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III BA HTM

History of the Europe

First World War



World War I

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT WWI

- Started on July 28, 1914
- Ended November 11, 1918
- Almost 8 million died because of the war
 - Russia having the most : 1.7 million
- 22,000,000 wounded
- **MAP OF EUROPE GREATLY CHANGED**

- TRIPLE ALLIANCE
- TRIPLE ENTENTE
- NEUTRAL COUNTRIES





NORWAY

SWEDEN

ESTONIA

LATVIA

LITHUANIA

U. S. S. R.

NORTHERN IRELAND

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

GREAT BRITAIN

EAST PRUSSIA

POLAND

NETHERLANDS

GERMANY

BELGIUM

LUX

FRANCE

SWITZ

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AUSTRIA

HUNGARY

ROMANIA

ITALY

YUGOSLAVIA

BULGARIA

SPAIN

PORTUGAL

CORSICA

SARDINIA

ALBANIA

GREECE

TURKEY

MEDITERRANEAN

Causes of WWI – MANIA!

Militarism - policy of building up a strong military to prepare for war
(ARMS RACE)

Alliances – agreements between nations to provide aid and protect one another

- European powers formed rival alliances to protect themselves

Nationalism – extreme pride in one's country

Imperialism – when one country takes over another country economically and politically.

Assassination – of Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand

MILITARISM

World War I was the first war in which advanced weaponry and tactics were used

- There was a **race for creating more weapons of mass destruction among nations**
- There was a desire to create a large amount of weapons as well as **building up a nation's army and navy**

Triple Alliance vs. Triple Entente

- The Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy was counter-balanced by the Triple Entente of France, Russia, and Great Britain.
- As a result, by 1907 Europe was divided into two armed and rather fearful camps.

In 1882 Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy formed the Triple Alliance. They promised to defend each other if either were attacked.



Map of Europe 1839-1914

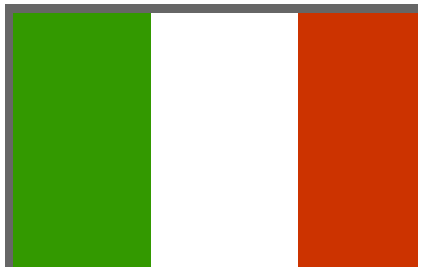
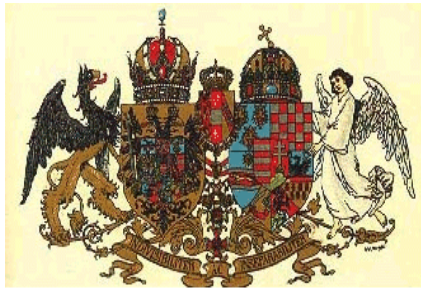


In 1907 France, Russia and Britain formed the Triple Entente. They did not promise to help each other but together they encircled Germany and Austria-Hungary.

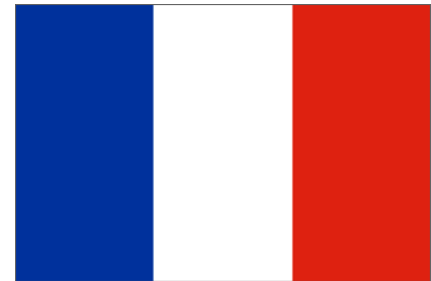
Map of Europe 1839-1914

Alliances

Triple Alliance



Triple Entente





NATIONALISM

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Nationalism

- The French Revolution had spread nationalism throughout most of Europe
 - The idea that people with the same ethnic origins, language, and political ideals had the right to form sovereign states through the process of self-determination



***MAIN IDEA OF
NATIONALISM***

Nationalism

- STRONG IN THE BALKAN AREA
- Ottoman Empire → ruled the Balkan area for 400 years
- Balkans
 - Albanians, Greeks, Romanians, and Slav
 - Each group was struggling for their own independence
- BOSNIA
 - Area of great hostility
- Austria- Hungary annexed Bosnia as one of its territories in 1908
- Serbia was newly independent and thought that Bosnia should be one of their territories
 - THIS BECAME AN AREA OF CONFLICT

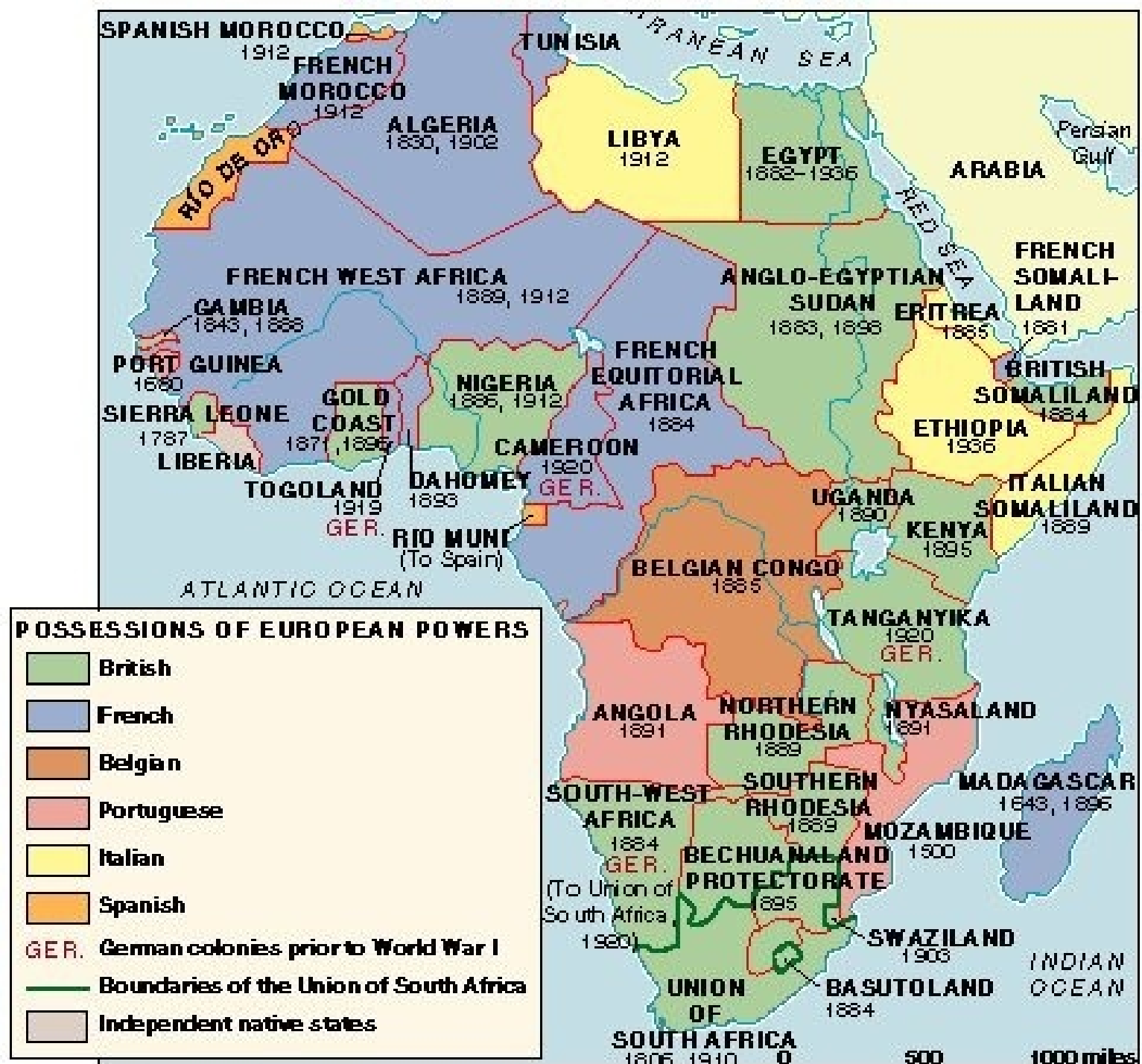
Imperialism

- Virtually all the major powers were engaged in a scramble for empire to bolster their economies
- The fiercest competition was between Britain and Germany and between France and Germany

Imperialism

- Great Britain, Germany and France needed foreign markets after the increase in manufacturing caused by the Industrial Revolution.
 - These countries competed for economic expansion in Africa.
 - Clash of France against Germany and Britain in North Africa
- In the Middle East, the crumbling Ottoman Empire was alluring to Austria-Hungary, the Balkans and Russia.

European Conquest of Africa





The “Spark”



THE BLACK HAND



- Black Hand:
Serbian nationalist
group
- The main objective
of the Black Hand
was the creation,
by means of
violence, of a
Greater Serbia.





Assassination



***Archduke Franz Ferdinand and
Duchess Sophie at Sarajevo, Bosnia,
on June 28th, 1914.***

***Austrian
Archduke Franz
Ferdinand was
killed in Bosnia by
a Serbian
nationalist group
called the Black
Hand who
believed that
Bosnia should
belong to Serbia.***



Domino Effect

Austria Hungary blamed Serbia for Ferdinand's death and declared war on Serbia.



Germany pledged their support for Austria -Hungary.



Russia pledged their support for Serbia.



Domino Effect

Germany declares war on Russia.



France pledges their support for Russia.



Germany declares war on France.



Germany invades Belgium on the way to France.



Great Britain supports Belgium and declares war on Germany.

COMBATANTS OF WWI

Central Powers

Germany

Austria-Hungary

Ottoman Empire

Bulgaria



Allied Powers

Russia

France

Great Britain

Italy

Japan

United States (1917)

Why was WWI a Stalemate?

- What's a **stalemate**?
 - Neither side can make a move to win
- Both sides of the war threw arms and troops in to win but.....
- Millions die without gaining ground.

What new weapons were used in WWI?

- Machine gun
- Poison gas (Mustard gas)
 - Carried by the wind
 - Burned out soldier's lungs
 - Deadly in the trenches where it would sit at the bottom
- Submarine
- Airplane
- Tank
- Hand grenades
- Flame Throwers
- Why these weapons? Why now?

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION!

Trench Warfare

Trench Warfare – type of fighting during World War I in which both sides dug trenches protected by mines and barbed wire

- Trenches were dug from English Channel to Switzerland
- 6,250 miles
- 6 to 8 feet deep
- Immobilized both sides for 4 years

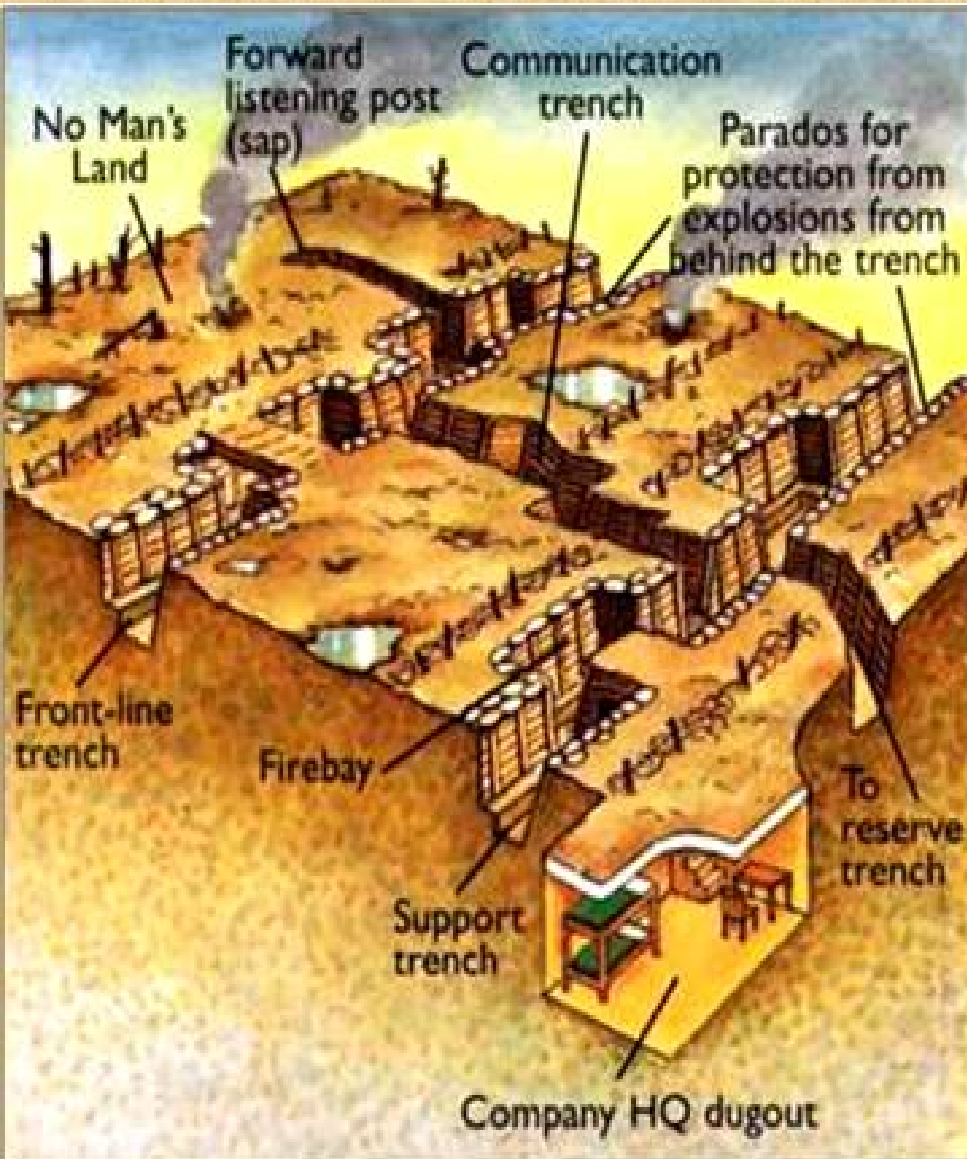
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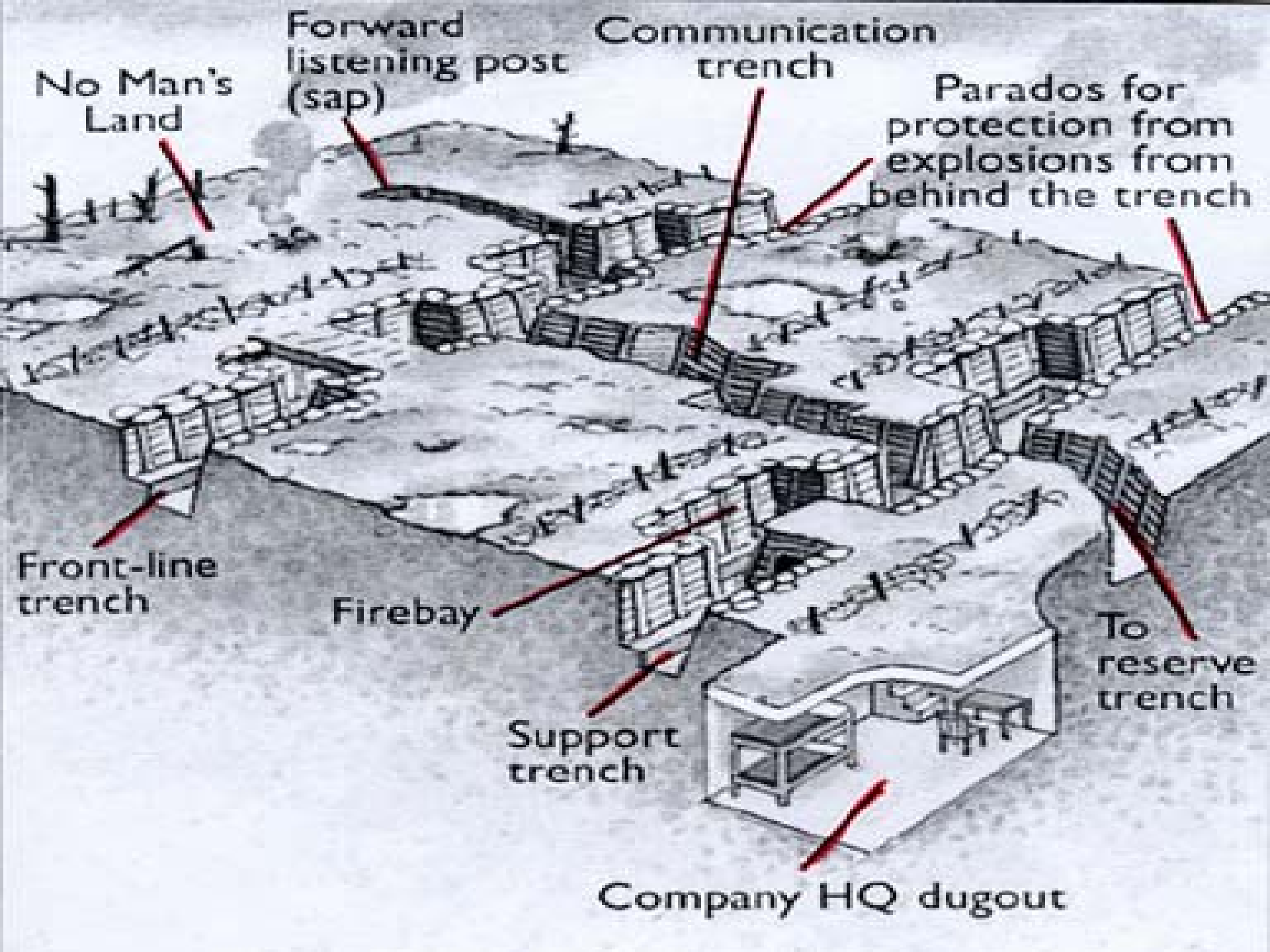
REALITY



THE TRENCH SYSTEM



- Front line
- Communication trench
- Support trenches
- No Mans Land
- Barbed wire





BRITISH TRENCH

LIFE IN THE TRENCHES

- Elaborate systems of defense
 - barbed wire
 - Concrete machine gun nests
 - Mortar batteries
 - Troops lived in holes underground
- Boredom
 - Soldiers read to pass the time
 - Sarah Bernhardt came out to the front to read poetry to the soldiers



“Death is Everywhere”

- “We all had on us the stench of dead bodies.”
Death numbed the soldier’s minds.
- Shell shock (mental anguish)
- Psychological devastation
 - “Never such innocence again”
 - Bitterness towards aristocratic officers whose lives were never in danger





TRENCH FOOT

OTHER WWI WEAPONRY

Used to stop stalemate





Tank Renault

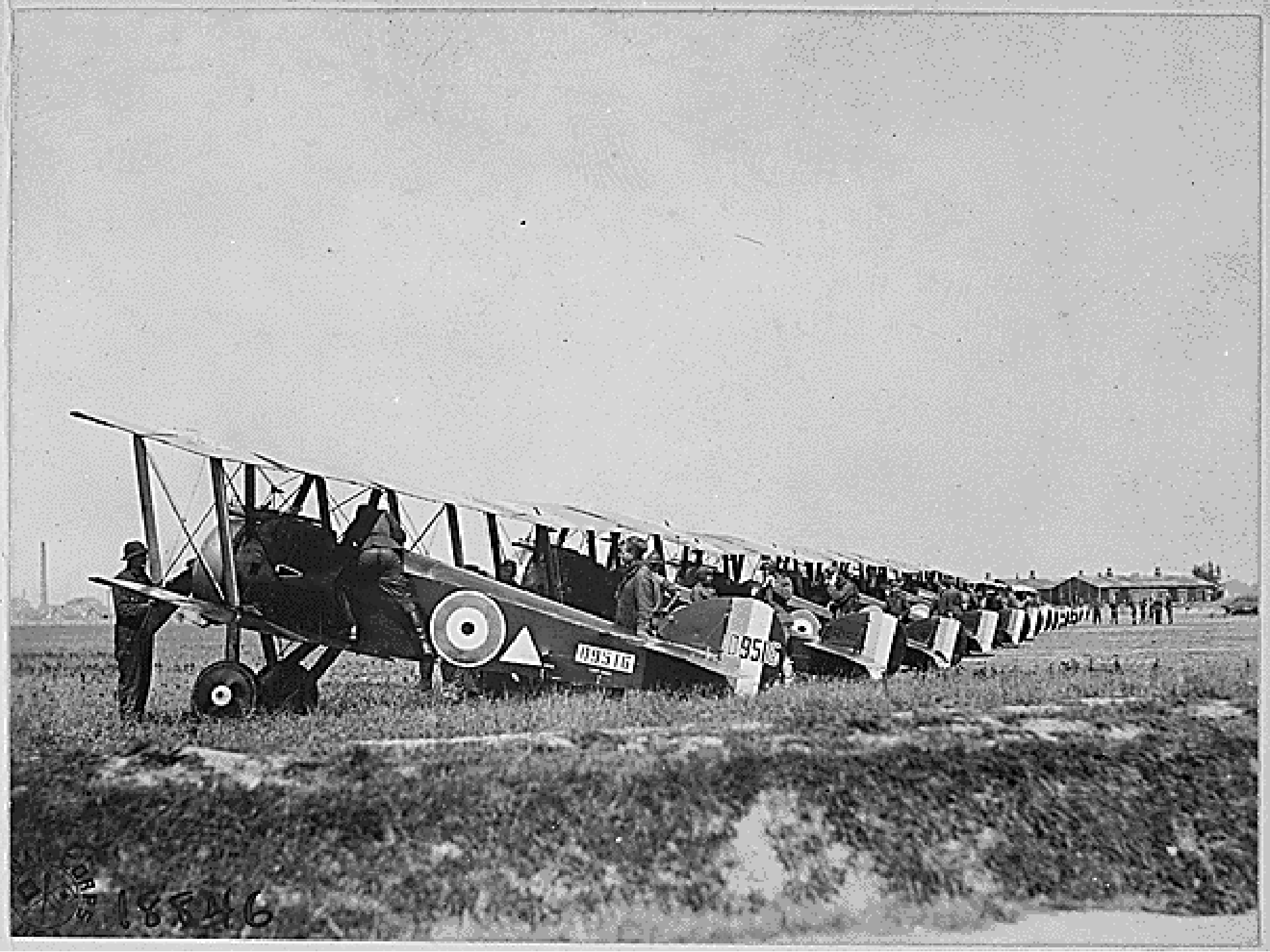
Juillet
1918

“BIG BERTHA”







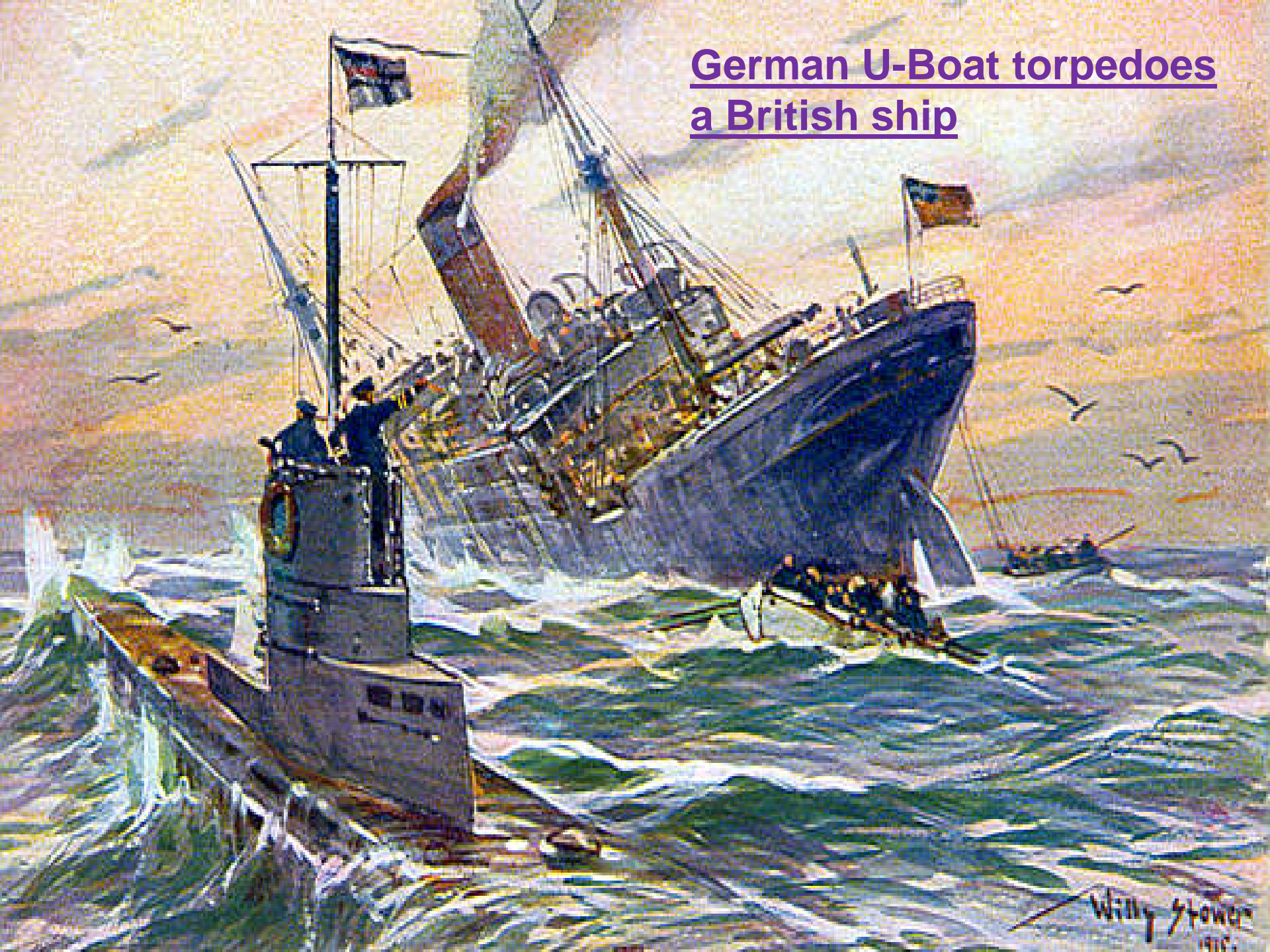


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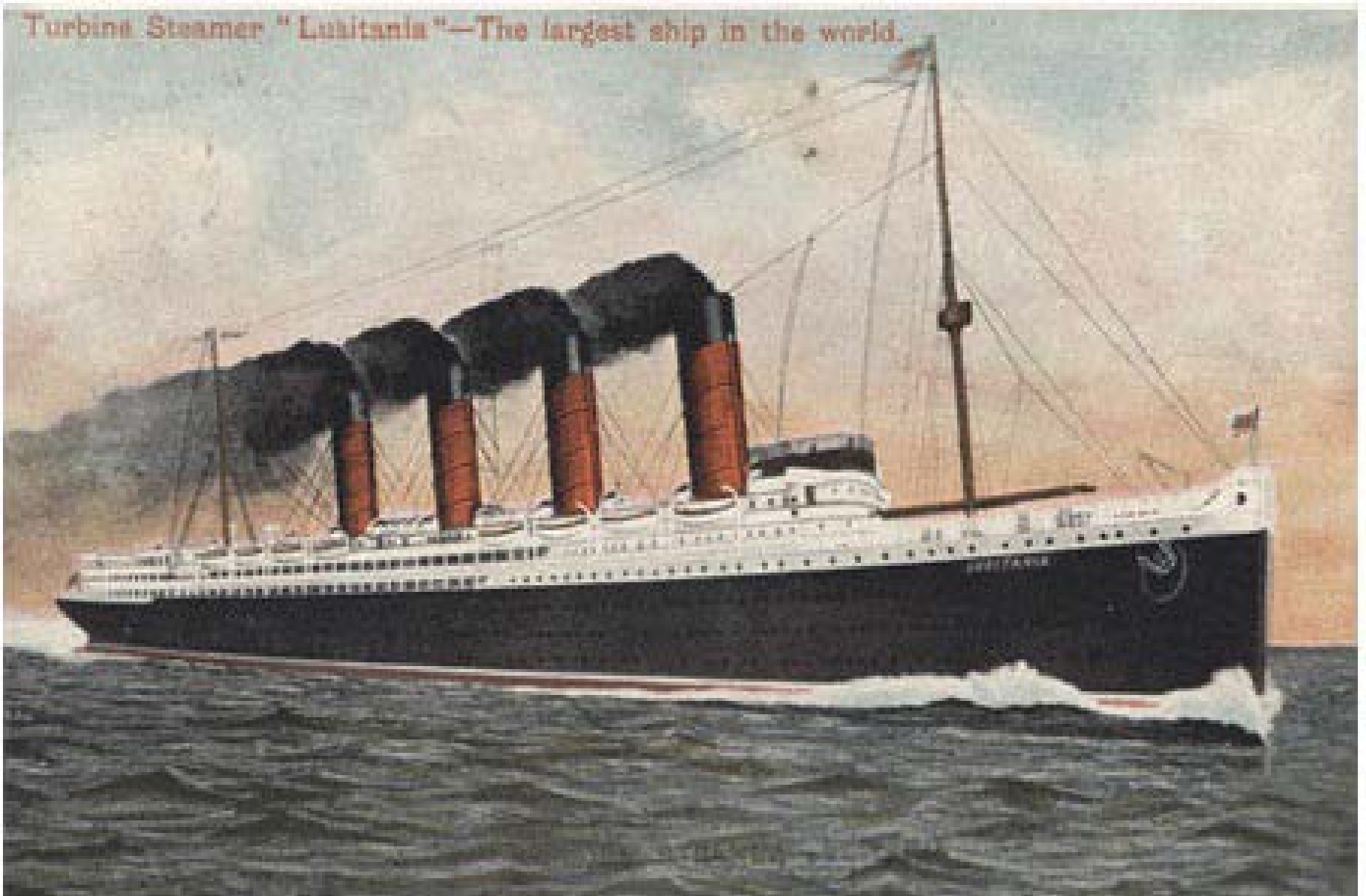
German submarines, called U-boats, torpedoed enemy ships and neutral ships trading with the enemy.



German U-Boat torpedoes
a British ship



Willy Stower
1918.



In 1915, a German submarine torpedoed the [*Lusitania*](#), a British passenger ship, killing approximately 1,200 people, including 128 Americans.



SIGNAL CORPS
USA 19753

WWI AIRCRAFT

SPAD VII



Curtiss Jenny

