World War 1

Chapter 2

How did World War One begin?


0
500 KM
Baltic Sea
North Sea
UNITED KINGDOM
RUSSIA
GERMAN EMPIRE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Czechs
Slovaks
Poles
Ukrainians
FRANCE
AUSTRIA–HUNGARY
Italians
Slovenians
Romanians
Croats
Serbs
PORTUGAL
ROMANIA
Black Sea
Sarajevo
Dalmatia
SERBIA
SPAIN
MONTENEGRO
BULGARIA
ITALY
ALBANIA
OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Mediterranean Sea
GREECE
Spanish Morocco
Morocco (Fr)
Algeria (Fr)
Tunisia (Fr)
Military alliances in 1914
Triple Alliance
Triple Entente
Slavic allies of Russia
minority groups in Austria–Hungary

MAIN causes of war

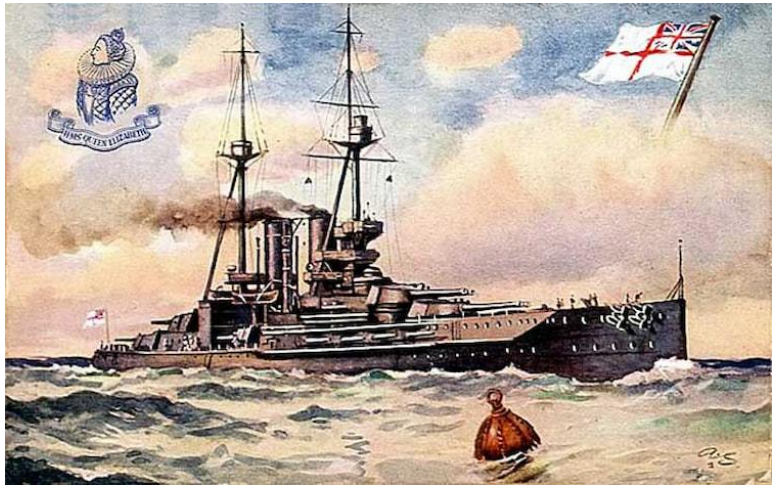
Military, Alliances, Imperialism and Nationalism

Militarism

The late nineteenth century was an era of military competition between major European powers

The policy of building a stronger military was judged relative to neighbours

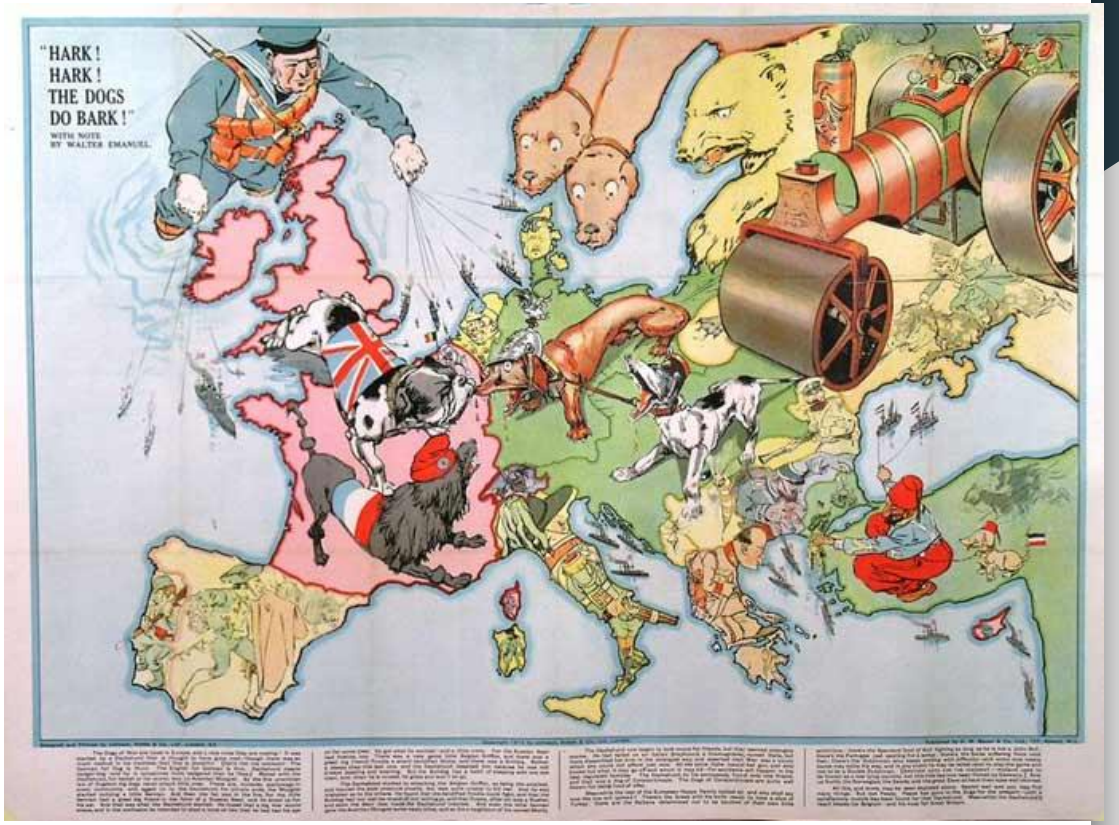
While Germany looked to expand its navy, the British always maintained the most superior navy



Alliances

Many alliances developed between 1870 and 1914 basically creating two camps

- The **Triple Alliance of 1882 linking Germany , Austria-Hungary and Italy**
- The **Triple Entente of 1907 linked France, Britain and Russia**



Imperialism

Imperial competition pushed the countries towards adopting alliances

- **Colonies could be used as areas that could be exchanged or bargained for**

The expansion of British and French empires and the rise of industrialization caused some resentment in Germany

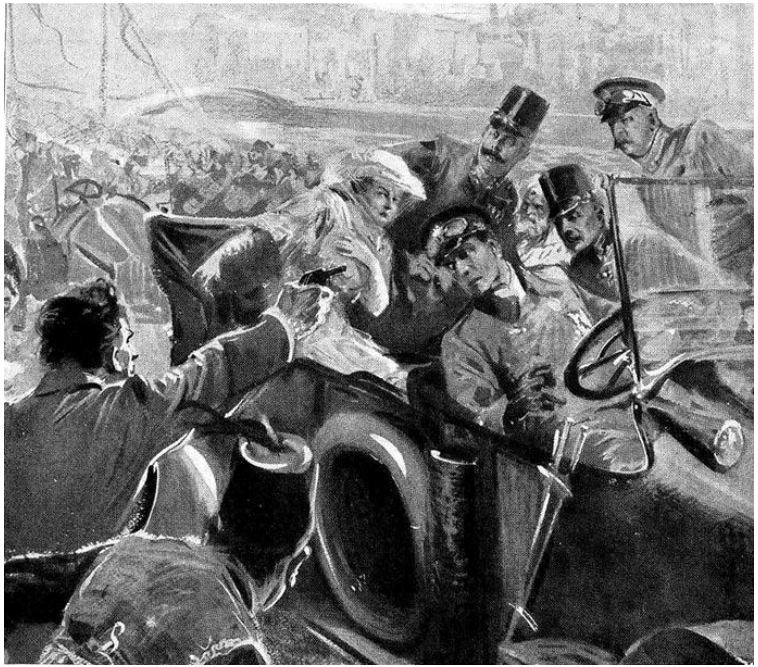


Nationalism

Nationalism was also a new and powerful source of tension in Europe

- Nationalism created new areas of interest over which nations could compete

It was Serbian nationalism that created the trigger cause of World War I



European national interests

At the beginning of the 20th century, **European nations dominated world power**, but the continent was not united

- There were many issues that led to **tensions among European nations**
- The rise of **nationalism fueled patriotic ambitions**: the French wanted to take over a region that they had previously ceded to Germany
- **France, the UK and Germany were against each other while trying to secure raw materials** to support their industrial revolutions



Concern over Germany

Both France and the UK were concerned about Germany's economy booms

All these countries began becoming more **militarized for self defence in case war broke out**, this began an **arms race** among the European nations

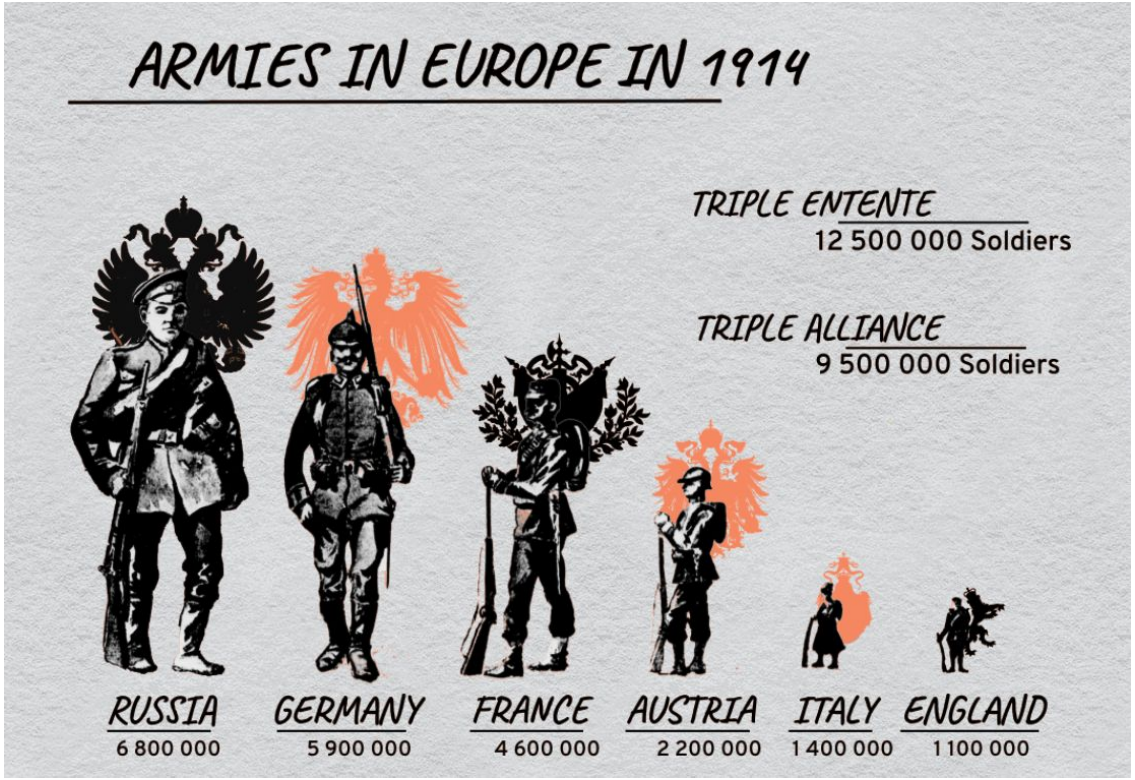


A fleet of German U-boats ca. 1910

Formation of military alliances and military strategies

In 1882, **Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy** formed the **Triple Alliance**

In opposition to the alliance, the **United Kingdom, France, and Russia** came to form the **Triple Entente** in 1907



HEIR TO AUSTRIAN THRONE ASSASSINATED; WIFE BY HIS SIDE ALSO SHOT TO DEATH; EARLIER ATTEMPT ON THEIR LIVES FAILED



HEIR TO THE AUSTRIAN THRONE AND HIS WIFE, VICTIMS OF ASSASSIN.

Francis Ferdinand, Nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph, Killed in Bosnian Capital an Hour After Warding Off Bomb Which Injures Score.

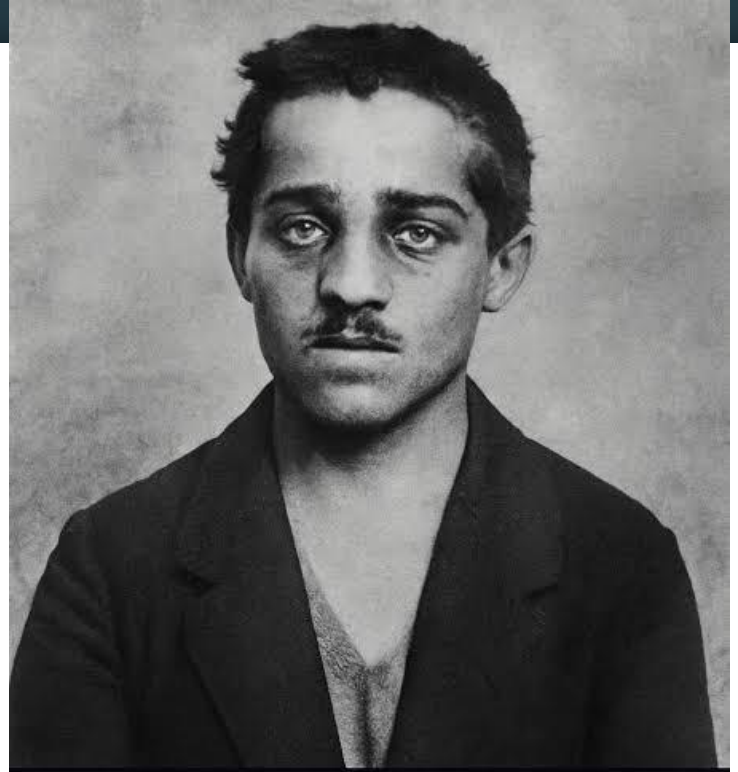
SLAYER A SERVIAN SOCIALIST

Volley from Revolver Hits Archduke and Duchess of Hohenburg as They Are Driving Together in Automobile in Town of Sarajevo—New Heir, Charles Joseph, 27 Years Old.

Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28.—The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, were shot to death to-day in the main street of this, the Bosnian capital. Bullets from a magazine revolver in the hands of an eighteen-year-old youth riddled the heir apparent and his wife, and thus completed the grim task a madman had unsuccessfully attempted only a few hours before by hurling a bomb at the royal automobile.

Another terrible chapter has thus been written into the tragic

"Heir to Austrian Throne Assassinated; Wife by His Side Also Shot to Death; Earlier Attempt on Their Lives Failed," New York Tribune (New York, NY), June 29, 1914. New York Herald Tribune



Gavrilo Princip, born in 1894, aspired to end Austro-Hungorian rule in the Balkans. On June 28, 1914, hie assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria in Sarojevo. His act set off a chain reaction, as European tensions into World War I. Princip was subsequently ca-ptured and ultimately died in prison in 1918

Start of WWI

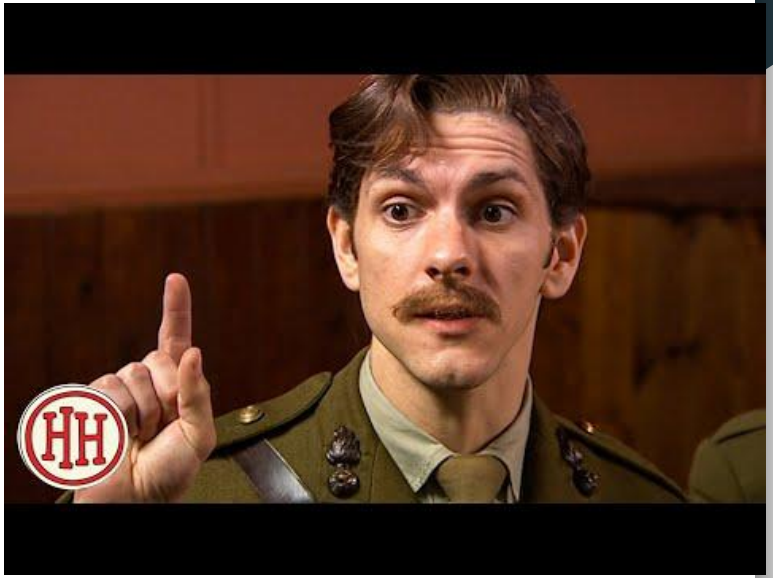
- On June 28, 1914 **Franz Ferdinand the archduke of Austria (future ruler) was assassinated** by a Serbian nationalist
  - Gavrilo Princip shot and killed the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne in protest against Austrian rule in Bosnia
  - Prior wars had led to Bosnia and Serbia being under administration of Austria




GERMANY
POLAND
Prague
CZECH REPUBLIC
UKRAINE
Danube R.
SLOVAKIA
Bratislava
Vienna
MOLDOVA
Kishinev
Vaduz
AUSTRIA
Budapest
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
HUNGARY
Ljubljana
SLOVENIA
Zagreb
ROMANIA
CROATIA
Danube R.
ITALY
BOSNIA AND HER.
Belgrade
Bucharest
120 mi
180 km
Sarajevo
SERBIA
Adriatic Sea
BULGARIA
MONT.
Pristina
Sofia
Podgorica
KOS.
Skopje
Tirana
MACE.
TURKEY
GREECE
TRIA-HUNGARY
M ONE EMPIRE
MANY NATIONS
ustria-Hungary in 1914
urrent political boundaries

Start of war

- In response, **Austria Hungary declared war on Serbia**, setting off a chain of events that enrolled most of Europe and its colonies in the first global industrial conflict



Start of war

- The **United Kingdom declared war on Germany** on August 4 and on Austria Hungary on August 12
- **Italy remained neutral** until it joined the **Triple Entente in 1915 (switching sides from the Triple Alliance)**
- **<u>As a dominion of the British Empire, Canada was also at war with Germany</u>**



July 28, 1914	Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
August 1, 1914	Germany declares War on Russia.
August 3, 1914	Germany declares war on France.
August 4, 1914	Britain declares war on Germany.
August 6, 1914	Austria declares war on Russia.
August 23, 1914	Japan declares war on Germany.
August 25, 1914	Austria declares war on Japan.
April 6, 1917	The U.S. declares war on Germany.
December 7, 1917	The U.S. declares war on Austria-Hungary.


Iceland
Triple Entente
Triple Alliance
Neutral
Norway
Sweden
Russia
Denmark
England
Germany
Belgium
France
Austria-
Hungary
Romania
Serbia
Bulgaria
Spain
Italy
Albania
Portugal
Turkey
Greece
Algeria (France)

Italy was part of the Triple Alliance since the 1880s

It remained neutral until 1915 when it joined the Triple Entente




THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH IN ARMS
GREAT BRITAIN
NEW ZEALAND
AUSTRALIA
CANADA
NEWFOUNDLAND
SOUTH AFRICA

Wartime government
What was happening in Canada during World War I?

Wartime Government

Although in 1914 **Canada only had a military of about 3000 men** and only **two ships** in its navy, the Canadian government had already increased its defence budget since 1897 and was ready to spend money for war





War Measures Act

In 1914, Canadian Parliament unanimously passed the ***War Measures Act.*** This allowed the federal government under Robert Borden to **bypass Parliament and govern by decree rather than the democratic process**






THE OTTAWA JOURNAL
WAR MEASURES ACT INVOKED
THE NATION
Big Sale to Russia
FLQ Reply Awaited
Que. Offers
To Release

Under the War Measures Act



- With this Act, **Ottawa imposed new taxes and levies to finance the war effort**
- All **Canadian envoys sent to Europe were an important part of the British Army** and under its command
- Ottawa took advantage of its powers in 1916 to create the **Ministry of Overseas Military Forces to organize the dispatch and maintenance of Canadian soldiers abroad**

These initiatives allowed Canada to **assert its independence from the United Kingdom**, showing its capacity to administer its own military forces abroad

War Measures Act

The War Measures Act made it possible to detain Germans, Austro-Hungarians and Turks suspected of espionage in **internment camps**. During WWI, Canada created 24 internment camps

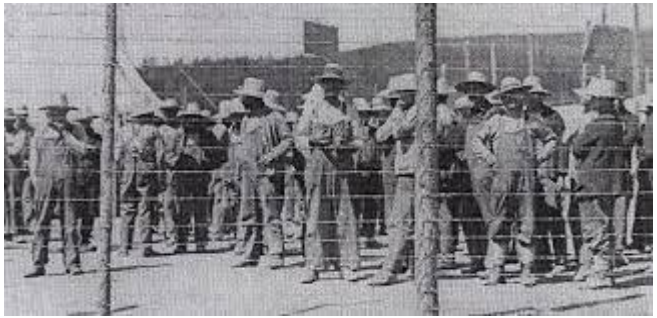
- **Immigrants who who had come from enemy countries (Germany, Austria, Turkey) could be held in these camps** when they were suspected to be working for the enemy



The War Measures Act, though rarely used, gives the government sweeping powers

The government could **tell a factory to stop producing farm products** and start manufacturing **arms and ammunition instead**





Canada's economy

When war broke out, Canada's economy slowed as foreign capital into the country was reduced at first

However eventually, the war's impact on **employment was beneficial to the economy**

- More than 32,000 men volunteered to serve which **lowered the unemployment rate** since many of them were unemployed



Enlistment of French Canadians

There was **low enlistment in French Canada**, pushing Borden's government to use **propaganda to encourage more francophones** to join the army

He created the first **French-Canadian regiment in 1914**- the **22nd Battalion** whose motto was Je me souviens



Propaganda


NOVA SCOTIA HIGHLANDERS
RECRUITING OFFICE
SIGN UP TO DAY
SEND MORE MEN
BEAT GERMANY
LAST YEAR!
IT'S TIME
SITUATION
RECRUITING OFFICE
SEND MORE MEN
YOU SAID
YOU WOULD GO
NEEDED
YOU ARE NEEDED
NOW!
HALT!
Why aren't YOU?


THIS IS
YOUR FLAG
IT STANDS FOR LIBERTY
FIGHT
FOR IT
JOIN THE
OVERSEAS BATTALION
207
Lt Col. C.W. MacLEAN.
Officer Commanding
APPLY NEAREST RECRUITING OFFICE
SPARKS St. OTTAWA.

Military support

At the beginning of the war, **most Canadians supported Ottawa's military engagement-** even the **clergy** and charitable organizations urged people to join the army

Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the opposition (Liberals) at the time spoke for most of the population and said:

"It is our duty to let Great Britain know and to let the friends and foes of Great Britain know that there is in Canada but one mind and one heart and that all Canadians are behind the Mother Country."

War propaganda activity

- How were these different posters attempting to get people to support the war?
- What are the different messages of the posters and who are the different groups they are meant for?

1


"WHY DON'T THEY COME?"
WHY BE
A MERE SPECTATOR HERE
WHEN YOU SHOULD PLAY A MANS PART
IN THE REAL GAME OVERSEAS?
JOIN
THE
148TH Battalion.
A.A.MAGEE.
LT COL.
Headquarters
197, PEEL ST
MONTREAL.
148
OVERSEAS BATTALION

2



3



4



5


The Happy Man Today
is the Man at the Front
Royal
Highlanders
of
Canada
Allied with the
BLACK
WATCH
Have Enlisted at their
Armoury for Overseas Service
15th Bn. C.E.F.
Now in France
48th Bn. C.E.F.
Now in England
AND THE
73rd Bn. C.E.F.
is now Mobilizing
JOIN
THE
73rd
NOW
Apply at the Armoury of
ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA
429 Bleury Street
MONTREAL

6



7




Canadiens-Français
Enrolez-vous!
L'Angleterre, rempart de nos libertés, est menacée.
RESTERONS-NOUS INDIFFÉRENTS?
Préférerons-nous le caporalisme Prussien au régime qui nous a conservé notre Foi, notre Langue nos Institutions et nos Lois.
Le Coeur de la France saigne.
La voix du sang parle.
N'oubliez pas, Canadiens-Français, que vous êtes descendants des compagnons de Dollard, des soldats de Montcalm & de Lévis; les fils des vainqueurs de Chateauguay et les frères des héros de St. Julien & de Festubert.
REFORMEZ LES RÉGIMENTS DE VOLTIGEURS DE SALABERRY

What were these propaganda posters trying to accomplish? How would they make people feel?


WORLD WAR ONE
1914
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