

WARM UP

- ① Create an individual episode map on American imperialism
- ② You are welcome to use the group episode map from yesterday that you created...





ORIGINS OF WORLD WAR I

DO NOW

- ① Complete the MAINA causes of World War I worksheet with a partner...
- ② Ensure that you have answered how each of the MAINA causes led to the beginning of World War I
- ③ If you need to do additional research you may use your iPad

1. Militarism - As the world entered the 20th century, an arms race had begun. By 1914, Germany had the greatest increase in military. Great Britain and Germany both greatly increased their navies in this time period. Further, in Germany and Russia particularly, the military began to have a greater influence on public policy. This increase in militarism helped push the countries involved to war.



What is militarism?	How did militarism lead to WWI?

2. Alliances - Over time, countries throughout Europe made *mutual defense agreements* that would pull them into battle. Thus, if one country was attacked, allied countries were bound to defend them. Before World War 1, the following alliances existed:

Russia and Serbia

France and Russia

Britain and France and Belgium

Japan and Britain

Germany and Austria-Hungary

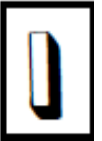
Ottoman Empire & Bulgaria



When Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, Russia got involved to defend Serbia. Germany seeing Russia mobilizing, declared war on Russia. France was then drawn in against Germany and Austria-Hungary. Germany attacked France through Belgium pulling Britain into war. Then Japan entered the war. Later, Italy and the United States would enter on the side of the allies.

What were alliances?	How did alliances lead to WWI?

3. Imperialism - Imperialism is when a country increases their power and wealth by bringing additional territories under their control. Before World War 1, Africa and parts of Asia were points of contention amongst the European countries. This was especially true because of the raw materials these areas could provide. The increasing competition and desire for greater empires led to an increase in confrontation that helped push the world into World War I.



What was Imperialism?	How did Imperialism lead to WWI?

4. Nationalism - Nationalism is loyalty to one's nation. A nation is a group of people that share a common history, homeland, and want their own country.

Much of the origin of the war was based on the desire of the Slavic peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina to no longer be part of Austria Hungary but instead be part of Serbia. In this way, nationalism led directly to the War. But in a more general way, the nationalism of the various countries throughout Europe contributed not only to the beginning but the extension of the war in Europe. Each country tried to prove their dominance and power.



What is nationalism?	How did nationalism lead to WWI?

5. Immediate Cause: Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

The immediate cause of World War I that made all the aforementioned items come into play (alliances, imperialism, militarism, nationalism) was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary. In June 1914, a Serbian nationalist assassinated him and his wife while they were in Sarajevo, Bosnia which was part of Austria-Hungary. This was in protest to Austria-Hungary having control of this region. Serbia wanted to take over Bosnia and Herzegovina. This assassination led to Austria-Hungary declaring war on Serbia. When Russia began to mobilize due to its alliance with Serbia, Germany declared war on Russia. Thus began the expansion of the war to include all those involved in the mutual defense alliances.

Why was Ferdinand assassinated?	How did the assassination of Ferdinand lead to WWI?

Causes of WWI - MANIA

- I. **M**ilitarism
- II. **A**lliances
- III. **N**ationalism
- IV. **I**mperialism
- V. **A**ssassination

Cause #1 Militarism

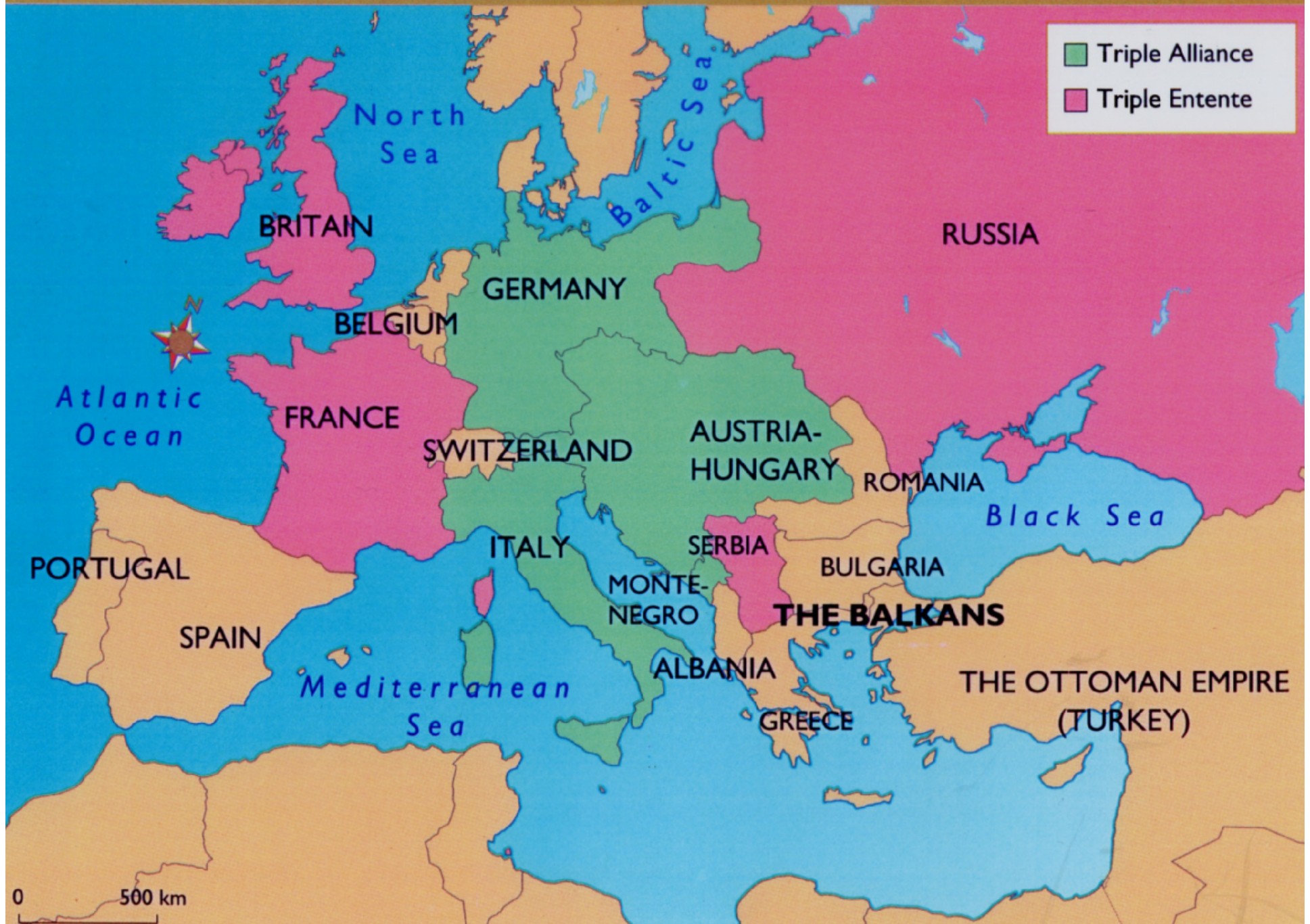
- I. Militarism:
 - A. Desire for increased military power
- II. European nations began creating large armies that were prepared for war
 - A. These armies competed for better and more deadly military technology
- III. Nations soon became obsessed with building stronger armies + navies
 - A. The competition led to a military explosion throughout the world



Causes #2 Alliances

- I. Alliance System:
 - A. Political and military agreements where countries agree to help one another in cases of conflict
 - i. Friendship agreement between nations
 - B. Alliances were designed to keep peace but encouraged Europe to go to war
 - C. Two major alliances:
 - i. Triple Alliance
 - ii. Triple Entente
 - D. The European system of alliances ensured that if one nation went to war → they all went to war

Alliances on the Eve of War, 1914

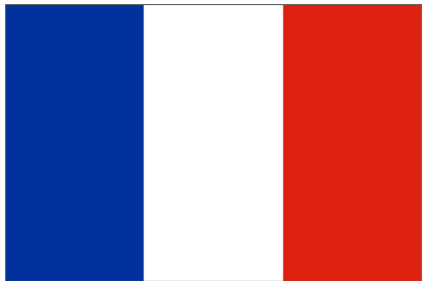


Triple Entente:

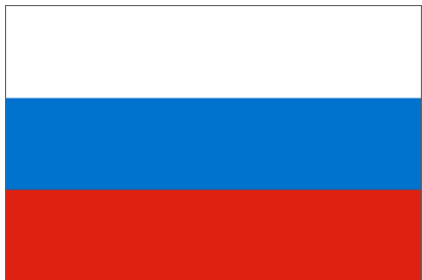
Great Britain



France



Russia

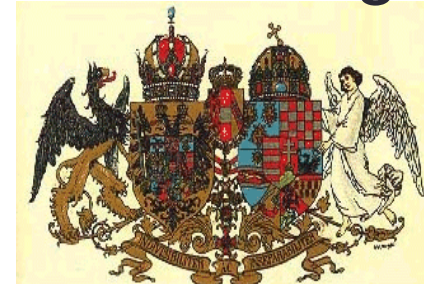


Triple Alliance:

Germany



Austria-Hungary



Italy

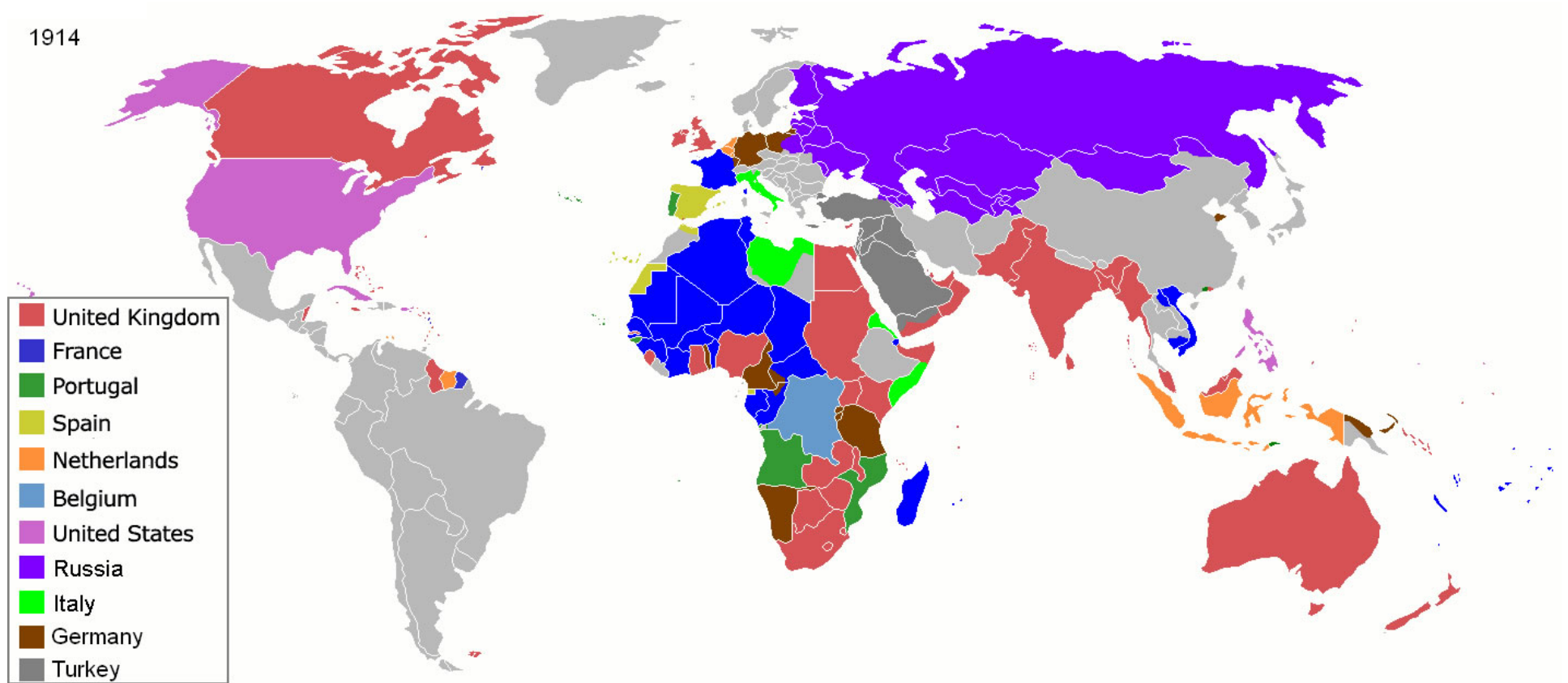


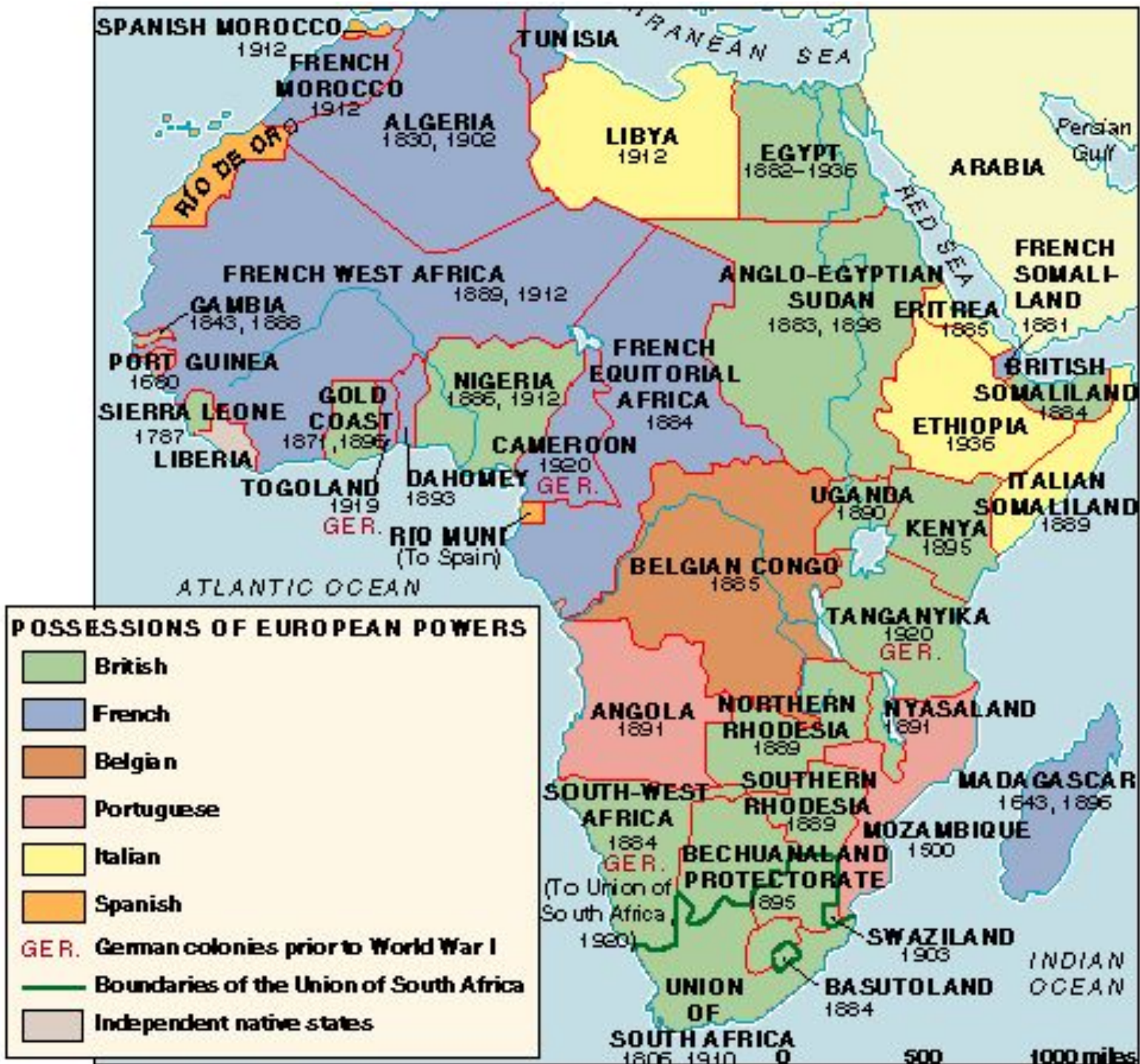
Cause #3 Imperialism

I. Imperialism

- A. European nations competed for colonies around the world
- B. Often times disputes over colonies almost led to war
 - i. The alliance system ensured that if one goes to war, they all go
- C. Imperialism led to competition and mistrust amongst European nations
- D. Increased imperialism led European nations to hate each other eventually leading to war

Imperialism Prior to World War I





Cause #4 Nationalism

- I. Nationalism:
 - A. A pride or devotion to one's nation
 - B. Nationalism led many Europeans to become aggressive to other nations and caused international tension
 - C. European nations desired to dominate each other
 - D. Nationalism led European nations to form rivalries that eventually lead to World War I

Cause #5 Assassination

- I. By 1914 there was a lot of tension, anger and aggression on the European continent
- II. It seemed very likely that Europe would soon be at war but the nations lacked a spark (a cause)
- III. On June 28, 1914 Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated by Gavrilo Princip,
 - A. Ferdinand was the next king in line to the Austria-Hungarian throne
 - B. Princip was Serbian and believed that Bosnia should belong to Serbia not to Austria-Hungary
- IV. The assassination of Ferdinand enraged the Austria and led them to declare war



Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Duchess Sophie at Sarajevo, Bosnia, on June 28, 1914

The Point of No Return

- ① Austria blamed Serbia for Franz Ferdinand's death and declared war on Serbia.



- ② Germany (alliance) pledged their support for Austria - Hungary.



- ③ Russia pledged their support for Serbia (alliances)

① Germany declares war on Russia (alliances)



② France pledges their support for Russia (alliances)



③ Germany declares war on France (alliances)



④ Germany invades Belgium on the way to attack France (alliances)



⑤ Great Britain supports Belgium and declares war on Germany (alliances)

The Two Sides

① Triple Alliance

- A. Germany
- B. Austria-Hungary
- C. Italy

① Central Powers

- A. Germany
- B. Austria-Hungary
- C. Ottoman Empire →
Turkey

① Triple Entente

- A. England
- B. France
- C. Russia

① Allied Powers

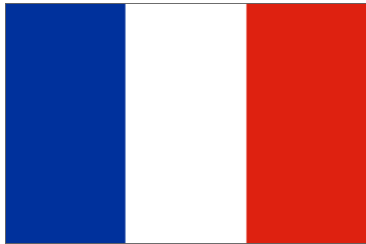
- A. England
- B. France
- C. *Russia*
- D. Italy
- E. Serbia
- F. Belgium
- G. Switzerland

Allied Powers:

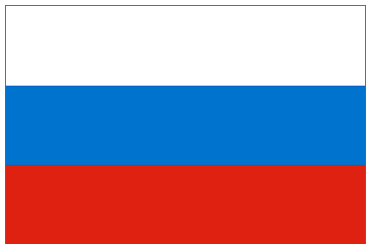
Great Britain



France



Russia



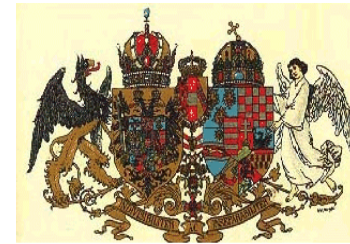
World War I

Central Powers:

Germany



Austria-Hungary



Ottoman Empire




Italy

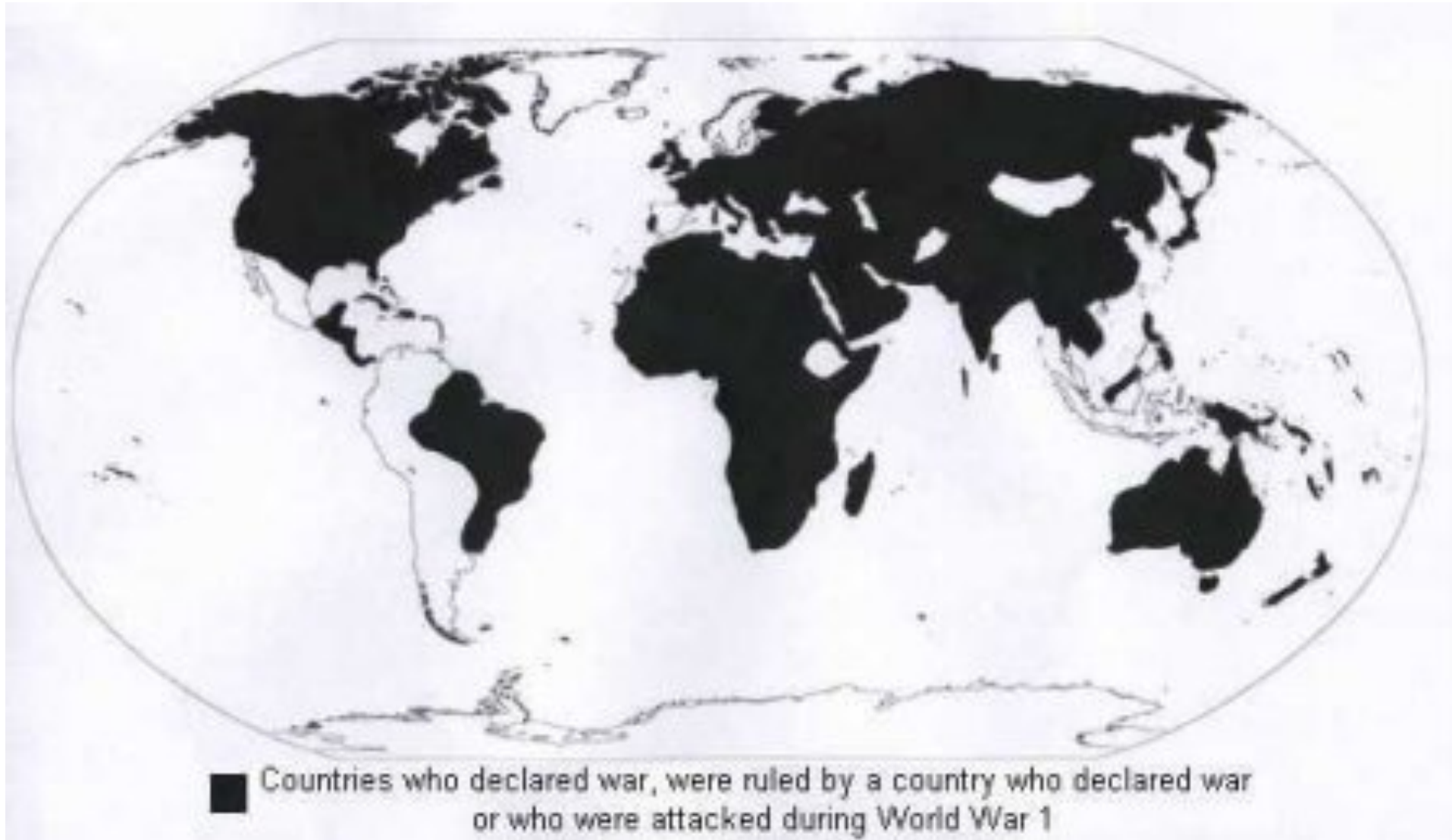


Alliances on the Eve of War, 1914



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- I. By the end of 1914, not only Europe was at war, but also all of Europe's colonies in Asia, Africa and South America.

 - II. TRULY THE ENTIRE WORLD WAS AT WAR



Do Now

- ① Create a World War I map to be used as a reference:
 - A. Label each country on the map from 1914 (full name, no abbreviations)
 - B. Create a KEY at the bottom and label the three sides of World War I (The Central Powers, The Allied Powers & Neutral)
 - C. Color each country as either Central, Allied or Neutral so three colors for three different