World War I

World War I

Assignment 1

822 to 830

**The Coming of World War**

 -Congress of Vienna had been overturned by the unification of Germany and Italy and Prussia’s defeat of Austria in 1866 and France in 1870

 -insecurity that followed led to alliances

 -imperialism, economic competition and escalating arms race made clashes more likely

 -each threat and insult recorded in daily newspapers

 -foreign ministers worked to keep things under control with diplomacy—conducted by gentlemen in secret

**Bismarck’s System of Alliances**

 -Bismarck dominated international relations from 1860 to 1890

 -created the 2nd Reich

 -led European nations in addressing issues

 -decline in the Ottoman Empire’s power resulted in a power vacuum in the Balkans—competing interests of Austria and Russia

 -1st concern-make the new German nation secure from potential foreign threat

Congress of Berlin 1878

 -Russia had defeated Turkey an forced the Sultan to give them territory across the Caucasus Mountains

 -allowed a large Montenegro and Serbia

 -independence for Bulgaria (to become a Russian puppet)

 -European powers would not allow it

 -aims of the Congress of Berlin-

 -hold back Russian ambitions

 -find a response to Ottoman weakness

 -resolve Balkan nationalism

 -avoid war

 -Bismarck presented himself as an honest broker—few German interests were involved

 -he made arrangements so everyone got something

 -Bulgaria was greatly reduced and made independent—reduced Russian gains

 -recognized the independence of Serbia, Romania, and Montenegro-an acknowledge to rising nationalism

 -Austria-Hungary authorized to occupy Bosnia-Herzegovina which remained under Ottoman rule

 -British were allowed to continue occupying Cyprus

 -Tunis was promised to France

 -Ottoman Empire lost and major powers were made more dominant— pattern of imperialism

*Germany’s Alliances*

 -Bismarck persuaded Austria-Hungary to sign a mutual defense pact

 -Austria was worried about Russia’s ambitions and wanted German support

 -the secret pact became the foundation for Germany’s foreign policy

 -they both promised to join the war if either was attacked by Russia

 -Bismarck convinced Russia to join Austria Hungary and Germany in a pack to remain neutral if a forth country attacked any of the three

 -the Triple Alliance-Italy, Germany, and Austria-Hungary

 -renewable five year pact started in 1882

 -took advantage of Italy’s anger at France for the occupation of Tunis in 1881

 -goal-diplomatic isolation of France

 -Bismarck feared the bitterness of France over the loss of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany in 1870

 -treaties were defensive and secret—added to insecurity in Europe

 -they gave Germany international importance, but were difficult to hold together

 -Italy and Russia hated Austria-Hungary—difficult to hold into alliance

 -Russia and Austria-Hungary let their alliance lapse in 1887—Bismarck could not fully repair the damage

 -Reinsurance Treaty-Germany and Russia promised to remain neutral if one was at war

 -for Italy-Austria-Hungary occupied Italian speaking land in Trieste and opposed Italy’s unification

 -to get Italy to renew the Triple Alliance, Bismarck had to recognize Italian ambitions in the Balkans, Africa, and elsewhere

**The Shifting Balance**

 -The Kaiser dismissed Bismarck in 1890—alliances were already showing strain

 -without Bismarck they fell apart and German diplomacy became erratic and abrasive

*German Diplomacy after Bismarck*

 -Bismarck’s successors overlooked the fact that a common fear of Germany could bring other countries together

 -they let the Reinsurance Treaty with Russia lapse

 -France and Russia formed an alliance in 1894

 -promised to support each other if attacked by Germany or another member of the Triple Alliance that was aided by Germany

 -Russia reversed its position on the French Republic

 -Germany was inconsistent and contradictory when attempting to reassert its importance in world affairs

 -Kaiser reached out to the British then antagonized them

 -congratulated the Boer president after a victory in the Boer War—Kruger Telegram

 -tried to organize a continental coalition against the British

 -massive expansion of the Germany navy

*Anglo-French Understanding*

 -relations centered on colonial relations—seemed ready to risk war

 -settled for spheres of influence

 -after Fashoda in 1898 the French tried to establish good relations

 -accepted the British domination of Egypt

 -British recognized the French interest in North Africa (especially Morocco)

 -1904 Anglo French Entente Cordiale-eliminated colonial conflict between Britain and France

 -feelings of friendship including visits between leaders

 -Germany felt an assertive foreign policy would help them to remain strong in Europe

 -increased arms

 -countries became more worried about security and sensitive to slights against their national honor

*Testing Alliances: 3 International Crisis*

 -each seemed to be Germany victories—drew German opponents closer together

 -Morocco

 -French wanted it; the other powers acquiesced, except Germany

 -German chancellor demanded an international conference to settle Morocco’s future

 -Conference recognized French interests

 -only Austria Hungary voted with Germany

 -Germany’s threatening tactics pushed France and Britain together

 -Balkans

 -Austria was worried Serbia-new king and a radical nationalist government

 -dangerous antagonist

 -feared the Turkish influence would grow after the Young Turks rebellion in 1905— determined to modernize Turkey

 -to protect themselves Austria decided to Annex Bosnia-Herzegovina which threatened Serbia

 -outraged Russian Slavophiles—believed that Russia should defend the interest of Slavs everywhere

 -Russia demanded an international conference

 -Germany supported Austria-Hungary

 -Britain and France sided with Russia

 -Italy angry that Austria-Hungary did not consult with them-a sign they were drifting away from the Triple Alliance

 -Triple Alliance was renewed-Italy on the fence

 -Morocco-France wanted to annex it-consulted all the European powers

 -talks were Germany going well until 1911 when Germany sent a gunboat to Morocco

 -Germany demanded the French Congo in return for accepting the annexation of Morocco

 -British Prime Minister David Lloyd George denounced German methods

 -ended with a compromise-growing international distrust against Germany

*The Arms Race*

 -the standing armies of Britain and France doubled between 1870 and 1914

 -all able bodied men from 20 to their late 50s

 -1889-British decided their navy must equal the size of the next two navies combined

 -1906-launched the Dreadnought-1st battleship armed entirely with big guns

 -by 1914-29 ships afloat and 13 more under construction

 -Germany had 18 with 9 more under construction

 -Conference held to halt the arms race at The Hague-1899 and 1907

 -no country was willing to sacrifice any strength

 -Germany announced Britain was lucky they stayed neutral in the Boer War

*The Triple Entente*

 -1902-British ended the tradition of refusing peacetime alliances and signed a treaty with Japan to reduce conflicts over imperial claims

 -1907-accord between France, Russia, and Japan-spelled out each country’s area of interest in Asia in an attempt to reduce competition there

 -opened the way for further agreement between Britain and Russia to resolve the Great Game

 -Treaty between Britain and Russia created the Triple Entente because each was already allied with France

 -intended to counterbalance the Triple Alliance

 -1912 Britain withdrew its navy from the Mediterranean Sea—France defended their interests there

 -Britain could then focus on the North Sea where Germany was strong

**The Outbreak of World War**

 -Triple Alliance and Triple Entente increased their arms and glared at each other

*The Balkan Threat*

 -militarism, nationalism, modernization shaky parliamentarianism complicated by centuries of oppression and disputed boundaries

 -privileged role of Hungarians in Austria-Hungary and policy of enforced Magyarization (consequences of the Compromise of 1867) increased nationalist aspirations among other ethnic groups

 -competition between Russia and Austria Hungary became entangled in these issues

 -Germany and Italy also had interests in the region

 -1912-Italy defeated Turkey and gained Libya and important Mediterranean Islands—triggered the First Balkan War

 -Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece declared war on Turkey

 -drove the Ottomans from their remaining holdings in Europe except Constantinople

 -the Great Powers wrote the peace in May 1913

 -June 1913 Serbia, Greece, Romania, and Turkey declared war on Bulgaria (big winner of the pervious war)

 -conflict ended in a few weeks, but local anger did not

*The Assassination of an Austrian Archduke*

 -groups of Serbian nationalist scattered all over the Balkans agitated on behalf of their fellow Slaves living in Bosnia-Herzegovina under Austrian rule

 -Austria threatened to use force against Serbia if it did not abandon nationalistic claims

 -Archduke Francis Ferdinand decided to parade in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914

 -heir to the Austrian and Hungarian thrones

 -as he paraded down the street a bomb just missed him

 -other conspirator failed to shoot

 -after a wrong turn, he and his wife were shot by a Bosnian revolutionary

 -leaders of Austria Hungary were convinced that the Serbian government was involved and believed a strong response was necessary

 -dispatched an emissary to Berlin-promised Germany’s full support

 -July 23 sent an ultimatum to Serbia

 -meant to be unacceptable

 -gave Serbia 48 hours to apologize, ban anti-Austria propaganda, and accept Austria’s participation in the investigation of the assassination

 -Serbia accepted the terms that did not diminish their sovereignty and suggested the rest be settled by arbitration

 -Britain proposed an international conference, France and Russia agreed

 -seemed over until on July 28 Austria Hungary declared war on Serbia

*Stumbling into War*

 -Germany and Britain hoped that Austria Hungary would occupy Belgrade and then let a peace conference settle it

 -Russia could not give up its role as protector of the Slavs nor could it allow Austria Hungary to take over the Balkans

 -July 29 Russia ordered a partial mobilization-making it clear the move was only aimed at Austria-Hungary

 -next day, they called a general mobilization instead

 -July 31-Germany proclaimed a state of readiness, demanded that Russia demobilize within 12 hours, and requested that France declare what it would do in the event of a German Russian war

 -France answered that it would act in its own interests, but did mobilize troops a few miles from the German border

 -the Germans (who wanted France to surrender its border fortresses as a guarantee of neutrality) were unsatisfied

 -August 1-Germany mobilized and declared war on Russia

 -Germany invaded Luxembourg and demanded the passage of German troops—convinced they were at war with France as well

 -August 3-Germany declared war on France and invaded Belgium

 -August 4-Britain declared war on Germany

 -inside 48 hours each country hat 2 million soldiers under orders

**The Origins of World War**

 -who to blame for the war depends on how much of a long range view a person takes

*The Response to an Assassination*

-tensions that made the assassination so significant had long roots—Balkan struggles for independence, Austria-Hungary’s declining power, and each nation’s fears for its safety

 -individual leaders could be blamed for Austria Hungary’s haste to attack Serbia, Germany’s support of Austria Hungary, Russia’s confused diplomacy, and France’s eagerness to prove loyalty to Russia

 -British leaders did not warn the Germans that an attack on France meant war with Britain as well

*The Limits of Diplomacy*

 -system of alliances had grown too hard by habit, military issues, and domestic politics

 -Britain felt it had to have supremacy over the seas

 -France wanted revenge for defeat of 1870 and Alsace-Lorraine back

 -Russia’s territorial expansion going on 150 years

 -Italy’s need to show it was a great power

 -Austria’s dependence on a foreign policy that maintained its shaky regime

 -Germany’s fear of encirclement and use of prestige abroad to reduce conflict at home

 -Arms race contributed

 -Strategy also played a part—Germany’s victory over France in 1870 showed how important and valuable universal conscription, large reserves, and detailed military planning were

 -ability to mobilize was an important act of self-defense—disadvantages in weapons, speed, or tactics could be fatal

*Public Opinion*

 -mobilization and large armies required public support

 -huge efforts by all governments to rally nationalist feelings

 -Warmongering appealed to middle and upper class men-heroic sacrifice

 -working classes supported the war by ending strikes

World War I

Assignment 3

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**The Course of the War**

 -plans had been made for ages by France and Germany

 -France-to take Alsace and Lorraine

 -Germany-to avoid a two front war

 -German plan-attack France first and knock them out of the war—before Russia could mobilize their huge armies

 -Had it invade neutral Belgium—Germany became the aggressor

 -Britain entered the war

 -Triple Alliance was reduced to Germany and Austria-Hungary—Central Powers

 -Italy announced its neutrality when war broke out

 -The Triple Entente-Britain, France, and Russia (also known as the Allies)

**The Surprises of the First Two Years**

 -all belligerents felt the war would not last long

 -modern economies could not last (depended on trade)

 -new weapons would make it quick

 -increased firepower gave an advantage to defensive armies

 -common soldier took more punishment then anyone could guess

*The German Offensive*

-Schlieffen Plan—drawn up in 1891 by Count Alfred von Schlieffen

 -attack France first then focus on Russia

 -left the Eastern front to the Austrian forces who Germans had little respect for

 -violated neutral Belgium and the Netherlands

 -based on assumptions:

 -there was no strategic objective on the Eastern Front (true)

 -Russia would be slow to mobilize (less true then expected)

 -Belgium would not resist (false-delayed the German advance)

 -Field Marshall Helmuth von Moltke changed the plan and stopped the advance on Paris to try for a breakthrough in Alsace--unsuccessful

 -German supply lines were stretched

 -lots of casualties

 -fell into a pattern of small advances and long stretches of attrition— pattern on the Western Front for the rest of the war

*French and Russian Offensives*

 -French Commander Joseph Joffre-felt a great French drive was going to happen

 -counter offensive on the Marne River saved Paris, but then fell into a stalemate

 -battle lines established at the end of 1914 stayed in place for the rest of the war

 -Germans held industrial areas in Northern France and all of Belgium

 -Russian forces made gains against the Austrians on the Eastern Front until the Battle of Tannenberg

 -German Generals Paul von Hindenburg and Erich Ludendorff became German heroes

 -destroyed the Russian forces

 -pushed to Warsaw

 -by the end of 1914, the Germans and Austro-Hungarians were making impressive gains into Russia

 -Turkey entered on the Central Power’s side against its old enemy Russia

*Trench Warfare*

-the western front was under siege conditions

 -trains allowed for a nearly endless supply of soldiers

 -machine guns, barbed wire, artillery made advance impossible

 -both sides dug thousands of miles of trenches

 -allied armies attacked and were stopped by German reinforcements

 -after the first year, boundaries were the same

 -moral declined—rats, lice, boredom

 -poison gas added to the horror

 -shell shock reported for the first time—psychological distress—showed the strain of trench warfare

*Italy Joins the Allies*

 -did not break the stalemate

 -both sides wanted Italy, but Britain and France made a better offer

 -April 1915 the Treaty of London (secret)-Italy joined the allies

 -Italy was promised land along the border with Austria-Hungary and colonial holdings

 -Italy declared war May 1915

*Costly Offensives*

 -early in 1916 Germany tried an offensive to knock France out of the war

 -stormed Verdun-aim was to bleed France more then to take territory

 -February 1916 to July 1916

 -France lost more than 300,000 soldiers, Germany only a little less

 -Somme-July to November 1916

 -much heavier causalities on 17 miles of territory gained

 -tactics were not working

 -became a war of attrition

 -Eastern Front-movement, but no results

 -Russia was losing ground

 -1917 General Alexis Brusilov took back some land, cost 1 million men

*The Naval War*

 -sea was more important for supply then for combat

 -Allied landing at Gallipoli failed in April 1915

 -allies withdrew without meeting either objective-opening the Dardanelles or forcing the Ottoman Empire out of the war

 -Blockade of Germany was more effective

 -1915-Germany announced a blockade of Britain

 -sank the Lusitania-stopped attacking passenger ships due to US pressure

 -resumed unrestricted submarine warfare in 1916

 -Battle of Jutland-May 1916

 -great naval battle

 -no clear winner British and Germans lost same number of ships

 -German fleet retreated to their harbor

**Adjustment to Total War**

 -World War I was conducted on a massive scale

*Domestic Mobilization*

 -first domestic response was national unity

 -German pubic was convinced the war was a just war of national defense

 -parliament approved funding

 -France hailed their sacred union

 -Britain’s liberal government turned conservative

 -the Russian Tsar gained in popularity

 -military rulers had an increased role in society

 -General Joseph Joffre in France had almost dictatorial powers until 1915 when civilians were back in charge

 -labor shortages in all European countries

 -agricultural output dropped which led to food shortages

 -government increased powers-moved workers, censored the press, controlled railroads, shipping, and the economy

 -paper money, rationing, and central planning

 -industries forced to be more efficient

 -conscription all over-1916 in Britain

 -substitutes made for things in short supply-ersatz became an international word

 -civilians felt the impact of the war

 -Austria Hungary and Russia could not match the planning and industry of Britain, France and Germany

 -could not organize or squeeze food, ammunition, and other needed things out of the population

 -Austria Hungary could not count on the loyalty of its soldiers—sent them far away so they were not fighting soldiers who spoke their language

 -Russian orders were not in code-easily intercepted by the Germans

*Social Effects*

 -people were thin, poorly dressed, and grieving

 -Germany experienced “Turnip Winter”

 -lines and rationing became a way of life

 -distinctions in social classes blurred

*Women on the Home Front*

 -feminist worked to rally support for the war effort

 -women went to work

 -propaganda reinforced traditional gender roles and emphasized the enemy’s brutality toward women

 -war brought increased freedom

 -pay still unequal

 -national politics became more democratic and inclusive

*Changes on the Battlefield*

 -soldiers got over the idea of heroism and national duty

 -France fired Joffre and promoted General Robert Georges Nivelle—planned a massive new offensive

 -German heroes of the Eastern Front were promoted

 -Hindenburg—overall command

 -Ludendorff-took over Western Front in 1916

 -returned to unrestricted submarine warfare in 1917, aware that it might bring the USA into the war

 -believed the British would want peace before the USA could make a difference

Political Changes

 -Lloyd George made British Minister of War in June 1916 and Prime Minister in December 1916

 -once he terrified the upper class, by 1916 seen as popular and decisive

 -galvanized the British war effort

 -Russian Revolution 1917

 -new provisional government

 -conditions in Russia were awful

 -allied sensed democratic principles (fight for democracy)

 -USA declared war on Germany

*The Armenian Genocide*

 -1915 civilians in Armenia became targets—did not support the Ottoman Empire during the Balkan wars

 -Ottoman Empire had said that international observers could insure that Armenian rights were being protected in 1914

 -when war broke out, the Ottomans renounced the plan and deiced to forcibly relocate the Armenian populations

 -deported 1,750,000 beginning March 1915

 -at least 800,000 died

 -Total War—all involved

 -civilian casualties

*The Empire at War*

 -imperialism transformed World War I into a global conflict

 -European powers saw it as an opportunity to gain land overseas

 -war spread to the colonies

 -colonial subjects were recruited into the war and to work in factories

 -many of those who fought came home with aspirations of freedom for their countries

World War I Assignment #4

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**The Great Trials of 1917-1918**

*Fighting in the West*

 -French General Nivelle launched a great offensive April/May 1917

 -the French soldiers mutinied

 -Nivelle was replaced by General Henri Philippe Petain—attempted to raise moral

 -French waited months before attempting another offensive

 -British attacked the north attempting to take over German submarine bases—3rd Battle of Ypres—not successful

 -British were able to avoid German U-boats with the convoy—British ships escorted by American ships across the Atlantic

*Allied Defeats: Russia and Italy*

 -Russia was in retreat

 -the Communists controlled the government by November-invited all other nations to join the peace and entered negotiations with the Central Powers

 -Germany and Austria Hungary focused on Italy—won an victory in the Battle of Caporetto

*The Last Year*

 -Central Powers marched east into Russia

 -Russia and Germany signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in March 1918

 -Russia surrendered Russian Poland, the Baltic States, the Ukraine, and Transcaucasia—included wheat and oil

 -the harsh terms intensified the Allies determination to win

 -Germans then opened a great offensive on the Western Front—greatest advance in 4 years

 -the allies named Ferdinand Foch supreme commander of all forces

 -retained reserves while Germany exhausted their supplies

 -Enemy guns bombarded Paris

 -Allied counter offensive began in July—Germans were driven back

 -by August, the Germans were back to the Hindenburg line (position in the beginning of 1917)

 -Battles of Argonne (September) and Ypres (October)

*Collapse of the Central Powers*

 -the Central Powers fell apart on all fronts

 -Arabs revolted against the Ottoman Empire—led by T.E. Lawrence

 -in October the Sultan was deposed and the new government sued for peace

 -the allies moved toward Romania up the Balkan Peninsula

 -Austro-Hungarian Empire was also falling apart

 -Czechs, Yugoslavians, Poles, and Romanians all wanted independence—encouraged to work for it by the allies in 1918

 -army fell apart as the different nationalities left for revolution at home

 -Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia declared independence

 -November 1918, Austria-Hungary surrendered unconditionally to Italy

 -Germany started to make more democratic changes

 -cabinet of Kaiser subject to Reichstag majority

 -end of October—asked for peace on Wilson’s terms

 -Wilson demanded a democratic government to negotiate with

*German Republic Accepts an Armistice*

 -German leaders face the threat of revolution at home

 -liber leader Prince Max could not hold it together—pleaded with Kaiser Wilhelm to abdicate

 -he did so on November 9 after a mutiny in the German fleet and a revolution in Munich

 -government handed over to Freidrich Ebert—leader of the Social Democrats

 -German Republic was proclaimed—armistice commission sent to General Foch

 -November 11, 1918 the war ended

 -allied troops near the German boarders in the west, crossed the Danube in the East and taken Trieste and the Dardanelles

 -Revolution swept across Eastern Europe

World War I Assignment #5

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**The Peace**

 -allies were free to draw the boundary lines for a new Europe

**The Effects of World War I**

 -governments were overturned and new shaky ones established

*The New State of Affairs*

 -political conflict adopted techniques of force in Eastern Europe

 -local revolts by Freikorps—mercenary squads made up of former soldiers paid for street fighting and rioting

 -new governments were held more responsible for society’s peace time needs— housing, education, and pensions

 -Wilson, Clemenceau, and George were concerned about a revival of the radical left

 -aristocracy was weakened all over Europe—general democratization of politics

 -less purchasing power—inflation and higher taxes

 -middle class felt exposed and vulnerable—savings were threated and values changed

 -peasants (declining in number) were better off—helped by high demand for food and labor as well as inflation

*The Change in Social Mores*

 -men stopped wearing top hats due to public transportation

 -women’s clothes were simpler and skirts shorter

 -cosmetics, high heels, smoking and drinking acceptable

 -violent crime and juvenile delinquency were up

 -shocked moralists blamed the increase in encounters between sexes

 -psychological impact of war separated those who went to war and those who stayed home

*Economic Effects*

 -military needs resulted in growth of new technology

 -automobiles instead of horses

 -airplanes, radio, chemical industry all started

 -tasks in factories became more efficient

 -worldwide trade was disrupted

 -Europe’s place in the world changed

 -1914-Europe was the greatest lender, by 1918 a debtor

 -destruction of property (especially in France and Belgium)

 -production fell

*The Dead and the Culture of Mourning*

 -greatest change was the death of between 10 and 13 million

 -1/3 civilians

 -demographic catastrophe for France—much older population

 -50% of male between the ages of 20 and 32 were dead

 -millions more maimed for life

 -wounded burdened European governments—lived on pensions

 -widows also lived on state support

 -Red Cross and other organizations worked to help the displaced

 -memorials all over Europe

 -tombs of the unknown soldiers

 -ceremonies commemorating Armistice Day

 -leaders attempted to make a peace that would last—democracy seemed to be the greatest safeguard against future conflict

**The Revolutionary Situation**

 -many disruptions of life—mass migration, military dissertations, and mutinies

 -war weakened the government and gave radicals on the left and right to opportunity to claim power

*New Nations in Eastern Europe*

 -people who were released from Austro-Hungarian or Russian control fought to define boundaries of their new countries

 -Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia marked independence with war with Russia

 -Lithuania was also at odds with Poland

 -Poland in conflict on all of its borders—Russia, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, and Germany

 -Romania attacked Hungary and Yugoslavia

*Leftist Militancy*

 -Leftists wished for socialists victory all across Europe

 -felt it was on the way

 -met in Moscow to establish the 3rd International—included socialists from all over the world

 -1919 Bela Kun led a communist government in Hungary until it was toppled by the Romanian army

 -communist agitation in Vienna—Austria was all that was left of the Hapsburg empire

 -looked forward to the new German Republic, but an alliance was forbidden by the Treaty of Paris

 -Socialists looked to Germany-industrialized, large class divisions, and a strong socialist movement

 -communists revolts were suppressed by the German Army

**The Peace Treaties**

 -countries accepted Wilson’s 14 Points

 -self-determination of people

 -free trade

 -freedom of the seas

 -anti-colonial warfare

 -disarmament

 -open diplomacy

 -League of Nations

*The Paris Conference*

 -opened in January 1919

 -Allies vowed not to repeat the mistakes of the Congress of Vienna

 -Germany was excluded

 -5 big powers made all the decisions-France, Britain, Italy, Japan and the USA

 -4 men-Wilson, Clemenceau, George, and Orlando

 -all elected leaders sensitive to public opinion

 -all had domestic problems and concerns about Eastern Europe

*The Treaty with Germany*

 -haste made terms harsher than they otherwise would have been

 -Germany lost overseas territory in Africa and the Pacific

 -assigned to the League of Nations and allied powers

 -administered as mandates

 -lost Alsace and Lorraine

 -Allies occupied the Rhineland and coal producing Saar River for 15 years

 -a plebiscite to determine final country

 -Plebiscites also decide if Germany gave part of Schleswig to Denmark and part of Silesia to Poland

 -Polish provinces of East Prussia given to Poland

 -Poland given a corridor to the sea which separated East Prussia from Germany

 -German city of Danzig made into a free city

 -Poland remained insecure and Germany did not accept it

 -Germany was not permitted any large artillery, submarines or military air force the army was limited to 100,000 men

 -Germany had to give the allies horse and rail road carriages, coal, and ships

*Reparations*

 -Allies decided Germany should pay for civilian damages

 -Belgium and France were the most destroyed

 -Lloyd George included all pensions as a civilian cost—huge amount of money that had to be paid for years and years

 -Article 231 of the Versailles Treaty—the war guild clause

 -Germany had to accept responsibility

 -bitterly resented in Germany

 -German delegates did not get to see the treaty until it was drafted—only minor changes were possible at that point

 -signed June 28, 1919—the 5th anniversary of Francis Ferdinand’s assassination

*Italian Aims*

 -Treaty of London 1915 promised Italy much of the Dalmatian Coast-Italian delegates expected to get it

 -Wilson did not want Italy to control German speaking lands (principle of nationality)

 -Wilson appealed to Italian people—the delegation withdrew the request

 -Italians unhappy over promises not kept

*The Other Treaties*

 -Treaty with Austria modeled on the treaty with Germany

 -harsh terms seemed unnecessary for the Austrian Republic

 -boundaries of new states based on nationalism and strategic need

 -Hungary lost ¾ of its former land including Bohemia

 -Bulgaria surrendered some land and greatly resented its new borders

 -Romania gained land from Austria, Hungary, and the USSR

 -natural boundaries (rivers, mountains) did not correspond with borders at Paris due to claims of history and culture

 -League of Nations’ job was to make the new borders work

 -Minorities Protection Treaty—promised fair treatment for minorities

 -seen by some countries as an affront to their sovereignty

 -idea of self-determination—Africa and Asia felt it applied to them

 -European leaders did not agree

 -growth of colonial nationalism

*Unstable Settlement in the Middle East*

 -Treaty with Turkey signed in 1920—most of it never went into effect

 -spawned indigenous movements like in Eastern Europe

 -Russian and Hapsburg Empires no longer competed for influence

 -Britain and France seed as committed to old imperialism, not the people of the area

 -Nationalist in Turkey brought Mustafa Kemal (Ataturk) to power—insured Turkey’s territory

 -Arabia’s independence was recognized, but internal conflict allowed Europeans to interfere

 -need for political order on eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea caused problems

 -France given supervisory authority over Syria

 -Britain given Palestine, Trans-Jordan, and Iraq

 -treaty settled little, borders to be decided later

 -Palestine was a big problem

 -the British supported Arab nationalist movements in 1917

 -1917-British Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour promised a national homeland for Jews in Palestine—Balfour Declaration

 -Balfour Declaration also guaranteed the rights of Muslims

*Colonial Mandates*

 -German and Ottoman controlled territories were made into mandates of the League of Nations

 -Britain, France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand controlled the mandates

 -Ottoman territory—called Class A Mandates—considered on the verge of self- government

 -African Mandates—Class B-rights of people protected, not ready for self- government

 -Pacific Island-Class C-ruled as colonies

 -legitimized continued European dominance

*Europe’s Diminished Position*

 -Britain and France dominated European affairs

 -imperialism was weakened by the war

 -Thailand (aka Siam) and China eliminated treaties that gave special rights to Europeans

 -new nationalist groups demanded self-government all over

 -Japanese and American economies benefited from the war

 -Japan sold weapons to Russian an took over the German East Asian trade

 -US production way up

 -reflected the idea that the world was getting smaller

 -improved communication

*Disillusionment*

 -there was lots of hope for democracy at the Paris Peace Conference—fell apart by 1920

 -Britain and France seen as only protecting their interests

 -Eastern Europe—Russia was not at the conference

 -the conference did not understand or consider the complex economies of Eastern Europe

 -stimulated nationalist movements

 -Western Europeans feared nationalism in Eastern Europe

 -USA failed to lead-1920 Congress refused to join the League of Nations- isolationist

 -alienated the French who the US and the British had promised to protect from German aggression

 -China refused to sign treaties that gave the Japanese rights in China

 -Japan was offended by clauses that claimed all races were equal

 -Reparations were denounced by John Maynard Keyes

 -argued that the Allies owed each other more than the Germans could repay and reparations would only slow European growth and recovery

 -undermined the peace