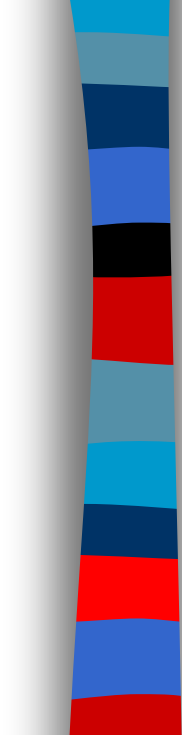




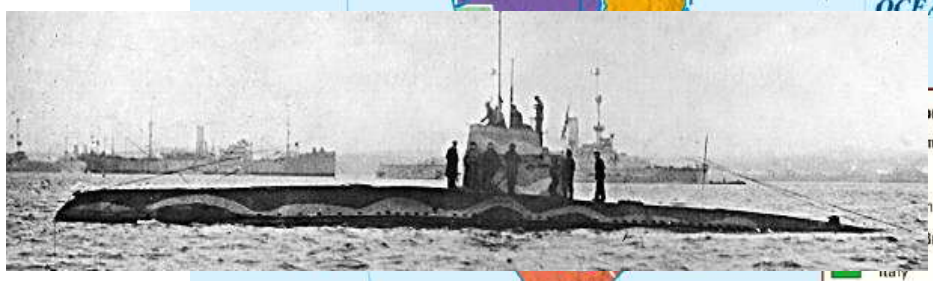
Outbreak of WWI



From 1914 to 1919, World War I erupted in Europe

This “Great War” began as a result of competition over *imperial* territories...

...the build up of powerful, industrial militaries



COLONIAL CLAIMS BY 1900



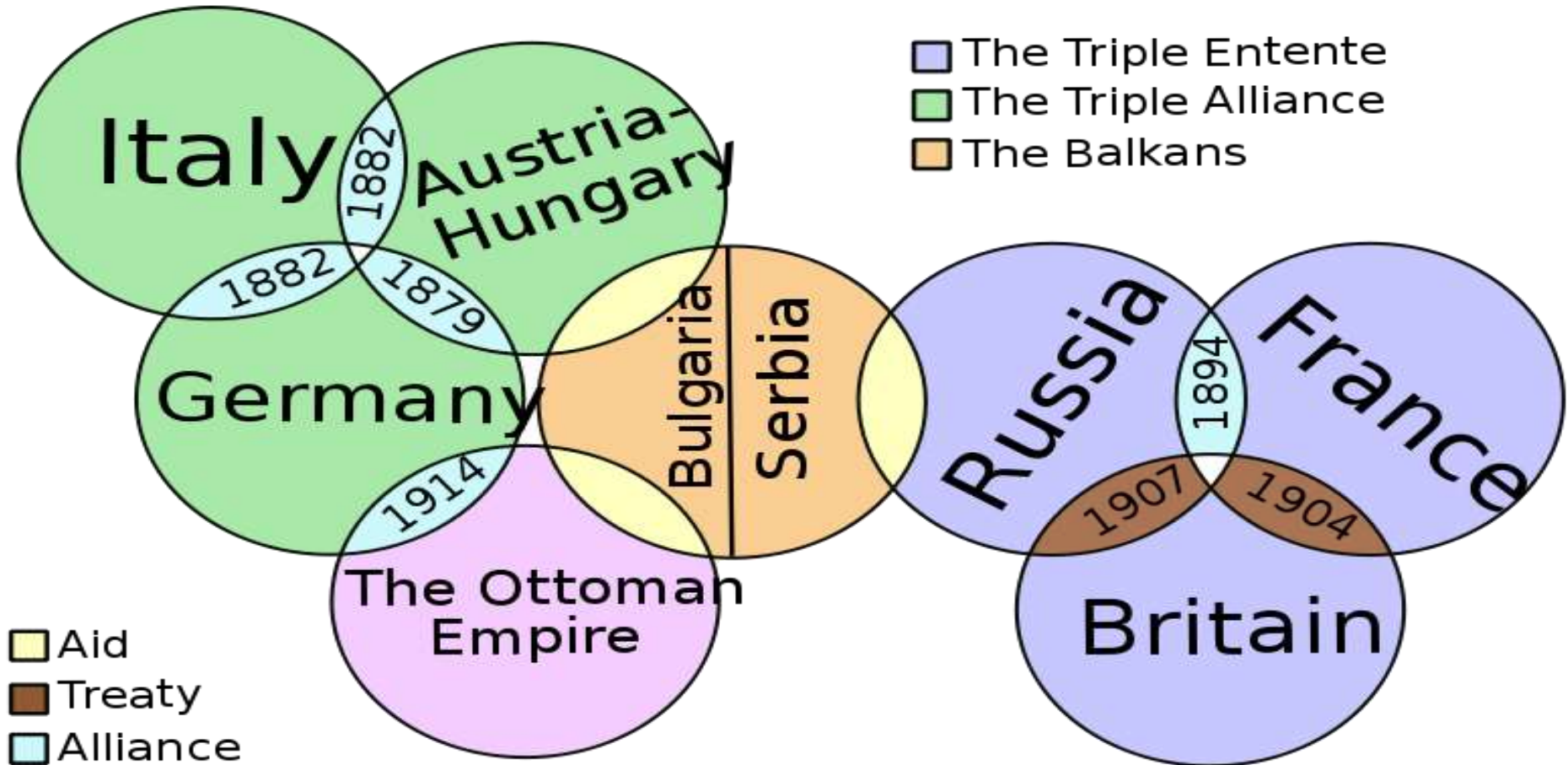
European rivalries led to two military ***alliances*** that threatened to draw European nations into war

England, France, Russia formed the Triple Entente

Austria-Hungary, Italy, Germany formed the Triple Alliance



Pre-War Alliance Network



Treaty of London (1839) Britain will protect Belgium neutrality

Duel Alliance Treaty (1879) Germany and Austria-Hung. to protect each other if Russia attacks

Franco-Russian Military Convention (1892)- Military assistance both ways in event of attack

Entente Cordial (1904)- French and British Alliance

Anglo- Russian Convention (1907)- Russian and British Alliance

Rivalries due to militarism and imperialism increased nationalism among European powers

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3gvYdvLUOV8>



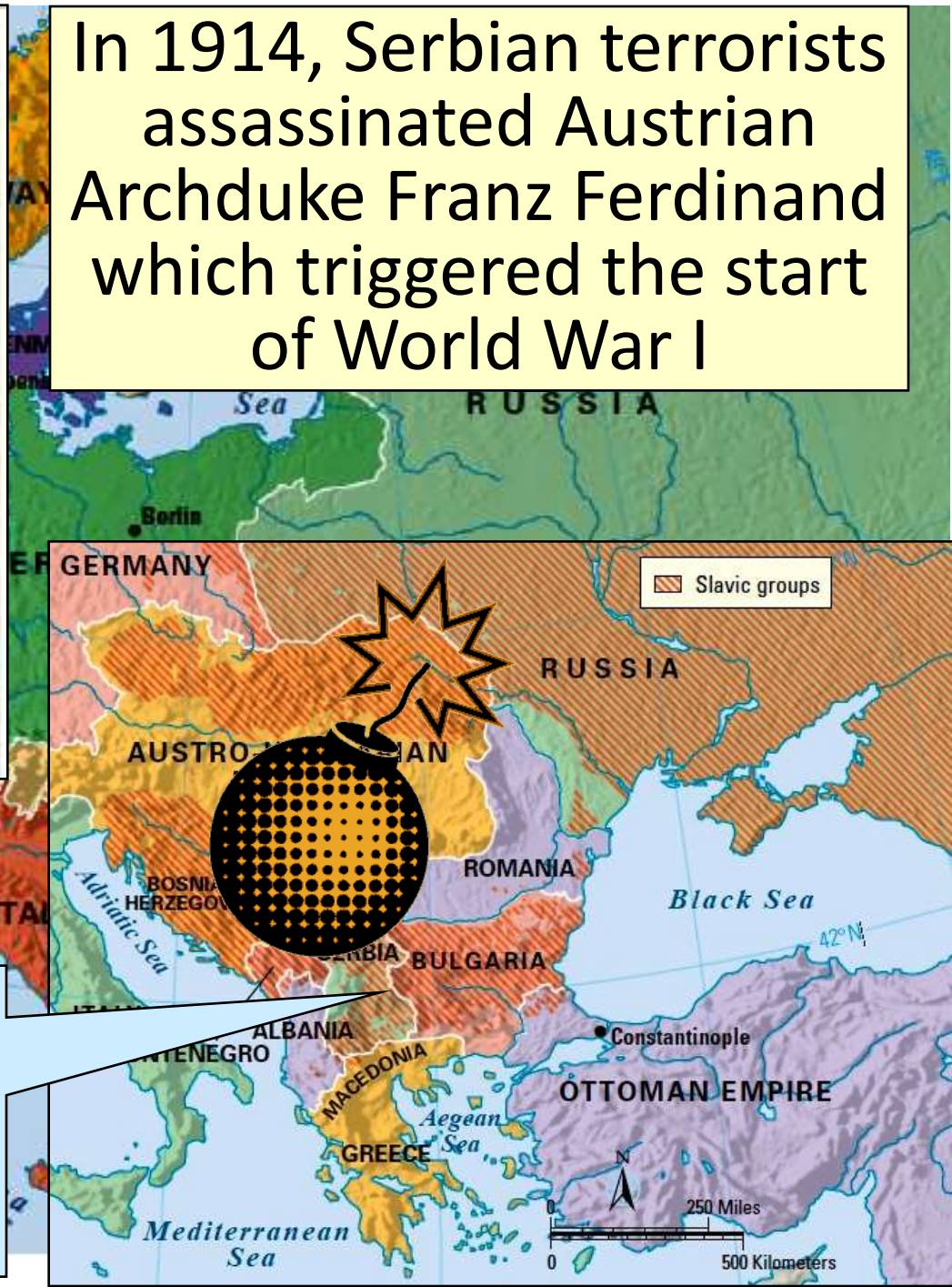
British propaganda poster, 1897



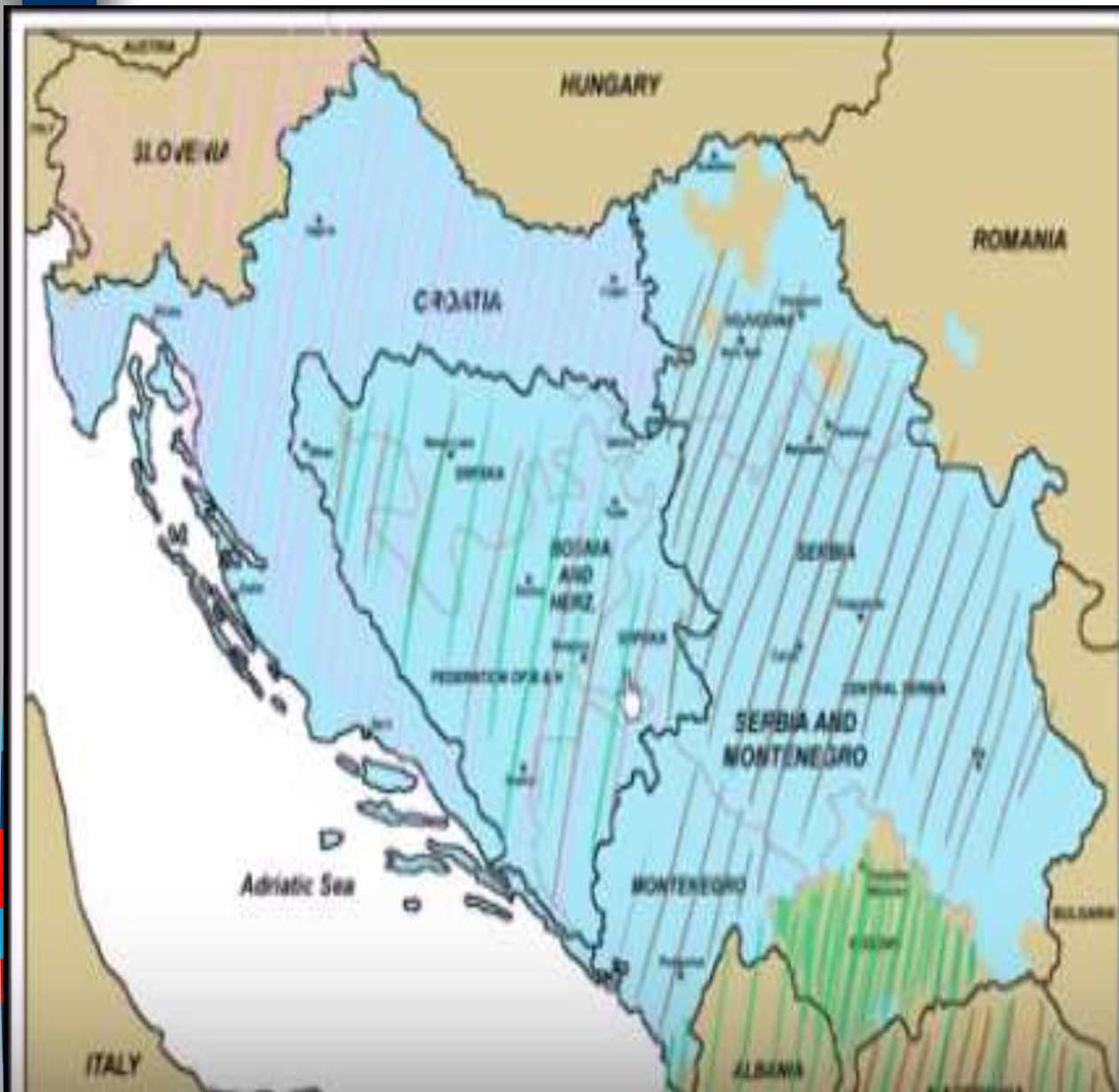
Austrian national poster, 1900



In 1914, Serbian terrorists assassinated Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand which triggered the start of World War I



Nationalism was strong in the Balkans, where Serbia hoped to unite with Austrian Slavs



- Roman Catholic
- Eastern Orthodox
- Muslim

Bosniak = Bosnian Muslim

Bosnian Croat

Bosnian Serb

Y



JUNE 28, 1914



GAVRILO PRINCIP



Princip's Arrest – Moments After the Crime!

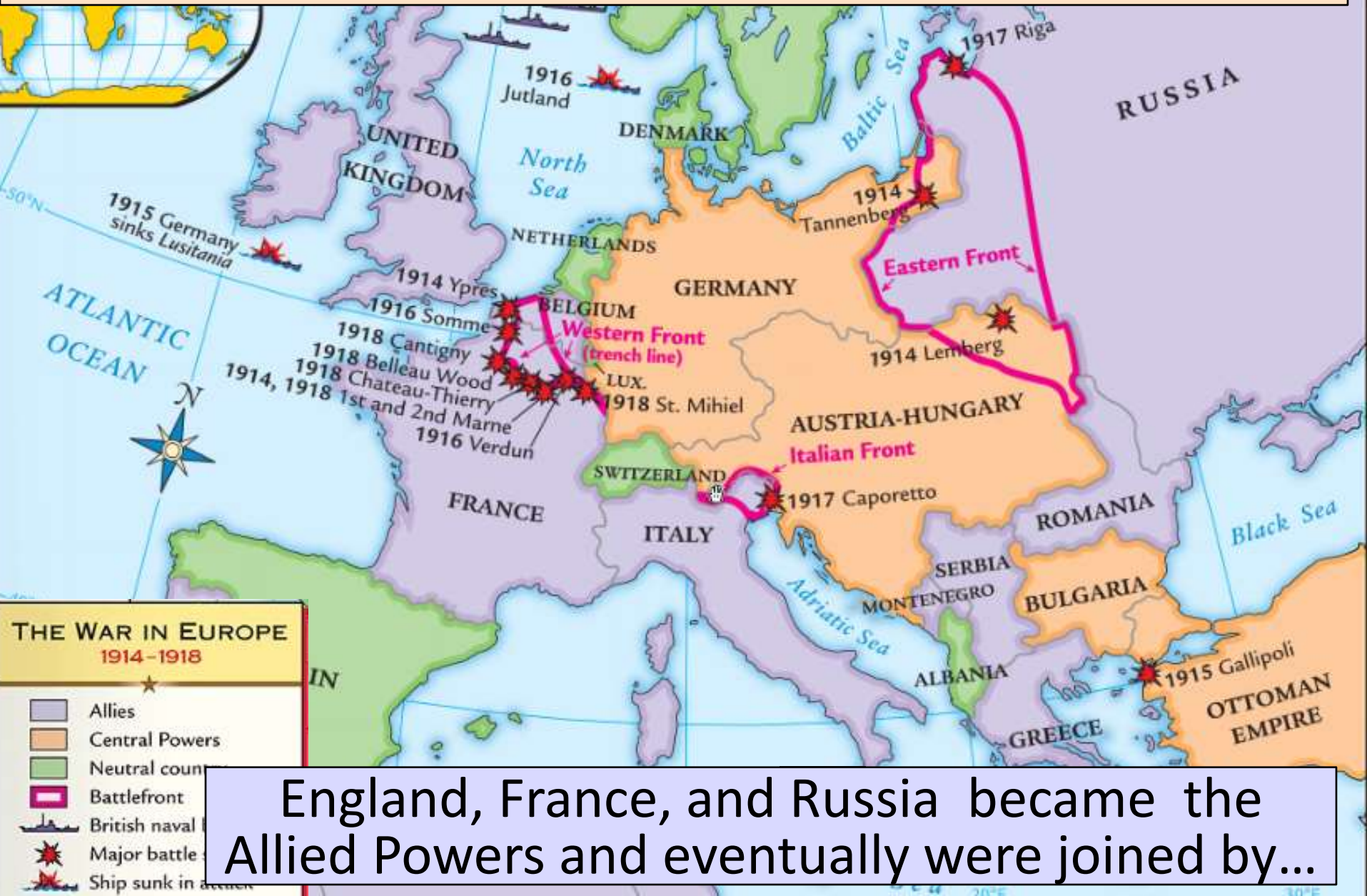
- ***Archduke Ferdinand and his wife Sophie are assassinated by a Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian nationalist***
- ***Princip believed Bosnia should be part of Serbia***

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OfO7TduevHA>

The weapon used
in the crime:
Browning model,
1900.



Germany and Austria-Hungary were joined by Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire to form the Central Powers



England, France, and Russia became the Allied Powers and eventually were joined by...

Dominos Fall



- **July 24, 1914-Serbian Ultimatum-** the Serbian government would have to accept an Austro-Hungarian inquiry into the assassination. Serbia was also to suppress all anti-Austrian propaganda and to take steps to root out and eliminate terrorist organizations within its borders—one such organization, the Black Hand, was believed to have aided and abetted the archduke's killer, Gavrilo Princip
- **July 28, 1914-** Serbia refused causing Austria-Hungary to declare war on Serbia
- **July 29, 1914-** Russia mobilized for war against Austria-Hungary
- **August 1, 1914-** Germany declares war on Russia
- **August 3, 1914-** Germany declares war on France
- **August 3, 1914-** France declares war on German and Austria-Hungary
- **August 4, 1914-** Germany invades into France through neutral Belgium
- **August 5, 1914-** Great Britain declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary

...many nations throughout the world,
including the United States

Alliances During WWI

Allies

Australia	India
Belgium	Italy
British Colonies	Japan
Canada & Newfoundland	Montenegro
France	New Zealand
French North Africa & French Colonies	Portugal
Great Britain	Romania
Greece	Russia
	Serbia
	South Africa
	United States

Central Powers

Austria-Hungary
Bulgaria
Germany
Ottoman Empire

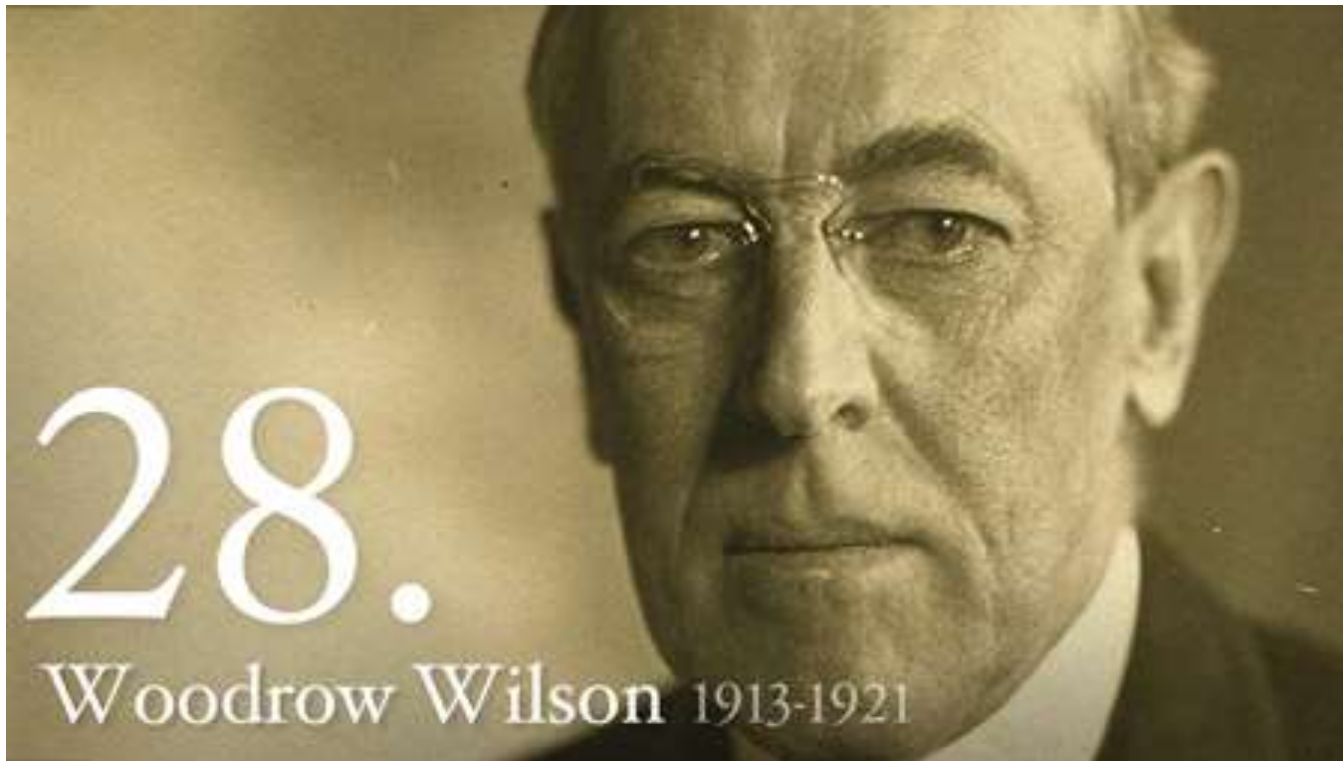
The outbreak of WWI in 1914 was a test for America's new foreign policy

By 1914, the USA was a world power with overseas territories and influence in Latin America and Asia

But Americans wanted to remain neutral and avoid involvement in Europe's "Great War"



“The people of the United States are drawn from many nations, and chiefly from the nations now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be sympathy with regard to the circumstances of the conflict... Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality...The United States must be neutral in fact, as well as in name, during these days that are to try men's souls.” —Woodrow Wilson, 1914



Group Activity:

If Americans wanted to remain neutral, why did the United States enter WWI?

- In teams, determine why the United States entered World War I in 1917:
 - Examine the documents provided and complete the chart in your notes
 - After examining all documents, try to group the documents into categories
 - When finished, create a one sentence thesis that explains why the USA entered WWI
 - Be prepared to discuss your ideas with the class

Document	What is it?	How did it propel US toward declaring war?
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		
G		
H		

Document A

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

EXTRA
8:30 A. M.

Vol. LXXV No. 2071

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT

LUSITANIA SUNK BY A SUBMARINE, PROBABLY 1,260 DEAD; TWICE TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST; SINKS IN 15 MINUTES; CAPT. TURNER SAVED, FROHMAN AND VANDERBILT MISSING; WASHINGTON BELIEVES THAT A GRAVE CRISIS IS AT HAND

SHOCKS THE PRESIDENT

Washington Deeply Shocked by the Loss of American Lives

BULLETINS AT WHITE HOUSE

Wilson Reads Them Closely, but is Silent on the Nation's Course

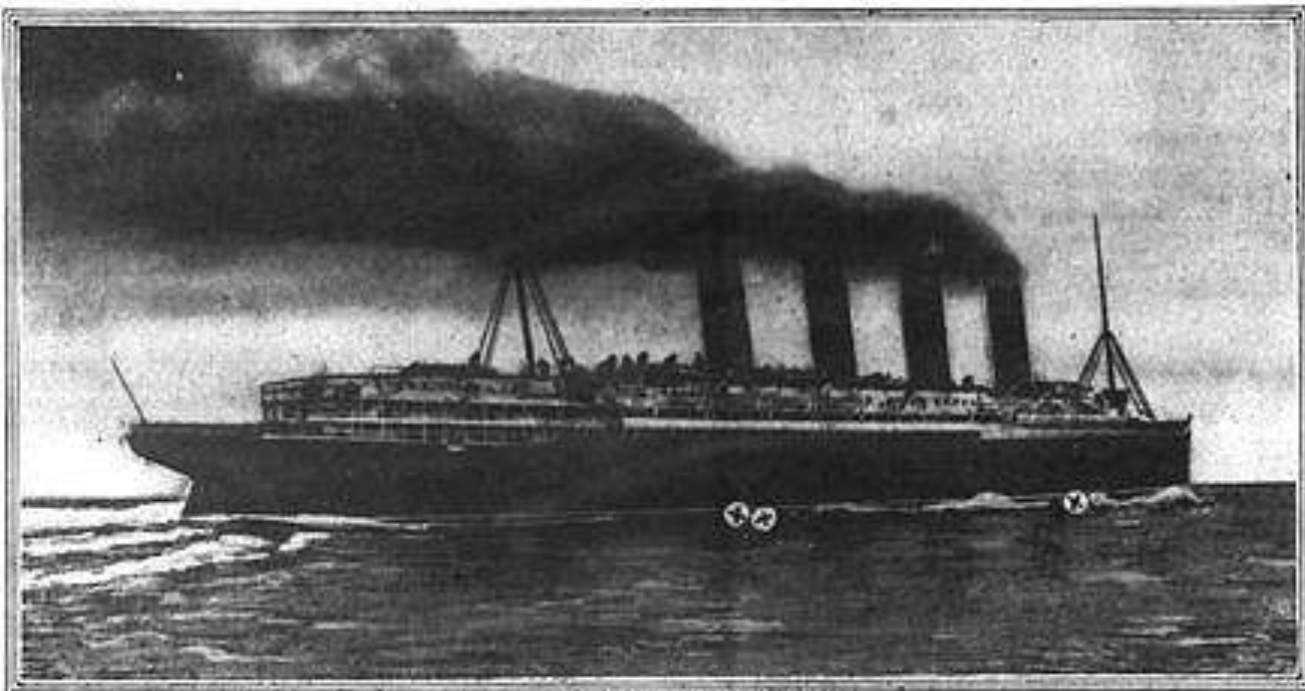
HINTS OF CONGRESS CALL

Loss of Lusitania Recalls First Part of Our First Warning to Germany

CAPITAL FULL OF RUMORS

Rumors that U.S. may be at War with Germany Before Official News Comes

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES
WASHINGTON, May 4, 1916.—The news that the Lusitania had been sunk by a submarine was received here with a shock that has not been known since the sinking of the Titanic. The news that the Lusitania had been sunk by a submarine was received here with a shock that has not been known since the sinking of the Titanic.



The Last Glimpse of the Lusitania

SOME DEAD TAKEN ASHORE

Several Hundred Survivors at Queenstown and Kinsale

STEWARDELLS OF DISASTER

One Torpedo Crashes into the Doomed Lifer's Bow, Another into the Engine Room

SHIP LISTS OVER TO PORT

Makes it Impossible to Load Many Boats, So Hundreds Must Have Gone Down

ATTACKED IN BROAD DAY

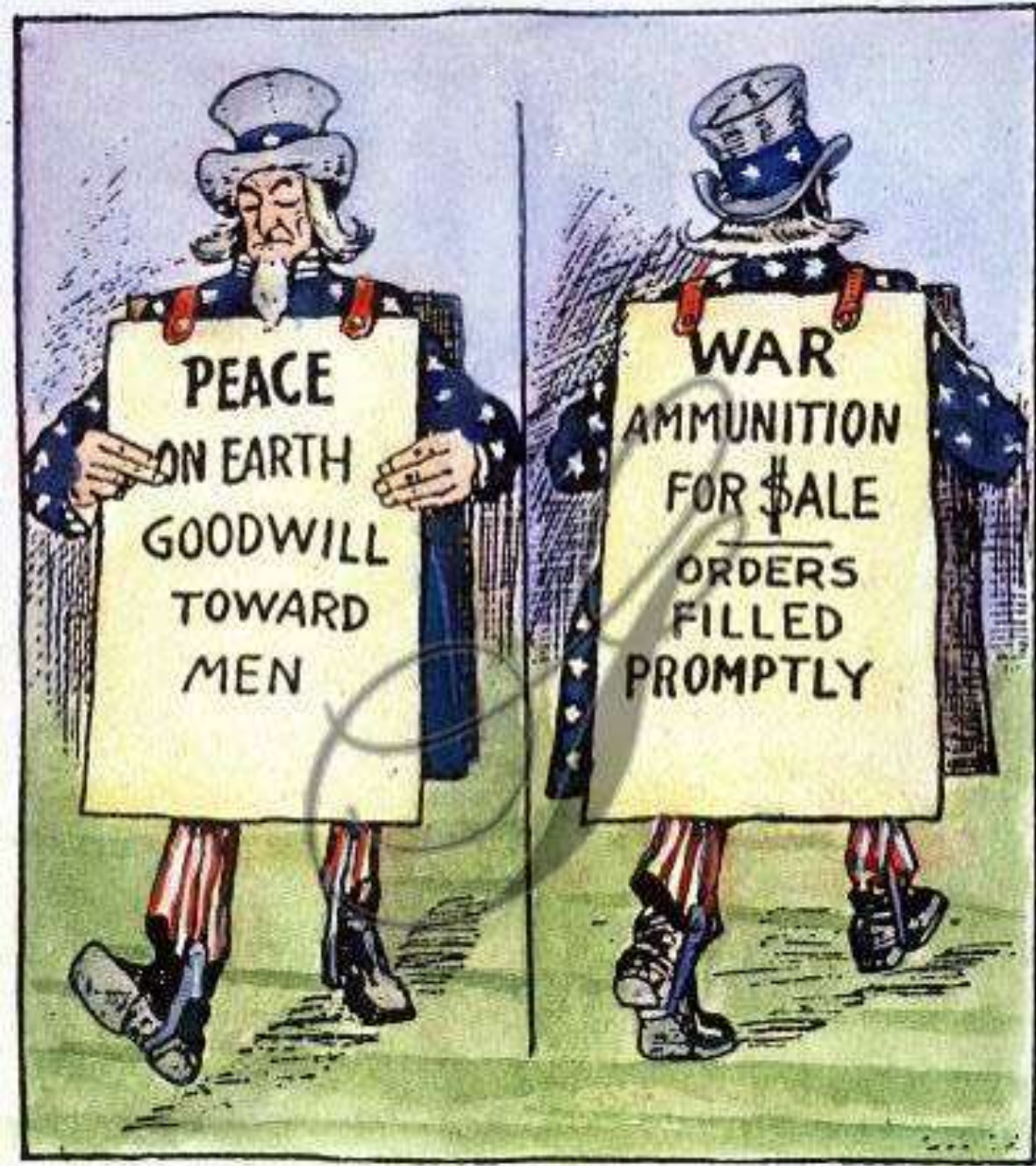
Passengers at Lusitania Warning Has Been Given by German Sub

Only 650 Were Saved,

Few Cabin Passengers

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, May 4, 4:28 A. M.—Over half of the Lusitania who have arrived here well.

Document B



U.S. War Loans 1914—1917:

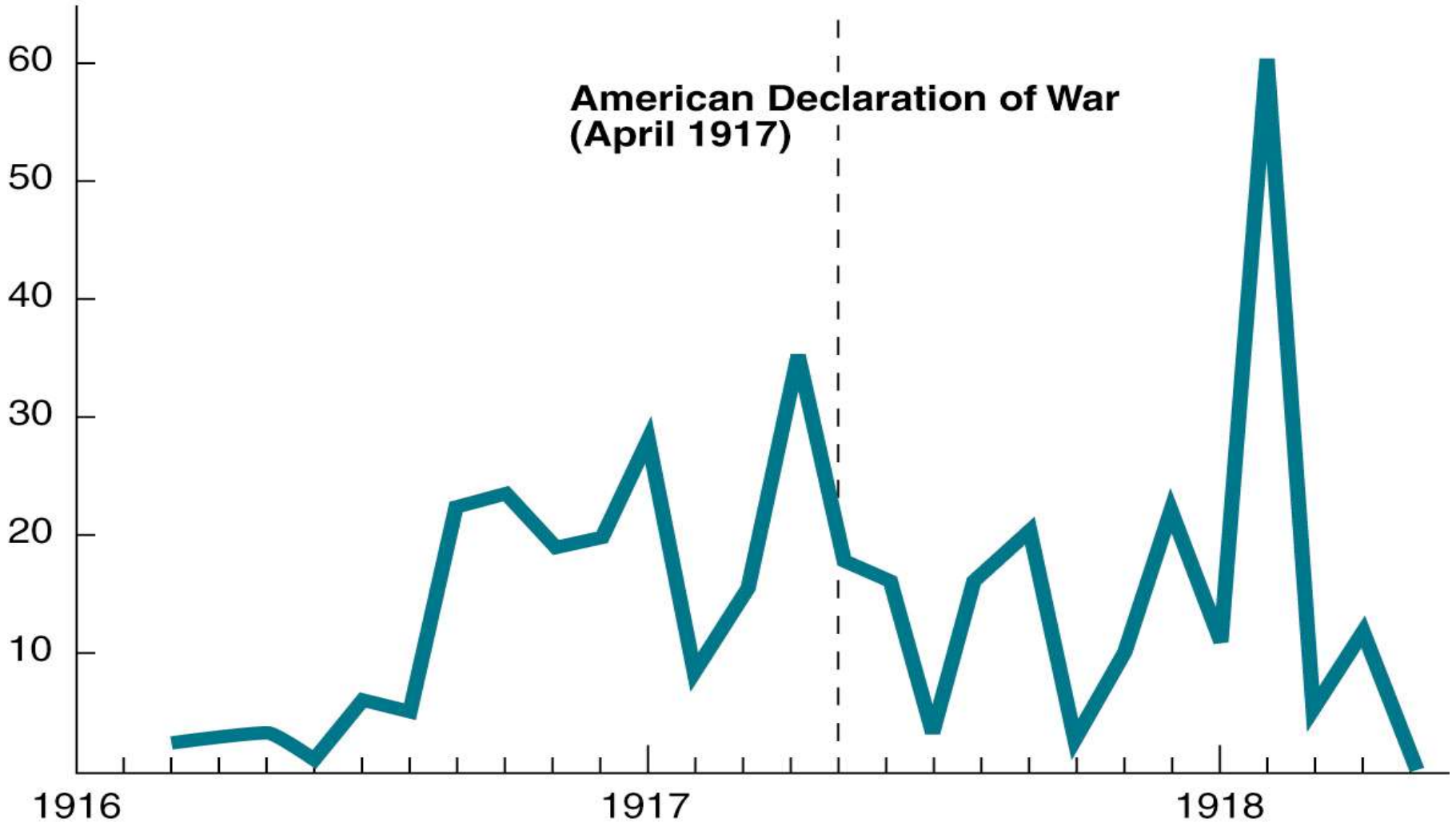
To the Allied
Powers:
\$2,250 million

To the Central
Powers:
\$27 million

Document C

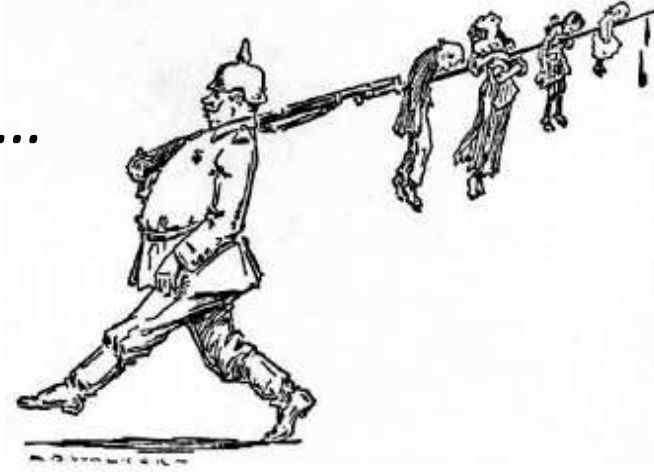
U.S. Losses to German Submarine Warfare, 1916-1918

Tonnage of vessels sunk
(thousands)



Document D

*The German officer knocked at the door...
The officer ordered the soldiers to break
down the door, which two of them did.
The peasant came and asked what they
were doing. His hands were tied behind
his back, and he was shot at once without a moment's delay.
The wife came out with a little sucking child. One of the
Germans took a rifle and struck her a tremendous blow with
the butt on the head. Another took his bayonet and fixed it
and thrust it through the child. He then put his rifle on his
shoulder with the child up on it, its little arms stretched out
once or twice. The officers ordered the house to be set on
fire...The man, his wife and child were thrown on top.*



James Bryce, head of the Committee on Alleged German
Atrocities as reported to British Parliament, 1915

Document E

“We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts,—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own Governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free...The world must be made safe for democracy.”

(President Wilson's war message, April, 1917)

Document F



Document G

“To whom does war bring prosperity? Not to the soldier who for the compensation of \$16 per month shoulders his musket and goes into the trench, there to shed his blood and to die if necessary; not to the mother who weeps at the death of her brave boy; not to the little children who shiver with cold; nor the millions of mothers and daughters who carry broken hearts to their graves. War brings prosperity to the stock gambler on Wall Street – to those who are already in possession of more wealth than can be enjoyed...Their object in having war and in preparing for war is to make money. The enormous profits of munitions [weapons] manufacturers, stockbrokers, and bond dealers must be still further increased by our entrance into the war.”

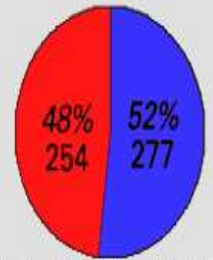
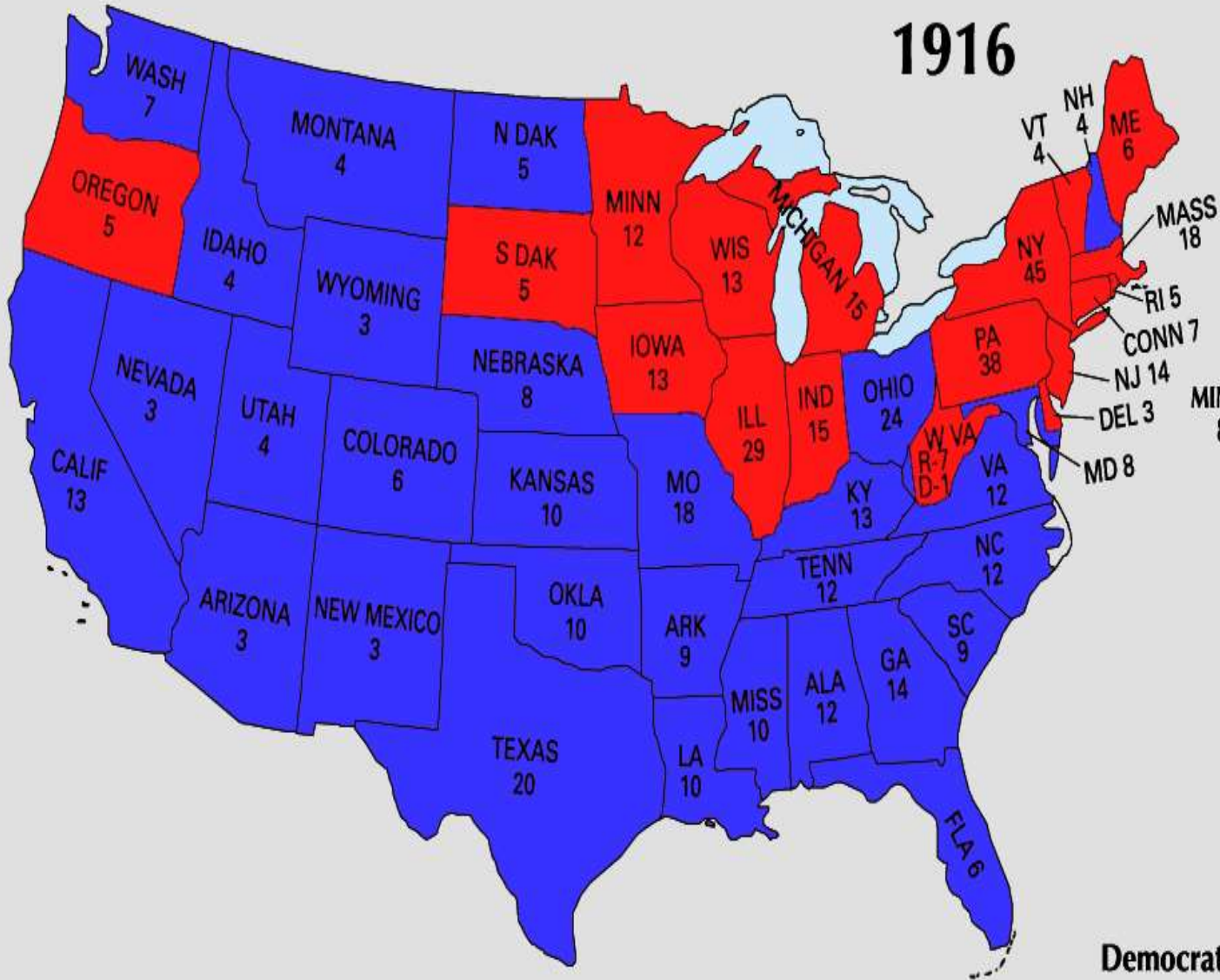
Senator George Norris, in response to the
U.S. declaration of war, April 1917

Group Activity:

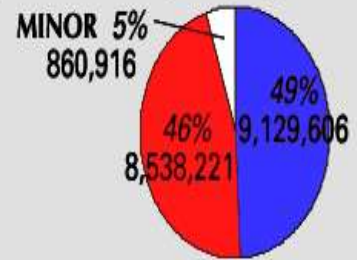
If Americans wanted to remain neutral, why did the United States enter WWI?

- In teams, determine why the United States entered World War I in 1917:
 - Identify what each document reveals about why the USA entered World War I
 - Group the documents into categories
 - Create a one sentence thesis that explains why the USA entered WWI
 - Be prepared to discuss your ideas with the class

1916



ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 531



POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 18,528,743

Democratic (Wilson) 

Republican (Hughes) 

Despite efforts by President Woodrow Wilson to remain neutral, the United States joined World War I

Americans were outraged by German violations of U.S. neutrality and free trade

Americans were outraged by German unrestricted submarine warfare and attacks on passenger ships like the Lusitania, and American cargo ships

The Sussex, was torpedoed without warning on March 24, 1916. Leading to the Sussex Pledge.

- Passenger ships would not be targeted;
- Merchant ships would not be sunk until the presence of weapons had been established
- Merchant ships would not be sunk until crew and passengers were safe



TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

MAILED

Oct 1-8-18

Washington, State Dept.

By *M. A. Eckhoff*

Date *Oct. 27, 1917*

FROM 2nd from London # 5747.

"We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, ~~invite~~ ^{invite} Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace." Signed, ZIMMERMAN.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

via Galveston

GERMAN LEGATION MEXICO CITY

130	13042	13401	8501	115	3558	416	17214	6491	11510
18147	18222	21540	10247	11518	23877	13605	3494	14936	
98092	5905	11311	10392	10371	0362	21290	5161	39695	
23571	17504	11249	18278	18101	0317	0228	17694	4473	
22264	22200	19452	21589	67893	5269	13918	8958	12137	
1223	4725	4458	5945	17156	13851	4458	17149	14471	6708
15850	12224	6529	14991	7382	15857	67893	14218	36477	
1870	17653	67002	5870	5454	16102	10217	22801	17138	
21621	17348	2186	87678	18222	6719	14331	19021	23845	
3116	23552	20096	21804	4797	9407	22461	20855	4377	
23410	18140	22940	5905	13349	20410	39689	13732	10687	
6929	5275	18507	22042	1340	21049	13339	11265	22295	
10429	14814	4178	6992	8784	7832	7357	8926	52282	11267
21100	21272	9318	5559	22474	15874	18502	18500	15857	
4188	5376	7381	98092	10127	13486	9250	9220	78038	14219
8144	1831	17020	11047	17142	11164	7667	7762	15099	9110
10482	97558	2605	3870						

DEPARTURE

Charge German Embassy.

Intercepted telegram from Germany to Mexico, 1917

The USA remained neutral from 1914 to 1917, but in April 1917 Congress declared war on the Central Powers

President Woodrow Wilson promised to “make the world safe for democracy”



How did imperialism play a role in the start of the Great War?

What role did nationalism play in the start of the Great War?

What role did militarism play in the start of Great War?

What major alliances existed in Europe at the start of the Great War?

What was the spark that ignited the Great War?

Why did Britain get involved in the Great War?

What were the three main countries in the Triple Alliance (Central Powers) and the Triple Entente (Allies)?

What was the United States stance on the war at its outbreak?

Why did the United States enter into the Great War?