Journal 1/10/18

- Should you always support a friend, no matter what he or she does?
- What might be the long term consequences of refusing to help?
Unit 4: World War I
Table of Contents

1. Title Page (Extra Credit for decorating)
2. Table of Contents
3. World War I Map Activity
4. Marching Towards War
5. 13.1 Assessment 3, 6, 8
Marching Toward War
During the 1880s-1910s European nations had been at peace with one another.

There were efforts to outlaw war and many peace organizations were active.
The World in 1914
Rising Tensions in Europe

- Imperialism fueled nationalism (deep devotion to one’s country)
- Nationalism can serve as a unifying force within a country, but can cause intense competition among nations.
Rising Tensions in Europe

- By 1900 there was fierce rivalry developed among Europe’s Great Powers
  - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, and France
- The Great Powers competed for materials, markets, and territory
Rising Tensions in Europe

- A product of the Industrial Revolution was the advancement in military technology including machine guns, airplanes, and tanks.
- The nations of Europe believed that to be truly great they needed to have a powerful military.
- By 1914 all the Great Powers, except Great Britain, had large armies.
Rising Tensions in Europe

- The policy of glorifying military power and keeping an army prepared for war was known as **militarism**
- Having a large and strong army made citizens feel patriotic
  but it frightened some.
“The entire able-bodied population are preparing to massacre one another; though no one, it is true, wants to attack, and everybody protests his love of peace and determination to maintain it, yet the whole world feels that it only requires some unforeseen incident, some unpreventable accident, for the spark to fall in a flash... and blow all Europe sky-high”

Frederic Passy
Let’s take a step back
Brief History of German Unification

- By the 1800s the Germany we know today consisted of 39 independent states
  - The largest was Prussia
- These states shared the same culture and industry brought them closer together
- Most Countries in Europe did not want a unified Germany (too powerful)
Leader of German Unification

- Otto von Bismarck - prime minister of Prussia
- Builds up Prussian military
- Authoritarian
Bismarck's Beliefs

- Wanted strong government & army to unify Germany
- Embraced Realpolitik (politics of reality) = right of a country to pursue its self-interest by any means, including war.
Quotes by Bismarck

“The great questions of the day will not be settled by speeches and majority decisions but by blood and iron.”

“The less people know about how sausages and laws are made, the better they’ll sleep at night.”

“Some damned foolish thing in the Balkans will provoke the next war.”
Bismarck’s Plan

Bismarck will use nationalism and war to unify and bring Germany together.
Step 1: Nationalism

- **Nationalism** – loyalty and devotion to your nation.
- German states share the same culture but no actual country
- Bismarck wants to use nationalism to unify the German states
- He will obtain nationalism through war
Step 2: Austro-Prussian War

- Bismarck stirs up a border dispute with Austria who declares war.
- Prussia wins war in 7 weeks.
- Austria gave German territory to Prussia.
- Causes a boost in nationalism in smaller German states.
Step 3: Franco-Prussian War

- Felt that a war and victory over France would lead to more nationalism and the rest joining.
- Due to political issues and Bismarck tampering with a letter, France declares war on German Confederation.
- France is defeated and last of German states join.
Outcome

- Germany is unified in 1871
- Bismarck becomes Chancellor of Germany
- Now, major powers in Europe are Britain, France, Austria, Russia, and Germany.
Now back to the 1900’s
Growing rivalries and mutual mistrust led to several military alliances among the Great Powers.

The alliance system had been designed to keep peace in Europe.
Triple Alliance
- Germany
- Austro-Hungary
- Italy

Formed in 1879

Triple Entente
- Great Britain
- France
- Russia

Formed in 1907
Crisis In the Balkans

- With a long history of nationalist uprisings and ethnic clashes, the Balkans was known as the “powder keg” of Europe.
- After centuries of being controlled by the Ottoman Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, many Slavs wished for independence.
A Shot Rings Throughout Europe

- On June 28th 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated while visiting Sarajevo.
- The Archduke was the heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire
- Assassinated by a 19 year-old Serbian, Gavrilo Princip
A Shot Rings Throughout Europe

- Austria declared war on Serbia as punishment
- Russia, because of its large Slavic population, were an ally of Serbia and came to the defense of Serbia
The World in 1914
Homework
13.1 Assessment
Pg 410
3, 6, 8