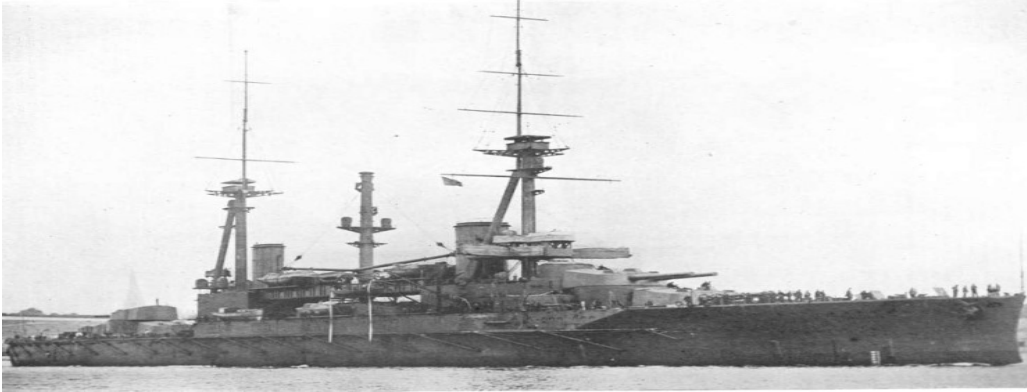


WWI: Out Break of War



Why go to war?

- 1) Imperialism: Big 5
 - France, Russia, England (Triple Entente)
 - Germany, Austro-Hungary & Turkey (Triple Alliance)
 - All looking to expand their global empires. Especially Germany.
 - Arms Race – Germany trying to rival England's Navy.
 - **By Wars end England would be the only Imperial power left.**

- Key:
- Industrialization needs raw material
 - Raw material found in colonies
 - Colonies gained by conquest
 - Conquest fuelled by Armed Forces
 - Armed forces fuelled by Industrialization

2) Nationalism:

- States that identify themselves not through empires, but through cultural links.
- I.e. Serbia looking to break away from Austro-Hungary

3) Key issues in deciding to go to war:

- I) Land
- II) Resources**
- III) Loyalty
- IV) Politics
- V) Power

THE END OF THE WAR

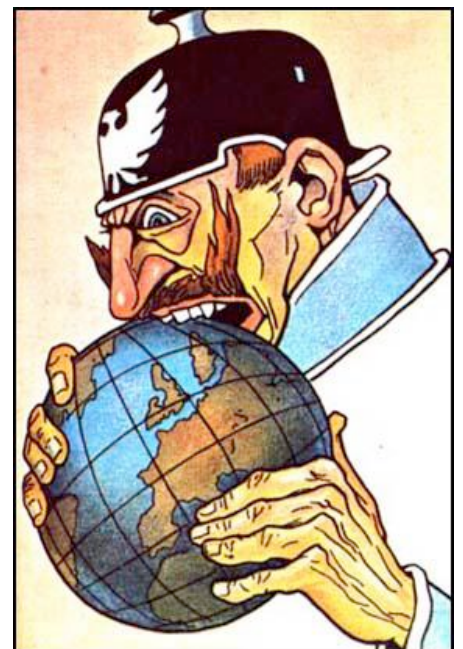
USA enters the war on the side of the Triple Entente – April 1917

By 1918 supply of men and equipment from the USA turns the tide in the war of Attrition. The war is lost for Germany

November 9, 1918 Kaiser Wilhelm II flees to Holland

November 11, 1918 a ceasefire Armistice takes place.

January 12, 1918 The Paris Peace conference takes place to decide on the terms of German surrender.



June 28, 1919 The Treaty of Versailles is signed

Casualties	Germany 1.7 mil	Russia 1.7 mil
	Austro-Hungary 1.2mil	France 1.3mil
	Serbia 45,000	Britain 900,000
		USA 126, 000
Cost	60 Billion	125 Billion

PRELUDE TO VERSAILLES

1) Paris Jan. 1919

Allied countries meet to decide on the terms to be IMPOSED on Germany (& Triple alliance)

NOTE: No allied armies entered Germany
Most of Germany's war aims were met
All of Germany's Industrial capacities were intact
Germany had gained vast amounts of land from Russian in the 1918 Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

The Goal of the Paris meetings was to set up a New World Order & to ensure that this was truly the War to End All Wars.

HOWEVER: the old political structure of pre 1914 Europe was gone leaving power Vacuums in defeated states.



The big four

Realism vs Idealism.

Early on in the Peace conference an ideological split developed on how to deal with Germany. (Note Germany was not invited to the discussions)

The Triple Entente could not agree!

The Big Three:

USA = Woodrow Wilson: Idealist; 14 Points for World Peace

France = Georges Clemenceau: Realist; Disband Germany and cripple her

England = David Lloyd George: Middle ground; looking to expand the empire

Make Germany pay but keep it as a viable market for British goods

- Russia was omitted from the talks because of its unrecognized communist government.
- The new USSR Government had ended its war on March 3, 1918 with the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

2) IDEALISM.

Woodrow Wilson: American President



14 points Text pg 23 for details

Goal: To remove the cause of war.

- i) Eliminate secret diplomacy
- ii) Better treatment for minorities
- iii) Eliminate autocratic control of Global issues by a minority of nations.

Originated in 1918 the 14 points were a noble cause that justified the 100 000 + casualties the USA sustained during the war.

Key elements of Wilson's 14 points:

- 1) Outlawing alliances
- 2) Freedom of the Seas
- 3) Free trade
- 4) Disarmament
- 5) Revoke the treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- 6) Alsace-Lorraine returned to France (for Germany)
- 7) Self Determination

Self Determination is the KEY political issue that came out of the Paris 1919 talks.

The Political Map of Europe would be re-drawn on NATIONAL lines

Peoples (ethnic groups) would vote on the issue of whom they would prefer to live with or be governed by

This would mean the end of the global colony tradition; therefore England and France opposed this in areas of their national interest (Mid-east & Indo-china).

A NEW EUROPE? : The Successor States

However: Europe would be redrawn following the self-determination resulting in the SUCCESSOR STATES.

BUT there were three major exceptions;

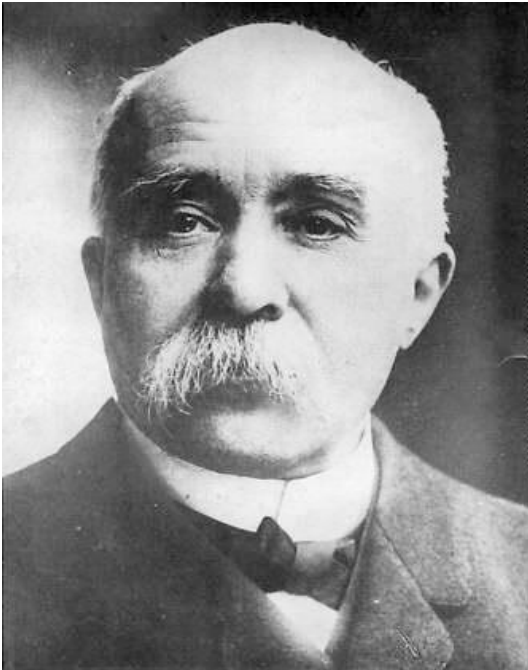
- 1) Sudetan Germans in the new Czechoslovakia
- 2) Germans in the Polish Corridor
- 3) Germans in Alsace-Lorraine

Adolf Hitler would later use the concept of self-determination as a political tool to annex these three territories during his early political conquests.

3) REALISM: The Treaty of Versailles & France

French war dead: 1,300,000

French wounded: 3,000,000



These totals were only second to Russia

- At war's end there were 40,000,000 French & 60,000,000 Germans
- During the German retreat of 1918 the German army carried out a 'scorched earth' policy destroying everything as they left French territory including all major industrial infrastructures. They also flooded coal mines (a key resource in industrialization).
- Germany however still had its industrial base intact.
- The German Rhineland was only a day's march from the French Heartland.

(George Clemenceau)

FRANCE'S POST WAR GOALS

- Keep Germany weak by disbanding it
- Limit German access to France
- Take back Alsace-Lorraine

4) THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES. June 28 1919

This treaty was imposed on the Germans via a Diktat.

- The treaty was a compromise between realists and idealists, although heavily punitive the treaty paid some service to Wilson's 14 points (mainly self-determination)

Major Clauses of the Treaty:

a) War Guilt:

- Germany was to accept all blame for the war!
- In disgust the German Chancellor Resigns and the German navy scuttles its ships
- This leaves Germany without an effective government.
- The War Guilt clause would later become a major chip on Hitler's shoulder.

b) Disarmament:

- Germany is left with no offensive tools.
- 100,000 troops are kept for internal security
- Navy (what's left) to be divide amongst the victors.

c) Colonies:

- All colonies to be given up
- The Mid East had already been divided in 1916v by the French & British in the Sykes-Picot agreement

d) Loss of the German Merchant fleet:

- This limit Germany's ability to import raw material (an key to industrialization)

e) Reparations:

- 33 billion (real cost was 330 billion)
- Payments to be in gold or raw materials such as steel
- This would insure that Germany would need to import goods from the Victors

f) Occupation of the Rhineland:

- Allied troops were to be stationed in the Rhine Valley to prevent access to France

g) Anschluss banned:

- This was the unification of Germany and Austria – it was forbidden.

h) Acceptance of the League of Nations constitution:

- Although unable to join Germany had to agree to govern itself using the LoN as role model.

i) Successor states:

- A series of new states were created based upon National boundaries.
- Germany lost any territory gained as well as some German land
- Austro Hungary was broken up

* The treaty was the result of National self-interest rather than the idealistic vision of Wilson's world order.

Basic outcomes of Versailles:

France was left feeling insecure

Britain gained strength and colonies

USA: pulled out of European affairs

Germany was punished

Successor states gained a voice

KEY: Because this was a Diktat (an imposed treaty) it would later prove to be a rallying point for the new German Nationalist party.