

World War I Guided Lecture Notes

- 1st major war with _____ Nations
- “The Great War”
- “War would only last a few _____”
- “we will be home by _____”
- “The war to end all wars”

Alliances

- Triple _____: Russia, France, Britain.
- Russia sends aid to Serbia
- Triple _____: Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary.
- Germany is in an alliance with The Ottoman Empire
- The Ottoman Empire and Austria-Hungary send aid to Bulgaria.
- Bulgaria and Serbia share the same geographic region (Balkans) but are ethnically and religiously different.

Causes of World War I

- _____: Nationalistic feelings causes countries to unite and resist outside pressures
- _____: the need to become an imperialistic power requires countries to colonize other territories
- _____: If one country declares war on another country, the others will follow. The “Domino” effect.
- _____: a large build up for military weapons and machines makes it seem that they can conquer their enemy swiftly

The Spark: Nationalism in Serbia

- Archduke Franz Ferdinand of _____ was assassinated by Gavrilo Princip in Sarajevo, Serbia.
- June 28, 1914
- Gavrilo Princip was a part of _____, a terrorist organization trying to stir nationalistic fervor for Serbia.

Here we go...

- Austrian leaders demand apologies from _____.
- An angry Serbia received a promise of help from _____.
- July 28th Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.
- Russia declared war on _____.
- Germany declared war on Russia.
- France declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary,
- _____ joined France and Russia.
- Europe was at war!

Western Front

- _____ Plan (1905)
 - Identified France and Russia as threats
- General Count _____ von Schlieffen
 - Studied military history
 - Second Punic war (Hannibal vs Romans)
- The plan: fight the larger army by _____ them (attack them on their side). Fight the French first—then attack Russia.
- Failed: Germany did not send enough troops.
- Trenches...
- About 500 miles long
- Stretched from Switzerland to the English Channel

Trench Foot

- Immersion Foot Syndrome
 - A type of non-freezing _____ injury
 - Develops when feet are cold and wet for a long time (1-2 days).
 - Impacts the skin
 - British: 75,000 cases

- USA: 2,000 cases
- Trench Foot

Gas

- France: 1st to use gas as an attack.
 - _____ gas
 - Irritation of the eyes
 - Uncontrollable tearing
 - Temporary blindness
 - Large doses
- Germany: 1st to use _____ (mustard gas)
 - When breathed in and comes in contact with water in the lungs, it creates hydrochloric acid.
 - Large doses: damages lung tissue and causes _____
 - Smaller doses: coughing, vomiting and eye irritation

Mustard Gas

- Mustard Color and smelled like _____ or horseradish
- Causes severe _____ burns on skin
- Causes _____ to form and ooze yellow fluid

Machine Guns

- _____ Machine gun
 - Water cooled
 - 44 pounds
 - Manned by two people
 - Fired 450 bullets per minute

Flame throwers

- Flame throwers
 - Combined _____ with oil to launch fire
 - Transportable
 - Used to clear _____ - positions

- Psychological weapon
- Used by Germans first on British and French Soldiers
 - Quickly adopted by both countries

Airplanes!!

- First _____ attack: Italy attacked the Turks near Tripoli (1911).
- Started as _____ in WWI (1914).
- Need: take control of the sky to remove enemy recon planes
- Countries begin _____ combat
- Planes can attack other air targets and land targets during WWI.

Transportation

- Primarily through _____
- Cars are not popular yet
- Many ____ roads (no pavement meant that cars and trucks would get stuck in the mud a lot).
- _____ still preferred over tanks
 - Tanks are not tested yet...

Transportation Innovation

- United States
 - Boats use _____ power
- Convoy System
 - Navy boats surround _____ ships
 - Protect merchant ships
 - Travel across the Atlantic
- Create Destroyers to combat German Submarines
 - _____ Charges (bombs)

Tanks!!

- Strength:
 - Protect _____ within the vehicle

- can cross “no man’s land”
- can attack and break _____
- Weakness:
 - Requires a lot of _____
 - Very _____
 - easy to get stuck in mud

The Battle of Gallipoli, 1915

- British goal: break the Ottoman Empire and resupply Russia for an _____ Front attack.
- _____ Churchill’s decision
 - Britain lost
 - 207,000 British Casualties
 - 47,000 French Casualties
- Ottoman Empire
 - Upgraded their military with _____ and _____ from Germany

The “3rd” Front

- British fleet blockades Germany with _____
 - Very successful
 - Germany tries to blockade Britain with _____

German unrestricted submarine warfare

- Accused the United States of sending aid to _____
 - Germany began to sink American merchant ships without any restrictions
- German _____ (submarines)
 - One of the most dangerous jobs during WWI
 - Built 375 U-boats
 - Lost 202 U-boats
 - Sank 2,600 ships

United States Involvement in WWI

- Sinking of the _____
 - May 7, 1915
 - 1,128 dead
 - 128 were Americans
- Germans: unrestricted submarine warfare
 - Accused the United States of sending aid to Britain.
 - US and Britain already started arming merchant ships
 - Americans were sending aid to Britain.

United States Involvement in WWI continued...

- Americans angry, but not ready for _____.
- President Woodrow Wilson strives for _____
- Former President Theodore Roosevelt wants _____
- Resolved?
 - Germany agrees that they won't attack passenger ships without _____ them first.
 - How long will this last?

Battle of Verdun

- Verdun, _____
 - 1916
 - Lasted 10 months
- Battle with the highest _____ in WWI
 - Estimated 700,000 casualties
 - Estimated 300,000 dead
- Aftermath: Ordinance left around Verdun
 - Estimated 40 tons undetonated
 - Clean up: many _____

War on the Eastern Front

- Russia
 - _____ behind
 - Inferior armies

- Monarchy is weak
- Can only win with more numbers

- Russian Revolution 1917

- End of _____ Dynasty
 - Czar Nicholas II abdicated throne
- _____ Revolution
 - Vladimir Lenin
 - Takes Russia out of the war

United States Involvement in WWI continued...

- The _____ Telegram

- Intercepted by the British _____
- January 1917
 - Telegram sent to Mexico
 - Unrestricted submarine warfare begins again.
- Telegram from Germany to
 - Expresses support for Mexico to invade the United States
 - Mexico can regain _____ that it lost (Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona)
 - Germany can continue to fight without the Americans providing aid to Britain and France
 - This may convince Japan to also join their cause
 - By March, the telegram is published in Newspapers worldwide.

United States Involvement in WWI continued...

- April 1917

- _____ Declares War.

The End of the Great War

- Germany's allies _____

- Italy switched sides _____
 - Did not industrialize
 - Cannot launch large scale war
 - Agricultural economy
 - Weak economy

- Austria-Hungary surrender
 - Continued fighting the Italians since 1915
 - November 4, _____ surrender
- Ottoman Empire
 - _____ behind
 - Some military units still use _____

World War I comes to an end

- Germany makes one last _____ in March 1918 to try to take Paris.
 - Fails
- Allies launch a _____ offensive
 - The German Army is weak.
 - Many troops are suffering from Spanish Influenza
- November 9, 1918
 - Kaiser Wilhelm II _____ the throne
- The end: November 11, 1918 at 11:00

Surrender

- At the end of WWI: German U-boats would _____ themselves on the southern shore of Britain to surrender

Casualties of World War I

- Casualties:
 - 8.5 million soldiers dead
 - About 21 million soldiers wounded
- Spanish _____ outbreak of 1918
 - Very severe strain
 - 1 in 40 would become ill around the world
 - About 20 million dead worldwide

The Ottoman Empire

- Sheikh-ul-Islam
 - 1914: Declared “holy war” _____.
 - Urged Muslims from all over the world, including in colonized countries, to rise up and come to the defense of the Ottoman Empire.
 - Calls for _____

Mandate System

- Mandate System
 - Goal: with the allied countries, build and organize countries and territories
 - A system that is a part of the _____
 - Becomes known as the United Nations (UN) Trusteeship System in 1946
 - Three categories for _____
- Category A
 - Consisted of previous _____ Provinces
 - Great Britain rebuilds and grants independence to Iraq, Palestine, Israel, and Jordan.
 - _____ to rebuild and grant independence to Syria, and Lebanon
 - By 1949, all category A provinces were independent countries

Mandate System continued...

- Category B
 - Consists of previous _____ colonies in Africa
 - Administered under specific rules to protect the rights of native peoples
 - _____ (part of Tanzania) assigned to the British
 - Cameroon and Togoland went to France
 - _____ and Burundi went to Belgium

Mandate System continued...

- Category C
 - Consisted of territories deemed integral parts of their territory
 - Namibia assigned to _____
 - New Guinea assigned to _____
 - Western Samoa assigned to New Zealand
 - Islands North of the Equator in the Pacific to _____

The Paris Peace Conference, 1919

- “The Big Four”
 - President Woodrow _____, USA
 - Prime Minister David Lloyd-George of Great Britain
 - Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau of France
 - Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando of Italy

Other Important figures, all mostly ignored by The Big Four...

- Leaders of European Nations.
- Japan– Argued for racial _____.
- The Pan-African Congress– Organized by W.E.B. _____ to voice the concerns of African peoples and people of African ancestry throughout the world.
- The _____ (persecuted during the war by the Turks).
- Chaim Weismann (British Zionist).
- Pring Faisal (Representing the Arabs).
- Germany, Austria, Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire were not even represented at these meeting!

Treaty of Versailles

- Negotiated and written by _____.
- German Delegates were forced to sign on June 28th, 1919.
- Major Provisions:
 - “_____”: Germany is forced to accept responsibility for causing WWI.

- German _____ greatly weakened
 - Only allowed to keep a very small army and navy (100,000 troops total)
 - Greatly limited the amount of weapons and equipment
- Germany loses about _____ of their territory
- Germany has to pay _____ in reparations to Britain, France, and Belgium.

The 'War Guilt Clause':

- **Article 231.** The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.

Treaty of Versailles continued...

- Germany forced to pay _____ to Allied countries.
- Germany forced to give up continental and colonial land holdings
 - _____ returned to France
 - The _____ (one of Germany's richest and most industrial areas) controlled by France.
 - Germany's _____ region occupied by allied armies (buffer zone).
 - All German _____ given up—divided up and controlled as "mandates" by The British Commonwealth nations, France, and Japan.
 - Lands gained from Russia through the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk were given up as well.

Political Effects of the War

- Ending of Major European _____
 - Nationalistic revolts ended the _____ monarchy and dissolved Austria-Hungary.
 - Austria and Hungary became two separate and weak countries.
- Other countries created out of former Austro-Hungarian lands
- Already existing countries gained former Austro-Hungarian lands
 - Romania almost double its size
- Germany became a weak _____
 - The Weimer Republic
- Russia became the _____ in 1922.
- _____ continues to rise as Pacific Power.

- Japan had sided with the Allies
- Controls Germany's colonies in the Pacific

Political Effects of the War continued...

- Final collapse of the _____ and the creation of the Turkish Republic.
- _____—Restored from lands taken from Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary.
- _____— created from the northern part of Austria-Hungary.
- _____—combined Serbia, Montenegro with the Slavic areas formally controlled by Austria-Hungary
- _____— (Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia) and Finland formed from former Russian-controlled lands.