### Chapter 19 - World War I and Beyond

### Section 1 - From Neutrality to War

Nationalism and national competition heightened tensions  
\* Countries believed in “the people,” and disliked the the idea of multiple ethnic groups  
\* Old rivalries emerged between France and Germany  
\* Social Darwinism helped spread the idea of a single greatest nation through the process of competing nations  
\* Empires were threatened beacuse of the new nationalism in their own territories  
\* The nations also competed in the same way economically  
Militarism starts arm race  
\* Leaders started to advance technologies and expand their armies  
\* A spirit of militarism grew because of this  
\* These new technologies would change the way wars are fought  
Alliances caused recklessness  
\* Alliances also emerged because of the tension  
\* Triple Alliance  
\* Germany  
\* Italy  
\* Austria-Hungary  
\* Triple Entente  
\* Great Britian  
\* France  
\* Russia  
\* Leaders were pondering the benefits of war  
Assassination leads to war  
\* In 1914 Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife were killed  
\* The assassins were Serbians who believed their people had a right to Bosnia  
Allies cause chain reaction  
\* Austria-Hungary demanded full cooperation with Serbia after the assassination  
\* They were emboldened by Germany’s total support  
\* After Serbia rejected some of the demands, Austria declared war, and Germany was now involved  
\* Russia declared war on Austria-Hungary because Serbia was their ally  
\* Germany then declared war on Russia, and France declared war on Germany  
\* Germnay declared war on Belgium to attack France through Belgium  
\* Great Britain declared war on Germany because France and Belgium were their allies  
\* The Central and Allied powers were now formed  
\* Central powers  
\* Germany  
\* Austria-Hungary  
\* Italy (left early)  
\* Ottoman Empire (joined later)  
\* Allied Powers  
\* Great Britain  
\* France  
\* Belgium  
\* Russia  
\* Serbia  
\* The French and British stopped the advancing Germans at the Marne river  
Deadly techonology leads to stalemate  
\* The Germans fortified positions on high ground and dug trenches  
\* When enemies would approach they would blown apart by artillery and razed with machine guns  
\* This killed thousands  
\* The Allies used the same tactic against the Axis though and many thousands would be killed  
\* The superiority of defensive weapons over offensive weapons caused a long, deadly, tragic stalemate  
\* The collection of trenches and artillery stretched from Belgium to Switzerland and was called “The Western Front”  
Wilson urges neutrality  
\* The “melting pot” assumption caused many mixed feelings within the US  
\* In 1914 one-third of Americans were foreign-born  
\* Germans and such supported Central powers  
\* English and such support Allied powers  
\* The invasion of Belgium caused many Americans to rethink intervention  
Neutrality gives way to war  
\* Britain blockades Germany and expands their definition of “contraband”  
\* Unrestricted German submarine warfare caused opinion on intervention to change  
\* Congress passes National Defense Act, and Naval Construction Act which were steps toward militarism  
\* Eventually after the sinking of the Lustitania and Sussex, Wilson had to go to war  
 ***### Section 2 - America mobilizes for war***  ### [SECTION 2 MISSING] \*\* *### Section 3 - Wilson, War, and Peace Wilson promotes peace without victory*  
*The Fourteen Points*  
 A statement of American war aims  
\* Inspired by noble ideas  
\* Sought to change the world by promoting American ideals  
\* Openness among nations  
\* Independence  
\* Freedom  
\* The content of the points  
\* No secret alliances  
\* Freedom of the seas  
\* Open trade  
\* Ending colonialism  
\* Self determination  
\* The League of Nations  
\* Problems with the peace  
\* Self determination of many smaller countries and most colonies were not recognized  
\* Germans had to accept:  
\* The “War Guilt Clause”  
\* Pay reparations for all destruction  
\* Reduce military and get rid of air force  
\* Loose territory  
\* Accept treaty or face a renewal of the war  
\* Republican opposition to the treaty  
\* Republicans controlled the Senate Foreign Relations Commitee  
\* Irreconciables  
\* Pretty much isolationists  
\* Did not like the League of Nations  
\* Reservationists  
\* Pretty much internationalists  
\* Better define form that US participation would take  
\* Clarify the scope of the League of Nations  
\* Senate rejects the Versailles treaty  
\* Wilson was not willing to compromise  
\* Treaty of Versailles was never ratified by the US Senate  
\* Without American participation the League of Nations was weak and unable to maintain peace throughout the world