

A large, fiery mushroom cloud from a nuclear explosion, with a city skyline visible in the background and military tanks in the foreground.

World War I

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Why was Europe called a “powder keg” in 1914?

- Franco-Prussian War-France Lost and Germany seized Alsace and Lorraine. France wants it back.
- Industrial Revolution – Start of the Great War (Beginning of the “powder”).
- Imperialism – Causes rivalries among European powers (Scramble for Africa).
- Militarism and Arms Race.
- Nationalism – European nations wants to be independent form empires (Serbs – Ottoman Empire; now Turkey).
- European Alliance System – Triple Alliance (central powers) & Triple Entente (Allies).



Was war inevitable in 1914?

- Austria-Hungary's annexation of Bosnia & Herzegovina.
- Fighting in the Balkan – Armenians & Muslim Turks.
- Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand – Sparked the “powder keg” (the Balkans).
- Austria-Hungary blames the Serbs for the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand (Declares war on July 28)
- Germany (ally of Austria Hungary) declares war on France and Russia.
- Germany invades Belgium (Aug. 3)
- Britain (ally of France) declares war on Germany.



How was World War I different from prior wars?

- WWI – Total War
- WWI – known as the “Technological War” (New Advances – Automatic Machine Gun, Tanks, Submarine, Airplane, and Poison Gas; gas mask).
- WWI – Women stepped up to take the place of men in the work place. Other women served as nurses in the home front.



Was the treaty of Versailles fair ?

- Woodrow Wilson – Fourteen Points goals.
- David Lloyd George of Britain & George Clemenceau of France – Take revenge on the War (“Germany must Pay!!”).
- Treaty of Versailles – Germany must pay reparations; Germany’s Disarmament; Germany’s loss of Colonies; Germany’s loss of territory (13% lost); Germany’s War guilt (Article 231).

How did the results of War World I affect global relationships?

- War Results – 18 million killed; 30 million wounded; \$32 billion in war costs.
- Spread of Spanish flu in the 1920's; killed 20 million people world wide.
- European Economies went to ruin.
- Russian Revolution
- Germany loses overseas colonies
- Balfour Declaration – British creates a homeland for the Jews.
- League of Nations
- Creation of new nations in Europe – Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, & Estonia.
- Aristocracy declined in Europe – More middle and lower classes emerge.



Were fundamental issues of basic rights resolved as a result of World War I?

- Armenian Genocide – The Muslim Turks massacred thousands of Christian Armenian.
- Self-determination of subject nationalities.
- Mandate system – Britain and France controlled the Ottoman Empire and the Arab lands.
- Russification – Russian Rulers aimed to suppress the cultures of non-Russian within the empire, but it was abolished later in the years.



Credits

- <http://images.google.com/imgurl=www.bbc.com/thegreatwar/images.html>
- AP World History Book, pages 353-360.
- World History: Connections to Today, pages 694-697.
- Prentice Hall: Global History and Geography, pages 240-243.
- Encarta Encyclopedia 2002.