Internationalization Pre-WWI

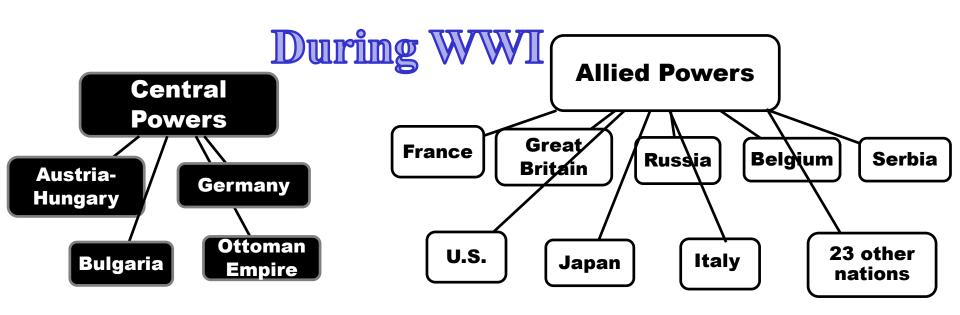
- Red Cross—1864
- Telegraph Union—1865
- Postal Union—1875
 - Set international procedures for exchange of letters
- Concert of Europe
- International Statistical Congress—1851
 - standardize practice of statistical services in European gov.
 - Prepared policies on rights of neutral parties during war
- Modern Olympics—1896





Dance of Alliances in WWI





Archduke Ferdinand





"[Germany is] in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law."

German Chancellor Hollweg,

1914, justifying the fact that the German invasions of Belgium and Luxemburg was in violation of international law—the same day he referred to that peace treaty as that "scrap of paper" which infuriated the British

55,000

67,000

209,000

331,000

79,000

16,000

95,000

navai 5trength in 1914			
Country	Personnel	Large Naval Vessels	Tonnage

Russia

France

Britain

Germany

Austria-Hungary

TOTAL

TOTAL

4

10

29

43

17

3

20

348,000

731,000

2,205,000

3,264,000

1,019,000

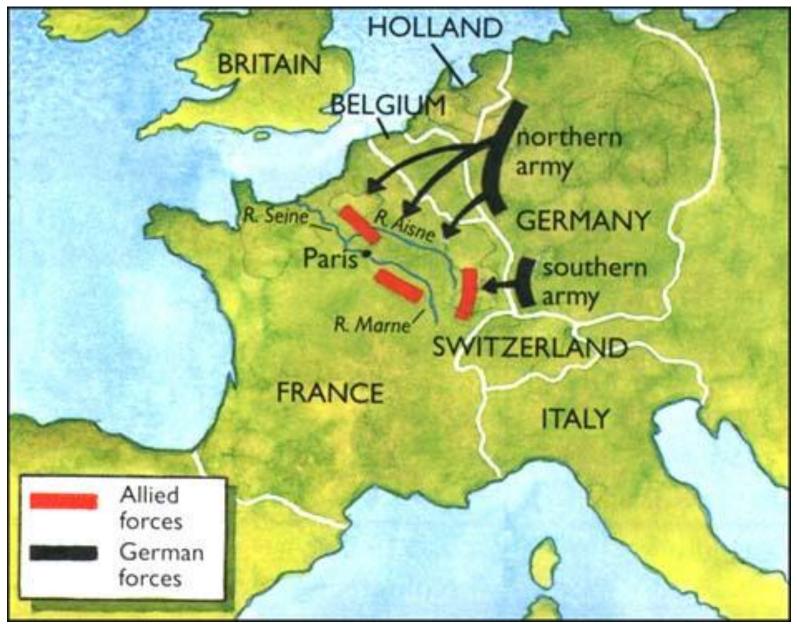
249,000

1,268,000





August 1914, Schlieffen Plan





Western Front During WWI









Theaters of WWI

European

- Balkans, Western Front, Eastern Front Middle East
- Caucasus, Mesopotamia, Sinai & Palestine, Persia
 African
- South-West Africa, West Africa, East Africa
 - Some African troops brought to Western Front

Asia and Pacific

- German Samoa and New Guinea, Tsingtao
 Other
- Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean, Naval, Aerial



"Airplanes are interesting toys, but of no military value."

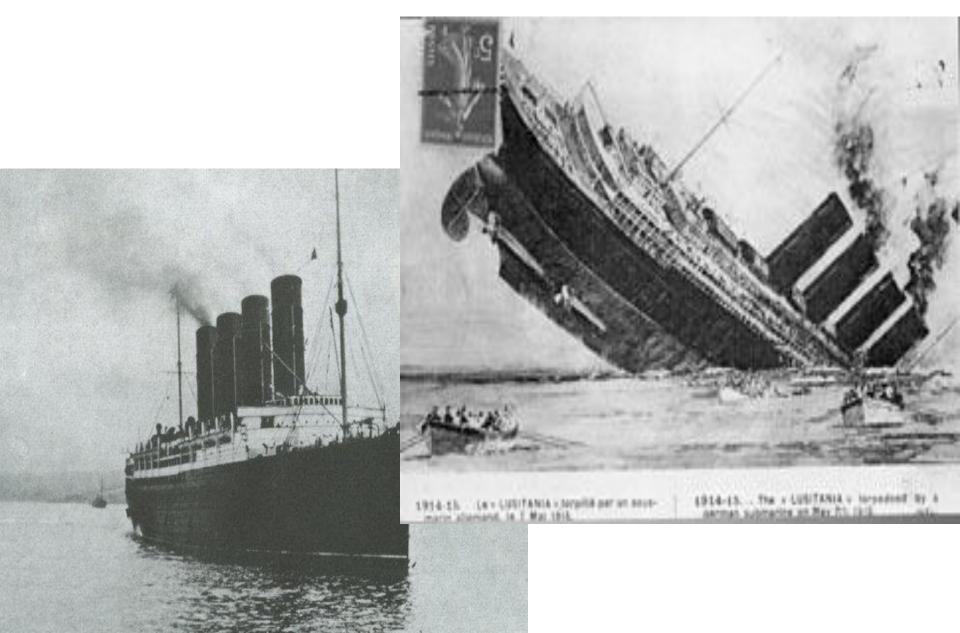


Marshal Foch, professor of military strategy in France, said before WWI

Eastern Front—Russia



Lusitania in May 1915



Results of WWI

- Almost entire generation of European men died
- Ottoman Empire divided
- Austria-Hungary dissolved
- Russia lost territory to Romania & Poland
- Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania independent
- Poland restored—Polish Corridor to give an outlet to Baltic Sea
- China lost territory to Japan
- Italy & Japan angered at not received additional territory
- Balfour Declaration—G.B. promised Jewish land in Middle East (Zionism)
- U.S. became the richest & most powerful nation
- Spirit of optimism & faith in progress vanished







Russian Revolution

- March 1917—Czar Nicholas II steps down
- Reasons for end of czar's power:
 - Decline as world power
 - Peasant dissatisfaction
 - WWI
- Oct. 1917—Bolsheviks, communists, in power
 - "Peace, land and bread"
 - Lenin led them and pulled them out of WWI
- March 1918—Russia & Germany signed Treaty of Brest-Litovsk—gave lots of land to Germany



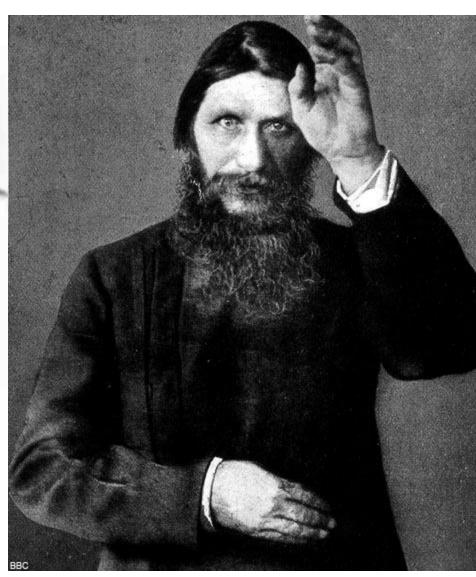
Czar Nicholas and Alexandria





Rasputin









Germany After Treaty of Versailles

