

Chapter 29

The Great War

1914 - 1918
"Marching Toward War"

Pressure for Peace

Alfred Nobel

- Invented _____
- _____ Prize

Powerful Forces

- ♦ M _____
- ♦ A _____
- ♦ I _____
- ♦ N _____

MILITARISM & the Arms Race

- ♦ Militarism – the _____ of the military
- ♦ Tension, military expansion, and _____
- ♦ _____ built up its navy to compete with Britain
- ♦ Military leaders gained more _____

A Tangle of Alliances

- ♦ Nations signed treaties pledging to _____ each other
- ♦ First alliances made during Otto von Bismarck's day.

Triple Alliance (Central Powers)

- ♦ _____
- ♦ _____
- ♦ Italy
- ♦ Russia
- ♦ *Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany allowed the alliance with Russia to _____*

Triple Entente (Allies)

- ♦ _____
- ♦ _____
- ♦ _____

Consequences

- ♦ Other _____ drawn in
- ♦ Made governments _____

Imperialism

- ♦ The Nations of Europe competed fiercely for _____ in Africa and Asia
 - to the brink of war
- ♦ Britain and _____ formed closer ties

Aggressive Nationalism

Germany & France

- France - Bitter defeat in Franco-Prussian war
- France wanted to _____ the Alsace & Lorraine provinces

Pan-Slavism

- All _____ people share a common nationality
- _____ – defender of Slavs (Serbia)

Austria-Hungary

- _____ state
- Worried about rebellions

Ottoman Turkey

- Threatened by Greece and _____

Balkans

- Assortment of ethnic groups
- “_____ of Europe”

Crisis in the Balkans

- ♦ _____ Empire in decline
- ♦ New Balkan Nations: Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, Romania, & _____
- ♦ Serbia wanted to unite all Balkan _____
- ♦ _____ annexed Bosnia & Herzegovina
 - Large _____ populations
 - Tension

Murder in Sarajevo

- ♦ Archduke **Francis** _____
- ♦ Visit Sarajevo (Bosnian capital) on June 28, 1914
- ♦ **Unity or Death** a.k.a. “_____” – (terrorist)
 - **Goal:** organize all South Slavs into a _____ nation
 - Gavrilo Princip (age 19)
- ♦ Countess Sophie Chotek – Ferdinand’s wife
- ♦ Ferdinand unpopular
- ♦ 7 members of _____ along route
- ♦ Princeps _____ Ferdinand & Sophie

Peace Unravels

- ♦ Austrian Emperor Francis _____ outraged by nephew's death
- ♦ Blamed _____ & wanted justice
- ♦ Ultimatum (final set of _____) sent
- ♦ Serbia had to punish those involved with murder and let _____ investigate
- ♦ _____ did not agree to all demands
- ♦ July 28th _____ declared war on Serbia

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Section 2 “Europe Plunges Into War”

ALLIANCE SYSTEM IN ACTION

- ♦ _____ backed Austria
- ♦ _____ supports Serbia
- ♦ Germany declares war on _____
- ♦ _____ supports Russia
- ♦ Germany declares war on _____
- ♦ Italy & Britain _____ for now

CENTRAL POWERS

- ♦ _____
- ♦ **Austria-Hungary**
- ♦ **Bulgaria**
- ♦ _____

ALLIES

- ♦ **France**
- ♦ _____
- ♦ _____
- ♦ **Japan**
- ♦ **Italy**

THE SCHLIEFFEN PLAN

- ♦ General Schlieffen's (German) strategy to _____ a two-front war
- ♦ Defeat _____ quickly then fight Russia
- ♦ Required forces to march through _____
- ♦ Belgium supposed to be _____
- ♦ _____ declares war on Germany

THE WESTERN FRONT

- ♦ Germany swept through _____
- ♦ First Battle of the _____ – German defeat
- ♦ Russia _____ quickly
- ♦ The German offensive stalled – _____
 - Fighting on two fronts
- ♦ _____ Warfare
 - “_____ Land”
 - Huge loss of life
 - Small land gains
 - _____ guns, artillery, poison gas & _____

COSTLY BATTLES

- ♦ Verdun - both sides lost over _____
- ♦ _____ River
 - 5 months
 - Over 1 million died
 - 20,000 British killed or wounded in one day

EASTERN FRONT

German/Russian border

- ♦ Battle of Tannenberg
 - terrible defeat for _____
- ♦ rest of the war fought on Russian soil
- ♦ Russia
 - least _____ country in the war
 - Enormous _____
 - Short on food, weapons, & supplies
 - Central Powers limited _____
 - Managed to tie up German troops for _____ years

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Section 3 “A Global Conflict”

War in the South

- ♦ _____ joined the Central Powers to help defeat Serbia
- ♦ Italy joined the _____ to help regain lands controlled by Austria
 - Battle of Caporetto was disastrous for Italy

The War Beyond Europe

War at Sea

- ♦ Britain _____ Germany
- ♦ German _____ sank ships headed for Allied ports

War in the Colonies

- ♦ Allies overran _____ colonies (Africa/Asia)
- ♦ Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India helped _____

Non-European Powers

- ♦ The _____ Empire joined the Central Powers and closed off the Dardanelles to Allies trying to ship supplies to _____
- ♦ _____ nationalist (supported by Britain) attacked Turkish post in the Middle East
- ♦ _____ joined the Allies to seize German outpost in China and the Pacific
- ♦ The _____ remained neutral

Collapsing Morale

- ♦ By 1917 ...
 - Germany - _____ yr old recruits
 - Britain almost _____
 - casualties
 - food shortage
 - deserting soldiers
 - mutinies

Revolution in _____

–bread riots - revolution

–Allies hoped for a democracy

–V.I. _____ signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany

Now Germany could concentrate on the _____ Front

America Joins the Fight

- ♦ Unrestricted _____ Warfare
 - German attacks on merchant and passenger ships
 - Sinking of the _____
 - _____ Americans killed
- ♦ _____ Ties
- ♦ Zimmerman Note
 - from Germany to _____
 - promised to help _____ regain territory from U.S.
 - decoded by Britain

Woodrow Wilson

- ♦ Asked Congress to Declare _____ on Germany
 - “to make the world safe for democracy”
 - “war to end wars”
- ♦ it took months to _____
- ♦ fresh troops; _____ boost (“Over There”)
- ♦ Financial Aid

War affects the home front

- ♦ _____ War – devoting a nation’s entire resources into a war effort
- ♦ _____ - required all young men to be ready for service
- ♦ Governments told factories what to _____
- ♦ _____ products - food, gas, boots, etc

Propaganda War

- ♦ censorship
- ♦ _____ - spreading of one-sided information designed to promote a cause or damage an opposing cause
 - invasion of Belgium (barbarous)
- ♦ _____ - horrible acts against innocent people
 - exaggerated; made up

Women and the War

- ♦ Women took over jobs left by men
- ♦ Women’s branches of the _____ forces
- ♦ Women’s Land Army - grow _____
- ♦ At the front
 - military nurses
 - Edith Cavell
- ♦ helped women’s _____

Campaign to Victory

- ♦ March 1918 - German offensive pushed the Allies back 40 miles by July
 - _____ the German troops
- ♦ _____ - drove the Germans back across France and Belgium
 - German commanders realized they could not win
- ♦ Austria-Hungary breaking up due to _____
- ♦ _____
 - an agreement to end fighting
 - _____, 1918

Chapter 29

Section 4 “Making Peace”

The Costs of War

- More than _____ million dead
- Famine
- _____ Burdens
- _____ Turmoil

The Big Four

- Woodrow Wilson (_____)
- David Lloyd George (_____)
- Georges Clemenceau (_____)
- Vittorio Orlando (_____)
- _____ & _____ not represented

Wilson's 14 Points

1. End secret _____
2. Freedom of the _____
3. Free _____
4. _____ reduction
5. Adjust _____ claims
- 6-13. Self-_____
14. _____ of Nations

The Treaty of Versailles

- Between the Allies & _____
- Germany forced to assume full _____ for the war
- Forced to pay _____ - \$30 Billion
- Severe restrictions for the German _____
- Lost substantial _____
 - Returned Alsace and Lorraine to France
 - Stripped Germany of overseas colonies (mandates)

Other Settlements

- Separate treaties for other Central Powers
- New _____ Emerged
- Austria-Hungary was split into Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, & Yugoslavia (+ _____)
- Ottoman Empire became _____
 - Palestine, Iraq & Transjordan (mandates of _____)
 - Syria & Lebanon (mandates of _____)
- _____ lost territory
 - Romania & _____ gained Russian territory
 - Finland, Estonia, Latvia, & Lithuania became _____ nations
- Mandates were angry – wanted independence
- _____ & Italy gained less territory than they wanted

Hopes For Global Peace

- _____ of Nations
- More than _____ nations joined
- U.S Senate _____ to join
- A step toward maintaining _____