

World War I

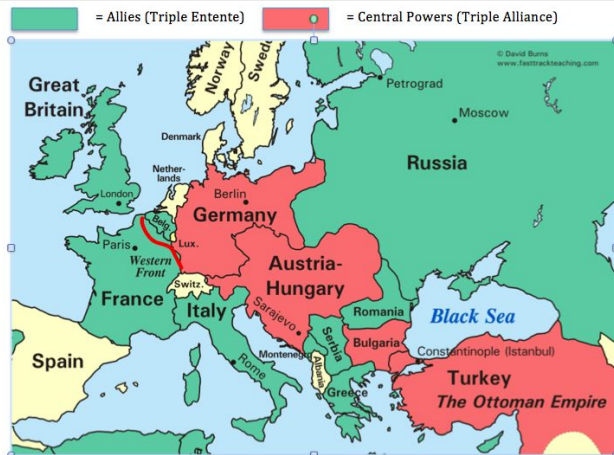
"The Great War"

Who Was Involved?

Fought between two sides: The Central Powers and the Allied Powers

- _____ → Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire (modern-day Turkey, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel/Palestinian Territories, and much of Saudi Arabia)
- _____ → Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, Portugal, Italy, Romania, Canada, Japan, Northern Africa, and the United States

The Great War lasted 4 long years, with the Allied Powers winning in the end



New Technology

Introduction to new military technology and trench warfare, WWI saw unmatched carnage and casualties

- **New Military Technology** → machine guns, grenades, artillery, submarines, poison gas, warplanes, tanks, and much more!
- _____ → long, deep ditches dug as protective defenses
 - "No Man's Land" if soldiers left the trenches; became target practice (mass casualties)
 - Germans were known to attack at night and sneak around trenches to attack from back
 - Diseases and "shell shock" ran rampant in trenches
 - Soldiers fought in close proximity, usually in very unsanitary conditions
- _____ % of soldiers that fought in The Great War were killed

Causes of The Great War (WWI)

First was _____ (when a country expands its influence and power into a large empire)

- _____ and _____ has already created large worldwide empires, becoming rich
- Other Countries wanted to create their own vast empires
 - _____ and _____ were two of the main
 - Caused competition and conflict between many countries

Causes of The Great War (WWI) Cont.

Second was _____ and _____

- _____ → Austria-Hungary
- Italy "alliance" with Germany (fake)
- _____ → _____ → Russia
 - Germany felt this powerful alliance surrounding them posed a real threat to their existence
- Austria-Hungary tensions with _____
 - Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated; Austria-Hungary believed it was Serbians
 - They saw this as opportunity to regain control of Serbia
 - Gave harsh demands of Serbia; threatened to invade if not met

Causes of The Great War (WWI)

When Serbia didn't meet demands, Austria-Hungary declared war

- _____ declared war on **Serbia** (hoping to take over quickly)
- _____ (Serbia's ally) immediately joined to help Serbia
- _____ (Austria-Hungary's ally) declared war on **Russia** a few days later
- **Germany** declared war on **France** and invaded **Belgium**
- _____ declared war on **Germany**
- The Great World War 1 had begun..... All within _____!

From 1914-1916, _____ attacked Eastern Front numerous times

- German and Austrian lines held strong every time

Struggling economy and lack of food

- Russia's citizens were in poverty and had little food. Hostility built against the Russian ruler (_____)
- _____ → Russia revolted to end the rule
 - Left the war and released captured German troops

America Enters WWI

America was trying to remain _____ in the Great War

- President Woodrow _____ adopted the policy of neutrality

1915 → Waters around Britain declared “_____” by Germany

- Germany sunk several commercial/passenger vessels (including several _____ ships)
- America had enough and Woodrow Wilson approached Congress to declare war on Germany in _____
- Selective Service Act of 1917 - U.S. draft for men ages 18-45 (~24 million men registered & 3 million inducted)

American Homefront

The American _____ worked tirelessly back home to help supply materials for the Great War

- Henry Ford introduced _____ → converted production of automobiles to production of _____
- _____ turned their focus on persuading citizens to join war
- Citizens buying _____ or stamps to support funding
- Supplied Allied Nations with ammunition (billions of cartridges)
- Citizens rationed their _____ & _____ to provide for soldiers

American Homefront Cont.

The American civilians worked tirelessly back home to help supply materials for the Great War

- _____ joined the workforce, mainly in factories (creating weapons, ammunition, and more)
 - First time most women had jobs outside of the _____
- “_____” saw millions of African Americans migrate North
 - Partially due to Jim Crow Laws and racism in the South
 - Many found new employment in North due to need for laborers

What other ways could companies/citizens help with the war?

Ending to The Great War

The Allied Forces struggled to hold off the German attacks as they waited for _____ reinforcements

- Second Battle of the Marne → German troops launched an attack
 - _____ American troops joined the French & British forces
 - Allies pushed back and launched counterattack 3 days later
 - Germany was forced to call off other attacks due to the massive loss of troops
 - Became the turning point of the war
 - _____ regained much of France & Belgium in months to come

Treaty of Versailles

After lack of resources and their allies surrendering, Germany agreed to to an _____ (agreement to stop fighting the war)

Treaty of Versailles → _____

- Allied Nation leaders sought to build a post-war world to safeguard against future conflicts this bad
- Germany felt tricked into signing the treaty believing any peace would be “_____”
 - Years passed and Germany’s hatred/resentment toward the treaty would be a cause (two decades later) for _____....

World War 1 Aftermath

- Casualties → more than 9 million soldiers (21 million more wounded)
 - Around _____ civilians worldwide
- Political disruption contributed to the fall of four venerable imperial dynasties (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Turkey)
- Millions of _____ entered the workforce to replace men at war
- Led to one of the world’s deadliest global pandemics (_____) killed between 20-50 million people
- _____ (1925) restricted use of chemical and biological warfare

World War 1 Aftermath Cont.

- U.S. national government became much more _____
 - _____ Act → required 24 million men to join war
 - Took control of _____ to get country ready for war
 - Created new agencies to regulate industry, transportation, labor relations, agriculture
 - Led to progressive’s goals → _____, 8-hour work days, right of workers to form unions
 - Wages rose drastically, working conditions improved, union memberships skyrocketed (so did _____)
 - Committee on Public Information (CPI) → shaped public opinion (_____)

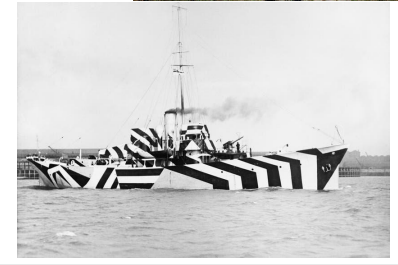
World War 1 Aftermath Cont.

- _____ (1918) → criminalized statements that conflicted with the government’s view on the war (crime to criticize war or government)
 - Eugene Debs sentenced to 10 years in prison for anti-war protest
- “_____” → harassed people they thought were radicals that fought against the government’s views
 - Vigilantes put striking copper miners in boxcars, shipped them to the desert, and left them there
- Helped give women more rights in the USA (_____ amendment)
- With the Great Migration (mentioned before) Northern cities (Chicago, New York, Detroit, etc) saw an increase in African American population

Trenches



New Weapon Technology



Changing Styles

