



The Great War, The War to End All Wars, World War I

CAUSES, BATTLES, LIFE AT HOME, AND THE
CONSEQUENCES OF WAR

[HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=8CEYLV-
NLOU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8CEYLV-NLOU)



The Causes

Marching Toward War

- ▶ The long-term causes of World War I:
 - ▶ M – militarism
 - ▶ A – alliances
 - ▶ I – imperialism
 - ▶ N – nationalism
- ▶ Immediate cause of war:
 - ▶ Crisis in the Balkans
 - ▶ Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

M.A.I.N. MILITARISM

- ▶ Having a large and strong standing army
- ▶ Generals developed detailed plans for mobilization
- ▶ Otto von Bismarck of Germany
 - ▶ “Blood and Iron” Chancellor
 - ▶ Built up navy and army
 - ▶ Aimed to increase Germany’s power



M.A.I.N

- ▶ **Alliances:** an agreement between countries that states they will assist one another in a time of conflict
 - ▶ If one country declared war, their ally had to declare war
- ▶ Result of mistrust and rivalry between nations



M.A.I.N. Alliances

- ▶ Designed to keep peace, but instead it would push the continent to war
- ▶ Triple Alliance
 - ▶ Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Ottoman Empire
- ▶ Triple Entente
 - ▶ Great Britain
 - ▶ Russia
 - ▶ France

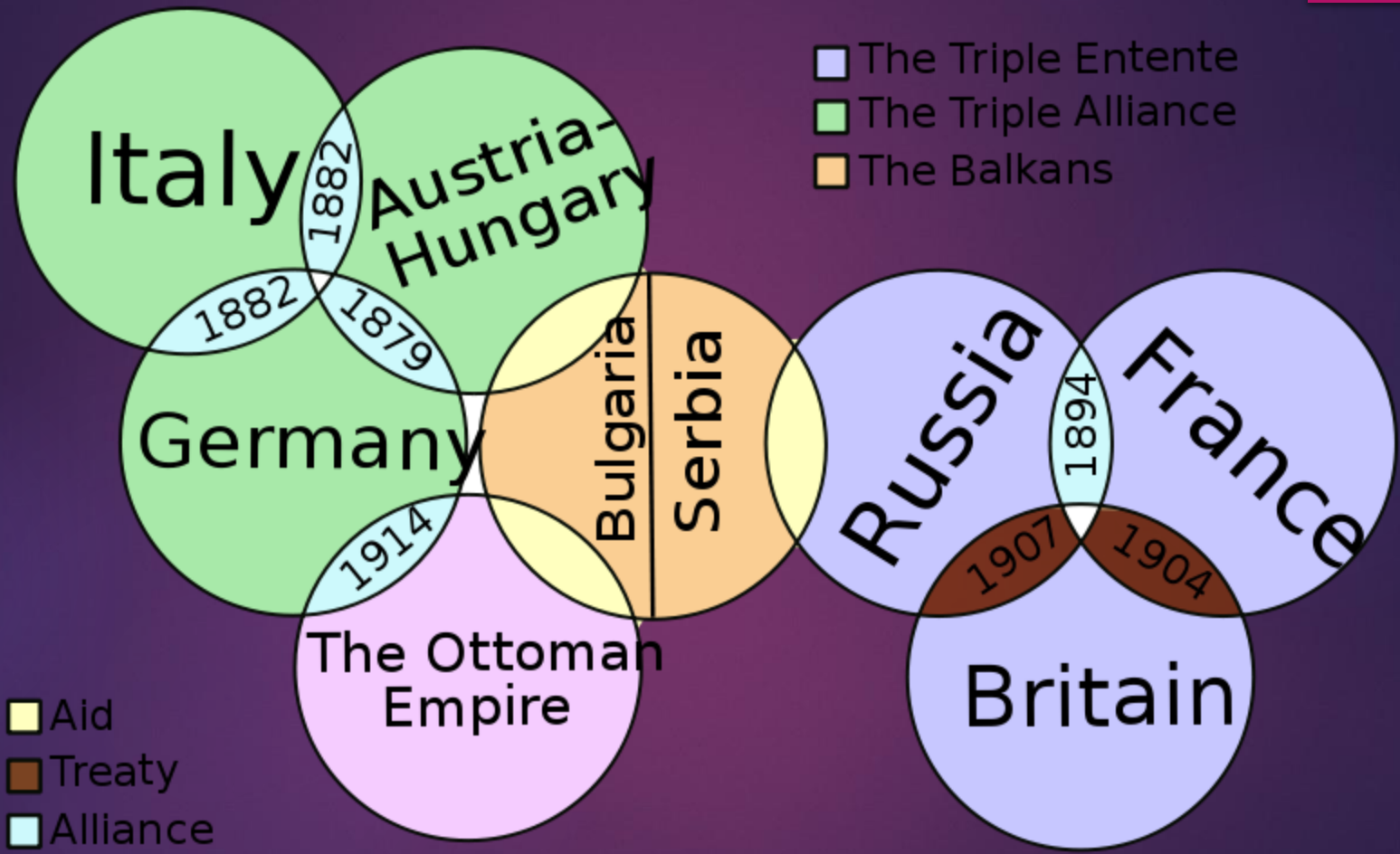


M.A.I.N.

German Alliances

- ▶ Main goal was to isolate France
- ▶ Prevent two-front war
- ▶ Allied with Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Empire
- ▶ Called the **Triple Alliance**





Pre- War Alliances



M.A.I.N. Imperialism

- ▶ Quest for colonies fueled competition
- ▶ Sense of rivalry and mistrust deepened
- ▶ Encouraged militarism
- ▶ Increased tensions

M.A.I.N.

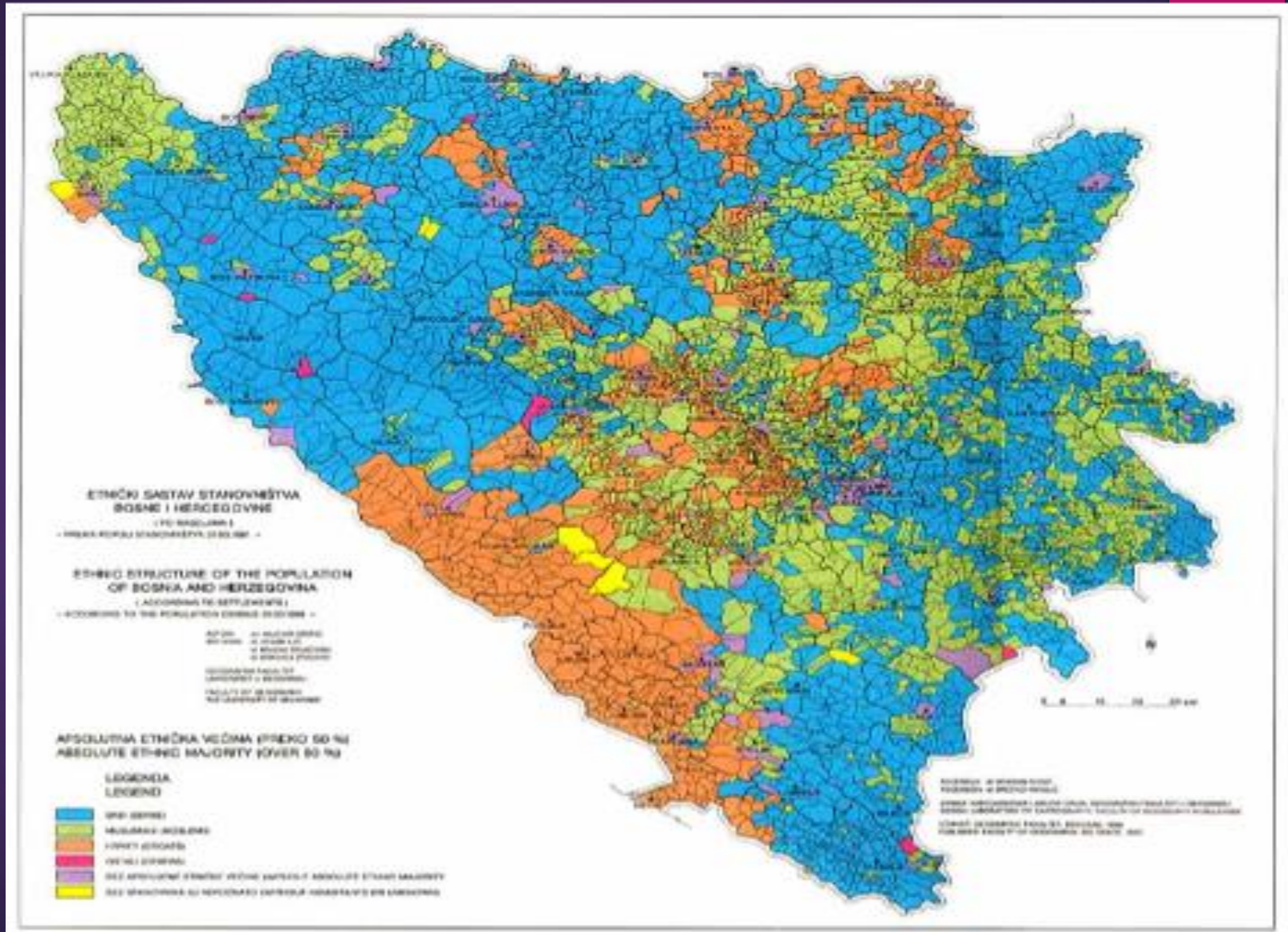
Nationalism

- ▶ Caused intense competition among nations
 - ▶ Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, and France
- ▶ Balkan Region
 - ▶ Russia and Austria-Hungary both wanted to dominate the region
 - ▶ Intense nationalism of Serbs, Bulgarians, Romanians, and other ethnic groups led to demands for independence

Crisis in the Balkans

- ▶ “Powder keg” of Europe
- ▶ Nationalism caused many nations to want to expand its borders
- ▶ 1908, Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina
 - ▶ Area had a large Slavic population
 - ▶ Serbia sought to rule these provinces (similar ethnicity)
- ▶ June 28, 1914 Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife are assassinated...

Bosnia and Herzegovina





The Balkan Peninsula, 1914



Shot Rings Throughout Europe

- ▶ The assassin was a Serbian
- ▶ Austria presented Serbia with an ultimatum
- ▶ Serbia agreed to most of the demands, but not all of them
- ▶ Austria then declares war on Serbia
- ▶ Russia, an ally of Serbia, declares war on Austria
- ▶ Germany declared war on Russia
- ▶ Then, Germany declared war on France



Assassination

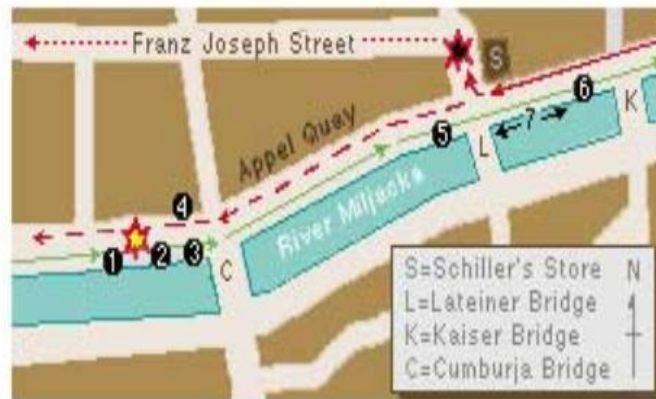
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QfQ7Tduy1A>



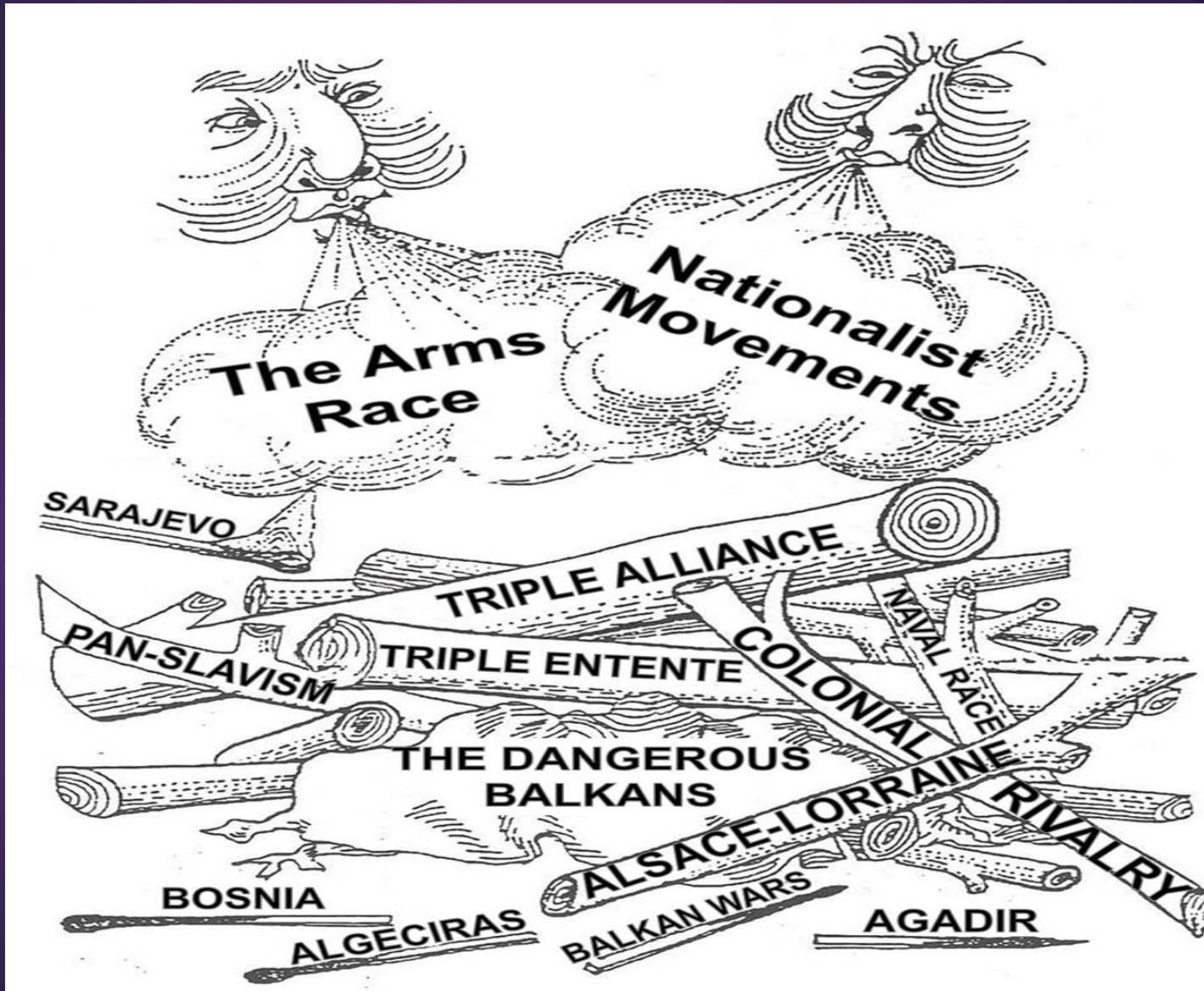
Leaving City Hall, June 28, 1914

Positions of Sarajevo Assassins

- ① = Mehmedbašić
 - ② = Čabrinović
 - ③ = Čubrilović
 - ④ = Popović
 - ⑤ = Princip
 - ⑥ = Grabež
 - 7 = Ilić, no fixed position
- ★ = Čabrinović's Bomb
 - ★ = Princip's Shots
 - = Route to City Hall
 - ⋯ = Original Return Route
 - ⋯ = Altered Return Route



Why?????



Archduke
and his wife
are killed by
Serbian
nationalists
June 28,
1914



Austria
declares
war on
Serbia



Russia
declares war
on Austria
due to
alliance
with Serbia



Germany
declares war
on Russia
due to
alliance
with Austria



France
declares war
on Germany
and Austria
due to
alliance with
Russia

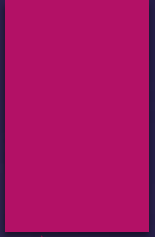


Germany
declares
war on
France

Great Britain declares war on Germany due to alliance with France



Countries in British Commonwealth join the war effort (Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, and India)



Germany invades Belgium and moves to attack France (Western Front)



Germans and Austrians fight off advancing Russians on the Eastern Front

The Crime of the Ages—Who Did It?

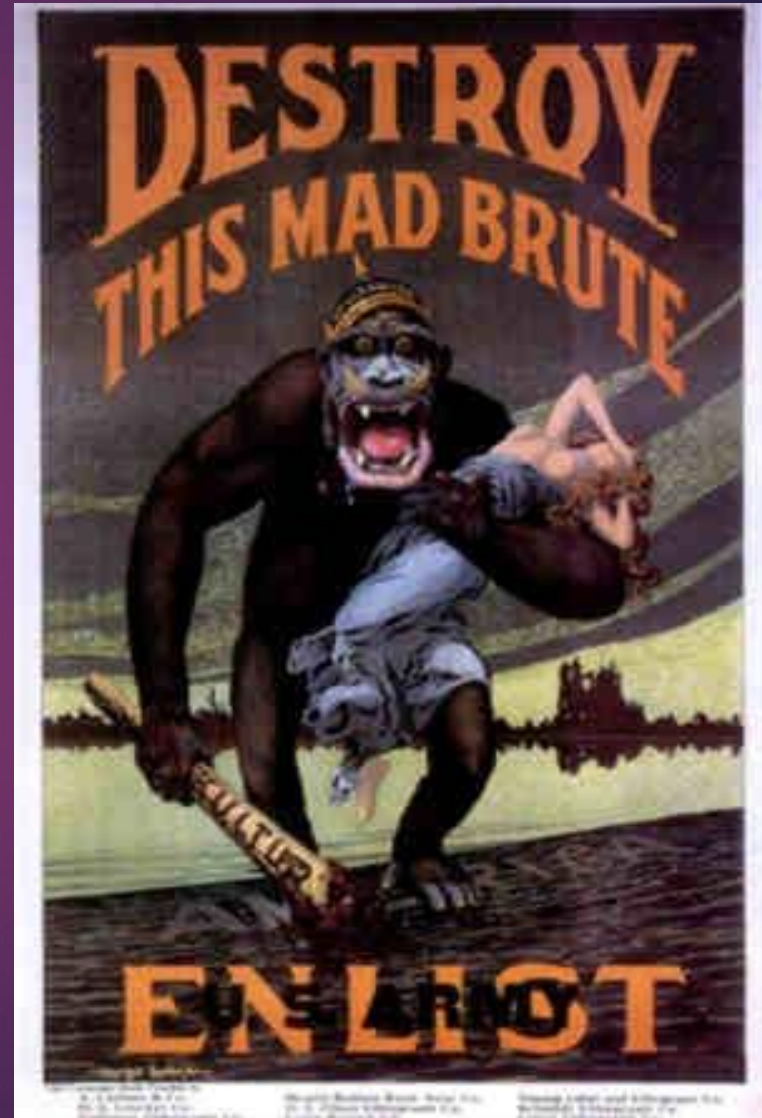


Source: John McCutcheon, *The Chicago Tribune*; H. H. Windsor, *Cartoons Magazine* (adapted)

And so, the Great War begins...

- ▶ Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire)
- ▶ Allied Powers (France, Great Britain, Russia)
- ▶ War started late summer
 - ▶ Everyone expected to be home by Christmas
 - ▶ Millions of soldiers enlisted

World War I Posters



Now it's your turn, create your own military poster...

- ▶ Create a military poster to persuade others to join the war effort
- ▶ Your poster can be from the perspective of any warring nations
- ▶ Be creative and have fun the activity
- ▶ Turn it in; the best posters will be displayed around the classroom



Fighting the War

▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd2ch4XV84s&t=320s>



Europe, 1914

- Central Powers
- Allied Powers
- Nations neutral or not yet aligned



0 200 400 Miles
0 200 400 Kilometers
Conic Projection

A Bloody Stalemate

- ▶ Schlieffen Plan
 - ▶ Germany military plan
 - ▶ Attack France in the west and quickly defeat them
 - ▶ Then attack Russia
 - ▶ Trying to avoid a two-front war
 - ▶ Did not go as planned
 - ▶ Stalemate ensued in the west
 - ▶ Trench warfare

Trench Warfare

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P92guhd7d-8>



Trench Foot



The Christmas Truce

► <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kg5raqxP2cZs>



Changes in Technology

- ▶ Poison gas
- ▶ Machine Gun
- ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iGtR3qg839M>
- ▶ Tank
- ▶ Submarine
- ▶ All this new technology did was kill greater numbers of people
- ▶ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c-LxzD6Luj4>



Changes in Technology

- ▶ It was usually delivered in high explosive shells leaving the troops unable to immediately recognize its presence.

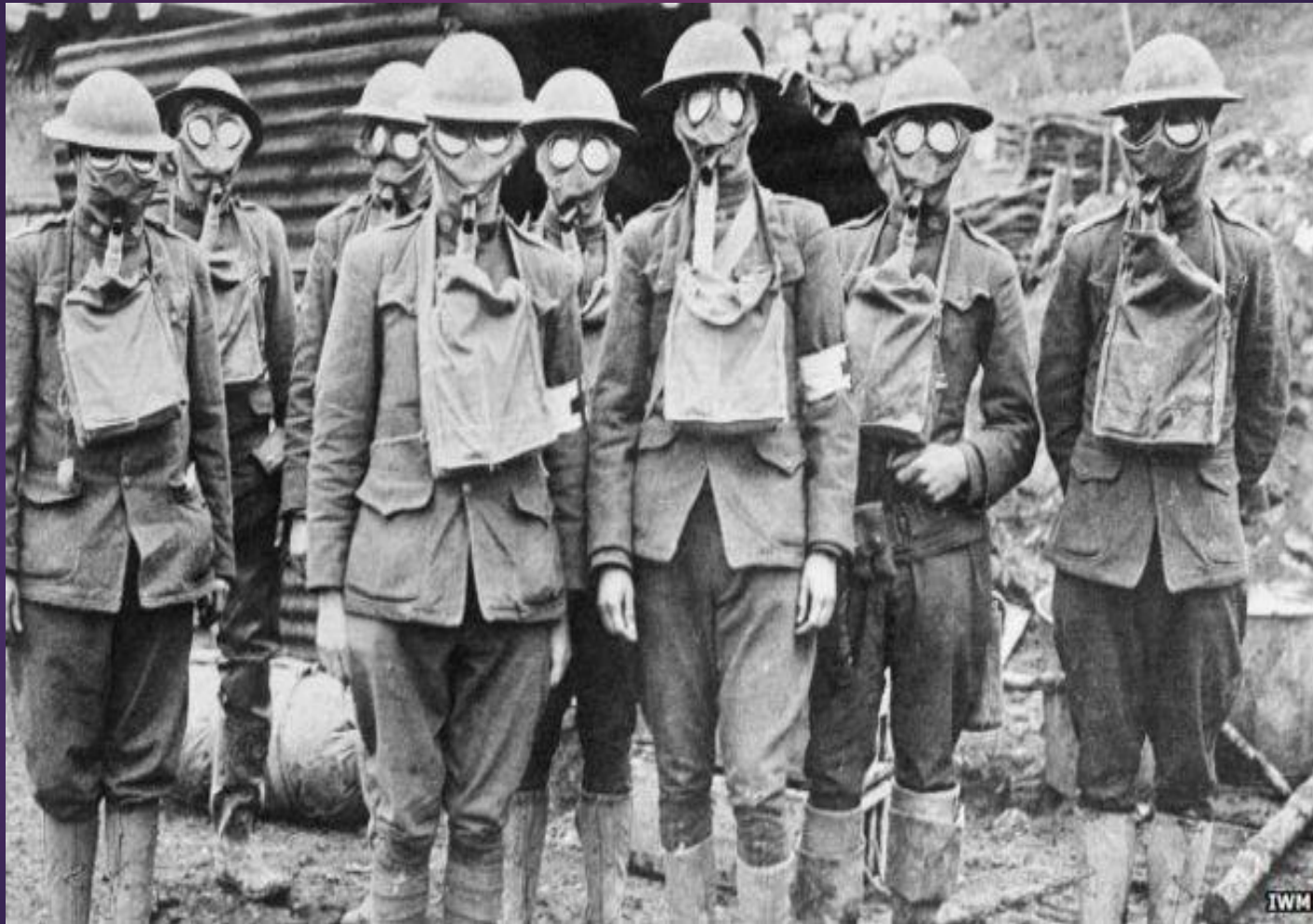
Suffocating gasses –

- ▶ Caused severe edema of the lungs
- ▶ almost odorless and caused serious blisters both internally and externally.
- ▶ death from asphyxiation could come within hours.
- ▶ No mask could protect a soldier from mustard gas.
- ▶ Penetrated all clothing
- ▶ Remained on the soil or foliage
- ▶ increased its effectiveness
- ▶ Impaired the morale of troops

Changes in Technology

- ▶ Poison Gas
- ▶ Three primary types of gas were used in WWI:
- ▶ **Tear gas** –
 - ▶ temporary blindness and serious irritation to the nose and throat of the victims
 - ▶ used more for harassment of troops engaged in close fighting or operating machine guns. A gas mask offered good protection.
- ▶ **Sternutator** gasses
 - ▶ Chlorine gas mixes with moisture so it will attack the eyes and lungs.
 - ▶ Phosgene -much less coughing but more of it was inhaled causing a delayed effect. A soldier could be taken down up to 48 hours after the attack. It was later mixed with chlorine to cause the vapor to be spread more widely and more deadly
 - ▶ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OrHFEPu_ANI

Changes in Technology



Changes in Technology

► Poison Gas –

The Daily Mirror

CERTIFIED CIRCULATION LARGER THAN ANY OTHER PICTURE PAPER IN THE WORLD

No. 3,611.

Printed at the M.P.A. Press, London.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915

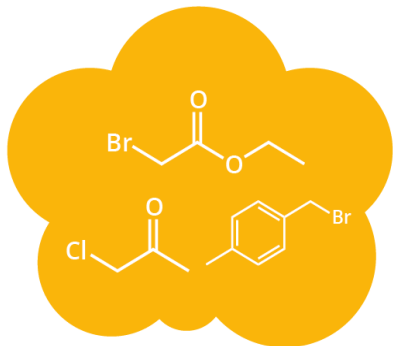
One Halfpenny.

"DEVILRY, THY NAME IS GERMANY!": SOLDIERS, TRAPPED BY A GAS CLOUD, LIE UNCONSCIOUS IN THE TRENCHES.



CHEMICAL WARFARE WORLD WAR I

WORLD WAR I IS SEEN AS THE DAWN OF MODERN CHEMICAL WARFARE, WITH A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT CHEMICAL AGENTS BEING EMPLOYED ON A LARGE SCALE, RESULTING IN APPROXIMATELY 1,240,000 NON-FATAL CASUALTIES, AND 91,000 FATALITIES. A VARIETY OF POISONOUS GASES WERE USED THROUGHOUT THE CONFLICT, WITH EACH HAVING DIFFERING EFFECTS UPON VICTIMS.



TEAR GASES

(ethyl bromoacetate, chloroacetone & xylyl bromide)

SMELL & APPEARANCE

Both ethyl bromoacetate and chloroacetone are colourless to light yellow liquids with fruity, pungent odours. Xylyl bromide is a colourless liquid with a pleasant, aromatic odour.

EFFECTS

Tear gases are what is known as 'lachrymatory agents' - they irritate mucous membranes in the eyes, mouth, throat & lungs, leading to crying, coughing, breathing difficulties, and temporary blindness.

FIRST USED

1914 In August 1914, the French forces used tear gas grenades against the German army, to little effect.

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES

0 fatal These gases were used to incapacitate enemies rather than to kill; symptoms commonly resolved within 30 minutes of leaving the affected area.



CHLORINE

SMELL & APPEARANCE

Chlorine is a yellow-green gas with a strong, bleach-like odour. Soldiers described its smell as 'a distinct mix of pepper and pineapple'.

EFFECTS

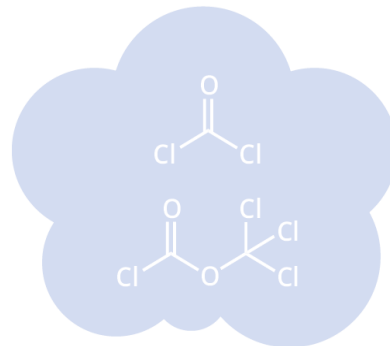
Chlorine reacts with water in the lungs, forming hydrochloric acid. It can cause coughing, vomiting, and irritation to the eyes at low concentrations, and rapid death at concentrations of 1000 parts per million.

FIRST USED

1915 Used by German forces at Ypres in April 1915. British forces used it for the first time at Loos in September.

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES

>1,100 number of fatalities in first use of chlorine at Ypres
Chlorine was devastating as troops were initially unequipped to deal with it. Later, gas masks limited its effectiveness.



PHOSGENE & DIPHOSGENE

(carbonyl dichloride & trichloromethane chloroformate)

SMELL & APPEARANCE

Phosgene is a colourless gas with a musty odour comparable to that of newly mown hay or grass. Diposgene is a colourless, oily liquid.

EFFECTS

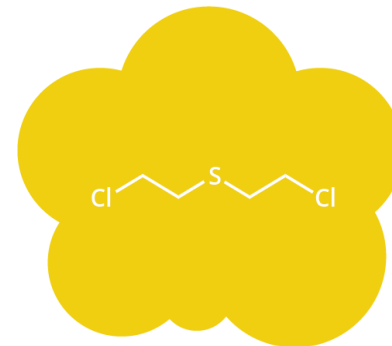
React with proteins in lung alveoli, causing suffocation. Cause coughing, difficulty breathing and irritation to the throat & eyes. Can cause delayed effects, not evident for 48hrs, including fluid in the lungs & death.

FIRST USED

1915 In December 1915, the German forces used phosgene against the British at Ypres.

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES

85% of all gas-related fatalities in WWI
It's estimated 85% of all gas-related fatalities in World War I resulted from phosgene and diposgene, which were both used to fill artillery shells.



MUSTARD GAS

(bis(2-chloroethyl) sulfide)

SMELL & APPEARANCE

When pure, mustard gas is a colourless and odourless liquid, but it's used as a chemical agent in impure form. These are yellow-brown in colour and have an odour resembling garlic or horseradish.

EFFECTS

Powerful irritant and vesicant (blistering agent) that can damage the eyes, skin, & respiratory tract. Causes chemical burns on contact with skin. Forms intermediates that react with DNA leading to cell death.

FIRST USED

1917 On 12th July 1917, German forces used mustard gas against the British at Ypres.

ESTIMATED CASUALTIES

2-3% mortality rate of mustard gas casualties
The mortality rate of mustard gas casualties was low, but its effects were debilitating, and patients required elaborate care.

Changes in Technology

▶ Tanks

- ▶ Came about as a response to the stalemate
- ▶ Mechanically unreliable
- ▶ Couldn't move over heavily shelled terrain

▶ Submarines

- ▶ Used by both sides
- ▶ **German Unterseeboot – “under sea boat”**

Effects of the War on Soldiers

- ▶ Shell Shock

- ▶ Symptoms included fatigue, tremor, confusion, nightmares and impaired sight and hearing. It was often diagnosed when a soldier was unable to function and no obvious cause could be identified.

- ▶ Many thought of it as cowardice

- ▶ Massive psychological casualties

- ▶ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dOJ_2NaydE0

The Battles

Battle of Tannenberg

- ▶ Major battle on the Eastern Front
- ▶ Aug. 1914
- ▶ Complete destruction of the Russian Second Army and suicide of its commanding general, Alexander Samsonov
- ▶ Showed Russia was ill-prepared for war
- ▶ Failed to mobilize their troops quickly because railroads were lacking
- ▶ Huge defeat for Russia

Eastern Front

- ▶ More mobile
- ▶ Battle of Tannenberg
 - ▶ Germans crushed Russians
 - ▶ 30,000 Russians died
- ▶ By 1916, Russia's war effort was near collapse
 - ▶ Not industrialized
 - ▶ One asset – soldiers
 - ▶ Germany could now focus on the west

Battle of Somme

- ▶ Lasted five months – July 1916 – “Big Push” across the river Somme
- ▶ Symbolized the horrors of warfare
- ▶ One of the biggest slaughters in military history
- ▶ Troops ordered to march across No-man’s land
- ▶ High casualties
 - ▶ 420,000 British; 200,000 French; 500,000 Germans – over 1.2 million men killed

Second Battle of Ypres

- ▶ First use of chemical warfare
- ▶ The stunned Allied troops fled in panic towards Ypres, the heavy gas settling and clogging the trenches where it gathered.
- ▶ The gas affected 10,000 troops
- ▶ half died within 10 minutes of the gas reaching the front line
- ▶ Death caused by asphyxiation
- ▶ Men who lived were temporarily blinded and stumbled in confusion, coughing heavily.
- ▶ 2,000 of these troops were captured as prisoners of war.
- ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EKgHtYBr7IE>

Battle of the Marne

- ▶ Sept. 14, 1914
 - ▶ France panicked by the rapid advances of German army through Belgium and northern France
 - ▶ With British Expeditionary Forces (BEF), troops are rushed from Paris in taxis to halt the advance
 - ▶ Germans eventually halted
- ▶ May 1918
 - ▶ Germans had again reached the Marne
 - ▶ Last German offensive of the war
 - ▶ Allied counter attack successful
 - ▶ Marked the beginning of the gradual retreat of the German forces
 - ▶ <http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/first-battle-of-marne/videos>

Battle of Verdun

- ▶ Feb. – Dec. 1916 - German attack to weaken the French
- ▶ “greatest” and most demanding battle in history
- ▶ German wanted to inflict mass casualties
- ▶ 600,000 casualties on each side
- ▶ “Rain, combined with the constant tearing up of the ground, turned the clay of the area to a wasteland of mud full of human remains. ”
- ▶ "Humanity is mad. It must be mad to do what it is doing. What a massacre! What scenes of horror and carnage! I cannot find words to translate my impressions. Hell cannot be so terrible. Men are mad!"

World War I – A New Kind of War

- ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VNFnqeCSo2U>

The End

End of World War I

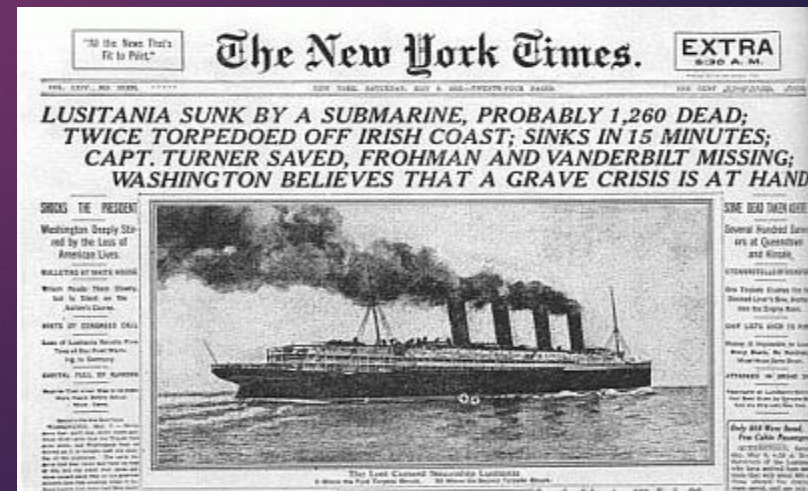
- ▶ Russia withdraws
- ▶ By 1916 Russia's war was near collapse
- ▶ Had yet to become industrialized
- ▶ Army continually short on food, guns, ammunition, clothes, boots, blankets
- ▶ Civilians suffering at home as well
- ▶ Revolution in the air

End of World War I

- ▶ Russia had only one asset: numbers
 - ▶ Staggering number of losses on the battlefield
 - ▶ Simply replaced its army from its huge population
 - ▶ In 1917, Russia withdraws and make a peace agreement with Germany
 - ▶ Russian Revolution begins

End of World War I

- ▶ United States joins Allied Powers
 - ▶ Germany was practicing unrestricted submarine warfare
 - ▶ Sinking of the Lusitania in 1915 – 1,198 people killed
 - ▶ Germany agreed to stop
 - ▶ But in 1917, they began it again
 - ▶ Sunk three American ships
- ▶ Bring fresh troops to Europe



End of World War I

▶ Zimmerman Note-

- ▶ U.S. intercepted a telegram to Mexico promising to give Mexico “conquered territory” if they began a war with the U.S.
- ▶ This was the last straw!
- ▶ April 2, 1917, U. S. declares war and joins the Allies
- ▶ This brings fresh troops to the war and the Allies are re-energized

MAILED
1-8-58
Director, State Dept.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

By *Mark A. Eckhoff*
Date *Oct 27, 1958*

FROM 2nd from London # 5747.

"We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, ~~write~~ ^{invite} Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace." Signed, ZIMMERMAN.

The Home Front

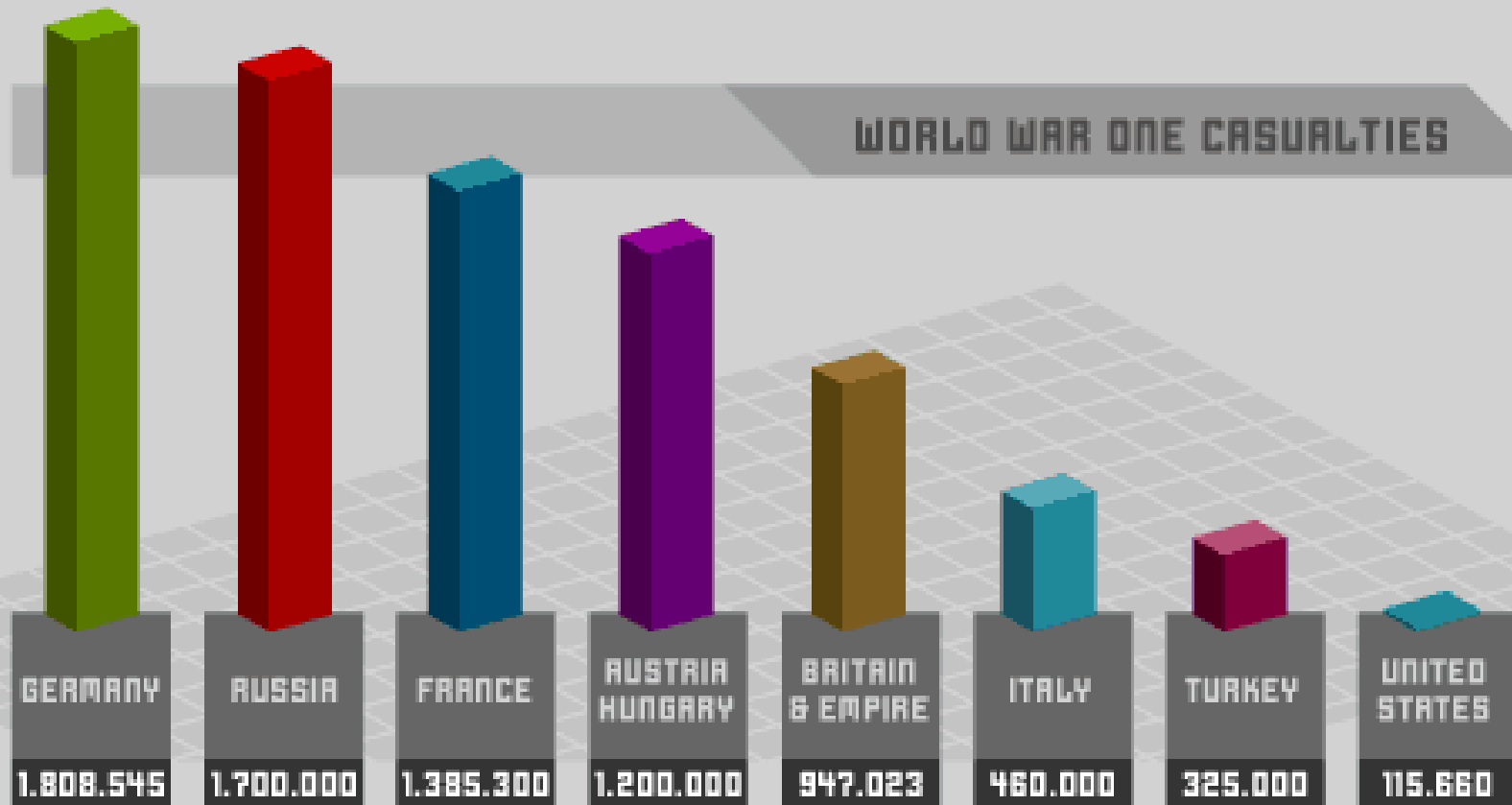
- ▶ War affected EVERYONE!! (Total War)
 - ▶ Rationing
 - ▶ War bonds
- ▶ Government takes over economy
- ▶ News was censored
- ▶ Propaganda
- ▶ Women began to enter the work force



End of World War I

- ▶ Germany is weakened after three years of warfare
- ▶ Central Powers crumble
 - ▶ Bulgarians and Ottoman Turks surrender.
 - ▶ Soldiers mutiny
- ▶ Allies win
 - ▶ Signed armistice on November 11, 1918
- ▶ Both sides lost many men and women
- ▶ Devastating impact on economies
- ▶ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vR_tfuXmets

WORLD WAR ONE CASUALTIES



Creating the Treaty of Versailles

- ▶ Big Four
 - ▶ Woodrow Wilson, Georges Clemenceau, David Lloyd George, and Vittorio Orlando
- ▶ Wilson's Fourteen Points
 - ▶ End secret treaties
 - ▶ Freedom of seas and trade
 - ▶ Reduce national armies
 - ▶ Association of nations that would protect great and small states alike

Treaty of Versailles

- ▶ Paris Peace Conference
 - ▶ France and Britain opposed Wilson's Fourteen Points
- ▶ Signed Treaty of Versailles
 - ▶ Created a League of Nations
 - ▶ United States does not join
 - ▶ Treaty punished Germany
 - ▶ War-Guilt Clause
 - ▶ Sole blame on Germany
 - ▶ Germany forced to pay reparations





Europe Pre-World War I



Europe Post-World War I



A Troubled Treaty...

- ▶ What problems do you see with this treaty?
 - ▶ Central Powers lose a lot of land
 - ▶ U.S. rejected treaty
 - ▶ War-guilt clause left a legacy of bitterness
 - ▶ Colonies in Africa and Asia are angry
 - ▶ Japan and Italy do not gain more land

German postcard, produced about the time of the Treaty of Versailles, showing the land where Germans lived. The areas in red are the lands given to other countries by the Treaty of Versailles, (including the land lost by Austria).

Its title is 'Lost but not forgotten land'.

The poem under the map reads:

You must carve in your heart
These words, as in stone -
What we have lost
Will be regained!

