

# WORLD HISTORY notes

## WORLD WAR I

Day 1

### JULY 28, 1914

START OF WORLD WAR I

- “The Great War”
- “The War to End All Wars”

By 1914 Europe had enjoyed nearly 75-100 years of relative peace

Events like the following were steps to keeping the peace

1896 – **Modern Olympics**

1899 – **First Universal Peace Conference**

**BUT**, many undercurrents that would eventually push Europe toward WWI

U.S.	United States
G	Germany
AH	Austria-Hungary
S	Serbia
OE	Ottoman Empire
R	Russia
F	France
PR	Prussia
GB	Great Britain
BP	Balkan Peninsula
I	Italy

### MAIN CAUSES OF WWI:

**M Militarism**  
**A Alliances**  
**I Imperialism**  
**N Nationalism**

NOTE

The first war of the 20<sup>th</sup> century began with an act of terror

### MILITARISM

- strengthening military
  - achieve goals through threat or use of force
- **“Red Flags”**
  - developing allies
  - conscription
  - increased military spending / weapons
- created competitions to create strong militaries
  - as one country increased the strength of its military – other countries increased their militaries
  - 1898 – Germany began program to increase its naval power
    - England felt threatened
    - England felt need to increase its naval power – 10% stronger than combination of next two strongest navies
    - naval fleet necessary to protect overseas possessions
  - England felt Germany’s increase was to someday challenge England’s naval superiority
    - 1906 *Dreadnought* – world’s first modern battleship launched by Britain

## **ALLIANCES**

- defense agreements
- **basically saying “our side” can you “your side’s butt”**

- 1862 - William I appoints **Otto Von Bismarck** as Chancellor
- “Iron Chancellor”
  - **“Blood and Iron”**
    - “It is the destiny of the weak to be devoured by the strong”
  - **Realpolitik**
    - the right of a nation to pursue its needs
  - Bismarck was **“Anti France”**

Prussia wanted to unite all German states into one territory under Prussia’s control  
**Austria** was rival to Prussia – 1<sup>st</sup> step to weaken Austria

- 1866 **7 Weeks’ War** (Prussia and Austria) – Prussia becomes dominant state
- Treaty of Prague
  - Austria allowed to remain independent
    - remove desire for revenge against Prussia
  - Prussia became more powerful

- 1867 Prussia develops the **NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION**
- S. German states not members – feared Prussia’s growing power
  - S. German states were Catholic – N. German states were Protestant
    - FYI - Bavaria was one southern state that opposed Prussian rule
      - King Ludwig’s “Neuschwanstein Castle” was the model for the Castle at Disneyland
  - Bismarck wanted the southern states to join and felt they would if threatened by an outside force

- July 15, 1870 **FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR**
- Bismarck trying to create reasons for France to go to war with Prussia
  - **EMS Dispatch**
    - Background
      - Prince [Leopold of Hohenzollern](#), a relative of the Prussian king had the possibility of becoming the king of Spain, which alarmed the French, who feared that this would strengthen Prussian influence into [Spain](#) and threaten [France](#)
      - Leopold withdrew his candidacy on July 12
      - On July 13, the French ambassador to Prussia, Count [Vincent Benedetti](#), approached King [William](#) at Ems to request an [assurance](#) that no member of his family would again be a candidate for the Spanish throne, which William politely refused Benedetti’s demand, and their discussion ended.
      - a telegram was sent to Bismarck describing the meeting
      - Bismarck’s edited the telegram and then published a version, which omitted the courtesies in the two men’s exchange and instead made it seem like William had insulted the French ambassador to try and provoke the French into war
      - France to declared war on Prussia
      - Treaty of Frankfurt ended war
        - Prussia won
        - Prussia received Alsace - Lorraine

- January 1871 **GERMAN EMPIRE**
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Reich
    - 1<sup>st</sup> Reich had ended in 1806 by Napoleon

Bismarck felt France was still a threat to the German Empire (REVENGE)

- Bismarck began creating alliances to “isolate” France by preventing them from establishing alliances

- 1873 **Three Emperors’ League**
- 1)Germany      2)Austria-Hungary      3)Russia

- 1879 **Dual Alliance** – Germany and Austria-Hungary
- 1881 **Austro-Serbian Alliance** – to prevent Russia from gaining control of Serbia
- 1882 **Triple Alliance**  
 1)Germany 2)Austria-Hungary 3)Italy
- Italy joined -- they were mad at France for occupying Tunis in N. Africa
  - to keep Italy from joining Russia
  - **Italy later gets out and joins with Russia (Racconigi Agreement)**
- 1887 **Reinsurance Treaty**
- Russia joined Triple Alliance
  - **AVOID 2 FRONT WAR**
- 1888 William I died
- replaced by Frederick III – died only after couple of months
  - replaced by 29 year old son of Frederick - **William II** (grandson)
  - more aggressive
  - wants to rule alone – 1890 forces Bismarck to resign – **“There is only 1 master in the Reich and that is I”**
- 1890 William II does not renew treaty with Russia
- Russia was not advanced – hurt instead of help Germany if a war broke out
- 1894 **FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE** opposes the Triple Alliance
- Russia and France joined
  - **GERMANY** would now fight a **2-FRONT WAR** if war breaks out
    - the longer the war goes, the tougher it is to win a 2-front war
- 1894 **Baron Pierre de Coubertin** suggested reviving the Ancient Olympic games to promote world peace
- 1896 – Games were held in Athens
- 1905 **Bertha von Suttner**
- “Peace Bertha”
  - won Nobel Prize – trying to establish peace in Europe
  - 1<sup>st</sup> woman to win Nobel Prize – she died on July 20, 1914
- 1904 **ENTENTE CORDIAL**
- France and Great Britain join
- 1907 **ANGLO RUSSIAN ALLIANCE**
- Britain and Russia join sides
- 1907 TRIPLE ENTENTE**  
 1)France 2)Great Britain 3)Russia
- not as binding as alliance
  - might be agreement to simply not to attack them if someone else does

Alliances were originally developed to protect, but in 1914 they dragged Europe into WWI

**ALLIANCES DIVIDED EUROPE INCREASING FEAR, DISTRUST, and TENSION**

# WORLD HISTORY notes

Day 2

## World War I

### IMPERIALISM

control other areas for economic, political, military reasons, etc...

#### Industrial Revolution

- increased competition to control source of raw materials and establish new markets

#### Power Vacuum

- Declining **Ottoman Empire** pulled Imperialistic countries in to gain control
  - **Sick Man of Europe**
  - Oil / Strategic location
- **Russia** attempting to gain control in Balkans for water access to Mediterranean Sea
- **Great Britain** trying to maintain its empire and industrial strength

1900 – Germany was out producing Great Britain industrially

\***Berlin-Baghdad Railroad**

#### **BALKAN PENINSULA**

Greece  
Albania  
Serbia  
Bulgaria  
Romania  
Montenegro  
Turkey

### NATIONALISM

pride in your country

**France** looking to get back the French border provinces of **ALSACE-LORRAINE** [Franco-Prussian War]

**Austria-Hungary** fearful of growing Nationalism

- Empire made up of many different ethnic groups
- allowing Slavic people to have independence would cause others to want independence and eventually cause break up of empire
  - **viewed Serbia as the biggest threat – A.H. hated Serbia**

**Slavs** in Austria-Hungary, Serbia, and Russia wanted to unite their culture into an empire

- **Pan Slavism**
  - Slavic people join and create own country
  - Slavic people share a common background and since Russia was the largest Slavic state felt it was its duty to lead defend all Slavs

1878 **Serbia** gained independence (Treaty of Stefano) from Ottoman Empire

- supported **Pan Slavism**
- Serbia wanted to be the center of this Serbian state
- Serbia wanted to control Bosnia and Herzegovina which would give Serbia an outlet to the Adriatic Sea
- Russia [largest Slavic State] – **“Protector of Slavs”** [Big Brother]

1906 **Pig War**

- Austria Hungary controlled economics in Balkans
- Serbia wanted to decrease dependence on A.H. so began to develop trade ties with France
- A.H. banned all pork from Serbia to A.H.
- Serbia sold pork to France thru Bosnia

1908 Austria Hungary annexed **Bosnia-Herzegovina**

- upset Serbs
- Serbs lived in Bosnia
- Serbia wanted to conquer Bosnia
- Serbia asked Russia for help = Russia – NO
- Serbia had to recognize A.H. control of Bosnia

1912 **1st Balkan War**

- Balkan League (Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, Serbia) attacked Turkey for control of declining Ottoman Empire)

- 1913 **2<sup>nd</sup> Balkan War**
- Balkan League fighting among themselves for spoils of war
  - Serbia emerged as a growing power, but still do not have access to sea
  - A.H. increasingly concerned with Serbia

- 1913 Austria Hungary told Italy they were going to invade Serbia
- "the Spark" became the excuse
  - General Hotzendorf of A.H. asked for war against Serbia over 25x between 1906-14

**Balkan Peninsula** became the **POWDER KEG OF EUROPE**

1914 MANY PEOPLE FELT **WAR** WAS THE **ONLY SOLUTION** TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEMS

# WORLD HISTORY notes

Day 3

## World War I

June 1914 Archduke Franz Ferdinand realized the growing tension of nationalism, so he was going to allow the Serbs increased freedoms and more say in government

### Black Hand

- Serbian Terrorist group
- GOAL = complete Serbian independence
- Black Hand was afraid that Serbians would accept concessions and not gain independence
- Black Hand would to lose support for the idea of complete Serbian independence

### JUNE 28, 1914

### THE "SPARK"

- **Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated**
  - not well-liked by AH leader, Franz Joseph I
    - Joseph was hard-line Conservative
    - Franz was more of a **Moderate**
    - Franz was able to see the Serbian argument for independence and could have possibly worked out greater independence for Serbia
- assassinated by **Gavrilo Princip** in Sarajevo (B.H.)
  - Black Hand feared that if Franz Ferdinand became leader that he would allow Serbs greater freedoms and independence, WHICH WOULD KILL THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS TOTAL INDEPENDENCE...THEY COULDN'T TAKE THE CHANCE
- visiting Sarajevo with his wife Sophie – a bomb exploded which was deflected by Franz Ferdinand
- driver then took an alternate route
- he was on way to hospital to see the injured
- they happened to make a stop by Gavrilo Princip
  - who shot Franz Ferdinand
  - Serbia upset

### Chronology of events leading to outbreak of WWI

- Serbia feared that if they attacked Serbia, Russia would then attack AH, so AH checked with Germany for support
- Germany gave a "blank check" (100% support)
- A.H. issued Serbia an Ultimatum
  - set of demands, if not met, could lead to war
  - provoke war to crush Serbia
  - A.H. demanded Serbia arrest the Black Hand members and send them to Austria for trial
  - Serbia said it was unable to do that it "would be a violation of Serbia's constitution and criminal law"

### JULY 28, 1914 -- start of WWI

**Austria Hungary** declared war on **Serbia**

- most Europeans felt WWI would be over by Christmas

### FAMILY FEUD

- William II did not feel respected by other European leaders
- William II (G) cousin to George V (GB)
- Nicholas II (R) related by marriage

William II – "If my grandmother had been alive she would never have allowed it"

**Czar Nicolas II** of **Russia** began mobilizing military

- preparing for conflict
- support Serbia
- Russia's only advantage – **Large Population**

- August 1, 1914 **Germany** declared war on **Russia**
- William II and Nicholas II are cousins
  - **SCHLIEFFEN PLAN** to fight 2 front war
    - 10 soldiers = W. Front
    - 1 soldier = E. Front
    - *"...Paris for lunch, St. Petersburg for dinner."*

**Schlieffen Plan** based on

- defeating **France** quickly by attacking through **Belgium** (neutral) before Russia could fully mobilize
- Russia's mobilization expected to take 3 months
  - poor **railroad** system
- Plan 17 - France's plan
  - ignore attack thru Belgium – focused on regaining Alsace-Lorraine)

**Problems with Schlieffen Plan**

- **Russia began mobilizing quicker**
- area of Belgium that Germans passed was heavily fortified
  - Belgium fought harder than expected
- **Battle of Marne** – Sept 14, 1914
  - German advance stopped – ended hopes of quick war
- French soldiers got to front by taking **TAXIS** – **"Taxi Cab War"**
- Germans pushed back to about 50 miles from Paris

- August 3, 1914 **Germany** declared war on **France** (allied with Russia)
- attacked through Belgium

- August 4, 1914 **Great Britain** declared war on **Germany**
- violated Belgium's neutrality

British Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey said,  
**"The lights are going out all over Europe. We shall not see them lit again in our lifetime."**

**BELLIGERENTS**

countries at war

**CENTRAL POWERS**

- Germany  
 Austria Hungary  
 Ottoman Empire
- occupied strategic location in Bosphorus/Dardenelles
  - prevent Russia's navy from getting out
  - Prevent supplies from getting to Russia
- Bulgaria
- rival of Serbia

**ALLIED POWERS**

- Russia  
 France  
 Great Britain  
 1915 – Italy
- signed Treaty of London with Great Britain
  - gain control of land along Adriatic Sea
  - allowed to open front from south to further split Western and Eastern frontss

- Countries were "pumped" about war
- excited about "illusion" of war
  - each country felt they were justified in its cause
  - chance to fight for their homeland
  - Nationalism increased
  - felt it would be over by Christmas – HO, HO, HO!!!

German – "My dear ones be proud that you live in such a time and in such a nation that you ... have the privilege of sending those you love into so glorious a battle."

December 25, 1914

## **Christmas Truce**

- some fighting stopped
- soldiers played and talked

## **NEW WEAPONS OF WW I**

### **Submarines**

- Germany
- called Uboats = Unterseeboot
- new “war toy”

### **Machine Gun**

- Anthony Fokker
- firepower of 100 guns

### **Artillery Gun**

shell enemy from 10 miles

### **Poisonous Gas**

- first used by Germans at the **Battle of Ypres** – 4/22/1915
- chlorine gas – instant burning sensation in throat/chest – caused suffocation
- within 10 minutes – 5000 died / 5000 more wounded
- later banned in 1925 by “Geneva Protocol”
  - but did not ban its production

### **Airplane**

- “flaming coffins” – no brakes shot off propeller
- Observation
- drop bombs
- dogfights – **FLYING ACES**
- early dogfights were with rifles/pistols

- 1915 Germans developed “interrupter gear” [fire guns without hitting propeller]
- Manfred von Richtofen – “**Red Baron**”
  - Shot down 80 enemy aircraft
  - German “Ace” = 5 kills
  - Eddie Rickenbacker – U.S.

- January 15, 1915 Germany uses Zeppelin’s to raid England
- William II told not to drop any bombs on London for fear of hurting the royal family which he was related to
  - 1916 - planes used to shoot down Zeppelins (became burning coffins – filled with hydrogen)

### **Tank**

- Great Britain
- **Little Willie**
  - 3 men / 3 mph

## **TOTAL WAR**

- **Conscription / Draft**
- all resources used to fight war
- previous wars had been fought with professional soldiers Citizens at home worked in factories to help their country
  - Women
    - factories
    - not serve meat on Mondays or bread on Wednesdays
    - **Victory Gardens**
      - vegetables grown in gardens
- Propaganda



## World War I

### WAR FRONTS

**Western Front** turned into a **stalemate**

- **TRENCH WARFARE**

- Race to the Sea” – attempt to outflank each other – neither successful led to “Trench Warfare”
- 600 miles (Switzerland → North Sea)

- **No Man’s Land**

- used dogs to run message
- extremely deadly
  - machine gun, poisonous gas

Note:

Men were digging trenches in which they would die...they were digging their own graves

Feb 1916

**Battle of Verdun**

- German Offensive
- 1 million shells to open campaign
- 300,000 casualties each side
- gained 4 miles
- **French – “They Shall Not Pass”**

Notes:

Soldiers fighting trench warfare most feared being “shelled” to death ...”sitting ducks”

July 1916

**Battle of Somme**

- Allied Offensive
- 60K Germans killed on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of fighting
- 1500 “big guns” 20 yards apart
- 500,000 casualties each side
- gained 7 miles

### **Eastern Front**

#### **Russian Front**

- Battle of Tannenburg
  - Germany defeated Russia
  - Russia’s worst defeat
  - +30,000 dead + 90,000 captured
  - early success for Central Powers

#### **Gallipoli Campaign**

- Straits of Dardanelles
- Great Britain / France attempted to defeat Ottoman Empire and gain control of straits to allow goods to get to Russia, but were defeated
  - 20K killed
  - Winston Churchill (British Navy) pushed for attack
  - Winston Churchill fired
- Arabs revolt again Ottoman Empire – British sent T.E. Lawrence to aid Arab rebels
  - **“Lawrence of Arabia”**

## Unrestricted Submarine Warfare

- 1914-16 – U.S. exports to England and France increased 365%
- Great Britain blockading Germany

Germany began using **USW** in 1915

- Germany claimed that all water around English Channel and England was in **War Zone**
- **Sink on Site** to counter blockade by Britain
- attacked ships carrying "**Contraband**"
  - **war materials** supplied by a neutral country to a belligerent country
- England used "**depth charges**"

SOS	"Sink or Swim" "Save our Ship"
-----	
MAYDAY	"Help Me"

## **International Law of the Seas**

- warship must not fire on merchant ships without warning
  - after sinking must rescue passengers/crew
- belligerents can stop, board, and confiscate contraband then release ships
- unwritten, but understood laws

May 7, 1915

Germans sunk **Lusitania**

- carrying **contraband**
- captain of Lusitania failed to "Zig Zag" his course due to fog
- sunk in 18 minutes
  - 123 Americans onboard
- **President Wilson** upset
  - Germany backed down
  - too early to have U.S. in the war
- evangelist Billy Sunday called the sinking "Damnable! Damnable! Absolutely Hellish!"

### **U.S. claims to be neutral**

- 1914 contributing \$6 million
- 1917 contributing \$500 million

August 19, 1915

**Arabic** sunk

- 2 Americans died
- **Arabic Pledge**
  - Germany would warn non-military ships 30 minutes before they torpedoed the ship to allow time for passengers and crew to get off

March 24, 1916

**Sussex** sunk without warning

- French "Carnival" Ship
- broke Arabic Pledge
- President Wilson – declared that if Germany continued USW the U.S. would enter WWI
- **Sussex Pledge**
  - Germany promised to stop the indiscriminate sinking of non-military ships
  - they would be searched and sunk only if they contained contraband

May 31 – June 1, 1916

**Battle of Jutland**

- naval battle between England / Germany
- Both sides declared victory, but Germany sank more English ships and killed more soldiers, BUT England's naval size still gave it control the seas
- Reinforced that Germany could not destroy England in "ship to ship" battles
- Major reason Germany made choice to restart USW

U.S. using "**convoys**"

- protective escorts to combat USW

# US ENTERES WW I

## **First Cause**

- January 9, 1917    Germany begins reusing **USW**
- German war effort stalling and the war was in jeopardy
  - broke Sussex Pledge
  - end the "**Turnip Winter**" (winter of 1916-17)
    - British blockade hurting Germany and poor potato harvest, led to use of turnips
    - Germany morale dropping
    - needed to use USW again

Germany felt they could defeat Britain, if they used USW, before U.S. could get to Europe

- March 18, 1917    **U.S. Illinois** sunk by USW

## **Second Cause**

Feb 1917

### **Zimmerman Telegram**

- attempt by Germany to get Mexico to join Central Powers
- attempt to create 2 front war for U.S.

**April 6, 1917**

### **U.S. enters war on Allied side**

- In 1916, President Wilson was re-elected by promising to keep the U.S. out of WWI
- **Janette Rankin** [Montana] – only "**Nay**" vote against going to war
- **John J. Pershing** led the **American Expeditionary Force**
- Doughboys
  - cake traditionally baked for sailors
- Blue Star
  - family member serving
- Gold Star
  - family member killed during war

# RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

1915    Russia in bad shape

Allies feared **Nicholas II** would make separate treaty with Germany

Allies offered to give Russia control of Constantinople / Dardenelles {access to Med. Sea} to stay in war

1917    Russia did not have enough resources, guns/ammo, or food to continue

- Russia's will to fight was gone

Note:

Bolshevik Revolution brought about by WWI

March 15, 1917

Nicholas II abdicates

- **Alexander Kerensky** takes control
- keeps Russia in war

November 1917

### **Bolshevik Revolution**

- Led by **Lenin**
    - beginning of Communism in Russia
  - **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk**
    - treaty with Germany
      - Germany supported Bolshevik Revolution
    - took Russia out of WWI
    - closed Eastern Front
    - **July 18, 1918 – czar nichilas, his wife, Alexandria, and their 5 children were shot**
- 
-

## World War I

### END OF WORLD WAR I

- July 15-18, 1918    **Second Battle of Marne**
- last German attempt to break Allied lines
  - Germany failed
- August 8, 1918    **Battle of Amiens**
- Allies softening Germany's lines
- September 26, 1918    **Battle of Argonne Forest** [video – Lost Battalion]
- **Cher Ami** [Carrier Pigeon] carried message "For heavens sake – stop it"
  - missing 1 leg, 1 eye
  - Distinguished Service Cross
- November 9, 1918    **William II abdicates**
- November 11, 1918    **WWI over**
- June 28, 1919    **Paris Peace Conference**
- Dominated by **Big Four**
    - President Woodrow Wilson – United States
    - Georges Clemenceau – France
    - David Lloyd George – England
    - Vittorio Orlando – Italy
  - Russia not present
    - got out of WWI early
    - fear of strengthening Russia and Communism

Differing opinions of how to deal with Germany

- European leaders
  - Very Harsh
  - Britain – punish Germany
    - Destroy Germany's merchant / naval power which had threatened Britain to begin with
    - Gain some of Germany's colonies
    - Make Germany pay reparations
  - France – weaken Germany so it could never threaten France again
- President Woodrow Wilson
  - "Peace without Victory"
    - Peace without revenge
  - harsh treaty would increase tension and give Germany a reason for revenge

### TREATY OF VERSAILLES

#### Fourteen Points

- President Wilson's peace plan
- France and England did not accept
  - not harsh enough on Germany

#### SIX GENERAL POINTS:

- 1)no secret treaties
- 2)freedom of seas for all nations
- 3)removal of economic barriers such as tariffs
- 4)reduction of national armaments
- 5)adjustment of colonial claims so they were fair to imperialist countries and colonial peoples

## 6) establishment of **League of Nations** - Point 14

- ANSWER TO BALANCE OF POWER OFFSET BY ALLIANCES
- keep peace by negotiating
- 40 countries joined
  - 5 permanent members: GB, Italy, Japan, France, U.S.
- U.S. did not join
  - stay out of European affairs
  - would allow U.S. soldiers to be sent anywhere without Congress approval

Wilson referred to the League of Nations as the “League Covenant” referring to a contract between people and their god

Clemenceau – “The Lord gave us Ten Commandments. We broke them. Mr. Wilson has given us 14 points. We shall see.”

### **Germany's punishment:**

- lost territory (Polish Corridor, Alsace-Lorraine, Rhineland) and colonies
- Army reduced.
- no manufacturing of war material
- Subs / Planes banned
- no troops in **Rhineland** (borders with France)
- pay **reparations** (\$30 billion then – roughly \$3 trillion today)
- **war-guilt clause**
- German colonies became **Mandates** of England and France
  - England/France were to report yearly to League of Nations on progress
- Allies gave Czechoslovakia area of the Sudetenland
  - strong German population
- Allies forbid **Anschluss**
  - union of Austria and Germany

Note: Reason for failure of T of V

Countries like India had greater percentages of soldiers die, but were not given the independence they felt they deserved

Indians died at a greater rate than U.S. soldiers

### **Separate treaties after WWI**

- established “**Self-Determination**”
  - areas ruled by Germany, Russia, and Austria were created and/or given independence
    - Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia
    - Poland
    - Czechoslovakia
    - Austria
    - Hungary
    - Yugoslavia
- **Mandate System**
  - territories that hoped to gain their independence, but were now controlled by other countries
  - Britain got control of Germany's colonies in Africa
  - became colonies to other countries

## **Treaty of Versailles was a “SPARK” for World War II**

**TREATY OF VERSAILLES WILL BE A MAJOR CAUSE OF WWII**

**It hurt Germany badly enough to make her want revenge, but not badly enough to keep her from getting it**