

12.1: Intro to World War I

Learning Target & Success Criteria:

I can identify the _____ and immediate _____ of World War I by scoring an 80% or higher on my mastery check.

Underlying Causes of World War I

M _____

A _____

N _____

Militarism

Militarism = the belief that a country needs a _____ standing military ready to _____ its interests

- European countries expanding during the age of _____ believed strongly in militarism
- Led to new military _____ being developed and an _____ race (a competition to build bigger, stronger weapons) between countries
- Glorified _____ and focused on the importance of a strong military in achieving national _____

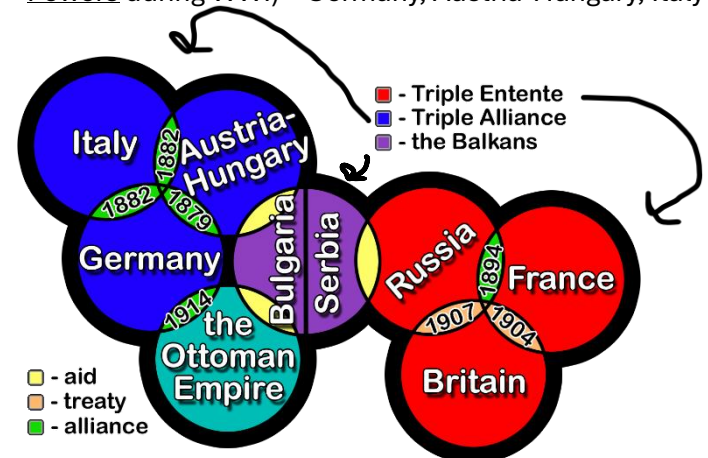
New Weapons

- _____ were armored _____ designed to pass difficult terrain and cross over barbed wire and trenches without damage
- _____ were initially used to cross enemy lines and photograph troop movements, later equipped with machine _____ and used to drop _____
- _____ were developed to drift into _____ and force soldiers to climb out where they would be in machine gun range
- Machine guns and long-range _____ to shoot faster and farther than rifles

Alliances

Alliances = an agreement between two or more _____ to support each other during _____

- European nations formed complex, often secret, _____ to protect their own country's interests
- Two major alliances form:
 - Triple _____ (turns into the _____ Powers during WWI) – France, Russia, Great Britain
 - Triple _____ (turns into the _____ Powers during WWI) – Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy



Imperialism

Imperialism = strong countries taking over _____ countries for access to raw _____, trade ports, and to expand _____

- Competition between European nations for _____ and protecting their economic and strategic advantages
- Small _____ broke out over territory and trade disputes



Nationalism

Nationalism = a strong sense of _____ in one's own country, also the feeling that each _____ (a group of people with the same language and customs) should have their own _____ and _____

- _____ disputes erupted between countries with a strong sense of nationalism trying to expand and protect their territories
- _____ region became a "powder _____" ready to explode due to the high tensions built up between various ethnic groups fighting for their own _____ and control of the Balkan Peninsula



Assassination Led to War

- _____ of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austria-Hungary _____, triggered the chain of events that led to the outbreak of the _____ (later known as World War I)
- A Bosnian Serb nationalist named Gavrilo _____ belonged to a secret organization called the Black Hand and fired the shots that killed Franz Ferdinand and his wife in Sarajevo, _____
- Austria-Hungary _____ Serbia and felt Serbia's response was unsatisfactory so Austria-Hungary declared war on _____
- The declaration of war led to all of the other countries in _____ with each of these to also join the war, starting the chain reaction of war declarations between nations within weeks

