



WWI Stats

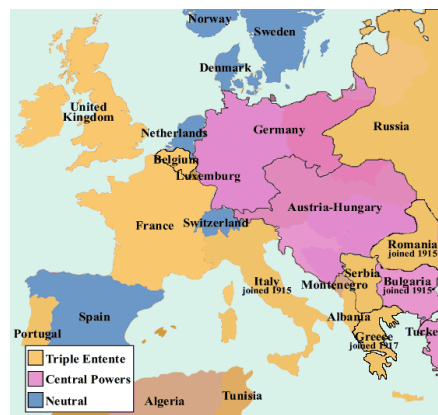
Allied Countries

Serbia
 Russia
 France
 Belgium
 Great Britain
 Liberia
 Japan
 Montenegro
 Italy
 San Marino
 Portugal
 Romania
 Greece
 China
 U.S.
 Cuba
 Nicaragua
 Brazil
 Siam
 Costa Rica
 Guatemala
 Haiti
 Honduras

3 Continents
 31 Countries
 65 Million Soldiers
 37 Million Casualties
 91,198 Deaths by Gas
 6,395 Allied and Neutral Ships Lost
 \$186.3 Billion Financial Losses

Central Countries

Austria-Hungary
 Germany
 Ottoman Empire
 Bulgaria



The Spark Ignites Alliances



June 28	assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand
July 23 rd	A-H gives Serbia ultimatum: allow AH to investigate the assassination
July 24 th	Serbia rejects demand for AH to run investigation
July 28 th	A-H declares war on Serbia
July 30 th	Russia mobilizes troops against A-H to support its ally, Serbia
July 31 st	Germany gives Russia a warning to revoke its mobilization order Germany gives France an ultimatum to decide if it will support Russia
August 1 st	Germany declares war on Russia Germany demands passage through Belgium
August 3 rd	Germany declares war on France Germany invades Belgium Belgium asks ally Great Britain for help Great Britain sends ultimatum to Germany to withdraw
August 4 th	Great Britain declares war on Germany

The Fighting Begins

On August 3, 1914, Germany invaded Belgium, following a strategy known as the **Schlieffen Plan**. This plan called for a quick strike through Belgium to Paris, France.

Next, Germany would attack Russia.



The Schlieffen Plan

Important New Weapons

- **Machine Guns:** Guns could now fire 600 rounds per minute.
- **The Tank:** New steel tanks ran on caterpillar treads.
- **Airplanes:** By 1918 the British had a fleet of planes that could deliver bombs.
- **Poison Gas:** Mustard gas was used to subdue the enemy.



Other:

- Howitzers
- Flame throwers
- Torpedoes
- U-boats
- Phosphorus grenades
- Field phones
- Search lights
- Gas masks
- Camouflage
- Railroad guns
- Blimps

The War Becomes A Stalemate

The Allies retreated to the Marne River in France where they halted the German advance in September of 1914.

By the spring of 1915, two parallel systems of deep trenches crossed France from Belgium to Switzerland. Between enemy trenches was “**no man’s land:**” an area pockmarked with shell craters and filled with barbed wire





Both humans and animals were susceptible to the effects of poison gas.

Aside from the fear of bombardment, soldiers also had to contend with mud, flooding, lice, vermin, and disease associated with living in such an unhealthy environment.



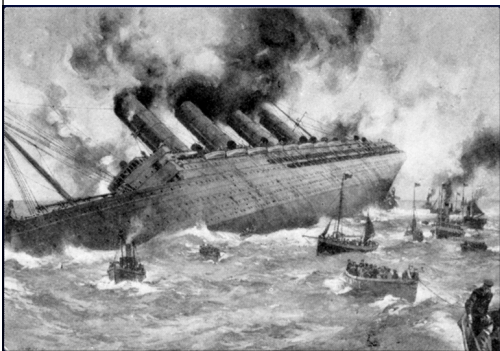
The Lusitania Disaster

During the first two years of the war, America sold dynamite, cannon powder, submarines, copper wire and tubing, and other war materials to the Allied forces.

Most Americans wanted to remain “neutral.” Some German-Americans supported Germany, but many Americans felt closer to the British because of a shared ancestry and language.

The Germans and British imposed naval blockades on each other.

The Germans used Unterseeboots, or “U-boats” to hunt ships - any found in the waters around Britain were sunk.



On May 7, 1915, a German U-boat sank *The Lusitania*, a British passenger liner carrying over 1,000 people, killing all aboard including 128 American tourists.

The Germans claimed the ship was carrying Allied ammunition.

First Battle of The Somme



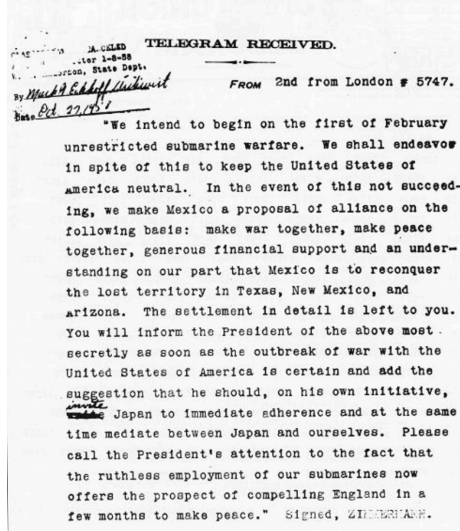
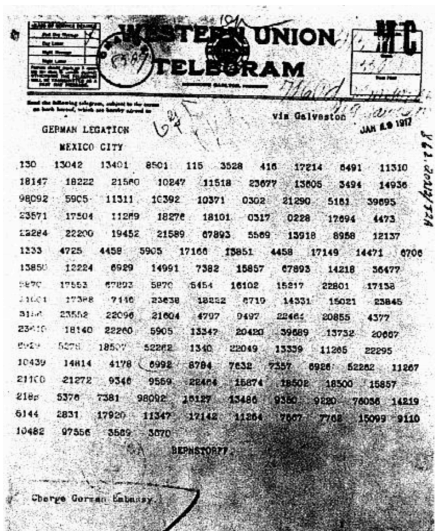
Gas attacks were common features of trench life and often caused blindness and lung disease

During the First Battle of the Somme - which began on July 1, 1916, and lasted until mid-November - the British suffered 60,000 casualties on the first day.

Final casualties for this phase of the war totaled 1.2 million, yet only 7 miles of ground was gained. This bloody trench warfare lasted for three years.

The Zimmerman Telegram

In January, 1917, German foreign minister Arthur Zimmerman sent a telegram to his ambassador in Mexico asking Mexico to attack the US, promising to give them Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico the British intercepted it



America Declares War

On April 2, 1917, hundreds crowded into the Capital building to hear American President Wilson deliver his request for a declaration of war.



Wilson said,
“The world must be made safe for
democracy.”

Congress passed the Selective Service
Act in May of 1917.

By the end of 1918,
almost 3 million were called to duty.

About 2 million American troops
reached Europe.

Fresh U.S. Soldiers Join Fight



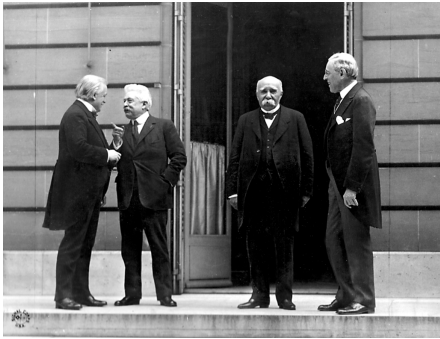
After 2 ½ years of fighting, the Allied forces were
exhausted. One of the main contributions of the Americans
was fresh and enthusiastic troops, nicknamed “doughboys.”

When Russia surrendered to the Germans in 1917, the
Central Powers were able to focus on the Western Front. By
May, the Germans were within 50 miles of Paris.

The Americans arrived
and immediately played
a major role in pushing
the Germans back. In
July and August the
Americans helped the
Allies win the Second
Battle of the Marne.



The War Ends



On November 3, 1918, Germany's partner, Austria-Hungary, surrendered to the Allies. That same day, German sailors mutinied against their government.

On the eleventh hour, on the eleventh day, of the eleventh month of 1918, Germany signed a truce ending the fighting of the Great War.

"The Big Four" leaders met in Paris: Wilson (U.S.), Clemenceau (France), Lloyd George (England), and Orlando (Italy)

On June 28, 1919, the Big Four and the leaders of the defeated nations signed the Treaty of Versailles.



Hall of Mirrors

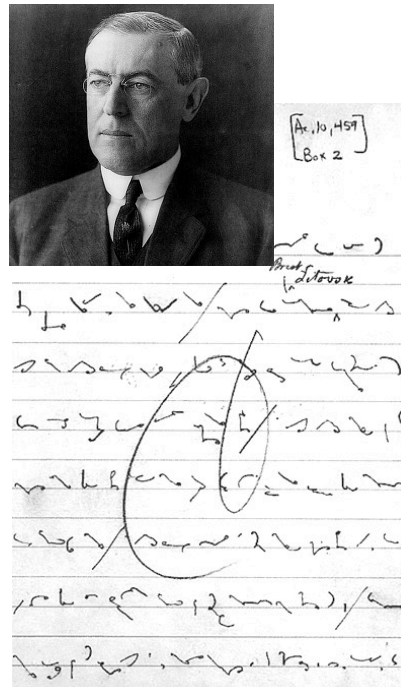
Wilson Fights for Peace

Wilson's plan for peace was called the "Fourteen points" and included:

- No secret treaties
- Freedom of the Seas
- More free trade
- Reduction of arms
- Less colonialism

A League of Nations to promote peace through collective security.

Wilson ended up conceding most of his 14 points in return for the establishment of the League of Nations.



Wilson's 14 points in his own short hand

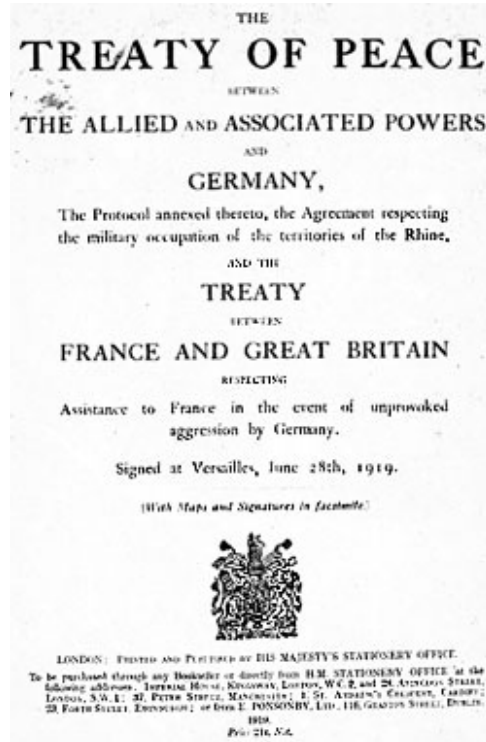
Treaty Of Versailles

The Treaty established nine new nations.

It broke up the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Ottoman Empire.

It barred Germany from maintaining an army, required them to give Alsace-Lorraine back to France, and forced them to pay \$33 billion in reparations to the Allies.

The treaty humiliated the Germans by forcing them to sign the so-called War-Guilt Clause.



Legacy of The Treaty of Versailles

Many Americans did not like the idea of joining the League of Nations - they did not want to be allied with nations that could go to war again.

Ultimately, Congress rejected U.S. involvement in the very League the U.S. President had created (!).

The US Congress never ratified the Treaty of Versailles.

The so-called "War to end all Wars" actually left unresolved issues that would eventually drag the world into an even deadlier conflict.

