


# The Great War



1914 - 1918

# Long Term Causes



## The 3-“isms”

Nationalism-the belief that national concerns are more important than global ones

Imperialism-nations compete for control of colonies, raw materials, and markets

Militarism-buildup of the military, aggression of nations

and...

**The Alliance System**

# Militarism

- **In the late 1800s and early 1900s, European countries like France, Germany, and Great Britain were engaged in an arms race.**
- **France and Germany doubled the size of their armies during this period.**
- **Great Britain and Germany fought for naval dominance by introducing battleships to the seas.**

# **Entangling alliances**

- **. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, many European nations made alliances with each other to end conflicts.**
- **Unfortunately, the alliance system caused some countries to feel an obligation to aid their allies in the event of war.**

# Alliances Before the War



- Nations across Europe began making alliances with each other (often in an attempt to avoid war).
- These nations promised to protect each other if their ally was attacked (declare war).
- This often brought many nations into war because when nations went to war, their allies and their enemies' allies joined as well.

# Major Alliances Before the War



- Triple Entente:

- France, Great Britain, Russia

- Russia also had an alliance with Serbia

- Triple Alliance:

- Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy

# The Balkans



• The Balkan Peninsula became an important location for many European nations because it was surrounded by seas (trade, resources).

• Nicknamed “The Powder Keg of Europe” ...

# Balkan Nationalism



- The people of the Balkans believed that Bosnia should be part of a new Slavic state, but European powers placed Bosnia under Austro-Hungarian control.
- Russia, which shared a common ethnic and religious heritage, secretly helped finance the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
- This event was a catalyst for WWI



# “The Spark”

June 28, 1914

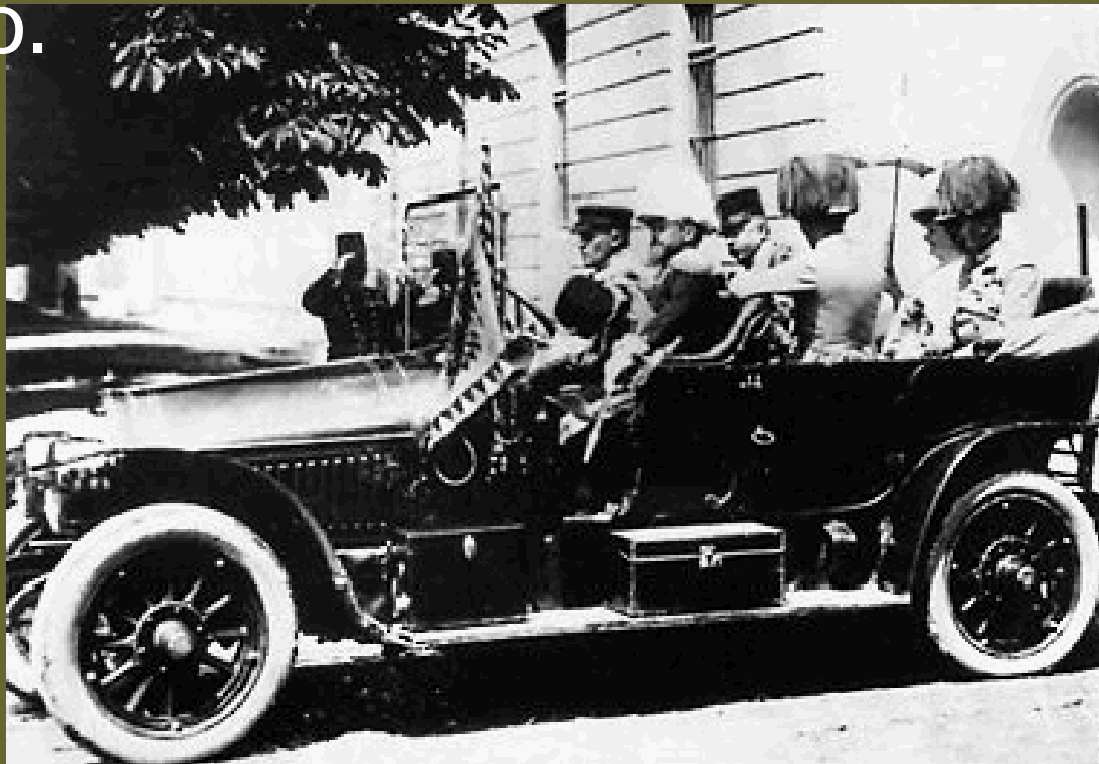
- Archduke Franz Ferdinand (heir to Austrian throne) and his wife Sophie are visiting Sarajevo, Bosnia.



On the way to a reception, a bomb was thrown at the couple but they escaped unharmed. After the reception, the Archduke insisted on visiting those injured by the bomb...

# “The Spark”

- A young Serbian nationalist named Gavrilo Princip assassinated the royal couple (Archduke Franz Ferdinand) as they rode down the streets of Sarajevo.



# The Assassin



- Gavrilo Princip was a member of the secret “Black Hand” society,
  - radical nationalist group that favored an alliance between Bosnia and Serbia
  - opposed Austria-Hungary’s annexation of Bosnia.

# The Ultimatum

Funeral Procession of Archduke Franz Ferdinand



- Austria-Hungary blamed Serbia for the assassinations and issued an ultimatum (gave Serbia 48 hours to respond):
  - Serbia was to suppress all anti-Austrian newspapers/organizations
  - Austrian police would help control rebellions in Serbia
  - Austrian courts would help prosecute accused conspirators in Serbia
- Serbia felt that the conditions were unfair and rejected the proposal

# “Blank Check”



- Germany issues a “blank check” to Austria-Hungary, offering unconditional support in the event of war.



- On July 28, 1914 (exactly one month after the assassination), Austria-Hungary and Germany declare war on Serbia.

- The Alliance system of the previous years begins dragging other nations into the war as well...

# Nations Take Sides



## Allies

(formerly the Triple Entente)

### • Major Allies:

- France
- Great Britain
- Russia
- Japan
- Italy (changed sides)
- United States (joined in 1917)

### • Other Allies:

- Australia
- Belgium
- Greece
- India
- Montenegro
- New Zealand
- Portugal
- Romania
- Serbia
- South Africa
- Etc...

Approximately 25 nations

# Nations Take Sides



Central Powers  
(formerly the Triple Alliance)

- Austria-Hungary
- Bulgaria
- Germany
- Ottoman Empire

# Nations Take Sides

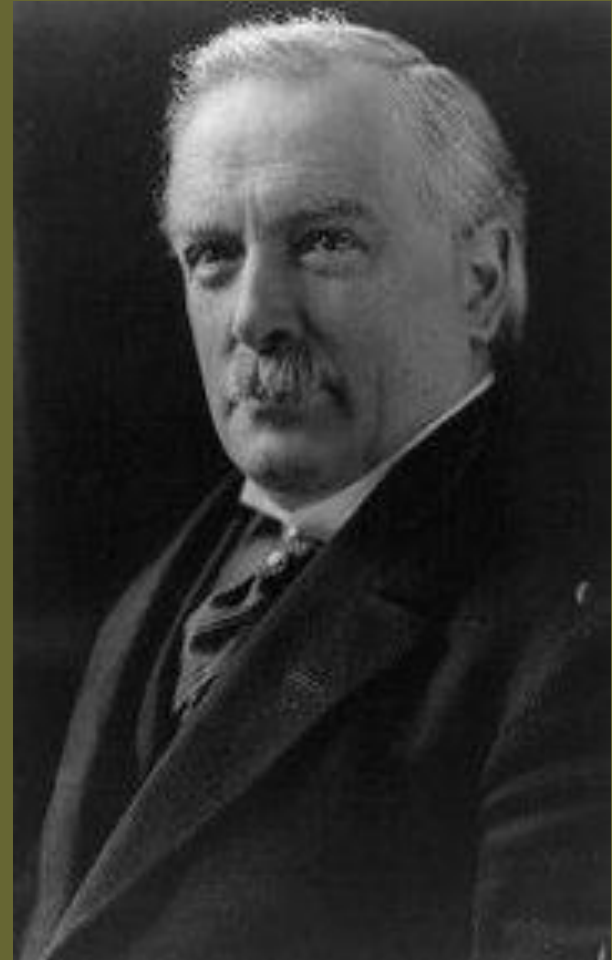




# Allied Leaders



Premier Georges Clemenceau  
France



Prime Minister David Lloyd  
George

# Allied Leaders



Czar Nicholas II  
Russia

# Fall of the Romanovs

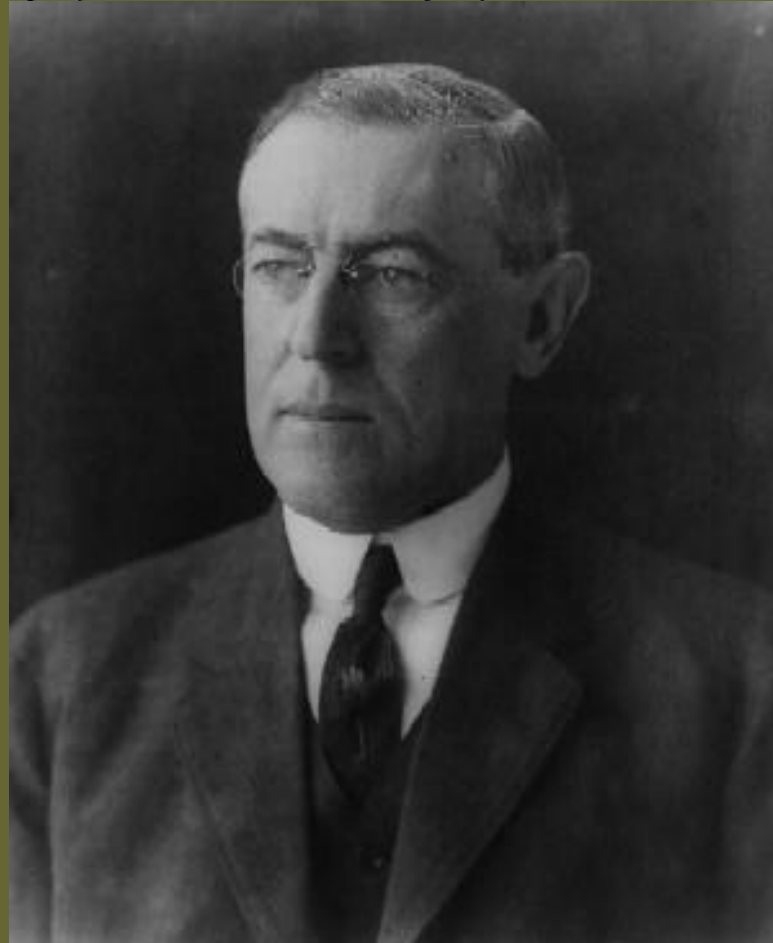
- Russian Czar Nicholas II was the last of the Romanov family to rule Russia.
- His downfall was due to his military ineptness, his tendency to listen to the advice of his wife and Rasputin (a —holy manll under whose influence his wife was held), and inability to handle the economic crises facing Russia.
- He stepped down in 1917 and was assassinated in 1918.

# Allied Leaders



Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando  
Italy

# Allied Leaders



Woodrow Wilson  
United States

# Central Powers Leaders



Emperor Franz Joseph I  
Austria-Hungary

# Fall of the Hapsburgs

- **The Hapsburgs ruled the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the time of WWI. Archduke Francis Ferdinand, was the heir to this empire and his assassination was a catalyst for the war.**
- **Their downfall was largely due to the inability to create an identity among the people of the empire and their apathy toward including the growing middle class in decision-making.**

# Central Powers Leaders



Kaiser Wilhelm II  
Germany



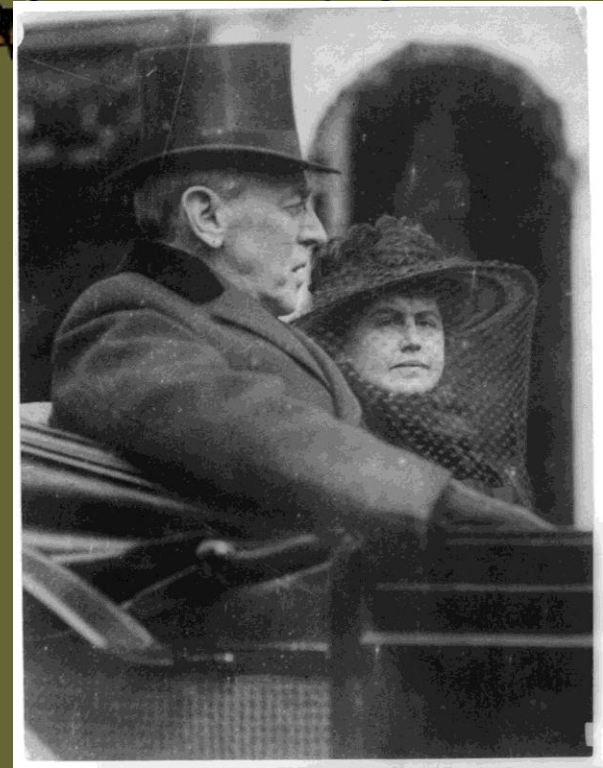
# America Reacts

•United States remains neutral at the beginning of the war

•Saw it as a European conflict that did not threaten US lives or property.

•Many Americans are divided over the war (loyalties) because of ties to their homelands.

•For example, German-Americans generally supported the Central Powers, and French-Americans generally supported the Allies.



President Woodrow  
Wilson and wife,  
Edith

# America Reacts



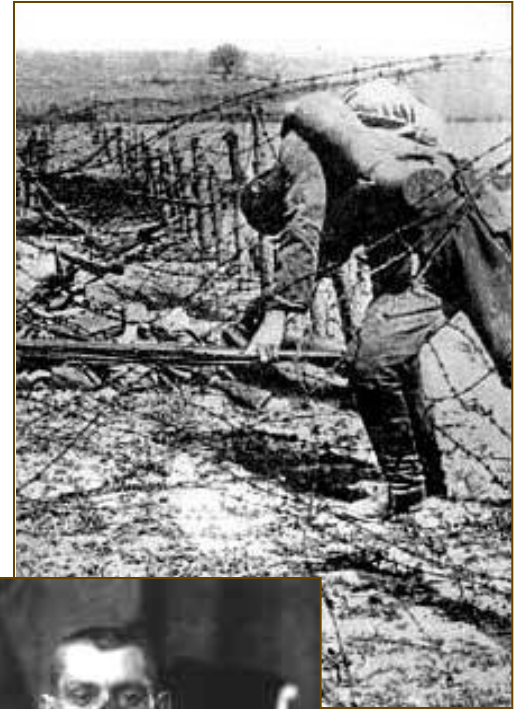
• Overall, the United States' loyalties remained with the Allies:

- Common Ties with Great Britain  
(including language, ancestry, etc.)
- Stronger Economic Ties to the Allies  
(trade)
- Germany was seen as a bully after they invaded neutral Belgium (early in the war)

# Conditions on the front

- The western front of WWI was characterized by trench warfare between the German and French armies.
- The use of trenches kept the two armies in nearly the same position for four years.
- On the eastern front, Germany was able to defeat Russian and Serbian forces decisively. This allowed the German army to focus more attention on the western front.

# War Is HELL !!



# BATTLE OF THE MARNE

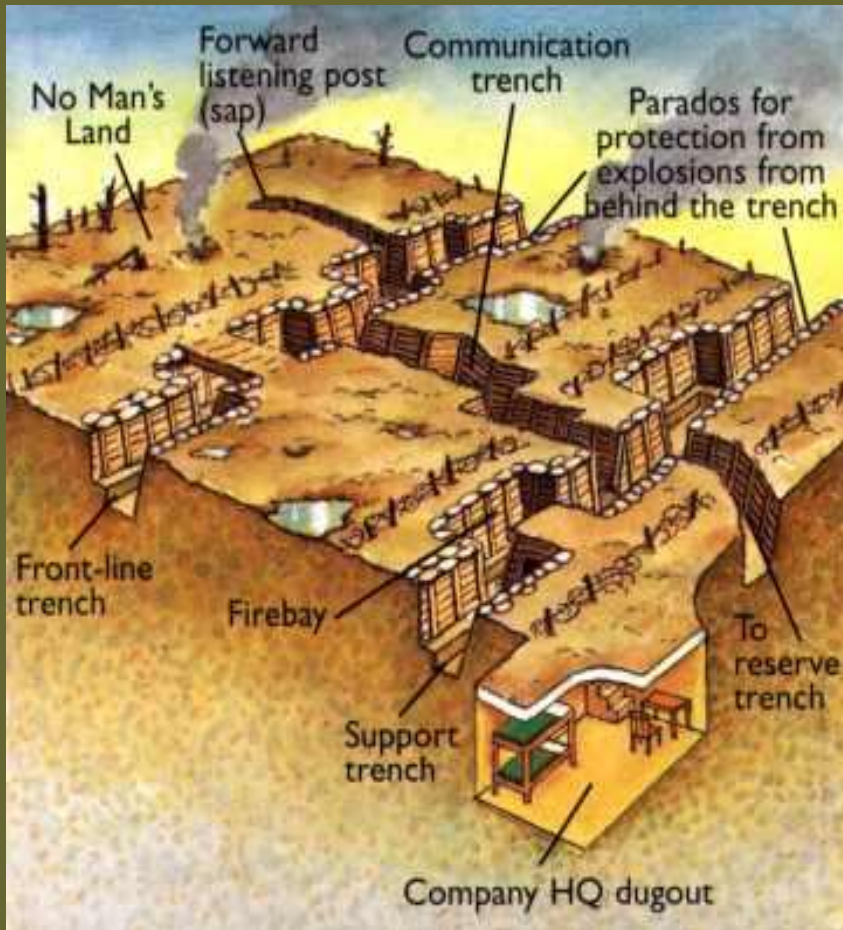
Kept Germany from entering Paris

Ensured that a quick German victory was impossible

Four years of trench warfare

Two million fought- 500,00 killed or wounded

# Trench Warfare



- Exchange heavy casualties for very little land gains

- Battle of Verdun-  
gained only 4 miles in  
10 months

- Battle of the Somme-  
1/2 million casualties,  
gained only 5 miles



# Trench Warfare



# Trench Warfare



• Conditions in the Trenches are horrible:

- Muddy (lots of rain)
- Lice-infested
- Rat-infested
- Disease
- “Trench Foot”





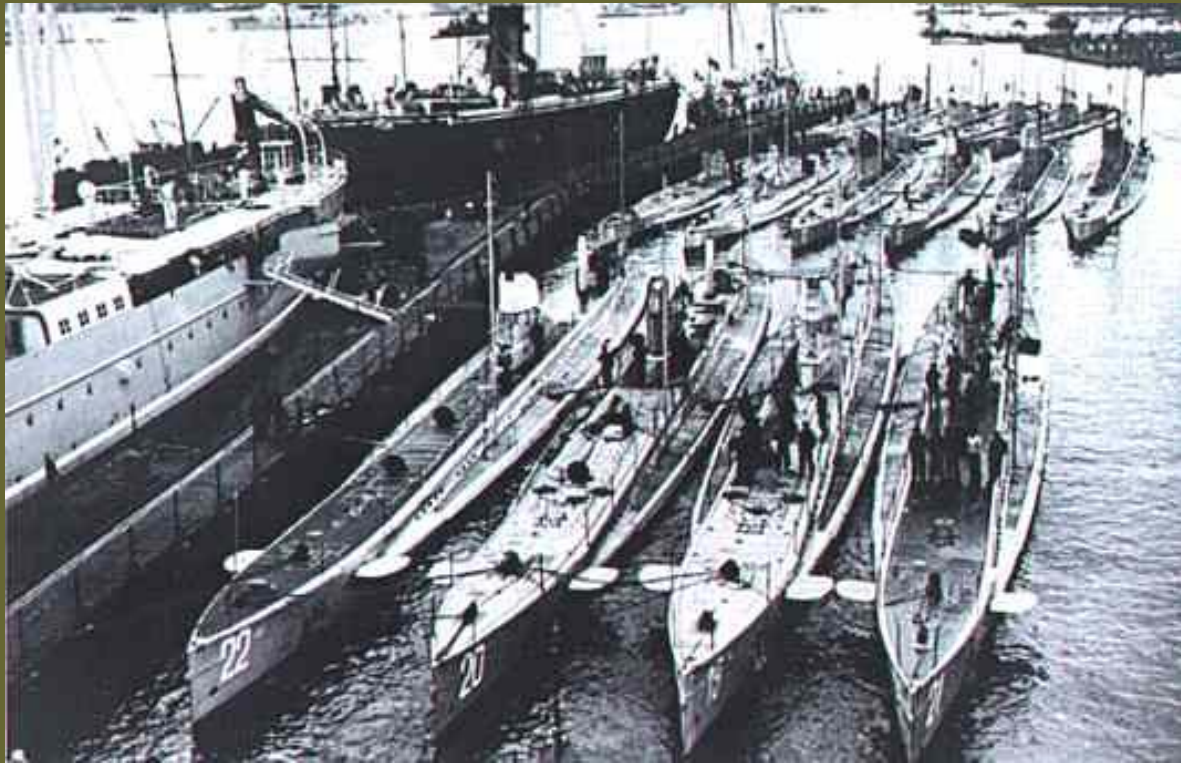
# Trench Foot



# U.S. Involvement in WWI

- When World War I began in Europe in 1914, President Woodrow Wilson was determined to guarantee U.S. neutrality and keep the United States out of the war.
- But in 1915 the luxury liner Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine, killing most of the people on board, including more than 100 U.S. citizens.
- This led to a crisis between the United States and Germany that was only resolved when Germany agreed to abandon unrestricted submarine warfare that endangered U.S. trade and American lives.
- However, in 1917 Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare, creating great anti- German feelings among Americans.
- This heightened tension led to the U.S. decision to enter the war.

# Unrestricted Submarine Warfare



German U-boats  
(*Unterseeboot*)

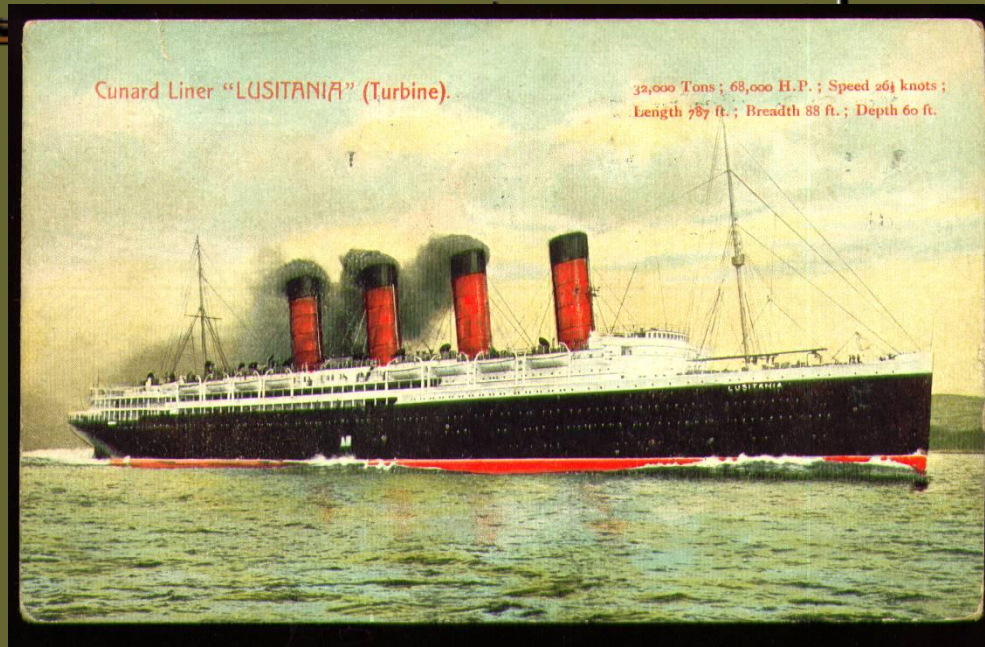
## NOTICE!

TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

**IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY**

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 22, 1915.

# The *Lusitania*



- May 7, 1915, a British passenger ship, *The Lusitania*, was hit by a German torpedo on its way to Britain from New York.
- 1,198 people were killed, including 128 Americans
  - United States protests



# The Lusitania

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

## The New York Times.

EXTRA  
6:30 A. M.

VOL. LXXV, NO. 2886. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT

### LUSITANIA SUNK BY A SUBMARINE, PROBABLY 1,260 DEAD; TWICE TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST; SINKS IN 15 MINUTES; CAPT. TURNER SAVED, FROHMAN AND VANDERBILT MISSING; WASHINGTON BELIEVES THAT A GRAVE CRISIS IS AT HAND

**SHOCKS THE PRESIDENT**  
Washington Deeply Stunned by the Loss of American Lives.

**BULLETIN BY WHITE HOUSE**  
White House, Wash., May 8.—The President has received the following bulletin from the State Department: "The Lusitania, a British liner, was sunk by a submarine off the coast of Ireland on May 7, 1915. The ship was carrying a large quantity of munitions and other war materials. The loss of the ship is a grave blow to the Allies and a serious threat to the safety of the Atlantic Ocean."

**SHIPS OF COMMERCE CALL**  
Lack of Lusitania's Service First Step of Our First Warning to Germany.

**CAPITAL FULL OF RUMORS**  
Reports That Liner Was to Be Sunk May Have Been False.

**Some Dead Taken Home**  
Several Hundred Survivors at Queenstown and Kinsale.

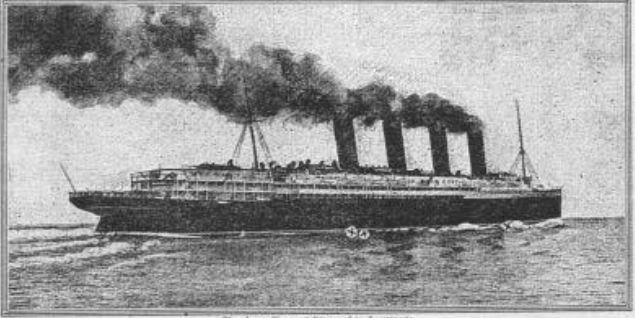
**STEWARTS BELIEVE**  
One Torpedo Causes Its to Change Line's Bow, Another into the Ship's Run.

**SHIP LISTS GIVEN TO PORT**  
Mention It Impossible to Learn More About the Disaster. Must Have Gone Down.

**ATTACKED IN BROAD DAY**  
Passenger at Loughswilly-Waterford Boat Sunk by German Submarine in Irish Sea.

**Only 650 Were Saved.**  
Fast Cabin Passengers.

**QUESTIONS.** Search for the Lusitania's fate. The ship was sunk on May 7, 1915, at 11:15 A. M. The ship was carrying a large quantity of munitions and other war materials. The loss of the ship is a grave blow to the Allies and a serious threat to the safety of the Atlantic Ocean.



The Lost Lusitania Steamship  
X Where the First Torpedo Struck. — Where the Second Torpedo Struck.

- Germany claimed the ship was carrying war materials and was targeted for that reason (turns out to be true).
- US remained “neutral” but several similar incidents turns public opinion toward support for the Allies and possible war with Germany

# The Zimmerman Note

•Great Britain intercepted a telegram from Germany to Mexico.

•Germany proposed that Mexico invade the US to keep us of the war in Europe

•In exchange, Germany would return any lands Mexico lost to the US during the Mexican War

RECEIVED  
OCT 27 1918  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

FROM 2nd from London # 5747.

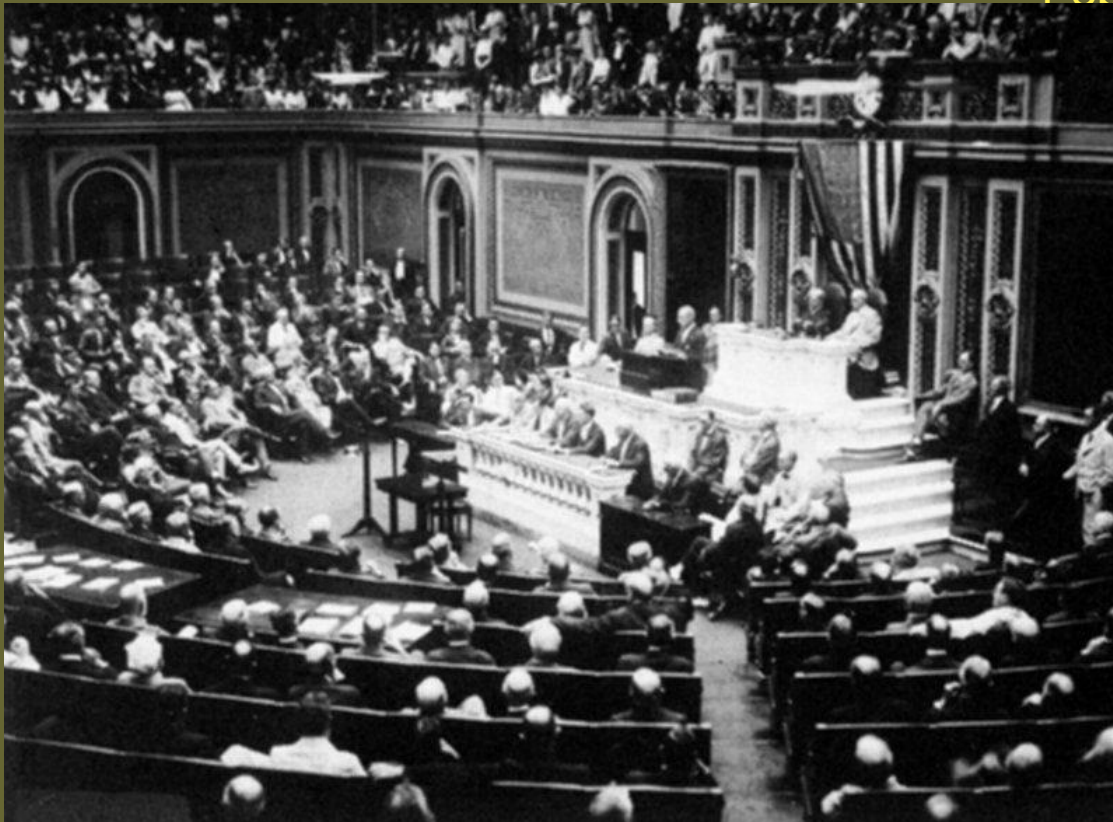
By *Max H. Eckhoff, Assistant*  
Date *Oct. 27, 1918*

"We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, ~~invite~~ <sup>invite</sup> Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace." Signed, ZIMMERMAN.

# America Enters the War

President Wilson announces the break in  
official relations with Germany to Congress--

Feb. 3, 1917



Nora Bayes - Over Theremp3

•On April 4, 1917 the US declares war on Germany

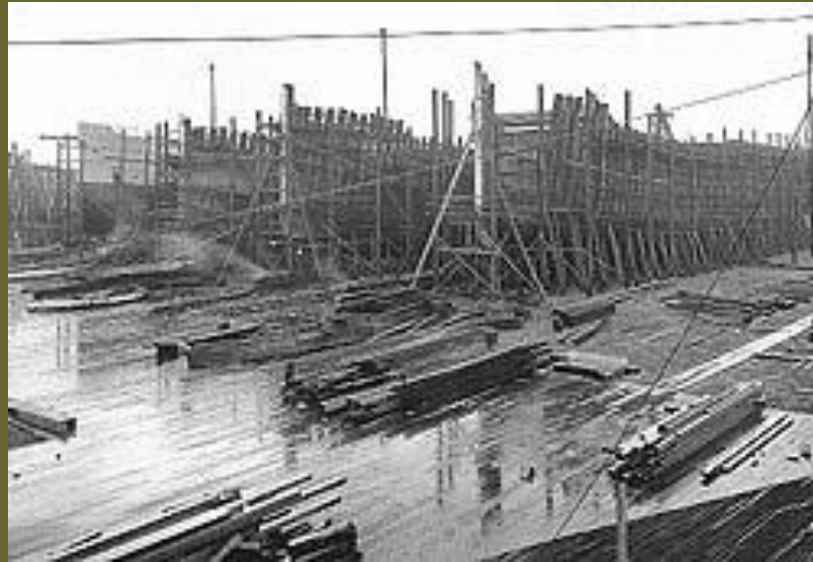
# US Naval Buildup



- The US had to build up the navy because it had severely declined prior to the war and we had been relying on foreign vessels to ship most of our goods.
- Also needed a larger Navy because of Germany's Unrestricted Submarine Warfare policy



# US Naval Buildup



- To accomplish this the US:
  - Exempted shipyard workers from the draft
  - Took control of ships already in production and converted them to war use

# Convoy System



- Merchant ships travel in large groups with a guard of destroyers and cruisers encircling them to protect against German U-boats.

# Selective Service Act



- The US drafts 24 million men into the army after war is declared.
- Of that number, only 2 million actually fought in Europe.

# Selective Service Act



- The average US soldier was between the ages of 21-23.
- Married men and those with dependents were often exempt from the draft

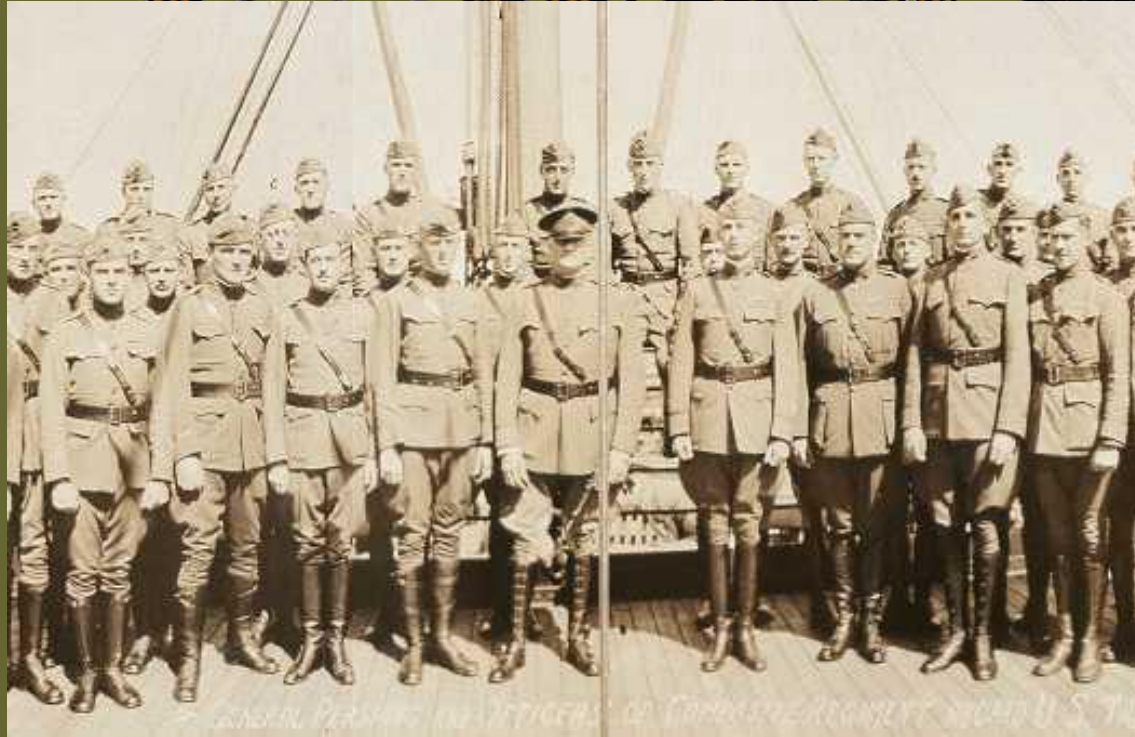
# Doughboys



- US Soldiers are nicknamed “doughboys”
- Able to turn the tide of the war, not only because of their numbers, but because of their freshness and enthusiasm.
  - The other allies had been fighting in the trenches for 3 years and were worn out (discouraged)
  - Russia dropped out of the war because of a revolution
  - The allies were close to losing the war



# American Expeditionary Force (AEF)

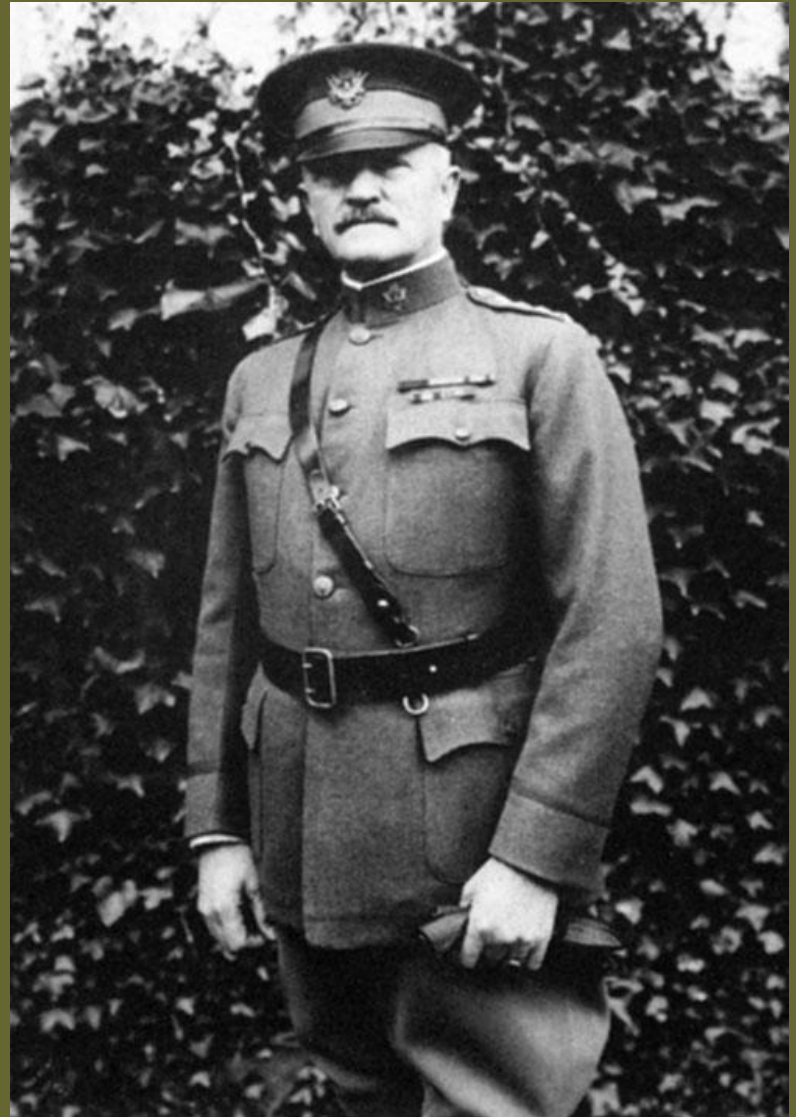


- Commanded by General John J. Pershing
- AEF were originally used as replacements for the other Allied forces, but Pershing fought to change that

# John J. Pershing

- Pershing believed having our own independent force would give the US a greater voice at the peace talks

- He also believed the Allies had been fighting on the defense too often (preferred to fight an offensive war rather than a defensive one)



# Sergeant Alvin York



- Conscientious objector--opposed the war for religious reasons
- His commanding officer convinced him that war was sometimes justified
- Became one of the greatest heroes of World War I
  - On October 8, 1918 York killed 25 Germans and captured 132 others with only a rifle and a revolver





# Captain Eddie Rickenbacker



- Ace US fighter pilot in World War I
- Downed 22 enemy planes and 4 balloons

# The Red Baron



Baron Manfred von Richthofen

- Earned his nickname from his plane: painted bright red to keep German troops from shooting at him
- Credited with 80 air combat kills (when 20 was considered an incredible feat)
  - German hero (gained worldwide fame).
- Refused to retire, despite advice from superiors who feared his death would be a catastrophe for morale
  - Shot down during final months of World War I, at the age of 25

# Medical Support



Red  
Cross  
shelter



Salvation  
Army  
Nurses

Red  
Cross  
volunteer  
s



# The War at Home



A normally busy street on “gasless Sunday”

- Major view was that most of the war would have to be won at home (by converting to a war economy)
  - War Industries Board-companies must mass produce goods to increase efficiency
    - Citizens are expected to cut out frivolous items such as long dresses, heeled shoes, silk stockings, etc.
    - Must also conserve oil and gas by observing “gasless Sundays” and “lightless nights” (established Daylight Savings Time)

# Great Migration

- The war created jobs in northeastern and mid-western cities.
- African Americans, tired of living under the repression that was common in the South, moved to the North by the thousands and established themselves in ethnically distinct and culturally rich neighborhoods.
- Movement of African Americans from the south to the North, Midwest, and West to escape racism and find work (7 million from 1910-1970)



# WWI Domestic Impact

- **Espionage Act 1917-** a United States federal law passed shortly after entering World War I, on June 15, 1917, which made it a crime for a person to convey information with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the armed forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies.

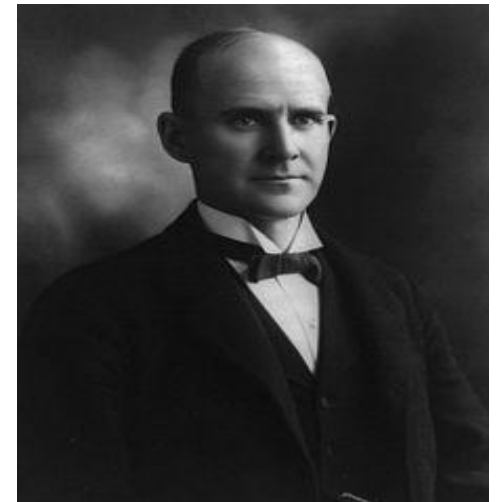
- **Eugene V. Debs-** American Union leader

(Eugene Debs was a member of the Socialist Party of America.

He ran for president at different times from 1900 to 1920. In 1918,

Debs was arrested for having given a speech urging resistance efforts against the military drafts of World War I.

This speech was considered dangerous, and Debs was sentenced to 10 years in prison under the terms of the Espionage Act of 1917.



# The Espionage Act and the Seditious Act

- In 1917, Congress passed the Espionage Act to protect the country against foreign spies. According to the Espionage Act, there were stiff penalties for speaking and spreading "false" statements that interfered with the war effort.
- In 1918, Congress passed the **Seditious Act**. This law prohibited people from saying or publishing anything disrespectful to the U.S. government. It also made it a crime to interfere with the sale of war bonds or to oppose the draft.
- Even though the Supreme Court had supported the Seditious Act as constitutional, it was repealed in 1921.

# Committee on Public Information



James Montgomer Flagg's portrayal of Uncle Sam became the most famous recruiting poster in US history

- 1st propaganda agency
- Goal is to "sell" the war
- Produce posters and pamphlets explaining the war
- Sell war bonds ("Liberty Bonds")



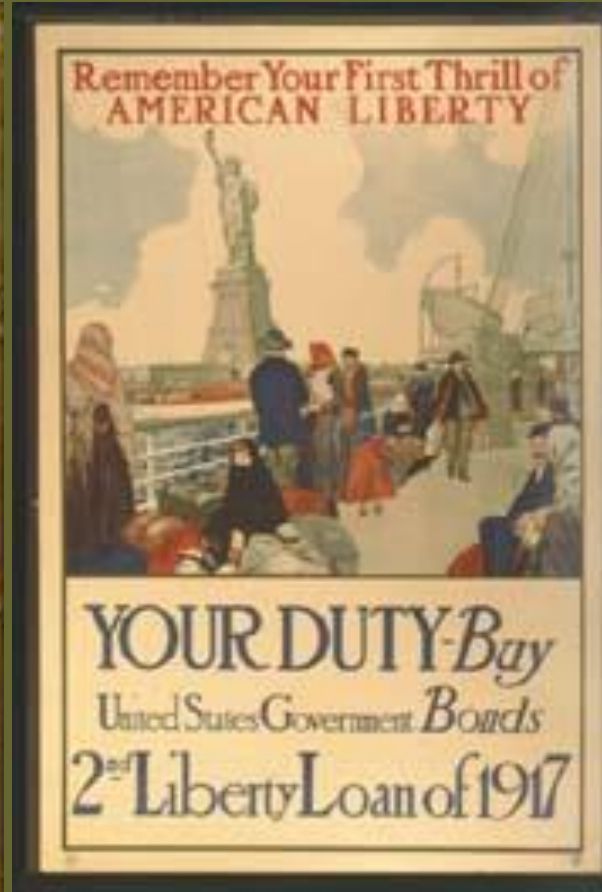
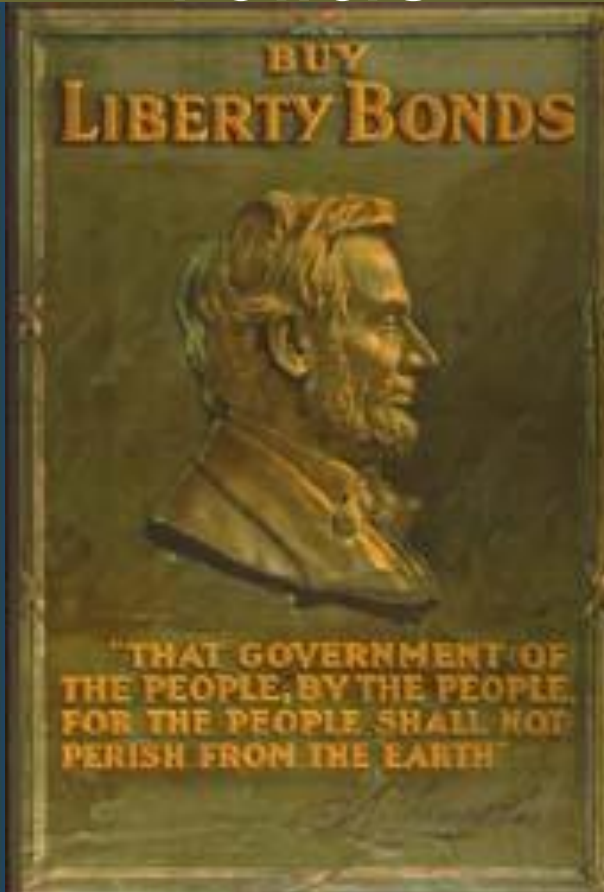
5 min.



Fear\_on\_the\_Homefront\_\_The\_Espionage\_and\_Sedition\_Acts.asf

# Propaganda

Encouraged Americans to support the Allies  
and manufactured hate toward the Central  
Powers



# Propaganda



**EAT MORE  
COTTAGE  
CHEESE**



ONE POUND

SUPPLIES  
MORE PROTEIN  
THAN



**YOU'LL NEED  
LESS MEAT**

A Postal Card Will Bring Recipes  
for using this meat substitute  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**COTTAGE CHEESE ? ASK YOUR  
OR MEAT POCKETBOOK**

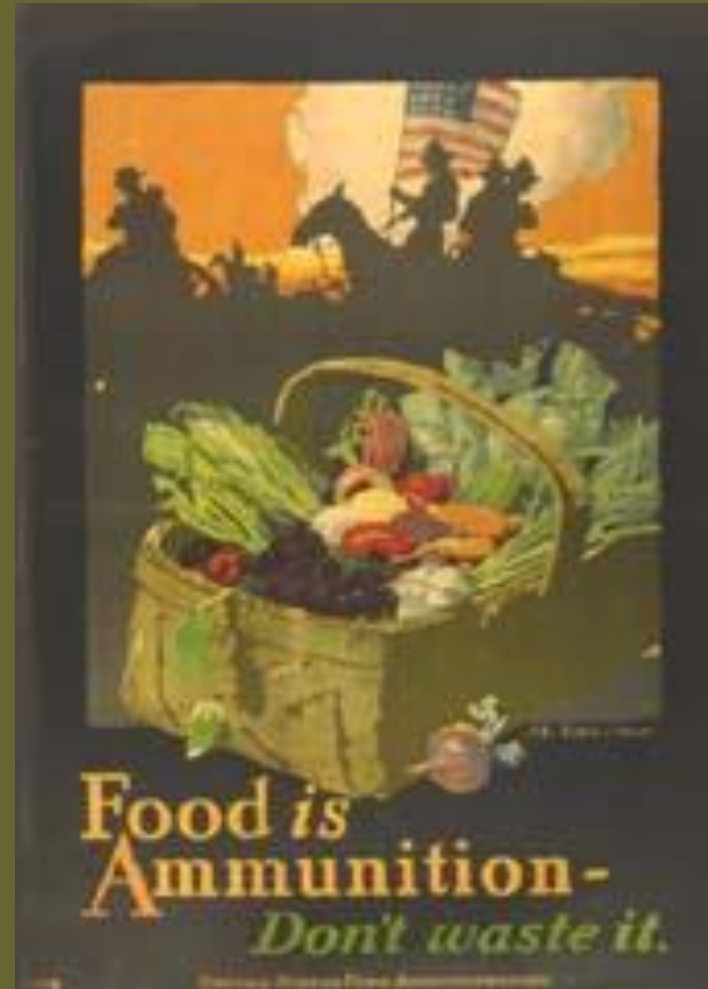
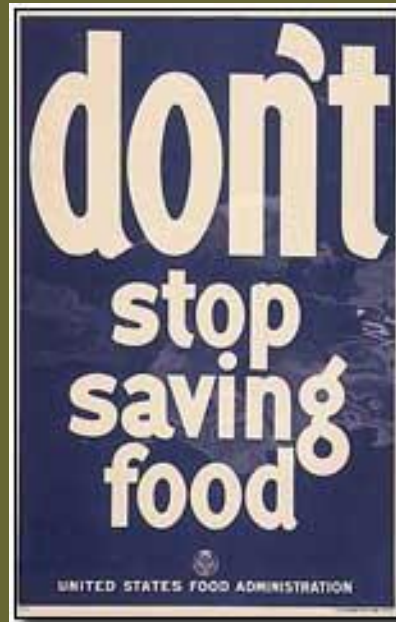
**The Fruits  
of Victory**



Write for Free Book to  
**National War Garden Commission**  
Washington, D. C.  
Charles Lathrop Pack, President P.S. Riddale, Secretary



# Propaganda



# Propaganda



**TO EVERYONE  
IN THIS PLANT:**

THIS PLANT IS ENGAGED  
UPON GOVERNMENT WORK  
EVERY PERSON HERE OWES  
**THE UNITED STATES**  
A DUTY TO DO HIS UTMOST  
TO MAKE MATERIAL FOR  
OUR SHIPS CAREFULLY  
AND SPEEDILY . . . .  
LET THIS BE YOUR PART


**OUR COUNTRY IS  
DEPENDING ON YOU**

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION



**TOGETHER WE WIN**

WITH DUTY, JOHNSON ROAD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

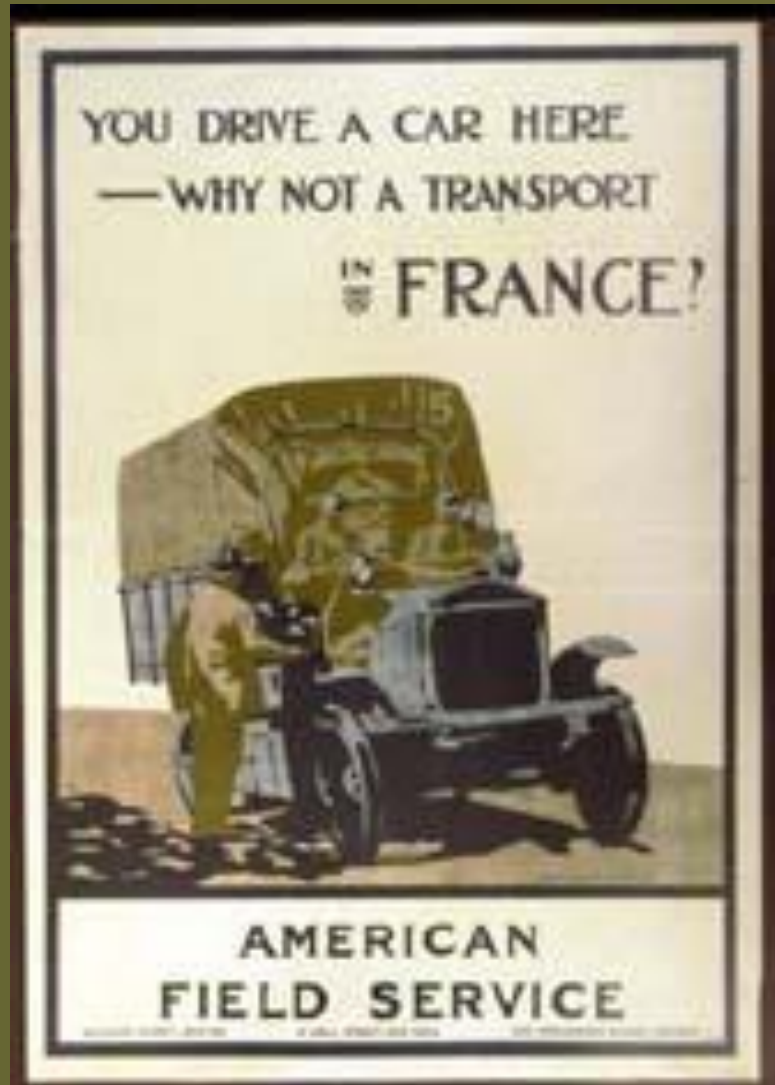


**Back our  
girls over there**

United War Work Campaign



# Propaganda





# Opportunities for Minorities



- African American try to decrease racial inequality by joining the army to show they are “true” Americans
- After the war ends, President Wilson calls for the passage of the 19th amendment, granting women the right to vote (1920)
- 18th Amendment makes the sale, production, and transportation of Alcohol illegal (1919)



# Weapons of the War



The Zeppelin

# Weapons of the War



Sir Hiram Maxim  
inventor of the Maxim  
Gun the first portable,  
fully automatic  
machine gun.



The Machine Gun



# Weapons of the War



## Poison Gas

Caused blindness, skin blistering, and lung damage

# Weapons of the War



Gas masks were used to protect soldiers (and animals) from poison gas



# Weapons of the War



Tanks were used to cross trenches



# British Tank at Ypres



# Weapons of the War



Tank production line

# Weapons of the War



Barbed Wire

# Weapons of the War



- Inventions like these led to Mechanized Warfare:

- \*warfare that relies on machines powered by gasoline and diesel engines.

Airplanes (“dogfight”)

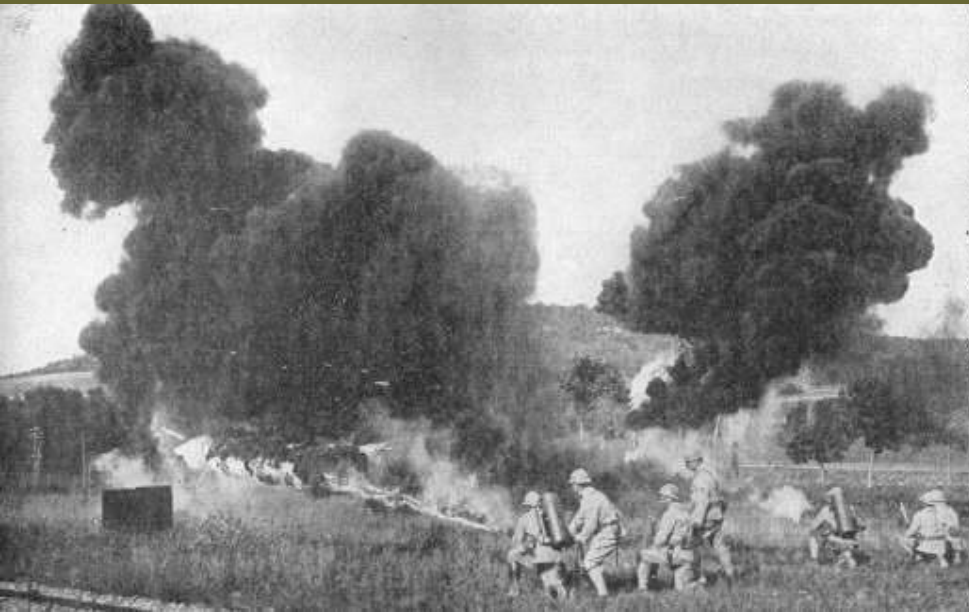


# Weapons of the War



“Big Bertha”

# Weapons of the War



French flame throwers



# Weapons of the War



Troops moving artillery

# Weapons of the War



Grenade Crossbow

# Weapons of the War



Paris Gun

# Weapons of the War



Russian armored car



# Weapons of the War



U.S. armored cars

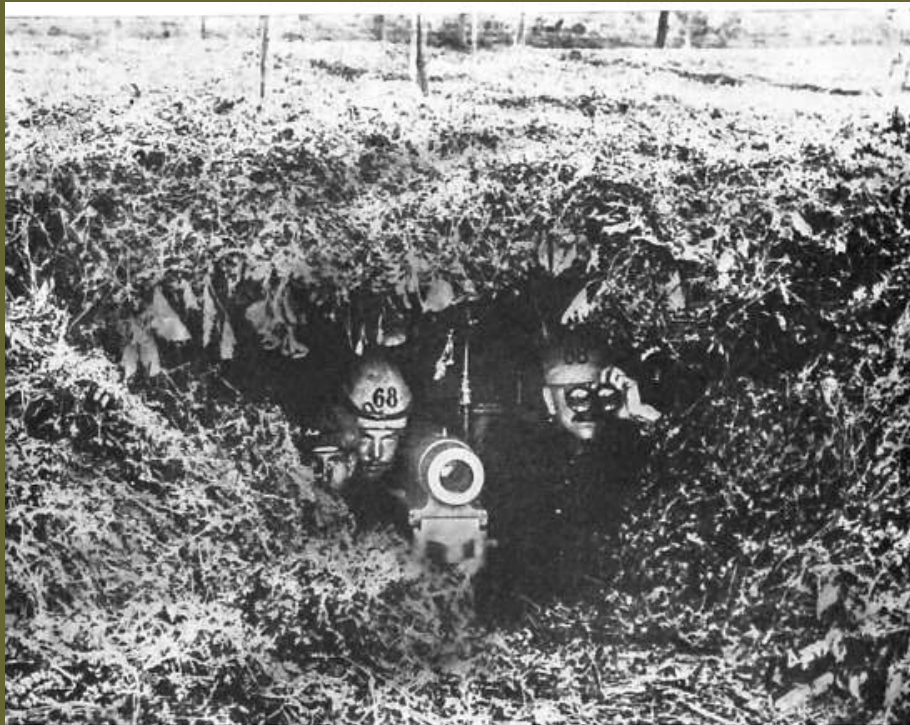
# Weapons of the War



Camouflage



# Weapons of the War



German soldiers  
lying in wait for the  
enemy



Decoy gun  
(made of paper)

# Animals in the War



Camel ammunition train used by the British

# Animals in the War



Bloodhounds  
were  
used by rescue  
teams to locate  
dead or injured  
soldiers.



# Animals in the War



Dogs pulling artillery

# Animals in the War



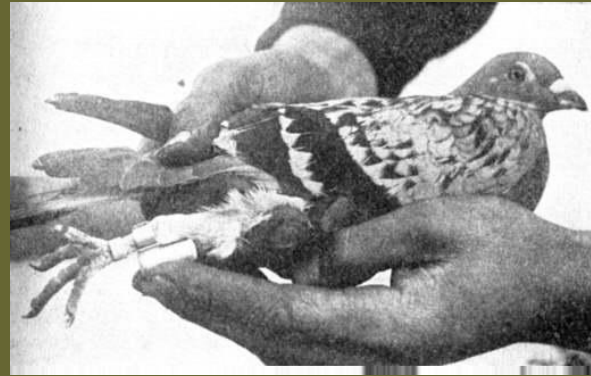
Mascot animals were used to brighten the soldiers' spirits.



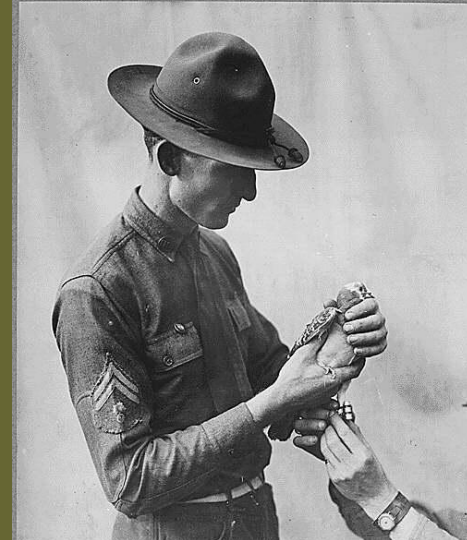
# Animals in the War



Dogs were used to deliver messages



Pigeons were also reliable messengers  
"Cher-Ami"



Soldiers transporting carrier pigeons



6 mins.

World\_War\_One\_\_1914\_1918\_\_.asf

# 11 a.m., November 11, 1918



The Armistice is Signed!

# Treaty of Versailles

- This peace treaty signed at the Palace of Versailles near Paris ended World War I.
- One of the most important aspects of the treaty was the reparations required of Germany.

# Reparations

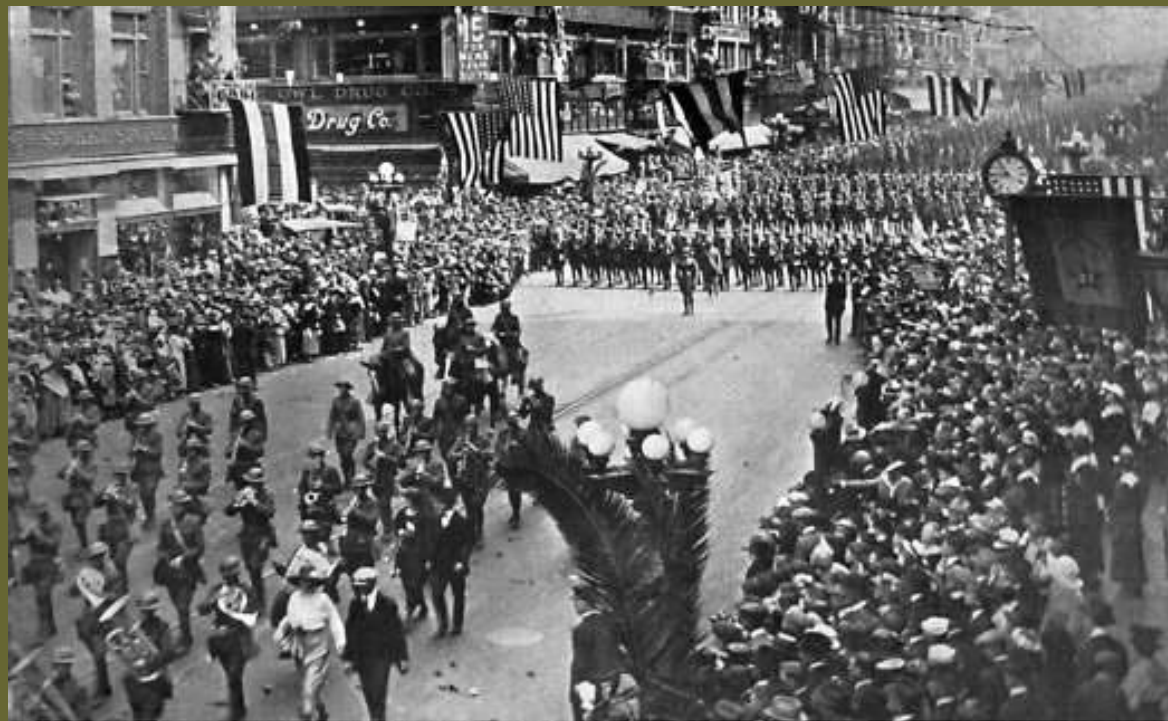
- **The Treaty of Versailles required the defeated Germany to pay for the damages the war had inflicted on the Allies.**
- **This provision meant that Germany would have a difficult time recovering economically in the post-war period.**
- **Many Germans felt that they were being personally punished for the actions of their government**





Popular album after WWI

US Homecoming



- Germany's allies pull out of the war, Germany had run out of money, and they are too exhausted to fight the war on their own.
- Sign armistice (temporarily ends fighting) on November 11, 1918
  - The 11th day of the 11th month at the 11th hour

# Wilson's Fourteen Points & the League of Nations

- : Before the United States entered the war, Wilson had given a speech in which he described Fourteen Points he felt were key to avoiding future wars.
- One point called for the creation of an international peacekeeping organization called the League of Nations.
- During the post-war treaty negotiations, Wilson worked hard to get as many as possible of his Fourteen Points included in the treaty and succeeded in securing the creation of the League of Nations.
- However, American opposition to the League of Nations ultimately led the Senate to refuse to ratify the treaty. Isolationists in the Senate believed that by joining the League the United States would become involved in future conflicts in Europe and elsewhere. Though Wilson traveled across America to create public support for the treaty's ratification, the Senate eventually rejected it. The United States never joined the League of Nations.

# Isolation

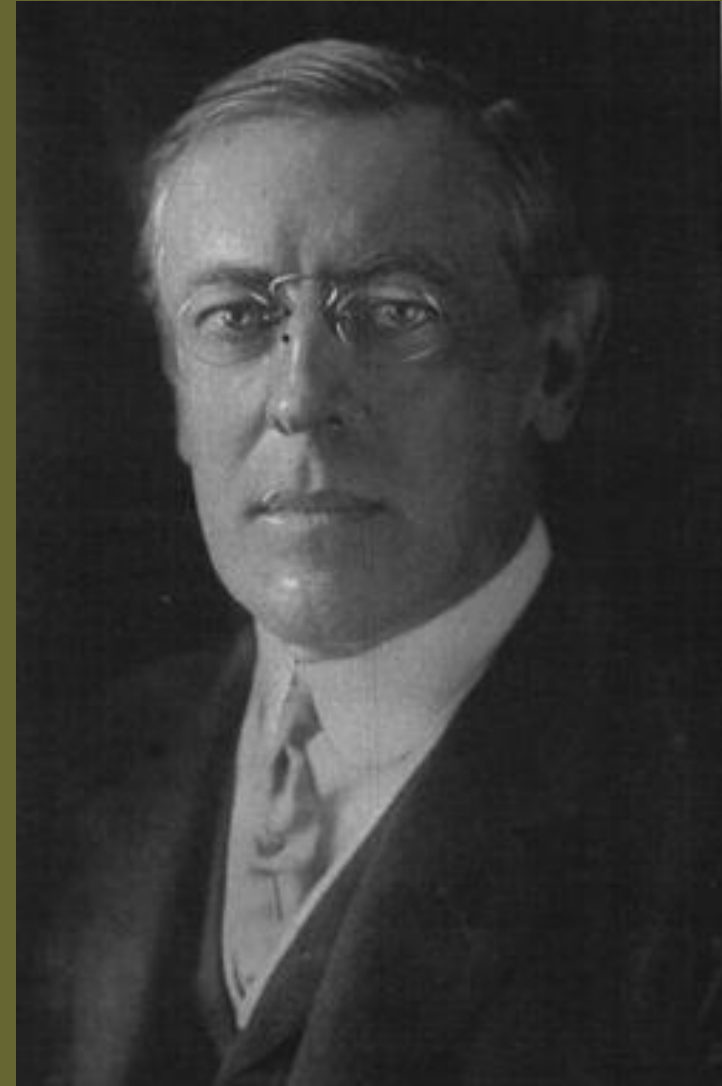
- **However, American opposition to the League of Nations ultimately led the Senate to refuse to ratify the treaty.**
- **Isolationists in the Senate believed that by joining the League the United States would become involved in future conflicts in Europe and elsewhere.**
- **Though Wilson traveled across America to create public support for the treaty's ratification, the Senate eventually rejected it.**
- **The United States never joined the League of Nations.**

# Wilson's Fourteen Points



## • Wilson's plan for peace:

- End secret treaties and alliances
- Allow free trade and freedom of the seas
- Reduction of militaries
- Boundary changes (to prevent countries from gaining too much power/territory)
- Self-determination (allow each nation to choose their own form of government)
- Creation of the League of Nations



# League of Nations



- Wilson believed the League of Nations was the most important part of his proposed peace agreement

- It's purpose was to prevent war through diplomacy

- Many Americans opposed the league, however, because they felt it would allow other nations to restrict our actions



# League of Nations

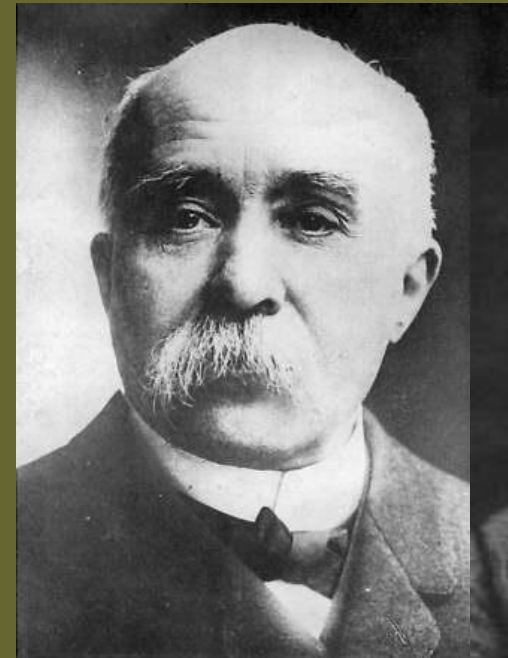


- Wilson began a month-long campaign to gain public support for the League (hoping it would influence the Senate's decision)
- Unfortunately, Wilson suffered a stroke and the League failed to pass through Congress.
- Wilson's wife, Edith, and his personal secretary handled the president's duties (refusing to allow anyone but the doctor to see him)



Edith Boling Galt Wilson

# “The Big Four”



Georges  
Clemenceau  
(France)



David  
Lloyd-George  
(Britain)

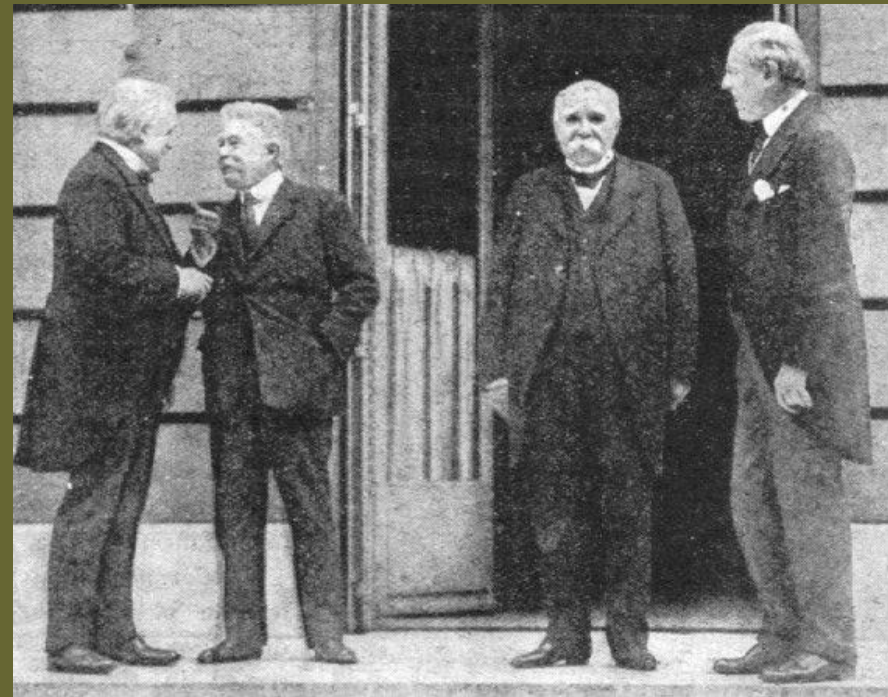


Vittorio  
Orlando  
(Italy)



Woodro  
w Wilson  
(USA)

# “The Big Four”



Wilson wanted the treaty to be lenient,  
but Great Britain and France wanted Germany  
punished



# The Treaty of Versailles

## The Allies Sign the Treaty



- The treaty is signed on June 28, 1919
  - 5 years to the day after the assassination of Franz Ferdinand



# Major Provisions of the Treaty



- Creates new nations-Austria, Hungary (split), Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia
- League of Nations-established the peace-keeping organization (the US created, but never joined)
- Demilitarized Germany-significantly reduced the size of the army, not allowed a navy or air force
- Colonies-Germany lost land and colonies
- War Reparations-Germany was forced to pay \$33 billion in war damages to the Allies (rejected by the US)
- War Guilt Clause-Germany is forced to take full responsibility for the war (rejected by the US)

# Mandate system

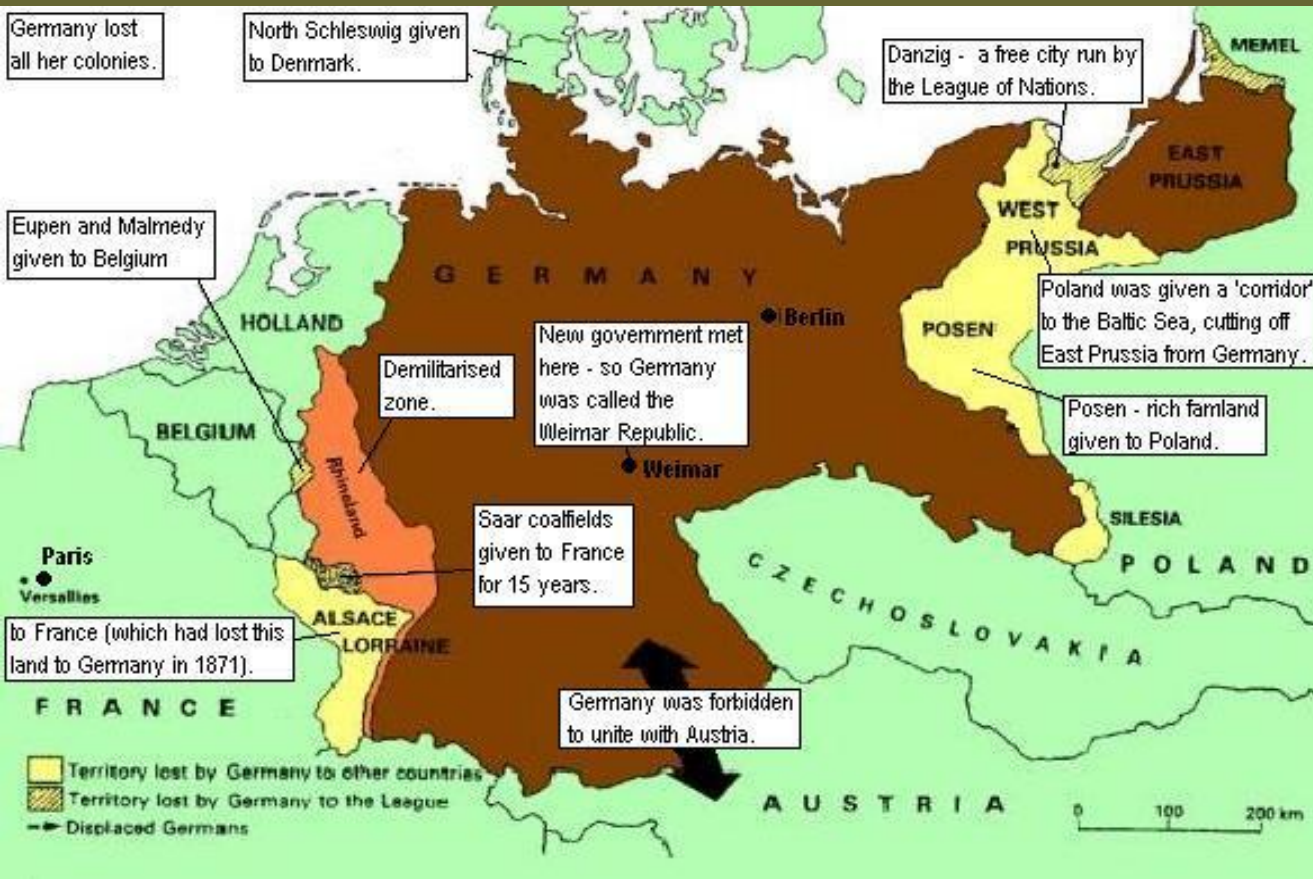
- : To gain Arab support against the Ottoman Empire during the war, the Allies promised to recognize the independence of Arab states
- . However, some western powers changed their minds and established the mandate system.
- Under this system, France controlled Lebanon and Syria while Great Britain ~~controlled~~ Palestine and Iraq.
- These nations did not officially own the territories.

# “Peace Built on Quicksand”



- The treaty was supposed to bring peace, but it creates more anger and resentment
- The treaty became one of the major causes for World War II
  - Italy and Japan felt cheated in the land divisions
  - Russia was ignored (gained nothing from the treaty)
  - Too harsh on Germany (led to the rise of Adolf Hitler)

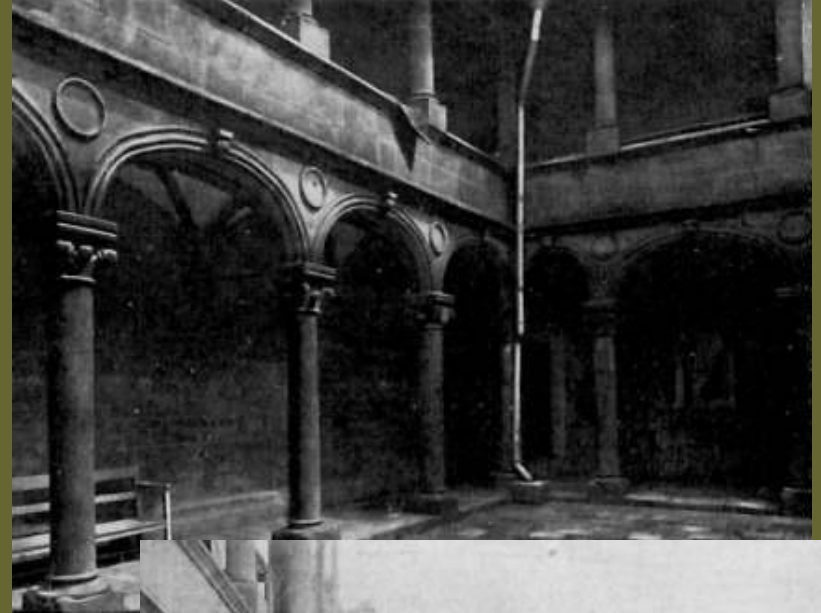
# Post-War Germany



- Germany's economy was destroyed, their money worthless
- Hitler blames the Jews (begins violating treaty soon after taking power and passing legislation to persecute the Jews and other "undesirable" groups)



# Destruction of the War



# The Division of Europe



# Legacy of the War



- Worldwide:

- Lasts 4 years and involved more than 30 nations
- 26 million dead (1/2 are civilians), 20 million wounded
- 10 million refugees
- \$350 billion in war damages/debt
- European economies/lands are destroyed

# The Somme American Cemetery, France



116,516 Americans Died



# Legacy of the War



- United States
  - Returns to Isolationism
  - Women must give up jobs to returning soldiers
- Becomes one of the dominant world powers (and the only nation that profits from the war)