

Chapter Ten The War to End War; WWI

World War One

Causes of the War

- Bismarck dismissed from office changed great-power relations; Kaiser Wilhelm 2nd took his place
- 1894 France and Russia signed mutual defense; Brit joined France 1904 and Russia 1907
=Triple Entente
- Triple Alliance – Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy; Germany superpower that challenged order
- Naval race between Germany and Brit
- Schlieffen Plan was designed to avoid a two front attack from France and Russia

Peace and Co-operation

- Many wealthy people put money towards projects for peace; Alfred Nobel
- Hague Peace Conferences of 1899/1907 started by Czar Nicholas 2nd

The Outbreak of War

- Trouble in the Balkans increased; began when Ottoman Empire began to weaken
- 1908 Russian and Austro-Hungarian Empires came to brink of war when Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Russia being weakened and without support gave a warning that next time there would be war
- This “next time” occurred on June 28, 1914 when Franz Ferdinand and his wife were murdered

The July Crisis

- Austria was certain that Serbia was behind the assassination
- June 6 Austria’s foreign minister Leopold von Berchtold got full support from Germany - “blank cheque”
- July 23 Berchtold send Serbia an ultimatum with 10 demands; all accepted but two
- Austria declared war against Serbia on July 28 and began bombing capital Belgrade
- For Schlieffen Plan to work German ordered Russia to stop mobilization in 12 hours
- With no reply, German declared war against Russia on Aug 1st and on France Aug 3rd
- Brit declared war on Germany for invasion of Belgium

The Beginning of the War

- Battle of the Marne on Sept 6-9 1914
- Success in the war depended on: more soldiers, material, allies, science, propaganda = Total War
- Italy joined the Triple Entente
- The Balfour Declaration in 1917 was a bid by London for Jewish opinion by promising a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine
- By the end of the war 38 nations were involved
- 1916 started with the German assault on Verdun; greatest bombardment in history or warfare
- In July Britain attacked the Germans at the Somme River

Wartime Leadership

- Mutinies spread in French trenches as a cry for making war in a different way
- New commander Marshal Philippe Petain; believed firm endurance was the way to victory
- David Lloyd George became British leader in 1916; France was Georges Clemenceau
- Germany in 1915 used poison gas 1915 which failed then turned to the submarine
- America declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917; landed & surpassed Central Power resources

- Allied invention of convoys reduced threat of German submarines
- Lenin was sent by Germany back to Russia and was one of the most powerful revolutionaries

War and Revolution in Russian

- Communist rule in Russia shaped by struggle against czarist regime
- Populist Movement of the 1870s – youths educated peasants for the revolution
- Revolutionary Alexander Ilich Ulyanov hanged in 1887 for plotting to assassinate the czar George Plekhanov formed Russian Social Democratic Party in 1883; father of Russian Marxism
- Czar Nicholas was a weak ruler, defeated by Japan in 1905, and abdicated on March 15 of 1917 due to revolts – the March Revolution 1917
- The March Revolution in 1917 and Romanov family brought down in one week
- Power now in two organizations – provisional gov'n't and Soviets

Lenin the Revolutionary

- Thought revolution would be lead by Marxist intellectuals and not the working middle-class
- Thought intellectuals could see beyond capitalist system and lead others to overthrow it
- Bloody Sunday 1905 troops slaughtered peaceful crowd of 200 taking petition to imperial palace
- Members of RSDP called Bolsheviks and in 1917 when Lenin returned he had 20 000 members
- Lenin's plan was better than the provisional governments: "Land, peace, bread"
- Bolsheviks grew to 200 000 and seized power Nov 7 1917 from provisional gov'n't
- November Rev aka "Red October" revolutionary minority grabbed power from more democratic government – "Red Miracle" of 1917 the birth of communism
- First trial democracy and minority vote went to Lenin
- Lenin used Marxist idea of "dictatorship of the proletariat" – temp dictatorship after revolution
- Russian Civil War 1918 to 1921
- Russia pulled out of the war March 15th 1918 when Lenin signed Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- Bolsheviks changed name of Russia to Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1922 (U.S.S.R.)

World War One: The Last Days

- Gov'n'ts aimed propaganda at their own people
- Jan 8 1918 Woodrow Wilson announced "Fourteen Points" for peace on American terms

The Social Impact of the War

- War changed attitudes towards gov'n't and leaders and showed destructive power of technology
- More than 10 million lives lost; Euro youth destroyed
- Canadian victory at Vimy Ridge in 1917 was a crucial event to Canada's nationhood
- Germany used Support Services Law to make ppl b/w 16-60 work in war industries
- Others used non-citizens as enemy aliens and restricted their civil rights; labor camps
- Women began replacing men in many types of work and told to stay away from men in civilian clothes to encourage men to go to war

Wartime Artists

- Erich Maria Remarque published *All Quiet on the Western Front*
- John McCrae's poem is patriotic *In Flanders Fields*
- Rupert Brooke's nationalistic poem *The Soldier* read on Easter Sunday in London for war prep.
- Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon used realism to describe the horrors of war

- Beginning of the war music/poetry patriotic and became more critical as war went on
- CDN Group of Seven members A.Y. Jackson and Frederick H. Varley captured scenes of war using impressionism and realism

The End of the War

- American declarations of war strengthened Allies and brought fresh troops and supplies
- Germany was out of soldiers and low on endurance by 1918; the Allies had more of everything
- Ludendorff told Kaiser Wilhelm 2nd on Sept 29, 1918 that the war was lost
- November 9, 1918 Germany declared their nation a republic
- November 11, 1918 reps of new German republic met Allied officers in France and signed armistice that ended World War One

The Treaty of Versailles, 1919

- 27 Allied nations participated and it was signed on June 28, 1919
- It was referred to as a compromise peace between the victors; defeated nations given no voice
- Reflected the view of a simple peace and that of getting back at Germany

Whom to Blame?

- The treaty stated that Germany accepts responsibility for all losses and damages
- Victors reduced Germany's army to 100 000, lost Alsace and Lorraine to France; lost eastern territory to Poland
- Dismemberment of Hapsburg Empire – emergence of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia
- Austria-Hungary became Austria and time was up for the Ottoman Empire as well
- 1917 Allied troops sent to Murmansk, Archangel, Vladivostok to stop supplies to Germany from Russia and to keep Russia against Germany
- In fear of communism spreading West about 100 000 troops supported fight against communist "Red forces"
- New nations emerged in old Romanov lands: Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland

The Consequences of the War

- After the war there were more republics than monarchies
- Foch, a French marshal, claimed that settlement of WW1 set seeds for WW2
- Weimar Republic was on the verge of self-destruction

The Results of the War

- The war and revolution of 1914-18 unleashed more wars and revolutions that would shape the rest of the century:
 - The communist revolution
 - The fascist revolution
 - A revolution in military technology
- About 10 million killed; 30 million wounded