First World War (1914-1915)



Introduction



- Nobody thought of a long war when it broke out in summer 1914
- Drafted soldiers went apparently happy to fight (and, of course, win) a short war...

Introduction



- Reality was very much crueler
- Soldiers and civil population went through a terrible and long war over more than four years

Introduction

Text: The warmongering atmosphere in Germany before the war

"France is not yet ready for combat. Britain faces interior and colonial difficulties. Russia rejects war, because she fears the revolution within. Are we going to wait for our opponents to be prepared or, rather, should we take advantage of the favourable moment to cause the decision? This is a serious issue to be settled.

The Austrian army is still faithful and useful. Italia is still strongly linked to the Triple Alliance and even if it prefers (...) keep the peace to heal the wounds of the last war, she knows (...) that if Germany is defeated, it will remain hopelessly at the mercy of France and England's violence and it will lose its independent position in the Mediterranean (...) We can also, in case of war, count on Turkey and Romania (...)
We could lead the direction of the European policy through a resolute offensive, and we secure our future.

This does not mean that we should provoke war, but wherever a conflict of interest turns out(...) we should not go back, but solve it by means of war and start it with a resolute offensive, no matter the excuse, because it is not that conflict, but our future what is at stake. "

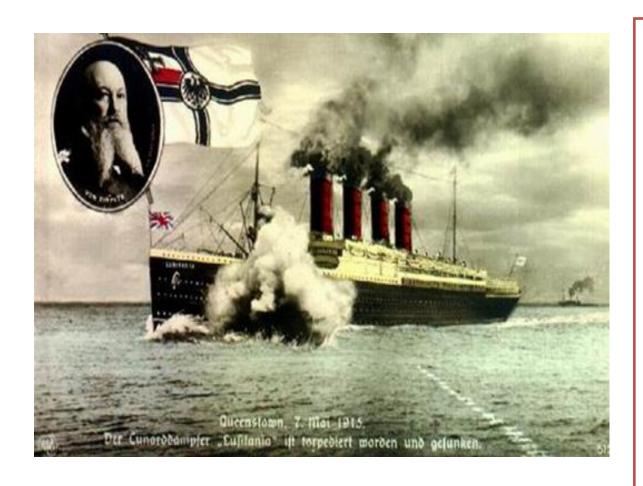
Text analysis

- •Read carefully the text and look up every word or term you do not fully understand
- What countries are the possible enemies and allies of Germany in a future war?
- •What was the enemies' situation like?
- •What was the allies' situation like?
- •According to this article, what should Germany do in 1914 to lead the European policy? Explain it in detail.

El sitio web de la historia del siglo XX



- The new international expansionist policy (Weltpolitik) undertaken by the German Emperor Wilhelm II in 1890.
- It **destabilized** the international situation.



- Changes in the balance of economic and military might between the powers
- German economy catched up with UK's and Berlin started an ambitious naval rearmament program

GERMAN ACTION IN MOROCCO.

WARSHIP AT AGADIR.

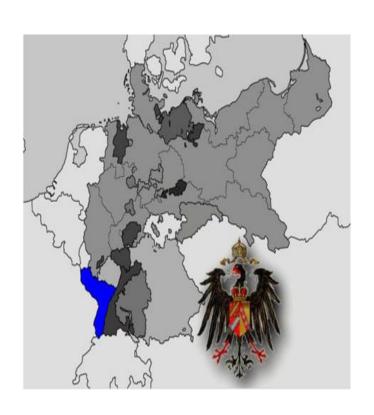
A STRAINED SITUATION. .

The Morocco situation has now been complicated by the intervention of Germany. Following the action of Spain in occupying Aleazar, Germany has sent a gunboat to Agadir, a southern port on the Atlantic, in order to safeguard the persons and property of German subjects and protégés. The Chauvinist Press greets the news with exultation, but the greater part of the Press is taken by surprise.

Surprise, mingled with uneasiness, is also the chief emotion in Paris, and the new Foreign Minister, M. de Selves, on being informed of Germany's intention by the Ambassador expressed misgivings that the diplomatic situation had been rendered more difficult by the step taken by the Government of Berlin. There is a disposition to believe that Germany is disappointed by the quiet course of affairs in the Shereefian Empire and is making a "demonstration" with the express purpose of reopening the whole Moroccan question.

Reports from Madrid that German troops have been landed at Agadir and at Arzila are not as yet confirmed.

- Conflicts between powers in Asia and Africa
- Some of these conflicts were sorted out (France – GB, Russia – GB)
- Some were not and increased tensions (France – Germany)

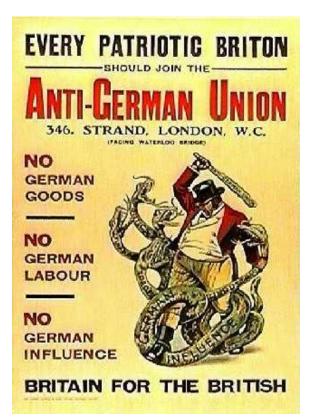




- Germany annexed the French regions of Alsace and Lorraine after the Franco-Prussian war in 1870
- France strongly desired to recover those regions

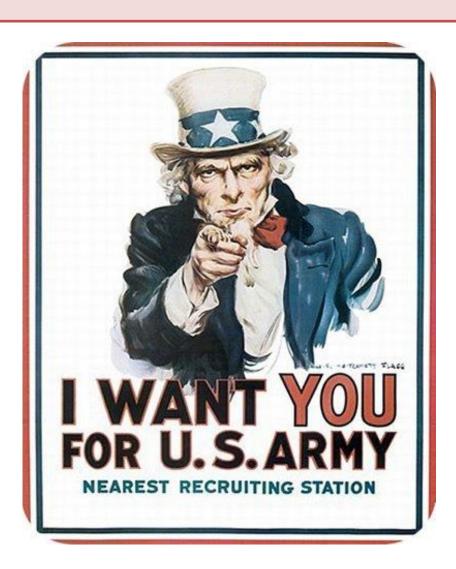


- The rivalry
 between Russia
 and Austria Hungary for the
 hegemony in the
 Balkans
- The Turkish
 Ottoman Empire
 was not able to
 control that region
 anymore





- Psychological rivalry between peoples, encouraged by nationalist propaganda campaigns
- Hatred of the neighbour was more the norm than the exception

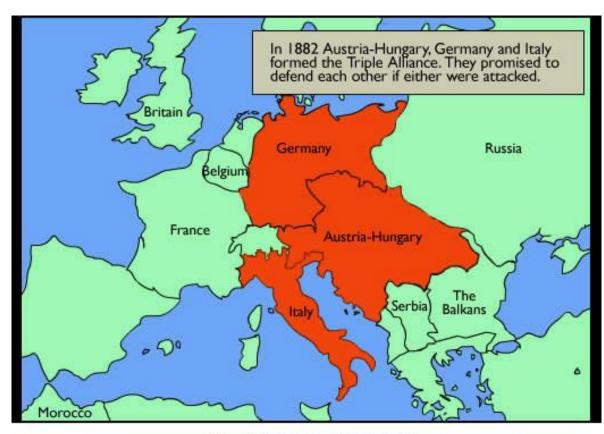


- Two new non
 European powers:
 United States and
 Japan
- Conflict took a global dimension, further away from Europe



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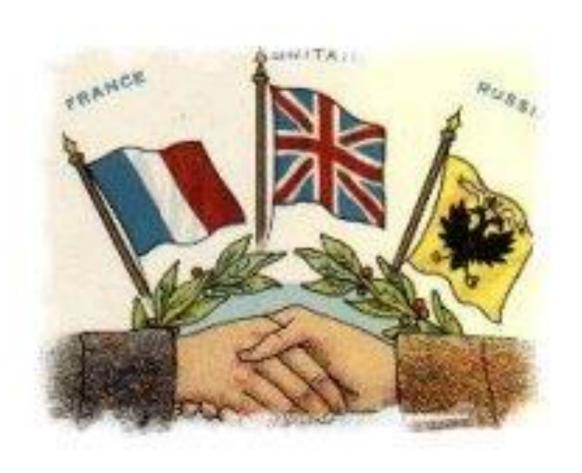
Formation of alliances: The Triple Alliance



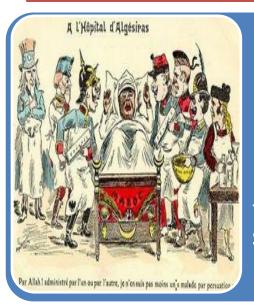
Map of Europe 1839-1914

- The Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
- It was signed in 1882 (Bismarck)
- The German Reich and the Austro-Hungarian Empire constituted the core of this alliance.

Formation of alliances: The Triple Entente

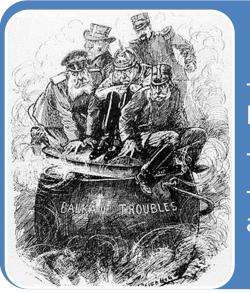


- The Triple Entente made up of Britain, France, and Russia
- It was concluded by 1907.
- German expansionism led to Britain and France to end their colonial differences.
- The rivalry between
 Austria-Hungary and
 Russia in the Balkans
 pushed Russia into the
 alliance.



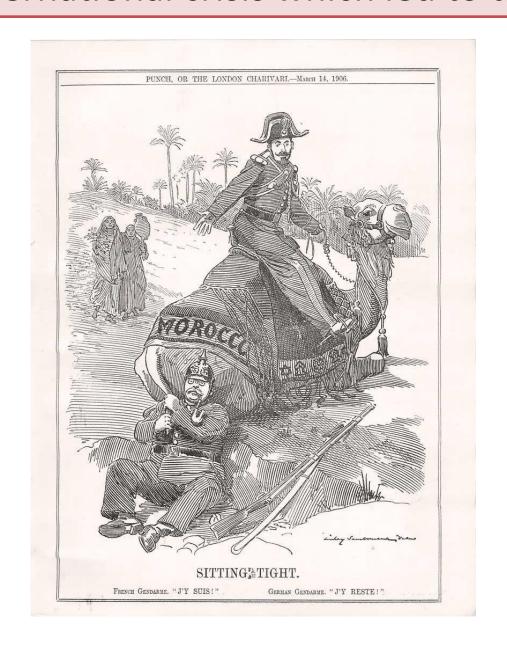
1905 Morocco

- Germany wanted to end French supremacy over Morocco
- 1906 Algeciras Conference: France & Great Britain stuck together against German claims

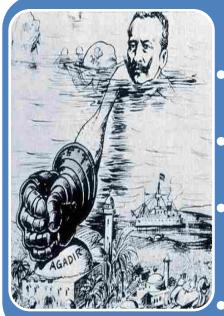


1908: 1st Balkan Crisis

- Austria-Hungary took control over Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Russia & Serbia protested but are not ready for a war
- Germany backed up Austria-Hungary against Russia and Serbia







1911: Morocco

- Crisis of Agadir: Germany claimed Morocco against
 French control
- France kept its control over Morocco and in exchange Germany received territories in Central Africa
- Secret agreement: France would patrol the Mediterranean Sea while Great Britain would patrol the French coasts in the Atlantic and the North Sea
- Tension between France and Germany increased



1912-13: 2nd Balkan Crisis

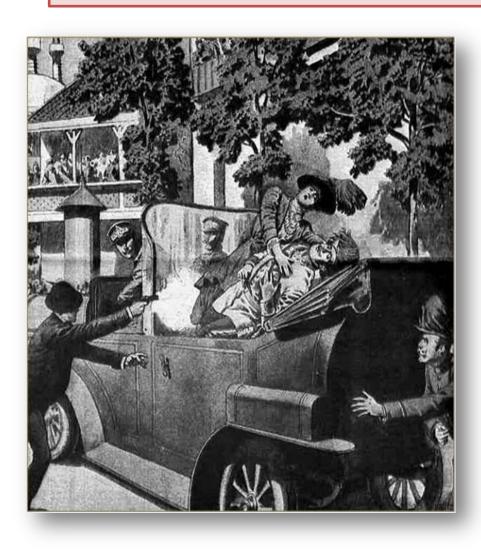
After several local wars, Serbia enlarged its territories with Russia's support

Austria-Hungary was worried and annoyed as it was losing its supremacy over the Balkan area.

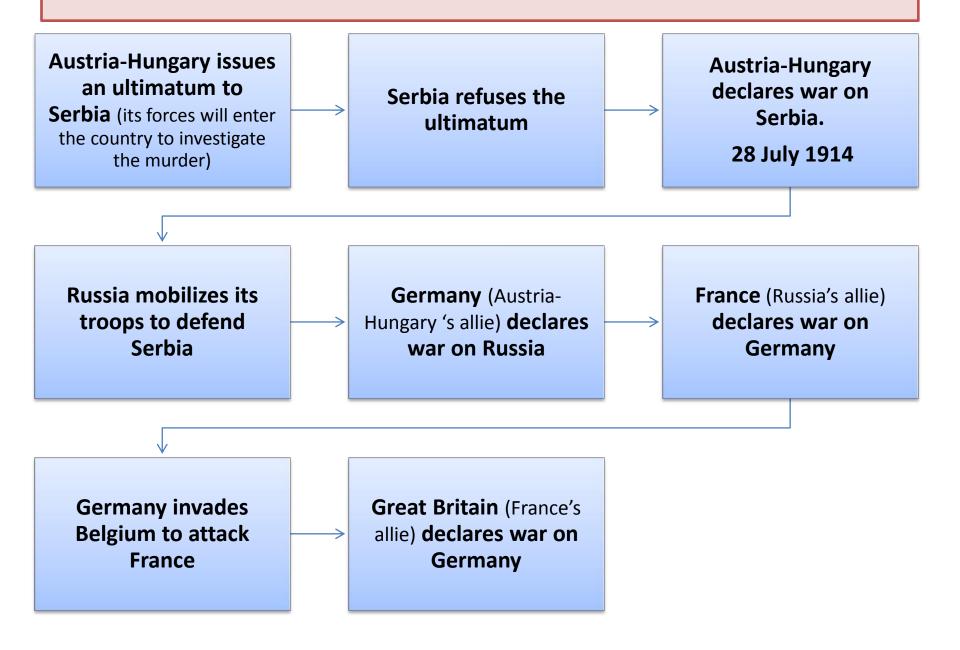




The spark that lit the fire: Sarajevo murder



- Archduke Franz Ferdinand (successor to the Austria-Hungarian throne) was assesinated in Sarajevo on 28 June 1914 by Gavrilo Princip, a member of a Serb terrorist nationalist organisation
- Austria blamed Serbia and issued an ultimatum to allow Austrian forces to investigate the murder in Serbia





Source: Chiegga Trabane Company, John T. McCatcheon

The Crime of the Ages--Who Did It?

Hamburger Fremdenblatt

Handels, und Börsenblatt . Hamburger Abendzeitung . Tägliche Hupferdruckbeilage . Schiffahrts. Zeitung . 3Unstrierte Annoschan .

Druck und Berlag: Samburger Frembenblatt Brofchek & Co., Romm. Def. - Berausgeber: Albert Brofchek. Chefrebakteur: Dr. Friedrich Trefs. - Samburg, Gr. Bleichen 38-50.

Mr. 172

Sonnabend, 25. Juli 1914

den . 4 (200)

86. Jahrgang. III. Quartal

Aweite Ausgabe

21mfang: 26 Geiten (6 Beilagen).

Cagesichan.

Reifer Grang Jofef ift wegen bes Ronflitts mit Gerbien bon Jicht nach Wien gurudgefehrt. Auch Stonig Beter bon Gerbien unterbricht wegen bes öfterreichis fchen Mitimatnme feinen Babes aufenthalt. (G. Daubtbl.)

Defterreich = Ungarn bat ben eurobais Centereng ungarn dat den entropais fon Groymachten den Text feiner Korbernugen an Serbien mit einer erläutern ben Rote zugestellt. (S. L. D.)

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Mus Deutschland, Defierreid.

Die Betersburger Streiffel-tung ift gefangen gefebt worben. (S. Sauptbl.)

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Das österreichische Ultimatum an Serbien.

reichifdeungarifche Gefanble überreichte hente abend 6 Uhr ber ferbifden Res gierung eine Berbalnote mit ben Forberungen ber öfter: reidifd sungarifden Res gierung. In ber Rote wird bie Antwort bis gum Connabend, 25. Juli, 6 Uhr abenbs, berlangt.

+ Der Stein ift ins Rollen gefomment Die bom öfterreichifch-ungarifden Gefanbten in Belgrab, Baron & test, noch am Donnerstag abenb überreichte Rote, beren Tegt unfere Lefer weiter unten finben, lagt teinen 3 weifel mebr an ber Entichlugtraft Defterreid-Ungarns. Gie ift ein Mitimatum in aller gorm, unbble Brift ift fo außerorbentlich fur & bemeffen, baf man an bas Borgeben Stallens ju Beginn bes Tripolistrieges erinnert wirb. Man bat in Bien und Dien-Beft aus ben Erfabrungen ber Jahre 1908/1909 unb 1012/1913 gelernt. Diesmal wurde feine, bie wirticaftlicen Rrafte ericopfenbe "Teilmobilifierung" borgenomnicn, noch bebor bie Monarchie ihre Buniche funbgegeben batte. Defterreich-Ungarn melbet in einem Zon, ben man bom Grafen Berchtolb ungewohnt ift und ben intime Renner ber Berbaltniffe auf bie Ginflugnahme bes energifden ungarifden Minifterprafibenten Grafen Elsaa aurudführen, feine Forberungen in gar nicht mißzuberflebenber Beife an, unb ble Beit ift fo fury bemeffen, bas Gerbien gar

Belgrab, 23. Juli. Der ofters | nicht tontrollieren und niemanb feine leber-Bengungen borfchreiben tonnen. Bir wurben ja auch in Deutschland eine etwa bon Boincare abgegebene Ertfarung, bag bon bem unb bem Tage an ber Chaubinismus aufgehort haben muffe gu exiftieren, als wertlos anfeben. Eine andere Frage aber' ift es, ob wir es uns gefallen laffen würben, baß frangofifche Mill. fars unb Beamte eraltierte Emigranten aus Elfah-Lothringen mit Bomben und Rebolbern ju einem Attentat gegen ein Ditglied einer unferer beutfchen Donaftien ausruften.

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Ginigung gerfpflittert war, fein Belfpiel mehr

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Der Wortlaut

der öfterreichischen 2Tote.

Bien, 23, Juli. Die ber ferbifden Re-gierung heute nachmittag fiberreichte Rote hat folgenben Bortlaut:

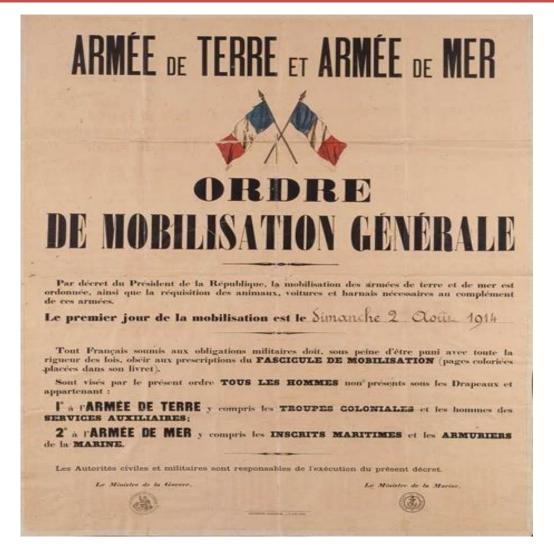
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einer Reigerung der fallestlichen und föniglichen Reglerung solgende Erstärung abgegeben.
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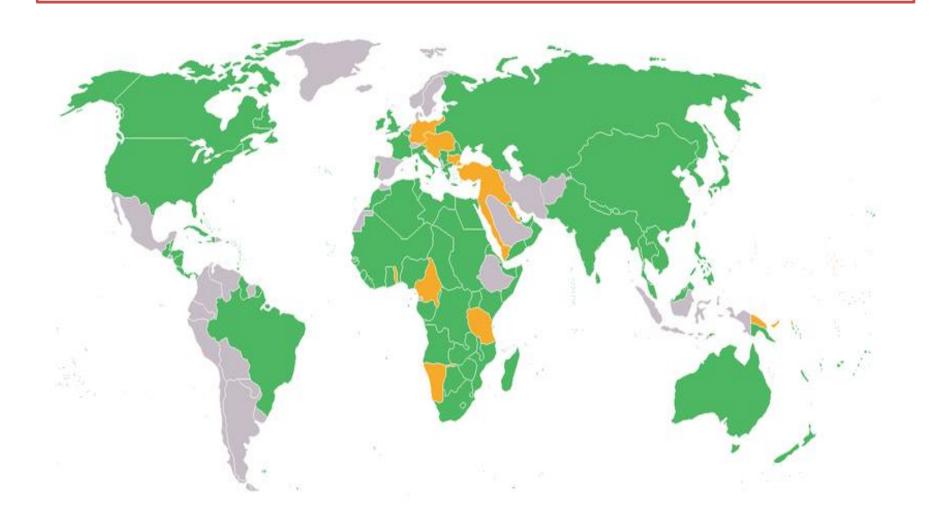




Allies and Cental Powers in Europe



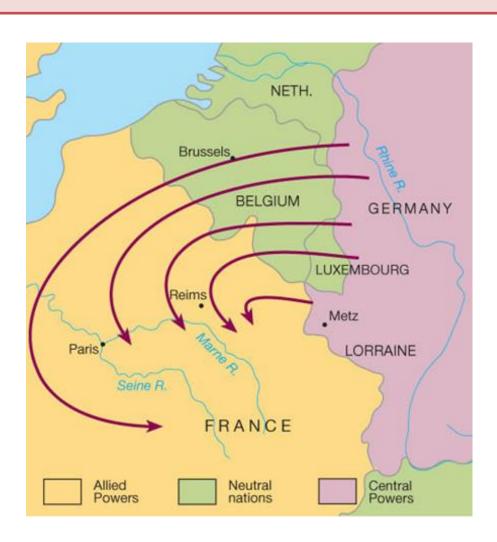
Allies and Cental Powers in the world



WW1 – The main fronts



1914 – War of movements



Schlieffen Plan

- German plan which was based on:
 - Rapid attack on France through neutral Belgium
 - After defeating

 France, German
 troops could turn
 about and attack
 Russia, backward
 country that would
 need a long time to
 mobilize their troops

1914 – War of movements



Battle of Marne, 1914

- Allied troops managed to halt the German advance
- From that moment, armies dug trenches all along a front which extended from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier
- Stalemate in the western front
- Germans did not achieve a decisive victory in the eastern front

1915-1916: The war of attrition



New weapons

- Machine guns
- Grenades
- Gas
- Flame throwers
- Tanks

The stalemate in the western front led to a new sort of warfare: the war of attrition. A military strategy in which a belligerent side attempts to win a war by wearing down its enemy to the point of collapse through continuous losses in personnel and materiel.

1915-1916: The war of attrition



Battle of Verdun, 1915

1915-1916: The war of attrition



Battle of Somme, 1916

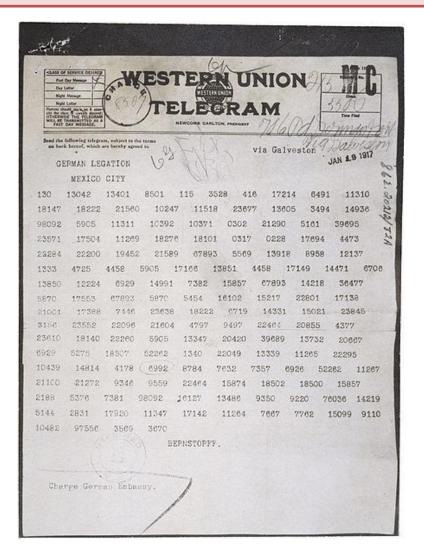
1915-1916: The war of attrition



Battle of Passchendaele, 1917



Sinking of the US ship Lusitania, 1915



Zimmerman telegram was a 1917 diplomatic proposal from the German Empire to Mexico to make war against the United States.

The proposal was intercepted and decoded by British intelligence.

Revelation of the contents outraged American public opinion and helped generate support for the United States declaration of war on Germany in April 1917

THE DAILY MISSOURIAN SINTH YEAR COLUMBIA, MISSOURI, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL & 1917. NUMBER 184 WILSON TELLS PLANS WILSON SIGNS RESOLUTION AT 1:13 O'CLOCK TODAY Approvin of Conscription of Impector of Computy F Sits Large Per Cent Come With in not Men in Addition Fourth Missouri Infantry in Age Limin-Many to Regulars. Four Missouri Representatives Vote Will Be Culled. Have Had Experience. "No" When House Passes Act AGE LIMIT IS IS TO 25 S RECRUITS NEEDED MUST BE EXAMINED 373 to 50-First War Measures Distring to Be Practiced in Local Unit Will Probably Recruit Will Be Given Rig-National Guard of Vol-Take Members From Total \$164,000,000-Conscription of Test and Army Standands Maistained. assering Fals. Other Cities. to fixed from Wagnifester, again a state part of 2 collection as the format of the fixed and the fi Plans Call for 2,000,000 Men. much between of which Company & works amount now being constraed

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BULLETIN

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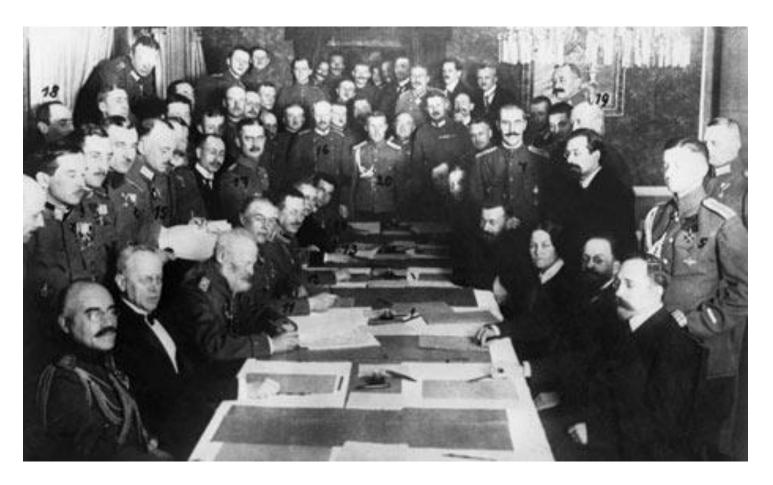
and the contract to the part manner, was not been decisive of an other class and will be accounted in the contract of the cont



February 1917 – The Tsar Nicholas II is dethroned



November 1917 – The Communists took over power



March 1918 – Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, Russia left the war



Germany acquired provisionally huge territories in the East



Germany could move troops from east to weast → Spring offensive



Massive arrival of American troops in Europe

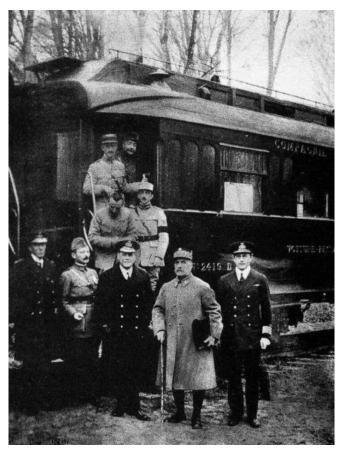


Germans started retreating

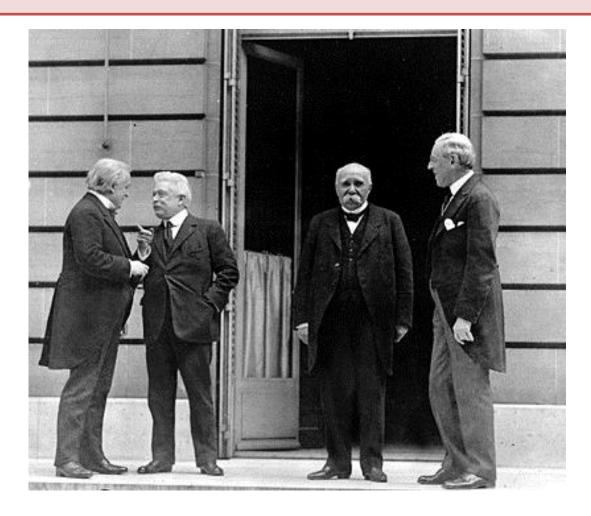


Revolution in Germany – Kaiser abdicated





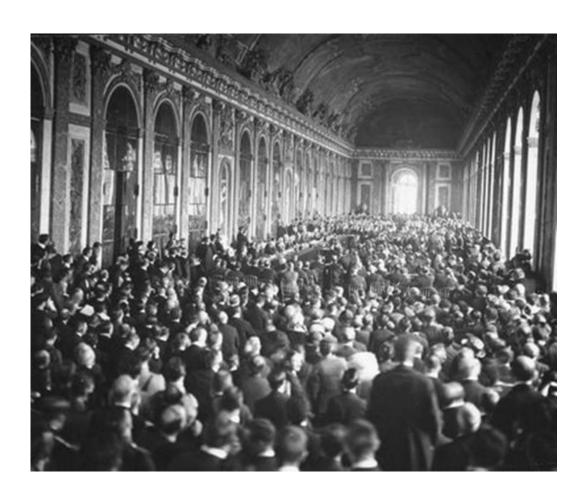
German representatives signing the armistice – 11 november 1918



The victors: Lloyd George (GB), Orlando (It), Clemenceau (Fr) and Wilson (USA)

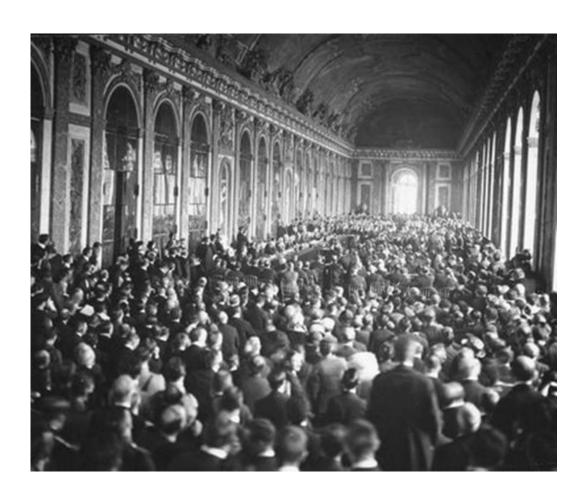


No negotiations with the defeated: the diktat of Versailles



Different treaties signed by the winners with the defeated:

- Treaty of Versailles with Germany
- Treaty of Saint-Germain with Austria
- Treaty of Trianon with
 Hungary
- Treaty of Neuilly with Bulgaria
- Treaty of Sevres and later
 Treaty of Lausanne with
 Turkey



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 Treaty of Lausanne with
 Turkey

Treaty of Sevres 1920

Treaty of Lausanne 1923

Turkey

Treaty of Versailles

- 1919
- Germany

Treaty of Saint Germain

- 1919
- Austria

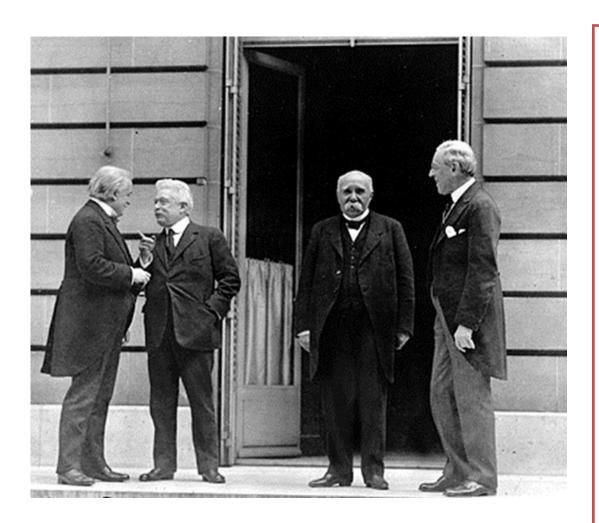
Peace Treaties of the First World War

Treaty of Trianon

- 1919
- Hungary

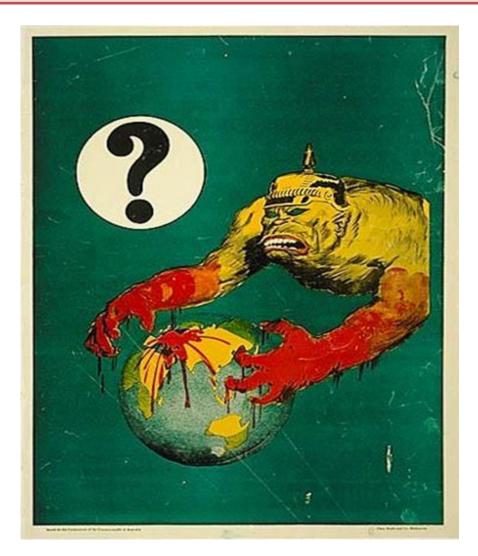
Treaty of Neuilly

- 1919
- Bulgaria



Different attitudes of the the winners towards Germany:

- Clemenceau: the hardest stance ("Germany will pay")
- Lloyd George and Wilson, although willing to punish Germany, a more conciliatory attitude
- Italy was the weakest
 winner: Orlando tried to
 obtain territorial gains in
 Austria-Hungary but failed
 and felt dissapointed
 ("We have won the war,
 but he have lost the
 peace")

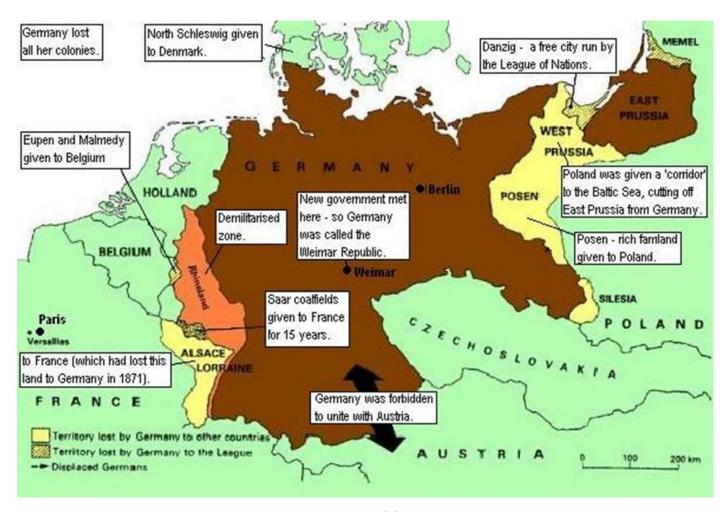


War Guilt:

- Germany had to accept the blame of starting the war
- Germans considered this clause as extremely unfair
- As a consequence....

War reparations

- Germany has to pay for the damage caused to the Allies
- A huge amount of money was fixed without any consultation to Germany



Territorial losses

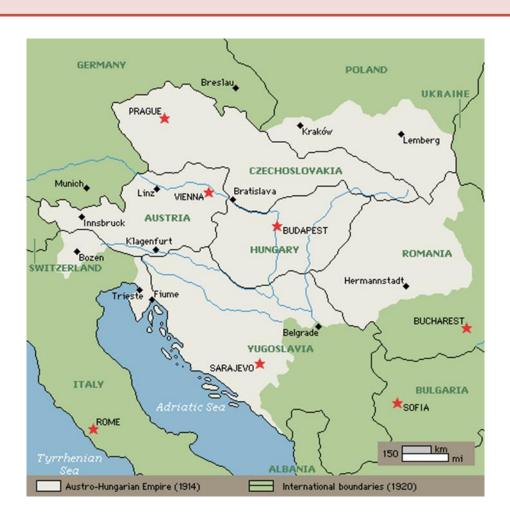


Germany as a criminal just arrested

Military Clauses:

- Drastic limitation of the German navy.
- Dramatic reduction of the Army (only 100,000 troops, prohibition of having tanks, aircraft and heavy artillery).
- Demilitarization of the Rhineland region.

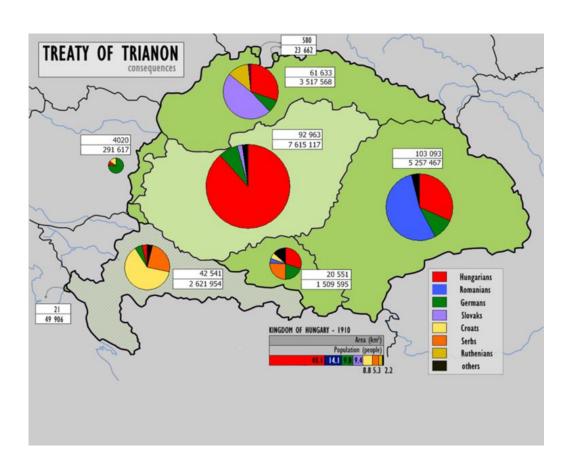
The Treaty of Saint Germain



The Treaty of Saint Germain, signed with Austria.

- Disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire
- The result of his break up were new states such as Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.
- On top of that, several sections of the former empire were annexed by new states such as Poland and Yugoslavia.

The Treaty of Trianon



The Treaty of Trianon, signed with Hungary.

- Theworst treated state after the war.
- Large Hungarian
 minorities (3 million
 people, equivalent to one
 third of the Hungarian
 population total) were left
 outside of the Hungarian
 state, living as minorities
 in Czechoslovakia,
 Romania (Transylvania)
 and Yugoslavia.

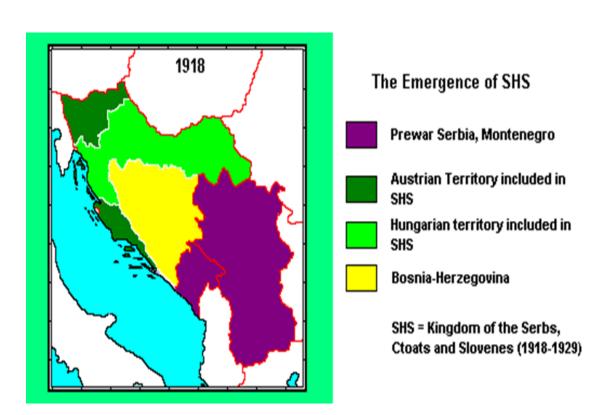
The Treaty of Sèvres and Laussanne



The Treaty of Sèvres (1920), signed with Turkey, and then fixed in the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923.

- The Treaty of Sevres was extremely hard and led the Turkish national rebellion led by Kemal Ataturk and the war against Greece had occupied large areas of Anatolia.
- After the Turkish victory in the Greek-Turkish war, the Treaty of Lausanne was much more benign, but consecrate the distribution of Turkish possessions in the Middle East between France (Syria, Lebanon) and Britain (Palestine, Iraq, Jordan).

The Treaty of Neuilly



The Treaty of Neuilly, signed with Bulgaria.

- The small Balkan country suffered several territorial losses, in the benefit of Romania, Greece and a brand-new country: Yugoslavia.
- All the defeated countries, like Germany, were forced to pay reparations and to limit the strength of their armies.

The result of the Russian Revolution



The outcome of the Russian revolution: new states in central and eastern
Europe. As a result of the Soviet revolution and the collapse of Tsarist Russian Empire, new states were born in Central and Eastern Europe:

- Poland, reborn from Russian, German and Austro-Hungarian territories.
- Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, which were former regions of the Russian Empire.

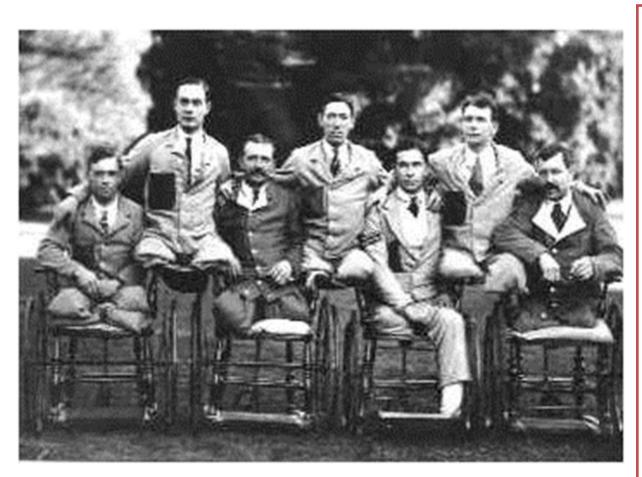
Failed treaties



These treaties rather than solve the problems that had led to the Great War, increased tensions in Europe.

The most important was the German problem. Many Germans began to bide their time to get his revenge against the "diktat", the "humiliation" of Versailles. (Treaty of Versailles)

Consequences of the war



WWI «changed» the world.

Nothing was the same
after 1918:

 Terrible loss of life: eight million dead, millions wounded people, maimed, widows and orphans, and the material destruction suffered especially by Europe.

Consequences of the war



WWI «changed» the world. Nothing was the same after 1918:

- USA became the first world power. Europe started a lon g decadence
- The mass mobilization of men led to the incorporation of women into work
- Soviet revolution and the spread of a prerevolutionary climate in Europe
- The exacerbated
 nationalism + fear of a
 communist revolution
 → fascist movements