

Chapter 14 Section 1 Notes

World War I Begins

I. Causes of the War

- A. The system of _____-states in Europe led not to cooperation but rather to _____.
1. Each European nation-state regarded itself as _____ to no higher interest or authority.
 2. Each state was guided by its own self-_____ and _____.
 - a. Most leaders thought that _____ was an _____ way to preserve power.
- B. The _____ expansion of the last half of the nineteenth century also _____ a role in the coming of war.
1. The competition for lands led to conflict and _____ among European states.
- C. _____ - Not all ethnic groups had become nations in Europe.
1. _____ minorities in the _____ and the Austro-Hungarian Empire still dreamed of their own national states.
 2. The Irish in the British Empire.
 3. _____ in the Russian Empire.
- D. Industrialization offered new methods of _____ and the use of iron, steel, and _____ for new weapons.
1. The growth of mass armies and _____ after 1900 heightened tensions in _____.
- E. Most Western countries had established _____, as a regular practice before 1914.
1. European armies _____ in size between 1890 and _____.
 - a. _____ army had 1.3 million men.
 - b. The French and German armies had _____,000 soldiers each.
 - c. The British, _____, and Austro-Hungarian had between 250,000 and 500,000.
- F. _____—the aggressive preparation for war—was growing.
1. In 1914, countries made decisions for military instead of _____ reasons.
- G. A system of _____ intensified the dangers of militarism.
1. Europe had been divided into two loose political alliances.
 - a. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy formed the Triple _____.
 - b. France, Great Britain, and Russia created the Triple _____.
- H. A series of _____ tested these alliances.
1. In the _____ between 1908 and 1913.
 - a. Left European states angry at each other and eager for _____.
 - b. They were willing to use _____ to preserve their _____ and the power of their allies.

II. The Outbreak of War

- A. Nationalism and imperialism, _____ and alliances, and the desire to stifle internal _____ might all have played a role in starting World War I.

1. However, it was the crisis in the _____ that led directly to conflict.
- B. By 1914 _____, supported by _____, was determined to create a large, independent Slavic state in the Balkans.
1. Austria-Hungary was determined to _____ that from happening.
- C. On June 28, 1914, Archduke Francis _____, the heir to the Hapsburg throne of Austria-Hungary, and his wife Sophia visited the city of _____ in Bosnia.
- D. Gavrilo _____, a 19-year-old Bosnian Serb.
1. Princip was a member of the _____ Hand, a Serbian terrorist organization that wanted Bosnia to be free of Austria-Hungary.
2. An assassination attempt earlier that morning by one of the conspirators had _____.
- a. Later that day, however, Princip succeeded in fatally shooting the _____ and his _____.
- E. The Austro-Hungarian _____ blamed the _____ government.
1. They saw it as an _____ to attack Serbia.
- a. They feared that _____ would intervene on Serbia's behalf.
2. Austria-Hungary signed an alliance with _____.
- a. _____ promised full support if war broke out between Russia and Austria-Hungary.
3. On July _____, Austria-Hungary declared war on _____.
- F. _____ was determined to support _____'s cause.
1. On July 28, Czar Nicholas II ordered _____ mobilization of the Russian army against _____.
- G. Since Russia's mobilization plans were based on a war against both _____ and Austria-Hungary, the czar ordered full mobilization of the Russian army on July 29.
1. He realized that _____ would consider this order an act of war.
- H. The German government warned Russia that it must _____ its mobilization within _____ hours.
1. When Russia _____ this warning, Germany declared war on Russia on August 1.
- I. The Germans had a military plan known as the _____ Plan.
1. It called for a _____-front war with _____ and Russia.
- J. According to the Schlieffen Plan, _____ would carry out a _____ invasion of France through Belgium.
1. After France was _____, the German invaders would move to the east against _____.
- K. Germany issues an _____ to Belgium demanding that German troops be allowed to pass through _____ territory.
1. Belgium, however, was a _____ nation.
- L. On August 4, _____ declared war on Germany, officially for violating Belgian _____.