Fr. comm. Petain, “They shall not pass”
- Germ. surrender; 700,000 cas. overall; 11 month battle
- Battle of Somme (river): (July – Nov. 1916)
  - 60,000 casualties 1st day!
  - 600,000 casualties – Allies
  - 500,000 casualties – Germans
  - Allies recaptured 125 sq. miles

### 38 War at Sea:

- Brit. ignored distinction btw. contraband and food/cargo
  - Brit. set up a blockade; starve enemy
    - against int’l law
- Germans respond w/ sub warfare (U-boats)
- Germ torpedoed Lusitania
  - 1,200 dead; 118 Americans
  - Wilson warned Germ.
- America enters war:
  - Feb. 1 1917, Germ. announce resumption of unrestricted sub warfare, breaks Sussex Pledge
    - breaks off U.S. diplomatic relations
  - Overthrow of Tsarist regime in March 1917
    - Treaty of Brest–Litovsk, early 1918
  - Wilson declares war on Germany
    - “Make the world safe for democracy”

### 39 Total War: The Home Front

- Implications of modern industrial war: concept of a “home front”
- Government takes command of economies
- Women in the workforce
  - TNT poisoning: yellow skin, orange hair
- Bombing of civilian areas by Zeppelins

### 40 War Propaganda

- Maintenance of public support for war
- Untruths

- Irony: disbelief of WWI propaganda makes belief in WWII atrocities more difficult

#### 41 Global Involvement

- Importation of troops from colonies
  - UK: Australia, New Zealand, Canada
  - Gallipoli – disaster against the Ottomans
    - Ottomans hid in the cliffs and picked off the new troops
- Japanese designs on China with distraction of European powers
  - 21 Demands – China accepted most of them.
- Armenian massacres
  - Armenia forced to abide by Turkish traditions or else...
  - “or else” became the Turkish way! (see Armenia Ppt)

#### 42 Section 3 – The End of the War

#### 43 Collapse of the Russian Empire

- Russia: February Revolution, 1917
- Germany smuggles Lenin into Provisional Government Russia
- October Revolution, creation of the USSR
- Treaty of Brest–Litovsk cedes Poland, Baltic countries, Ukraine to central Powers

#### 44 The Russian Revolution:

- After the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand Czar Nick made fateful decision to go to war.
- Nick II was weak and incompetent
  - Under domination of German wife
  - Under domination of faith healer and family friend Rasputin
    - Assass. by Russian nobles
- Military and domestic failures
  - massive casualties
  - hunger/bread riots
  - striking workers
  - disorganization in the army
- Nick II lost his throne

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## 46 The Provisional Gov't:

### ▪ FEBRUARY REVOLUTION:

- A provisional gov't is put in place (Democratic)
- Kerensky – leader of the prov. (White) gov't
- Under prov. gov't Russia stays in war vs. Germ.
- Problems cont...
  - disillusionment with the war
  - food shortages
  - demand for peasant reform (Marxism)

### ▪ Results of failed gov't:

- Germans sneak Lenin out of Switzerland and into Finland, near Petrograd (St. Petersburg)
- “Bread, land, and peace” to everyone (peasants)
  - Vladimir Lenin

## 47 Lenin and the Bolsheviks:

### ▪ OCTOBER REVOLUTION:

- Summer coup attempt failed
- Lenin and Trotsky planned next coup
- Gained support from workers, soldiers, and peasants
- Lenin's goals were to use peasants and violence for revolt.
  - He promised to end the war
- Trotsky organized the coup for Nov. 6 (Russ. calendar)
- Seized control of Moscow and Petrograd, bloodless coup over night.

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## 49 Communist Dictatorship:

- Bolsheviks issued decrees that nationalized the land and turned it over to its peasants
- Banks seized and turned over to the state
- Debt of tsarist gov't was dispersed
- Church property reverted to state
- Armistice w/ Germany:
  - Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (March 3, 1918)
    - Russia yielded Poland, Baltic States and Ukraine
    - Bols. agreed to pay heavy indemnity

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- Tore up loan notes to allies, angry.
- Reasons:
  - politically/financially incapable
  - renew chaotic Russia
  - evangelize communism across Europe
- Russian Civil War
  - Whites vs. Reds (provisional vs. communists)
  - Communists win, despite Allied support.

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## 51 USA Enters the War

- US and the war economy
  - Sale of goods to the Allies
  - Debts to American banks
  - US neutrality a mirage
- German blockade of British overseas trade
- Submarine patrols
- Sinking of Lusitania, May 7, 1915
  - 1,198 lives lost (128 US)
  - Carried munitions
- US declares war April 1917

## 52 Defeat of the Central Powers

- Fall of 1918, exhaustion of Central Powers troops
- Bulgaria, Ottomans, Austro-Hungarians, Germans surrender
- Armistice: November 11, 1918
  - 11th month of the 11th day at the 11th hour

## 53 The Paris Peace Conference

- Dominated by France, Great Britain, and the United States
  - No Central Powers representation
  - A dictated peace
- Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points
- Peace treaties harsh on Central Powers

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## 55 The End of the Ottoman Empire

- Treaty of Sèvres (1920) removes Balkan and Arab provinces, allows for European occupation of south and east Anatolia
- Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk) leads uprising against Sultanate, creates Republic of Turkey
- Allies recognize republic in Treaty of Lausanne (1923)
- Intensely secular government, women's rights

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## 57 The League of Nations

- League of Nations created by diplomats in Paris
- 42 original member-states, 26 non-European
- Application of Wilson's concept of "self-determination"
- Mandate system created to control formerly colonized areas