



WORLD WAR I
"THE GREAT WAR"



Table Talk

**At your table, discuss answers
to the following questions:**

- 1) How do you define conflict?
- 2) What causes conflict?
- 3) What role does conflict play in society?



The Spark that Ignited War

*The Assassination of Archduke Franz
Ferdinand*

Who was Franz Ferdinand?

- In 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, age 51, was **heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire**. He and his wife, Sophie Chotek, had 3 children: Princess Sophie, Prince Ernst, and Duke Maximilian
- Franz Ferdinand, however, was **unpopular with the people of the Austro-Hungarian Empire** because he had made it clear that once he became Emperor, he would make changes.



AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE IN 1914

In this map, we see the territory controlled by the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1914. This includes the country of **Bosnia-Herzegovina**. Austria had **annexed** (taken by force) Bosnia under their control in 1908. The people of Bosnia did not like this. Neither did their neighbors in **Serbia**, who wanted to annex Bosnia for themselves.



THE BLACK HAND'S PLAN

- Archduke Franz Ferdinand decided to visit the capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sarajevo, on June 28, 1914 for an inspection of the Austro-Hungarian troops occupying the area.
- It was planned that Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie would be met at the station and taken by car to lunch before the inspection at City Hall



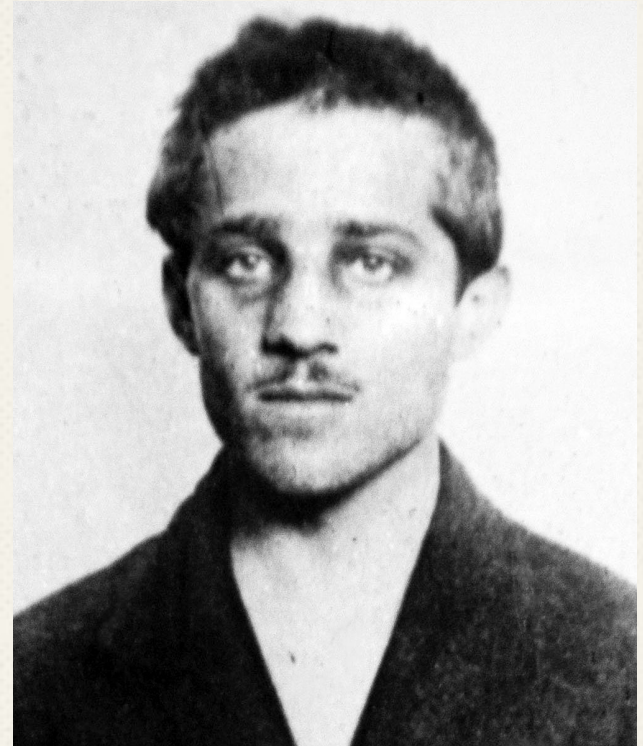
THE BLACK HAND'S PLAN

- A terrorist group of Serbians, called the **Black Hand**, had decided to come up with a plan to **assassinate** the Archduke while he was on his visit to Sarajevo.
- Seven young men who had been trained in **bomb throwing** were **stationed along the route** that Franz Ferdinand's car was supposed to take from lunch to City Hall for the inspection.
- Because the cars were travelling quite fast, the bombers missed the cabin and instead **the grenade landed underneath the car**.
- The Archduke and his wife were **unharmmed**, but some of their attendants were injured and **had to be taken to a hospital**.



THE ASSASSINATION

- After lunch, Archduke Franz Ferdinand insisted that he be taken to the hospital to visit his injured attendants. However, on the way to the hospital, his driver took a wrong turn.
- Realizing he had made a mistake, the driver stopped and began to reverse, when another named **Gavrilo Princip** terrorist came up and fired two shots.
- The first hit the Archduke's pregnant wife Sophia in the stomach. She **died almost instantly**.
- The second hit Franz Ferdinand in the neck. He **died a short while later**.



Gavrilo Princip was not executed because he was under 20 years old, but he was sentenced to prison for 20 years. He died in 1918 from TB.

**And thus, World
War I begins...**



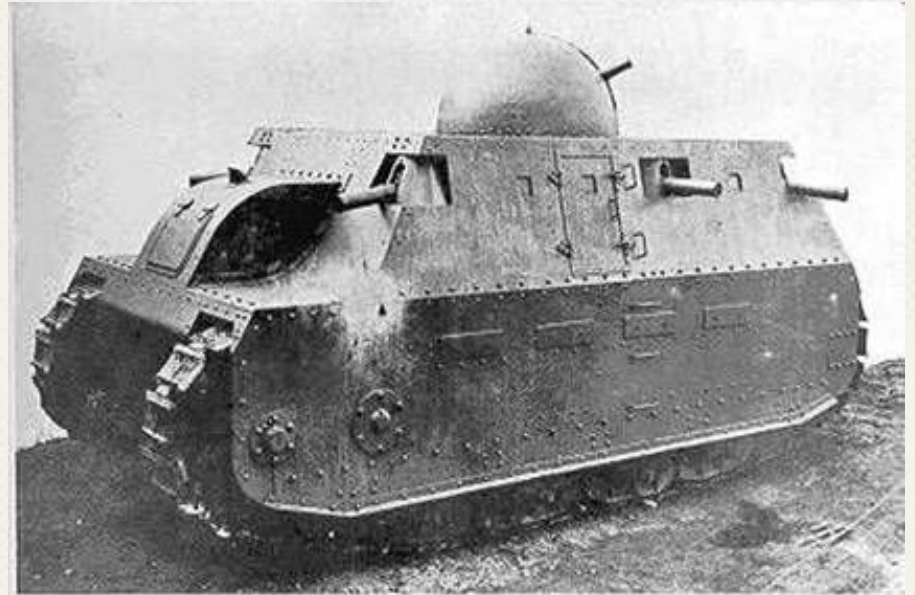
THE M.A.I.N. CAUSES OF WWI

Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, Nationalism



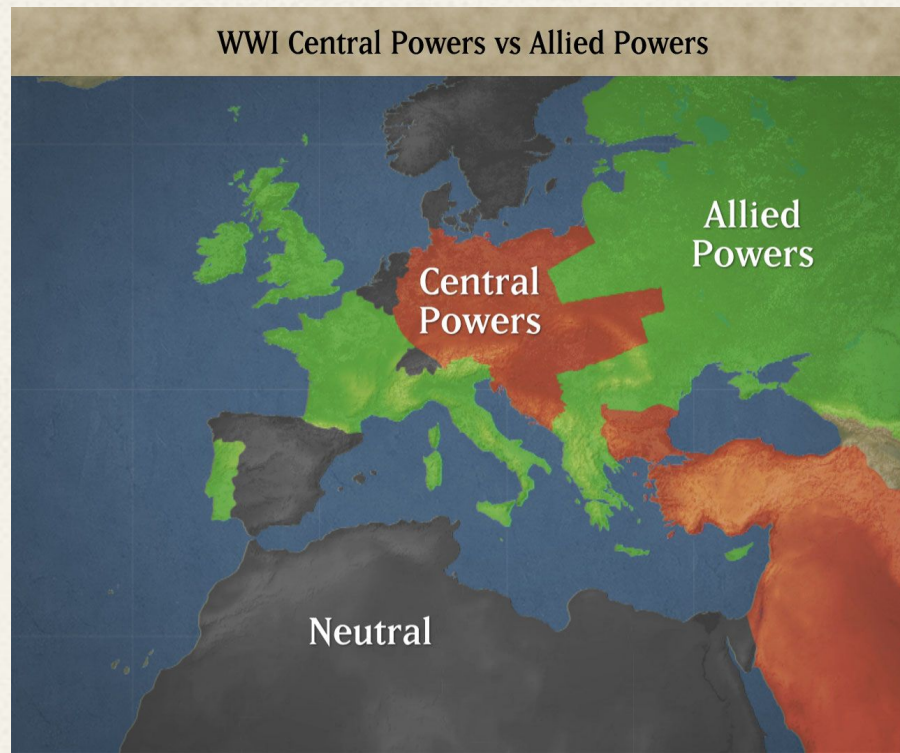
M.A.I.N. CAUSES

- **Militarism:** the policy of building up a strong military force then using that military in war to get more power such a colonies, land, raw materials, etc.
 - During this time, European powers were constantly competing with one another to build up the biggest and best military, this is called an *arms race*.



M.A.I.N. CAUSES

- **Alliances:** an agreement made between two or more countries to give each other help if it is needed. When an alliance is signed, those countries become known as “allies,” which means they have each others’ interests in mind as well as their own.
 - Two major alliances of world powers would form in conflict:
 - **The Allies:** Britain, France, Russia, Italy, the U.S.
 - **The Central Powers:** Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria





M.A.I.N. CAUSES

- **Imperialism:** when a country takes over new lands or countries and makes them subject to their rule.
 - An “empire” is formed when one country takes over many lands and makes them colonies.
 - Often, countries come into conflict when both want to take over the same land.



M.A.I.N. CAUSES

- **Nationalism:** means being a strong supporter of the rights and interests of one's country.
 - Nationalism in a country grew as it took over more and more colonies, establishing itself as a powerful player on the world stage.





Table Talk

At your table, discuss the meaning of this quote:

“Patriotism is when love of your own people comes first; nationalism is when hate for people other than your own comes first.” - Charles de Gaulle

ALLIANCES SIMULATION





Table Talk

**At your table, discuss answers
to the following questions:**

- 1) How do you define the word alliance?
- 2) What causes alliances to form?
- 3) How do alliances help individuals and/or society?
- 4) How might they hurt or cause conflict?

ALLIANCES SIMULATION

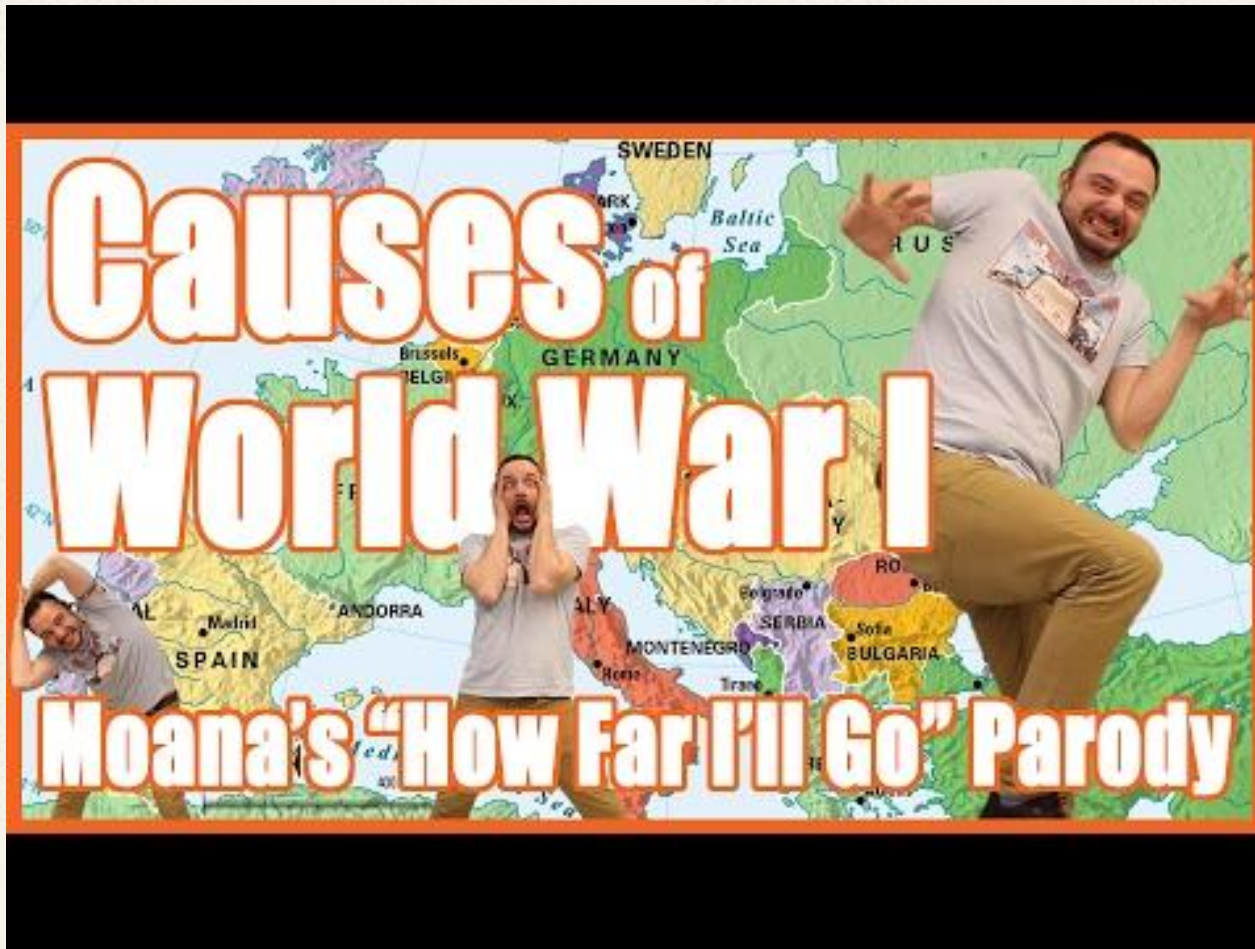
How the simulation will work:

1. Great Britain
 2. Serbia
 3. Germany
 4. Belgium
 5. Italy
 6. Austria
 7. France
 8. Russia
- Each country will receive an information sheet that will set the scene and explain your task, **READ THIS CAREFULLY**
 - Every 5 minutes, you will receive a note (some countries will receive 3 notes, others will receive 4)
 - You will need to respond to the other countries before the next note is delivered
 - You will respond by writing a diplomatic note on a notecard provided to you and choosing one representative from your country to deliver it
 - Your responses should aim at achieving the best situation for your country (you may lie in order to do so) and to create helpful alliances!

ALLIANCES SIMULATION



REVIEW OF M.A.I.N. CAUSES



https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=_nbHYDPrWI



US INVOLVEMENT

*From a policy of neutrality to war
efforts at home*

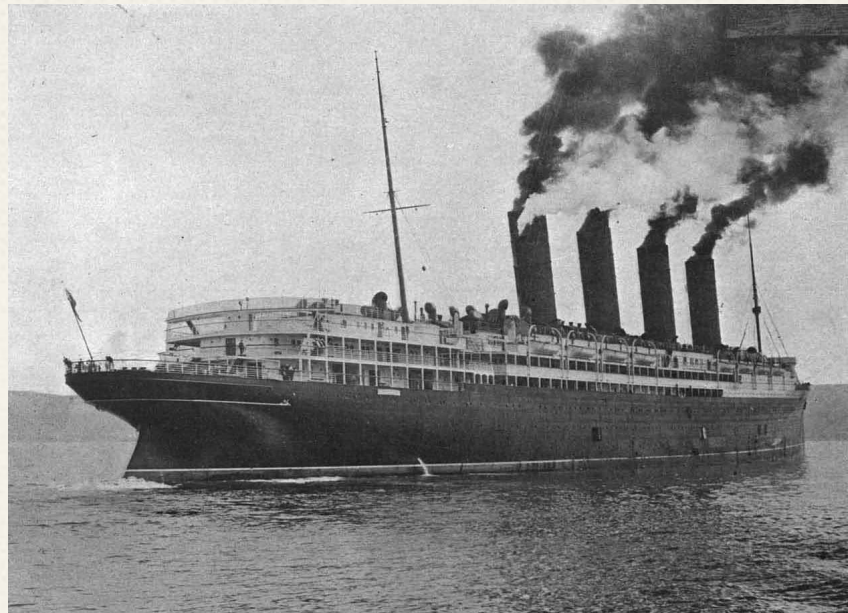
AMERICA'S INVOLVEMENT

- At the start of WWI, the US took a position of **neutrality**
 - Neutrality is the concept of a country not getting involved in the affairs of another country.
- **President Wilson** encouraged neutrality.
- However, there were **problems** with the US remaining neutral.
 - One problem, was that the US **traded with countries on both sides** of the conflict (Great Britain and Germany). Though, their ties with **Great Britain were strongest** due to common language, customs, and government.
 - By 1917, US **loans to the Allied Powers** had reached \$2.3 billion



AMERICA'S INVOLVEMENT

- America wanted to avoid formally joining in the conflict, because this was a **European conflict**.
 - Meaning America wasn't involved aside from loaning money. We wanted to avoid joining the fight because of the cost of war and the cost of lives.
- However, America would eventually become directly involved because of a British passenger ship called the *Lusitania*



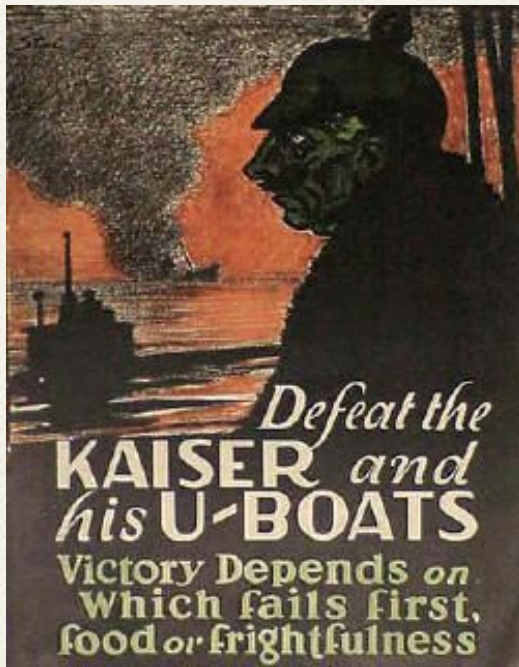
SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA

- U.S.-German relations would worsen as the Germans became suspicious of ships travelling back to Europe from America
 - They are suspicious of British ships because they are concerned that the Americans are supplying weapons and goods secretly with Great Britain (which we were).
- Germany questioned U.S. neutrality & the Lusitania's cargo
 - Ship was loaded with **contraband** (smuggled goods) purchased from the U.S.
- A German U-Boat (submarine) attacked the Lusitania, and about 1,100 passengers were killed.
 - President Wilson demanded in a letter of protest that Germany end sub warfare, & apologize and pay reparations to the families
 - Germany would agree to warn ships before they sunk them in the future.

SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA

- The sinking of the Lusitania would shift American opinion about whether we should be involved in the war.
- It would take 2 years following the attack for America to directly declare war on the Central powers, but we would eventually join in the fight.

PROPAGANDA



LEST WE FORGET



Americans entry into the war was fueled by **propaganda**, which often times bias or misleading information presented to the public in order to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view.

PROPAGANDA EXAMPLES

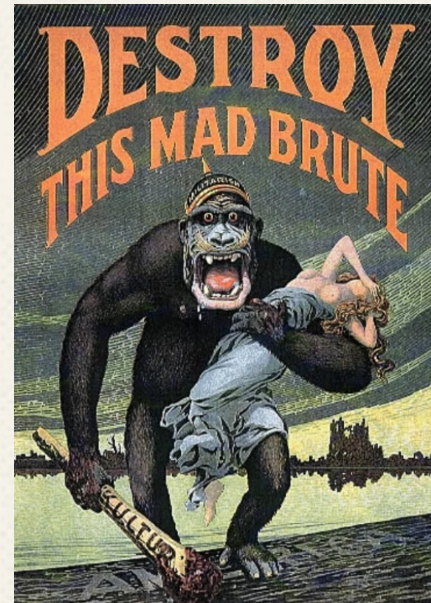




Table Talk

**At your table, discuss answers
to the following question:**

- 1) How was the use of propaganda significant in the War effort?
- 2) What did it do or cause other people to do?