The "Great War" 1914 - 1918

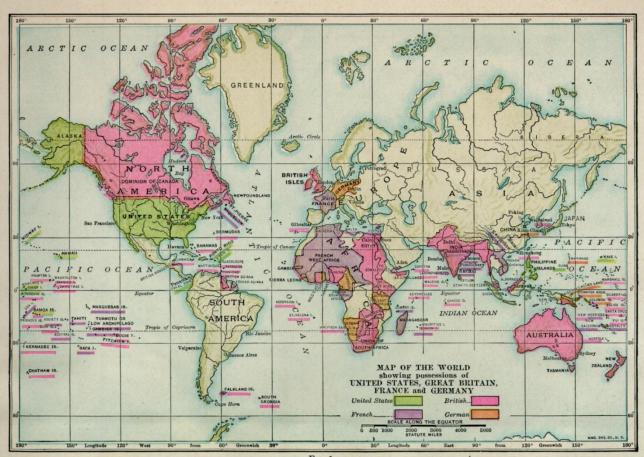


FIG. 1.

"World War"

Europe Asia Africa Middle East Atlantic, Pacific, Indian Oceans

The "Great War"

70 Million combatants

+30 Million casualties 10 Million military casualties 20 Million civilian casualties

120, 000 American military casualties

"Total War" 1914 - 1918

military
industrial
civilian

Napoleonic Wars 1796 - 1814



Napoleon Bonaparte

Congress of Vienna, 1814-15



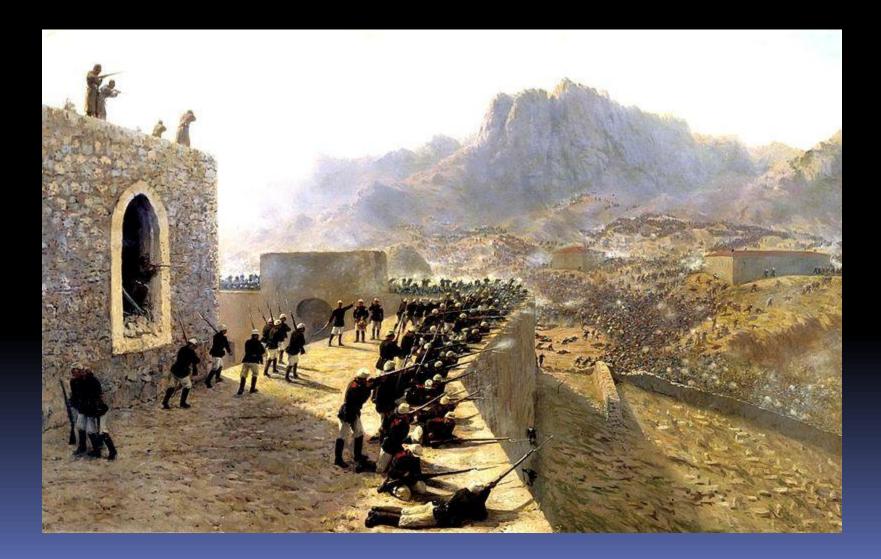


"Concert of Europe" Peaceful balance of power "Great nations" Great Britain France Russia Austria Prussia (German Federation)

Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71

Otto von Bismarck

Russo-Turkish War, 1877-78



Triple Alliance, 1882

Germany Austria-Hungary Italy



Triple Entente, 1893, 1907 England France

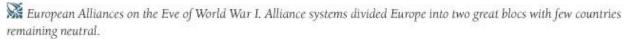
Russia

Boech

союзъ = прехъ Флотовъ AHEAIS

ФРАНЦІЯ





1st & 2nd Balkan Wars, 1912-13



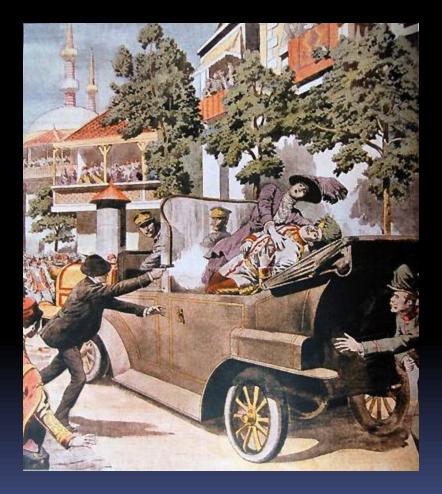
June 1914, Sarajevo





Archduke Ferdinand & Duchess Sophie

June 24, 1914





Gavrilo Princip

The World at War, 1914

- > "July Crisis" Austria sends ultimatum to Serbia
- July 28 Austria declares war on Serbia
- Aug 1 Germany declares war on Russia
- Aug 3 Germany declares war on France
- Aug 4 Germany invades neutral Belgium
- Aug 4 Britain declares war on Germany
- > Aug 6 Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia

Belligerents

Central Powers

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

Belligerents Allied Powers

- France
- Great Britain (incl. Australia & New Zealand)
- Russia
- United States (1917)
- Serbia
- Luxemburg
- Belgium
- Italy
- Portugal
- Romania
- Greece
- Japan



European Alliances on the Eve of World War I. Alliance systems divided Europe into two great blocs with few countries remaining neutral.

Major "fronts" or theaters of War

> Western

Eastern

Italian

Macedonian

> African



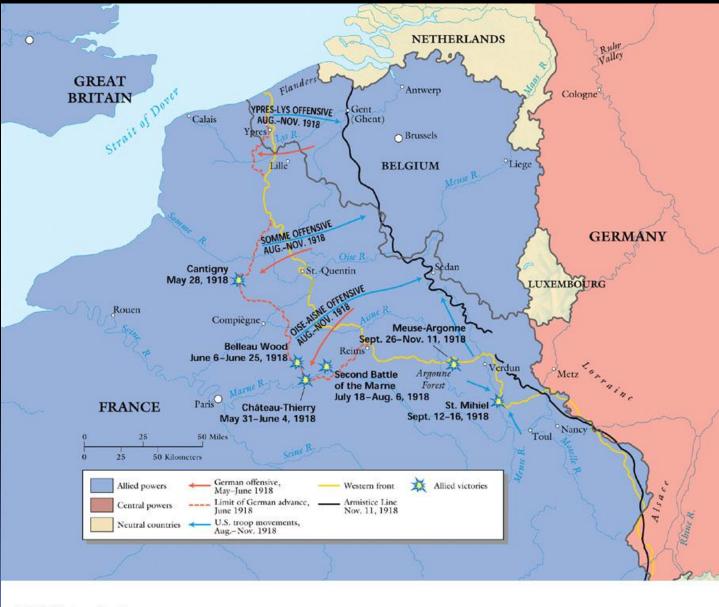
European Alliances on the Eve of World War I. Alliance systems divided Europe into two great blocs with few countries remaining neutral.

Schlieffen Plan





Western front



© 2005 Wadsworth - Thomson

"Trench" warfare



Trench warfare



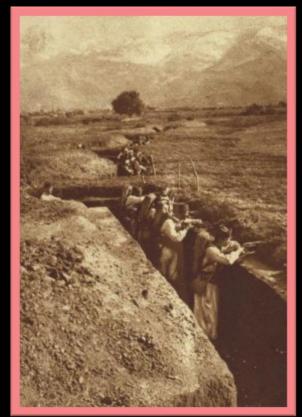




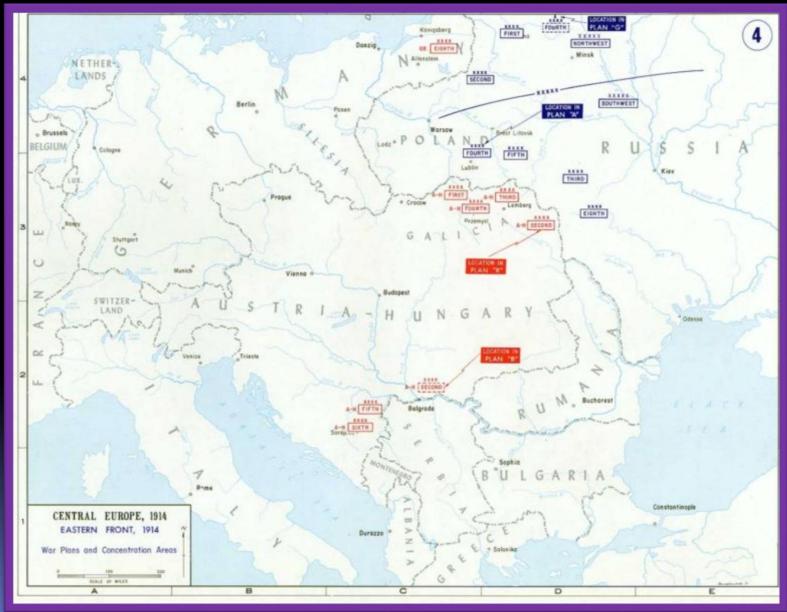
Trench warfare



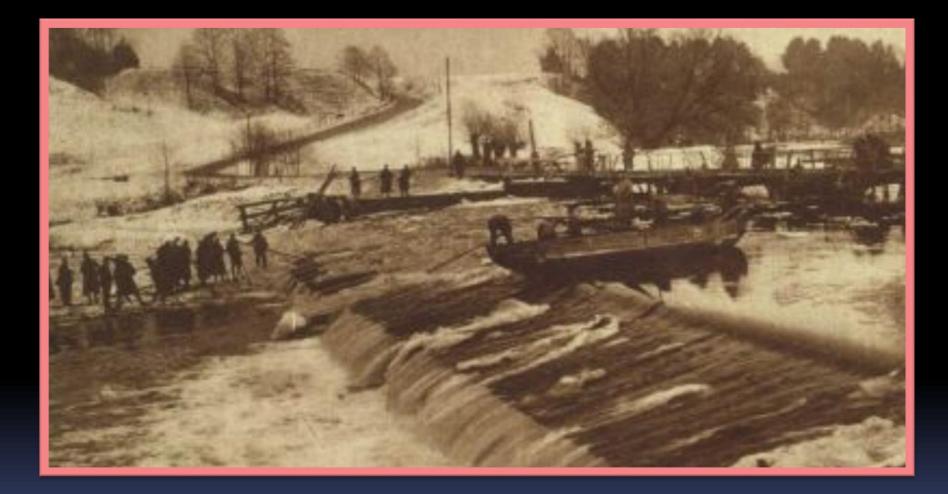




Eastern front



German soldiers breaking the ice on a Russian River



Eastern front



Bolshevik Revolution Oct 1917

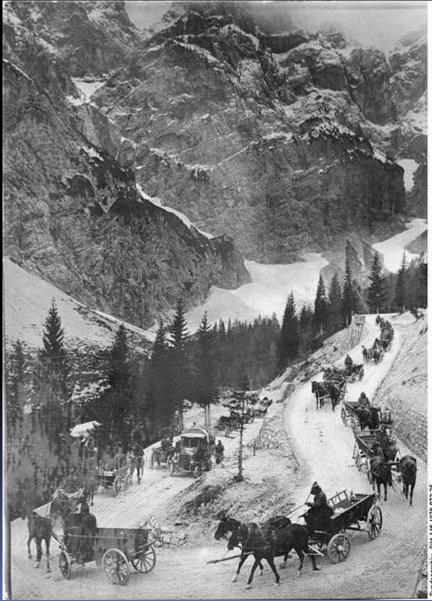
 \succ U.S.S.R.

Vladimir Lenin

Italian front

"mountain war"



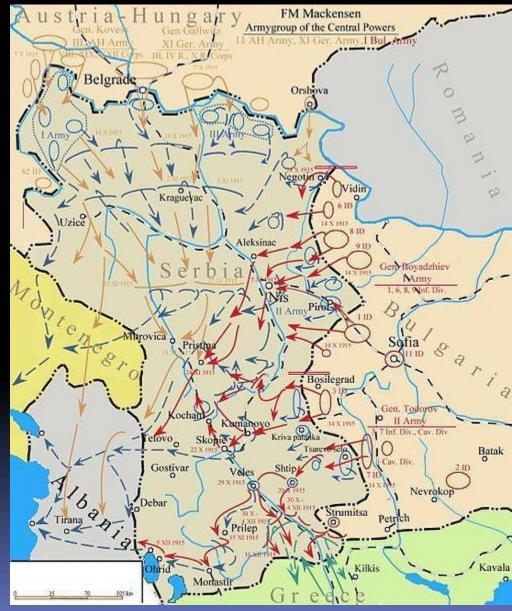


undesarchiv, Bild 146-1970-073-2 oto: o.Ang. 1 Oktober 1917

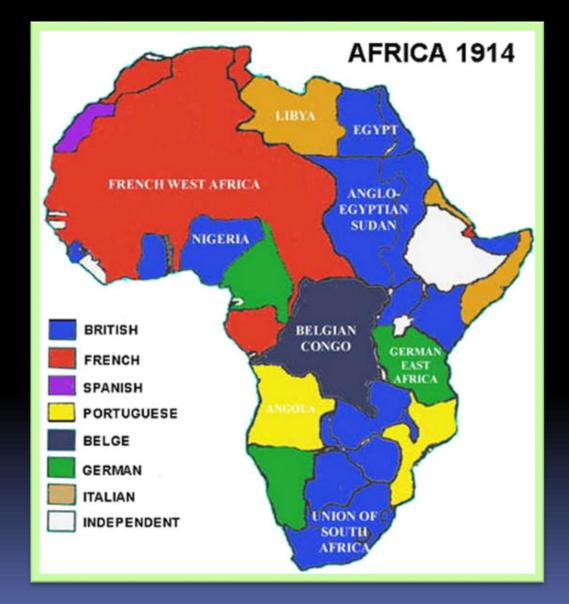
Macedonian front

"Salonika campaign"





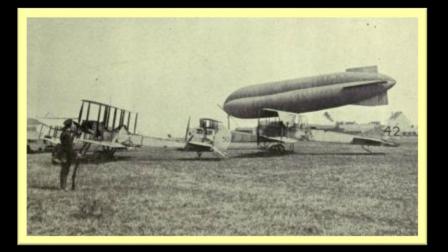
Africa

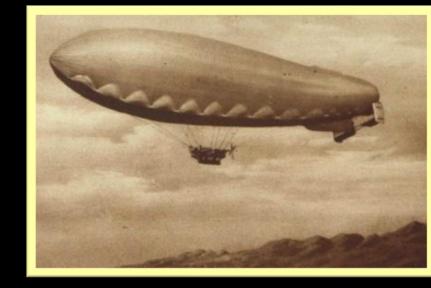


"Modern" War

- > Technology
- "Marketing"

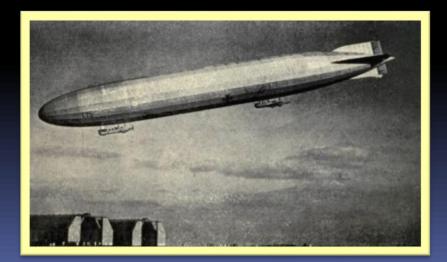
Military aircraft





Dirigible/Zeppelin





Military aircraft



German Fokker D-7

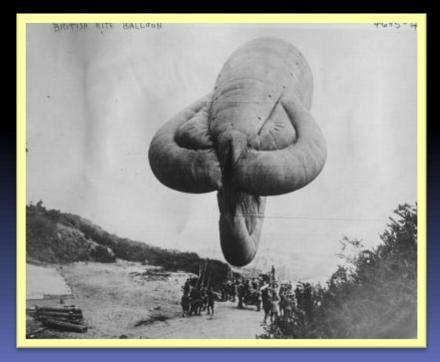
French Nieuport



Observation balloons



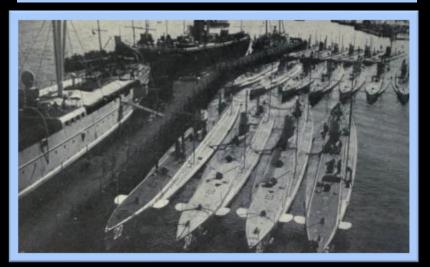


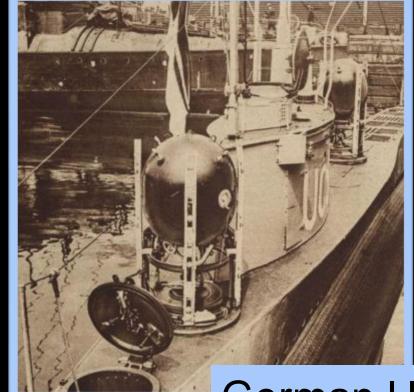


Submarines/U-boats



German fleet at Kiel



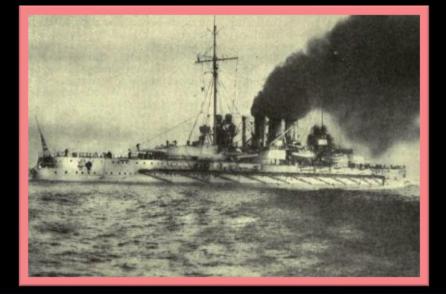


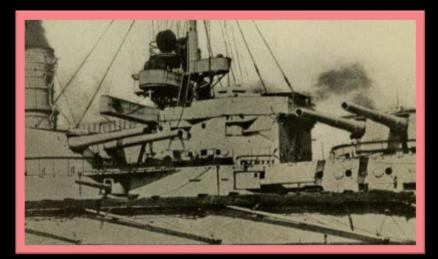
German UC-5

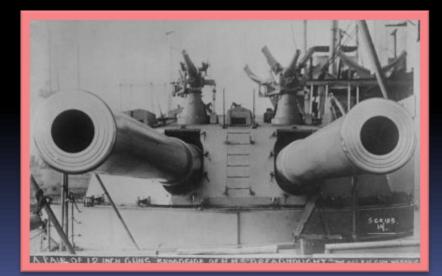
German U-36



"Dreadnought"



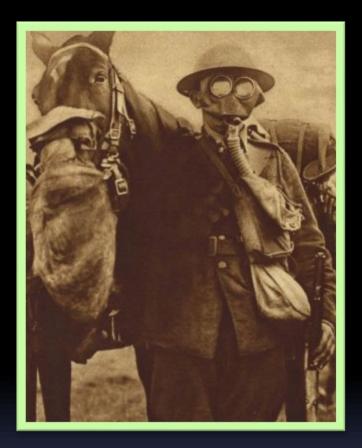




Chemical warfare

Teargas
Chlorine
Phosgene
Mustard Gas

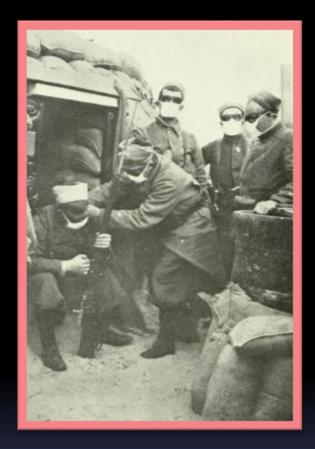
Chemical warfare







Chemical warfare



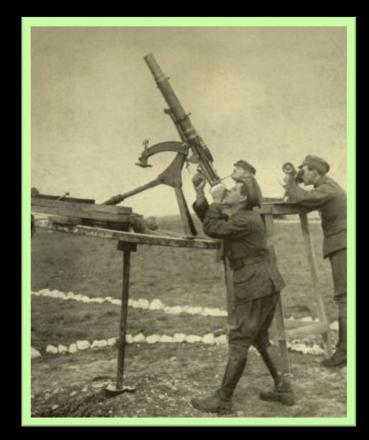




Machine guns









Tanks



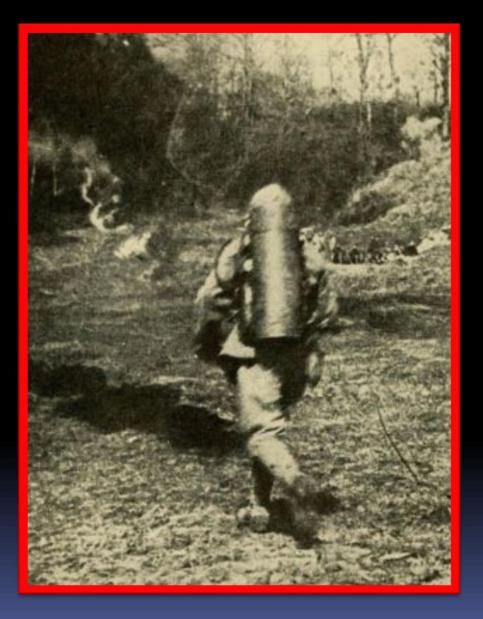




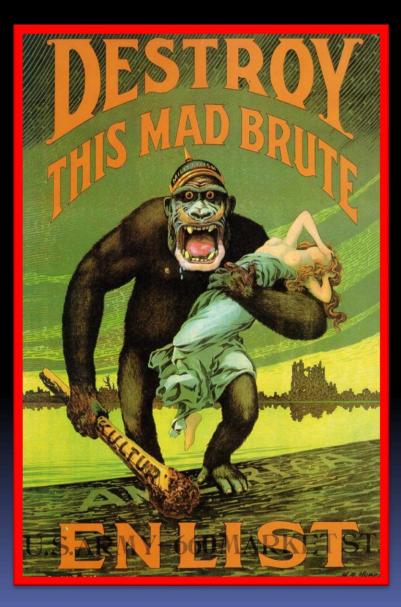


Flame throwers



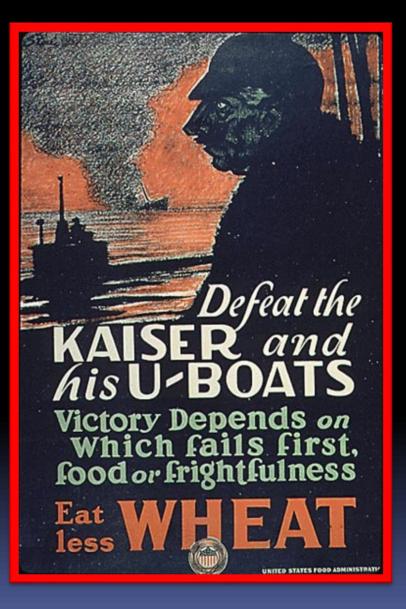


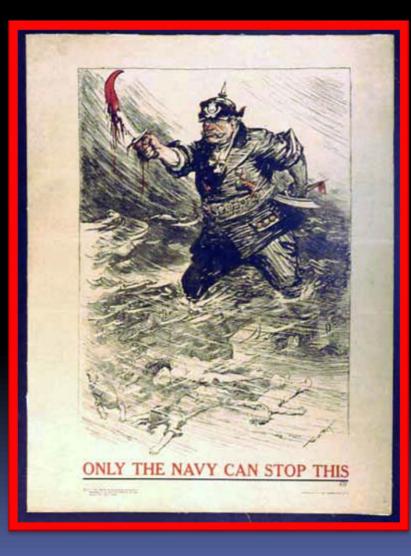
Propaganda



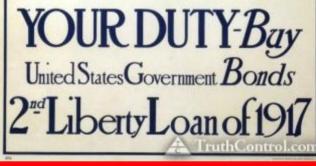






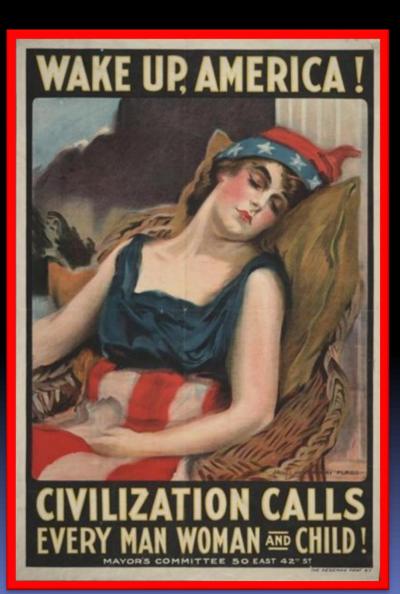












United States Isolationist

PEACE OR WAR **TAKE A REFERENDUM**



Pacifist



Americans in Europe



Ernest Hemingway



Walt Disney



Gertrude Stein & Alice B. Toklas

1111

e.e. cummings



Lafayette Escadrille



American involvement

- Trade with Allies
- Loans to Allies
- Supplies to Allies
 - Weapons
 - Ammunition
 - Military Personnel

"unrestricted submarine warfare"



LUSITANIA Fastest and Largest Steamer now in Atlantic Service Sails SATURDAY, MAY 1, 10 A. M. Transylvania, Fri., May 7, SP.M. Orduna, - Tues., May 18, 10 A.M. Tuscania, - Fri., May 21, SP.M. LUSITANIA, Sat., May 29, 10 A.M. Transylvania, Fri., June 4, SP.M.

Gibraltar-Genoa-Naples-Piraeus S.S. Carpathia, Thur., May 13, Noon

NOTICE!

TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction is those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY

WASHINGTON, D. C., APILIL 72, 1815.

"NOTICE!

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Lusitania May 7, 1915



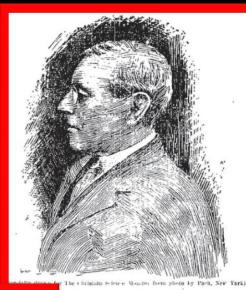
The Boston Daily Globe

EXTRA



"Sussex Pledge" March 1916





ron Wilson, President of the United States

GERMANY FROM

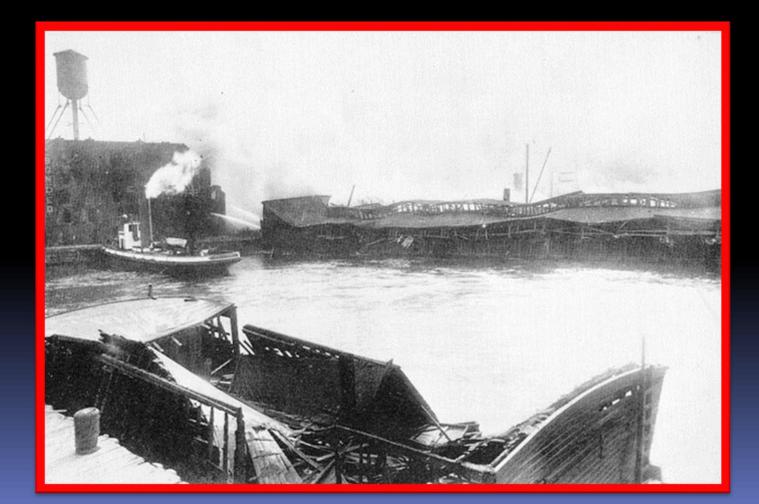
Definite Statement of Nation Position Regarding Submarin Warfare Sent to Berlin an Given by President to Congres

Special to The Christian Science Monitor fro its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. - The one grepoint of interest in Washington toda in connection with the international as unition is the impression that the Predent's address and note to Gremmay wamake upon the government and il masses of that nation. Already a gudeal of appendixtion has starfed as a what the result in the immediate fotur will be.

From a German source here the timation comes that if Berlin should | a memorandum extend the cruiser wa tare policy now in force in the Medite rancan, such a step would eliminate sul marine warface on merchant slops as demanded by this government. The as ministration has taken the attitude waiting, and thus far no official word he come to the capital indicating what th result may be. The President's addrecould not have been known in Berlin ! late fast evening, and it is indicated the news of the receipt of the energetic att tude of the United States could hard have been circulated in Germany car enough for any accurate estimate of th

Black Tom Island NY Harbor July 30, 1916

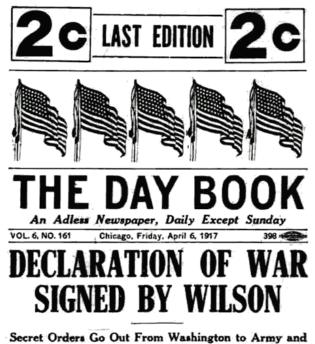


Zimmerman Telegram January 1917



FAIL	DAY MESSAGE		-	EWCOMB CARLTON	RA	mile	NI	Tres Flui
		m, subject to the	terma	ELEX		ia Galve:	Nig	many.
G	ERMAN LEG	DATION	62	EVEN	0	ta dalve:	J	IAN 19 1917
	MEXICO	CITY		0119				
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147	18222	21560	10247	11518	23677	13605	3494	14936
8092	5905	11311	10392	10371	0302	21290	5161	39695
5571	17504	11269	18276	18101	0317	0228	17.694	4473
	22200	19452	21589	67893	5569	13918	8958	12137
3284						131	2251	
a284 333	4725	4458 5	5905 17	7108 138	851 44	158 171	149 14	1471 670





Navy-Call 2,000,000 Soldiers-Congress to Vote Funds-Bolivia and Brazil May Follow U.S.

Washington, April 6 .- America is | signed by Speaker Clark at 12:1 ... his afternoon. at war.

The war resolution was formally reported to the senate as having been momentous paper at 12:13.

Vice President Marshall signed the passed by the house and senate and I Immediately it was sent to the

Declaration of War April 6, 1917



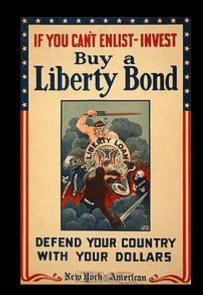
"The US must fight for the ultimate peace of the world and the liberation of its people...the world must be made safe for democracy" - Woodrow Wilson

Allied Casualties

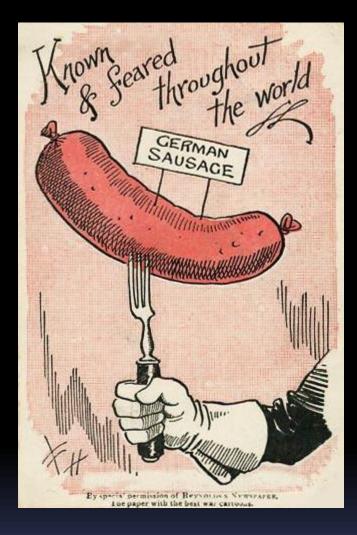
- Marne River 250,000
- Gallipoli 250,000
- Verdun 500,000
- Somme River 600,000

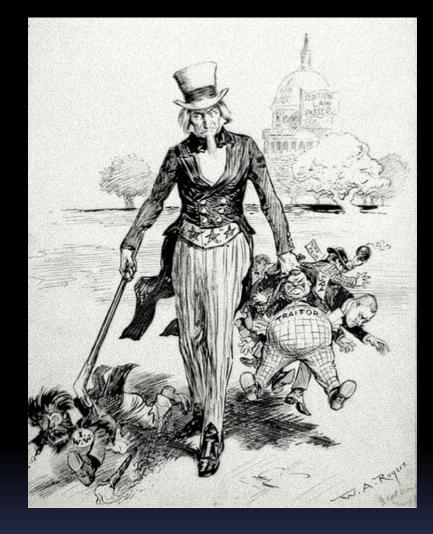
U.S. Mobilization

- Selective Service Act, 1917
- Volunteers
- Industrial production



- Committee on Public Information
- > War bonds





"Liberty hound"

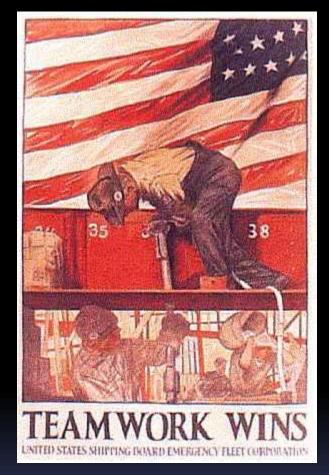




"Liberty cabbage"

Economic Mobilization

- War Industries Board
- RRs nationalized
- Price controls
- Demand for labor



Women



They are struggling against starvation and trying to feed not only themselves and children: but their husbands and sons who are fighting in the trenches.



Women's Land Army



Women

A.10



African Americans

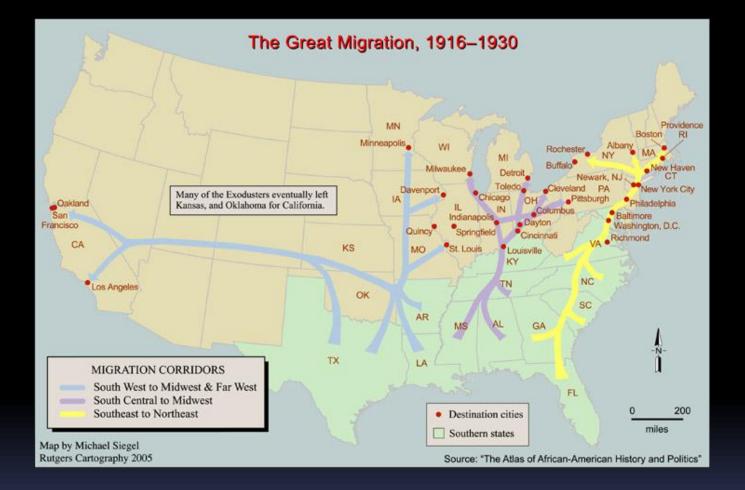
al f



The "Great Migration" > African Americans

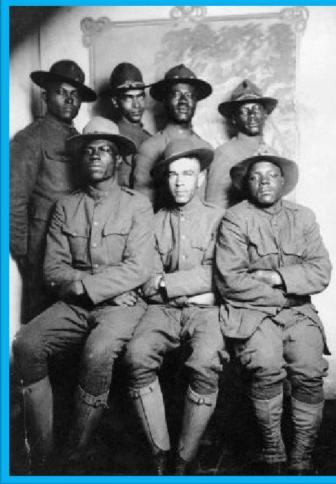


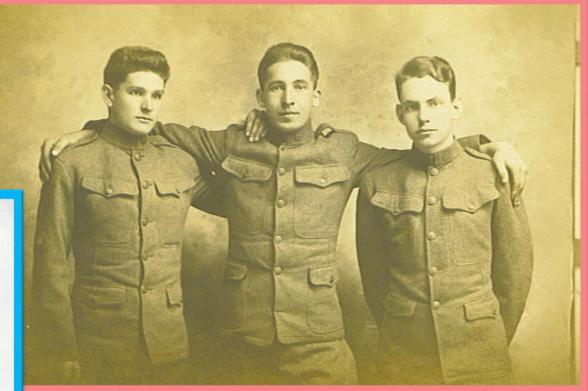




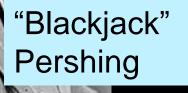








A.E.F. American Expeditionary Force



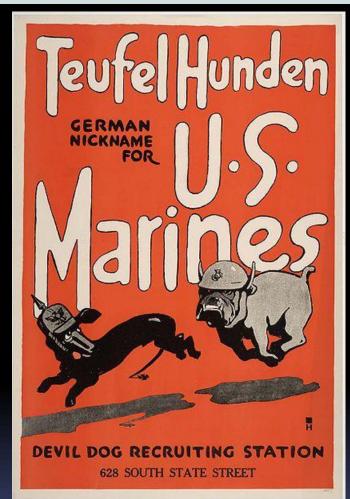
Harry Truman



George Patton

Douglas MacArthur

U.S.M.C. "Devil Dogs"



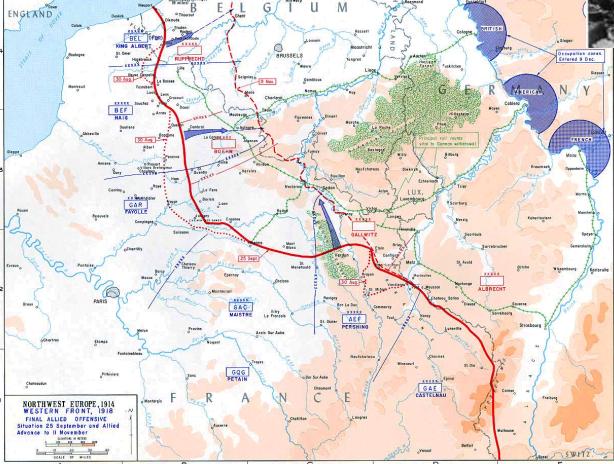
Belleau Wood



U.S. Army "Big Red One"

Meuse-Argonne The "Grand Offensive" Sept – Nov 1918





Armistice Nov 11, 1918 11 am







Consequences of War

Social
Political
Economic





Human Cost of War

10 Million Killed20 million wounded





Military deaths

2 M Germany Austria-Hungary 1.5M 1.7M Russia 1.5 M France Britain 1 M $\frac{1}{2}$ M Italy U.S. 120K



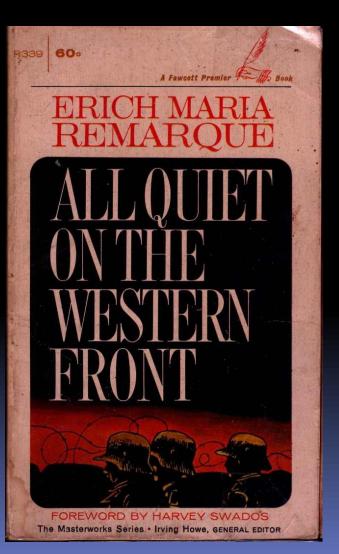




"shell shock"

All Quiet on the Western Front By Erich Maria Remarque, 1929





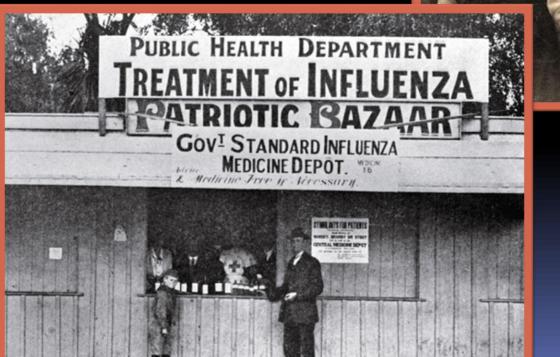
Human Cost of War➢ Orphans, Refugees





Human Cost of War

Famine, disease



Influenza Pandemic, 1918 - 1919

Human Cost of WarHatred, intolerance

MILLION ARMENIANS KILLED OR IN EXILE

American Committee on Relief Says Victims of Turks Are Steadily Increasing.

POLICY OF EXTERMINATION

More Atrocities Detailed in Support of Charge That Turkey is Acting Deliberately.

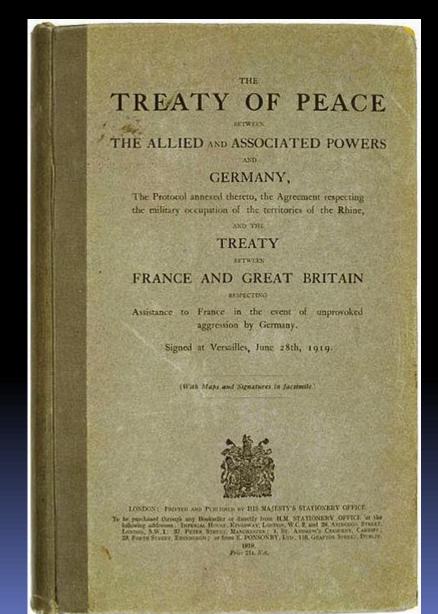


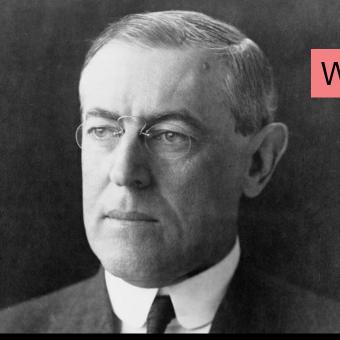
"Armenian Genocide"



Political Consequences of War

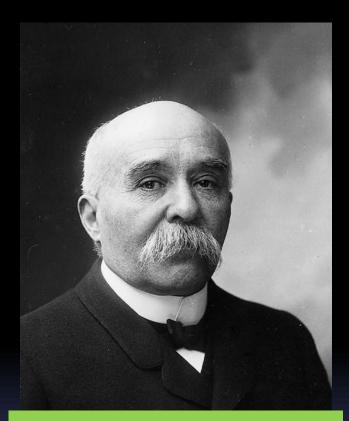
Treaty of Versailles June 28, 1919





Woodrow Wilson

David Lloyd George

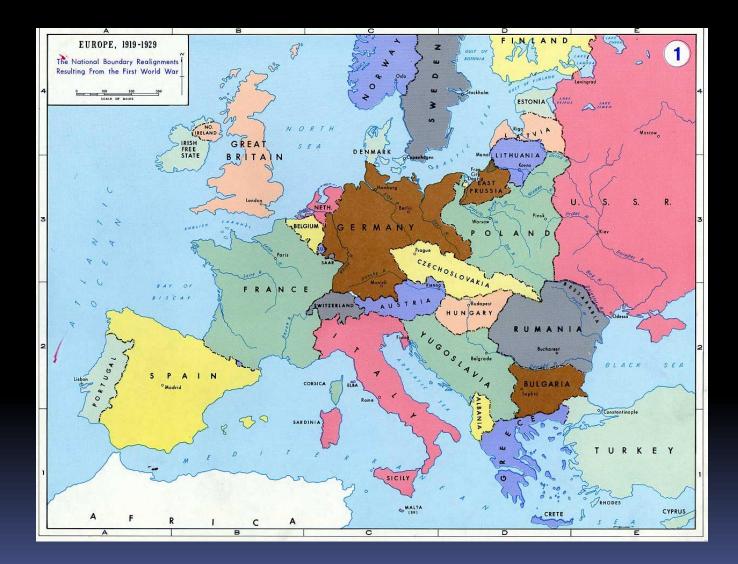


Georges Clemenceau

Political Consequences of War> U.S. leading world power

New countries emerged

- Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Poland, Yugoslavia
- Finland, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia



Political Consequences of WarLeague of Nations



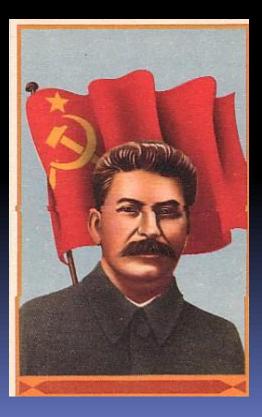
YOU CAN'T REALLY BLAME HIM FOR WANTING A LIFE-PRESERVER. — Beid in The National Benublican



Political Consequences of War> Rise of dictatorships







Economic Consequences of War For Europe For U.S.

Economic Consequences of War

- For Europe
 - Government debt
 - Heavy taxation
 - Hyperinflation
 - Lower standard of living

Economic Consequences of War

- For the United States
 - Creditor nation
 - Centralized planning
 - Expectation of government intervention

The "Roaring" Twenties





