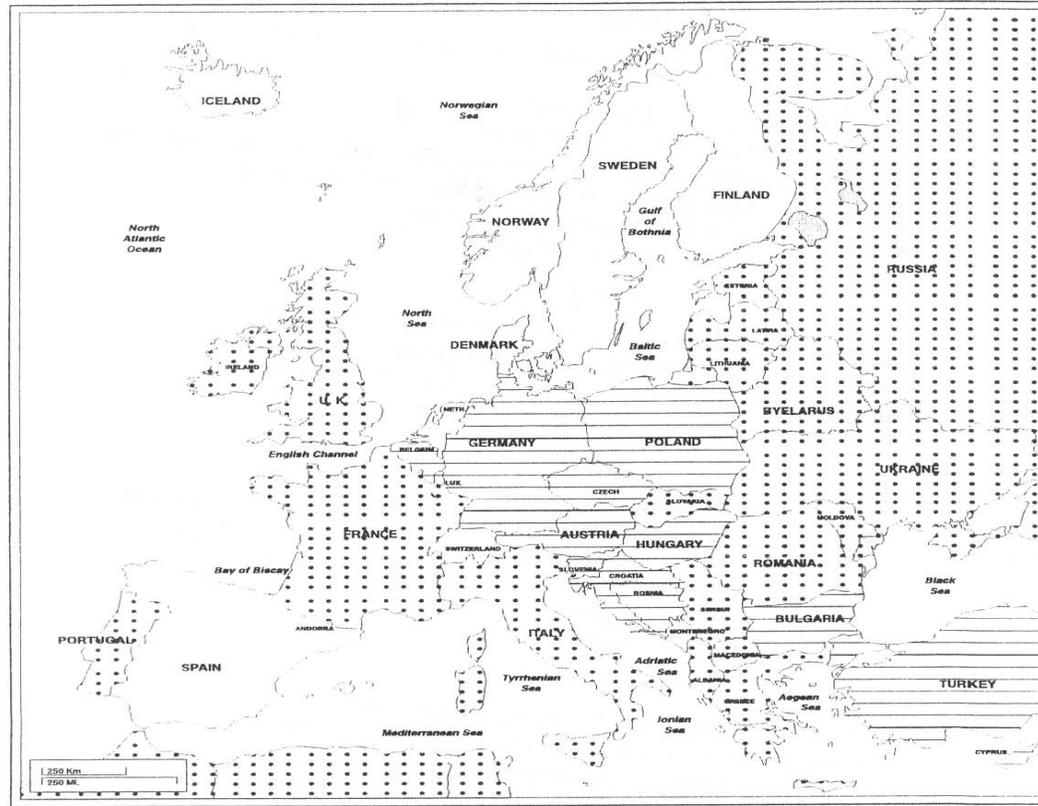
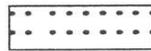


Map of a Divided Europe

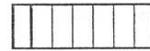


Locate each of the countries below on the map. Color the allied countries red, the central powers blue, and the neutral countries green.



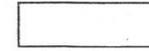
The Allies

- France
- Great Britain
- Belgium
- Serbia
- Greece
- Romania
- Albania
- Italy
- Portugal
- Russia



The Central Powers

- Ottoman Empire (Turkey)
- Bulgaria
- Germany
- Austria-Hungary



Neutral Nations

- Norway
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Denmark
- Netherlands
- Finland
- Iceland

Quick Question! Looking at your map, how do you think the Central Powers got that name?



The Great War in Europe and the Middle East

The Great War had an impact not only on Europe but also on North Africa and the Middle East. Even the countries that remained neutral felt the influence of global war. **Reflecting on the Past** For most Americans, the war was in France on the western front. Where else were major battles fought?



WWI Alliances

- 
- ALLIES
 - Serbia
 - Russia
 - France
 - Great Britain
 - Italy
 - (Later the United States)
 - CENTRAL POWERS
 - Austria-Hungry
 - Germany
 - Ottoman Empire

World War I

THE GREAT WAR

1914 - 1918





AIM

Explain the 4 MAIN underlying causes of WWI and immediate cause of WWI.

The “MAIN” Underlying Causes of WWI

- *The underlying causes that created a powder keg in Europe that was ready to explode.*



Underlying Cause of WWI

- **Militarism:**
The belief that a nation needs a large military force



Underlying Cause of WWI



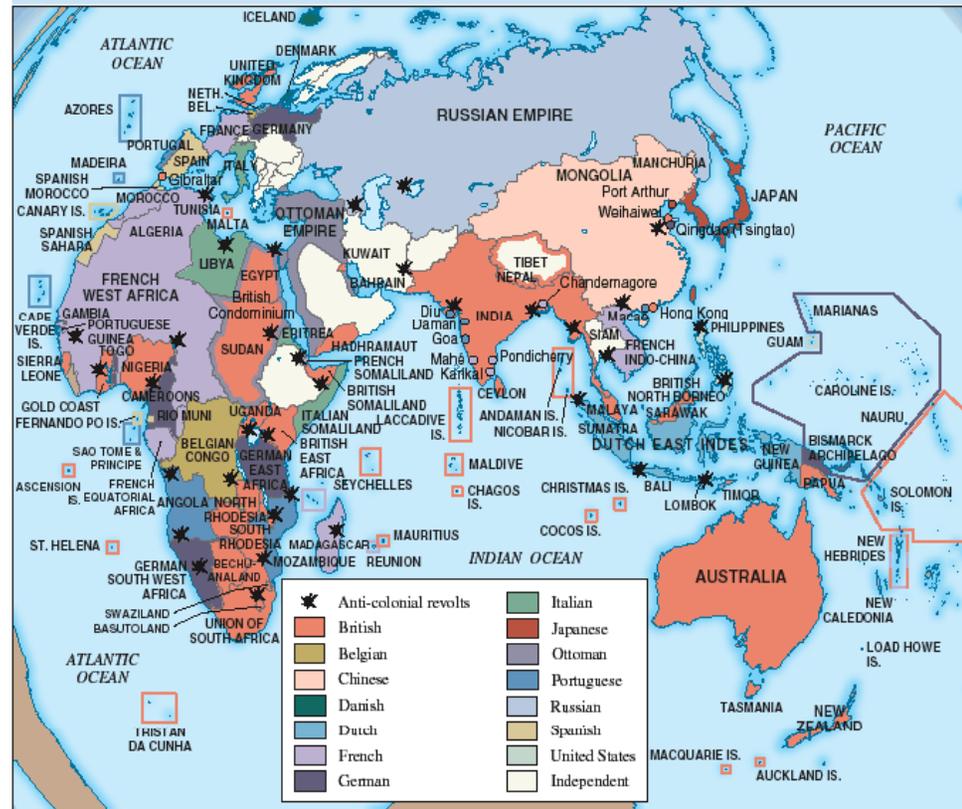
- **Alliances:** an intricate system of national treaties and alliances developed in Europe that would compel most of the world to declare war at the slightest incident.

Underlying Cause of WWI

Imperialism:
A growing rivalry over European trade, colonies, and spheres of influence in Africa and Asia

 **European Empires in 1914**

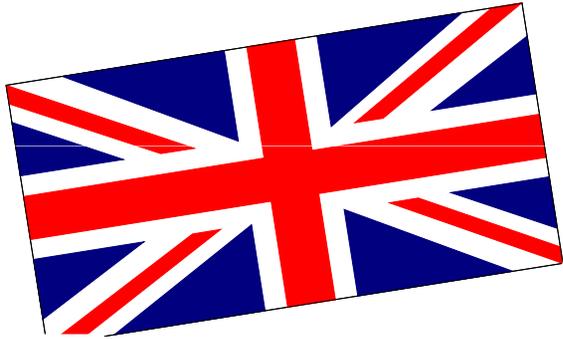
In 1914, European countries had colonies or "spheres of influence" in all parts of the world. Although the United States got into the imperialism game late, it also had an empire and an interest in global trade. European imperialism and competition over trade was very much a factor in the origins of World War I. The war would alter the economic and political map of the world. **Reflecting on the Past** Which European nations were most powerful in Asia and Africa in 1914? How has this map changed today?



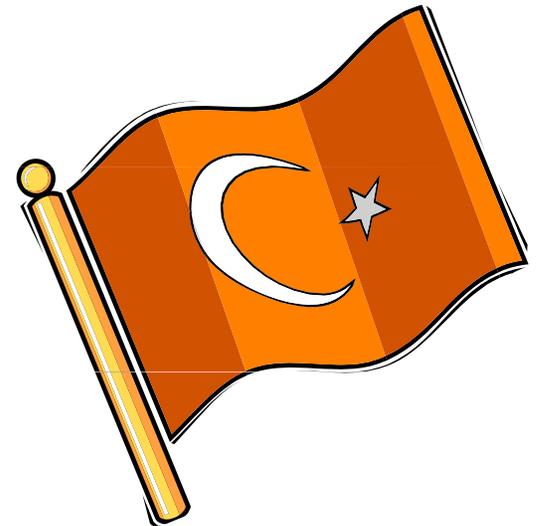
Underlying Cause of WWI



- **Nationalism:** love of a country and willingness to sacrifice and even die for it.

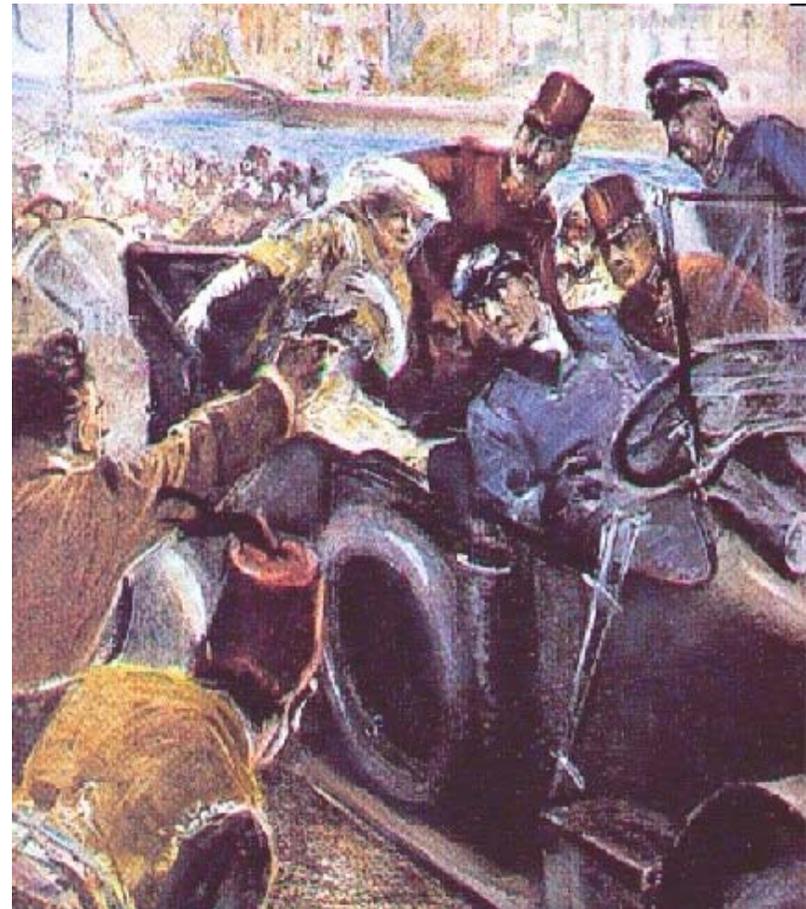


Nationalism



The Immediate cause of WWI
(the spark that lit the keg's fuse)

The
assassination of
Archduke Franz
Ferdinand of
Austria-Hungary
(by a Serbian)





The Philadelphia Inquirer

PUBLISHED DAILY

An Independent Newspaper for All the People

CITY
EDITION

FRANZ FERDINAND ASSASSINATED

Killer finds them in the matinée, the dark of the matinée

Today

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The Great War Begins in Europe

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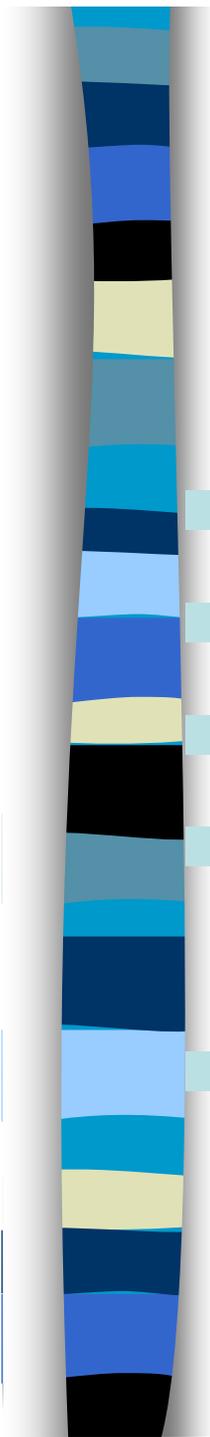


Austria Hungary/ Indy Rock fans outraged

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www.somethingawful.com





What were the 4 main underlining causes
and the immediate (major) cause of
WWI?

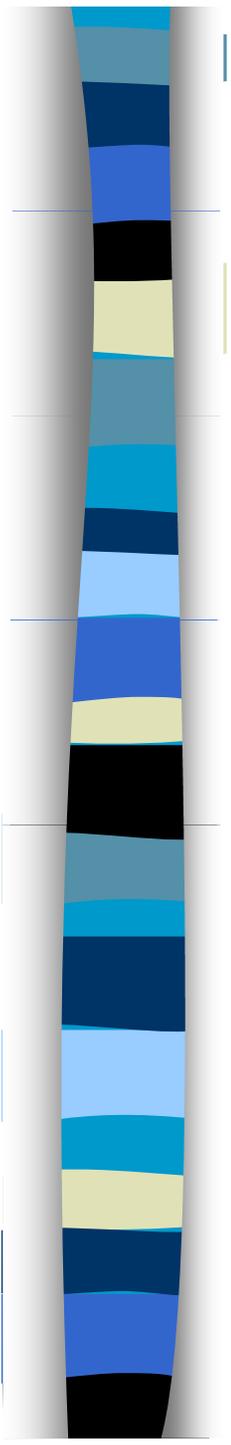
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A

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Immediate (Major) Cause of WWI



Skit: Trouble in the Cafeteria

**How does the play
connect with WWI**

Technology

- The new industrialism meant new advances in the science of warfare

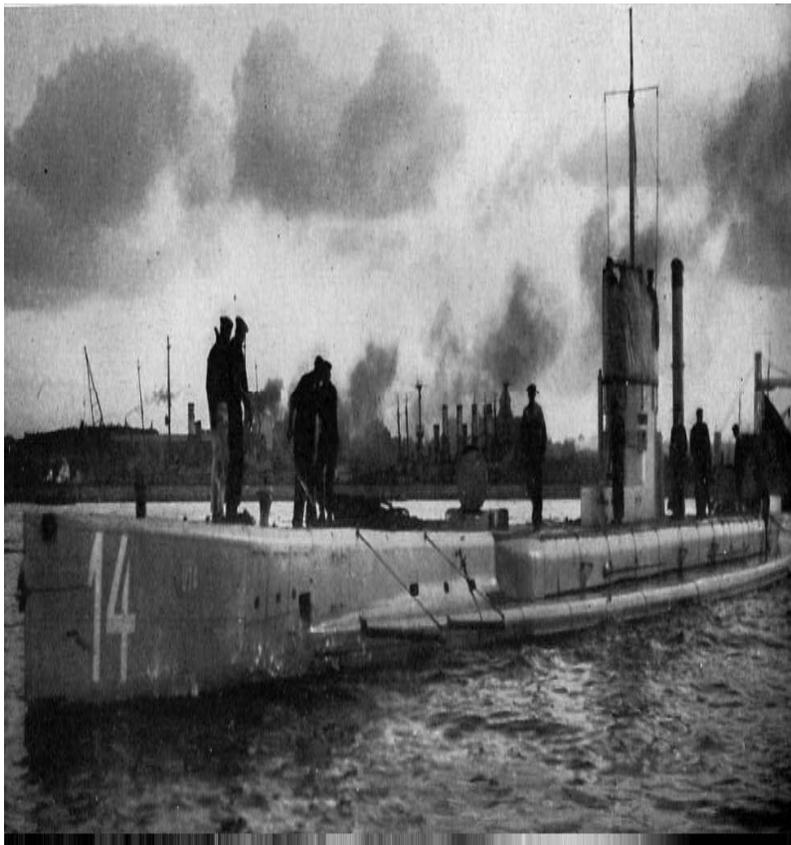


TANKS



- (British Invention)
- Smashed through barbed wire
- Crossed trenches
- Cleared paths through No Man's Land
- Early tanks often got stuck and could not reach enemy trenches

SUBMARINES



- German submarines were called U-Boats
- They were used to block trade
- Equipped with Guns and Torpedoes
- German U-Boats sank over 11 million tons of Allied shipping.



Rapid-Firing Rifles Machine Guns



Motorized Gatlin guns – 400 - 600 bullets in 1 minute. One machine gun held the same power as 60 -100 rifles

Howitzer

They had longer range than a cannon

Operators could remain in the trenches, out of enemy view, to aim and fire



Chemical Warfare

Poison Gas

Canisters filled with gas were lobbed into enemy trenches causing breathing distress, blisters, and often a slow and painful death



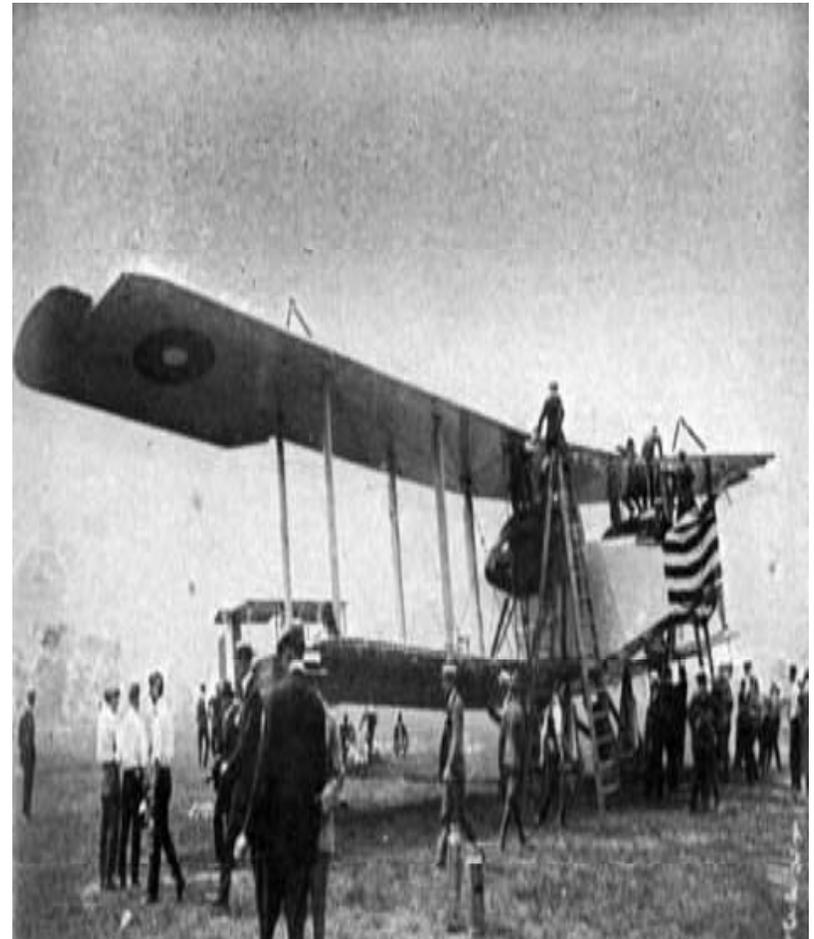
63 different gasses were introduced during World War I Gas caused nearly one million casualties



AIRPLANES



- Mostly used for spying on the enemy and gathering information about troops movement and location
- Later, planes armed with bombs engaged in “dogfights”



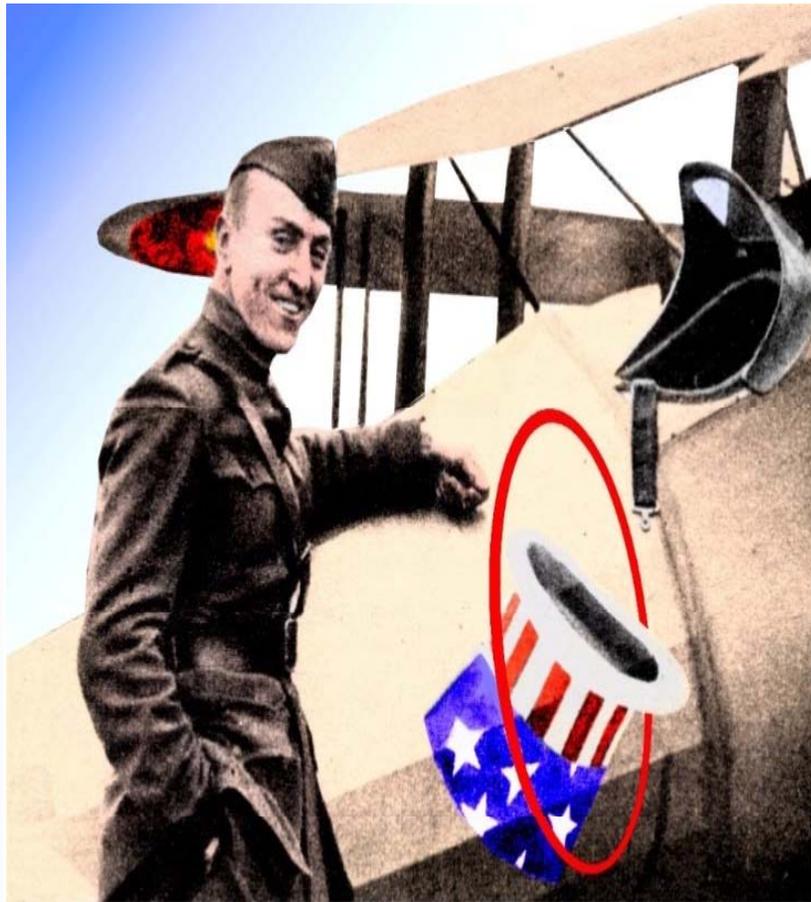
AIRPLANES

Manfred von
Richthofen
Aka: (RED BARON)
-Germany's Top Ace
-An Ace shoots down
more than 5 enemy
aircraft
-He shot down over 80
enemy aircrafts
-VIDEO – Red Baron



U.S Army (Air Corps)

Edward Vernon Rickenbacker



- American Ace.
- Shot down 26 enemy planes.
- Received the Medal of Honor.

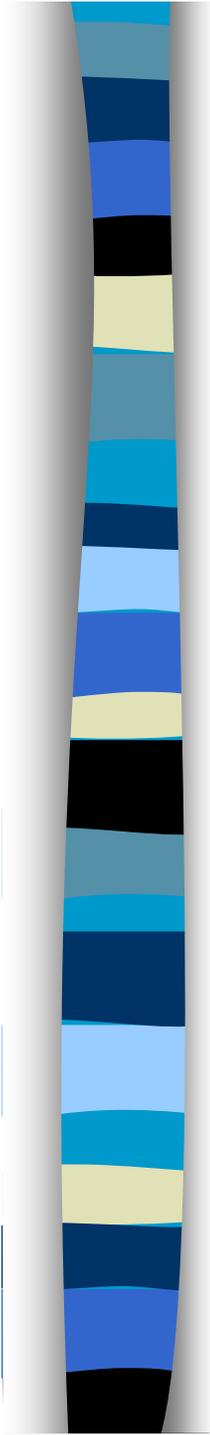


Zepplins

Large airships filled with weapons and poison gas to be dropped on the enemy

They flew higher and quieter than airplanes but they were slow and were easy targets to shoot down

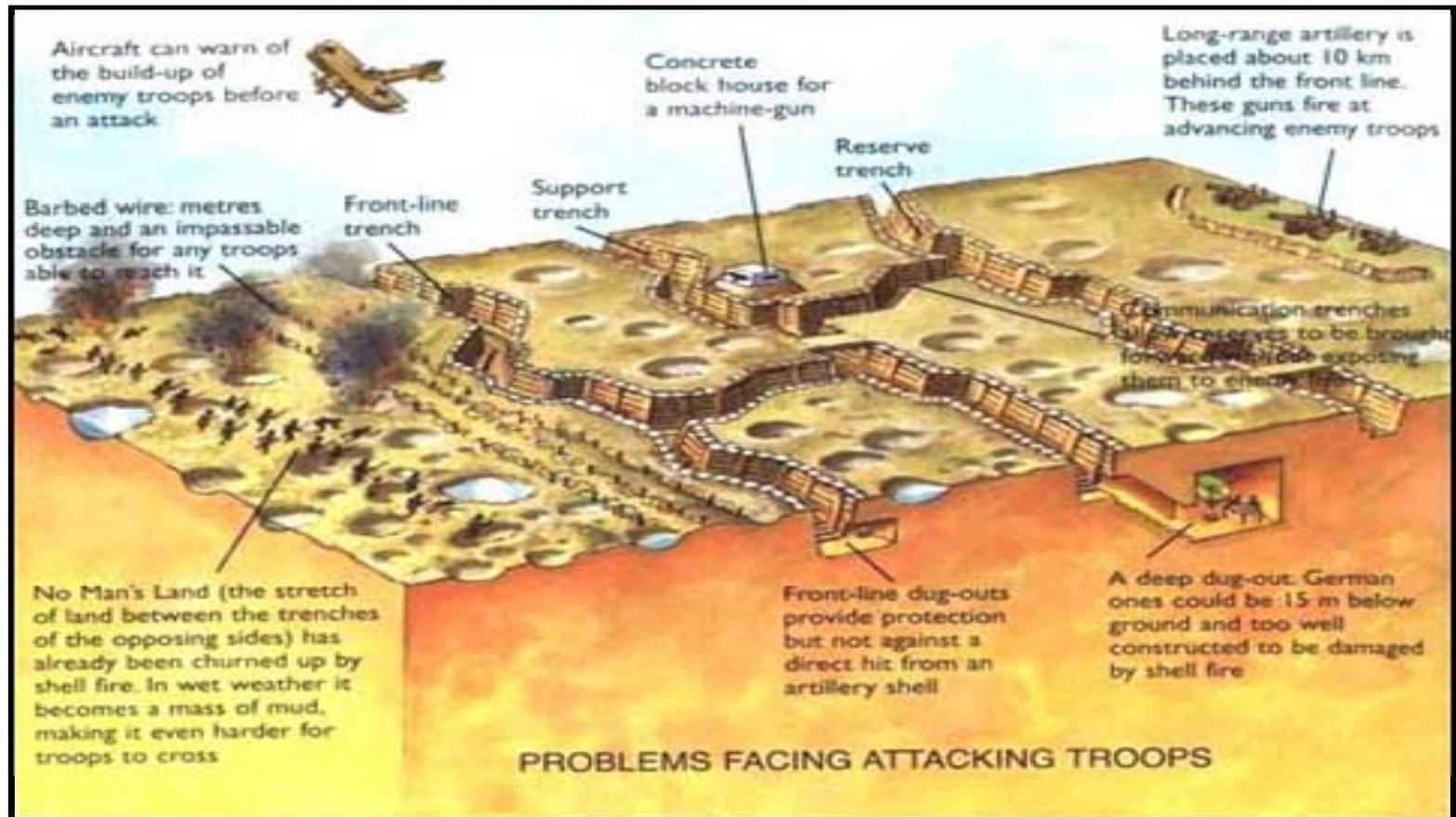




AIM:

- Explain the horrors of trench warfare

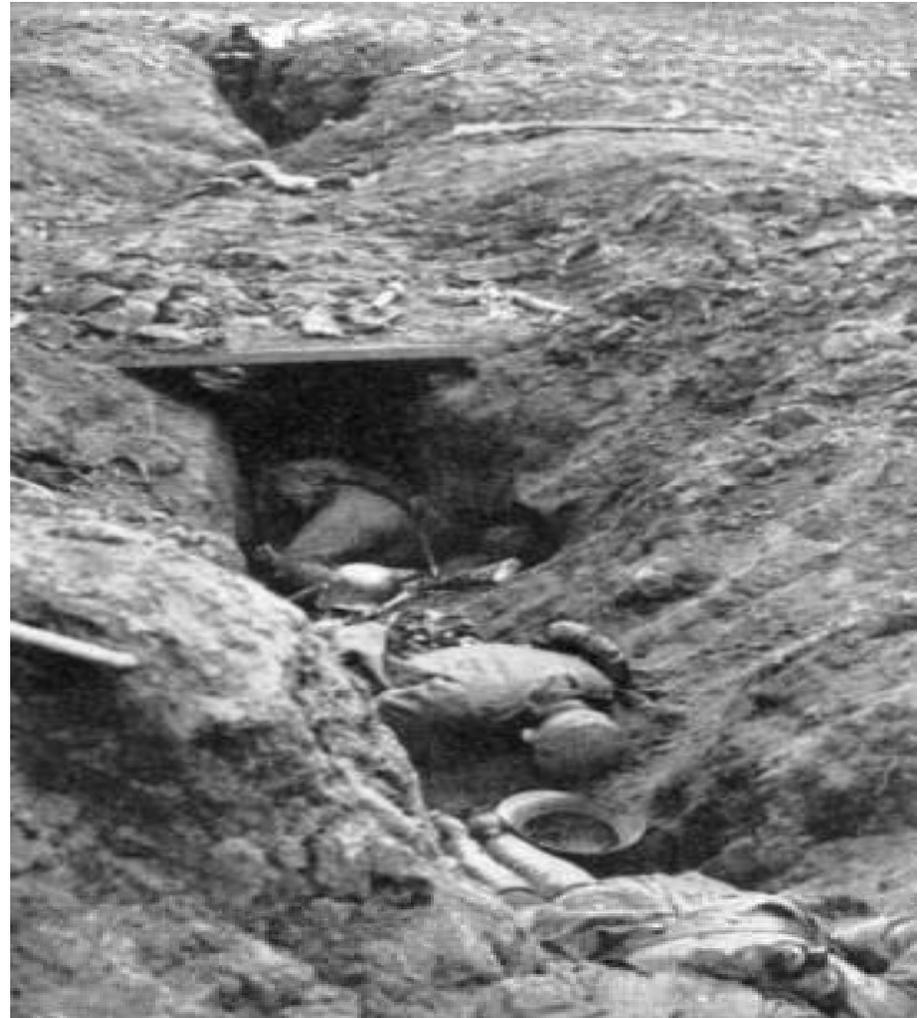
Trench Warfare Strategies

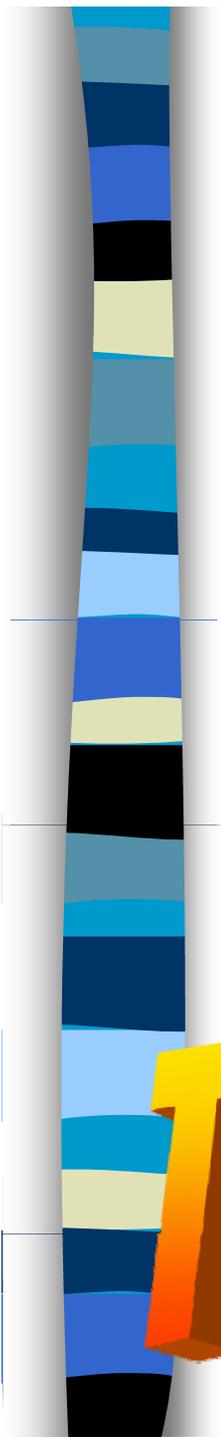


Fighting in Trenches

Captain Impey of the Royal Sussex Regiment wrote this account in 1915.

The trenches were wet and cold and at this time some of them did not have duckboards or dug-outs. The battalion lived in mud and water.





Fighting in Trenches

- *James Lovegrave, interviewed in 1993.*

Life in the trenches was hell on earth. Lice, rats, trench foot, trench mouth, where the gums rot and you lose your teeth. And of course dead bodies everywhere

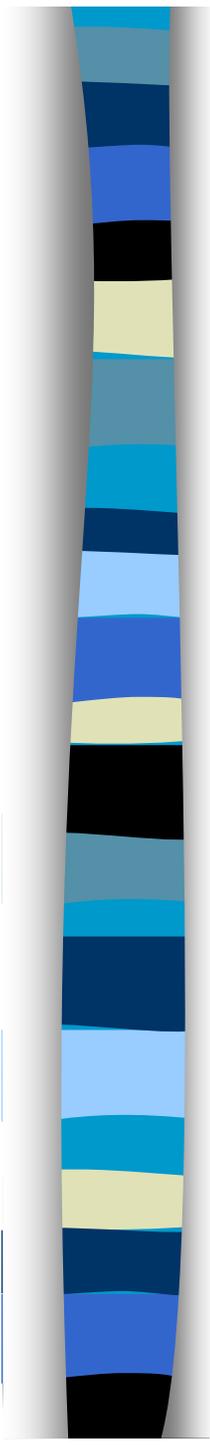
Trench Warfare

TRENCHFOOT



Fighting in Trenches

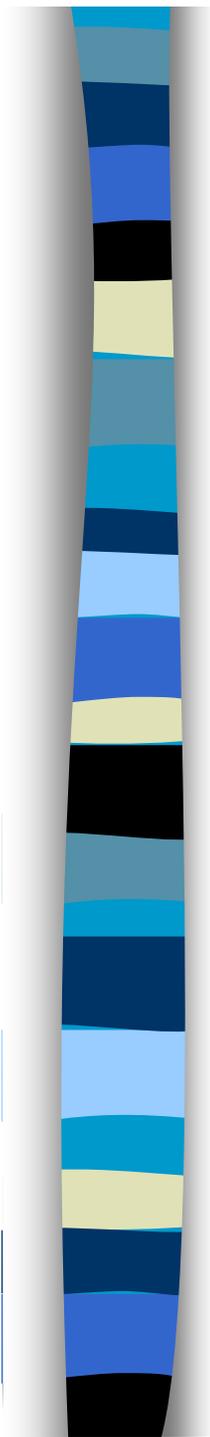




Fighting in Trenches

- ***William Pressey was gassed on 7th June 1917. He survived the attack and later wrote about the experience of being gassed.***
- **I was awakened by a terrific crash. The roof came down on my chest and legs and I couldn't move anything but my head. I found I could hardly breathe. Then I heard voices. Other fellows with gas helmets on, looking very frightened in the half-light, were lifting timber off me and one was forcing a gas helmet on me. Even when you were all right, to wear a gas helmet was uncomfortable, your nose pinched, sucking air through a canister of chemicals.**

- 
- I was put into an ambulance and taken to the base, where we were placed on the stretchers side by side on the floor of a marquee. I suppose I resembled a kind of fish with my mouth open gasping for air. It seemed as if my lungs were gradually shutting up and my heart pounded away in my ears like the beat of a drum. On looking at the chap next to me I felt sick, for **green stuff** was *oozing* from the side of his mouth.

- 
- **To get air in my lungs was real agony. I dozed off for short periods but seemed to wake in a sort of panic. To ease the pain in my chest I may subconsciously have stopped breathing, until the pounding of my heart woke me up. I was always surprised when I found myself awake, for I felt sure that I would die in my sleep**

GAS MASKS





AIM:

- Explain why the United States abandoned neutrality and entered WWI.

Why did the U.S. Abandon Neutrality and Enter WWI?



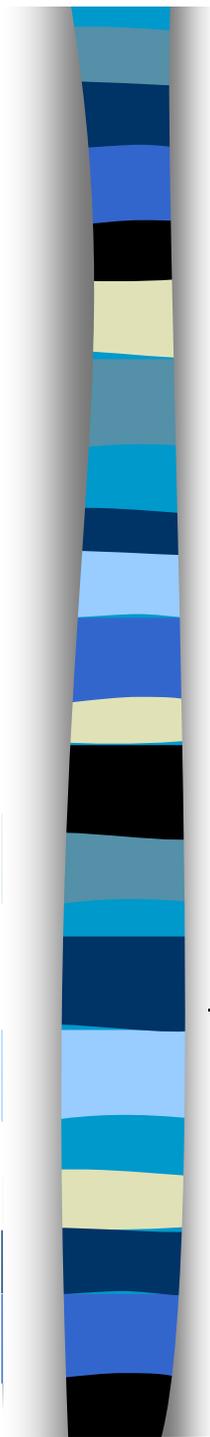
"Lafayette, we are here!"

General John J. Pershing

Reasons for U.S. Neutrality:

- Many Americans wanted to remain isolated from European conflicts
- Many believed that the war was **not in US best interests** & that the Atlantic served as a barrier of protection from European problems
- President Wilson campaigned on the slogan *“He kept us out of war”*
- Wilson believed that a neutral U.S. could arrange a fair peace agreement in Europe





Reasons why the U.S. Entered the War:

1 - Economic ties

- The U.S. traded more with Britain and France. (U.S. was not strictly neutral)
Many sympathized w/Br. & Fr.

Nations	1914	1915	1916
Major Allied Powers (France, UK, Russia)	785.0	1,314.8	82,465.6
Major Central Powers (Germany, Turkey, Austria-Hungry)	370.7	30.9	0.3

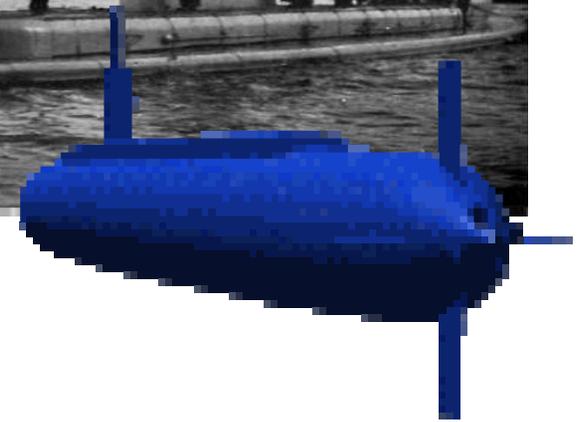
2 Unrestricted Submarine warfare

German U-boats attack ships in British ports

U.S. protested unrestricted submarine warfare

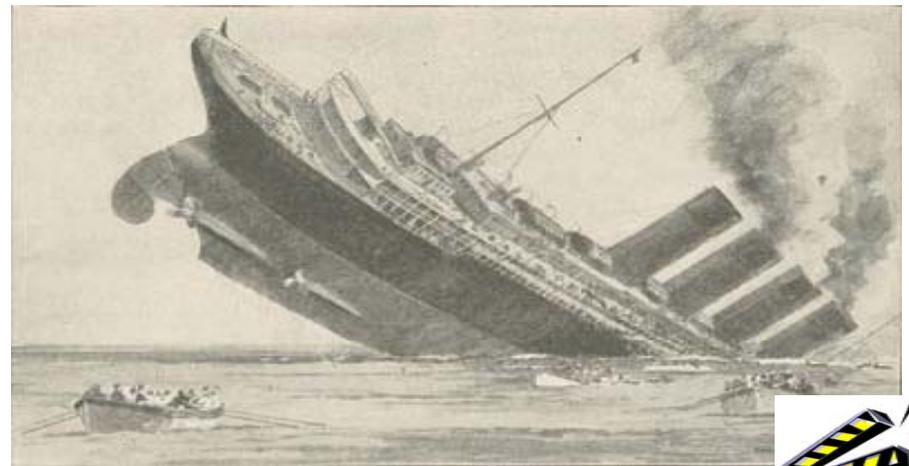
Wilson vows to hold Germany responsible for loss of American life or property

German U- Boats



Germany sinks the Lusitania (British ship)

- 128 Americans are killed
- At this point, Germany did not want war with the U.S. and agreed to stop attacking neutral ships.
- Later, Germany continued unrestricted submarine warfare in British waters



3 The Zimmermann Telegram



Press Publishing Company

SOME PROMISE!

April 1917

4 Russian Revolution

- When war began, many people supported the Tsar
- Heavy losses and hardship caused discontent
- In March 1917, the Tsar was forced to step down (abdicated)
- Wilson believed that democracy would end Russian autocracy
- After Russia overthrew their Czar, it was easier for Wilson to support the allies (keeping the world safe for democracy)



Reason # 5 -Americans fear Germany' s power

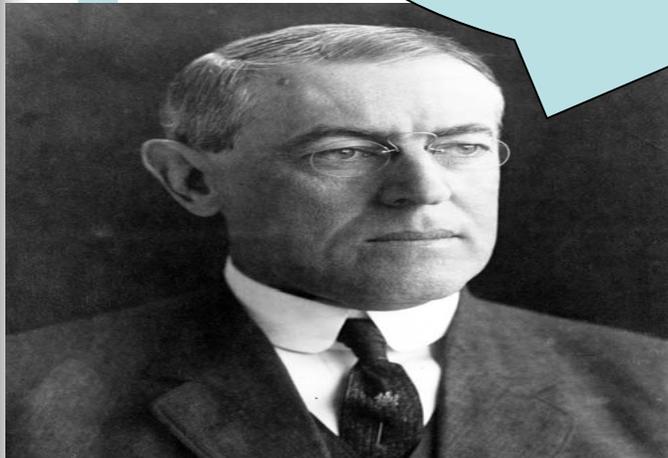
After Russia pulled out from the war, German troops can turn from Russia and add extra support to the Western front



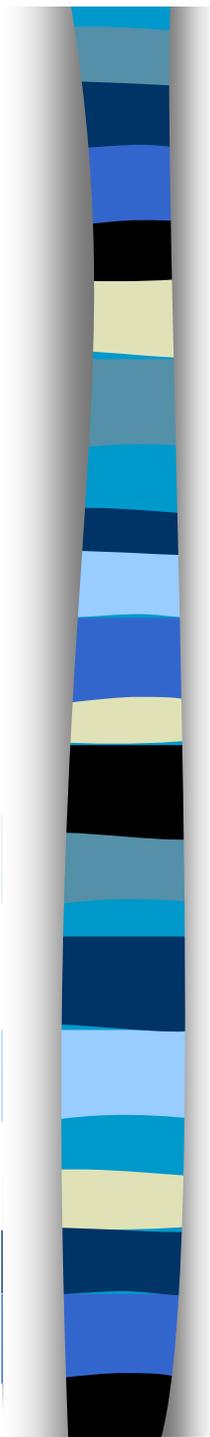
U.S. Declares War!

- April 2, 1917, Wilson asks Congress to declare war against Germany
- April 6, Wilson signs the declaration of war.

Wilson states “the world must be made safe for democracy.”



**America is
pushed into the
deadliest war the
world has yet seen.**



Summary

Why did the U.S. abandon neutrality and enter WWI?

- America had economic ties to the British & French
- Fear of German power
 - Possible threat to US security
- Unrestricted submarine warfare
 - Sinking of the Lusitania
- The Zimmerman Telegram
 - Americans were outraged when details of the telegram were published in newspapers
- The Russian Revolution
 - With the Czar gone, it was easier to support the allies (Democracy)