

Unit 1 SCO's and Delineations

*1.1.1: Define: imperialism, nationalism, colony, Triple Alliance, Triple Entente, ultimatum.
(k)*

Imperialism:

- policy by which powerful nations or peoples seek to extend and maintain control or influence over weaker nations or peoples.

Nationalism:

- A sense of national consciousness that fosters loyalty to one's country.
- Nationalism is characterized principally by a feeling of community among a people, based on common descent, language, and religion.

Colony:

- a territory that is controlled by another power/powerful nation.
- Imperialistic countries sought to control other regions of the world which became their colonies.

Triple Alliance:

- Alliance initiated by Germany that united Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
- Its purpose was to isolate France in the event of War.

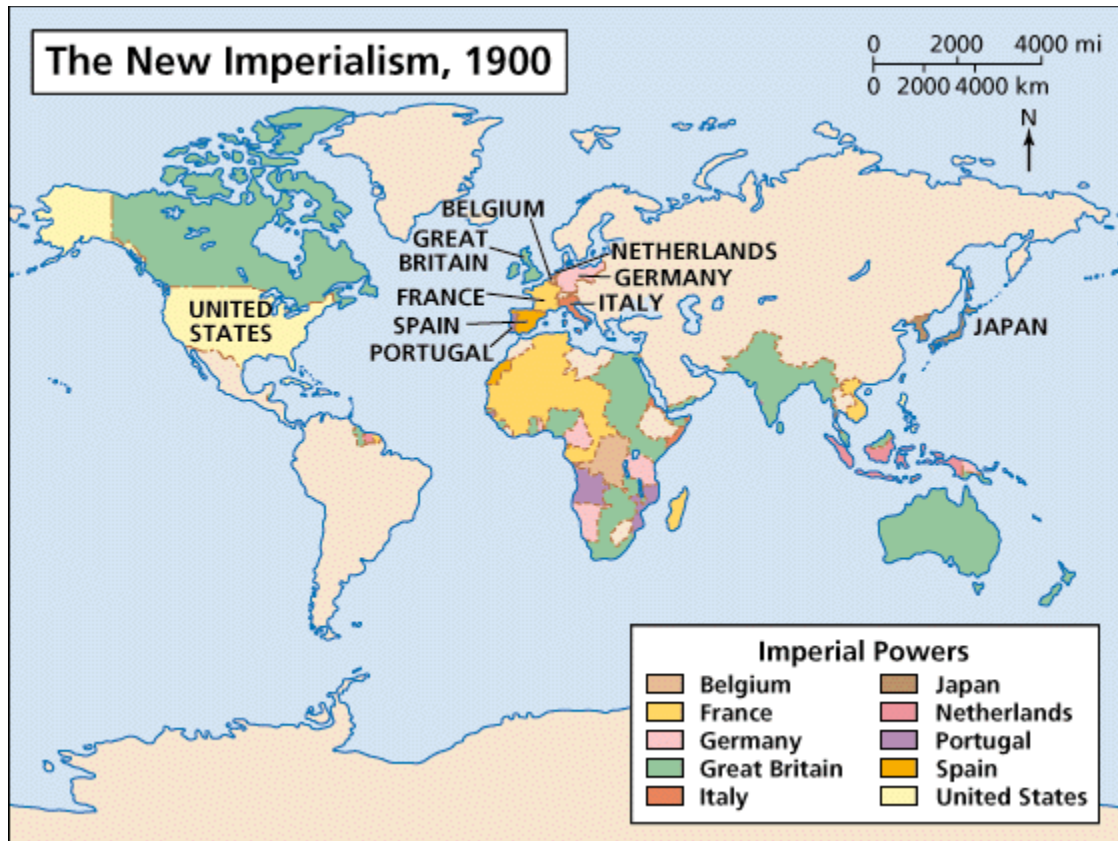
Triple Entente:

- Alliance between France, Russia and Britain that was formed in response to the rising powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (the Triple Alliance).

Ultimatum:

- A final proposal of terms which, when rejected, may end negotiations and result in war.

1.1.2 Identify on a map the major world empires in 1900. (k)



1.1.3: Analyze reasons for expansion of the major imperial powers at the turn of the twentieth century. (a)

Historically, states have been motivated to pursue imperialism for a variety of reasons, which may be classified broadly as economic, political, and ideological.

1. Economic Reasons:

- Proponents of this view hold that states are motivated to dominate others by the need to expand their economies, to acquire raw materials and additional sources of labor, or to find outlets for surplus capital and markets for surplus goods.

2. Political Reasons:

- Contend that states are motivated to expand primarily by the desire for power, prestige, security, and diplomatic advantages.

3. Ideological /Moral Reasons:

- According to this perspective, political, cultural, or religious beliefs force states into imperialism as a "missionary activity".
- Britain's colonial empire was motivated at least in part by the idea that it was the "white man's burden" to civilize "backward" peoples.
- European expansion was based in large measure on a belief in the inherent superiority of European culture.

1.1.4: Analyze the origins of World War I with reference to nationalism, economic rivalry (imperialism), arms race and military alliances. (a)

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1.1.5 Analyze the role of Germany in the formation of military alliances before World War I with

reference to: (a)

- ***Dual Alliance 1879***
- ***Triple Alliance 1882***
- ***Reinsurance Treaty 1887***

The Underlying Causes of World War I:

1. Nationalism

- intense feeling of loyalty to a nation.

France:

- surrendered Alsace-Lorraine to Germany when they were defeated during the Franco-Prussian War (1871).
- this region was rich in natural resources (coal, iron ore) and became important to Germany's military power.
- this region became a focus of French nationalism.
- French attempted to restore national pride/prestige by focusing on acquiring colonies in Africa.

Germany:

- nationalism was fueled by desire to become an imperial power.
- pride and optimism was generated from the unification of Germany in 1871.
- after unification, Germany industrialized rapidly.
- Germany was competing for markets for their products and wanted to create an imperial (colonial) empire.

- Britain/France had taken most of the desirable territories. Germany felt Britain/France were conspiring to prevent their nation from expanding.

Austria-Hungary:

- ethnic nationalism was fragmenting the country.
- empire consisted of many different nationalities (Serbs, Croats, Slovaks, Czechs, and Poles).
- local wars throughout the Balkans threatened to destroy the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
- Russia, interested in controlling the Dardanelles, supported Serbs in a movement to break away from the Austro-Hungarian Empire

Britain:

- the major economic and imperial power in the world.
- sense of Noble Destiny (White Man's Burden).
- believed Pax Britannia (British peace) was the proper order of things.
- wanted to maintain the status quo.
- suspicious of aggressive new nations (eg. Ger./Japan) competing against the British empire.

2. Economic Rivalry

Germany and Britain became economic rivals (economic strength was foundation of military and political power).

- German economy flourished for a number of reasons:
 - unification
 - annexation of Alsace-Lorraine
 - Germany industrialized after Britain and had newer factories with the latest technology.
 - excellent German education system, focus on sci./tech.

British and French economies were losing ground to Germany and this fueled the rivalry.

3. Arms Race

- Germany wanted to extend their influence (imperialism).
- needed to increase economic and military power (navy) to achieve this goal.
- Britain depended on its navy for defence and security of its colonies.

- Britain viewed German naval expansion as a threat to its national security and responded by launching its own naval expansion.
- In 1906, Britain the Dreadnought battleship.
- Ger. quickly responded by building their own Dreadnought in 1908.
- until 1900, Britain and Germany had been close allies and France had been Britain's rival. Now, rather than face a possible war with.
- Germany in isolation, Britain sought alliances with France and Russia, both former rivals.

4. System of Alliances (1.1.5)

- Otto von Bismarck, the German chancellor who unified Germany, engineered an alliance system in the 1880s.
- Dual Alliance (1879): an alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary.
- Triple Alliance (1902): Italy was drawn into the alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary.
- Reinsurance Treaty (1887): an agreement between Germany./Russia.
- Both countries agreed to remain neutral if the other was attacked by a third power.
- Bismarck also opposed Ger. imperialism and resisted naval expansion to avoid a conflict with Britain.
- In 1888, the new emperor dismissed Bismarck and acted as Chancellor himself. He allowed the Reinsurance Treaty to lapse.
- Russia, concerned about Germany, entered an alliance with France in 1894 (they had been traditional enemies since the Napoleonic Wars).
- Britain, alarmed at Ger. naval expansion, ended its policy of "splendid isolation" and joined with France and Russia to form the Triple Entente in 1907.
- Triple Alliance* Germany, Austria-Hungary ,Italy
- Triple Entente* France, Russia, Britain

* a dispute between any 2 members of opposite alliances would involve all 6 in a general conflict.

1.1.6: Create a time line of the major steps to war between June 28 - August 4, 1914. (k)

The Steps to War, June 28 to August 4, 1914:

June 28:

- Archduke Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated in Bosnian city of Sarajevo by Bosnian Serb nationalist (Gavrilo Princip of the Black Hand).

July 23:

- Austrian government gives Serbia 48-hour ultimatum. Serbia does not agree to all terms and begins to mobilize.

July 28:

- Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia; Serbia turns to Russia for help.

July 29:

- Czar Nicholas of Russia agrees to help Serbia and mobilizes army.

July 30:

- Germany sends Russia ultimatum to halt mobilization; Russia refuses.

August 1:

- Germany declares war on Russia; France mobilizes army.

August 2:

- Germany invades “neutral” Belgium as part of the Schlieffen Plan for attacking France.

August 3:

- Germany declares war on France; Britain gives Germany an ultimatum to halt invasion of Belgium.

August 4:

- No reply from Germany; Britain declares war on Germany; Canada automatically at war as part of the British Empire; U.S. declares neutrality.

1.1.7: Draw conclusions about the impact of the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand on the outbreak of World War I in terms of: (a)

- ***Serbian nationalism***
- ***Austro-Hungarian /Serbian relations***
- ***German government's response***
- ***Russian mobilization***

Serbian Nationalism:

- the assassination was an expression of Serbian nationalism.
- It expressed the sentiment that the Serbs wanted to unite all Serbs within the one greater Serbia.
- This included the Serbs situated in Bosnia-Herzegovina, which was a territory annexed from Serbia by Aus-Hun.
- It was this Serbian nationalism that the Austro-Hungarian Empire wanted to stamp out, perceiving it as a rising threat to their Empire.

Austro-Hungarian/Serbian Relations:

- the assassination led to a deterioration of relations between these two regions.
- The Austro-Hungarians saw this event as a threat to their Empire and saw in it, an excuse to take action to reduce Serbian influence in the area.

German Government's Response:

- the German government's response to the assassination was to assure Aus-Hun of its support in dealing militarily with Serbia.
- Aus-Hun wanted Germany's assurance that they would come to Aus-Hun's aid if Russia decided to enter the dispute on Serbia's side.
- Germany's expressed support for Aus-Hun and gave them the assurance they needed in order to issue the ultimatum to Serbia and then act militarily when Serbia did not agree to the terms of this ultimatum.
- With Germany anticipating a possible conflict with Britain and France, dealing with this Serbian menace now would put Aus-Hun. in a better position to fulfill their obligations as a member of the Triple Alliance should a war break out.

Russian Mobilization:

- Russia's mobilization of its forces assured Serbia of its backing for the Serbs in their dispute with Aus-Hun.
- This mobilization was a clear signal to the Serbs that Russia was willing to intervene militarily on their behalf in the dispute with Aus-Hun.
- It gave the Serbs the confidence to reject the ultimatum and assured them that Russia would be there to help in the event that Germany became involved.

1.1.8 Assess how German and British attitudes toward war on the eve of World War I contributed to rivalry and conflict. (i)

Prior to the late 19th century, Germany (Prussia) and Britain had traditionally been friends and allies. Britain had been France's rival for much of its history and there was not a tradition of cooperation militarily between the two nations. Germany was a land power in central Europe and this did not threaten Britain, as it was an island, and it did not directly influence Britain's Empire and specifically its navy.

This relationship began to change with the ascension of Kaiser Wilhelm II to the throne of Germany in 1888. Wilhelm II was the driving force behind a shift in German policy which emphasized expanding Germany's power and prestige throughout Europe and the world. Many Germans (including the Kaiser) believed in the superiority of what was referred to by Germans as "*Kulture*". It was generally felt that German society, customs, traditions, way of life, work ethic, military traditions were superior to those of other nations. Many Germans followed the writings of Nietzsche and adhered to the philosophy of Social Darwinism, both of which advocated a survival of the fittest mentality between people and nations. Hence it was not surprising that most Germans supported the Kaiser in his desire to expand Germany's economic might, which in turn led to an increase in German military might and a call for an empire to rival Europe's other imperial powers.

This policy of winning an empire and building a world class navy to support it was bound to bring Britain at odds with Germany. While Germany was looking to the future and was a nation on the rise, Britain naturally wished to maintain the status quo, as the most powerful and influential nation in the world. Any attempt to alter this situation would be resisted at all costs. When Germany announced in the late 1890's its new naval construction program, Britain responded with an increased naval construction program of its own. This naval race, in conjunction with Germany surpassing Britain as Europe's leading industrial power by 1900, forced the British to abandon their policy of "*Splendid Isolation*" and seek a closer relationship with Germany's potential enemies, France and Russia. This relationship solidified into a full fledged alliance called the Triple Entente in 1907. Now Germany found itself isolated by the alliance system that it created and more insecure and paranoid than ever.

These perceived slights and injustices pushed the European powers closer and closer to war. Far from fearing war and the death and destruction it could cause, many European powers felt that war would have a cleansing effect, that it was the only way to clear the air between nations. In Germany, war was also considered a test of character:

"War was regarded, especially in Germany, as the supreme test of vitality, culture and life. 'War,' wrote historian Friedrich von Bernhardi in 1911, was a life-giving principle.' it was an expression of superior culture. 'War,' wrote a contemporary of Bernhardi's, was in fact 'the price one must pay for culture.' in other words, whether considered as the foundation of culture or as a stepping-stone to a higher plateau of creativity and spirit, war was an essential part of a nation's self-esteem and image."

British attitudes towards war were quite different than that of the Germans. Britons preferred to avoid a war, but not at all costs. Future British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, summed up the prevailing British attitude towards any future war in a speech in 1911. He stated:

"If a situation were forced upon us in which peace could only be preserved by the surrender of the great and beneficent position Britain has won by centuries of heroism and achievement, by allowing Britain to be treated, where her interests were vitally affected, as if she were of no account in the Cabinet of Nations, then I say emphatically that peace at that price would be a humiliation intolerable for a great country like ours to endure." In other words, while the British had no great desire to go to war, they would be willing to do so if their position in the world was challenged and German policies were doing just that.

So when war began in 1914, Germany and Britain saw no room for compromise and they both had a good idea what they wanted to achieve through war:

"For the Germans this was a war to change the world; for the British this was a war to preserve the world. The Germans were propelled by a vision, the British by a legacy."

1.2.1: Define: Schlieffen Plan, Battles of the Marne 1914/1918, Battle of Tannenberg, Battle of the Somme (Beaumont - Hamel), Zimmerman Telegram, Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, armistice. (k)

Schlieffen Plan:

- This was Germany's plan for a quick assault on France and Russia to win World War I. The plan called for the concentration of almost the entire German army to avoid the heavily armed and defended French-German border and, instead, to attack France through neutral Belgium. After encircling and defeating the French, the Germans would then shift their forces to the east to defeat Russia, who were expected to be slow to mobilize.

1914 Battle of the Marne:

- This battle took place in September, 1914 after the Germans had advanced into France under the Schlieffen Plan. An Allied line of defence was established along the River Marne north of Paris. As the Germans advanced, the Allied forces held and launched a counterattack. This stalled the German offensive and both sides dug their line of trenches and settled in for a long war of attrition.

1918 Battle of the Marne:

- On July 18, 1918 the Allies began a major counteroffensive near the Marne River again. With French light tanks leading the way and bolstered by eight American divisions, the allies pushed the German lines back over the Marne. This marked the turning point in the war on the Western Front.

Battle of Tannenberg:

- In August 1914, the Germans out-maneuvred a much larger Russian force and won a major battle. The Russian supply system had failed and their communications had broken down. Unaware of German troop movements, the Russians made fatal decisions regarding the deployment of their troops and, as a result, the Second Russian Army was surrounded and destroyed. This battle shows how, on the Eastern Front, the front was mobile (moving) as opposed to a stalemate like on the Western Front.

Battle of the Somme:

- The British inspired Somme offensive in July 1916 was designed to be a smashing breakthrough of the German lines that would be the turning point in the war. Instead, it turned into a horrific killing field where hundreds of thousands of men were sacrificed for a few metres of mud. Beaumont-Hamel (Newfoundland Regiment) was part of this battle.

Zimmerman Telegram:

- A telegram sent by Germany's Foreign Minister (Arthur Zimmerman) to Mexico. It suggested that Mexico should make an alliance with Germany if the United States joined the war. Mexico was promised they would reconquer lost territory in Mexico, New Mexico, and Arizona. The Americans intercepted the telegram and it became one of the factors that contributed to the United States joining the war against Germany.

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk:

- This treaty, signed in March 1918, ended Russia's involvement in World War I. Russia lost one-third of its population and its agricultural land and Germany was no longer fighting on two fronts.

Armistice:

- A formal agreement between warring nations to stop fighting. This was officially declared on the eleventh hour of November 11, 1918.

1.2.2: Identify on a map the main members of the Allied Powers and Central Powers. (k)



1.2.3 Explain how trench warfare contributed to a stalemate on the Western Front. (a)

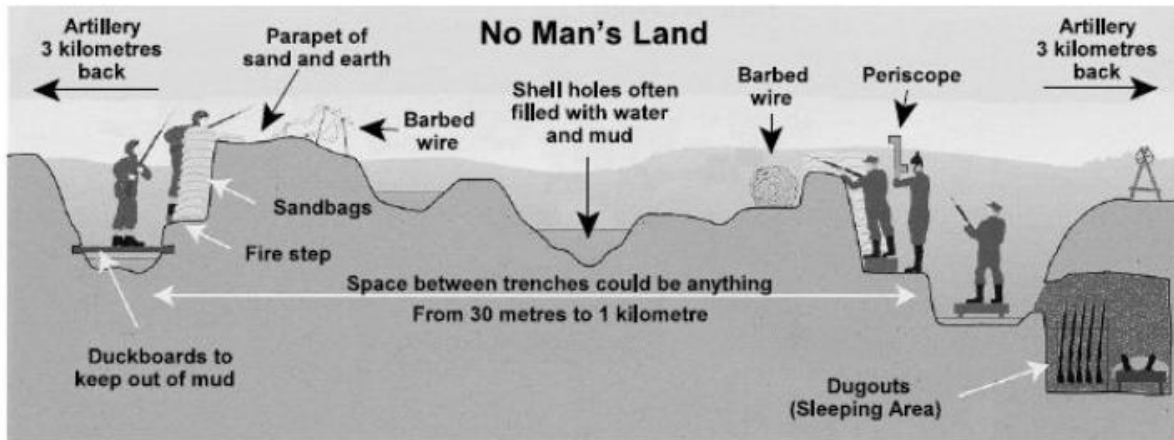
Outcome 1.2.3 asks how trench warfare contributed to stalemate on the on the western front? Certainly stalemate and the limited movement of the opposing armies were directly connected to trench warfare, but how did World War I evolve into a struggle that was carried out from these trenches'? Perhaps a more accurate question is this: What factors led to the development of trench warfare during World War I and resulted in stalemate on the Western Front? In other words, why was WW I so different that everyone one expected it to be?

The answer quite simply is industrialization, science and technology. The last major war that had been fought in Europe prior to 1914 had taken place one hundred years before during Napoleon's time. During the Napoleonic wars, the- industrial revolution was in its infancy and as a result the mass production of war material was impossible, in fact, virtually all weaponry and clothing was made by hand, a slow, tedious process at best and the number of materials produced was quite small. Logically, armies were relatively small and professional and there was little point in drafting or conscripting citizen soldiers as they could not be equipped. Even if they could have been equipped and trained, there was no way to efficiently transport large armies as there were no railroads, or trucks to transport soldiers. Transportation was either by horse or foot.

By 1914 all this had changed. Factories could produce and equip millions of men with the supplies necessary for war and transportation was available (railroads) to transport these men to frontline positions. But this was only half the story, millions of men with ineffective weapons would probably not have led to the adoption of trench warfare, but the soldiers of 1914 were equipped with weapons that were able to kill at a rate not previously known in history. In 1815, soldiers with muskets could fire a musket 2-3 times a minute with very little accuracy. In 1914, a modern rifle could fire approximately 10-20 rounds a minute with pinpoint accuracy at great distances. Hand grenades could shower an enemy with hundreds of lethal metal fragments; rifled artillery could bombard an enemy position with greater accuracy and destructive power than ever before; and most importantly, the introduction of the machine gun, which could fire approximately 500-600 rounds per minute, made traditional infantry tactics virtually suicidal. Walking slowly and in unison across an open battlefield with brightly coloured uniforms was a recipe for disaster when faced with these new weapons of war. Therefore it should come as no surprise that the soldiers and generals of 1914 quickly discovered that using the tactics of the 19th century would not work in the 20th century.

As a result, soldiers quickly began to dig trenches to protect themselves from this new weaponry and technology and. by early 1915, a trench system manned by millions of citizen soldiers was established from the French coast to the Swiss border. Therefore stalemate on the Western Front was brought about by the adoption of trench warfare, and trench

warfare was a direct result of the advances made in science, technology and industrialization prior to the war.



1. “No Man’s Land”: Troops faced each other across “**stretches of land**” that were **tremendously dangerous to cross**, thus creating a stalemate.
2. Advancement was difficult because of **shell holes, no cover for troops** and leading to massive casualties.
3. **Barbed wire** impeded or inhibited troop movement.
4. **Shell holes often filled with water**, making it difficult to advance.
5. The very **nature of trench warfare was defensive**.
6. The trenches **remained virtually stationary** in spite of the massive battles fought.
7. **Machine guns** would focus their fire at gaps in the barbed wire where troops would congregate.
8. Because the **trenches extended along the entire length** of the western front, there was no opportunity to outflank the enemy. As a result only frontal attacks were possible.

1.2.4 Examine the impact of each new military technology on the nature of war during World War I: (a)

- **machine guns**
- **tanks**
- **submarines**
- **aircraft**
- **gas**

Machine guns and their deadly effectiveness was one of the key contributing factors to trench warfare and stalemate on the Western Front. But once the trench system was developed, politicians, generals and soldiers began to ask a very logical question – “so where do we go from here” or “how do we win this war”. “Going over the Top” to walk across *No Man’s Land* was suicidal, so how were they going to overcome this problem in order to win the war?

Four ways they intended to do this was by using tanks, submarines, aircraft and gas.

Tanks were invented by the British as a way to protect soldiers advancing towards enemy trench positions. Their potential was obvious but they were extremely unreliable and never used effectively during WWI.

Gas was used by the Germans as a way to carve a path through enemy trenches. It had the potential to open a gap in the enemy lines but the gas was at the mercy of the wind so it could blow back onto German positions (the Germans had no gas masks at this time). Additionally, the Germans could not advance until the gas has dissipated. By the time it did Allied soldiers in reserve had the time to move up to front line positions to block the advance of the advancing Germans.

Submarines were used by the Germans as a result of the stalemate in the trenches. The German High Command believed that if the war could not be won in the trenches, then war would have to be carried out on another front. The Germans wanted to use submarines to overcome the superiority of the Royal Navy and cut Britain and France off from the supplies they required from their colonies and the United States. Until the Allied invented new technology to fight the submarine threat, the German submarine campaign proved to be very effective in reducing the supplies the allies needed to carry out the war effort.

The final example referenced in your list of outcomes is the **airplane**. The airplane never reached its full potential as an offensive weapon of war until WWII. In WWI the airplane was first used as an observation platform to identify enemy troop movements. A logical response to stop this practice was to shoot down these observation aircraft with planes equipped with machine guns and hence the fighter plane was born. Bombers were developed later in the war but proved to be largely ineffective due to limited carrying capacity, as well as slow speed and improper use.

All these weapons were created or modified in response to the unexpected stalemate in the trenches, but they never lead to the breakthrough that the generals and politicians hoped for. It was not until WWII that these weapons all reached their full potential which influenced the need for, and effectiveness of, the trenches in that conflict.

1.2.5 Compare and contrast the nature of the war on the Eastern and Western Fronts. (a)

During World War I, Europe was divided into two major fronts; the Eastern Front and the Western Front. Each front had its own unique landscapes and battles fought between the European powers. The Western Front was where the main battles of WW I occurred. After the failure of the Schlieffen Plan by October 1914, German forces began to build a system of trenches to secure their position. The allied powers, not wanting Germany to claim anymore of their land, had begun to create their own system of trenches as well. These trenches were made so that assaults from opposing forces would be averted and saw to it that supplies and resources were easily dispatched amongst soldiers while being secured at the same time. Both the allied powers and Germany extended their system of trenches, seeking to reach the coastline of the North Sea first. Soon enough, “the Western Front became a long line of trenches, fortifications and defenses crossing Western Europe”. Germany and the allied forces had eventually come to a stalemate and it would remain this way until the spring of 1918.

Way out in Eastern Europe the second major battlefield in World War I known as the Eastern Front was established. War on this front was mainly between Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary. The war began in August, 1914, when Russia attacked Germany by entering East Prussia. Germany had anticipated an attack from Russia but not so suddenly. The Russians had mobilized far earlier than Germany had expected which forced the German army to retreat until reinforcements came in. Unfortunately for Russia, Germany having the superior army was able to defeat Russian forces at the Battle of Tannenberg and after that the eastern front began to take shape in 1915. It extended more than 1,000 miles from the Baltic Sea to the shores of the Black Sea. In the beginning of 1915, while war on the Western front was put on hold by the stalemate, the commanders of the German military concentrated on the eastern front and initiated more attacks of Russian forces. Russia’s armies were never adequately equipped, trained or led and Russia sued to peace in 1918. Networks of trenches were never fully established on the eastern front like the western front as neither Russia, Austria-Hungary, nor Germany had sufficient forces to cover such long distances. Therefore trenches were used less frequently on the eastern front since many armies were mobile and easily spread out. The European powers in the western front at times were evenly match with each other which led to the stalemate in 1915. On the eastern front, Russia had a poor infrastructure while Austria-Hungary’s army consisted of men who pledged little allegiance to the empire. Germany’s army was well trained and had strong leaders as well as good supplies which helped them succeed even if they were outnumbered. Although the western front was considered to be livelier, battles on the eastern front were just as cruel and brutal. Many soldiers were injured and countless lives were lost on the western and eastern front alike.

Eastern Front :

- Longer (1,600km) – Baltic Sea in north to Black Sea in south.
- More mobile and unstable as a result. Impossible to establish permanent trenches.
- Troops widely dispersed so the enemy (Germany) could break through more easily.
- When the line was breached, a primitive line of communications made things worse. Reinforcements had to be found for counter attack.
- Harsh winter made for unbearable conditions.
-

Western Front :

- Shorter lines (700km) – Belgian coast in the north to Swiss border in the south
- Line of trenches stretched whole way with little movement for Allied and Central Powers.
- Stalemate from late 1914 until spring 1918.

1.2.6 Describe two reasons the United States joined the Allied Powers in 1917. (k)**The United States entry into World War I**

The U.S. was determined to remain neutral during WW1, viewing the war as a battle between imperialist European nations. During the war the U.S. became increasingly rich and powerful as they shipped produce and manufactured goods, including war materials across the ocean. Between 1914 & 1918, U.S. exports rose from \$2 billion to \$6 billion annually. Because of the good business the U.S. was doing it expected warring nations to respect the "freedom of the sea" and protested against British & German blockades.

In 1915, Germany declared the waters around Britain a war zone, warning that the safety of neutral vessels would not be guaranteed. On May 7, a British liner, the Lusitania was torpedoed by Germany. Of the 1198 victims, 128 were American. The incident shocked Americans and turned public opinion against Germany. U.S. President Woodrow Wilson warned that another such attack would be determined "unfriendly". Germany not wishing to draw the U.S. into the war loosened the blockade around Britain for 2 years. In Feb. 1917 Germany began a campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare. Germany hoped it could cut off supplies to Britain and force it to surrender before the U.S. could mobilize and send troops. In February and March, several U.S. ships were sunk and on April 6, 1917 the U.S. declared war on Germany.

Another that helped bring the U. S. into the war was the Zimmerman Telegram. This was a telegram sent from Germany to Mexico promising Mexico U.S. territory if it entered the war Germany's side. This deal would only come into effect if America were to go to war with Germany. The British intercepted this telegram and released it to the Americans who were outraged by its contents and soon after declared war on Germany.

1.2.7 Analyze how the American entry into World War I and the Russian withdrawal from World War I affected the Allied war effort and the war's outcome. (a)

Why did Russia withdraw?

- Economic and political problems plagued Russia during WWI.
- The Russian Revolution broke out in 1917, the Tsar was forced to abdicate, and the new régime kept fighting even though the people did not wish to do so
- After the Bolshevik Revolution of October 1917, the communists wanted to end the war as quickly as possible to consolidate their power as a civil war was taking place and they did not want to fight two enemies.
- As of Nov. 1916, Russia had 1,700,000 dead soldiers and 5,000,000 other casualties.

How did they end war with Germany?

- During the winter of 1917-1918, Russia (Leon Trotsky) was negotiating an armistice with Germany to end war on the Eastern Front.
- On 3 March 1918, after a major German offensive, Russia was forced to sign the TREATY OF BREST-LITOVSK.
- This humiliating treaty gave Finland, the Ukraine, the Baltic provinces, and Poland to the CENTRAL POWERS.

What was the impact?

- Possible blow to the Allies as Germany no longer had to fight a war on 2 fronts.
- Negative impact on morale overshadowed by MORALE BOOST of US ENTRY.
- Russia regained most of the territory it lost after Germany was defeated.

America's entry Gave the Allies :

- A fresh supply of soldiers.
- Increased the morale of the allied soldiers who were disheartened after 3 years of fighting.
- Access to the world's largest Industrial economy.
- Access to large and growing navy.
- Access to large population to help with the war effort.

1.2.8 Analyze the social, economic and political impact World War I had on Canada. (a)

- ***social (change in the status of women)***
- ***economic (e.g., stimulation of Canadian industry)***
- ***political (greater Canadian role in international relations)***

Social Impact

1. During WWI the status of women improved and resistance by men against acknowledging the abilities of women were gradually set aside.
2. During the War women participated in many activities that promoted their cause for social, economic, and political equality. (ex: suffrage)
3. Women formed the nucleus of munitions industry workers.
4. Women replaced men in offices, factories, schools, etc.
5. Women raised money for the war effort.
6. Women attended to the sick and injured on the battlefields of Europe.

Political Impact

1. The suffrage political goal was finally won in 1918 when women won their right to vote in federal elections.
2. The military service bill (conscription) introduced by Robert Borden's conservative government in 1917 had a political impact on Canada by hurting French-English Canadian relations.
3. Canada's contribution to the war effort (especially at Vimy Ridge) earned her international respect and she emerged from the war as a country more independent from Britain.
Ex: Canada won a separate seat at the Paris Peace Conference and signed the peace treaty as a separate nation. Also, Canada was given representation in the new League of Nations.

Economic Impact

1. WWI produced a boom in Canada's industry. Steel and munitions production and manufacturing grew dramatically. During the war almost everyone could find a job.
2. The Canadian economy now relied on industry as well as agriculture, lumbering, fishing, and mining.
3. Canada had been changed from agricultural economy into a growing industrial nation. This laid the basis for a stronger and more prosperous country.

1.2.9 Assess the issue of responsibility for the outbreak of World War I. (i)

* every student has to make their own interpretation on this issue.

1.3.1.: Summarize Wilson's Fourteen Points. (k)

First outlined in a speech Wilson gave to the American Congress in January 1918, Wilson's Fourteen Points became the basis for a peace programme and it was on the back of the Fourteen Points that Germany and her allies agreed to an armistice in November 1918.

1. No more secret agreements ("Open covenants openly arrived at").
2. Free navigation of all seas.
3. An end to all economic barriers between countries.
4. Countries to reduce weapon numbers.
5. All decisions regarding the colonies should be impartial
6. The German Army is to be removed from Russia. Russia should be left to develop her own political set-up.
7. Belgium should be independent like before the war.
8. France should be fully liberated and allowed to recover Alsace-Lorraine
9. All Italians are to be allowed to live in Italy. Italy's borders are to be "along clearly recognisable lines of nationality."
10. Self-determination should be allowed for all those living in Austria-Hungary.
11. Self-determination and guarantees of independence should be allowed for the Balkan states.
12. The Turkish people should be governed by the Turkish government. Non-Turks in the old Turkish Empire should govern themselves.
13. An independent Poland should be created which should have access to the sea.
14. A League of Nations should be set up to guarantee the political and territorial independence of all states.

1.3.2: Analyze French and British objectives at the Paris Peace Conference. (a)

British/French Objectives at Paris Peace Conference:

- The 30 victorious Allied countries met in Paris, in 1919, to design a peace Treaty.
- Decisions were made by Britain, France and the U.S.
- Defeated nations were not given any input at the peace conference.
- Germany felt the peace treaty would be based on Wilson's 14 Points.

What Did The Big Three Want?

U.S.:

- Wilson wanted international cooperation to ensure a lasting peace. He suggested setting up a League of Nations to settle future disputes.
- They also wanted to promote world trade (remove tariffs and allow freedom of the seas for trade).
- They wanted nations to have autonomous development (control over their own affairs).

France:

- Georges Clemenceau (French Premier) wanted to punish Germany and limit their power to make war in the future.
- France had two basic goals:

1. National Security

- a weak Germany would ensure security.
- demanded return of Alsace-Lorraine.
- demanded that they receive the German Rhineland to serve as a buffer zone between Germany and France.

2. Financial Reparations

- Clemenceau demanded that Germany pay full reparations for war damages with no time limit being placed on how long they would have to repay the amount owed. Northern France was destroyed as a result of the war. Mines, railways and farm fields had been destroyed. As a result France demanded that Germany pay for war damages (reparations) and give France control of it's Saar Valley (coal).
- France was bent on revenge.

Britain:

- Key concern was security of sea lanes to its empire (this meant German sea power had to be crippled).
- Lloyd George (British Prime Minister) was concerned that a harsh treaty might lead Germany to wanting revenge in the future (another war). He tried to work out a compromise of the French demands.
- Also feared the spread of Bolshevism (Communism) into Europe from Russia. If Germany was weakened too much it could fall into the hands of Communist Russia. . Britain's position was somewhat "softer" on Germany than was France's.

1.3.3 Summarize the main terms of the Treaty of Versailles. (k)

The treaty can be divided into a number of sections; territorial, military, financial and general.

Territorial

The following land was taken away from Germany:

- Alsace-Lorraine (given to France)
- Eupen and Malmedy (given to Belgium)
- Northern Schleswig (given to Denmark)
- Hultschin (given to Czechoslovakia)
- West Prussia, Posen and Upper Silesia (given to Poland)
- The Saar, Danzig and Memel were put under the control of the League of Nations and the people of these regions would be allowed to vote to stay in Germany or not in a future referendum.
- The League of Nations also took control of Germany's overseas colonies.
Germany had to return to Russia land taken in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Some of this land was made into new states : Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia. An enlarged Poland also received some of this land.

Military

Germany's army was reduced to 100,000 men; the army was not allowed tanks. It was not allowed an air force. It was allowed only 6 capital naval ships and no submarines. The west of the Rhineland and 50 kms east of the River Rhine was made into a demilitarised zone (DMZ). No German soldier or weapon was allowed into this zone. The Allies were to keep an army of occupation on the west bank of the Rhine for 15 years.

Financial

The loss of vital industrial territory would be a severe blow to any attempts by Germany to rebuild her economy. Coal from the Saar and Upper Silesia in particular was a vital economic loss. Combined with the financial penalties linked to reparations, it seemed clear to Germany that the Allies wanted nothing else but to bankrupt her.

Germany was also forbidden to unite with Austria to form one super state, in an attempt to keep her economic potential to a minimum.

General

There are three vital clauses here:

1. Germany had to admit full responsibility for starting the war. This was Clause 231 - the infamous "War Guilt Clause".
2. Germany, as she was responsible for starting the war as stated in clause 231, was, therefore responsible for all the war damage caused by the First World War. Therefore, she had to pay reparations, the bulk of which would go to France and Belgium to pay for the damage done to the infrastructure of both countries by the war. Quite literally, reparations would be used to pay for the damage to be repaired. Payment could be in kind or cash. The figure was not set at Versailles - it was to be determined later. The Germans were told to write a blank cheque which the Allies would cash when it suited them. The figure was eventually put at £6,600 million - a huge sum of money well beyond Germany's ability to pay.
3. A League of Nations was set up to keep world peace.

1.3.4 Draw conclusions about whether or not the Treaty of Versailles was a just peace treaty.

(a)

The Treaty of Versailles – Fair or Not?

Yes

- Germany should be punished since it was the major aggressor. They invaded a neutral nation to begin this conflict and should be expected to pay reparations.
- They launched an unprovoked attack on France.... France should expect to be compensated for damages and assured of its future security.
- Germany gave its full support for the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum. Without this support, the Balkan conflict may have simply been a localized affair.
- Germany was bent on achieving a colonial empire and was acting aggressively towards other nations. They needed to be reined in.

No

- Other countries should accept some degree of responsibility for starting this conflict. If we operate on this assumption, it shouldn't be only Germany that should accept blame and be expected to pay damages.
- France, for instance, wanted a war to weaken Germany. Should Germany therefore be expected to give up control of its resources and pay for the restoration of France?
- Britain wanted to destroy the German navy. Was it fair to take their merchant marine fleet as well as their military ships and submarines?
- Germany did not provoke or play any role in the assassination that ignited this conflict.
- Is it reasonable to impose such harsh terms on Germany's people when it was their government that was responsible for the military action that was taken? Was it right to impoverish the German people? Would another punishment be more appropriate?

1.3.5 Explain the purpose for creating the League of Nations. (a)

Purpose of Creating the League of Nations:

- The League was designed to be an international arbitrator of disputes.
- It provided nations with a forum to discuss disputes and it gave them an organization through which collective action could be taken to pressure nations into peacefully resolving problems.
- Sanctions could be used to pressure governments to act as the League wished.
- The U.S. did not join the League – this served to limit its effectiveness as an organization.

1.3.6: Predict what impact the Versailles Treaty might have on Germany and European stability during the post-war period. (i)

Germany Following Treaty of Versailles

- Following the end of World War I Germany set up a democratic form of government, this government was referred to as the Weimar Republic.
- The Weimar Republic faced many problems as a result of the Treaty of Versailles and weaknesses in the new constitution.

German attitudes towards Treaty:

- German's called it a dictated peace because they had no say in the making of the Treaty.

- The Germans felt the military terms left their country vulnerable to invasion by neighbouring countries.
- The "War Guilt Clause" was seen as unfair as most Germans did not feel they were responsible for causing the war.
- Germans resented paying huge amounts of reparations to countries they felt shared the blame for the war.
- Germans felt the Treaty would be based on Wilson's 14 Points, especially national self determination, yet Germans found themselves ruled by Danes, Poles and Czechs.
- Germany felt it would be a full member of the League of Nations however it was refused membership.

Impact of the Treaty:

Politically:

- The new Weimar Republic was forced to sign the Treaty. As a result, Germans always associated the new Democratic government with the humiliating treaty. Often this government was referred to as the "November Criminals" (armistice was signed in Nov.) and accused of stabbing the army in the back.
- The Weimar Republic's association with the Versailles Treaty was always used against it by its enemies (Hitler). Extremists were determined to overthrow the Republic.

Economically:

- Germany could not afford to pay the Reparations (28.8 billion).
- The country was economically exhausted by the war. Regions that could make money such as the Saar coalfields had been taken.
- By 1923 Germany fell behind in reparation payments. French and Belgian troops invaded Germany's industrial heartland (the Ruhr Valley) and took the goods they needed.
- To deal with economic problems the German government began printing so much money to pay its bills that German money became worthless (hyperinflation).
- 1923 Hitler tries to take over with a military coup & fails.
- 1924 - 1929 Weimar Republic gets loans from U.S. and gets reparation payments lowered, however, unemployment remains a serious problem.
- Stock market crash of 1929 results in withdrawal of U.S money which devastates the German economy.

The resentment felt towards the Treaty of Versailles was masked during the economic prosperity of the late 1920's but the advent of the Great Depression saw the rise if extremist movements such as the communists and fascists and eventually to the coming to power of Adolf Hitler.