

Mrs. Majask
US History

WORLD WAR I

World War I - Overview

- ◎ Years: 1914-1918
- ◎ Sides
 - Triple Entente – Allies
 - France
 - Great Britain
 - Russia
 - Italy
 - USA
 - Triple Alliance - Central Powers
 - Germany
 - Austria-Hungary
 - Ottoman Empire
 - Bulgaria

World War I - Alliances



Why was it called a world war?

- ◎ Over 25 countries were involved
 - Not every country sent troops
 - Some countries supported only financially

****Some nations and countries
stayed neutral****

Reason for Joining the War

1. Treaties or alliances – allies would protect each other if threatened
2. Nationalism = “Belief that national interests and national unity should be placed ahead of global cooperation and that a nation’s foreign affairs should be guided by its own self-interests”

Reason for Joining the War

3. Imperialism = Industrialization grew & the competition between nations increased
 - Need new lands to sell their products
 - Need for new areas that provided raw materials, increased
 - More colonies, the larger and stronger the imperial nation becomes

4. Militarism = The strengthening of a nation's military
 - To be stronger than any other nation
 - Hopes that military strength becomes a tool for diplomacy

* By 1890, Germany was the strongest nation on the European continent

Steps Toward World War

1. It all starts in the Balkan Peninsula

- It is surrounded by Black Sea, Adriatic Sea, Mediterranean Sea, and Aegean Sea
- Russia wants an outlet to Mediterranean Sea
- Germany wants to extend its railroad between itself and the Ottoman Empire



Steps Toward World War (continued)

2. June 1914 - Serbian terrorist assassinates Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife

- Ferdinand was the heir to throne of Austro-Hungarian empire
- Assassin part of the Blackhand – goal is to unite all Serbians



3. July 1914 - Austria invades Serbia (to make an example against Nationalists uprisings)



Steps Toward World War (continued)

4. Alliances Lead to World War

- To help its ally Serbia, Russia mobilizes its armies
- Germany helps its ally Austria-Hungary by declaring war on Russia
- Germany then declares war on Russia's ally France
- Great Britain-an ally of France- declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary

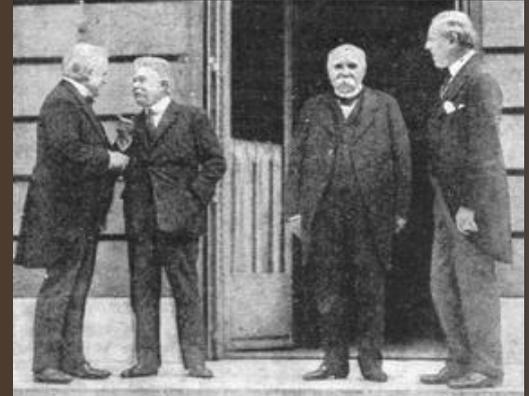


Woodrow Wilson



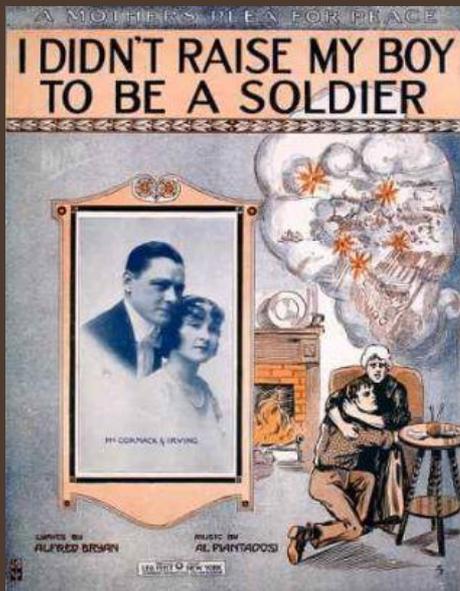
- Won election of 1916 – Democrat
- Promised a more moral foreign policy
 - Denounced imperialism and dollar diplomacy
 - Advocated advancement of democratic capitalist governments throughout the world
- “He kept us out of war” – slogan for election

American Neutrality



- World War I broke out in Europe
 - Wilson issued a proclamation of American neutrality – Aug. 4, 1914
 - Told Americans not to take sides
 - Many Americans sympathetic to Central Powers
 - Most (Wilson included) hoped for an Allied victory
- Problem = How can the US stay neutral?
- US trading allies lay on both the Allied and Central Powers

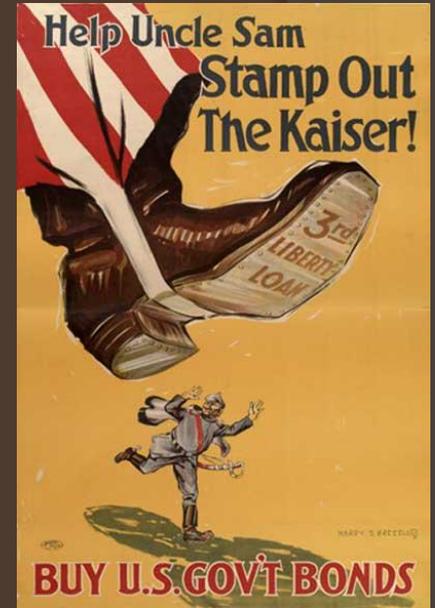
America's Opposition to the War



- US is split - large #s of immigrants = ties to home country
- Some believed that US should set an example of peace for the world to follow
- Fear of dying or losing loved ones for a non-US war

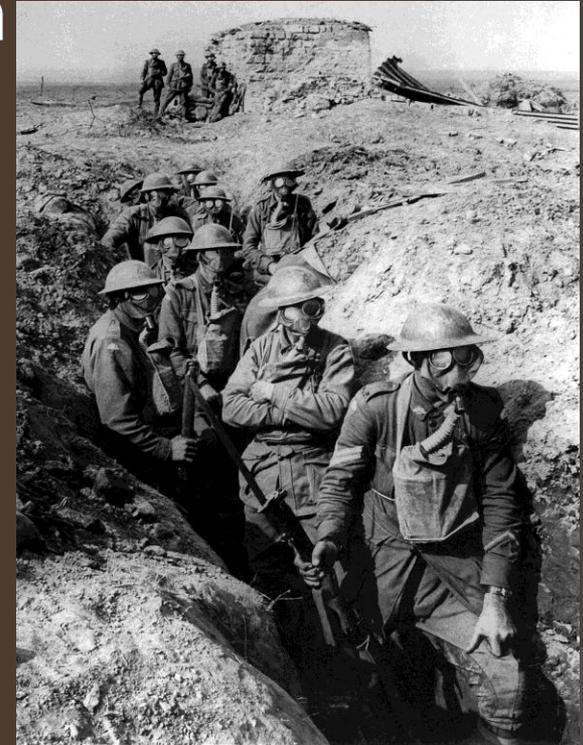
American Neutrality

- American sympathy for the allies
 - Increased sympathy for GB and FR.
 - Common ancestry, language, similar democratic institutions
 - German atrocity (European Bully)
 - Economic ties to GB and FR = stronger than those with Germany; esp war materials and bank loans



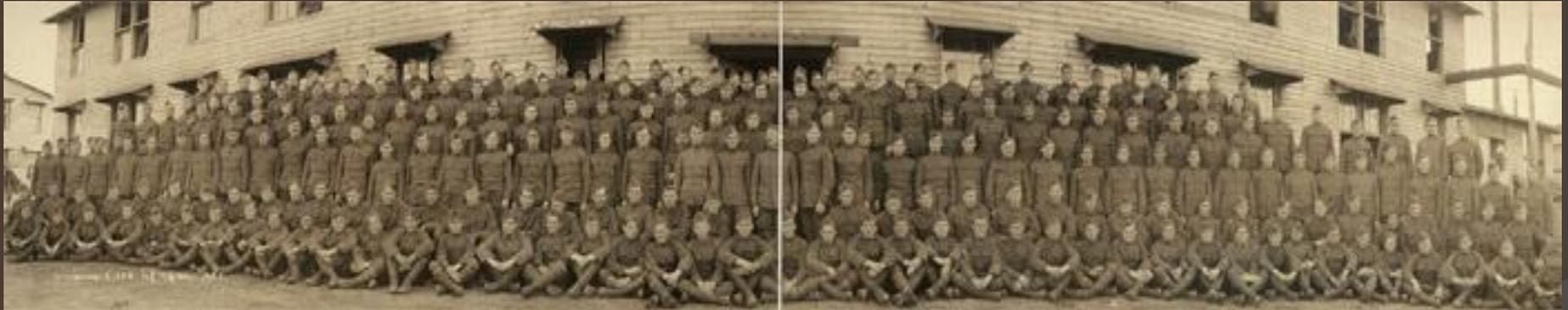
The War

- Germany attacks Belgium then France
- In France, use of trench warfare (1 four month battle = 1.2 mil men died)
- Battles occurred all over the European continent, millions lost their lives



America Enters WWI

America enters the war
April 1917



Reasons the US Enters WWI

◎ *Submarine Warfare*

- There were unauthorized German submarines along the US East coast
- Germany's resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare in the spring of 1917 provided
- final straw for US politicians - and America declared war



Reasons the US Enters WWI

◎ *Sinking of the Lusitania*

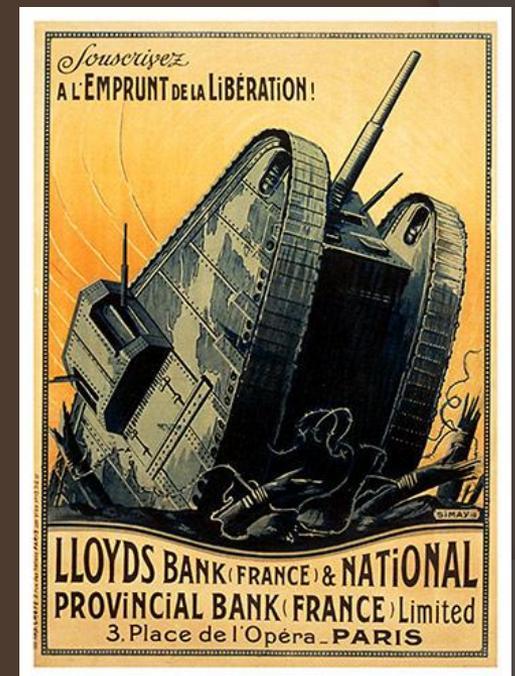
- British cruise/transport ship, bound for Britain from New York.
- The German U-boat ring sought to sink all supply ships headed for Britain in order to starve the island.
- Sank the Lusitania - 1195 people died, including 128 Americans



Reasons the US Enters WWI

◎ *Economics*

- Ensured repayment of debts = about two billion dollars (Germany only borrowed a mere 27 million).
- If Allies could not pay back all the loans the US's economy could collapse.
- They were buying massive amounts of arms from the US on credit



Reasons the US Enters WWI

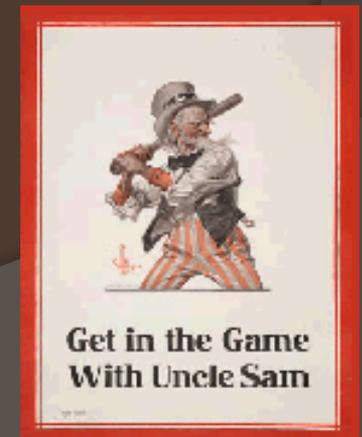
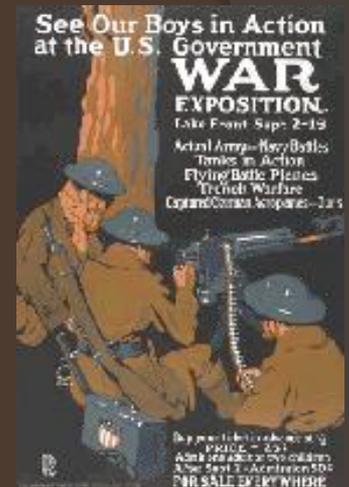
◎ *Politics*



- Propaganda from both sides influenced the American decision
- By entering the war, the US got to flex its muscles on the world stage and establish itself as a world power
- President Wilson wanted to make the world safe for democracy ("Wilson's War Address to Congress").

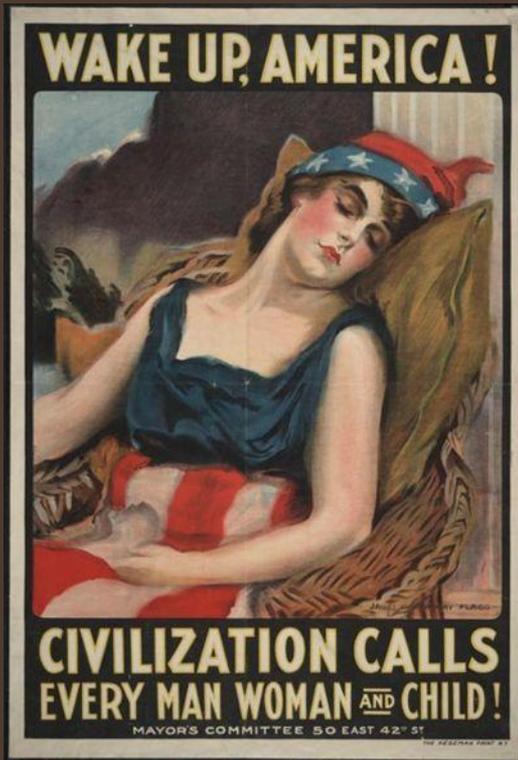
America Enters WWI

- Once the US enters WWI, The tides of war begin to change because:
 - 3 million troops (selective service act aka the DRAFT”)
 - US ships tons of food and supplies to Europe
 - Freshness and enthusiasm of US soldiers



The War at Home

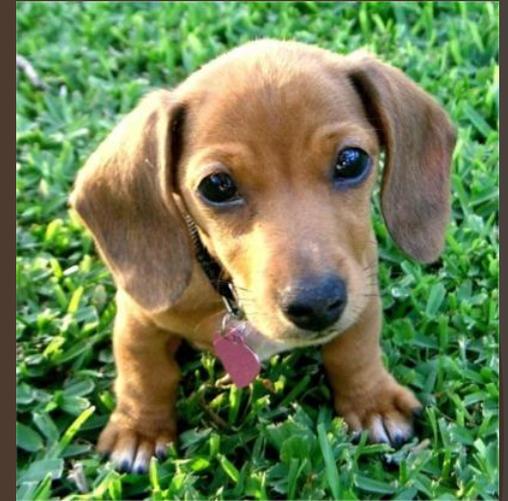
Civil Liberties Suspended



- Espionage Act - Up to 20 years of prison for people who tried to start a rebellion in the armed forces or stop the draft
- Sedition Act - Made it illegal to use “disloyal, profane, or abusive” descriptions of US leaders or institutions

The War at Home

- Anti-Immigrant hysteria
 - Attacks on immigrants from Germany and Austria-Hungary
 - Germans lost jobs, people refused to eat their food, libraries removed German books, tar/feathering, lynching, dachshunds = liberty pups

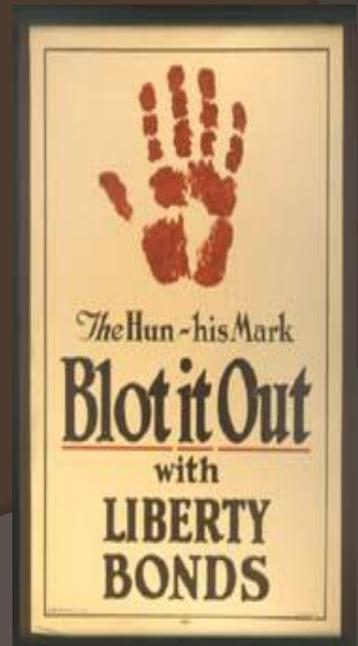


The War at Home

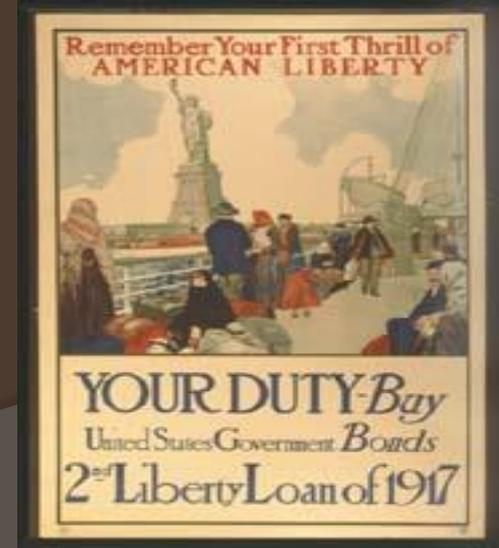
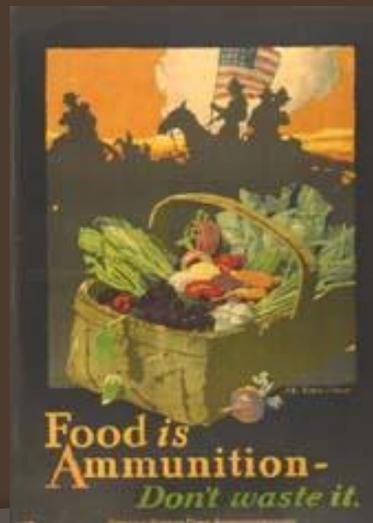
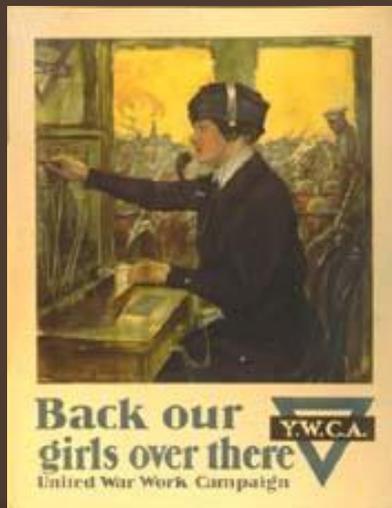
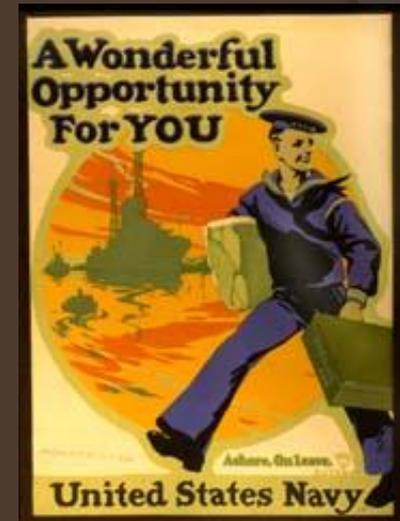
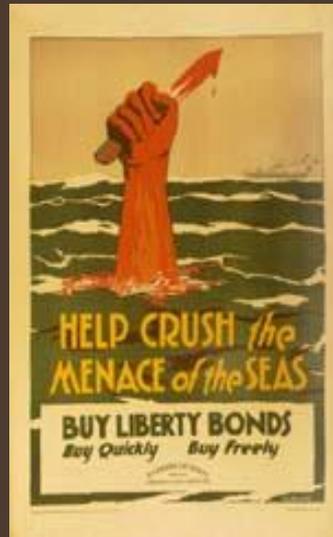
◎ Propaganda

- The US Govt. used plenty of propaganda to manufacture support through hate - via patriotism
- Wanted to unite the US citizens and industries in a common goal of supporting the war

“Its not an army we must shape and train for war, it’s a nation”
- President Wilson



Propaganda



African-Americans & WWI

- *The Great Migration* = Thousands of Southern A.A. move to the north in search of work and equality
- Racially segregated A.A. units (400,000 enlisted in WWI)

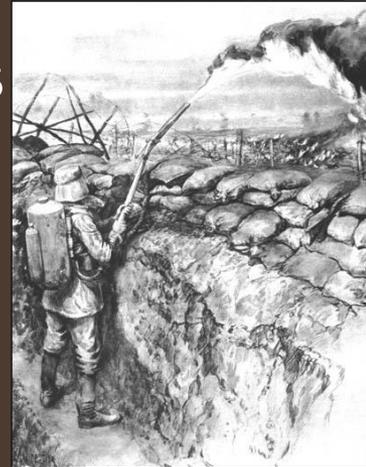


New War Technology & Tactics

- Technology dramatically changed
- Improvements included:
 - Trench Warfare
 - Artillery
 - Machine Guns
 - Poison Gas
 - Airplanes
 - Tanks
 - Submarines
 - Flamethrowers

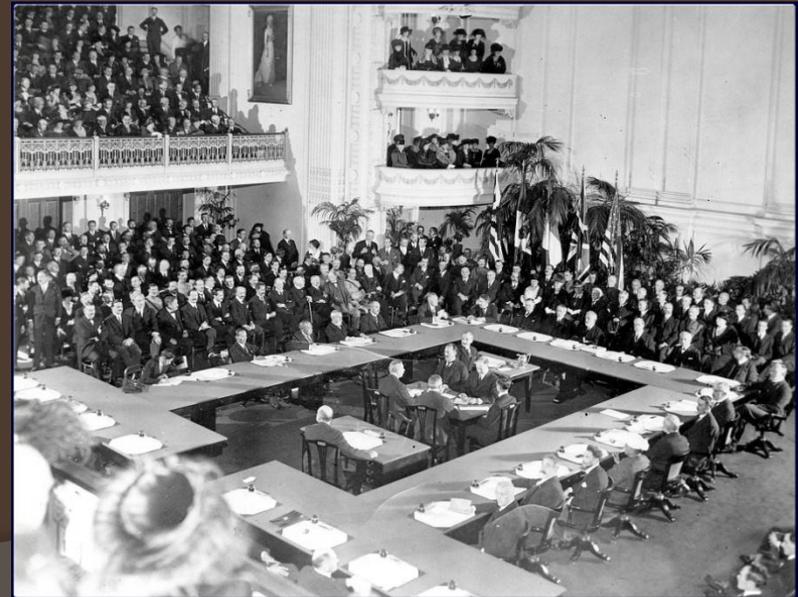


Richthofen's all-red Fokker Tri 125/17 shortly before his demise



The War Comes to an End

- Treaty of Versailles 1919
 - Stripped Germany of nearly everything
 - Made them pay reparations in hope that another World War would ever happen
 - League of Nations



Terms of the Treaty of Versailles



The main points of the Treaty [BRAT]

- Germany had to accept the **Blame** for starting the war
- Germany had to pay £6,600 million (called **Reparations**) for the damage done during the war.
- Germany was forbidden to have submarines or an air force.
 - She could have a navy of only six battleships,
 - an **Army** of just 100,000 men
 - Not allowed to place any troops in the Rhineland (the strip of land, 50 miles wide, next to France).
- Germany lost **Territory** (land) in Europe and Germany's colonies were given to Britain and France.
- (Also, Germany was forbidden to join the League of Nations, or unite with Austria.)

Europe in 1914 & 1920

1914



1920



Results of World War I

- Over 25 nations involved
- Bloodiest war to-date
- 26 million died (1/2 due to disease and starvation) 112,000 US soldiers died
- 20 million wounded
- Lasted 4 years
- New war technology changes outlook on war



Effects of World War I

Immediate Effects

- .Revolution in Russia
- .Allied victory over Central Powers
- .Devastation of Europe



Long-Term Effects

- .Breakup of empires
- .Formation of League of Nations
- .United States as economic giant