

World War I



How the world turned upside down and inside out

Causes of the war

- ✦ European countries were engaged in ***Militarism***, trying to outdo each other to to have the most powerful military and the best weapons. This was mostly between Britain and Germany
- ✦ Many ***Alliances*** were formed to create two opposing groups of countries. There was the Triple Alliance which was Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. Also, there was the Triple Entente which was Britain, France, and Russia.
- ✦ Europe, the US and Japan used ***Imperialism*** to control trade and to influence other foreign countries. They fought over places to control.
- ✦ There was ***Nationalism*** in ethnic minorities who wanted their own countries and majorities who wanted more power.



The Spark: Ferdinand's death

Heir to the Austrian-Hungarian Empire Archduke Francis Ferdinand was shot by a Serbian nationalist. Austria-Hungary Emperor Franz Josef gave Serbia an ultimatum. Serbia could not meet the demands so Austria-Hungary attacked them.

A historical painting depicting a battle scene from World War I. The scene is set in a trench or battlefield with soldiers in various uniforms and equipment. In the foreground, a soldier is visible, and a machine gun is mounted on a tripod. The background shows a hazy, war-torn landscape with smoke and distant structures. The overall tone is somber and dramatic.

World War I

The Fighting Begins

- o **Austria-Hungary invaded Serbia**
- o **Russian Army mobilizes at the Russian-Austrian border to protect the Serbs**
- o **Germany declares war due to its' alliance with Austria-Hungary**
- o **France declares war against Germany because of its alliance with Russia**



Kaiser Wilhelm II inspecting Austrian troops

Countries Involved in WWI

Allies:

Italy

France

Britain

Russia

United States

Serbia

Greece

Japan

Central Powers:

Austria-Hungary

Germany

Ottoman Empire

Bulgaria

- ❑ Germany goes through Belgium, a neutral country, to invade France and avoid French defenses. This was known as the Schlieffen Plan
- ❑ The main portion of the German army was to race west, defeat the French and then race back east to fight the Russians
- ❑ Livid at Germany's dismissal of Belgium's neutrality, Great Britain enters the war

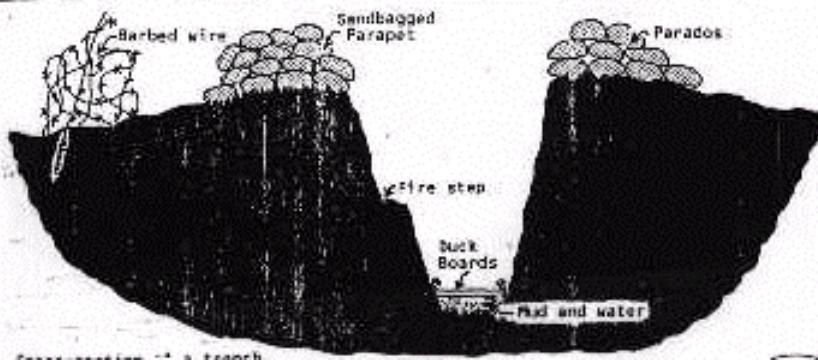
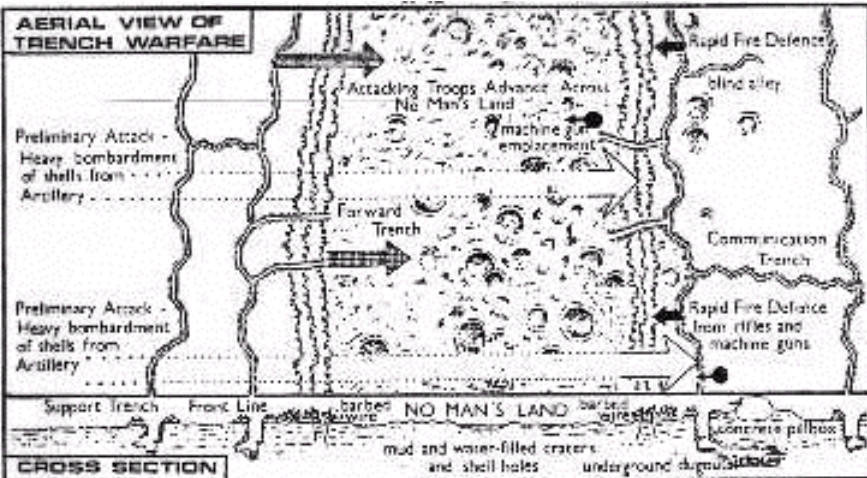


The Three Major Fronts

1. The Western Front
(France)
2. The Eastern Front
(Russia)
3. The Southern Front
(Serbia)



trench warfare



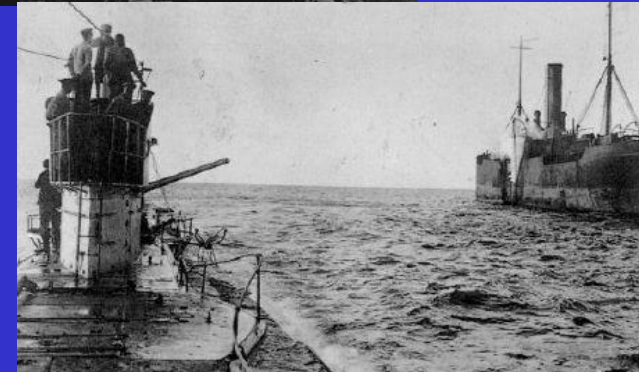
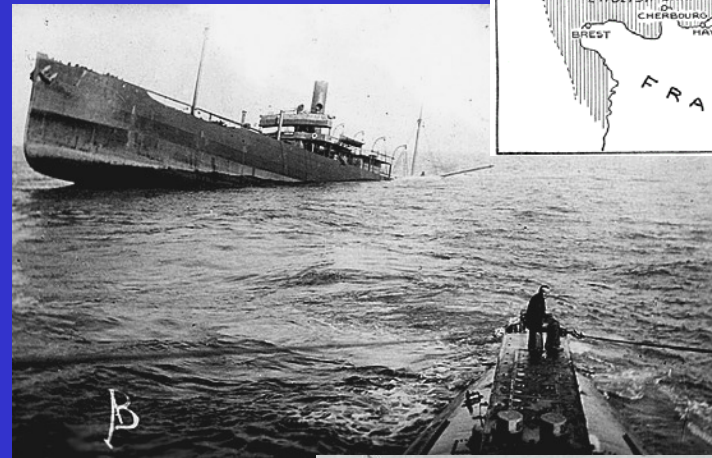
- Soldiers in trenches were often knee-deep in mud, water, blood, and body waste.
- Many drowned when they slipped into flooded shell holes.
- Suffered from severe frost-bite when the temperature dropped.



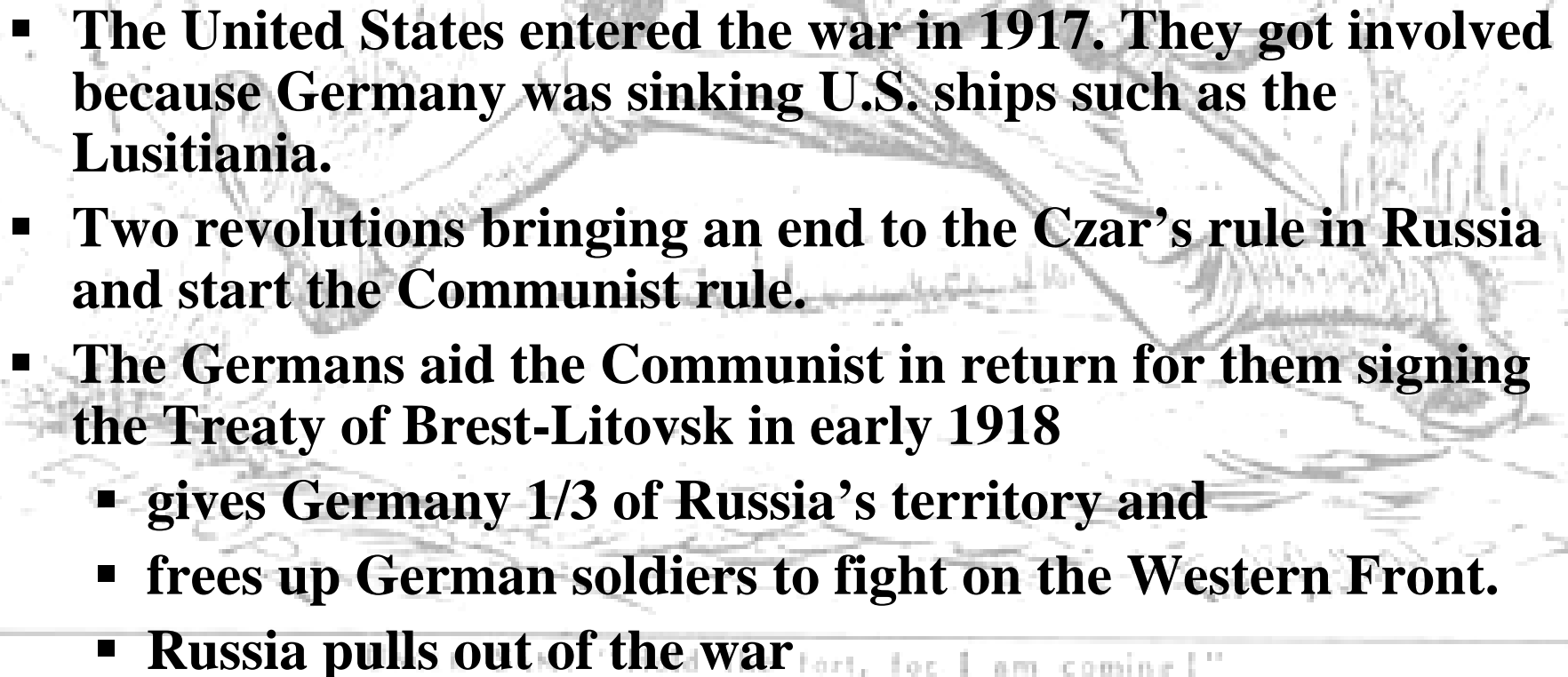
The use of machine-guns and barbed wire made it difficult for troops to cross the land between the two sets of trenches. This land was called "*No Man's Land.*"

Unrestricted Submarine Warfare

- To stop the flow of war materials to Great Britain, Germany send submarines (U-Boats=undersea boats) to blockade the British Isles
- At first they warn ships of attack to give crews a chance abandon ship
- This stops when the British arm with cannon their merchant ships so they can fight back
- Germans then sink ships without warning
- This angers the United States and other neutral nations as their ships are also attacked.



1917 – it all changes

- 
- **The United States entered the war in 1917. They got involved because Germany was sinking U.S. ships such as the Lusitania.**
 - **Two revolutions bringing an end to the Czar's rule in Russia and start the Communist rule.**
 - **The Germans aid the Communist in return for them signing the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in early 1918**
 - **gives Germany 1/3 of Russia's territory and**
 - **frees up German soldiers to fight on the Western Front.**
 - **Russia pulls out of the war**

Cease Fire: Armistice Day

An armistice was signed between Germany and the Allies and the fighting ended on the western front at 11AM. (11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month) in 1918.

The Allies won.



Treaty of Versailles

Big Four Leader Idea

Britain	David Lloyd George	No German military
France	Georges Clemenceau	Reparations
Italy	Vittorio Orlando	Land
United States	Woodrow Wilson	Lasting peace

The 14 Point Plan

- ❑ Made by Woodrow Wilson
- ❑ First 5 points corrected causes of the war (freedom of the seas, free trade, ended secret treaties, and reduced military sizes)
- ❑ Changed borders and created new nations.
- ❑ Created the League of Nations.
- ❑ Some parts were accepted and others were changed in the Treaty of Versailles.

The Treaty of Versailles



- ❖ *League of Nations created to solve differences between nations.*
- ❖ *Germany & Austria-Hungary lost land*
- ❖ *Germany had to:*
 - *take full responsibility for the war*
 - *pay war reparations* (Germany doesn't finish paying until 2011)
 - *give up all of its conquered territory*

The Lost Generation

Country	Dead	Wounded	Prisoner
Great Britain	947,000	2,122,000	192,000
France	1,385,000	3,044,000	446,000
Russia	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,500,000
Italy	460,000	947,000	530,000
U.S.A.	115,000	206,000	4,500
Germany	1,808,000	4,247,000	618,000
Austria-Hungry	1,200,000	3,620,000	2,200,000
Turkey	325,000	400,000	NA



**Revolution comes
to Russia**

A far from perfect life in 1905

- Most people are poor – having little food, clothing, and shelter
- Working conditions are poor – workers are exploited by companies in order to make greater profits
- The government is corrupt
- Minority groups such as the Jews suffer from “Pogroms” or official persecution. They face Russification, arrest, torture, forced relocation, and/or execution
- Moral of the people is very low due to the crushing loss to Japan in the Russo- Japanese War
- Large class divisions between poor workers living in slums, peasants living in shacks, and educated elite class called the Intelligentsia

Bloody Sunday

- During a peaceful march to the Czar's palace, soldiers fired upon a peaceful crowd
- Between 500-1000 unarmed people killed
- People lost faith in Czar Nicholas II protecting their interests



Nicolas II enacts new reforms to stop the Revolution of 1905



- In the “October Manifesto,” new freedoms and reforms are announced (freedom of speech, land rights)
- A Duma (legislature) is created
- New voting laws are created giving some people a limited say in the government (Intelligentsia)
- Did little to help out the poor peasants
- *Most of the reforms were slowly taken away by the Czar later*

The Russian Revolution of 1905



CAUSES

- Low spirits after defeat in 1904 war with Japan
- Poverty and bad working conditions
- Corrupt government
- Persecution of minority groups
- "Bloody Sunday" killings

Russian Revolution of 1905

RESULTS

- The "October Manifesto" – Czar Nicholas II announces reforms and new freedoms
- Nicholas II sets up the Duma which must approve all laws
- Nicholas II dissolves the first Duma when its leaders criticize the government
- Pogroms continue
- New voting laws limit powers of later Dumas

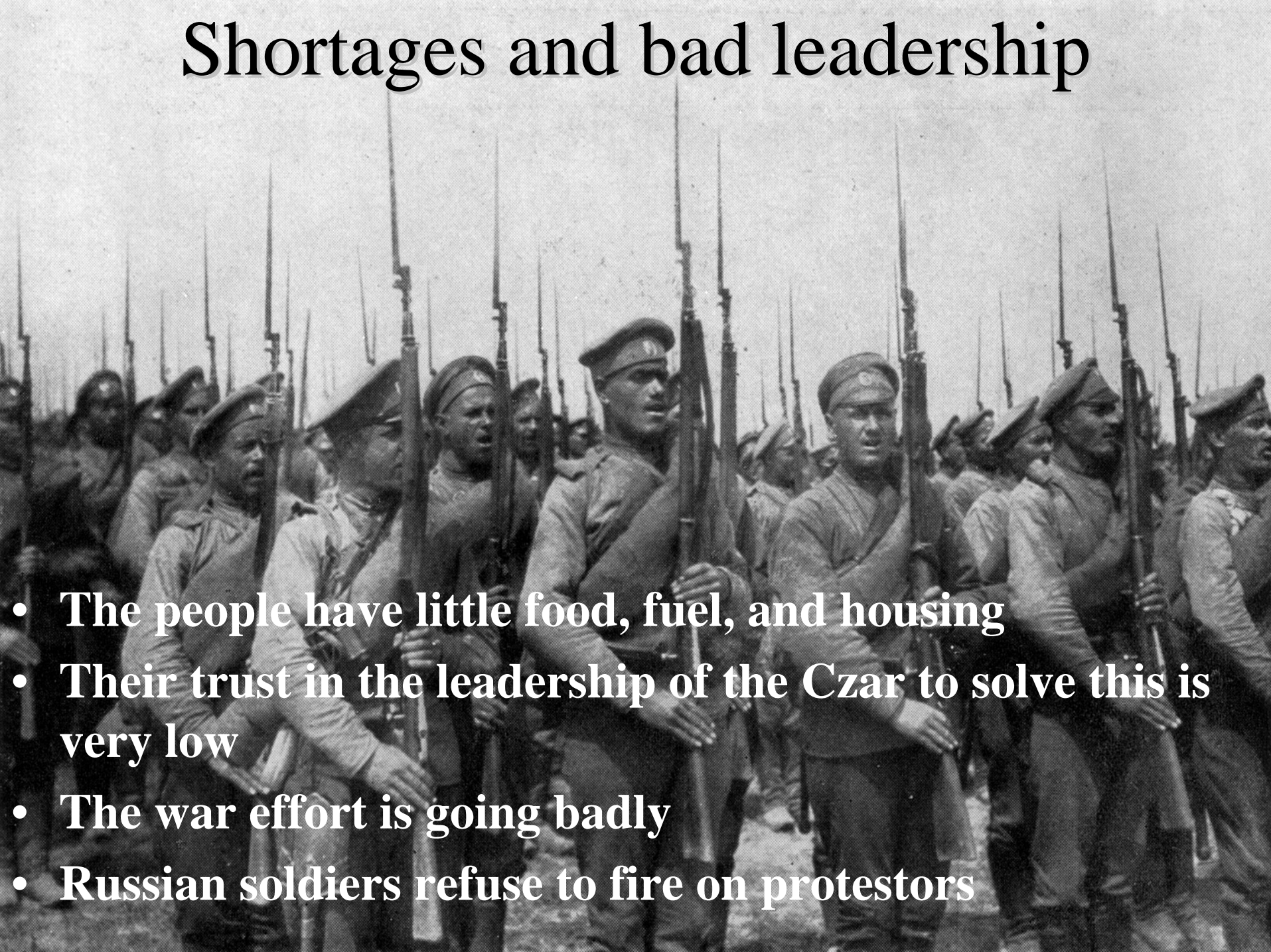
1) How did the reforms Czar Nicholas II put into place stem the Revolution of 1905? **Made the people feel like change was going to happen (gave them hope)**

In 1905, Russian workers took over local government, peasants demanded land, and minority groups called for self-rule.

The War to End All Wars Ends a Dynasty



Shortages and bad leadership

- 
- The people have little food, fuel, and housing
 - Their trust in the leadership of the Czar to solve this is very low
 - The war effort is going badly
 - Russian soldiers refuse to fire on protestors

The March 1917 Revolution



- Riots and protests break out in the Czar's absence while he fights the war
- Troops are unable and unwilling to put them down
- The country is torn apart
- Nicholas II is forced to abdicate in favor of a new government the people could put their faith in



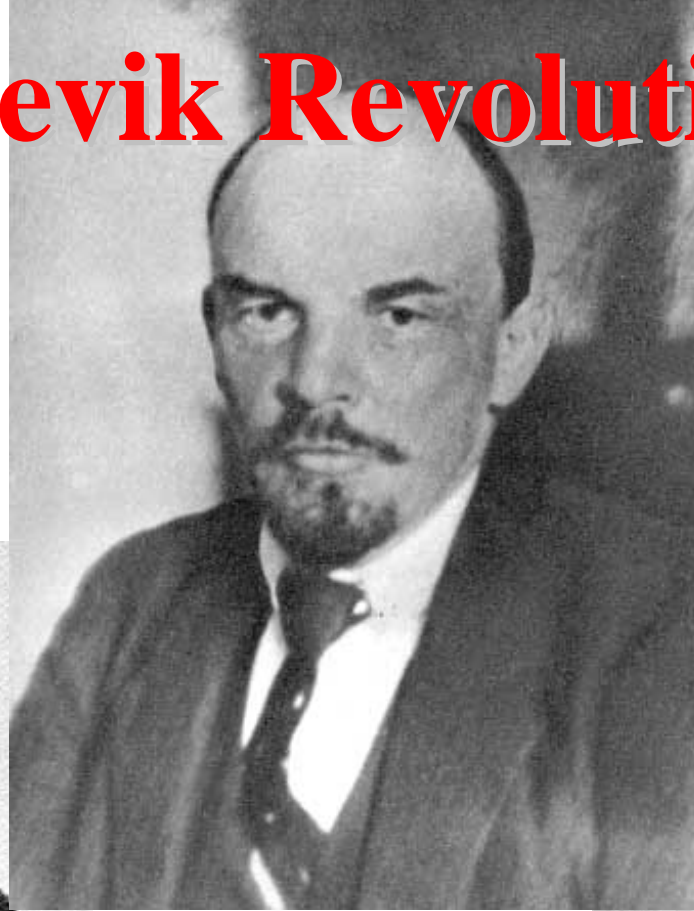
The Provisional Government

❖ Led by Alexander Kerensky, the Duma set up a new government.

❖ Government was weak, often being over ruled by local councils of workers and peasant called “Soviets.”

❖ Continued the war – costing it support among the soldiers and peasants

The Bolshevik Revolution - 1917



Vladimir Lenin

Leon Trotsky



Joseph Stalin



The
Communist
takeover –
“Peace, Land,
and Bread”

- The peasants and working class unite behind the Bolsheviks
- Promise of land reforms, ending the war, and providing more food appeal to them.
- Workers are also promised better housing than the slums they currently live in.
- The Bolsheviks and their supporters are called “Red Russians.” Supporters of the Czar are called “White Russians.” They seek a return of the Czar.



The Russian Revolutions of 1917

1) Why were the Russians ready to revolt in 1917? **List any causes of the March Revolution**

2) What continuing problems caused both the March and November revolts? **Losses in WWI, military defeats, food shortages**

3) How would the ideas of Marx appeal to the people of Russia leading into the November revolt? **Government was run by the workers who were oppressed**

THE MARCH REVOLUTION

Causes

- Heavy loss of lives in WWI
- Food shortages
- Military defeats
- Power-hungry rulers

Goals

- Overthrow the czar
- Set up new Russian republic

Results

- End of czarist rule
- Beginnings of a constitution
- Continued war with Germany

THE NOVEMBER REVOLUTION

Causes

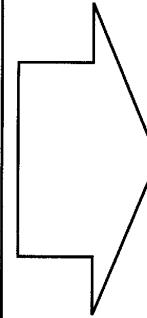
- Continued loss of lives in WWI
- Continued food shortages
- Continued military defeats
- Return of Lenin

Goals

- Bolshevik overthrow of government
- Ideals of Karl Marx applied to Russia

Results

- Bolshevik-run soviets control government
- End of private ownership of land
- Peace with Germany
- Outbreak of civil war



Lenin's Reforms

- Make good on a promise to the Germans and end Russian involvement in the war (Treaty of Brest-Litovsk)
- Control of factories, mines, and farms are taken from the rich owners and given to the workers (New Economic Policy – NEP)
- Writes a constitution
- Adopts a classless society where EVERYONE is equal (except members of the ruling Communist party who were given special privileges)
- Capital moved from St. Petersburg to Moscow
- Followed the Communist ideas of Karl Marx





Czar Nicholas II and his family are imprisoned and later murdered by the Communists to prevent their release by White Russians (supported by the Allies) seeking to return them to the throne.

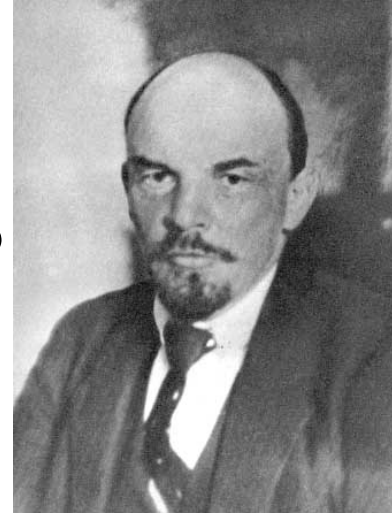
*Joseph
Stalin takes
over*



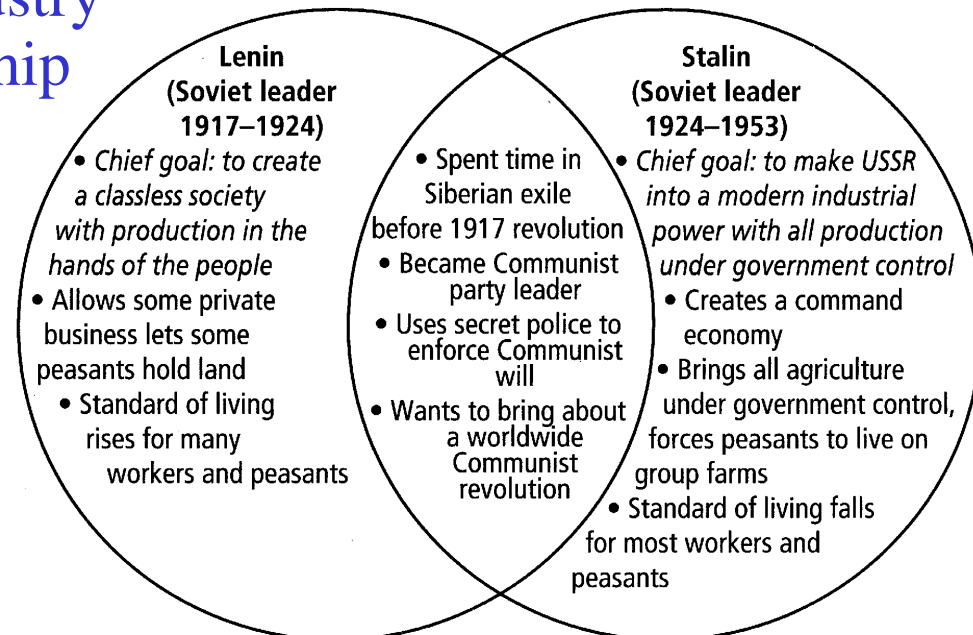
- Upon Lenin's death, Joseph Stalin wins a power struggle with Leon Trotsky
- Trotsky flees to Mexico City
- Stalin has him murdered.
- "Uncle Joe" becomes the "totalitarian" ruler of the USSR – having COMPLETE control over everything.

Lenin vs. Stalin

- 1) Who controlled farms under Stalin?
The government
- 2) How did the main goal of Lenin differ from that of Stalin? People had power under Lenin while government had power under Stalin
- 3) Compare and contrast Stalin's efforts to modernize Russia with those of Peter the Great. Both tried to modernize Russia and used harsh tactics. Stalin used government control of industry while Peter used private ownership



Lenin established the Soviet Union under the Communist party. After Lenin's death, Joseph Stalin gained absolute power over the nation.



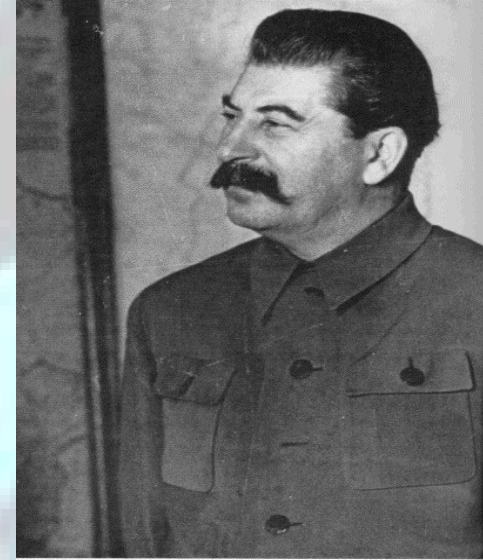


Stalin's Reforms ??

- Imposed a policy of Russification upon ethnic minorities in the Soviet Union
- Forces workers onto giant state-owned farms (collectives)
- Develops “Five-Year” plans to control industry and farm production
- Starves entire communities that do not go along with his policies
- Sends criminals, political opponents, minorities, and anyone who could pose a threat to him to prison camps (gulags)

Life in a Totalitarian Communist State

Economics	Politics	Arts	Religion	Society
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Growth of industry• Growth of military• Low standard of living• Shortage of foods and consumer goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One-party dictatorship• Total government control of citizens• Total government control of industry and agriculture• Use of propaganda to win government support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Censorship of books, music, art• Purpose of all art to praise communism• Observation of artists, writers, and musicians by secret police	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government war on religion• Takeover of houses of worship• Secret police control religious worship• Communist ideals replace religious ideals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fear of secret police• An upper class of Communist Party members• Free education and health care• Public transportation and recreation• Jobs for women



From 1924 until 1953, Stalin controlled life in the Soviet Union.

- 1) What was one way Stalin made sure his people were loyal? **Secret police, propaganda, total government control of everything**
- 2) Describe one of the bad sides of life under Stalin? Describe one of the good sides? **Bad=low standard of living, shortage of food, censorship, fear of secret police. Good=free healthcare, education, public transportation, jobs for women**

Time line of WWI

June 1914

Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated.

July 1914

Austria-Hungary
Declares war.

July-August 1914

Russia, France, and Great
Britain join the war against
Germany and Austria-
Hungary.

1916

There are huge
losses at the
battles of Verdun
And the Somme.

1917

The U.S. joins
the war.

March 1918

Russia withdraws from
the war with the Treaty
of Brest-Litovsk.

July 1918

Germany is
defeated at the
Second Battle of
the Marne.

November 1918

An armistice is signed to
end the war.

Aftermath Of WWI

- ❖ The United States failed to ratify the treaty over concerns of ending its' isolationism.
- ❖ 8.5 million people died in the war.
- ❖ Farmland was destroyed by the fighting. Even today, artillery shells and bombs are being found in these areas. The bombs and shells are still live, making them very dangerous.
- ❖ The monarchies in Germany and Russia were overthrown.
- ❖ Many colonies would start down the road to their independence.
- ❖ The people in Russia became disillusioned and sought change. This change opened the door to the totalitarian regimes that would arise in Russia, Italy, Spain, and Germany.