World War I
I. International Anarchy
   a. huge standing armies and reserves
      1. many saw war on the horizon

II. Triple Alliance vs. Triple Entente
   a. Germany very aggressive, wanted "a place in the sun"
      1. united now
      2. military and industrial power
      3. wanted to prevent attacks
      4. needed to show restraint
   b. Germany defense draws neighbors together
   c. Britain saw Germany as a economic and military threat
      1. France wanted Alsace and Lorraine
   d. Bismark knew a European war would hurt Germany
      1. Formed *Triple Alliance* with Austria-Hungry and Italy
      2. played France and Britain against each other
      3. reinsurance treaty with Russia
      4. all changes within 10 years
   e. After Bismark, French bond with Russians
      1. Russia-France vs. Germany-Austria
      2. some cooperation between Germany, France, Russia most in regards with G.B.
      3. What would British do?
      4. treaty with Japan 1902
      5. 1904 French and British settle differences form entente cordiale
      6. 1907 Anglo-Russian Convention
   f. Russia seen as biggest threat to peace
1. part of Europe and Asia
2. impatient foreign policy
   3. expanding in Asia

g. czar made foreign policy difficult
   1. tie the hands of foreign minister
      2. lacked long term goals

h. expansion was weakening the country
   1. cost more than gain

i. British were the balancer
   1. enjoyed splendid isolation
      2. hated alliances
      3. power in decline

j. Lord Salisbury worked to keep status quo

k. Both Germany and France wanted British support
   1. Germany - pushed hard
      2. France - slow approach

3. Germany did not need formal alliance

l. Kaiser does not renew Reinsurance treaty
   1. keep things simple
      2. back Austria
      3. alliance with British

m. Austria more aggressive
   1. Russia looks for partner

n. balance of power works when:
   1. free to change alliance
2. balancer in place
3. no balancer but change possible
4. none exist = zero sum game

o. Germany public pushed harder line

   1. Kruger Telegram
   2. makes Germany seem as a threat

p. building a navy

q. Entente Cordiale - signed 1904

   1. no longer a balancer

r. Germany uses Morocco to test friendship

   1. concerned over encirclement
   2. William II supports independence
   3. undermines position by meeting at Algeciras
      3. British back France/others too

s. leads to Fr-Br military cooperation

   1. Anglo-Russian Entente 1907

t. Crowe Memorandum

   1. Germany wanted world domination
      2. threat to GB

u. 2nd Morocco crisis

v. German behavior lead to military staff talks

   1. 1912 Br-Fr Naval agreement

w. Germany sends a general to Ottoman Empire

   1. angers Russia
II. the Balkans
   a. Ottomans on the way out

   I. region divided by Roman Catholic Slovenes and Croats vs. Eastern Orthodox Serbs and Bosnians

      2. many Muslims in Bosnia
      3. Slavs wanted to unite, discriminated against by German Austrians

   b. 1908 crisis

      I. Young Turks take control of Ottoman empire

      2. Russia turns to Balkans

   c. Russia and Austria’s secret deal

      I. Austria gets Bosnia
      2. Russia wanted access
      3. Austrians jumped the gun after German support

   d. Russia embarrassed

      I. allies not ready for war
      2. would not let it happen again

   e. Balkan Wars of 1912/1913

      I. Italy attacks Ottomans 1911

      1st. Bul, Serb, Greece vs Ottoman

      2nd. Serb, Greece, Rom, Tur vs Bulgaria

   f. Abania made into independent kingdom at London Conference 1913

      I. Serbs, Greeks, Italians had claims
       2. Russian had to back down
      3. Austria would not allow Serb annexation
      4. all sides felt they had to back ally next time

II. The spark
a. Ferdinand shot by Black Hand member Princip
   1. some level of Serb involvement
   2. reformers dangerous

b. Austria wants to crush Serbia
   1. German give "blank check"
   2. ultimatum given
   3. Russia backs Serbs with France's backing

c. Austria declares war on Serbia after rejection of part of ultimatum

d. Russia mobilizes on Austrian and German borders
   1. casus belli
   2. need all wars to be general
   3. only takes one

   Europe 1914

  e. what would be gained politically?
     1. Russia had the most to lose

f. Germany declares war Aug 1, 1914
   1. France Aug 3, 1914
   2. Germany believes Britain won't send troops

g. naval agreement and Belgium's invasion brings in Britain Aug 4, 1914

II. Why

  a. alliance system

     1. everything became test of power
     2. must stick with allies

  b. Russia and Austria reckless
     1. used their allies
     2. falling empires

  b. German ambitions
     1. strong push from army, navy and business for war
     2. social democrats
     3. wanted to be world power/ policies
c. alliances system an offshoot of new economic (imperialistic) system

The War Begins

27 countries 61 million men called to arms

I. Schlieffen Plan
 a. Germany wanted to invade France through Belgium

Schlieffen Plan

1. west of Paris the Germans would force the French towards Alsace-Lorraine
2. could see top of Eiffel Tower, but plan failed

b. Russians able to mobilize faster then expected

c. war turns into stalemate after Battle of the Marne

western front

d. Russian do well at first but then crushed
1. Tannenberg and Masurian Lakes
2. 2 million in 1915

e. new weapons
1. machine gun
2. need for artillery

f. Gallipoli invaded to open sea route to Russia

1. Gallipoli a failure

g. allies on western front planned to nibble and starve Germany
1. Battle of Verdun - 700,000 wounded or killed

h. Somme - 1.1 million wounded or killed

1. tank first used
2. 60% of officers and 40% of men lost first day
3. 2 million shells fired by British

III. War at Sea
a. naval blockade of Germany
   1. contraband
   2. ruin economy

b. German submarines
   1. Lusitania
   2. Germany suspended U-boat operations for 2 years

c. Battle of Jutland

IV. Diplomatic Maneuvers
a. Central powers added Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria

b. Italy joins Allies in 1915 (Treaty of London)
   1. land concessions - irredenta
   2. divide the Ottoman Empire

c. treatment of minorities
   1. independence for many groups Irish, Poles, etc
   2. Zionist/Arabs

d. Zimmermann Telegram
   1. get back lost land

e. Armenian disaster

f. Japan sees an opportunity
   1. German colonies and China
   2. 21 demands of China

g. Germany's view after the war
   1. would gain land in Europe and Africa

   g. future problems
   1. deals affect post war discussions

I. Russia out/U.S. in

a. war offered test tsarist government could not meet
1. could not inspire people
   2. supply troops

b. Nicholas abdicated

c. Provisional Government believed in liberalism

1. big mistake was leaving Russia in the War
   2. average Russian socialist

e. Treaty of Brest–litovsk

1. Russia loses 1.2 mil square miles 62 million people

2. Germany could shift focus

f. Germany must win war before Americans enter

1. big offensive March 1917
   2. 37 miles from Paris

g. reasons Americans entered the war

1. friends with England
   2. sold materials to Allies
   3. purchased bonds
   4. wanted to advance cause of democracy

5. Allies controlled news
   6. invasion of Belgium
   7. submarine warfare
   8. Zimmerman telegram

h. submarine warfare began again in 1917

1. U.S. declares war
   2. Britain down to 6 weeks of food
   3. convoys

i. war went on, waiting for Americans
1. Battle of Passchendaele – 400,000 British lost
   2. Battle of Caporetto

   j. U.S. transforms its economy

   k. Germany launches one more offensive in 1918

   l. only major American battle at Chateau Thierry

   m. allies launch offensive in Sept. breakthrough German lines

   n. War ends Nov. 11, 1918

II. Collapse of Empires

   a. Russian, Ottoman, German, and Austrian–Hungry empires fall

   b. At first, Germany becomes constitutional monarchy
      1. army trying to save itself
      2. Wilson wanted democracy

   c. William II forced to abdicate

III. Economic and Social Impact

   a. government involved
      1. planned economies
      2. profiteers
      3. few civilian goods

   b. unions helped keep the peace
      1. some men needed at home

   c. helped women
      1. women’s work?
      2. no forced(Germany) or prisoner labor

   d. countries controlled shipping
e. trade taken over by the state
   1. US big winner in trade

f. U.S. becomes most powerful country
   1. out of debt

g. Germany's substitute products
   1. organized territories
   2. nitrate /rubber

h. Europe lost its place at the top of the world

f. inflation and debt causes Europe to fall
   1. war cost 250 – 300 billion
   2. industrialization

g. Propaganda and censorship

V. A Precarious Neutrality
   a. both sides want the US

   1. British had ties and control of news
   2. 11 million from central powers

b. most americans against central powers

c. war orders pull US out of recession
   1. British prevented trade with Germany
   2. allies borrow 2.3 billion dollars
   3. some sabotage

d. Germany begins submarine warfare
   1. Wilson warns Germany

e. Lusitania sunk May 7, 1915
   1. Wilson uses diplomacy
   2. policy changes after Arabic

f. 1916 Germans issue Sussex Pledge
   1. no string about blockade

VI. War by Act of Germany
a. peace without victory

b. unrestricted sub warfare Jan, 1917
   1. break diplomatic relations

c. Zimmerman Note

d. Germany sinks four ships
   1. would we fight back
   2. Britain down to 6 weeks of food
      3. convoys

e. Russia out of war

f. war offered test tsarist government could not meet
   1. could not inspire people
      2. supply troops

g. Nicholas abdicated

h. Provisional Government believed in liberalism
   1. big mistake was leaving Russia in the War

i. Treaty of Brest-litovsk
   1. Russia lost 1.2 mil square miles 62 million people
      2. Germany could shift focus

j. U.S. fights in Russia
   1. Archangel and Siberia
   2. keep weapons from Germans
      3. free Czech troops

k. war declared April 6, 1917
   1. dragged in?
      2. lesser of two evils

l. the sword of righteousness
   1. war to end war
      2. world safe for democracy
m. peace without victory lost

n. reasons Americans entered the war
   1. friends with England
   2. sold materials to Allies
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   4. wanted to advance cause of democracy
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o. war went on, waiting for Americans
   1. Battle of Passchendaele - 400,000 British lost
   2. Battle of Caporetto

p. Germany must win war before Americans enter
   1. big offensive March 1917
   2. 37 miles from Paris
   3. US had to train first

q. Last major attack launched in spring 1918
   1. Chateau-Thierry 1st major battle
   2. Second Battle of the Marne
      3. St. Mihiel salient
      4. offensive
   1. Meuse-Argonne offensive
      2. Alvin York
      3. blockade kicks in

s. War Ends Nov 11, 1918
   VII. 14 points
   a. not everybody happy
1. no secret treaties  
2. freedom of seas  
3. remove economic barriers  
   4. reduce arms  
   5. adjust colonial claims  
   6. sel-determination  
   7. League of Naions

b. Committee on Public Information created
   1. Geaorge Creel incharge  
   2. sell America on the war

c. world comes to expect too much
   1. could Wilson deliver

d. Germans targeted
   1. William II forced to abdicate

e. At first, Germany becomes constitutional monarchy
   1. army trying to save itself  
   2. Wilson wanted democracy

f. Russian, Ottoman, German, and Austrian-Hungry empires fall

   1. Czech, Yugo, Hungary, Austria, and bigger Romania form

g. Espionage Act 1917/ Sedition Act 1918
   1. freedom of press  
   2. unions/socialist attacked  
   3. Debs/Haywood - 1900 prosecutions  
   4. Schenck case - clear and present danger

VIII. Factories go to war
   a. had to mobilize military and economy

   b. had to overcome roadblocks
      1. what is capacity?  
      2. fear of big government  
      3. War Industries Board led by Bernard Baruch
c. government involved more in Europe
   1. planned economies
   2. profiteers

IX. War, Workers, Women
   a. work or fight
   b. National War Labor Board
      1. settle labor disputes
      2. AFL supported effort
      3. Industrial Workers of the World did not

   c. steel industry strike
      1. was broken

   d. African-americans move North
      1. St. Louis/Chicago

   e. women move into the workforce
      1. National Women’s party - Alice Paul
         2. helps with vote 19th am 1920
         3. Women's Bureau
         4. not lasting

   F. no forced or prisoner labor
      1. germany exception

   g. countries controlled shipping
      1. interallied shipping council

   h. trade taken over by the state
      1. US big winner in trade

   i. U.S. becomes most powerful country
1. out of debt

j. Germany’s substitute products
   1. organized territories
   2. nitrate/rubber
   3. Walter Rathenau
k. Europe lost its place at the top of the world

l. inflation and debt causes Europe to fall
   1. war cost 250 - 300 billion
   2. industrialization
   g. Propaganda and censorship hurt settlement

X. War Economy
   a. voluntary programs
      1. food-Hoover
   2. victory gardens/prohibition
      3. fuel
   4. bonds-21 billion/121 billion total
   5. control railroads/get ships
   b. govt role
   c. conscription used
      1. no riots
      2. 4 million men raised
      3. African-Americans

IV. Peace of Paris 1919
   a. revolution approaching in Europe
1. many unanswered questions
   
   b. the big three

1. Woodrow Wilson - idealist
2. George Clemenceau - realist
3. David Lloyd George

   c. George and Wilson extremes
   1. Wilson wanted a new order
   2. democracy, collective security, self-determination
   3. Europe saw balance only
   way

   d. Clemenceau want restitution, reparations, and guarantees

   1. British control of the seas
   2. Germany hoped for the best

   e. Wilson a poor negotiator

   1. wanted to teach Old World
   2. became isolated
   3. no democratic majority at home
   4. snub Republicans/Lodge

   f. Why no compromise in 1915?

   1. sacrifice stood in way of compromise
   2. allies wanted share
   3. slogans imply fight to finish
   4. had to weaken Germany
   5. German goals
   6. all win and lost at same time

V. Ideals vs. Reality

a. Wilson wanted compromise, allies want revenge

   1. principle and law vs balance of power

   b. Fourteen Points
1. open convents
2. freedom of the seas - problem for the British
3. removal of economic barriers
4. equality of trade
5. reduction of arms
6. readjust colonial claims
7. evacuation and restoration of allied territory
8. self-determination
9. boundaries along national lines
10 League of Nations

c. Wilson would drop many points for League

1. others knew this and watered down other points
2. secret treaties
3. mandates
4. no way to implement

d. Germans thought 14 pts would be treaty

E. Wilsons problems at home

1. Borah/Johnson - irreconcilables
2. made position weaker

VI. The Treaty
a. Troops in Rhineland/promise for protection

1. French wanted state in between
2. settled for promise
3. Fr knew how weak it was

b. Poland/Czechoslovakia created

1. buffer from USSR
2. minorities divided (esp Germans)

c. Germany lost all colonies

1. Italy-Fiume and China-Shantung left in the cold
2. colonies to League
d. Germany could have 100,000 man army

1. no navy, artillery, aviation, subs, or conscription

   e. must pay war damages
   1. surrender merchant marine, deliver coal, give up property

   f. war guilt clause

   g. Germany forced to sign

   h. seven new states
   1. France and Britain move into Middle East
   2. Cordon Sanitaire

VII. Significance of Treaty

a. self-determination in Europe, but eastern question not answered

b. too severe vs. not severe enough

c. Germans not going to live up to treaty

1. treaty did not destroy political and economic strength

   d. Allies did not have faith in treaty
      1. fear of Bolshevism

   e. China, Russia, Italy upset

      f. U.S. drops out
      1. never joins league

   g. French lost Rhineland and guarantee

      1. could not take on Germany alone
      2. nobody knew how weak they were

VIII. Treaty defeated with Lodge reservations(twice)

   a. Lodge adds 14 reservations to treaty
      1. protect Monroe Doctrine and Constitution
2. war making powers

b. democrats and irreconciables defeat treaty
   1. Wilson hoped for revote

c. public pressure forced revote
   1. lodge reservations attached
   2. wilson and democrats vote against

d. what went wrong?
   1. Lodge-Wilson
   2. isolationism
   3. partisanship
   4. all or nothing

e. Wilson makes treaty a 1920 election issue

1. Republicans decide on Harding and Coolidge
   2. Cox and FDR for Democrats

f. Harding Wins election
   1. people sick of Wilson
   2. end of League for US

g. league a waste without strongest power
   1. treaty would not work without US
   2. put head in the sand

VIII. Betrayal of Great Expectations

a. could league stop WWII?
   1. not without US