Age of Imperialism

World War One

1. World War One
	1. World War I – (1914-1918)
		1. Global War centered in Europe
		2. US is involved in final two years
		3. Results in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** casualties
		4. Sets stage for further conflict
	2. Causes of the War (Long Term)
		1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
		2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
		3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
		4. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
2. Nationalism
	1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – putting interests of one’s own nation above all others
		1. Dominates European politics in 19th and early 20th centuries
		2. Leads to feelings of ill-will / distrust
		3. Ethnic groups in certain areas feel bitter
3. Imperialism
	1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – Nations of Europe compete for resources and markets across the world.
	2. Increases hostility and bitterness.
4. Alliances
	1. European nations had entered into complex web of alliances – if one was attacked, other nations had agreed to become involved.
5. Alliances
	1. **Triple Entente** (Allies) – **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (later United States)

Versus

* 1. **Triple Alliance** (Central Powers) – **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
1. Militarism
	1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- Development of armed forces and their use as diplomatic tool.
	2. In the atmosphere of nationalism, mistrust, and competition, European nations build powerful, industrialized militaries.
2. Assassination Leads to War
	1. War begins in city of Sarajevo.
	2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** assassinate heir to Austrian Throne – **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	3. War begins as Austria declares war on Serbia – other nations are dragged in by a complex **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
3. Strategy
	1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – German plan to defeat France quickly, then turn to face Russia.
		1. Idea is to avoid a two front war
		2. Plan fails – bogged down in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in France
	2. Allied Plan – Keep fighting on two fronts. Blockade Germany. Hope for US involvement.
4. US Stance
	1. US declares **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (back to isolationism?)
	2. Develops sympathy for Allied cause (close economic relations, propaganda, affinity to Britain)
	3. Begin to export war materials to Britain
	4. Submarine warfare by German **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** threatens US shipping
	5. Sinking of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – 1915
		1. British liner, 1198 deaths – **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
		2. Also carrying ammunition
		3. Americans outraged, but Wilson avoids war temporarily
5. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in Europe
	1. War on land grinds to a stalemate in France
	2. Deadliness of modern weaponry results in [trench warfare](http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/memories_from_the_trenches.htm) \*
	3. No man’s land – deadly area between trenches
	4. Little territory is gained; casualties are horrific
	5. (**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – 1.2 million casualties – 7 miles of land gained – or more than 174,000 casualties per mile!)
6. New Weapons of War
	1. Modern Weapons make “The Great War” the Deadliest ever for those fighting it.
		1. Submarines
		2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
		3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
		4. Machine Guns
		5. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
		6. Improved Artillery
7. US Declares War
	1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is re-elected in 1916 with slogan “he kept us out of war”
	2. Germany fears US entry – **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** attempts to influence Mexico to attack US
	3. German U-Boats continue to threaten US shipping
	4. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – Russia quits war – easier for US to enter politically
	5. April 2, 1917, Wilson asks Congress for war
8. Learn More!
	1. From [http://www.wwnorton.com](http://www.wwnorton.com/)
	2. From [www.district158.org](http://www.district158.org/)
	3. From [http://www.history.com](http://www.history.com/)