

Chapter 26

World War I and the Russian Revolution



The War to End All Wars: WWI

- “The lamps are going out all over Europe. We shall not see them lit again in our lifetime.”

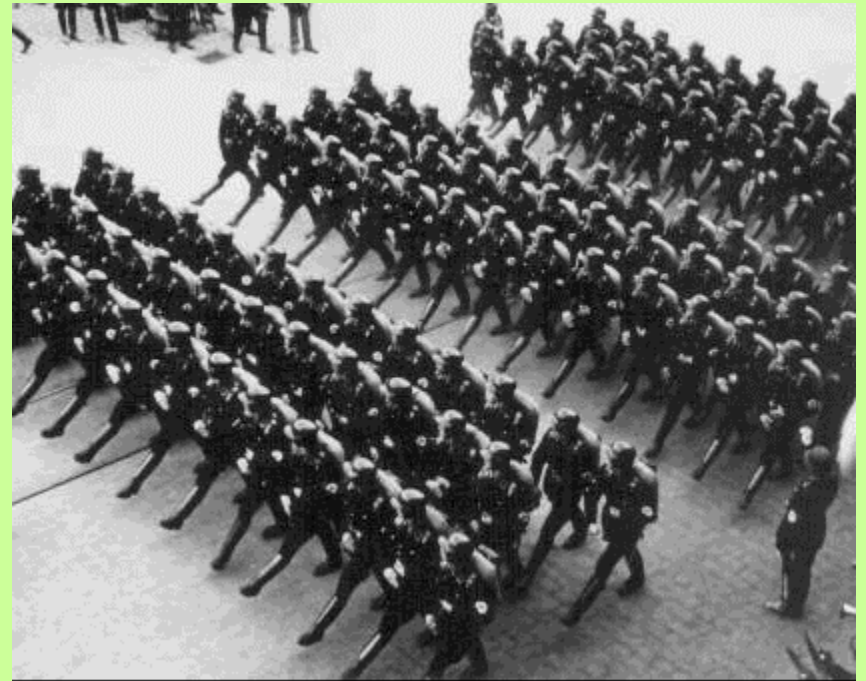
British Diplomat Lord Edward Grey

Causes of WWI

- Militarism – speak softly and carry a big stick, arms race
- Alliances – fear of military expansion led nations to ally themselves
- Imperialism – “a place in the sun”; competition
- Nationalism – Pan-Germanism, Pan-Slavism, Serbia

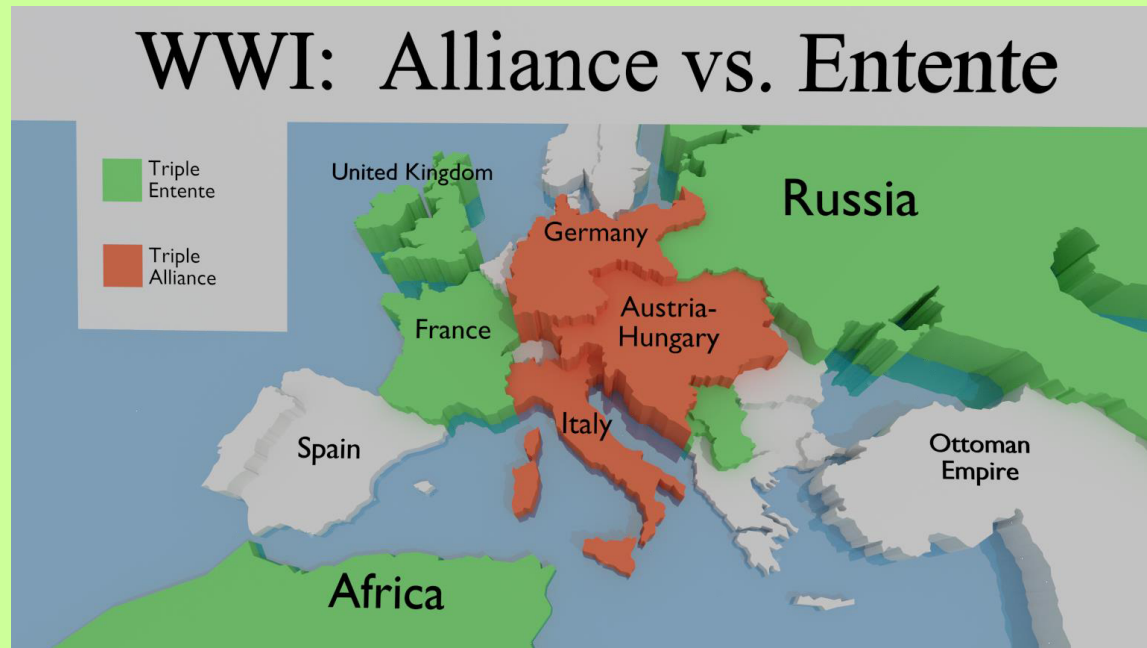
Militarism

- The arms race leads to a concentration on large armies and the ability to mobilize quickly for war.
- Glorified military power.



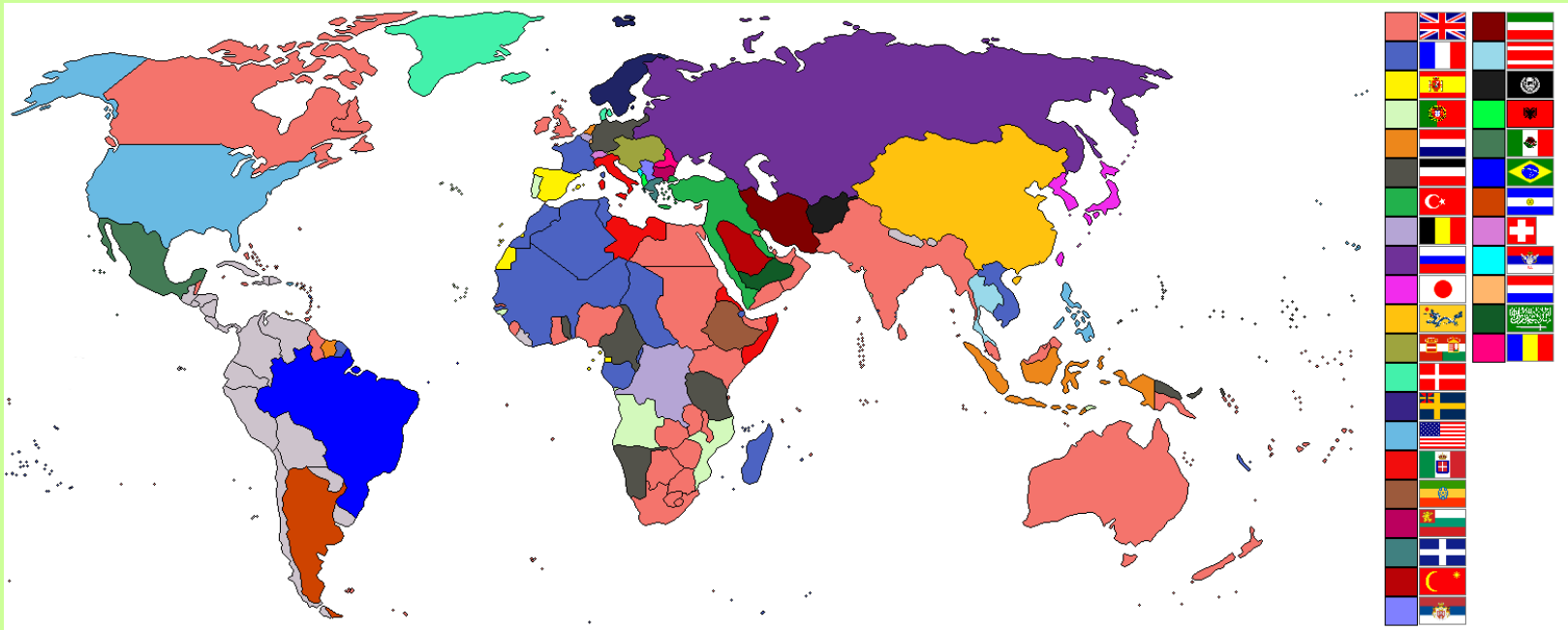
Alliances

- Triple Alliance
1879 → Germany,
Austria-
Hungary,
and Italy.
- Triple Entente
1907 → France,
Russia, and
Great Britain.



Imperialism

- Competition among European rivals over holdings in Asia and Africa fuels rivalry



Nationalism

Unifies countries in Europe, but also leads rivalries

By the 20th Century, a fierce rivalry developed among European powers



Assassination in Sarajevo

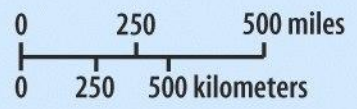
- **Franz Ferdinand** – Austro-Hungarian Archduke and Duchess (Sophia) were assassinated in Sarajevo, June 28, 1914
- Serbian nationalist who wanted to break away from Austria-Hungary
- This was the spark that set off the war in Europe



The Powder Keg Ignites

- Austria-Hungary believed that the Serbian Government conspired to have the Archduke killed and threatened war.
- Russia mobilized to help Serbia if a war broke out.
- Soon all of Europe sided with either Austria-Hungary or Serbia.
- Europeans believed that the Great War would be over in a very short time.
- Instead the war was a stalemate with neither side gaining any ground.

- Allied powers
- Central powers
- Neutral nations



The Competition

Central Powers

Austria-Hungary

Germany

Ottoman Empire

Bulgaria

The Allies

Serbia Ireland

Great Britain

France Portugal

Russia Belgium

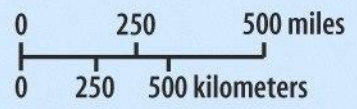
Italy Cyprus

Greece Albania

Montenegro

& many other smaller
countries

- Allied powers
- Central powers
- Neutral nations



IF YOU TOUCH ME I'LL-

IF YOU MAKE A MOVE I'LL-

IF YOU HIT THAT LITTLE FELLER I'LL-

IF YOU STRIKE MY FRIEND I'LL-

IF YOU HIT HIM-

HO THERE, IF YOU CHAPS-



Steps to War, Summer of 1914

- June 28 Archduke Ferdinand is assassinated
- July 28 Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia
- July 30 Russia begins to mobilize armed forces
- August 1 Germany declares war on Russia
- August 3 Germany declares war on France. Begins invasion of Belgium
- August 4 Britain (had pledged to protect Belgium) declares war on Germany
- August 6 Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia
- August 12 France and Britain declare war on Austria Hungary

The Schlieffen Plan

- Germany declared war on France and Russia
- A plan was put into action in the event of a two front war
- A large part of the German army would race west, to defeat France, and then return to fight Russia in the east
- **SPEED** was very important



Reaction to War

- Many countries had domestic trouble
- Patriotism united countries
- Both sides believed they were fighting for justice
- War seemed like an exciting adventure that would be over quickly



Stalemate on the Western Front

- Failure of the Schlieffen Plan
- Russia mobilized quickly – two front war for Germany
- French victory at the Battle of the Marne
- Both sides dug trenches to protect their armies
- Battle lines remained virtually unchanged for the next four years

Trench Warfare





Aircraft can warn of the build-up of enemy troops before an attack



Concrete block house for a machine-gun

Long-range artillery is placed about 10 km behind the front line. These guns fire at advancing enemy troops

Barbed wire: metres deep and an impassable obstacle for any troops able to reach it

Front-line trench

Support trench

Reserve trench

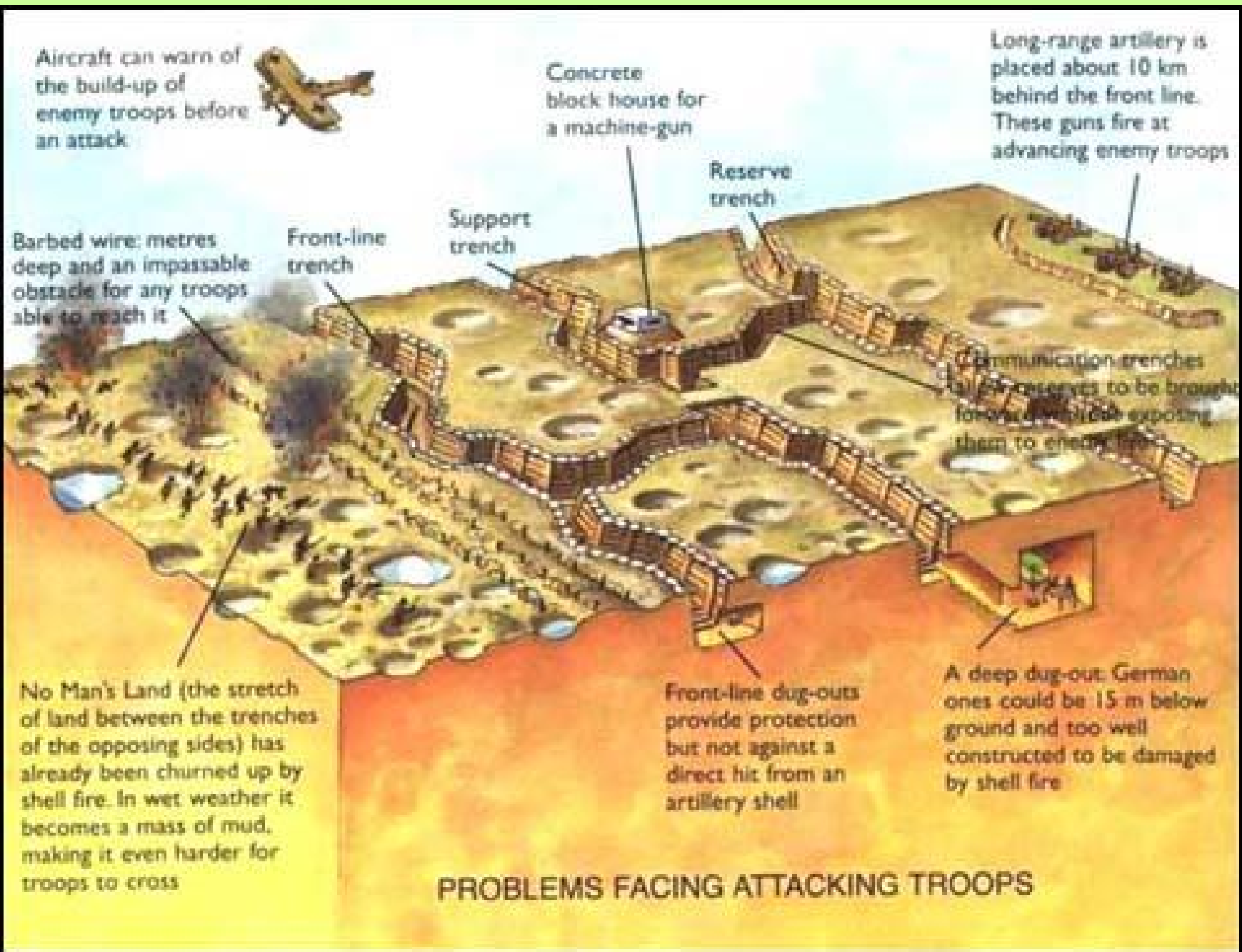
Communication trenches allow reserves to be brought forward without exposing them to enemy fire

No Man's Land (the stretch of land between the trenches of the opposing sides) has already been churned up by shell fire. In wet weather it becomes a mass of mud, making it even harder for troops to cross

Front-line dug-outs provide protection but not against a direct hit from an artillery shell

A deep dug-out. German ones could be 15 m below ground and too well constructed to be damaged by shell fire

PROBLEMS FACING ATTACKING TROOPS

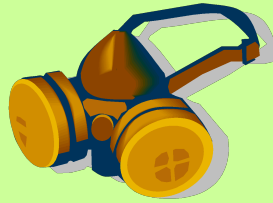


Timeline of WWI

- June 1914 Austrian Archduke **Franz Ferdinand** assassinated.
- July 1914 Austria-Hungary declares war on **Serbia**.
- Aug 1914 Germany declares war on **Russia & France** and Germans march into **Belgium**. Great Britain declares war.
- Sept 1914 1st Battle of the **Marne** (**Schlieffen** plan fails).
- Feb 1915 **Gallipoli** Campaign
- May 1915 Germans sink **Lusitania**
- July 1916 Battle of Verdun and Battle of the Somme
- Jan 1917 Germans begin unrestricted sub warfare
- Feb 1917 **Zimmerman** note
- Mar 1917 Germans sink American ships
- Apr 1917 US enters the war
- Mar 1918 Russians withdraw and sign Treaty of **Brest - Litovsk**
- July 1918 2nd Battle of the **Verdun**.
- Nov 1918 **Armistice** Day
- June 1919 Treaty of **Versailles**

Weapons Of War

Poison Gas - (mustard gas) was dangerous and deadly. Introduced by Germans. Used by both sides. Caused death by choking. Masks were used for protection.



Machine Gun – fires ammunition automatically. Made it difficult for forces to advance.



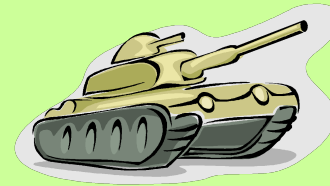
Trench Warfare – left much of Europe depleted of local resources. Armies traded huge losses for small land gains. Land between trenches was called “no man’s land.”

Weapons Of War

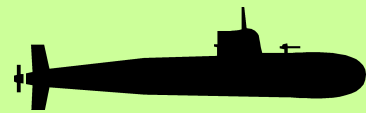
Airplane – 1st used for taking pictures of enemy lines. Used to drop bombs. Pilots fought each other in the air.



Tank – Combat vehicle. Slow and clumsy. Aided allies in war effort.



Submarine – Made it difficult for neutral nations to trade. Radar was not invented and the German U-Boat would shoot torpedoes at anything. (Unrestricted Submarine warfare).



Unrestricted Submarine Warfare

1917 → War shifted to the high seas

* Caused food shortages in Germany (desperate to strike back, Germany established a naval blockade around Britain).

→ Unrestricted Submarine Warfare was announced January 1917 by Germany (it appeared that Germany would lose the war as a result of the stalemates on the western front)

→ Used previously (attacked Lusitania) – Germans agreed to stop attacking neutral and passenger ships

* German u-boats sank 3 American ships (Germans knew that unrestricted submarine warfare would push US into the war).

http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/unrestricted_submarine_warfare.htm

Gallipoli

February 1915

Allies wanted the Dardanelle's Strait to establish a supply line to Russia.

Known as the Gallipoli Campaign...turned into another bloody stalemate.

December 1915, Allies gave up campaign;
(250, 000 casualties).

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/FWWgallipoli.htm>

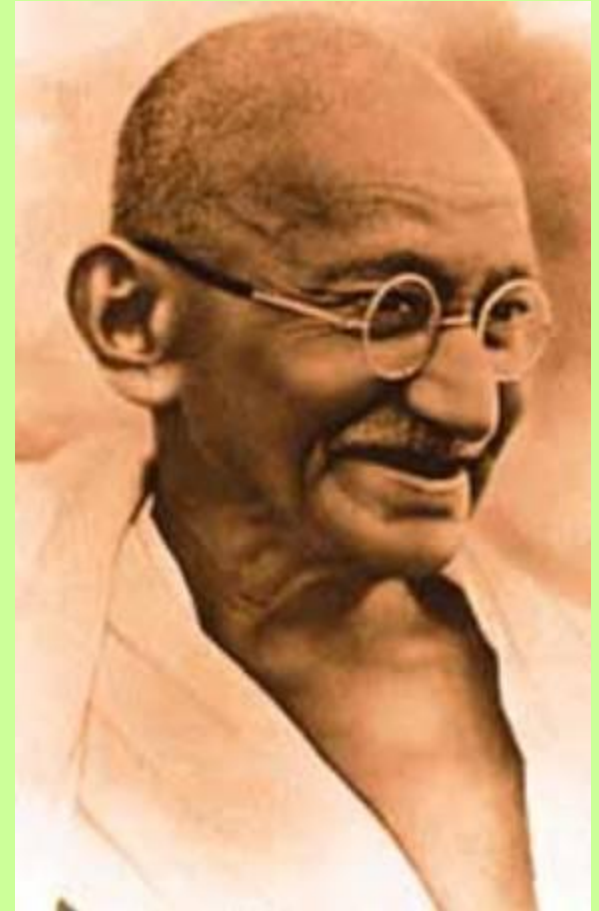
<http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/gallipoli.htm>



In the Colonies....

Troops and laborers came from India, S. Africa, Senegal, Egypt, Algeria, and Indochina.

Mohandas Gandhi supported Indian participation in the war.



RMS Lusitania

Germans warned that an army vessel with an allied flag would be sunk.

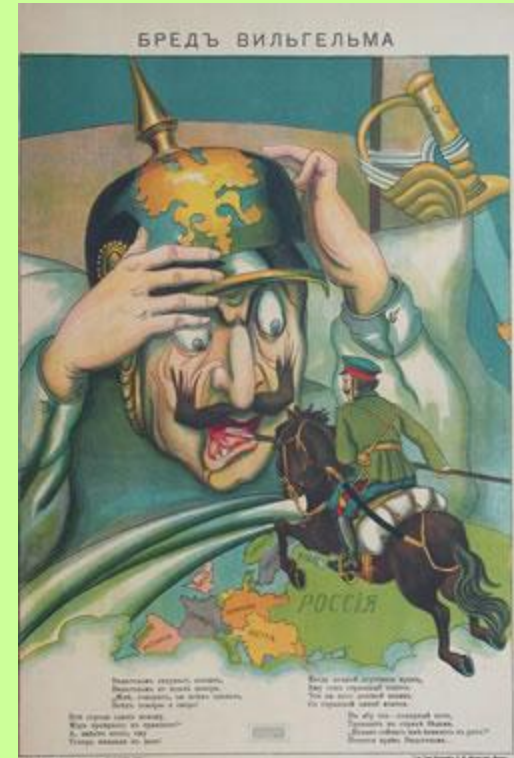
President Wilson said that if any civilian or merchant ship was torpedoed, Germany would be held responsible.

On May 7, 1915 the Lusitania, a British cruiser ship, with about 2000 (128 Americans) civilian passengers, was sunk by a German U-Boat (Wilson called it “Murder on the high seas”)

This did not bring the US into the war, but Wilson stated that if the US did join the war it would not be on the German side.



Propaganda



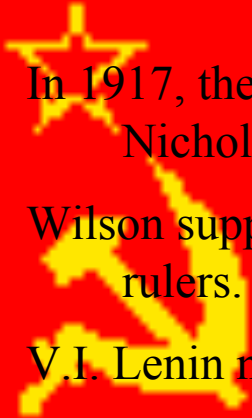
Role of Women



1. Women took on new roles during the war, replacing men in many factory and manufacturing jobs, including gun and artillery factories.
2. Women showed that they could do the same jobs as men did and they made money during the war.
3. However, women still made less than men and lost their jobs when the guys returned.
4. Changed view of society about women.



Russian Revolution



In 1917, the Bolshevik party (Communist) led a revolution against Czar Nicholas II in Russia, killing the entire Royal family & any supporters.

Wilson supported the Revolution because he didn't believe in absolute rulers.

V.I. Lenin now led the Soviet Union & pulled the Russians out of the war.

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

This treaty was made between the new United Soviet Socialist Republic (formally Russia) and the Central Powers.

The USSR had lost land to Germany in the March 1918 treaty, but Lenin was glad the war was over so he could concentrate on setting up the new communist government.



US Declares War

President Wilson asked Congress to approve a declaration of war on April 2, 1917 and on April 6, 1917 war was declared.

The day after, song writer, George Cohen wrote the war song, “Over There.” <http://www.firstworldwar.com/audio/overthere.htm>

In May, Congress passed the Selective Service Act that required all young men between the ages of 21-30 to register in the military draft.

Over the next 14 months, 4 million men and women joined the armed forces.

20,000 Filipinos & Puerto Ricans joined the US Armed Forces, as did Indian Americans.

Segregated “Black Only” units were formed. 2 million registered for the draft and only 400,000 were called for duty.

Allies

By the time the US troops reached France in June 1917, the Allies were in poor condition, having lost millions of soldiers.

Troops in the trenches were exhausted and sick after three years of endless fighting.

Civilians in Great Britain & France were near starvation.

Constant bombing and artillery fire had destroyed most of the agriculture of Europe.

When the Russians withdrew to settle disputes in their own country, many felt that the Allies should stop destroying more of their own territory.

<http://www.pitt.edu/~pugachev/greatwar/ww1.html>

End of World War I

In September, German General told the Kaiser that the war could not be won.

On October 4th, Prince Max of the German cabinet secretly asked President Wilson for a cease fire or armistice.

Wilson set 2 conditions:

1. Germany must accept his plan for peace
2. The Kaiser must resign.

On the 11th day of the 11th month at 11:00 AM, 1918, World War I ended.



The Cost of War

9 million people died in battle. (Germany – 2 million; Russia, Britain, & France – 4 million; United States – 50,000)

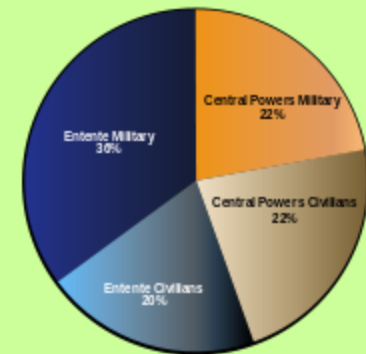
20 million wounded.

Total Cost = \$120 billion

Destroyed acres of farmland, homes, villages, and towns.

Caused disillusionment in society.

World War I Deaths



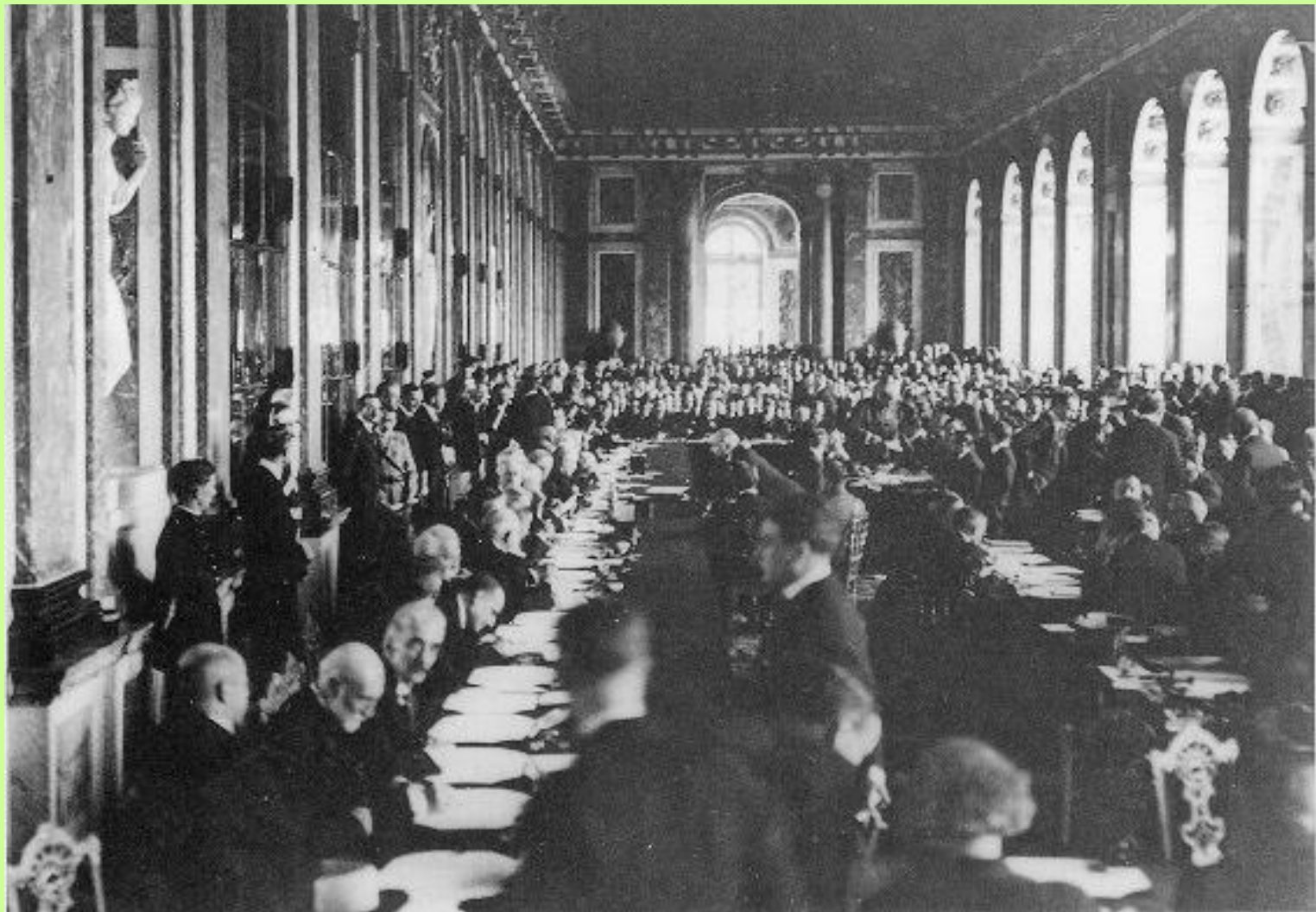
Influenza Epidemic – 1918 → 1919 (killed more people than WWI) 20 to 40 million killed. Global disaster.

Armenian Genocide – 1915-1918. genocide of Armenians by Ottoman government. Government wanted to eliminate its Christian Armenian minority. By 1922, Armenians had lost their historic homeland.





1. The Big Four: Wilson (US), David Lloyd George (Great Britain), Georges Clemenceau (France), and Vittorio Orlando (Italy) met in Paris at Versailles to work out a peace treaty.
2. Wilson called for a “peace without victory” so defeated powers would not be punished.
3. The other allies wanted revenge and reparations (cash payment) for the losses they suffered from German aggression. They wanted Germany to accept responsibility for the war.
4. By June 1919, the Treaty of Versailles was read, but none of the allies were satisfied with it. Germany was horrified by its terms. (see next slide)



Germany's Terms in the Plan for Peace

1. Germany had to take full responsibility of the war.
2. It had to pay the allies huge reparations, totaling over \$300 billion.
3. Other provisions aimed at weakening Germany.
4. Limit the size of its military
5. Returned Alsace-Lorraine to France & stripped Germany of its overseas colonies.

The Fourteen Points

Wilson's Plan for Peace

- End to secret agreements
- Freedom of seas, free trade, and a limit on military terms
- Peaceful settlements of colonies
- Self-determination – that people should be free to form their own nations and governments
- 14th Amendment: a general association of nations, called the League of Nations
- Congress did not agree with the League of Nations (The United States never signed the Treaty of Versailles because Congress refused to approve the League of Nations)

Legacy of Treaty of Versailles

- US Rejection - Americans objected to the settlement - wanted to stay out of European Affairs
- Effect – Countries felt betrayed b/c US never signed the Treaty (Congress refused to approve the League of Nations)
- Feelings of Bitterness – ignited future events



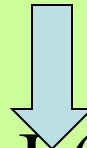
Cause and Effect: World War I

Causes

Competition for colonies

Hostile alliances

Nationalism and Militarism



World War I (1914-1918)



Immediate Effects

Revolution in Russia

Allied Victory

Destruction of Europe

Long-Term Effects

Breakdown of empires

Formation of League of Nations

United States as economic giant