

The Road to War

CHAPTER 10 SECTION 1

# Factors leading to WW1

 Imperialism – Rivalry among European powers to gobble up the remaining areas of the world that were not yet colonized.



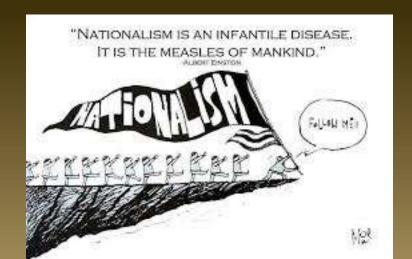
#### Factors Cont.

- Militarism A policy of building up your armed forces in preparation for war.
- What happens when you are always planning for war?



#### Factors Cont.

- Nationalism Countries acting in their nation's interests often went against the interests of another nation.
- Ethnic minorities in a country wanting independence often led to violence.



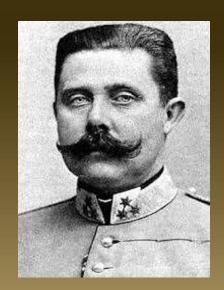
### Factors Cont.

- Alliances Various combinations of nations had each others back.
- If one was attacked their allies came to their aid.



### Archduke Francis Ferdinand

- The heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
- Visiting Sarajevo, the capital of the new province (Bosnia) in the empire.



## The Spark that Ignited the War

The Archduke and his wife were assassinated.
 (On June 28<sup>th</sup> 1914 by a Bosnian Nationalist who thought the empire had no right to rule Bosnia.)

 Thought Serbia was behind it so they declared war on them. (their tiny neighbor and long time

rival)



### Chain Reaction

- Russia, who was Serbia's protector, began mobilization (getting troops ready for war).
- Germany, Austria-Hungary's chief ally, demanded that Russia stop mobilizing.
- Russia refused and France, Russia's ally, began to mobilize its troops.

# Germany Strikes First

 Germany was sandwiched between Russia and France and wanted to avoid being trapped on both sides.



## Great Britain Enters the War

- Germany hoped they would remain neutral because GB had the most powerful navy in Europe.
- In order to attack France, Germany had to travel through the small country of Belgium who was protected by Great Britain.



# The Great War (WW1)

 Within one week after the war started all the great powers of Europe had been drawn into it.

The Central Powers – Germany & Austria-Hungary

The Allies – Russia, France, Serbia, & Great Britain



### Stalemate

- A situation in which neither side can gain the advantage.
- Both sides were equal in size and strength.



## Trench Warfare

- Dug out muddy, rat-infested trenches with an empty "no man's land" in between them.
- Neither side could push the other back more than a few miles.



# The War Expands

By spring of 1915 the Ottoman Empire (present day Turkey) joined the Central Powers.

Italy joined the Allies.



## New Weaponry

- Led to massive number of deaths. (26,000
  British killed in a single day)
- Artillery shells and hand grenades killed most who tried to cross "no-man's land".
- Those not killed by that were mowed down by machine guns (450 rounds/minute) or choked by poison gasses.

# Desperation

- As morale sank soldiers attacked civilians by burning their fields, killing their livestock, and poisoning their wells.
- German subs torpedoed any ship they suspected of aiding the Allies.



## Break the Stalemate

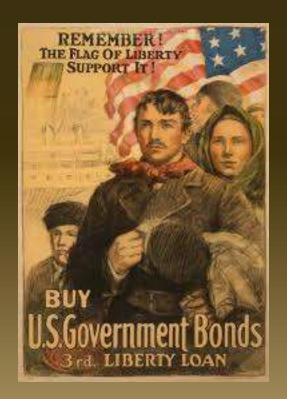
 British setup naval blockade to starve the German people.

None of these strategies worked.



#### Personal

• Many Americans felt personally involved in Europe's war because more than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of them were 1st or 2nd generation immigrants and still identified with their old homelands.



### German and Irish Americans

 Favored the Central Powers because the Irish disliked Great Britain for past conflicts and the Germans for obvious reasons.



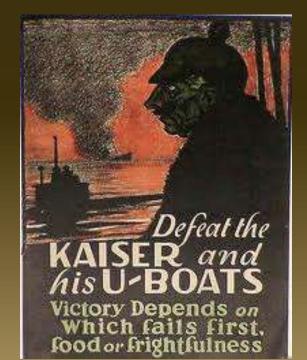


# Opposition to Germany

• Most Americans opposed the Central Powers because their ruler, Kaiser Wilhelm (means emperor), was an autocrat who ruled with unlimited power.

Also saw Germans as cold-blooded people who

were obsessed with war.



#### Neutral

 America proclaimed its neutrality (in 1914)
 because we did a lot of foreign trade and didn't want our investments at risk.



## Two Sides

- Preparedness movement Wanted to build up America's military to be prepared in case we had to get involved.
- The Peace movement Mostly women and progressives who wanted citizens to know that their increased taxes were paying for the

"preparedness" movement.

