



Chapter 29

The Great War, 1914–1918

Several factors lead to World War I, a conflict that devastates Europe and has a major impact on the world.



Next

The Great War, 1914–1918

SECTION 1 Marching Toward War

SECTION 2 Europe Plunges into War

SECTION 3 A Global Conflict

SECTION 4 A Flawed Peace



Previous



Next

Chapter 29

Section-1

Marching Toward War

In Europe, military buildup, nationalistic feelings, and rival alliances set the stage for a continental war.



Previous



Next

Chapter 29

Section-1

Marching Toward War

Rising Tensions in Europe

The Rise of Nationalism

- Europe enjoys peace in late 1800s but problems lie below surface
- Growing nationalism leads to competition among nations
- Nationalism in the Balkans leads many groups to demand independence

Imperialism and Militarism

- Competition for colonies stirs mistrust among European nations
- Mutual animosity spurs European countries to engage in arms race
- **Militarism**—policy of glorifying military power, preparing army



Previous



Next



Tangled Alliances

Bismarck Forges Early Pacts

- Germany's Otto von Bismarck works to keep peace in Europe after 1871
- Believes France wants revenge for loss in 1870 Franco-Prussian War
- Seeks to isolate the French with a series of treaties and alliances:
 - signs treaty with Russia in 1881
 - forms **Triple Alliance**—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy—in 1882



Previous



Continued...

Next

Tangled Alliance *{continued}*

Shifting Alliances Threaten Peace

- **Kaiser Wilhelm II** becomes German ruler in 1888
- Foreign policy changes begin in 1890 with dismissal of Bismarck
 - alliance with Russia dropped; Russia then allies with France
 - effort to strengthen German navy, which alarms Britain
- Britain, France, Russia form **Triple Entente** alliance in 1907



Previous



Next

Crisis in the Balkans

A Restless Region

- Many groups in Balkans win independence during early 1900s
- New nation of Serbia made up largely of Slavs
- Austria-Hungary annexes Slavic region Bosnia and Herzegovina (1908)
- Serbia outraged, sees itself as rightful ruler of these Slavic lands

A Shot Rings Throughout Europe

- Serbian rebel kills Austro-Hungarian royal official in June 1914
- Austria declares war on Serbia; Russia comes to aid of Serbia



Previous



Next



Chapter 29

Section-2

Europe Plunges into War

One European nation after another is drawn into a large and industrialized war that results in many casualties.



Previous



Next

Chapter 29

Section-2

Europe Plunges into War

The Great War Begins

Armies on the March

- Russia moves troops to its borders with Austria and Germany
- Germany declares war on Russia, quickly attacks France
- Great Britain declares war on Germany

Nations Take Sides

- By mid-August 1914, two sides at war throughout Europe:
 - Central Powers**—Germany, Austria-Hungary (and other nations)
 - Allies**—Britain, France, Russia (and other nations)



Previous



Next

A Bloody Stalemate

The Conflict Grinds Along

- **Western Front**—heavy battle zone in northern France
- **Schlieffen Plan**—German plan to defeat France, then fight Russia
- German army quickly advances to outskirts of Paris
- Forced to retreat at First Battle of the Marne
- Schlieffen Plan fails; Germany has to fight two-front war



Previous



Continued...

Next

A Bloody Stalemate *{continued}*

War in the Trenches

- Conflict descends into **trench warfare**—armies fighting from trenches
- Battles result in many deaths, small land gains
- Life in trenches is miserable, difficult, unsanitary
- New weapons only lead to more deaths
- Massive losses for both sides at 1916 battles of Verdun and Somme



Previous



Next

The Battle on the Eastern Front

Early Fighting

- **Eastern Front**—site of main fighting along the German-Russian border
- Russians push into Austria and Germany, but soon forced to retreat

Russia Struggles

- Russia's war effort suffering by 1916; many casualties, few supplies
- Huge size of Russian army keeps it a formidable force
- prevents Germany from sending more troops to the Western Front



Previous



Next

Chapter 29

Section-3

A Global Conflict

World War I spreads to several continents and requires the full resources of many governments.



Previous



Next

Chapter 29

Section-3

A Global Conflict

War Affects the World

The Gallipoli Campaign

- Allies move to capture Ottoman Dardanelles strait in February 1915
- Hope to defeat Ottoman Empire, a Central Powers ally
- Also want to open a supply line through region to Russia
- Effort ends in costly Allied defeat

Battles in Africa and Asia

- Allies take control of German holdings in Asia, Africa
- Britain and France use their colonial subjects to help in war effort



Previous



Continued...

Next



War Affects the World {continued}

America Joins the Fight

- Germany seeks to control Atlantic Ocean to stop supplies to Britain
- Uses **unrestricted submarine warfare**
-ships near Britain sunk without warning
- Halts policy in 1915, after sinking of Lusitania angers U.S.
- Renews unrestricted policy in 1917, hopes to starve Britain quickly
- Renewal of policy and effort to enlist Mexico anger U.S.
- U.S. declares war against Germany in April 1917, joining Allies



Previous



Next

War Affects the Home Front

Governments Wage Total War

- World War I becomes **total war**—nations devote all resources to war
- Governments take control of economy to produce war goods
- Nations turn to **rationing**—limiting purchases of war-related goods
- **Propaganda**—one-sided information to build morale, support for war

Women and the War

- At home, thousands of women fill jobs previously held by men
- Many women also experience the war by working as nurses



Previous



Next

The Allies Win the War

Russia Withdraws

- Civil unrest in Russia forces czar to step down from throne in 1917
- Communists soon take control of Russia's government
- Russia signs treaty with Germany in March 1918, pulls out of war

The Central Powers Collapse

- With Russia gone, Germany moves most forces to Western Front
- Engage in major fighting; Allies force Germans to retreat
- Allies win war; **armistice**—end of fighting—signed in November 1918



Previous



Next

The Legacy of the War

Russia Withdraws

- Civil unrest in Russia forces czar to step down from throne in 1917
- Communists soon take control of Russia's government
- Russia signs treaty with Germany in March 1918, pulls out of war

A High Price

- War takes heavy toll: 8.5 million soldiers dead, 21 million wounded
- War devastates European economies, drains national treasuries
- Many acres of land and homes, villages, towns destroyed
- Survivors suffer disillusionment and despair; reflected in the arts



Previous



Next



Chapter 29

Section-4

A Flawed Peace

After winning the war, the Allies dictate a harsh peace settlement that leaves many nations feeling betrayed.



Previous



Next

Chapter 29

Section-4

A Flawed Peace

The Allies Meet and Debate

Key Leaders Come Together

- Group of leaders known as the Big Four dominate peace talks:
 - U.S. president **Woodrow Wilson**
 - French ruler **Georges Clemenceau**
 - David Lloyd George of Great Britain
 - Vittorio Orlando of Italy



Previous



Continued...

Next

The Allies Meet and Debate *{continued}*

Wilson's Plan for Peace

- Wilson proposes **Fourteen Points**—outline for lasting world peace
- Calls for free trade and end to secret alliances, military buildups
- Promotes **self-determination**—right of people to govern own nation
- Envisions international peace-keeping body to settle world disputes



Previous



Continued...

Next

The Allies Meet and Debate *{continued}*

The Versailles Treaty

- Britain, France oppose Wilson's ideas; want to punish Germany
- Allies, Germany sign accord, **Treaty of Versailles**, in June 1919
 - creates **League of Nations**—international organization to keep peace
 - blames Germans for war, forces Germany to pay damages to nations
 - League to rule German colonies until deemed ready for independence



Previous



Next

A Troubled Treaty

The Creation of New Nations

- Versailles treaty, other peace accords change the look of Europe
- Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Ottoman Empire all lose lands
- Former Ottoman lands in Southwest Asia turn into mandates
- New countries created in southeastern Europe; Russia gives up land



Previous



Continued...

Next



A Troubled Treaty *{continued}*

A Peace Built on Quicksand

- Treaty of Versailles creates feelings of bitterness on both sides
- German people feel bitter and betrayed after taking blame for war
- America never signs Treaty of Versailles
 - many Americans oppose League of Nations and involvement with Europe
- Some former colonies express anger over not winning independence
- Japan, Italy criticize agreement; gain less land than they want



Previous



Next



Chapter 29

**This is the end of the chapter presentation of lecture notes.
Click the [HOME](#) or [EXIT](#) button.**



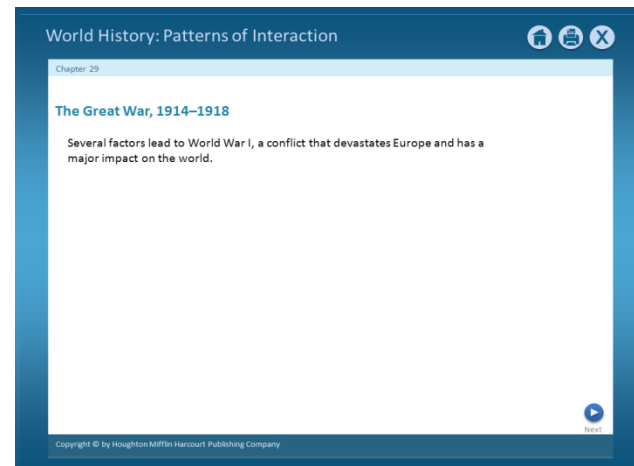
Previous



Next

Print Slide Show

1. On the **File** menu, select **Print**
2. In the pop-up menu, select **Microsoft PowerPoint** If the dialog box does not include this pop-up, continue to step 4
3. In the **Print what** box, choose the presentation format you want to print: slides, notes, handouts, or outline
4. Click the **Print** button to print the PowerPoint presentation



Next