THE GREAT WAR 1914 C.E. – 1918 C.E.



MARCHING TO	OWARD WAR	62 3		A Software		
At the turn of the	20 th century, the nations o	f Europe had been	with	one another for		
	Some believe	ed that progress had made war _		·		
Rising Tensions	in Europe					
Nationalism –		Nationalism are	ound Europe grew du	iring the 1800's.		
By the turn of th	e 20th century, a <u>fierce riv</u>	alry indeed had developed amo	ng Europe's Great Po	wers.		
• Imperialism						
• The nations of E	urope competed fiercely _			·		
• The quest somet	times		·			
Militarism – Countries and keeping						
 Having a large ar 	nd strong army					
Tangled Alliance	<u>es</u>					
 Growing rivalries 	s and mistrust led to the _			·		
Bismark formed	an alliance between Germ	any and Austria-Hungary; Italy la	ater joined to form th	ie		
Russia and France	ce formed an alliance that v	worried Germany. Germany beg	an building a large na	ıvy which		
worried Great Bi	ritain. Great Britain joined	Russia and France to form the _		.		
М	Α	I	N			
Crisis in the Pall	/one					
Crisis in the BalkWith a long histo			, the Balka	ns was		
lun avvun an				*		
			Fach wanted			
			A			
		nd and his wife visited the capita	al of Bosnia	Rlack		
Hand society me	ember		as they rode thro	ugh the streets.		

• After failed negotiations, ______. Serbia's ally, _____

Unit 8 Guided Notes (Part 1)	NAME
EUROPE PLUNGES INTO WAR	
Austria-Hungary's declaration of war against Serbia	within the alliance system.
The Great War Begins	
• During the first days of August, 1914, battle lines were clearly	drawn. World War I became a battle between:
Central Powers	Allied Powers
Millions of soldiers marched to battle, convinced	·
The Bloody Stalemate	
• Facing a war on two fronts, Germany had developed a strateg	gy known as the:
•	
With British help,	and pushed them back east.
• This	became known as the
Over the next months, each side dug	to protect themselves from enemy
fire. This became known as	
During the next two years,	, but the battle lines moved
The Battle on the Eastern Front	
 Both sides were also sending millions of men to fight on the _ 	, an area
Due to the long, harsh w	inters, it was also known as the
The Russian army was continually short on	
A GLOBAL CONFLICT	
War Affects the World	
At the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea,	
made repeated assaults on the	
Japanese troops	
troops	
 Colonists from many countries supplied troops and labor to the 	
0. M. 7. 4045 Common harden and the Ref	
• On May 7, 1915, a German submarine, or U-boat, sank the Bri	
passengers, The Ger	
• In 1917, the Germans announced that their submarines would	d anv shir

in the waters around Britain. This was called _______.

if Mexico would ally itself with Germany.

• German U-boats sank _______.

UNIT 8 GUIDED NOTES (PART	1)NAM				
War Affects the Home Front • During the first three years of the war, before the Americans entered, Europe had lost more men in battle than					
World War I became a, meaning	g that countries				
■ Governments told factories					
 Many facilities were converted to 	(weapons and ammunition used in wa				
Every able bodied citizen					
Many consumer goods were rationed. (people	could)				
 Governments suppressed anti-war activity and 					
■ Women filled many jobs	<u> </u>				
The Allies Win the War					
 In 1917, the Russian czar was forced to step down a 	and				
Russian soldiers stopped obeying officers	. In October, another				
revolution followed and	·				
• With Russia out, Germany					
Over the next 3 months, the Allies were reinforced					
The Central Powers were					
• On, Germany	and France				
	leventh Day of the Eleventh Month"				
The Legacy of War					
• soldiers died					
soldiers wounded					
• in total cost					
• Thousands of acres of, a	along with countless				
In early 1918, another killer emerged:	Commonly called the, a deadly				
strain of influenza	. In the end, this global epidemic was				
itself,	worldwide.				

A FLAWED PEACE					
With the war over, the	still had to be worked out. A gathering was held at the				
Palace of Versailles, known as the	. Representatives from 32 countries attended.				
The Allies Meet and Debate					
The major decisions were made by representations.	entatives of the Big Four:				
U.S. President Woodrow Wilson	; France and Great Britain focused on				
	Powers signed the				
 Established a League of Nations whose 	goal would be				
■ Took	from Germany.				
Severely					
■ Placed	on Germany. "The Clause"				
■ Took away all German					
 Required Germany to pay 	in reparations to				
A Troubled Treaty	·				
The Allies signed	with the defeated nations.				
• The Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Otto	oman Empire were				
The United States Congress	the Treaty of Versailles.				
• Former colonies in Africa and Asia were no	ow called "mandates," but				
Japan and Italy gained	•				
• The bitterness caused by the treaties woul	d help				
in just two decades.					