**World War I**

**Causes of World War I – Flip Book**

You are going to create a flip chart on the Causes of World War I. Your flip chart will have 8 pages and will include written summaries, maps, and photographs.

The order of the pages will be as follows

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (Title Page)  The Causes of World War I  (Create a drawing for the front cover) | Long  Term  Causes:  M  I  L  I  T  A  R  I  S  M | N  A  T  I  O  N  A  L  I  S  M | A  L  L  I  A  N  C  E  S | I  M  P  E  R I  A  L  I  S  M | Short  Term  Cause:  A  S  S  A  S  S  I  N  A  T  I  O  N | C  H  A  I  N  R  E  A  C  T  I  O  N | W  E A P O N S  /  W A R F A R E |

*\*\*Each page title should be written in a different color (using colored pencils)\*\**

Use your textbook and the extra readings I give you to find the necessary information for your booklet.

Page 1: **Militarism**

* Define Militarism
* Provide THREE facts about militarism in Europe
* What were countries forced to do to cope with rising military strength of other countries?
* Explain why it is a cause of the war
* Paste visuals on the page

Page 2: **Nationalism**

* Define Nationalism
* Provide THREE facts about nationalism in Europe
* What effect did Nationalism have on small issues?
* Explain why nationalism is a cause of the war

Page 3: **Alliances**

* Create a chart of the two major alliances
* Provide THREE facts about the alliance system
* Explain why it this a cause of the war

Page 4: **Imperialism**

* Define Imperialism
* Provide THREE facts about imperialism
* Describe what occurred between 1898 and 1914; why did this almost precipitate a European war.
* Explain why it is a cause of the war
* Add visual to the page

Page 5: **Assassination**

* Answer the questions who, what , where, and when about the assassination
* Explain the consequences
* Explain the significance
* Add visuals to the page

Page 6: **Chain Reaction**

* What is a “chain reaction?”
* How does this concept apply to WWI?
* State the chain reaction that occurred in Europe

Page 7: **Weapons and Warfare**

* List the new weapons in WWI
* Add visual of weapons
* Describe the concepts of TRENCH WARFARE and WAR OF ATTRITION
* Add visual of weapons

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Key Terms that must be in your flip-book (in addition to the other directions)

Balkans

“Powder keg”

Sarajevo

Franz Ferdinand

Gavrilo Princip

Allied Powers

Central Powers

Serbia

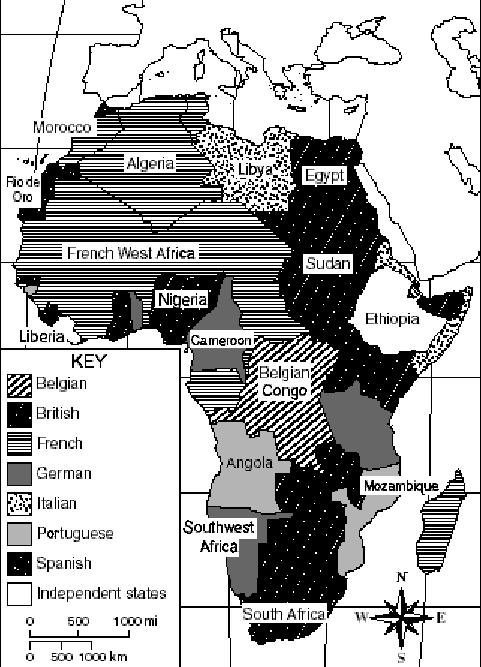
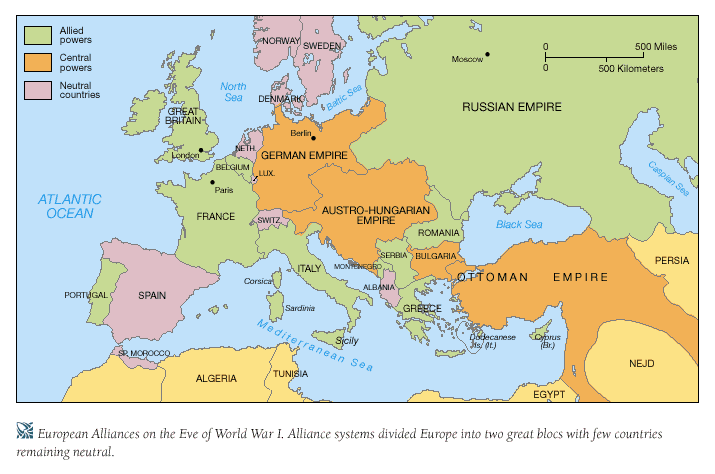
No-man’s land

Trench Warfare

Battle of the Somme

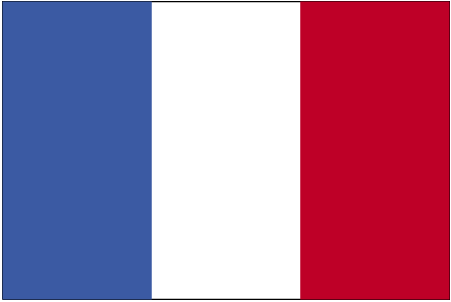
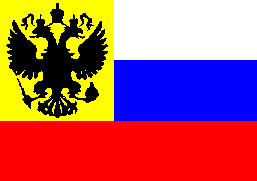
**Photos to be added to each of the pages**

**Imperialism Alliances Militarism**

[](javascript:;)



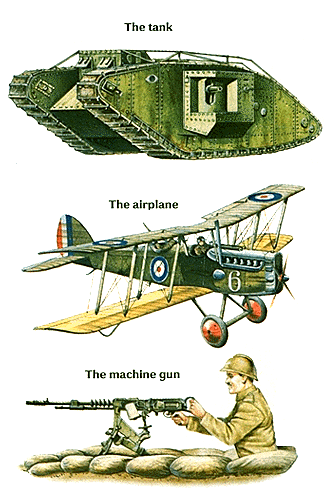
**Nationalism**

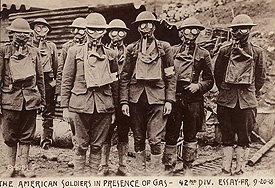


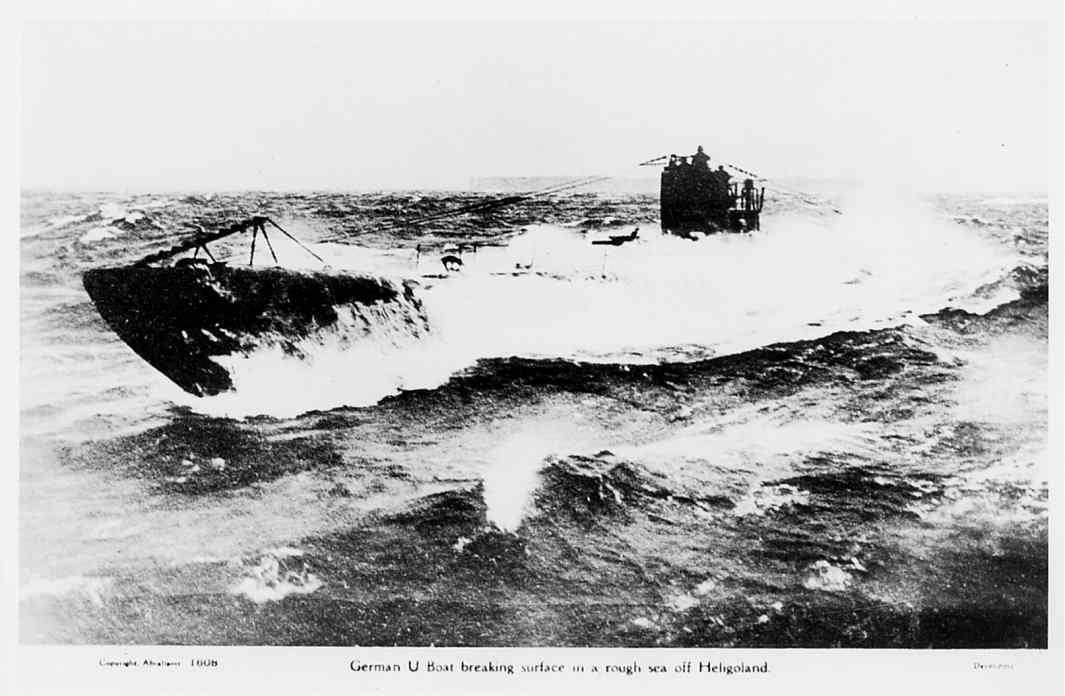
**Assassination Chain Reaction**



**Weapons and Warfare**







**World War I: The Causes (Background reading)**

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

**LONG TERM CAUSES**

  
**Militarism:**

Militarism exists when a country builds andmaintain a strong military force. The country is also prepared to use their military aggressively to defend or promote national interests. Just before World War One started, military power was on the rise for many Europeans. European countries were participating in an arms race in the buildup to World War I. The armies of both France and Germany had more than doubled between 1870 and 1914 and there was fierce competition between Britain and Germany for mastery of the seas. The British had introduced the 'Dreadnought', an effective battleship, in 1906. The Germans soon followed suit introducing their own battleships. Advances in technology were at an alarming pace and each country was forced to develop stronger and more efficient weapons and artillery to challenge those of the other countries.

**Imperialism:**

Imperialism is the practice of extending a nation’s power and influence by acquiring colonies. European countries scrambled to obtain colonies around the world during the late 19th century. European countries were in the midst of the second Industrial Revolution causing a dramatic increase in manufactured goods. This created a need for new foreign markets and raw material. Such countries as Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, and Russia took control of large parts of Africa, Europe, the Middle East, Asia, and other parts of the world. Large areas of Asia and Africa were colonized. The competition for colonies among European countries created conflict. . Several times between 1898 and 1914 the economic rivalry in Africa between France and Great Britain on one side and Germany on the other helped to increase tensions prior to World War I.

**Alliances**

Before World War One broke out, many different European countries tried to discourage attacks by forming alliances. An alliance is when countries ensure military support through agreements with other countries. This system brought along with it certain dangers. A country with military alliances could be tempted into taking risks and attacking another country or area that it normally would not without the help of an ally. On the other hand, an ally may be forced to join in a war or battle about a topic that it had no interest in.

* Triple Alliance: In 1879, Austria-Hungary was made an ally of Germany and each country agreed to go to war if either country was attacked by Russia. The alliance became known as the Triple Alliance when Italy joined in 1882, and they also agreed to go to war in the event that either country was attacked. Austria-Hungary and Russia were to remain neutral if any of them went to war with another country.
* Triple Entente : Meanwhile, France and Russia agreed to send in troops to help each other should any of the members of the Triple Alliance attack. Great Britain began to feel the need for allies due to Germany's naval and military build-up and signed the Entente with France, which led to joint military plans between the two countries. The Triple Entente was formed when Russia joined, but none of the countries agreed to go to war in the case of any of the other countries being attacked. The two main allied groups divided Europe into two opposing groups.

**Nationalism**

Europe managed to avoid many wars until nationalism spread throughout the continent. Nationalism is the belief that loyalty to one's nation and its economic and political goals comes before any other public loyalty. Nationalism was the main reason for the blow up of many small issues into major disputes. Italy and Germany rose to become great powers, due to nationalism, while Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Turkey and Russia suffered. Nationalism brought along with it education about independence, which was eagerly sought by the smaller colonies of the latter empires. Rivalry for the control of the Balkans also added to the tensions leading to World War One. Serbia, supported by Russia, tried to unite all the Slavs in the region, while Austria-Hungary feared an uprising of its many Slav citizens, due to Serbia's efforts.

**SHORT TERM CAUSES**

**Assassination in Sarajevo**  
Europe had reached its breaking point when on June 28, 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austria-Hungarian throne, was [assassinated](http://www.lib.byu.edu/~rdh/wwi/1914/ferddead.html) in Sarajevo, Bosnia, by a Serbian nationalist belonging to an organization known as the [Black Hand](http://www.lib.byu.edu/~rdh/wwi/1914m/odbrana.html). Immediately following the assassination Germany pledged its full support ([blank check](http://www.lib.byu.edu/~rdh/wwi/1914/blankche.html)) to Austria-Hungary, pressuring them to declare war on Serbia, while France strengthened its backing of Russia. Convinced that the Serbian government had conspired against them, Austria-Hungary issued Serbia an unacceptable [ultimatum](http://www.lib.byu.edu/~rdh/wwi/1914/austro-hungarian-ultimatum.html), to which Serbia consented [almost entirely](http://www.lib.byu.edu/~rdh/wwi/1914/serbresponse.html).

**Chain Reaction**   
Unsatisfied, Austria-Hungary [declared war](http://www.lib.byu.edu/~rdh/wwi/1914/a-hdecwar.html) on Serbia on July 28, 1914. On July 29, Russia mobilized against Austria-Hungary in support of Serbia, which escalated into a general mobilization. The Germans threatened war on July 31 if the Russians continued to mobilize. Upon being asked by Germany what it would do in the event of a Russo-German War, France responded that it would act in its own interests and mobilize. On August 1, Germany declared war on Russia, and two days later, on France. The Germans then began an invasion of France through Belgium violating their official neutrality. This prompted Britain to declare war on Germany. World War I had begun.