WORLD WAR I
REASONS FOR THE OUTBREAK OF WAR

• Imperialism
• Nationalism
• Militarism
• System of alliances
Assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand

- June 1914
- The “Black Hand”/Gravilo Princip
- The match that lit the dynamite
THE GREAT WAR BEGINS

• August, 1914

• The Triple Alliance- Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy

• The Triple Entente- Great Britain, France, Russia
ADVANCES IN MILITARY TECHNOLOGY

- Machine guns
- Tanks
- Giant artillery
- Chemical weapons
- Submarines
- Balloons
- Airplanes
TRENCH WARFARE

- Terrible conditions for soldiers
- Long, tedious periods of time
- No man’s land
- Vulnerability to attack from new types of weaponry
TRENCH WARFARE

Recruits at Camp Kearney, California, using British Ayrton or trench fans to clear gas, 1918.
BOMBED FRENCH TRENCH
BRITISH TRENCH
BRITISH TRENCH
GERMANY ATTACKS

- August & September 1914
- German Army invades through Belgium into northern France
- Britain threatened
- Allied Armies (French Army & the British Expeditionary Force) retreating
THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE

- September 5-12; 20 miles north of Paris
- The first trenches are dug out, Sept. 15
- Stalemate on the western front
- The Schlieffen Plan is abandoned by Germany
THE WINNING OF THE MARNE
STALEMATE ON THE WESTERN FRONT

• The Allied Forces win at the Marne but trenches are dug and remain for about four years

• War of attrition
THE WESTERN FRONT

- The Battle of the Somme: July to November 1916
  - 19,240 British soldiers died on the first day of battle
  - One million total casualties
  - No clear victor

- The Battle of Verdun: February to December 1916
  - Flamethrowers and poison gasses used to clear trenches
  - One million total casualties
  - No clear victor
BATTLE OF THE SOMME
NEW ALLIES OF THE CENTRAL POWERS

• Ottoman Empire/Turkey- August 1914: feared they would lose land
• Bulgaria- October 1915: Germany promised Serbian territory
NEW ALLIED POWERS

- Japan - 1914
- Italy - 1915
- Romania - 1916
- Greece - 1917
- United States - 1917

- Also - Montenegro, Poland, Belgium, Portugal, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, Rhodesia, India
GALLIPOLI

• Attempt to find other places to attack
• Winston Churchill’s strategy- attack from the south
• Total failure
• 200,000 allied troops dead
“AND THE BAND PLAYED WALTZING MATILDA”

When I was a young man I carried my pack
And lived the young life of a rover
From the Murray’s green basin to the dusty outback
I waltzed my Matilda all over
Then in nineteen fifteen my country said Son
It’s time to stop rambling ‘cause there’s work to be done
So they gave me a tin hat and they gave me a gun
And they sent me away to the war
And the band played Waltzing Matilda
As we sailed away from the quay
And amidst all the tears and the shouts and the cheers
We sailed off to Gallipoli
“AND THE BAND PLAYED WALTZING MATILDA”

How well I remember that terrible day
How the blood stained the sand and the water
And how in that hell that they called Suvla Bay
We were butchered liked lambs to the slaughter
Johnny Turk he was ready, he primed himself well
He chased us with bullets, he rained us with shells
And in five minutes flat he’d blown us to hell
Nearly blew us right back to Australia
But the band played Waltzing Matilda as we stopped to bury our slain
We buried ours and the Turks buried theirs
Then we started all over again
“AND THE BAND PLAYED WALTZING MATILDA”

Now those that were left, well we tried to survive
In a mad world of blood, death and fire
And for ten weary weeks I kept myself alive
But around me the corpses piled higher
Then a big Turkish shell knocked me arse over head
And when I woke up in my hospital bed
And saw what it had done, I wished I was dead
Never knew there were worse things than dying
For no more I'll go waltzing Matilda
All around the green bush far and near
For to hump tent and pegs, a man needs two legs
No more waltzing Matilda for me
“AND THE BAND PLAYED WALTZING MATILDA”

So they collected the cripples, the wounded, the maimed
And they shipped us back home to Australia
The armless, the legless, the blind, the insane
Those proud wounded heroes of Suvla
And as our ship pulled into Circular Quay
I looked at the place where my legs used to be
And thank Christ there was nobody waiting for me
To grieve and to mourn and to pity
And the band played Waltzing Matilda
As they carried us down the gangway
But nobody cheered, they just stood and stared
Then turned all their faces away
“AND THE BAND PLAYED
WALTZING MATILDA”

And now every April I sit on my porch
And I watch the parade pass before me
And I watch my old comrades, how proudly they march
Reliving old dreams of past glory
And the old men march slowly, twisted, stiff, and sore
The forgotten heroes from a forgotten war
And the young people ask, “What are they marching for?”
And I ask myself the same question
And the band plays Waltzing Matilda
And the old men still answer the call
But year after year their numbers get fewer
Some day no one will march there at all
ALEC CAMPBELL

- Last survivor of Gallipoli
- Died in 2003
THE NAVAL WAR

- British Navy relatively successful
- Germany preoccupied with two fronts
- Battle of Jutland - May 31, 1916
- Britain & Germany attempt to blockade each other
- Germany uses unrestricted submarine warfare
UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE WARFARE

• German tactic starting in 1915
• Targeted military, commercial, and civilian ships
• Lusitania targeted on May 7, 1915
• Unrestricted submarine warfare halted in August 1915
• Resumed by Germany in February 1917
GERMAN U-BOAT
LUSITANIA

Queensstown, 7. Mai 1915.
Der Cunarddampfer „Lusitania“ ist torpediert worden und gesunken.

A popular German postcard issued to commemorate the sinking of the „Lusitania.“
EFFECTIONS OF SUBMARINE WARFARE

- Blockade of Britain caused shortages of food and supplies
- Impossible to rescue survivors
- Innocent civilians targeted
- Image of Germany
- Influenced the U.S. to enter the war
U.S. ENTERS THE GREAT WAR

• April 2, 1917
• Public opinion
• Trade relations with Allies
• Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare in February
• The Zimmerman Telegram
THE U.S. IN THE WAR

• U.S. tradition of isolation
• Small military (soldiers and arsenal)
• Financial support for Allies
• POTENTIAL!
• Huge morale boost for the Allies
TOTAL WAR

• Mobilization of resources
• All citizens contribute to the war effort
• Women’s role
• Price controls and rationing
• Censorship and propaganda
• Increased government control
Beat back the HUN with LIBERTY BONDS
Sow the seeds of Victory!
plant & raise your own vegetables

WRITE TO THE NATIONAL WAR GARDEN COMMISSION—WASHINGTON, D.C. for free books on gardening, canning & drying.

“Every Garden a Munition Plant”
QUEEN MARY'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS.

The Girl behind the man behind the gun.

ENROL TO-DAY
FULL PARTICULARS AND FORMS OF APPLICATION FROM THE NEAREST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
ASK AT POST OFFICE FOR ADDRESS.
L'ENTENTE CORVIDIALE

1915
TROUBLES FOR THE ALLIES- 1917

• Western front- war of attrition
• Mutiny of French troops
• Italians lose at Caporetto, October-November 1917; 600,000 casualties
• Britain running short on food
• Two Russian revolutions, February & October
RUSSIAN SURRENDER

• Treaty of Brest-Litovsk- March 1918
• Huge concessions- territory and resources
• No more eastern front for Germany
• German troops move to the western front
THE WESTERN FRONT - SPRING & SUMMER 1918

- German offensive - window of opportunity
- U.S. troops now impacting the war
- Germans still cannot take Paris
- German attack repelled by summer
- Austria collapsing
- British tanks break through
THE END OF THE WAR

• Food shortages
• Mutiny in the German ranks
• Marxist revolution
• Kaiser Wilhelm II flees to Netherlands- November 9
• November 11, 1918- WAR IS OVER!
DID GERMANY REALLY LOSE THE WAR?
EUROPE BEFORE WWI
MARCH 1918 (Russian surrender)
NOVEMBER 1918 (German surrender)
DID GERMANY REALLY LOSE THE WAR?

• Some said NO
• This man said that Germany was betrayed by communists and Jews
DID GERMANY REALLY LOSE THE WAR?

• YES
• The U.S. was fresh
• Germany was depleted and exhausted
• Germany could not maintain the land that they had conquered
• Germany could not win the war