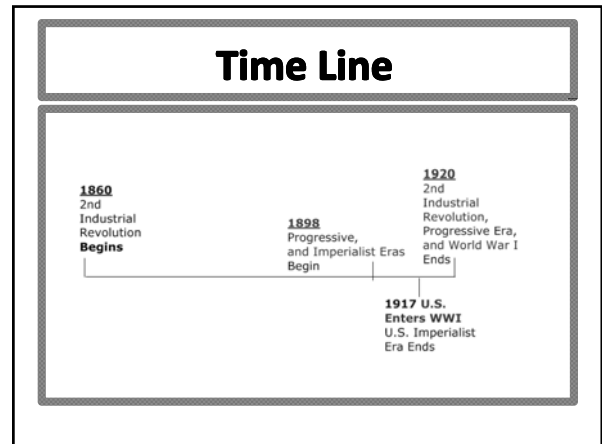



Chapter 8: The First World War

1914–1920



The Big Picture




- The United States tried to stay neutral when war swept Europe.
- After the United States joined the Allies in 1917, however, the government quickly mobilized the economy and built public support for the war.

9th Grade Review

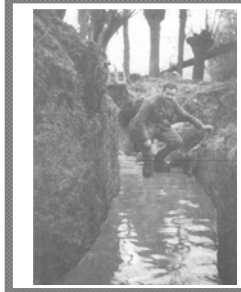
- Section 1 is a review of 9th grade standards that you are supposed to already know.

Section 1's Main Idea:



- Rivalries among European nations led to the outbreak of war in 1914.

Section one of this chapter pertains to:



1. The causes of World War
2. How the war broke out
3. Why the war quickly reached a stalemate

**Section one of this chapter pertains to
1 The causes of World War**

CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I

MILITARISM

- European nations engage in a massive military buildup.

ALLIANCES

- European countries form partnerships to protect themselves.

IMPERIALISM

- Rival empires seek to keep power.

NATIONALISM

- People feel loyalty and devotion to their country or culture.

M.A.I.N.

- **M:**
Military
- **A:**
Alliances
- **I:**
Imperialism
- **N:**
Nationalism

1 The causes of World War

M: militarism

- the expansion of arms and the policy of military preparedness

Note the way in which European countries were building up arms BEFORE the outbreak of war.

M: militarism

M: militarism

- the expansion of arms and the policy of military preparedness

Note the way in which European countries were building up arms BEFORE the outbreak of war.

M: militarism

Comparative Troop Strengths	
Countries	Troops
Germany	1,900,000
Austria-Hungary	450,000
United Kingdom	100,000
France	1,300,000
Serbia	200,000
Russia	1,400,000

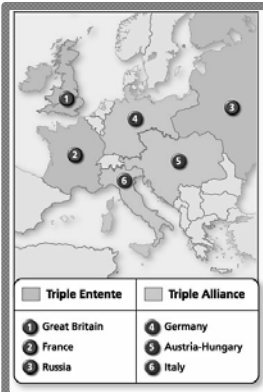
M: militarism

- the expansion of arms and the policy of military preparedness

A: alliances

- For protection, some nations formed alliances, or partnerships. **These alliances were created to maintain peace, but they would lead Europe directly into war.**

A: alliances




1	2	3	4	5
Great Britain	France	Russia	Germany	Austria-Hungary
Triple Entente		Triple Alliance		

- Before WW 1
- **Triple Entente**
- a military alliance between **Great Britain, France, and Russia**
- **Triple Alliance**
- a military alliance between **Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy**


A: alliances

- **Balance of Power**
- **Belief that alliances created a balance of power**--each alliance had equal strength--hoped that no single nation would attack another out of fear that the attacked nation's allies would join the fight.



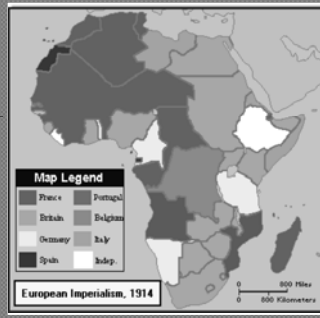
I: Imperialism

- **Growing nationalism also led nations to compete for overseas colonies.**
- **By the late 1800s Great Britain and France already had colonial empires in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia.**




I: Imperialism

- **Colonies provided markets and rich natural resources, so the German emperor, Kaiser Wilhelm II, wanted colonies for Germany, too. And to get them, Germany would need a stronger military.**





N: Nationalism



Nationalism: extreme pride or devotion that people feel for their country or culture.

- Nationalism led to the formation of new nations, such as Germany and Italy during the 1870s--**led to competition for power.**
- This struggle for greater power was most visible in the Balkans---populated by a great number of ethnic groups.

Nationalism

ELEMENTS OF NATIONALISM

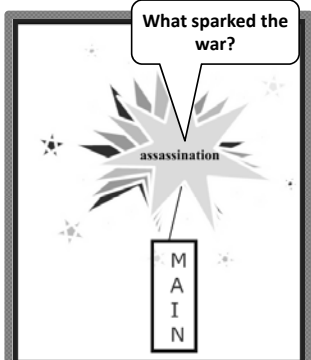
In Europe in the 1800s, devotion to one's national group, or nationalism, swept through the continent. The elements of nationalism listed below help bond a nation together.

How is history an element of nationalism?

Culture	Shared beliefs and a way of life create a common bond.
History	A shared past connects people as a group.
Religion	A common religion helps unite people.
Language	A common language is a key element of nationalism.
Territory	A shared land gives people a sense of unity.

Main Idea:
Rivalries among European nations led to the outbreak of war in 1914.


What sparked the war?



- Section one of this chapter pertains to:
- # 2 How the war broke out**

The incident that sparked a war!



What sparked the war?



- Archduke Franz Ferdinand:
- (1863–1914) Heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary whose assassination by a Serb nationalist started World War I.

2 How the war broke out

- Soldiers arrest Archduke Ferdinand's young assassin.

What incident sparked the war?



War Breaks Out

- **Central Powers**
- alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire
- **Allied Powers**
- alliance between Britain, France, and Russia; later joined by the United States in World War I



Section one of this chapter pertains to:
#3 Why the war quickly reached a stalemate

Consequence of Industrialization: New Weapons/Technology

Why the war quickly reached a stalemate:
 Both sides had new weapons!

Section one of this chapter pertains to: **#3 Why the war quickly reached a stalemate**

- Many nations became involved because of their **alliances to one another---**
- These countries **agreed to come to each other's aid if war broke out.**

1 b. Explain: How did the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand lead so many nations into war?

1. c Elaborate: Why do you think that European nations were willing to go to war so quickly?

- Each side believed they possessed superior military power; therefore, each side thought they could win because of their new advanced weapons!!!

2 a. Recall: What kinds of military technology were new in World War I?

- **New military technology:**
- camouflaged uniforms
- machine guns
- artillery guns
- poison gas
- airplanes
- tanks
- flame throwers

Of the methods of warfare developed in World War I, which did traditional officers consider unfair and barbaric?

1. the use of poisonous gas
2. the use of armored tanks
3. dogfights
4. trench warfare

2 b. Draw Conclusions: At the beginning of the war, how did the new military technology affect the way European leaders thought about the war?

- **They thought the new technology would result in a short war!!**

Trenches Weapons and Death

Why the war quickly reached a stalemate:
Both sides had new weapons!

2 c. Evaluate: Was it reasonable for European leaders to believe the war would be quick? Why or why not?

- No, because the military advances weren't enough to give one nation a substantial advantage.

3 a. Identify: What was trench warfare?

- a form of combat in which soldiers dug trenches, or deep ditches, to seek protection from enemy fire and to defend their positions

3 b. Draw Conclusions: How did trench warfare affect the progress of the war?

- It created a stalemate-- neither side was winning.
- It prolonged the war.

3 c. Elaborate: How did soldiers try to overcome the limitations of trench warfare?

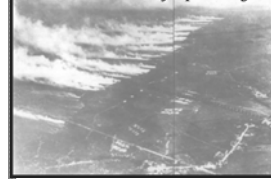
- With new technologies:
- airplanes,
- tanks,
- poisonous gas
- advanced bombs

New technologies: airplanes

CAUSE	NATIONALISM	IMPERIALISM	MILITARISM	ALLIANCE
EFFECT	New nations of Germany and Italy created	The British and French have many colonies	Germany wanted to compete with one of their own strong military	Triple Entente: Britain, France, and Russia allied with each other--pledged to go to war if the others were attacked--protect one another
EFFECT	Tension in the Balkans--They did not want Austria-Hungary ruling them. Austria-Hungary and Russia competed for the loyalty of Serbs	The Germans want more colonies	The Schlieffen Plan--German pre-war plan to attack other countries	Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy allied with each other--pledged to go to war if the others were attacked--protect one another

5. Persuasive Write a letter

An aerial view of a poison gas



- 5. Persuasive Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper that argues either for or against using poison gas and other new military technologies in World War I. Write your letter as if you are a soldier in the war. Use information from the chapter to support your position.