

# The Effects of War on the 20<sup>th</sup> Century



# American Imperialism

By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the U.S. had begun to adopt a policy of **imperialism** (extending a country's power and influence over other countries through diplomacy or military force) in order to compete with the ever expanding European colonial empires

Examples of Imperialism:

- **Seward's Folly** – purchase of Alaska for \$7.2mil from Russia (\$.02/acre)
- Annexation of Hawaiian territory
- **Spanish-American War**

# Spanish American War

The U.S. declared war on the Spanish as a result of reported atrocities (cruel acts) committed by the Spanish government in Cuba.



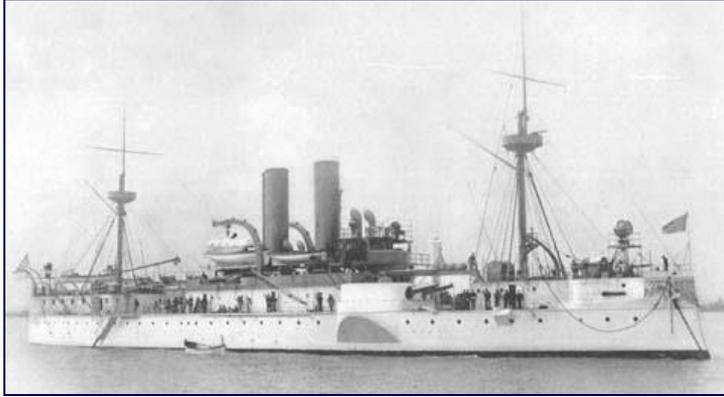
**Valeriano “The Butcher” Weyler-**  
Cuban governor who used internment camps to forcibly regain control of Cuba

# USS Maine

- In February of 1898 the USS Maine was sent to Havana Harbor to protect US interests in the area.
- A mysterious explosion completely destroyed the ship
- Americans blamed Spain for the explosion and the death of 260 American sailors.



# Remember the Maine and to Hell with Spain!



The American Press used Yellow Journalism (sensational reporting with little or no actual evidence) to encourage US war on Spain

# “A Splendid Little War”

- With its Navy incapacitated and the loss of Cuba and the Philippines, Spain surrendered ending the Spanish American War on December 10 1898 just 10 weeks after it started
- The United States gained all of Spain's colonies outside of Africa including
  - **The Philippines**
  - **Guam**
  - **Puerto Rico**

Also Maintained some control of Cuba via **The Platt Amendment**

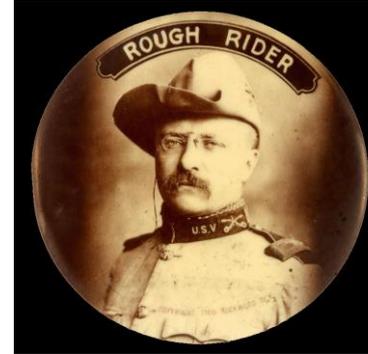


# The Platt Amendment

- Authored by Congressman **Orville H. Platt**
- Amended the Cuban Constitution
- Guaranteed U.S. Dominance over Cuba
  - Allowed the U.S. to intervene Militarily at will
  - Required Cuba to provide land for U.S. Military Bases in Cuba (Guantanamo Bay)



# U.S. Foreign Policy



- **U.S. Foreign Policy** (the governments strategy for dealing with other countries) further emphasized this growing imperialism.

“Speak softly and carry a big stick.”

– Pres. Theodore Roosevelt

- **Roosevelt Corollary-** U.S. has the right to “police” Latin American Countries in order to prevent wrong doing that might cause European Powers to intervene
- **Dollar Diplomacy-** Pres. Taft encouraged loans and business with Latin American Allies rather than force
- **Moral Diplomacy-** Pres. Wilson only allowed loans and support to Latin American countries who had similar “morals” to the U.S.

# Presidential Changes

- **Theodore Roosevelt**

- Held with tradition by not running for a third term even though he was never elected for his 1st
- Supported his Secretary of War William Howard Taft to take over



# Presidential Changes

- **William Howard Taft**

- Won the Presidency for the Republicans in 1908
- Began undoing many of the Progressive Reforms Roosevelt established.

**Trivia:**

- He was the fattest President.
- At 350 lbs he got stuck in the white house bathtub several times



# The Progressive Party a.k.a The Bull Moose Party

In an effort to restore his policies Teddy Roosevelt started his own party called the **Progressive Party** in 1912.

When asked if he was fit to run the country again Roosevelt responded, “I’m as fit as a Bull Moose!” earning the progressive party the nickname **Bull Moose Party**.



# Presidential Election of 1912

- The Progressive Party under Roosevelt and the Republican Party under Taft split the Republican vote during the 1912 election.



# Presidential Election of 1912

- This gave the Democrats and new comer **Woodrow Wilson** the Presidency they likely would not have won without the split.
- First Democrat President in 15 years



# Wilson's Policies

- Wilson continued Progressive Reforms through his platform he called A **New Freedom**
    - **Clayton Anti-Trust Act**- Further Broke up monopolies and big business
    - **Underwood Tariff Act**- Lowered taxes on goods and services
    - **Federal Reserve Act**- Created a federal reserve which made getting loans easier and helped stabilize the economy
    - Created the **Federal Trade Commission (FTC)** to watch over big businesses which is still in place today
- And would eventually lead the United States into the **First World War**

# WORLD WAR I



THE WAR TO END ALL  
WARS

# Causes of WWI – MANIA!

Militarism

Alliances

Nationalism

Imperialism

Assassination

# Militarism

policy of building up a strong military to prepare for war

- Germany was competing with the Great Britain to build battleships for control of the Seas.
- The British feared an attack on their Empire



# Militarism

- Germany was also competing with Russia and France to expand their armies



- |           | 1880  | 1914 |
|-----------|-------|------|
| • Germany | 1.3m  | 5.0m |
| • France  | 0.73m | 4.0m |
| • Russia  | 0.40m | 1.2m |



# Militarism

	<b>1910-1914 Increases in Defense Expenditures</b>
<b>France</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Britain</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Russia</b>	<b>39%</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>73%</b>

# Imperialism

extending a country's power and influence over other countries by diplomacy or military force.

- European world powers were competing for foreign markets after the increase in manufacturing caused by the Industrial Revolution.
- There were two main areas they were all fighting over

–Africa

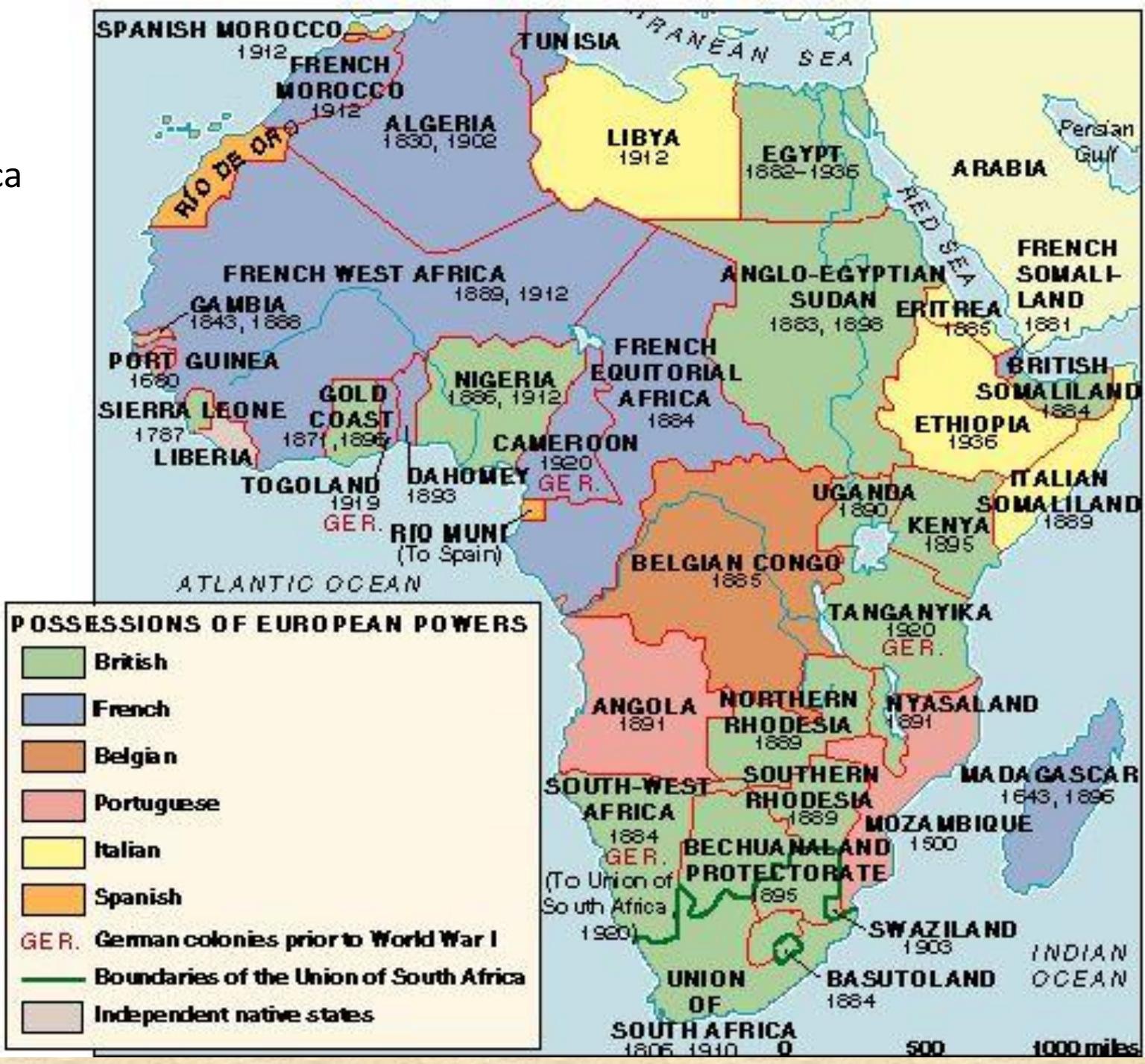
–The Balkans

# Imperialism

- The British and French competed against Germany for territories and trade in Africa



# European Conquest of Africa



# Imperialism

- The **Austria-Hungarian Empire** competed against **Serbia & Russia** in the **Balkans**
- Each side hoping to control portions of the former **Ottoman Empire**



# Alliances

**agreements between nations to provide aid and protect one another**

- By 1914 all the major powers in Europe were linked by a system of secret **alliances**
- The alliances made war more likely to start because it made everyone suspicious and paranoid of their neighbours
- Once war started, the alliances made it more likely that war would spread to other countries linked by alliance

# The Domino Effect

- The idea that one thing leads to another
- In this case, conflict between countries caused further conflict between other countries who were allied with them



# Alliances

- Over time two major alliances formed

## – The Triple Alliance

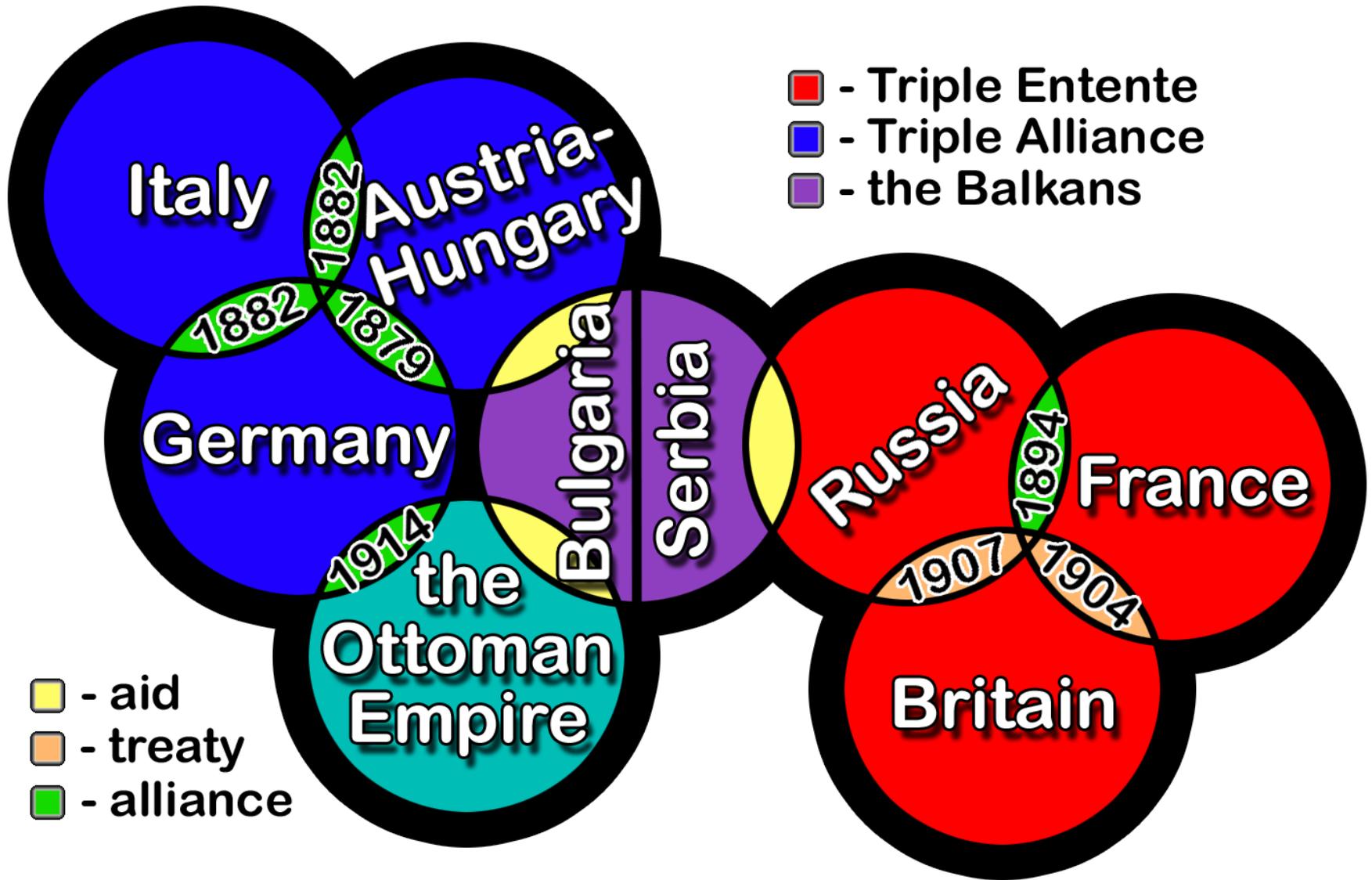
- Germany, Italy, and the Austria-Hungarian Empire



## – The Triple Entente (good will)

- Great Britain, France, and Russia





- TRIPLE ALLIANCE
- TRIPLE ENTENTE
- NEUTRAL COUNTRIES





- Many of the people in eastern Europe were of **Slavic** descent like the Russians but were conquered by the more **Germanic** Austria-Hungarian Empire

# Nationalism

extreme pride in one's country

- This was an age when all nations wanted to assert their power and independence.
- In Europe, **Slavic people** in the Balkans, aided by Serbia and Russia, wanted to be free of Austria-Hungarian rule.

Serbia's  
national  
flag





# The “Spark”

# The Spark that set off World War One:

- On June 28<sup>th</sup>, 1914 the Heir to the Austrian throne, **Franz Ferdinand** visited Sarajevo, Bosnia.
- **Bosnia** had recently been conquered by Austria-Hungary.
- It was a hotbed of **Slavic nationalism**



Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie



GERMANY

Prague

BOHEMIA

MORAVIA

GALICIA

Lvov

SLOVAKIA

RUTHENIA

Munich

Danube R.

Linz

Vie

TYROL

AUSTRIA

Graz

Buda

Pest

HUNGARY

Szeged

TRANSYLVANIA

Venice

SLOVENIA

Trieste

Zagreb

CROATIA - SLAVONIA

BOSNIA

Sarajevo  
HERZEGOVINA

ROMANIA

Bucharest

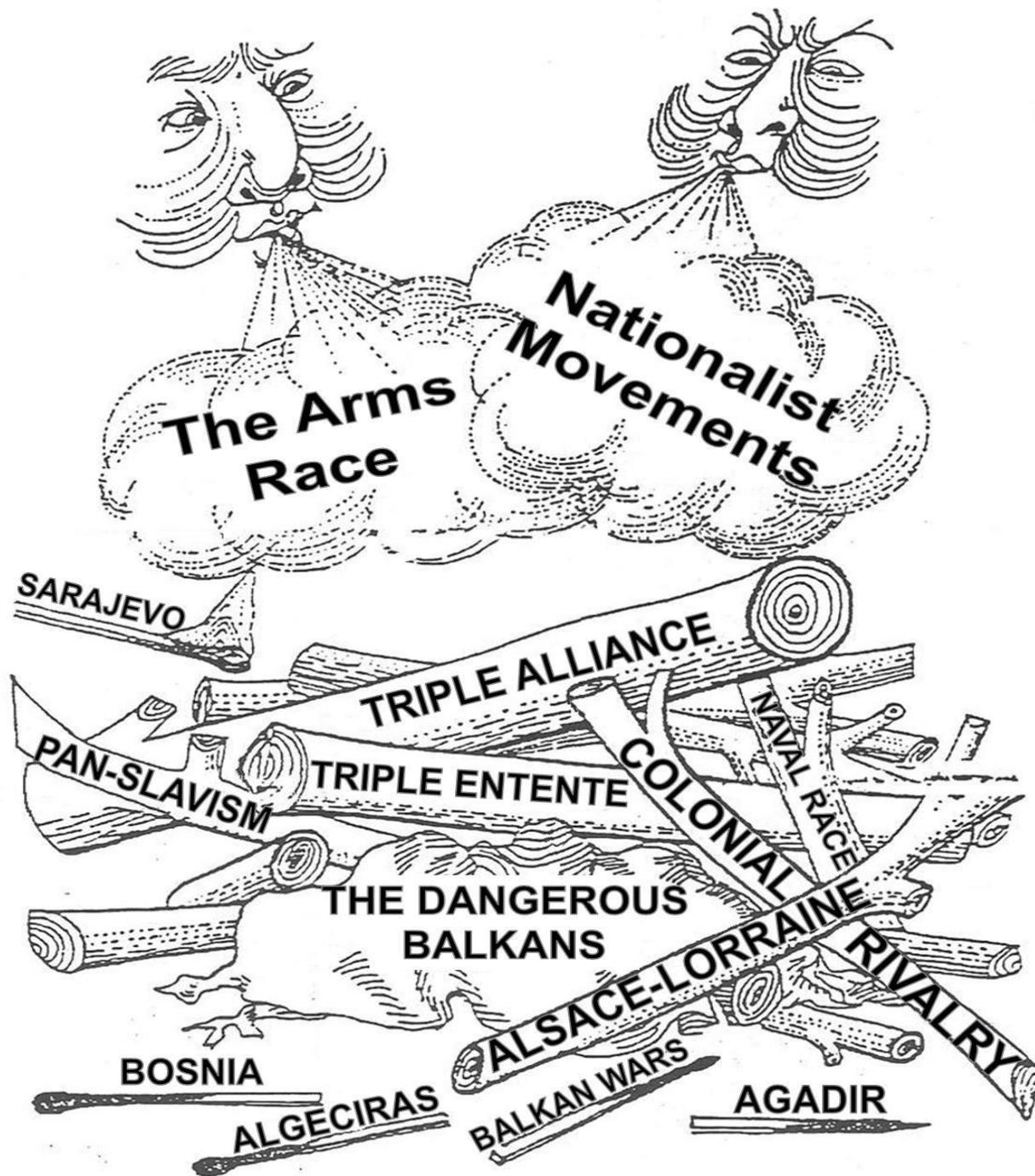
BULGARIA

# The Spark that set off World War One:

- A Serbian Nationalist Group Called “**The Black Hand**” attack the Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- Bomb attempt fails in morning
- In the Afternoon of the same day **Gavrilo Princip** shoots the Archduke and his wife
- Austrians blame Serbia for supporting terrorists.

Seal of the Black Hand group





# Domino Effect

Austria blamed Serbia for Ferdinand's death and declared war on Serbia.



Germany pledged their support for Austria -Hungary.



Russia pledged their support for Serbia.



# Domino Effect

Germany declares war on Russia.



France pledges their support for Russia.



Germany declares war on France.



Germany invades Belgium on the way to France.

# The Schlieffen Plan

- The **Schlieffen Plan** was Germany's military plan to defeat France and Russia.
- “Knock out blow” aimed at France first.
- Avoid French defences by invading Belgium.
- Germany never expected the British would get involved



# Why did Britain get involved?

- Britain had **secret alliances** with France and Russia.
- In 1838 Great Britain had also signed a **Treaty** to protect Belgium.
- Great Britain did not want **Germany** to defeat France and **dominate Europe**.
  - The British issued an **ultimatum** to Germany Demanding they withdraw troops from Belgium
    - An **ultimatum** is a demand which must be accepted or severe consequence would follow
  - The Germans ignored the British which cause them to enter the war on the side of the French

- One week after the war started, all the great powers of Europe had been drawn into it.
- Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Turks formed the **Central Powers**
- Russia, France, Serbia, and Great Britain were called the **Allies** or simply the **Entente**.



# What new weapons were used in WWI?

- Machine gun
- Poison gas
- Submarine (Germans called **U-boats**)
- Airplane
- Tank

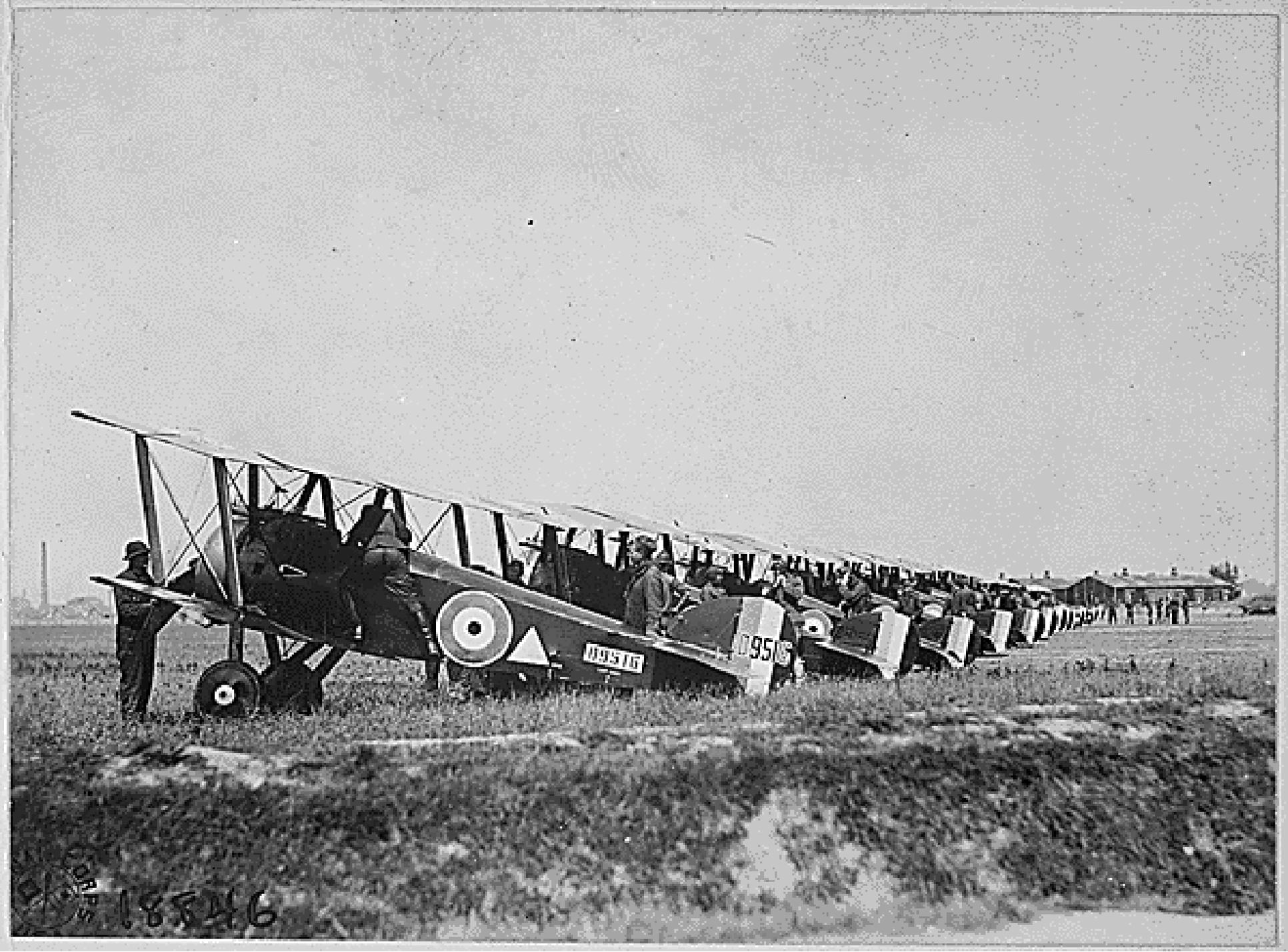
Why these weapons? Why now?

**INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION!!**

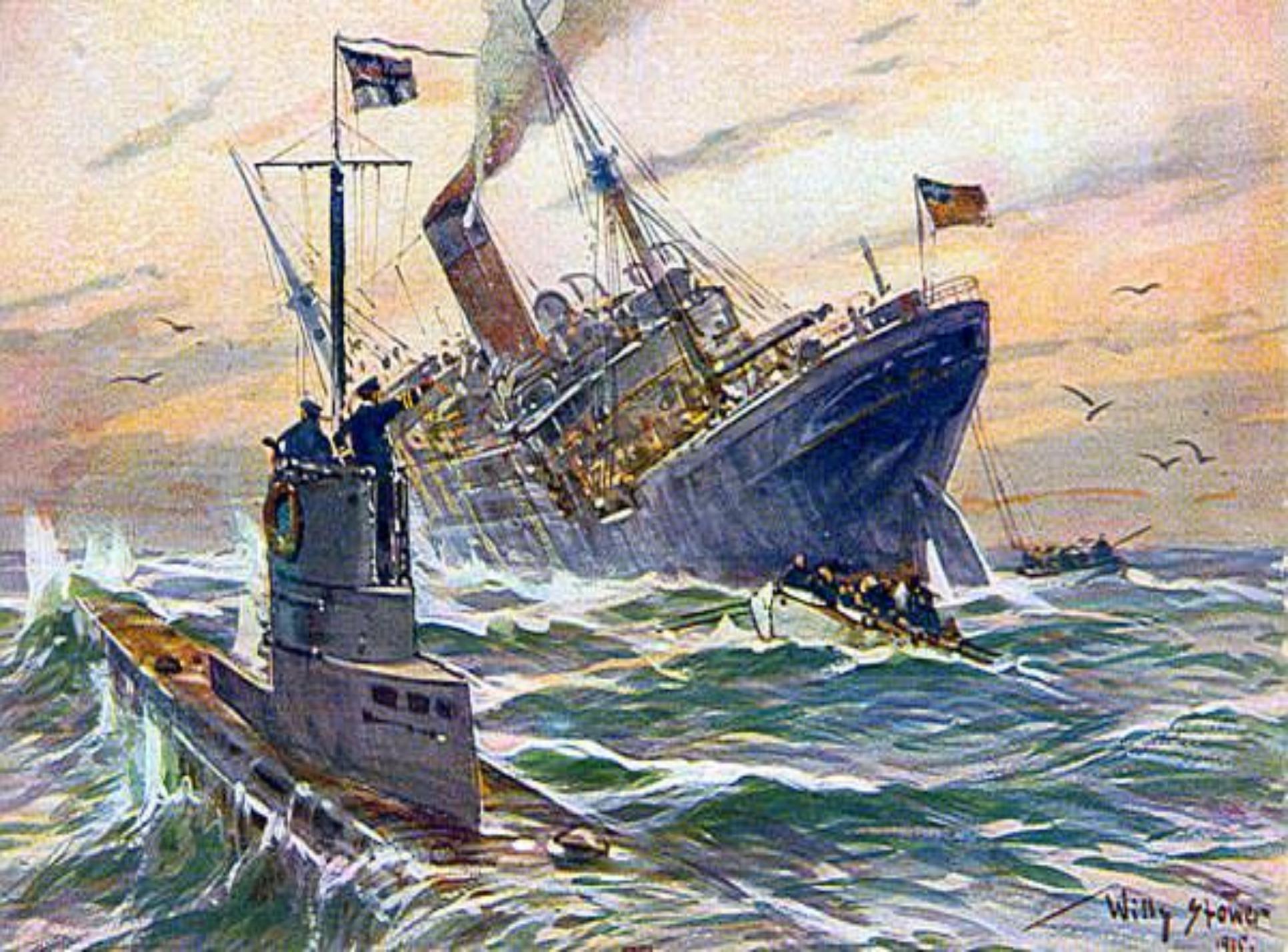






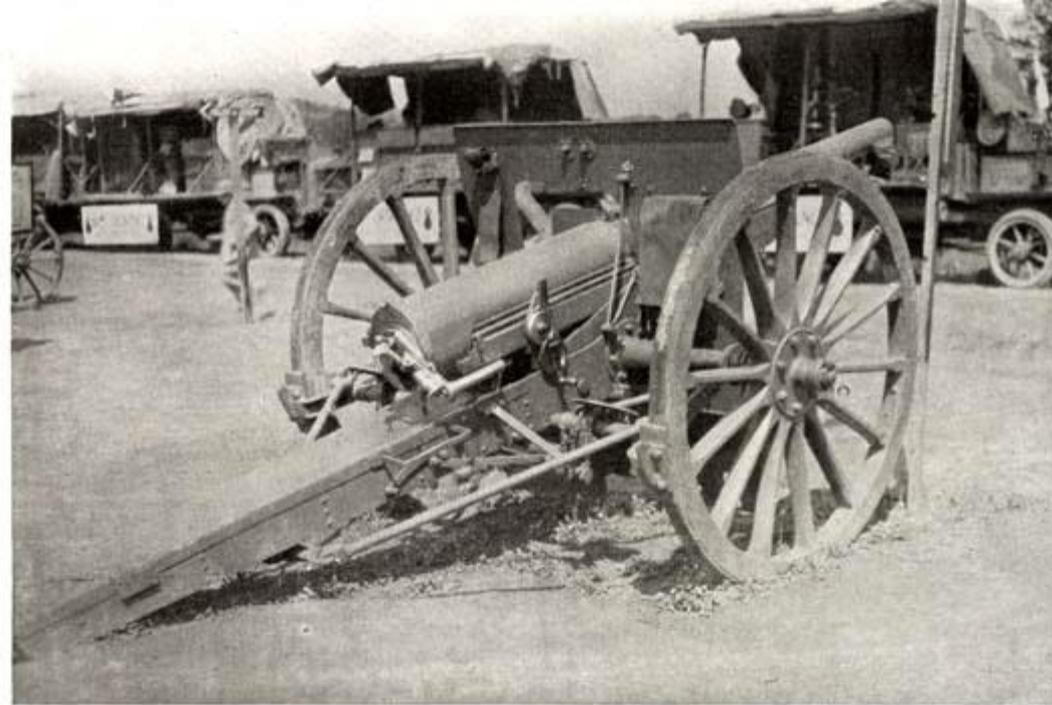


18846



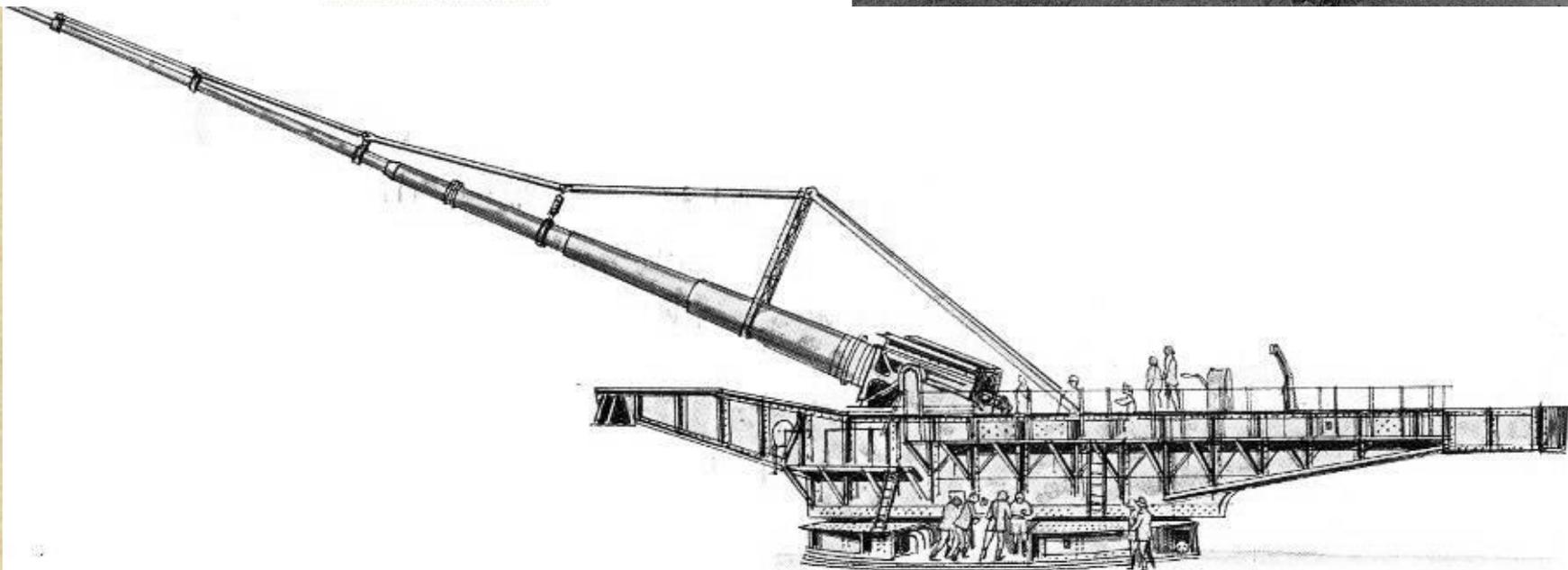
Willy Stowers  
1916





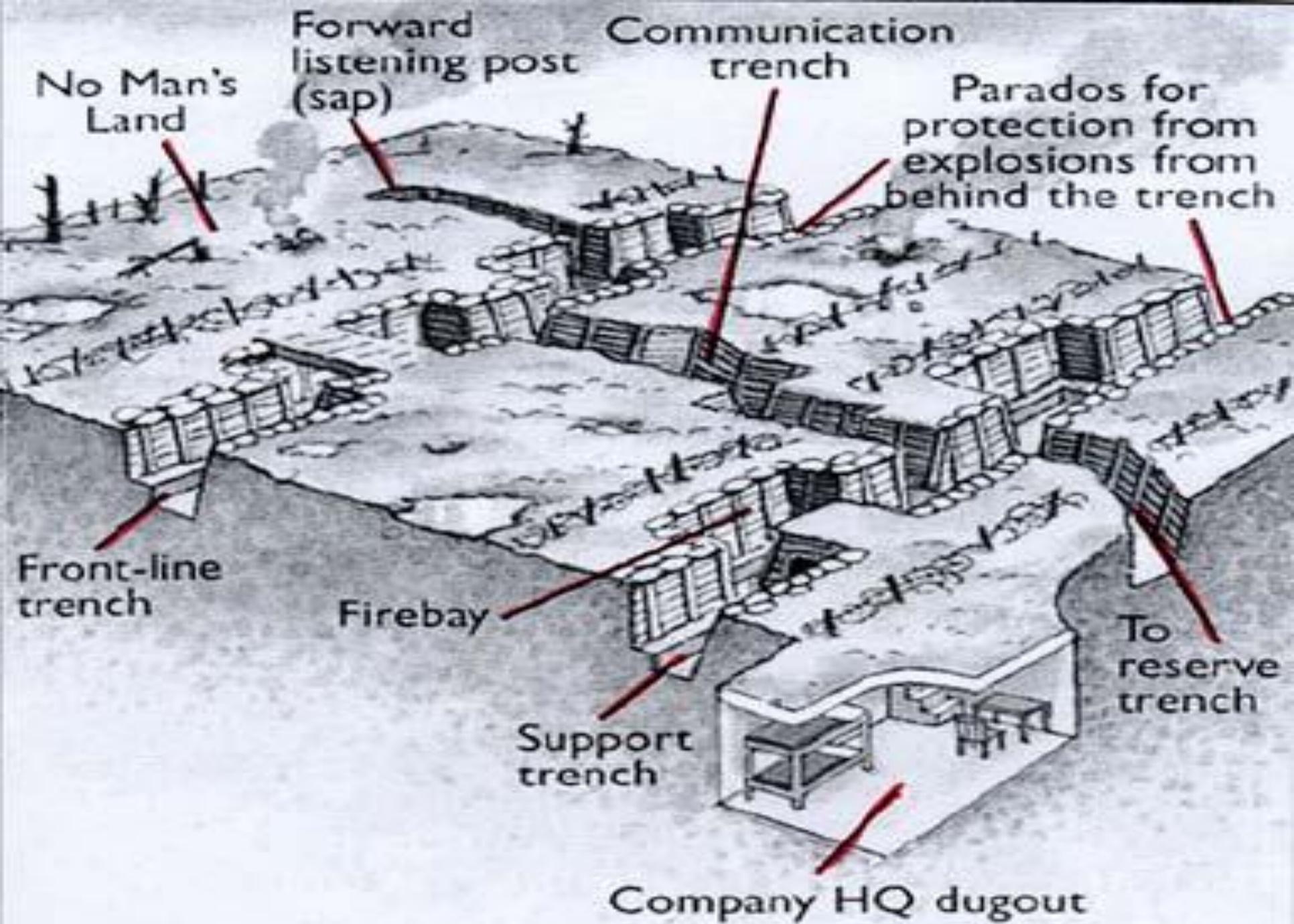
*THE FRENCH 75*

*This picture in an enlargement from a kodak picture made by Captain Reid R. Morrison, of Battery F. The One Hundred and Thirteenth with 24 of these wonderful guns.*

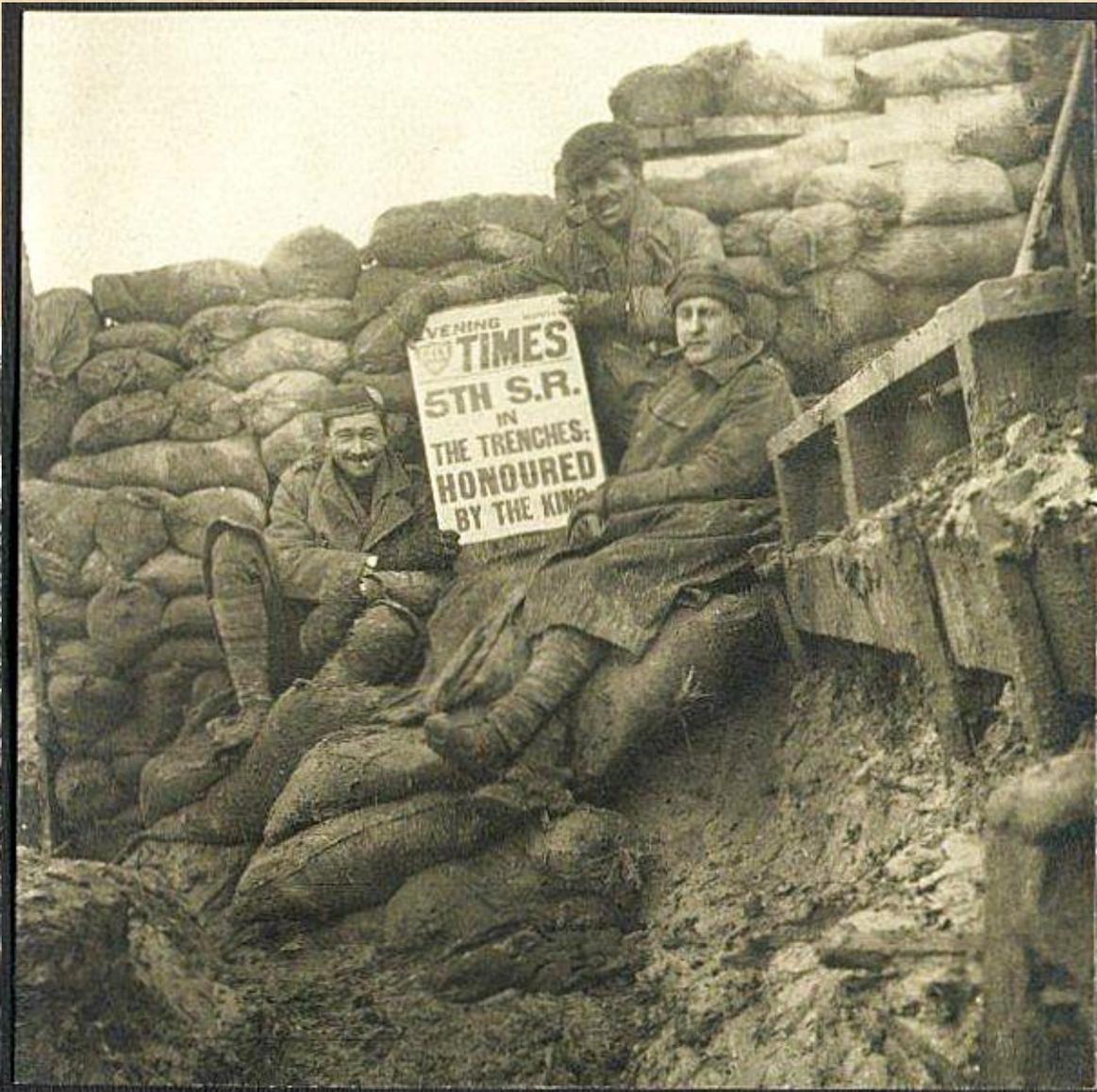
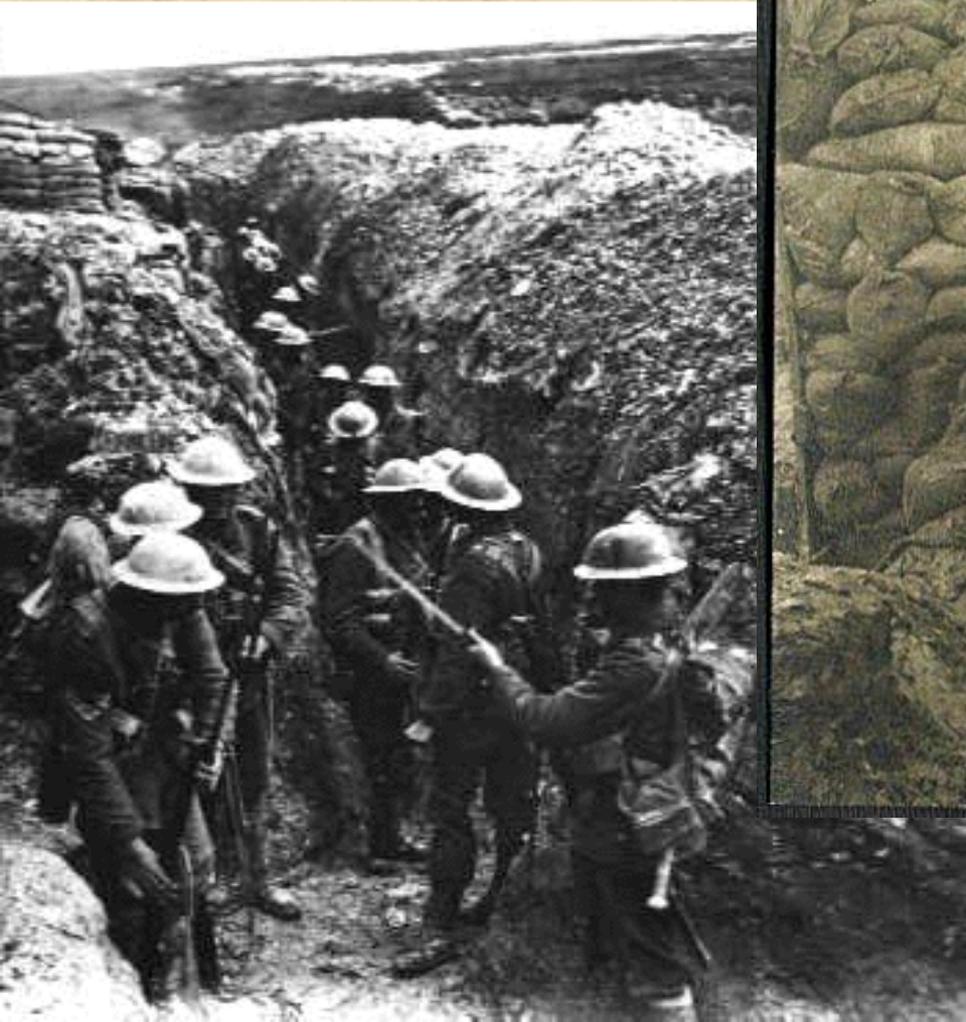


# Trench Warfare

- Due to advances in the weapons of WWI, the war was largely fought from within trenches
- People would have to move from one trench to another in order to advance and defeat their enemies









# No Man's Land

- *The phrase No Man's Land originated during the Trench Warfare of WWI.*
- **No Man's Land** was the territory that divided the trenches of the two opposing armies.
- It was typically a space anywhere from 50 to 3,000 yards between the opposing trench lines.

# No Man's Land

- Getting close enough to attack the enemy's trench was not easy
- No man's land was littered with tangles of barbed wire, shell holes, explosive mines, and the bodies of previous attempts to cross.
- Dawn brought the greatest danger of enemy attack, which might take the form of a **trench raid**, as enemy infantry swarmed over the trench.

# The Problem with Trenches

- Even the best trenches were nothing more or less than elaborate ditches.
- They were filthy and poorly drained.
- Soldiers shared the trenches with rats, fleas, garbage, human waste, and the remains of decaying corpses.
- They bred misery, depression, and disease, including frostbite from constant exposure to freezing water, ice, or snow.



- **Trench foot**, a condition resembling frostbite was caused by constant immersion in water – if untreated, it could result in gangrene, amputation, and even death.



# After the first couple years the war remained a stalemate

- What's a **stalemate**?
  - Neither side can make a move to win.

Trench Warfare was viewed as the solution to machine guns and other modern weapons

However

As a result of Trench Warfare millions died without gaining ground.

# The Battle of the Somme



- A good example of this stalemate was the Battle of the Somme fought between July 1<sup>st</sup> and November 1st 1916
- It was one of the bloodiest military campaigns of all time
- It resulted in very little territory lost or gained by either side.

Somme casualties				
Nationality	Total casualties	Killed & missing	POW	
United Kingdom	350,000+	-	-	
Canada	24,029	-	-	
Australia	23,000	-	< 200	
New Zealand	7,408	-	-	
South Africa	3,000+	-	-	
Newfoundland	2,000+	-	-	
<hr/>				
Total British Commonwealth	419,654	95,675	-	
French	204,253	50,756	-	
<hr/>				
Total Allied	623,907	146,431	-	
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Germany	465,000	164,055	38,000	

Should The U.S. have  
entered the war?

# American Aid

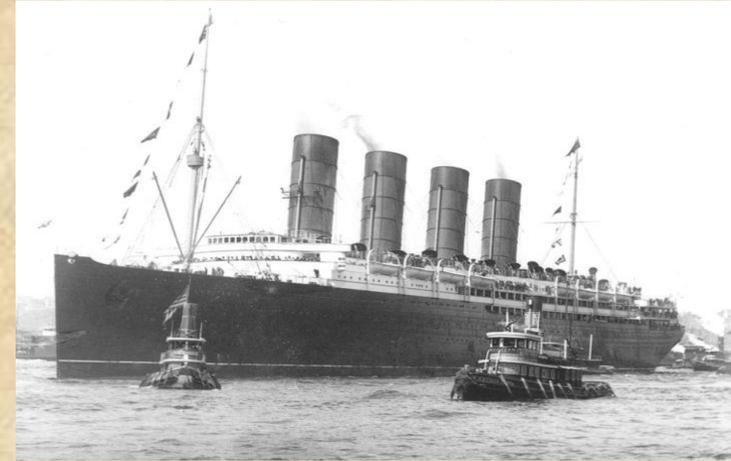
Most Americans favored Great Britain and France over Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Why do you think that is?

- More people in America of British descent than German
- More US trade with the British and French than there was with the Germans
  - The British speak English like Americans

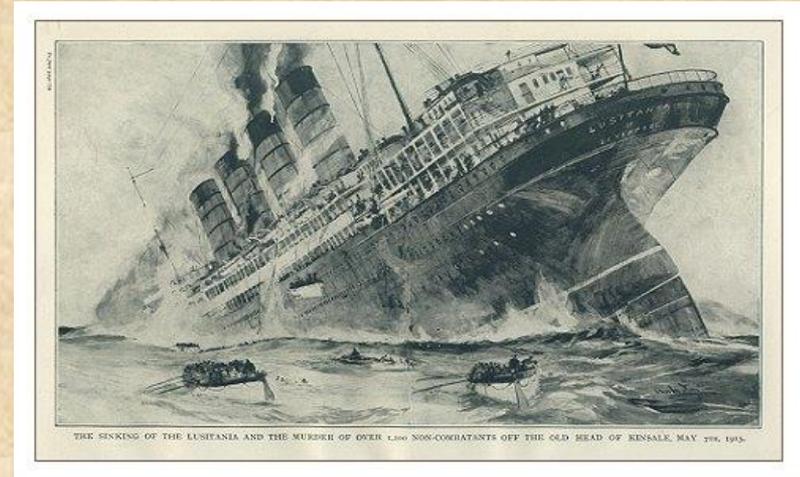
# Secret Support

- Despite the “official” policy of isolationism, the United States Secretly supplied Great Britain with weapons and ammunition.
- This was typically done by hiding the ammunition among the cargo of passenger ships



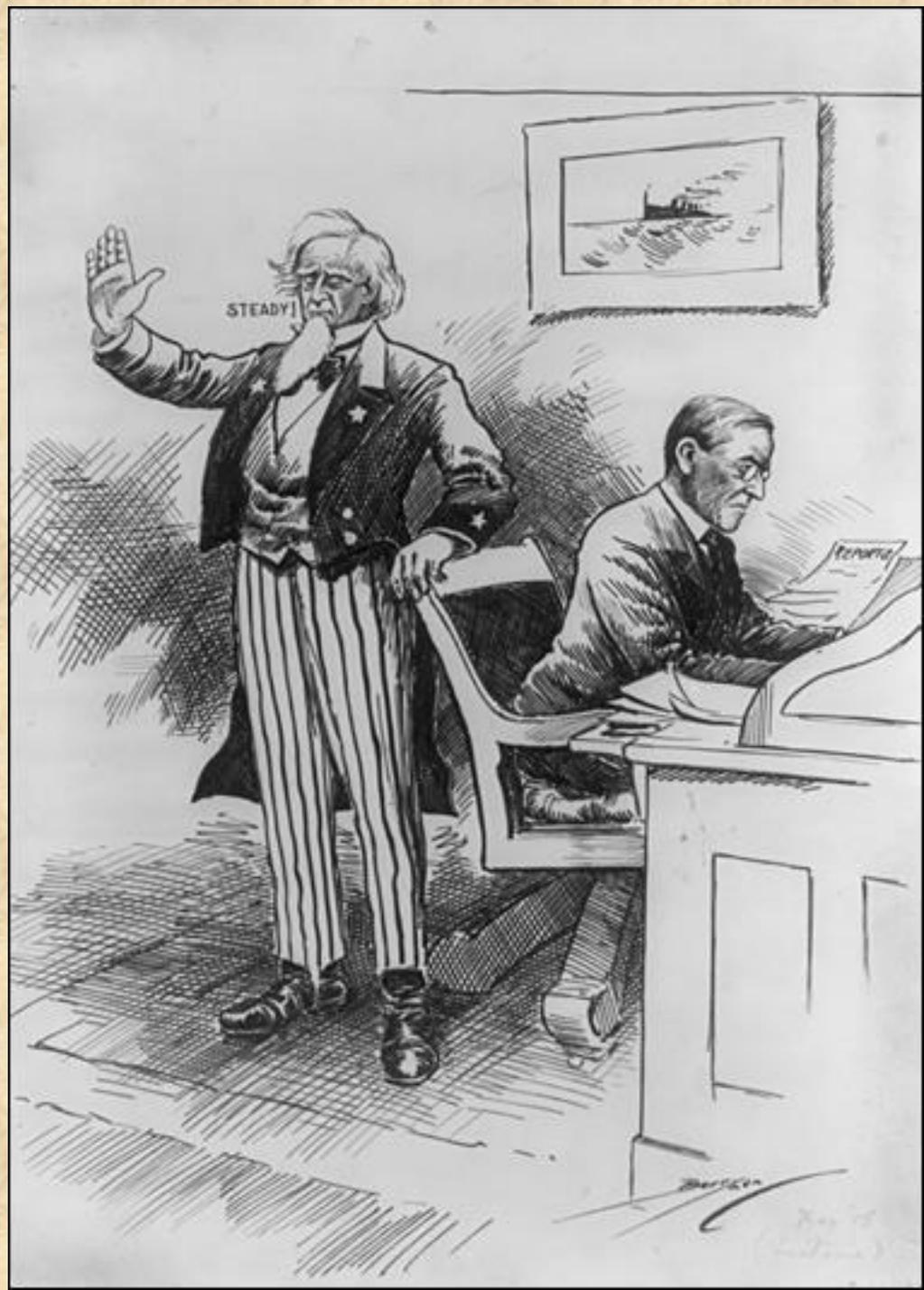
# Sinking of the Lusitania

- A British Passenger Ship returning from America in 1915
- Germans suspected it was carrying ammunition from America to England
- German U-boats sank it off the Coast of Ireland
- Over 1100 people died including 128 US Citizens



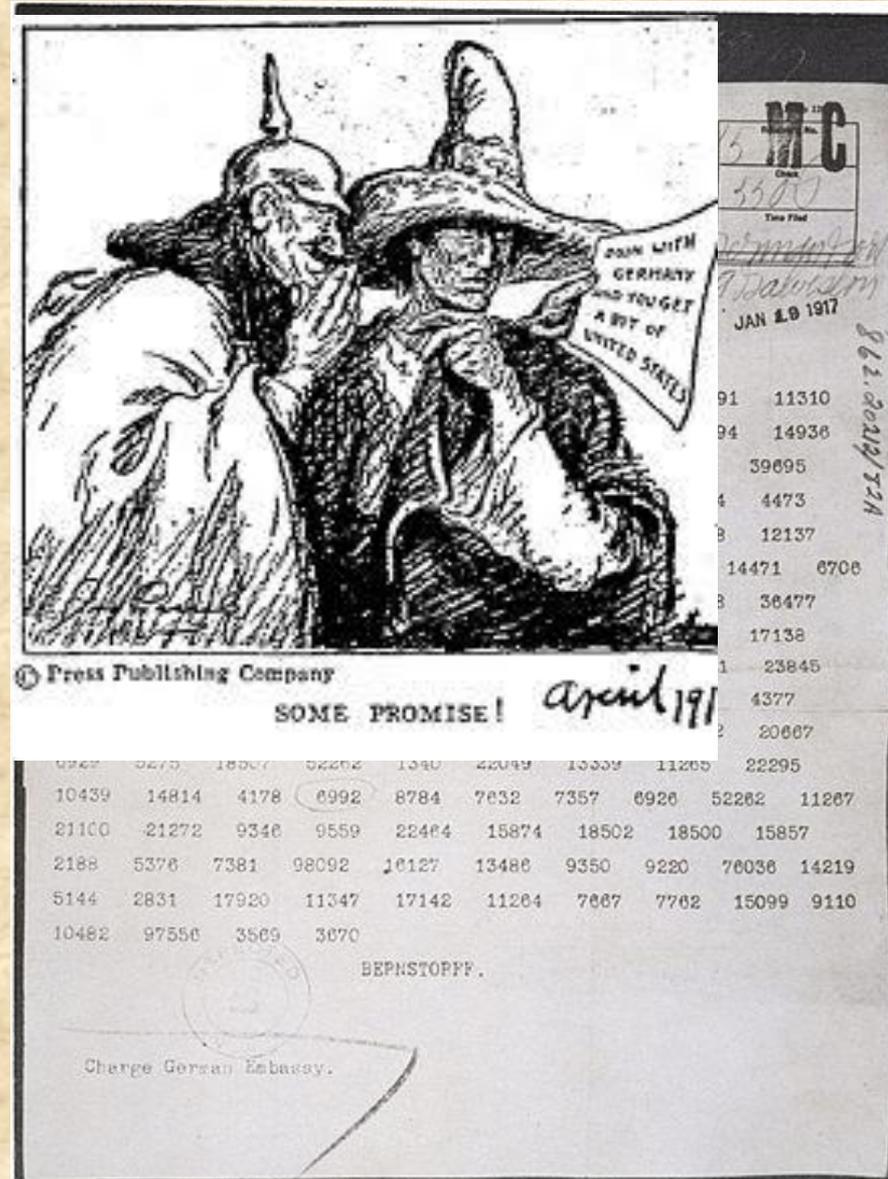
- Although the sinking of the Lusitania brought America closer to joining the War, America still maintained it's policy of Neutrality

- Woodrow Wilson won the Presidential election of 1916 on the platform **“He kept us out of war!”**



# The Zimmerman Telegram

- In 1917 the Germans sent a telegram to Mexico offering an alliance if Mexico would attack the United States
- The British intercepted the telegram and made it public to the US
- These concerns of a growing threat against the U.S. led the United States to declare war on Germany April 6 1917



# Committee on Public Information

- During the War the United States created a Government Agency called the **Committee on Public Information** or **CPI**
- Their job was to convince all Americans that fighting in WWI was a good thing
- Information used to influence someone's opinions or ideas is called **propaganda**



DESIGNED BY J. MONTGOMERY FLAGG

**I WANT YOU**  
**FOR U.S. ARMY**

**NEAREST RECRUITING STATION**

**HALT the HUN!**



**BUY U.S. GOVERNMENT BONDS  
THIRD LIBERTY LOAN**



GEE !!  
I WISH I WERE  
A MAN

I'd JOIN  
The NAVY,

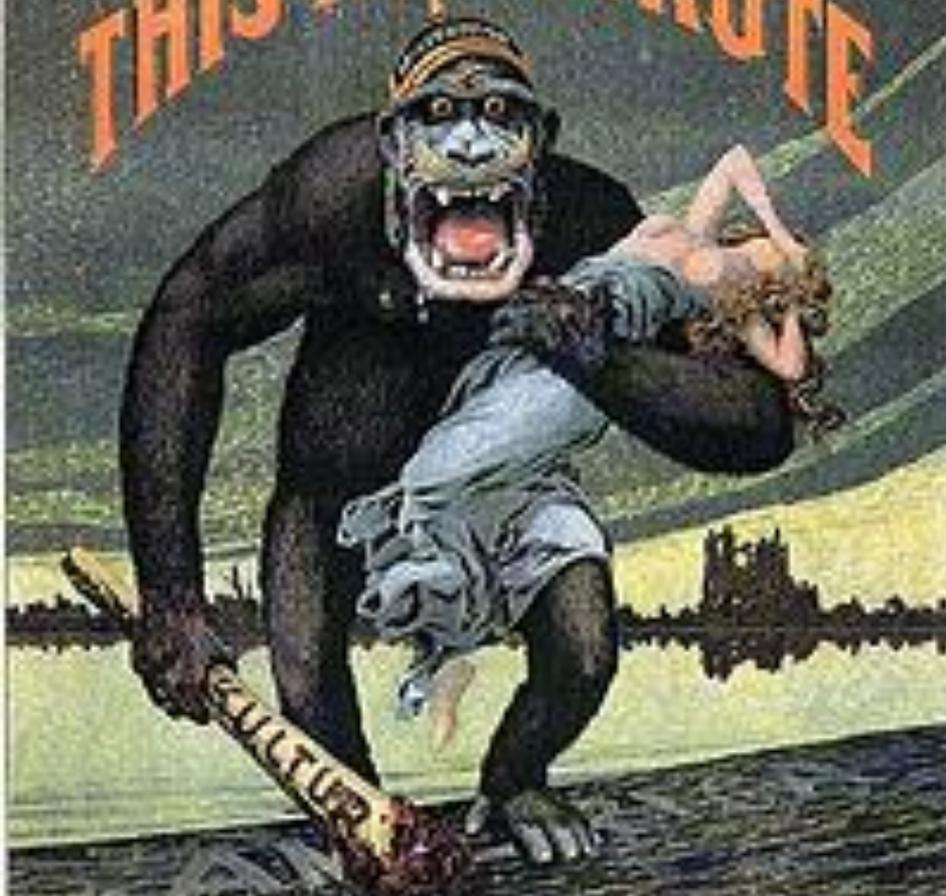
OR  
NAVAL RESERVE  
COAST GUARD

# REMEMBER • BELGIUM •

Buy Bonds  
Fourth  
Liberty  
Loan



**DESTROY  
THIS MAD BRUTE**

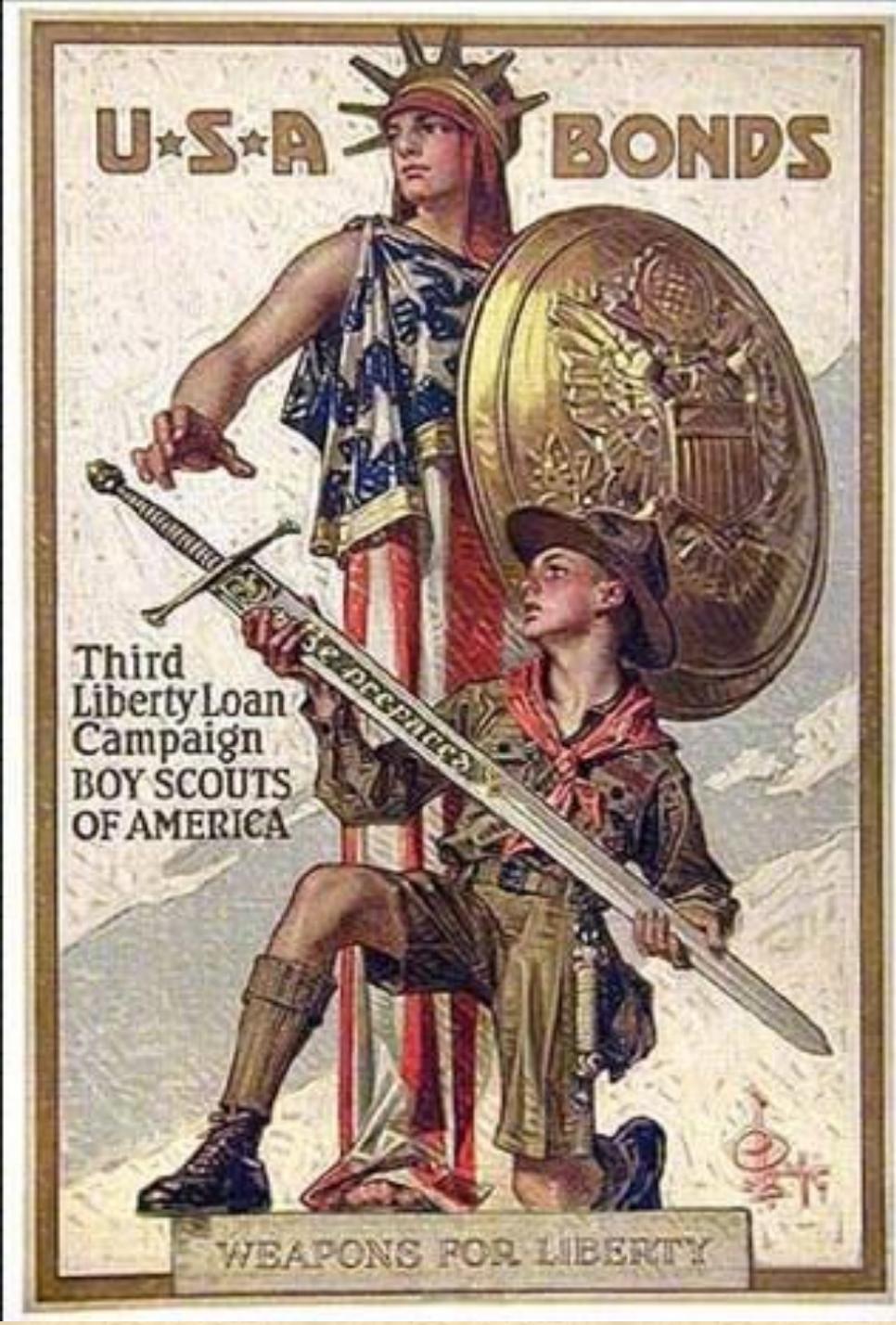


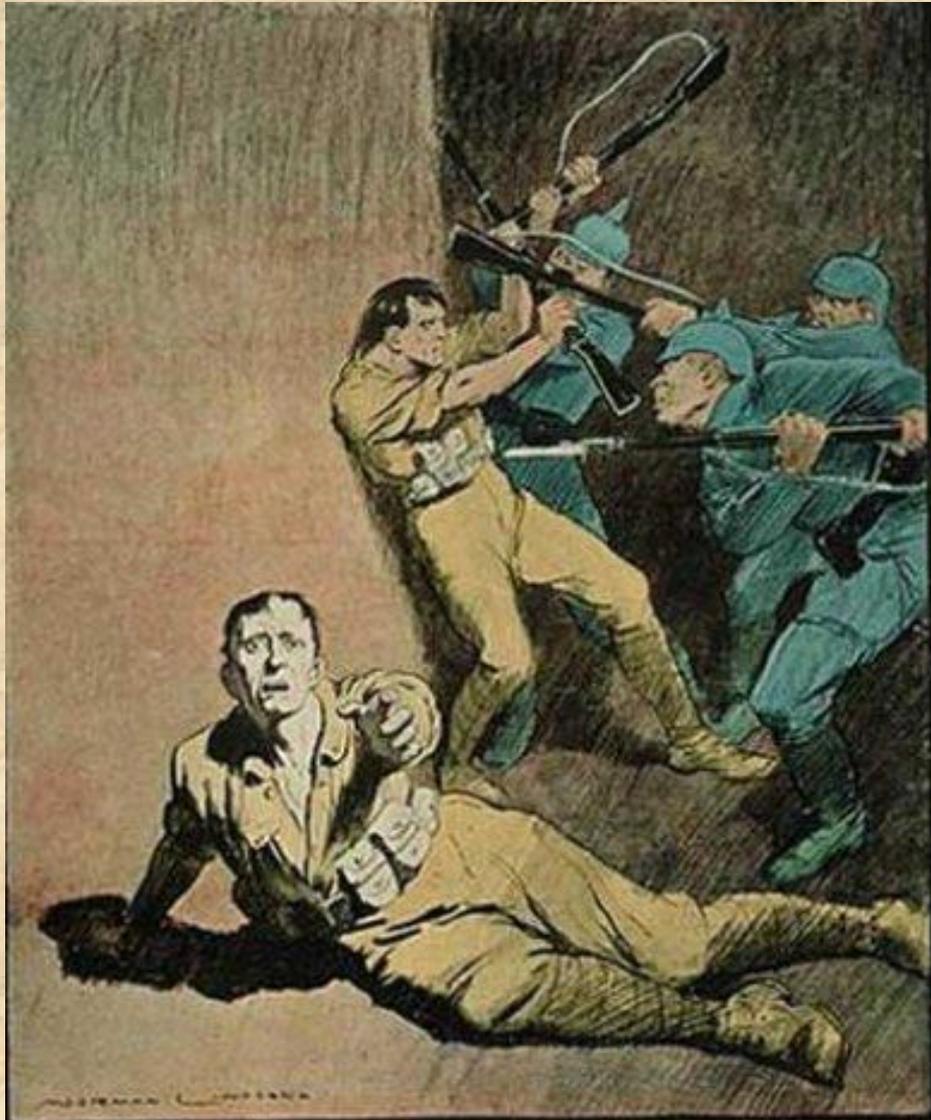
**ENLIST  
IN THE ARMY**

# U★S★A BONDS

Third  
Liberty Loan  
Campaign  
BOY SCOUTS  
OF AMERICA

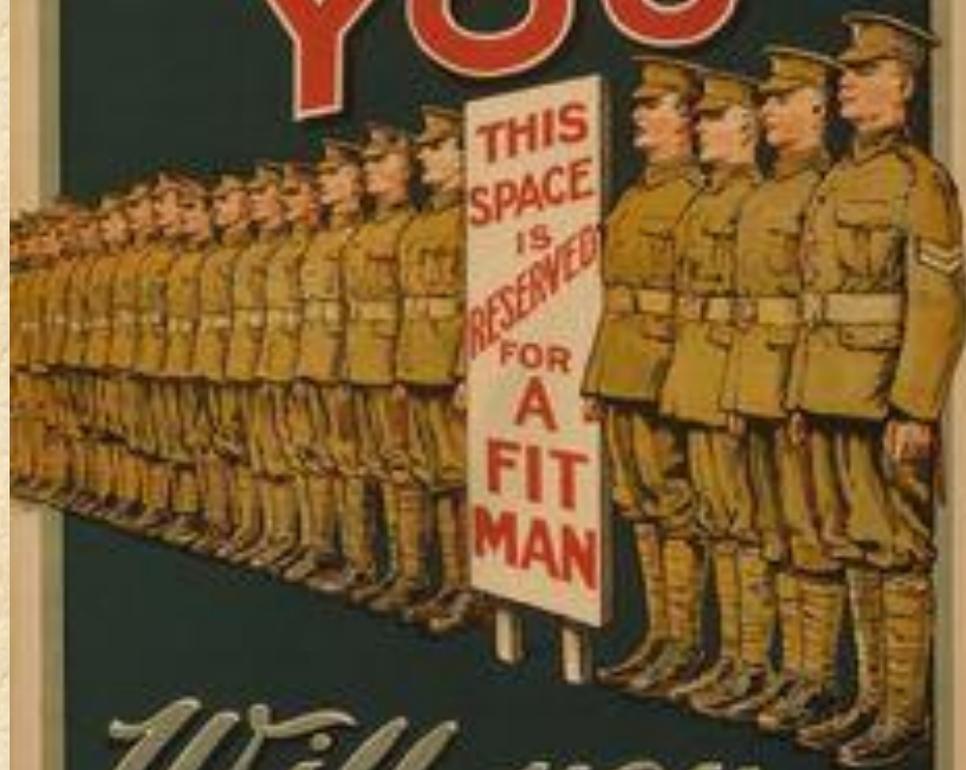
WEAPONS FOR LIBERTY





**Quick!**

THERE IS STILL  
A PLACE IN THE LINE  
FOR  
**YOU**



*Will you  
fill it?*



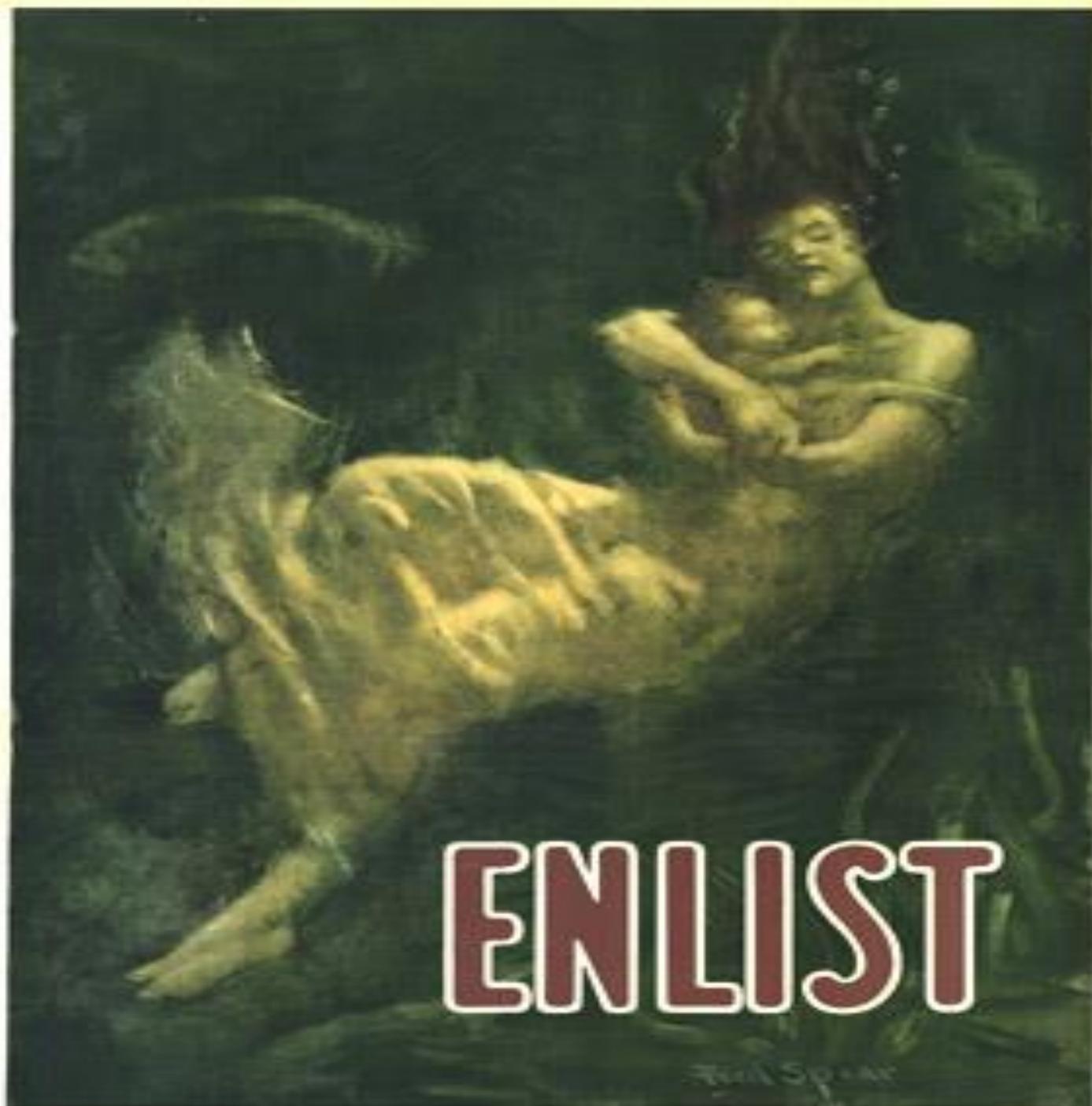
*Daddy, what did YOU do in the Great War?*

www.wwiipropaganda.com



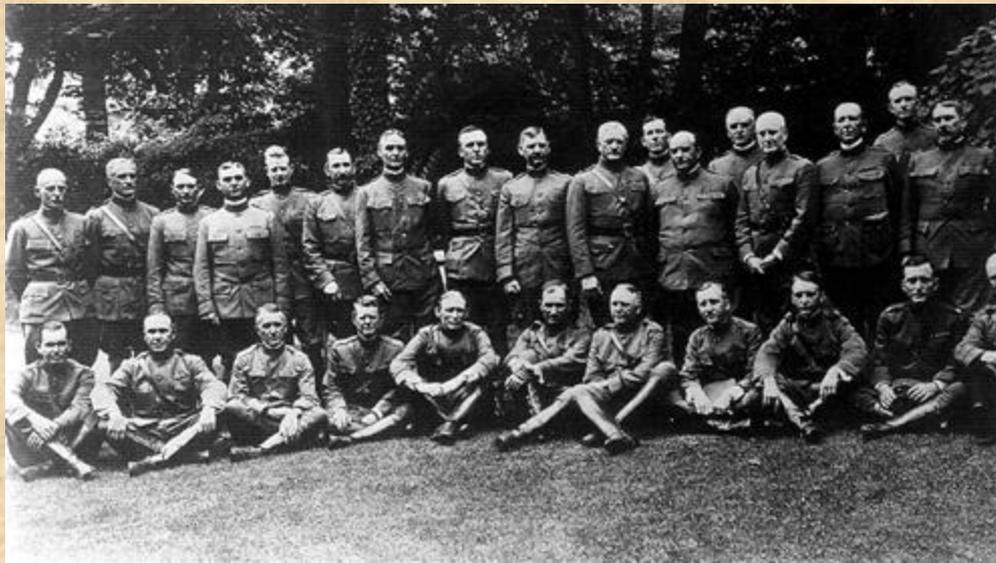
A  
Good  
Month's  
Business

BARRON COLLIER Patriotic Series <sup>no.</sup> 2



# American Expeditionary Force

- The United States sent over 1 million soldiers to Europe to fight alongside Great Britain and France
- Eventually mobilizing over 4 million soldiers
- This group was called the **American Expeditionary Force** or **AEF**



# American Expeditionary Force

- President Wilson assigned **General John “Black Jack” Pershing** to lead the American Forces in Europe
- American soldiers during World War I were popularly referred to as **Doughboys**
- Today American soldiers are more often called **GI’s** or troops



# Western Front

- Americans were mainly deployed with French and British Soldiers along the **Western Front** (the front line of fighting in France, Germany, and Belgium)



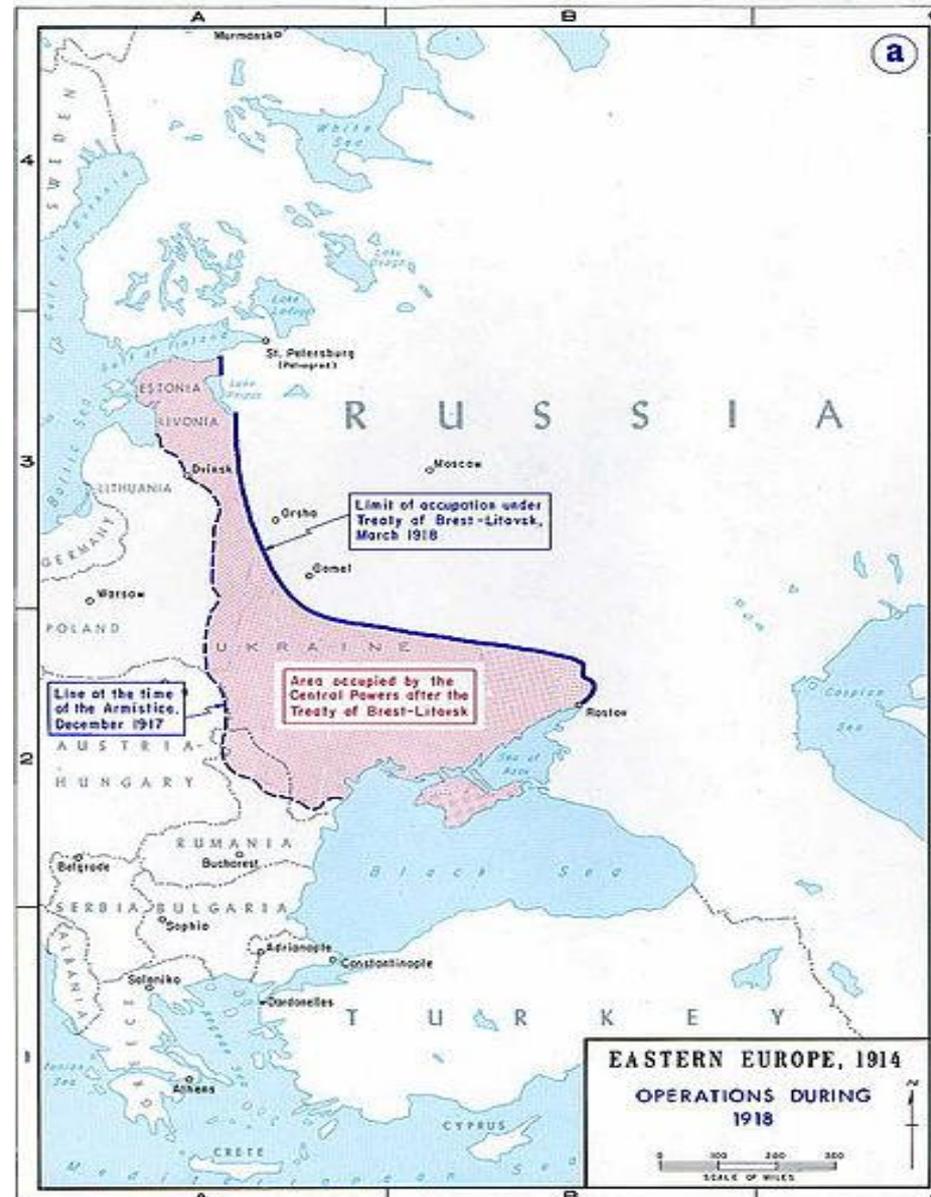
# The stalemate ends

- The entrance of the Americans into WWI helped turn the war in favor of the Allied Forces



# Eastern Front

- The Eastern Front in Russia and Eastern Europe was much longer than the west
- Trenches could not be built long enough to protect the soldiers
- As a result millions died along the Eastern Front



# Bolshevik Revolution

At the Beginning of WWI  
Russia was ruled by a **Tsar**  
or King named **Nicholas II**

To increase the size of his  
army the Tsar **conscripted**  
(drafted or forced into  
service) 11 million peasants  
to fight in the war



# Bolshevik Revolution

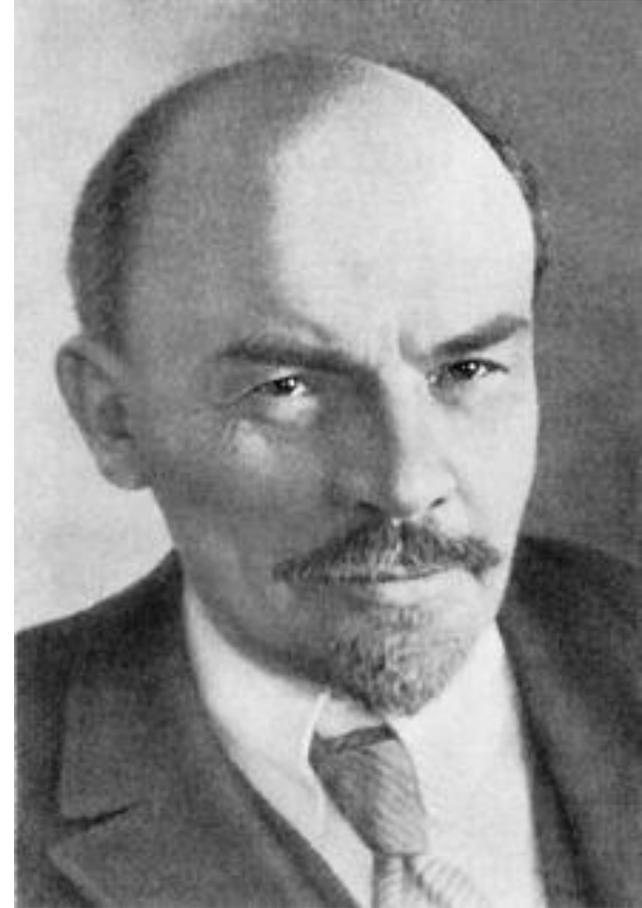
3 years of fighting and over 3 million Russian deaths later, the army and people of Russia rose up against the Tsar

After a brief but bloody revolution, the Tsar and his family were executed and a new government was established



# Bolshevik Revolution

- **Vladimir Lenin** led a group of **political dissidents** (those who challenge the established authority) called the **Bolshevik Party**
- They helped overthrow the Tsar and establish **Communism** throughout the country
- This caused Russia to pull out of WWI and cede large areas of eastern Europe to the Central Powers



# The War Ends

- By 1918 the ravages of war had reduced the population of Europe drastically
- Some countries had lost as much as 16% of their entire population in the war
- Financial ruin throughout Germany, along with millions of German casualties caused Kaiser Wilhelm II to **abdicate** or give up the throne.

# The Armistice

- On November 11, 1918; what was left of the German Government agreed to an **armistice** or truce with the Allies of the Triple Entente
- Even though Germany was still holding a large portion of French Territory the war ended with Germany losing it all.

# Treaty of Versailles

- At the end of the War, Germany was summoned to Versailles, France to sign a Peace Treaty.
- Representatives from **“The Big Three” (U.S., France, Great Britain)** met to determine Germany’s Fate.

# Wilson's 14 points

- In an effort to insure lasting peace in Europe, President Wilson outlined 14 key ideas that were to become the basis for the Treaty of Versailles



His 14 points emphasized the concept of **National Self-Determination** where every country has the right to rule themselves

# Wilson's 14 points

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 future.
7. Belgium should be **independent** like before the war.
8. **France should be fully liberated and allowed to recover Alsace-Lorraine Territory**
9. All Italians are to be allowed to live in Italy. Italy's borders are to be "along clearly recognizable 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.

# League of Nations

- The idea was to get all the World's Major powers together in one group to help prevent something like WWI from happening again
- Even though it was President Woodrow Wilson's idea, The American Legislature decided not to join the League of Nations



THE GAP IN THE BRIDGE.

# The Treaty of Versailles Clauses

A **clause** is a separate article or section within a document

There were a total of **440** clauses in the final treaty!

- ✓ The first 26 clauses dealt with the establishment of the **League of Nations**.
- ✓ The remaining 414 clauses spelled out Germany's punishment.
  - ✓ **War Guilt Clauses** - Germany had to officially accept **ALL** blame for starting the war.

# Financial Clauses

- ✓ **Reparations** - Germany was to pay for **ALL** damage caused by the war.
- ✓ In the amount of \$31.5 billion dollars(appx. \$380 billion dollars today)



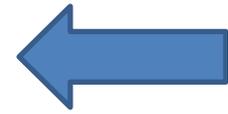
# Military Clauses

- ✓ **Army** – Germany's army was to be reduced to 100,000 men and no tanks were allowed
- ✓ **Navy** - Germany was only allowed 6 ships and no submarines
- ✓ **Air force** - Germany was not allowed an air force
- ✓ **Rhineland** - The Rhineland area was to be kept free of German military personnel and weapons

# Territorial Clauses

- ✓ The Treaty of Versailles also forced Germany to give up all the land it had conquered
- ✓ Germany was also forced to give up all their colonies





Before the Treaty

After the Treaty



# Anti-Union

- The Treaty of Versailles also forbade the **Anschluss** which was the union between Germany and Austria



The **Anschluss** is German for the “link up”

# Casualties?

Total troops <b><u>mobilized</u></b> by all countries in WW1	65,038,810
Total troops <b><u>dead</u></b> from all countries in WW1	8,556,315
Total troops <b><u>wounded</u></b> from all countries in WW1	21,219,452
Total <b><u>missing</u></b> or POWs	7,750,945
<b>Total Casualties of WWI</b>	<b>37,526,712</b>

Over ½ of all troops mobilized for War during this conflict ended up a casualty

# What were the results?

- Millions die on both sides
- Communist Soviet Union was created
- Germany surrenders and ceases to have a Monarchy
- Allies impose Treaty of Versailles.
  - Sticks ALL the blame for the war on Germany.
  - Germany must pay **reparations** to Allies.
- **League of Nations** formed to try to prevent war in the future
- Re-draws the map of Europe and the world
- Increased Power and Influence for the U.S.A.
- WWI is a direct cause of WWII