Warm-up for 19-1

Part 1
- Musical warm-up – WWI Causes
Long-term causes of WWI (4)

1. Militarism - development of armed forces & their use as a tool of diplomacy
   - Germany’s Kaiser (emperor) began a naval arms race w/ Britain

2. Alliance System - (2) - brings insecurity
   - I. Triple Entente Allies - France, Britain, Russia (U.S. later)
   - Triple Alliance - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy - later joined Allies
   - II. Central Powers - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire
3. Imperialism - extending of economic, military & political control over others
   (Germany began competing w/ France & Britain)

4. Nationalism - devotion to the interests & culture of one’s nation
   - leads to competition between nations
   - some ethnic groups (Serbs) under the rule of others
Assassination Leads to War
- Archduke Franz Ferdinand
  - heir to the Austrian throne
  - killed by a Serbian nationalist while visiting Sarajevo - capital of Bosnia
- Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia
- Germany (treaty w/ Austria-Hungary) declared war on Russia & later France
- Germany then invades Belgium & Britain declares war on Germany & Austria-Hungary
The Spark That Ignited WWI

It was the great flash point of the 20th century, an act that set off a chain reaction of calamity: two World Wars, 80 million deaths, the Russian Revolution, the rise of Hitler, the atomic bomb. Yet it might never have happened had Gavrilo Princip not got hungry for a sandwich.

After a failed bombing attempt on the life of the Archduke the motorcade is abandoned. Franz Ferdinand is hurried off to the town hall, where he is due to meet with state officials. Gavrilo Princip, heads for Moritz Schiller’s delicatessen, on Franz Joseph Street. As Princip queues to buy a sandwich, Franz Ferdinand is leaving the town hall. The archduke’s chauffeur, a stranger to Sarajevo, gets lost. He swings off Appel Quay and into crowded Franz Joseph Street, then drifts to a stop right in front of Schiller’s. Princip looks up from his lunch to find his target sitting just a few feet away. He pulls his gun. Two shots ring out, and the first kills Franz Ferdinand’s wife, Sophie. The second hits the heir in the neck, severing his jugular vein. The archduke slumps back, mortally wounded. His security men hustle Princip away. Inside Schiller’s deli, the most important sandwich in the history of the world lies half-eaten on a table.
Warm-up for 19-1

Part 2

- Musical warm-up – Dropkick Murphy’s : *The Green Fields of France*
August 3, 1914- Fighting Starts

- **Schlieffen Plan**- German plan to invade Belgium & France then focus 2 armies on Russia (*Alfred von Schlieffen*)
- German advance halted at the Marne River in the fall of 1914
- both sides dig in for a long siege
- trench warfare initiated (types of trenches - front line, support, reserve)
- no man’s land - area between two parallel trenches
WARFARE ON THE WESTERN FRONT

British Sopwith Camel biplane
German Fokker plane with synchronised machine gun
The ‘Red Baron’ in his triplane

Verrey light (flare)
Gas alarm bell
Parados
Messenger dog
Haversack
Spade
Machine gun
Gas mask
Helmet
Bayonet
Enfield rifle
Trench, with fascine and troops sheltering behind
Stretcher-bearers
A British ‘Tommy’ going ‘over the top’

British Mills (shatter) hand grenade
Gas
Shell
German ‘potato masher’ hand grenade

Tank
Sniper tree
Artillery

Mud
Revetments
Dugout
Support trench
Cigarette
Casualties

Sandbags
Funk hole
Officer’s dugout
Telephone trench (‘sap’)
Communication trench
British front line trench
No Man’s Land

Craters
Barbed wire
A ‘better ‘ole’
Firestep
British front line trench

Rats
Pump
Cape
Rum
Paul Nash’s-
“Over the Top”
C.R.W Nevinson’s-
"Paths of Glory" 1917
**Major Battles on the Western Front 1914-1916**

- **Battle of the Marne- 1st Battle, Sept. 1914**: Allies stop German advance on Paris
- **Battle of Ypres- 2nd Battle, May 1915**: Germans use chemical weapons for the first time
- **Battle of Verdun- Feb. – July 1916**: French hold the line in the longest battle of the war “They Shall Not Pass”
- **Battle of the Somme- 1st Battle, July-Nov. 1916**: British lose 60,000 on the first day, final casualties total 1.2 million- 1st use of tanks
Frank Laird- “Sometimes the men amused themselves by baiting the ends of their rifles with pieces of bacon in order to have a shot at them at close quarters.”

Stuart Dolden- “The outstanding feature of the trenches was the extraordinary number of rats. The area was infested with them. It was impossible to keep them out of the dugouts. They grew fat on the food that they pilfered from us, and anything they could pick up in or around the trenches; they were bloated and loathsome to look at. Some were nearly as big as cats. We were filled with an instinctive hatred of them, because one could not help feeling that they fed on the dead.”
American Neutrality

- many Americans followed the war because they still had ties from where they emigrated
- Germany’s aggressive actions increased sympathy w/ Allies
- economic ties also much stronger w/ Allies
- U.S. shipped war supplies to Allies, experiencing labor shortage
U.S. mobilizes for war (2)
1. ensure Allies repayment of debt (loaned $2.3 billion to the Allies by 1917)
2. prevent Germans threatening U.S. shipping

- British blockade weapons, military supplies, & food from Germany
  - (U.S. goods stopped & famine in Germany ensued)
- Germany responded w/ counter blockade by U-boats
- **Lusitania**- British liner sunk in 1915 (1,198 killed; 128 Americans)
  - (public opinion turned against Germany)
- Germany broke promise not to sink passenger liners over & over again
- Wilson ruled out military response
  - re-elected President in 1916 by narrow margin
U.S. Declares War (3 reasons why) - April 1917

1. Germany announced it would sink all ships in British waters
2. **Zimmerman Note** - 1917 German telegram proposing German-Mexican alliance promising to help Mexico regain Texas, New Mexico, & Arizona
3. Russia (ally) replaces oppressive monarchy w/ representative government
   - war of democracies v. monarchies

Zimmermann Telegram as Received by the German Ambassador to Mexico, 01/19/1917
The Christmas truce was a series of widespread unofficial ceasefires that took place along the Western Front around Christmas 1914, during the First World War. Through the week leading up to Christmas, parties of German and British soldiers began to exchange seasonal greetings and songs between their trenches; on occasion, the tension was reduced to the point that individuals would walk across to talk to their opposite numbers bearing gifts. On Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, many soldiers from both sides – as well as, to a lesser degree, from French units – independently ventured into "no man's land", where they mingled, exchanging food and souvenirs. As well as joint burial ceremonies, several meetings ended in carol-singing. Troops from both sides were also friendly enough to play games of football with one another.
Warm-up for 19-2

- Video warm-up
  - Battle of the Somme - disastrous British offensive
  - Battle of Verdun - longest battle of the war
  - Shell shock
America Mobilizes

- only 200,000 men w/ little combat experience when the war started
- Selective Service Act- 1917 act requiring men to register for military service
  - 3 out of 24 million called up
  - ~2 million serve
- ~400,000 African Americans served in segregated units
- soldiers spent 8 months training usually w/ fake weapons (supply issues)
- women who joined the Army Corps of Nurses served w/o army rank, pay, or benefits
Mass Production

- govt. took steps to expand fleet to transport men, food, & equipment
  1. exempted shipyard workers from draft
  2. used fabrication techniques
  3. took commercial & private ships & converted them for war
Hog Island on Delaware River near Philadelphia

- Five ships were launched in 48 minutes, Memorial Day, 1919 *record*
- Hog Island produced 110 identical cargo ships during the war
Turning the Tide

- **convoy system** - escort of merchant ships by warships to protect from U-boats
- U.S. Navy helped lay a barrier of mines from Scotland to Norway
- of the 2 million Americans who sailed to Europe during the war only 637 Americans were lost to U-boat attacks
- Germans found it difficult to replace their losses with trained submariners
Americans bring freshness & enthusiasm to war

General John J. Pershing- led the American Expeditionary Force (AEF)

doughboys- nickname for American infantry

(white belts cleaned w/ pipe clay or “dough”)
New Weapons

- **mechanized warfare** - warfare that relies on gas or diesel powered machines
- tanks - used for clearing barbed wire & paths for infantry
- planes - used for scouting, eventually for bombing factories & bases

A British Mark V tank

Renault FT tanks being operated by the US Army
- Machine guns - firepower of 600 rounds per minute
- Poison gas - chlorine & mustard gas used, death long (5 weeks) & painful
Mustard gas, an almost odorless chemical, was distinguished by the serious blisters it caused both internally and externally, brought on several hours after exposure. Protection against mustard gas proved more difficult than against either chlorine or phosgene gas. The use of mustard gas proved to have mixed benefits. While inflicting serious injury upon the enemy the chemical remained potent in soil for weeks after release: making capture of infected trenches a dangerous undertaking.
Otto Dix was a German soldier that fought on the both Western and Eastern Front during WWI. Dix fought at the Battle of the Somme and was wounded several times.
battle fatigue “shell shock” - emotional collapse from horrible conditions, poison gas, lack of sleep, & constant bombardment
- trench foot - caused by having wet feet for long periods of time
  - toes or feet would rot, need to amputate
- trench mouth - infection of the gums & throat
Physical scars
On the Offensive

- Russia pulled out of the war in 1917; Germany concentrates on western front
- American troops arrive just in time to stop advance
  - (win 2nd Battle of the Marne July-August 1918-turning point of the war)
- Alvin York- famous U.S. soldier that killed 25 Germans, captured 132 w/ 6 other doughboys
  - (Meuse-Argonne- American advance that helped end the war)
  - was a conscientious objector- opposes war on moral grounds
The Western Front: U.S. Participation, 1918
World War I. The Central Powers were in the unenviable position of fighting wars on two major fronts. The inset shows the stabilized Western Front of trench warfare in northern France and Belgium.
- November 1918 - Austria-Hungary surrenders
- German sailors mutinied the same day
- Nov. 9th socialist leader’s est. a German republic
  - (Kaiser gave up the throne & fled to the Netherlands in exile blaming Jews for WWI & later WWII)
  - (no allied troops in German territory & no decisive battle fought)
- armistice - truce - signed on the 11th hour, on the 11th day, in the 11th month 1918
Final Toll

- bloodiest war in history up to that time (*6th deadliest*)
- ~22 million dead (more than ½ civilians), 20 million wounded, 10 million refugees
- U.S. lost 48,000 men in battle, 62,000 to disease

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<th>Nation</th>
<th>Total Number of servicemen engaged in the war.</th>
<th>Number of deaths.</th>
<th>Number of soldiers wounded.</th>
<th>Number of men taken prisoner or reported missing.</th>
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Warm-up for 19-3

- Video warm-up- The Impact of Schenk v. U.S.
- Do you believe it is disloyal or unpatriotic to voice opposition to government policies during wartime?
More Power to the Government

- winning the war involved the combined effort of all Americans
- govt. power expanded to control the economy
  - (Wilson had the power to fix prices & regulate war-related industries)
- War Industries Board - regulated economy
  - encouraged companies to use mass production techniques
  - set production quotas
  - Bernard M. Baruch - leader
- Fuel Administration Agency introduced daylight-savings time
  - conserves fuel (1st proposed by Ben Franklin in the 1770’s)
Economy

- Most wages increased, but food & housing costs also went up during the war.
- Large corporations saw big profits, created a gap between labor & management.
  - Led to formation of more unions & over 6,000 strikes.
- Food Administration set up to produce & conserve food.
  - “Victory gardens” planted in homeowners’ yard.
  - Hoover declared “one day a week meatless, another sweetless, two days wheatless, and two other days porkless.”
Selling the War

- financing ~35.5 billion (3)
  1. progressive income tax
  2. excise tax on luxury items (tobacco or liquor)
  3. selling of govt. bonds (Liberty Loan or Victory Loan)

- propaganda - biased communication designed to influence peoples thoughts & actions

- George Creel - head of the Committee on Public Information
  - promoted patriotism, it also inflamed hatred & violations of the civil liberties of some ethnic groups
Attacks on Civil Liberties

- Emigrants from Germany & Austria-Hungary targeted
  - (Hamburgers became Salisbury steaks- Sauerkraut was renamed liberty cabbage- Dachshunds called liberty pups)

- Espionage and Sedition Acts imposed harsh penalties on anyone interfering w/ or speaking against U.S. participation in the war
  - *clearly violated the 1st Amendment
  - (similar to the Alien & Sedition Act of 1798)
  - Targeted socialists, labor leaders, & newspapers
Social Change

- most African Americans supported the war
- WWI accelerated the Great Migration - movement of S blacks to cities in the N
  - escape from racial discrimination & decreased immigration increased jobs
  - migration caused overcrowding & intensified racial tensions

- women were given jobs that had been held exclusively by men
- Wilson supported suffrage, not equal pay
- 19th Amendment- granted women the right to vote- 1920

- mysterious flu epidemic of 1918 killed 500,000 Americans & 30 million worldwide by 1919 (came to sudden end, like the war)
Warm-up for 19-4

- Video warm-up- Murder of the Armenians
- Do you think that people and governments can resolve their differences without war?
Armenians, Jews, Ukrainians, & Poles appealed for an independent nation

Fourteen Points- Wilson’s plan for peace following WWI- Jan. 1918 (3 parts)

1. - 1st 5 tried to prevent another war
   1. no secret treaties among nation
   2. freedom of the seas maintained for all
   3. tariffs lowered or abolished to foster free trade
   4. arms reduced
   5. colonial policies should consider the interests of the colonial people

2. next 8 dealt w/ boundary changes

3. 14th point called for an international org. to address diplomatic crises to prevent war-
League of Nations (1919-1946)
allies rejected Wilson’s plan

George Clemenceau-French premier, determined to prevent future invasions

David Lloyd George-British PM, won reelection w/ slogan- Make Germany Pay

Germany, Russia & small allied nations not included in peace process

Wilson conceded on most of 14 points in return for the est. of the League
Treaty of Versailles

- est. 9 new nations including Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia
- Germany barred from maintaining an Army
- Germany to pay reparations—compensation for war damages ($33 billion)
- (5 temporary colonies carved out of the former Ottoman Empire)
Treaty weaknesses

- treatment of Germany weakened ability for lasting peace
- 1. war-guilt clause - forced Germany to take sole responsibility for war
- 2. Germany was stripped of colonies - would have helped pay reparations
- 3. Russia (allies) not at peace conference lost more territory than Germany (Soviet Union - 1922 - determined to reclaim territory)
- 4. ignored claims of colonized people for self-determination
League of Nations Mandates in the Middle East
Americans thought the League threatened US foreign policy of isolationism.

**Henry Cabot Lodge**- (R) senator against League

League would force US to form its policy in accord w/ League

(US signed separate treaty w/ Germany in 1921)

(US never became a member of the League of Nations)
Legacy of the War

- War strengthened US military & power of the govt.
- War accelerated social change (African Americans & women)
- Communism took hold in Russia
- Military fascist organizations took over Italy, Spain, & Germany
- War referred to as “the war to end all wars”
- Treaty of Versailles settled nothing
- An angry Austrian named Adolf Hitler sought vengeance