

**WORLD WAR I**  
**(1914-1918)**  
**THE GREAT WAR**

**World War I** was a military conflict which took place from 1914 to 1918. What began as a local European war between **Austria-Hungary** and **Serbia** on July 28, 1914 was later transformed into a general European struggle.

It eventually became a global war involving 32 nations.

The immediate causes of WWI was the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary, but the reasons leading to WWI dated as far back as the 1800's.

# The Factors of the Great War

## -World War I (1914-1918)

- The rise of NATIONALISM
- Competition for colonies- IMPERIALISM
- Growing arm race- MILITARISM.

- By 1900, six nations were rivals for power in Europe. These nations, called the **Great Powers**, were Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, Italy and France. They competed economically, and they competed for neighboring land.
- Soon the world will be divided into two main groups : **ALLIES** (France, Britain, Russia and Italy) and **CENTRAL POWERS** (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Ottoman Empire) and most of Europe will be in war.
- The losses after the WWI : **8.5 million people dead, 21 million wounded, and \$338 billion in damage.**

# Archduke Francis Ferdinand



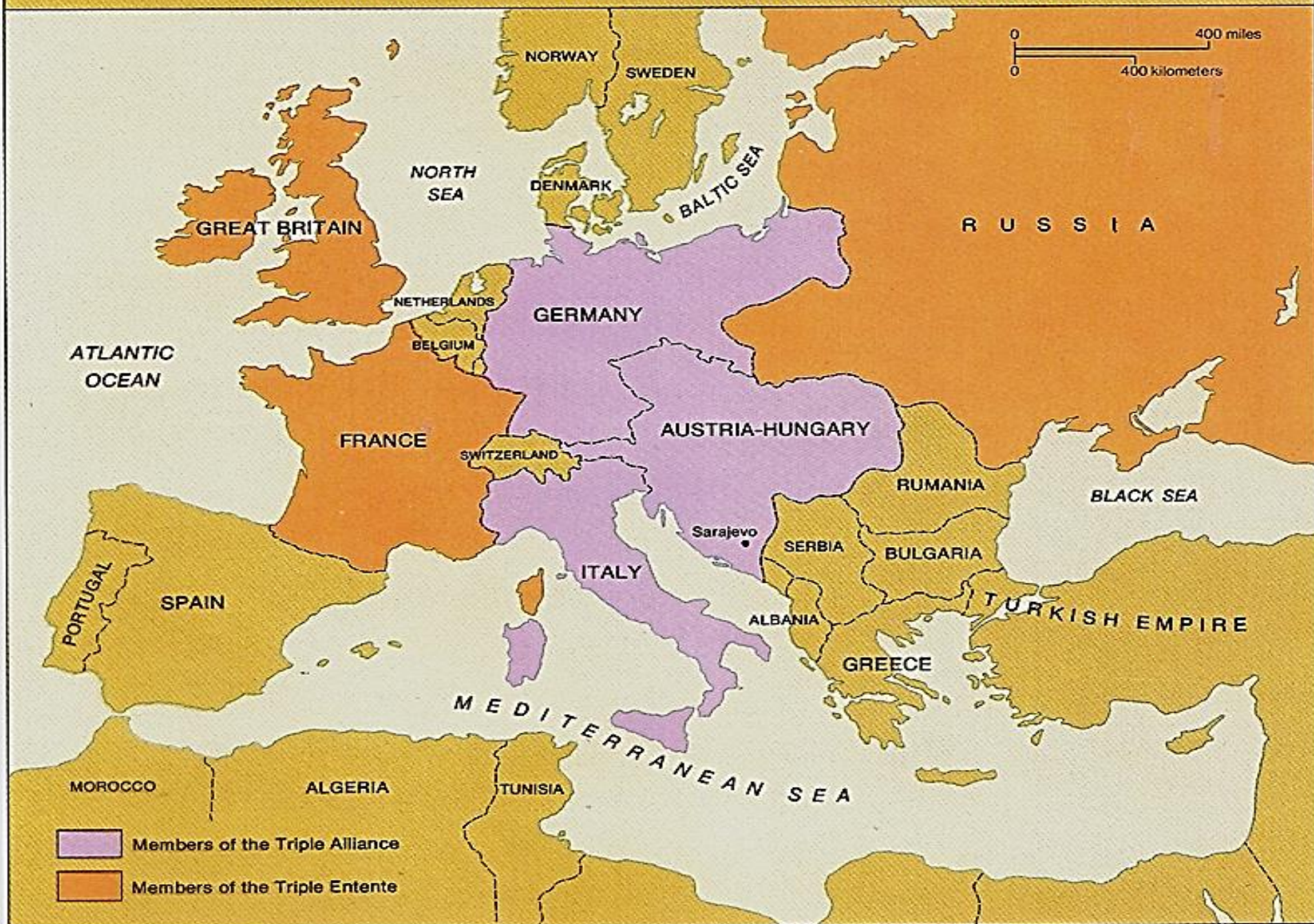
# Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria

On 28 June 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife, Sophie, Duchess of Hohenberg, were shot dead in Sarajevo, by Gavrilo Princip, one of a group of six Bosnian Serb assassins.

The political objective of the assassination was to break off Austria-Hungary's south-Slav provinces so they could be combined into a Greater Serbia or a Yugoslavia.

The assassins' motives were consistent with the movement that later became known as Young Bosnia. Serbian military officers stood behind the attack.

# ALLIANCES OF EUROPEAN NATIONS IN 1914



# World War I in Europe



**KEY**

- Central Powers
- Allied Powers
- Neutral countries
- The Western Front
- Major battle
- Advances of the Central Powers

0 400 Miles

## Cause and Effect

### WORLD WAR I

#### Long-Term Causes

Forming of opposing alliances  
Nationalist tensions in Balkans  
Rivalry between Great Powers  
Military buildup and militarism

#### Immediate Causes

Assassination of Franz Ferdinand  
German support of Austrian aggression  
Austria-Hungary's ultimatum to Serbia  
Germany's invasion of Belgium

### WORLD WAR I

#### Immediate Effects

- Russian Revolution
- Defeat of Central Powers
- Destruction and loss of life
- Treaty of Versailles
- League of Nations

Breakup of Austro-Hungarian empire  
Forming of mandates

#### Long-Term Effects

German and Italian resentment of treaty  
U.S. policy of isolationism  
Disillusionment of Lost Generation  
Rise of fascism  
World War II

# The Treaty of Versailles-1919



1. Germany *lost its territories* gained in WWI;
2. Germany *lost its previous colonies* in Asia & Africa;
3. Germany was made to pay *war reparations* of 6.5 million pounds;
4. Restrictions were imposed on the *German army*. Germany could not have more than 100 000 soldiers;
5. Germany has to give up *the Saar* coalfields to France for 15 years.



# **World War II**

## **(1939 - 1945)**

**WWII is a global military conflict that was the most devastating war in human history.**

**It began in **1939** as a European conflict between **Germany** and **Anglo-French coalition**. Later this conflict included most of the nations of the world.**

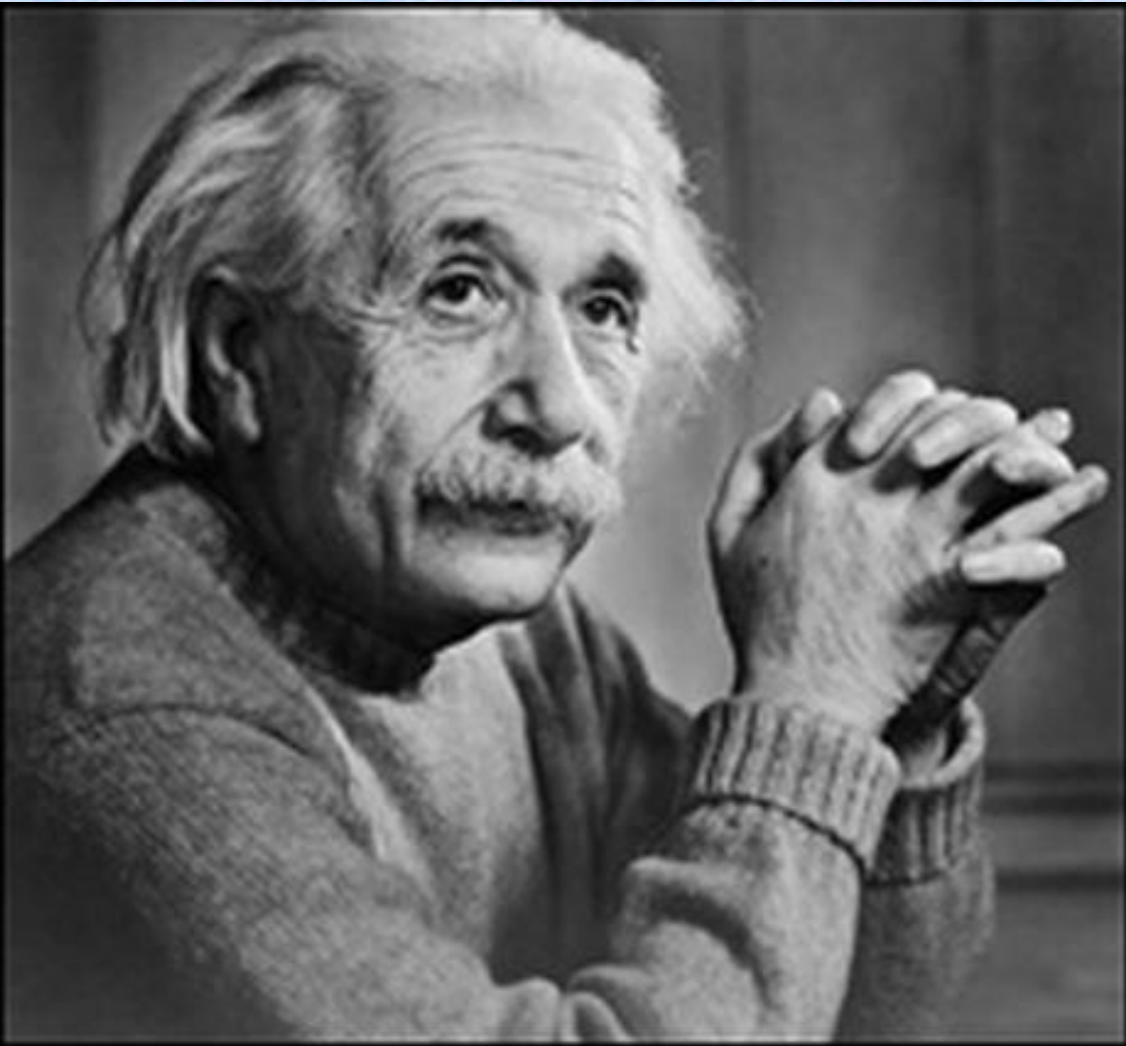
**It ended in 1945, leaving a new world order dominated by **United States** and **the USSR** (United Soviet Socialist Republics).**

## **World War II was a war between:**

- **the Allies** (Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Poland, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, USSR, Yugoslavia) and
- **the Axis** (Albania, Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Rumania, Slovakia, Thailand)  
**from 1939 to 1945.**

# The Losses of WWII

**56,125,262 people died**



**“ I do not know with what weapons WWII will be fought, but WWIV will be fought with sticks and stones.”**

*Albert Einstein*

# What factors led to WWII?

1. Why some countries in Europe shifted from democratic governments to dictatorships?
2. The main factors for the rise of fascism or how Mussolini and Hitler came to power?
3. What are the characteristics of fascism and Nazism?

**The killing of millions of Jews and other "non-Aryans" in the Holocaust is the greatest crime against humanity recorded in history.**

**It was made possible by a unique combination of factors:**

- 1. the total control over the machinery of a modern state by the totalitarian regime of the National Socialists;*
- 2. the active cooperation or passive consent of a large part of the German population;*
- 3. a deeply rooted anti-Semitism common to all Christian countries in Europe.*

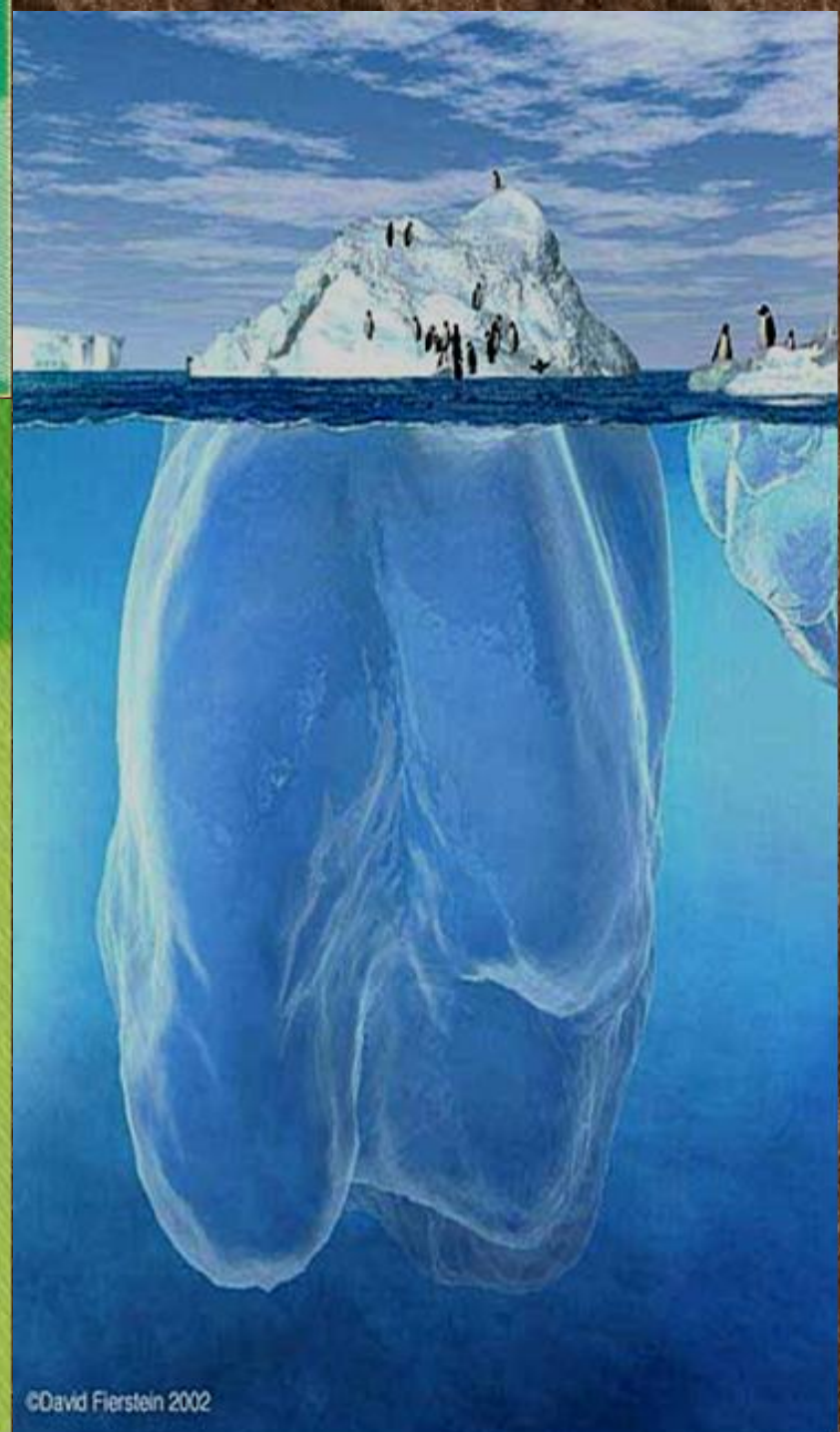
**The catastrophic loss of humane standards in German society took place after the prolonged political and economic crisis of the 1920s.**

## Immediate Causes

Expansionism of Germany, Italy, and Japan  
Failure of policy of appeasement  
German invasion of Poland

## Long-Term Causes

Discontent about Treaty of Versailles  
Worldwide economic depression  
Rise of totalitarian governments



- **After the defeat in the First World War, Germany becomes a democracy. Social Democrats and Liberal parties form the new government.**
- **The enormous costs of the war cause inflation. Unemployment rises to over five million. Large parts of the population live in fear of falling back into 19th-century poverty.**
- **Nationalist parties and the newly founded National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP) blame the democratic constitution, the parties supporting the new republic and the unjust provisions of the peace treaty of Versailles for the chaos.**

## Cause and Effect

### WORLD WAR II

#### Long-Term Causes

- Discontent about Treaty of Versailles
- Worldwide economic depression
- Rise of totalitarian governments

#### Immediate Causes

- Expansionism of Germany, Italy, and Japan
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### WORLD WAR II

#### Immediate Effects

- Devastation and loss of life in Europe and Asia
- Recognition of Holocaust
- Overthrow of fascism
- Founding of United Nations
- Demilitarization of Germany and Japan
- Rise of U.S. and USSR as superpowers
- Soviet control of Eastern Europe

#### Long-Term Effects

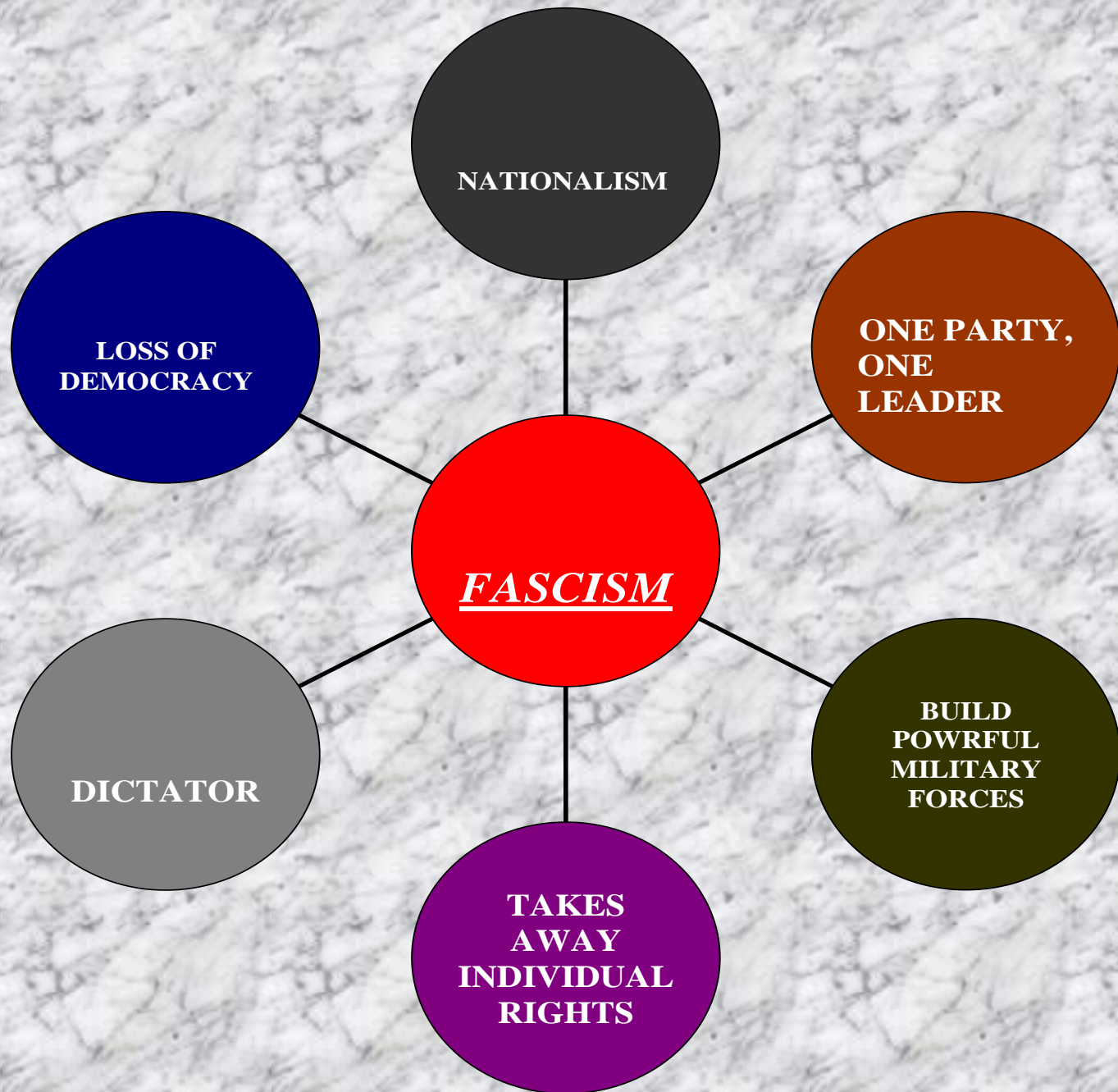
- Cold War
- Divided Germany
- Formation of NATO and Warsaw Pact
- Development of nuclear capability
- Rise of nationalism in colonial territories

# Fascism

- Fascism is a form of radical authoritarian nationalism that rises in mid-20th century Europe. Fascists seek to unify their nation through a totalitarian state that promotes the mass mobilization of the national community, relying on one party to initiate a revolution to organize the nation on fascist principles.

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- The term fascismo is derived from the Latin word *fasces*. It's an ancient Roman symbol of the authority of the civic magistrate. The symbolism of the fasces suggested strength through unity.





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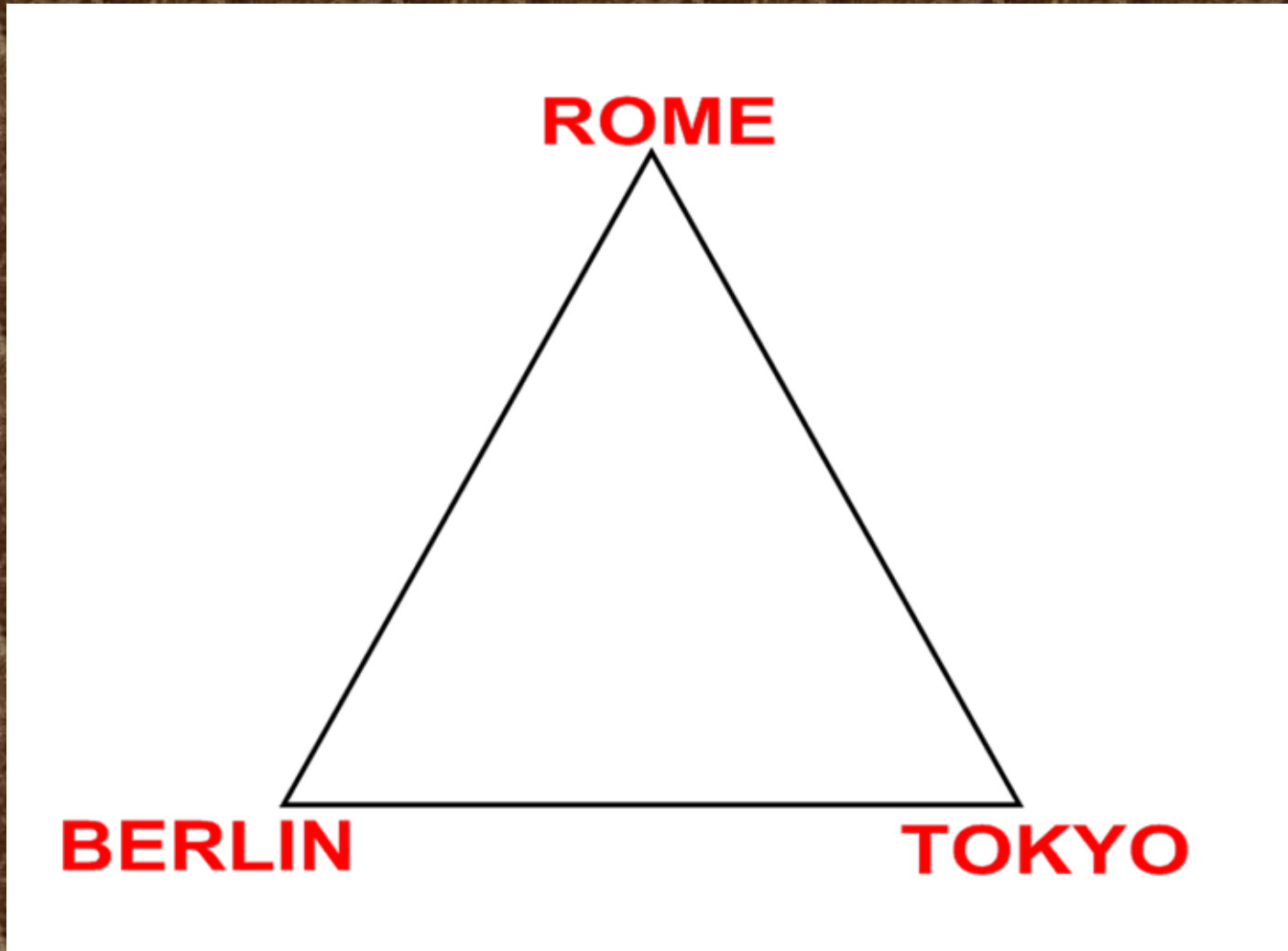
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# The Axis Powers

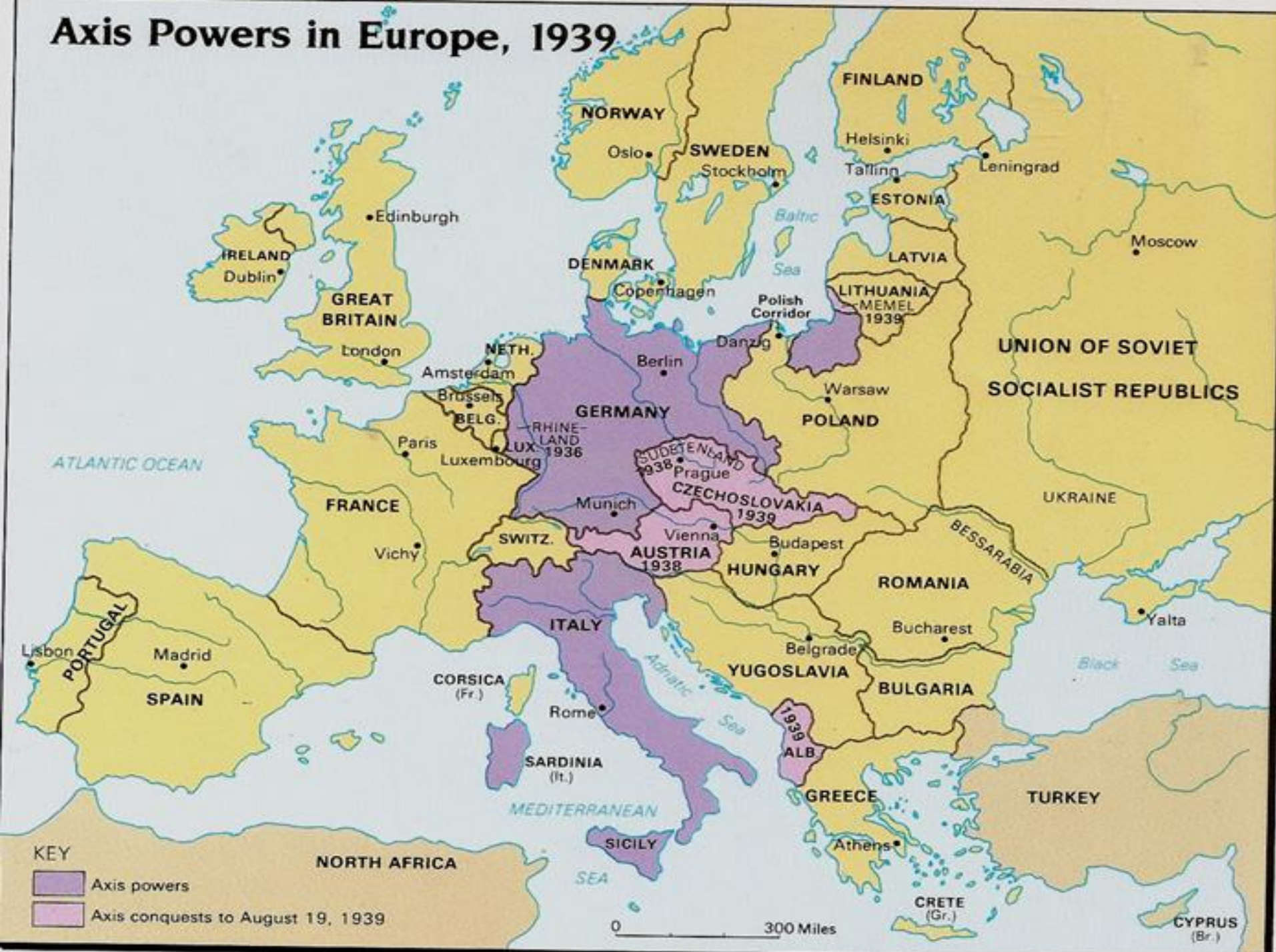
## The Pack of Steel



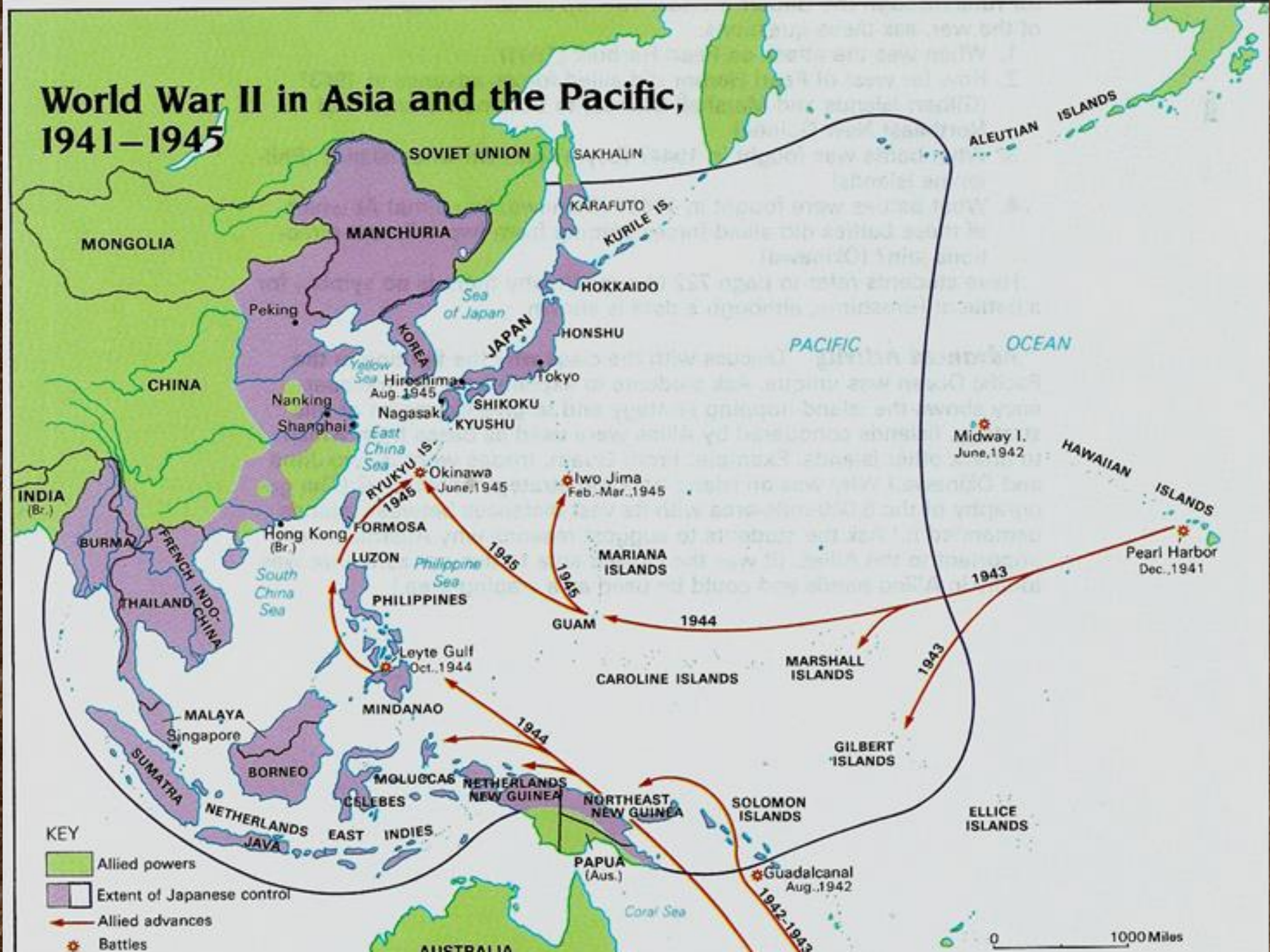
# Expansion of Nazi Germany, 1933-1939



# Axis Powers in Europe, 1939



# World War II in Asia and the Pacific, 1941–1945



# World War II in Europe and North Africa, 1939–1945





**The first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, on August 6, 1945, during World War II. The blast destroyed 68 percent of the city and damaged another 24 percent, and an estimated 70,000 people were killed or reported missing, according to United States estimates.**

**On August 6, 1945, during World War II, the United States dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, a Japanese city and military center. An estimated 60,000 to 70,000 people were killed or reported missing, according to U.S. estimates, and thousands more were made homeless.**



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## 22 Art in History: Architecture of the Third Reich



# Art and History



# Political Cartoons

