

## FORM 5 HISTORY

### WORLD WAR I (1914 – 1918)

- ❖ Before we look at the League of Nations (LON) we might need to look at reasons that led to WWI so we can have a fair idea of history and why things happened.

This is the map of Europe before WWI



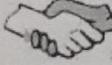
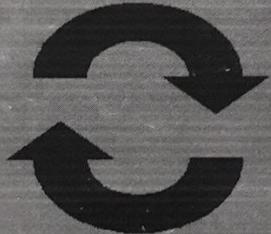
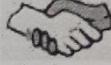
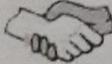
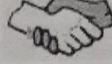
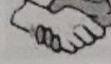
- After WWI there were changes in some of the countries as some lost territories while new territories were formed.

## CAUSES OF THE WORLD WAR ONE (WWI)

Although it was the assassination of the Austrian archduke, Franz Ferdinand that led to the outbreak of world war one in August 1914, the actual causes of the war were more complicated.

### Alliances

- Alliance is an agreement made between two or more countries to give each other to help if it is needed.
- When an alliance is signed, those countries become known as *Allies*.
- A number of alliances had been signed by countries between the years 1897 and 1914.
- These were important because they meant that some countries had no option but to declare war if one of their allies declared war first.

<p><b>1879</b> <b>The Dual Alliance</b></p>  <p>Germany and Austria-Hungary made an alliance to protect themselves from Russia</p>	<p><b>1881</b> <b>Austro-Serbian Alliance</b></p>  <p>Austria-Hungary made an alliance with Serbia to stop Russia gaining control of Serbia</p>	<p><b>1882</b> <b>The Triple Alliance</b></p>  <p>Germany and Austria-Hungary made an alliance with Italy to stop Italy from taking sides with Russia</p>
<p><b>1914</b> <b>Triple Entente (no separate peace)</b></p>  <p>Britain, Russia and France agreed not to sign for peace separately.</p>		<p><b>1894</b> <b>Franco-Russian Alliance</b></p>  <p>Russia formed an alliance with France to protect herself against Germany and Austria-Hungary</p>
<p><b>1907</b> <b>Triple Entente</b></p>  <p>This was made between Russia, France and Britain to counter the increasing threat from Germany.</p>	<p><b>1907</b> <b>Anglo-Russian Entente</b></p>  <p>This was an agreement between Britain and Russia</p>	<p><b>1904</b> <b>Entente Cordiale</b></p>  <p>This was an agreement, but not a formal alliance, between France and Britain.</p>

## Causes of WWI: The Alliance System

<p><b>Background</b></p>	<p>Background of tension &amp; rivalry (esp over Germany's growing power)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Nationalism</b> - 'Rule Britannia' and 'Deutschland uber alles'/ French politicians like Clemenceau HATED the Germans for defeating them in 1870/ the British were enraged when Kaiser Wilhelm insulted them in 1908 Daily Telegraph article.</li> <li>• <b>Imperialism</b> - British Empire covered a fifth of the globe/ Germany wanted 'a place in the sun'/ Clashes: Britain v Germany over Boer War (1899-1900), Germany v France over Morocco (1905 and 1911).</li> <li>• <b>Militarism</b> - made the 'safety' of alliances seem more attractive.</li> <li>• <b>Balance of Power</b> - e politicians before the war thought that alliances would KEEP the peace b actin as a deterrent,</li> </ul>
<p><b>Meat</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At first, the German Chancellor Bismarck had kept Germany friendly with Russia. Kaiser Wilhelm overturned this, and concentrated instead on the Dual Alliance of 1879 between Germany and Austria-Hungary - which became the Triple Alliance (or Central Powers Alliance) when Italy joined in 1882.</li> <li>• To counteract this strong central bloc:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. France in 1894 made an alliance with Russia, and</li> <li>b. In 1904 France made an agreement with Britain called the Entente Cordiale (= 'Friendly Relationship' — not a formal alliance, but a promise to work together).</li> <li>c. In 1907, Britain made an entente with Russia, thus forming the Triple Entente (France, Russia, and Great Britain).</li> <li>d. In 1902 Britain made a naval treaty with Japan.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
<p><b>End</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thus by 1914 Europe was divided into two hostile camps, each hating and scared of the other, both obligated to join in any war any of their allies got involved in.</li> </ul>

## Causes of WW1: Effects of the Alliances

1. The Dual Alliance France, who saw it as part of a German plan to take over Europe
2. The Triple Entente alarmed Germany, which felt itself surrounded by the France-Russia alliance.
3. Britain's alliance with Japan allowed the British navy to concentrate on European waters - which alarmed Germany and led to the naval crisis on 1908.
4. The alliances led to confrontations (e.g. Algeciras 1906 - the French opposed Germany over Morocco because they knew that they would be supported by Britain and Russia)
5. The alliances led countries to be more aggressive (e.g. Austria in 1914 after Germany's 'blank cheque')
6. **Caused the war?**

**Note that it is arguable that Alliances were the main cause of the war.**

The countries of Europe thought that the alliance system would act as a deterrent to war; there is an argument that in fact it tied them together so that in 1914 when one country went to war, the others **HAD** to follow (e.g. Germany's 'blank cheque' to Austria/ Russia supports Serbia/ Britain supports).

## Causes of WW1: The Arms Race

<p><b>Background</b></p>	<p>Background of tension &amp; rivalry (esp over Germany's growing power)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nationalism - 'Rule Britannia' and 'Deutschland uber alles'/ French politicians like Clemenceau HATED the Germans for defeating them in 1870,</li> <li>• Imperialism - British Empire covered a fifth of the globe/ Germany wanted 'a place in the sun'/ Clashes: Britain v Germany over Boer War (1899-1900), Germany v France over Morocco (1905 and 1911)</li> <li>• <u>Alliances</u> - made the 'safety' of military power seem more attractive</li> <li>• Balance of Power - politicians before the war thought that alliances would KEEP the peace by acting as a deterrent.</li> <li>• Militarism is not just an arms race, but also a government's attitude of mind, seeing war as a valid means of foreign policy. Germany was especially militaristic.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Meat</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All the countries of Europe built up their armies and navies. In 1914, their armed forces stood like this.</li> <li>• Germany: 2.2m soldiers, 97 warships</li> <li>• Russia: 1.2m soldiers, 30 warships</li> <li>• France: 1.1m soldiers, 62 warships</li> <li>• Great Britain: 700,000 soldiers, 185 warships</li> <li>• The countries of Europe trained al/ their young men so that if there was a war they could cell up, not only on the standing army, but huge numbers of trained 'reservists' - they could thus call upon:</li> <li>• Germany: 8.5 million men</li> <li>• Russia: 4.4 million</li> <li>• France: 3.5 million</li> <li>• <b>Dreadnought Crisis of 1908:</b> by the German Navy Law of 1900, Germany was increasing its navy, which frightened the British public, who demanded that the government build 8 new warships: 'We want eight and we won't wait' chanted the crowds.</li> </ul>
<p><b>End</b></p>	<p>In 1914 the German army was the biggest and best in the world - But the Russian army was growing the fastest, and German generals were worried that, in a few years' time, they would not be able to defeat Russia.</p>

## Causes of WWI: Effects of the Arms Race

1. As one country increased its armies, so all the others were frightened and felt obliged to increase their armed forces to keep the 'balance of power'.
2. The German Navy Law of 1900 frightened the British and led to the Dreadnought crisis of 1908.
3. . The HUGE German Army convinced the other countries that Germany wanted to dominate Europe (e.g. British novels imagined what would happen if the Germans invaded).
4. Equally, there was a feeling among German generals that they COULD win a war
5. 5. The Russian army was growing the fastest, and German generals were worried that, in a few years time, they would not be able to defeat Russia - so at a meeting with the Kaisert in 1912, the German general Moltke said. 'War the sooner the better',
6. **Caused the war?**

**Note that it is arguable that the Arms Race was the main cause of the war.**

There is an argument that if you have huge military forces eventually you are going to use them; the fact that they HAD huge armies made it easier for governments to suggest a military solution to foreign policy problems.

## Causes of WWI: Effects of the 1905 Moroccan Crisis

1. The French were furious With Germany.
2. The British saw it as yet another attempt by Germany to build a German Empire to rival Britain’s empire.
3. A conference was held at Algeciras (1906), where Britain and Russia supported France, and Germany was forced to promise to stay out of Morocco. This in turn annoyed Germany, who felt humiliated.
4. In 1907. Britain and Russia, alarmed by German ambitions, made an Entente - adds to alliance tensions.
5. **Caused the War?**

**Note that it is arguable that the 1905 Moroccan Crisis was the main cause of the war.**

Algeciras convinced Germany that the other countries were 'ganging up' to stop Germany occupying its rightful place in the world - from this moment on, Germany began preparing actively for war.

## Causes of WWI: The Moroccan Crisis of 1905

<b>Background</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Background of tension &amp; rivalry (esp over Germany's growing power):</li> <li>• Nationalism ('Rule Britannia' and 'Deutschland uber a//es'),</li> <li>• Militarism (German Navy Law of 1900) and</li> <li>• Alliances (in 1904 France made an agreement with Britain called the Entente Cordiale)</li> <li>• Imperialism - Kaiser Wilhelm had said Germany wanted 'a place in the sun'/ Clashes: Britain v Germany over Boer War.</li> <li>• Morocco was a weak with a disputed succession, and France hoped eventually to conquer it. In 1903, the French based an army on the Moroccan border.</li> <li>• In Feb. 1905, France demanded control over the Moroccan army and police. The Sultan refused.</li> </ul>
<b>Meat</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In March 1905, Kaiser Wilhelm visited Tangiers in Morocco.</li> <li>• He told the French agent (Count Cherisay) that he wanted free trade for Germany in Morocco, that he supported the Sultan's claim to the throne and wanted France to do so too - then he dismissed the agent before he could reply. He then gave a speech in which he promised to defend Morocco as 'free and independent empire subject to no foreign control'.</li> </ul>
<b>End</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was an international crisis over the Kaiser's visit - both sides openly threatened war.</li> <li>• The French (scared of another war with Germany) were going to back down, but the British encouraged them to take a firm line.</li> <li>• A Conference was held at Algeciras (1 906), where Britain and Russia supported France (Britain stationed a navy patrol outside Algeciras harbour); Germany was forced to promise to stay out of Morocco.</li> </ul>

## Causes of WWI: Results of the Bosnian Crisis

1. There was more trouble in the Balkans (Balkans War) in 1912-13.

### Caused the War?

**Note that it is arguable the Bosnian Crisis was the main cause of the war.**

2. Serbia was furious because Bosnia included many Serbs whom it had hoped to rule. This eventually led to the assassination at Sarajevo and the First World War.
3. Russia called a European Conference, expecting support from France and Britain. However, Britain and France did NOT support Russia, no conference took place, and Russia had to back down and abandon its ally Serbia (and was humiliated). Russia vowed not to back down again. This was a direct cause of Nicholas's disastrous decision to mobilise for war in 1914.
4. Kaiser Wilhelm was proud that he had helped Austria 'in shining armour' again Serbia - so he did so again after Sarajevo (by giving Austria a 'blank cheque' and this was to be a direct factor in the slide to war in 1914.

## Causes of WWI: The Bosnian Crisis of 1908.

<p><b>Background</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Background of tension &amp; rivalry (esp over Germany's growing power):</li> <li>• Nationalism - esp 'Panslavism' - the belief that the little nations of the Balkans had the right to rule themselves</li> <li>• Alliances - Dual Alliance of 1879 between Germany and Austria-Hungary/ in 1907, Britain made an entente with Russia, thus forming the Triple Entente (France, Russia, Great Britain)</li> <li>• Militarism - Germany: 2.2m soldiers/ Russia: 1.2m soldiers</li> <li>• By the Treaty of Berlin (1878), Austria-Hungary had the right to occupy and administer Bosnia.</li> <li>• Turkey was weak and corrupt - 'the sick man of Europe'. In 1908 there was a revolution of Turkey</li> </ul>
<p><b>Meat</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1908, Austria fully annexed Bosnia (i.e. it became part of the Austrian Empire).</li> <li>• Serbia - which had been hoping to get part of Bosnia so it could have a port on the Adriatic Sea - protested. Serbia called up its army demanded a strip of land across Bosnia to the Adriatic Sea</li> <li>• Serbia was supported by Russia, Britain and France.</li> <li>• Russia proposed a Conference.</li> <li>• Austria Hungary came to a separate agreement with Turkey, and said that a Conference wasn't necessary. Austria was supported by Germany.</li> </ul>
<p><b>End</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was an international crisis. Germany threatened war.</li> <li>• Russia and Serbia were forced to back down and humiliated. Serbia was forced to issue a statement agreeing to Austria's annexation.</li> <li>• The Kaiser boasted that he had stood b Austria 'in shining armour.'</li> </ul>

## Causes of WWI: Effects of the 1911 Agadir Crisis

1. There was an international crisis.
  - War-fever in Germany - the French had broken their promises at Algeciras.
  - France and Britain were furious - Germany had broken its promises at Algeciras (in Britain, Lloyd George attacked Germany and promised support for France in his 'Mansion House speech')
2. Nov 1911: Treaty of Berlin - Germany forced to remove the gunship and accept minor compensation (a small piece of land in Congo). Morocco became a French colony. This increased German resentment: Wilhelm said. 'These events have shown the German people were its enemy is'.
3. **Caused the War?**

**Note that it is arguable that the Agadir Crisis was the main cause of the war.**

One historian has written: 'the Kaiser was determined not to be the loser in the next crisis'.

## Causes of WW1: The Agadir Crisis of 1911

<b>Background</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Background of tension &amp; rivalry (esp over Germany's growing power):           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Nationalism ('Rule Britannia' and 'Deutschland uber alles'),</li> <li>○ Imperialism - Kaiser Wilhelm had said Germany wanted 'a place in the sun',</li> <li>○ Militarism (Dreadnought crisis of 1908) and</li> <li>○ Alliances (in 1907 Russia joined France and Britain in the <i>Entente Cordiale</i>)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• At Algeciras, Germany had recognised France's right to Morocco the French Foreign Legion took over internal security in Morocco.</li> <li>• In 1910, France made a huge loan to Morocco, and took control of customs and taxes.</li> <li>• German newspapers were angry when the French sent a gunboat to Agadir in southern Morocco in 1910.</li> </ul>
<b>Meat</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In March 1911 there was a rebellion near Fez in northern Morocco. The French sent an army to defend Fez, even though the Germans warned them that this broke the Treaty of Algeciras,</li> <li>• In June 1911, the Germans announced that they needed to protect German citizens in southern Morocco (even though there were no German citizens in southern Morocco)</li> <li>• In July 1911, Kaiser Wilhelm sent the gunship Panther to Agadir, it 'rescued' ONE German</li> <li>• German demanded huge compensation for France's actions.</li> </ul>
<b>End</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was an international crisis - war-fever in Germany/ in Britain, Lloyd George attacked Germany and promised support for France (Mansion House speech')</li> <li>• Nov 1911: Treaty of Berlin - Germany forced to remove the gunship and accept minor compensation (a small piece of land in the Congo) for Fez. Morocco became a French colony.</li> </ul>

## Causes of WWI: The Sarajevo Crisis of 1914

<p><b>Background</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Background of tension &amp; rivalry (esp over Germany's growing power):             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Alliances - Dual Alliance of 1879 v. Triple Entente of 190T</li> <li>○ Militarism - Germany: 2.2m soldiers/ Russia 1.2m soldiers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The key problem was nationalism - esp. 'Panslavism' (the belief that Balkan people such as the Serbs had a right to self-determination):             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Austria-Hungary (the 'polyglot empire') feared this would lead to its break-up.</li> <li>○ The Austrian Army had asked for a war to destroy Serbia more than 25 times 1906-14.</li> <li>○ Sarajevo was in Bosnia - to Serbia's anger - annexed by Austria-Hungary in 1908,</li> <li>○ In the 1912-13 Balkans Wars, Serbia had grown in size and power. Its Prime Minister had declared. 'The first round is won. Now for the second round - against Austria'.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Archduke Franz Ferdinand was heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary. He was inspecting the army in Sarajevo with his wife Sophie to celebrate their wedding anniversary because Austrian protocols prevented him attending state functions with her (a 'commoner').</li> </ul>
<p><b>Meat</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 28 June was also Serbia's National Day - the parade was a direct affront to Serba nationalists. So six young Bosnian Serbs - linked to the Black Hand - lined up to assassinate Franz Ferdinand as he drove along the main road in Sarajevo, the Appel Quay. Nedeljko Cabrinovic threw a bomb. He missed and was arrested. The Archduke escaped unhurt and went to the town hall - decided to return home immediately via a different route.</li> <li>• No one told the driver of the change of plan, so he turned into Franz Josef Street then, told of his error, stopped the car... in front of Gavrilo Princip, who pulled out a gun and killed Franz Ferdinand. During the ensuing tussle, Princip also killed Sophie.</li> </ul>
<p><b>End</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sarajevo caused horror but not at first an international crisis (the Keiser went on holiday). Austria provoked the international crisis by sending Serbia an ultimatum on 23 July 1914.</li> </ul>

### Results of the Sarajevo Crisis

You can use the **events leading to the outbreak of war** to suggest that the slide to war was e consequence of the Sarajevo assassination, but it is arguable that Sarajevo did NOT cause the war:

1. The assassination caused horror, but not at first an international crisis (the Kaiser went on holiday).
2. It was Austria which provoked the international crisis by sending Serbia an ultimatum on 23 July 1914 - this started the sequence of events leading to the outbreak of war.

## Causes of WWI: The Schlieffen Plan

<p><b>Background</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Background of tension &amp; rivalry (esp over Germany's growing power):</li> <li>• Alliances - Dual Alliance of 1879 v. Triple Entente of 1907 Germany's generals assumed that, if war came, it would be a war on two fronts against France and Russia.</li> <li>• Militarism - Germany: 2.2m soldiers/ Russia: 1.2m soldiers, but Russia's army was growing fast. Germany's generals believed that France was weak (Germany had defeated France in 1870), and that Russia was slow (it would be 6 weeks before Russia could put an army in the field).</li> <li>• The plan was devised by German army chief-of-staff Alfred von Schlieffen. It took nine years to devise - 1897-1906. It was Germany's ONLY plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Meat</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The plan imagined a huge hammer-blow at Paris, using 90 percent of the German army, swinging down through Belgium and northern France, to take out France in a quick, decisive campaign (allowing Germany to transport its army back across Germany to fight Russia - although this was NOT mentioned in the plan itself).</li> </ul>
<p><b>End</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Schlieffen Plan did not allow for a situation like that in 1914 where Russia was mobilising (30 July) but France was not going to war to help the Russians. Now Russia was going to be ready too soon - every day that passed gave the Russian army one more day to get ready.</li> <li>• When the German Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg asked General Moltke: 'Is the Fatherland in danger?' the reply was: 'Yes'.</li> <li>• Germany was forced to invent a pretext to declare war on France (3 August 1914).</li> </ul>

## Causes of WWI: Significance of the Schlieffen Plan (ARE)

### Caused the War?

*Note that it is arguable the Schlieffen Plan was the main cause of the war.*

1. **Attack:** It was a plan of attack - for Germany, mobilisation and war were the same thing = Germany could not mobilise against Russia as a sign of intention (as Russia had against Germany). When Germany mobilised, the World War started.
2. **Russia:** It **did not** plan for a situation where Germany was at war with Russia, but not with France. The Sarajevo crisis did NOT need Germany to attack France and cause a world war (Germany could have sorted out Russia quite easily.) But the Schlieffen Plan meant that the only way Germany had to deal with the Russian problem was to attack France = the Schlieffen Plan CAUSED war out of nothing.
3. **Error:** The Schlieffen Plan had an error. It planned for the German army, when it attacked France, to go through Belgium. But it had arranged passage of arms through Belgium so - when the Belgians refused - Germany was forced to declare war and invaded Belgium = this brought Britain into the war.

### Causes of WWI: Where the Schlieffen Plan went wrong

(WEAK BE)

1. **War:** It turned the crisis of 1914 into a war (see above).
2. **Errors:** In the end, it turned out to be full of mistakes.
  - Russia took only 10 days to mobilise
  - The French army was too strong to be defeated/ it was the Russian army that was weak.
3. **Aggressor:** The plan began to go wrong on 30 July 1914, when Russia mobilised its army, but France did not. Germany was forced to invent a pretext to declare war on France (3 August 1914) = made Germany look like the aggressor (and led to Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles).
4. **'Knackered':** It required the German army to march too far, too fast, so Moltke had to divert some of his men to pass EAST of Paris. This created a gap in the front line which the French drove into (Battle of the Marne) and stopped the German invasion. "Sir, we have lost the war," Moltke told the Kaiser.
5. **Belgium:** It planned for the German army, when it attacked France, to go through Belgium. Attacking Belgium led to a war with Belgium which crucially delayed the German army for a few days = caused the Schlieffen Plan to fail.
6. **England:** Attacking Belgium also brought Britain into the war. The small BEF crucially held up the German army at Mons = caused the Schlieffen Plan to fail.

## Causes of WWI: Events leading to the Outbreak of War

<b>Austria</b>	5 July:	Austria-Hungary approached the Germans and got a promise (the so-called 'blank cheque') that they could rely on Germany's support.
	23 July:	The Austro-Hungarian government sent Serbia an ultimatum containing ten really tough demands. (They expected Serbia to reject the ultimatum, which would give Austria-Hungary an excuse to invade.)
	25 July:	But the Serbs agreed to everything EXCEPT part of demand 6 - Kaiser Wilhelm wrote: 'the reply amounted to the humblest capitulation, and with it disappeared all reason for war'.
	28 July:	Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia anyway - they looked unreasonable and war mad. The Serbs asked their ally, Russia, for help
<b>Russia</b>	31 July:	Tsar Nicholas had already abandoned Serbia in 1908. And - he told the Kaiser in a telegram - it was a matter of right versus wrong. His generals told him it was impossible to mobilise only against Austria-Hungary, so he ordered a general mobilisation, but sent a telegram to the Kaiser assuring him that he was NOT mobilising against Germany.
<b>Germany</b>	1 August:	To allow Russia to mobilise without response, said the Kaiser, was like letting an enemy put a loaded gun to your head. Germany, therefore, mobilised and declared war on Russia.
	3 August:	However, the Schlieffen Plan only envisaged a Germany attack on France so - claiming that French planes had bombed Nuremberg - Germany ALSO had to declare war on France.
<b>Britain</b>	2 August:	The Schlieffen Plan attacked France through Belgium - but when Germany asked to go through Belgium, the Belgians refused. So next day, Germany invaded Belgium.
	4 August:	By the Treaty of Washington (1839) Britain had promised to defend Belgium. Therefore Britain sent Germany an ultimatum – and when they refused, declared war. 'For a scrap of paper, Great Britain is going to make a war? Asked Bethmann-Hollweg.

# Europe after World War I



## The End of World War I (1914 – 1918)

- The world was transformed by WWI
- 22 million soldiers & civilians had died; 20 million were wounded; 10 million became refugees



- Towns & farms along the Western & Eastern Fronts were destroyed. The war cost an estimated \$338 billion & massive funds were needed to rebuild Europe

