

CST REVIEW  
**CLUSTER 3: CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR (Standards 10.5-10.6)**

**CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I**

Nationalism:  
 Militarism:  
 Alliance system  
 Imperialism:

**TRIPLE ALLIANCE**

Germany  
 Austria-Hungary  
 Italy

**TRIPLE ENTENTE**

Great Britain  
 France  
 Russia

**EVENTS THAT LED TO WORLD WAR I**

1882 – Triple Alliance formed  
 1890 – German foreign policy changed  
 1890s – European arms race  
 1907 – Triple Entente formed  
 1908 – Austria annexed Bosnia & Herzegovina  
 1914 – Archduke Franz Ferdinand and wife killed

**SCHIEFFEN PLAN**

German plan for possible two front war:  
 Large part of German army races west to defeat France then return fight Russia in east (lack of railroads would cause Russia difficulty in mobilizing troops)

War Declaration	Reason for Declaration
Germany on Russia	Saw Russian troops on German border as a threat
Germany on France	Wanted a quick victory in the west
Britain on Germany	Outraged over violation of Belgian neutrality

COMPARISON OF WESTERN AND EASTERN FRONTS	
Western Front	Eastern Front
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trench warfare</li> <li>• Small land gains</li> <li>• Germany vs. Britain &amp; France</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of trenches</li> <li>• Larger land gains</li> <li>• Germans, Austrians, Turks vs. Russians &amp; Serbs</li> <li>• More mobile warfare</li> </ul>
Both fronts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huge numbers of soldiers killed</li> <li>• Mass destruction of land</li> <li>• Deplorable conditions</li> <li>• Stalemates</li> </ul>	

**ALLIES/ALLIED POWERS**

Great Britain  
 France  
 Russia  
 (United States)

**CENTRAL POWERS**

Germany  
 Austria-Hungary  
 (Ottoman Turks)

REASONS FOR U. S. ENTRY INTO WORLD WAR I
1. The Germans sink the <i>Lusitania</i> , a British ship carrying some American passengers.
2. Germany returns to unrestricted submarine warfare, sinking U. S ships.
3. Zimmerman note decoded – German note urging Mexico to take up arms against the U. S.
4. A strong feeling of sympathy for the allies.

*The war was a global conflict because it was fought in many places outside Europe: Africa, Southwest Asia, China, and the Pacific. People from many nations participated in the war effort, including colonial subjects throughout Africa and Asia.*

**TOTAL WAR AFFECTED WARRING NATIONS' ECONOMIES**

- Governments took great control of economies, telling factories what & how much to produce
- Civilian factories were turned into munitions factories
- Rationing was common
- Women became a significant part of the work force
- More people were put to work

**WILSON'S FOURTEEN POINTS**

- End to secret treaties
- Freedom of the seas
- Free trade
- Reduced national armies and navies
- Adjustment of colonial claims with fairness toward colonial peoples
- (6-14) Specific suggestions for changing & creating new nations guided by self-determination principle
- General association of nations that would protect great & small states alike (League of Nations)

<b>THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES: MAJOR PROVISIONS</b>			
<b>League of Nations</b>	<b>Territorial Losses</b>	<b>Military Restrictions</b>	<b>War Guilt</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International peace organization; membership to include Allied war powers &amp; 32 Allied &amp; neutral nations</li> <li>• Germany &amp; Russia excluded</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Germany returns Alsace-Lorraine to France; French border extended to the west bank of the Rhine river</li> <li>• Germany surrenders all of its overseas colonies in Africa &amp; the Pacific</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limits set on the size of the Germany army</li> <li>• Germany prohibited from importing or manufacturing weapons or war material</li> <li>• Germany forbidden to build or buy submarines or have an air force</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sole responsibility for the war placed on Germany's shoulders</li> <li>• Germany forced to pay the Allies \$33 billion in reparations over 30 years</li> </ul>
<p>1. In what ways did the treaty punish Germany?                  2. What two provinces were returned to France as a result of the treaty?</p>			

**The Great War**

**EFFECTS OF WORLD WAR I**

- Millions of lives lost
- \$338 billion cost
- Land, towns, & villages destroyed
- Widespread disillusionment



<b>Long-Term Causes</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nationalism spurs competition among European nations.</li> <li>• Imperialism deepens national rivalries.</li> <li>• Militarism leads to large standing armies.</li> <li>• The alliance system divides Europe into two rival camps.</li> </ul>

<b>Immediate Effects</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A generation of Europeans are killed or Wounded.</li> <li>• Dynasties fall in Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia.</li> <li>• New countries are created.</li> <li>• The League of Nations is established to help promote peace.</li> </ul>

<b>Immediate Causes</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in June 1914 prompts Austria to declare war on Serbia</li> <li>• The alliance system requires nations to support their allies. European countries declare war on one another</li> </ul>

**Long-Term Effects**

- \* Many nations feel bitter and betrayed by the peace settlements.
- \* Problems that helped cause the war- nationalism, competition-remain

WORLD BETWEEN THE WARS: CONTRIBUTIONS	
Field	Contributors
PHILOSOPHY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sartre</li> <li>Jaspers</li> <li>Nietzsche</li> </ul> <b>EXISTENTIALISM</b>
LITERATURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kafka – people in threatening situations</li> <li>Joyce – stream of consciousness</li> </ul>
ART	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Klee – expressionism</li> <li>Kandinsky – expressionism</li> <li>Braque – cubism</li> <li>Picasso – cubism</li> <li>Dali – surrealism</li> </ul>
ARCHITECTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wright –</li> <li>Gropius</li> </ul>
MUSIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stravinsky—<i>The Rite of Spring</i>, irregular rhythms &amp; dissonances</li> <li>Schoenberg – created 12 tone scale</li> <li>Ellington – jazz</li> <li>African American musicians - jazz</li> </ul>

SCIENCE BETWEEN THE WORLD WARS	
Albert Einstein	Sigmund Freud
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Theory of relativity changed scientific thought</li> <li>Upset absolute laws of science</li> <li>Finding used to develop atomic weaponry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developed new theory of human mind</li> <li>Ushered in era of psychoanalysis</li> <li>Created new understanding of human behavior</li> <li>Wide personal influence</li> </ul>
Which man's ideas had a bigger impact on the world?	

## The Great Depression

Long-Term Causes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World economies are connected.</li> <li>Some countries have huge war debts from World War I.</li> <li>Europe relies on American loans and investments.</li> <li>Prosperity is built on borrowed money.</li> <li>Wealth is unequally distributed.</li> </ul>

Immediate Causes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U. S. stock market crashes.</li> <li>Banks demand repayment of loans.</li> <li>Farms fail and factories close.</li> <li>Americans reduce foreign trade to protect economy.</li> <li>Americans stop loans to foreign countries.</li> <li>American banking system collapses.</li> </ul>

### Worldwide Economic Depression

### Worldwide Economic Depression

Immediate Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Millions become unemployed worldwide</li> <li>Businesses go bankrupt</li> <li>Governments take emergency measures to protect economies.</li> <li>Citizens lose faith in capitalism and democracy</li> <li>Nations turn toward authoritarian leaders</li> </ul>

Long-Term Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nazis take control in Germany</li> <li>Fascists come to power in other countries</li> <li>Democracies try social welfare programs</li> <li>Japan expands in East Asia</li> <li>World War II breaks out</li> </ul>

<b>CLUSTER 3 VOCABULARY</b> <b>Standard 10.5</b>	<b>CLUSTER 3 VOCABULARY</b> <b>Standard 10.6</b>
Students analyze the causes and course of the First World War.	Students analyze the effects of the First World War.
abdicate	allies
alliances	armistice
genocide	Central Powers
home front	eastern front
mechanized	Fourteen Points
militarism	front
mobilize	League of Nations
nationalism	Lost Generation
propaganda	mandate
rationing	Polish corridor
Russian Revolution	propaganda
Schlieffen Plan	rationing
total war	self-determination
trench warfare	total war
Triple Alliance	Treaty of Versailles
Triple Entente	trench warfare
unrestricted submarine warfare	western front
	Zimmerman note