

CHAPTER 13 WORLD STUDIES**Section 1 – The Set-Up**

- **Tension Mounts:**
 - Rise of Nationalism – pride in one's nation
 - Unifying force within a country
 - Intense competition between nations
 - England vs. Germany
 - Imperialism – competition for colonies in Africa and Asia
 - Militarism – growth of military and vigilance for war.
 - Quick mobilization was key.

- **Picking teams:**
 - Triple Alliance – Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
 - Otto von Bismarck formed alliance to isolate France.
 - Triple Entente – England, France, Russia
 - Kaiser Wilhelm II – built up navy to match England and to front war.
 - Entente formed in response to Triple Alliance

- **Balk in the Balkans:**
 - Europe's Powder Keg – the Balkans
 - Serbia wanted to take in Slavs in the Balkans
 - Russia supported Serbia – many Russian Slavs
 - Austria-Hungary feared a rebellion by their Slavs = opposed Serbia
 - Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina – many Slavs
 - Outraged Serbia
 - Tensions continued to mount in Balkans

- **Selling Wolf Tickets:**
 - Archduke Franz Ferdinand and wife, Sophie, were assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia on June 28, 1914
 - Killed by a Serbian wishing to end Austria's rule in Bosnia
 - Austria gave Serbia an ultimatum – list of demands to be met, or else
 - Serbia could do nothing but prepare for war
 - Austria declared war on July 28, 1914
 - Russia and Germany took action to prepare for war

Section 2: World War I

- **Movement to War:**
 - Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia
 - Russia moves army toward German and Austrian borders
 - Germany declared war on Russia and France
 - Schlieffen Plan – Germans attack France 1st, Russia 2nd in a two-front war
 - Russia had poor railroads = poor mobilization

- Germany attacked France through Belgium
 - Upset Belgium and brought England into the war
 - England declared war on Germany on August 4, 1914
- New Alliances
 - Central Powers = Germany and Austria-Hungary
 - Allies = England, France, Russia, Japan, and Italy
- **The Western Front:**
 - Germany vs. France
 - The Battle of Marne
 - Most important event of war – stopped German advance in France
 - Trench warfare – soldiers fight each other from trenches
 - Suffered major losses without taking land
 - Miserable experience
 - Mud, rats, no sleep, no food, death
 - “No man’s land”
 - No quick victory
 - New weapons failed to achieve victory: machine gun, poison gas, armored tanks, large artillery
 - War effort grinded to a halt
- **The Eastern Front:**
 - Germany and Austria vs. Russia and Serbs
 - Both sides exchanged attacks into each area.
 - No major battles were won; no land was won.
 - Russia did not industrialize.
 - No food, guns, ammo, or clothes
 - Did have a large population = huge army
 - Continued to tie up Germany in the east.

Section 3 – United States Enters the Great War

- **Sub Warfare:**
 - Food shortages in Germany
 - Failed crops and British naval blockade
 - Germany counters with its own naval blockade
 - Unrestricted submarine warfare – Germans would sink any ship without warning.
 - U-boats = German submarines
 - U-boats sank the *Lusitania* on May 7, 1915.
 - U-boats sank three U.S. ships in 1917
- **Germany Stirs the Pot:**
 - British intercept a German telegram to Mexico

- Telegram said Germany would help Mexico “re-conquer” the land it lost to the U.S. if they sided with Germany.
 - Telegram fired up many Americans
- Americans felt a bond with England
 - Shared a common ancestry, language, government, and legal system
 - Solid economic ties with England and France
- U.S. entered war with the Allies on April 2, 1917
- **War Affects the Home Front:**
 - Total war – countries devoted all their resources to war effort.
 - Government told factories what to produce and how much
 - Everyone was put to work.
 - Rationing – people could only get small amounts of items also needed for the war effort.
 - Propaganda – government used one-sided information to persuade people to support the war (war posters).
- **Allies Win the War:**
 - Germany wins the Eastern Front
 - Russia ran short on food and fuel
 - Czar Nicholas stepped down and Vladimir Lenin took over.
 - Lenin reached a truce with Germany
 - Lost a lot of land in Western Russian
 - Allies win the Western Front and WWI.
 - Germany made one final push in the west with Russia gone.
 - U.S. bolstered Allies lines with fresh troops.
 - Second Battle of the Marne – July 1918 – began the advance on Germany
 - Central Powers crumbled.
 - Kaiser Wilhelm II forced to step down.
 - November 11, 1918 – Both sides sign an armistice, or an agreement to stop fighting, to end WWI.

Section 4 – The Fallout

- **Paris Peace Conference**
 - Big Four – U.S., Great Britain, France, and Italy made the most important decisions
 - Fourteen Points – President Woodrow Wilson’s plan to achieve a just and a lasting peace.
 - Points 1-5: end secret treaties, have freedom of the seas, free trade, reduce militaries
 - Remaining points: self determination – allowing the people to decide upon the government they wished to have.
 - France and England did not like the Fourteen Points.

- Each wanted to strip Germany of war-making powers
- Treaty of Versailles – June 28, 1919 – created the League of Nations as a peace-keeping body
 - Punished Germany – restricted military operations and forced Germany to pay reparations to the Allies
- Treaty's Failure
 - U.S. ultimately rejected the treaty.
 - People did not support settlement and the League of Nations.
 - Treaty scarred Germany, leaving a legacy of bitterness and hatred
 - War reparations were too harsh.
 - Italy and Japan did not gain the land they had hoped.
- **The Legacy of WWI:**
 - Major Costs
 - Deaths
 - 8.5 million soldiers died, 21 million more wounded
 - Civilians hurt by starvation, disease, and slaughter
 - Money
 - \$338 billion total
 - Destruction
 - Farmland, houses, villages, and towns.