WWI, Part 1

World History

Europe in the 1800s

- ◆ Countries → groups of small states that had common languages, religions & cultural traditions
- ◆ Groups developed loyalty & devotion to area & traditions
 → nations born

Nationalism

- Nationalism = feelings
 of loyalty and devotions
 to country & traditions
- Nationalism creates feelings of rivalry between countries

Age of Imperialism

- European nations
 rushed to obtain new
 colonies & raw
 materials = Imperialism
- Imperialism pushed nations to brink of war

Age of Imperialism

- Spain, France &
 Germany battled over control of Morocco
- Britain & Russiadisputed rule of Iran

Nations Prepare for War

- Military officers given government authority
- Countries enlarged their armies & navies
- Increased required time soldiers had to serve country

Alliances

- Alliances = formalized agreements between nations promising to each other in case of attack
- ◆ Spain remained neutral → had no alliance

Balkan Powder Keg

- ◆ 1912 & 1913 = 2 wars fought in Balkans →
 Albania was created as independent nation
- ◆ Balkans considered
 powder keg of Europe →
 feared it would spark war

Archduke Ferdinand

- Archduke Ferdinand = future King of Austria-Hungary wife killed
- Black Hand, Serbian nationalist group killed the future king in Sarajevo in 1914 sparked WWI

Ultimatum

- Austria-Hungary issued ultimatum (a final set of demands) that they investigate the murder
- Austria-Hungary began to mobilize (call into active service) military

War Declared

- Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia
- Triple Alliance =
 Germany, Austria-Hungary
 & Italy
- Triple Entente = Great Britain, France & Russia

Trench Warfare

- WW I fought in many locations
- Neither side able to advance or defeat other, so dug ditches (trenches)
 & fought from them

New Weapons

- Machine guns fired many shots rapidly
- Poisonous gas blinded & choked victims
- British created tank to protect soldiers from machine gun fire
- Aircraft & submarines used

The War

- Russia = largest army, but disorganized with poor leadership
- Countries set up naval blockades that created shortages of food & goods

US Stays Neutral

- Both sides used propaganda (spreading ideas and beliefs to further a cause) to have US support them
- President Woodrow Wilson announced US would remain neutral

US Pulled into War

- Germans sank
 Lusitania with over
 100 American
 passengers killed
- President Wilson &
 Americans were angry

US Pulled into War

- German subs attacked
 American merchant ships
- Zimmerman Note German foreign secretary to Mexico Zimmerman sent secret message to Mexicans offering them parts of US if Mexico became Germany's ally

US Enters War

- British intercepted
 Zimmerman Note &
 shared with US
- US declared war on
 Germany in April 1917

US Impact on War

 Arrival of American troops on Western Front gave their allies the manpower needed to win the war and the ability to withstand the assaults of the Germans

Armistice

- Armistice = agreement that ends fighting
- ◆ 11:00 A.M. on November 11, 1918 Allies & Germany signed armistice
- Germany & its allies had lost the war