

## Excellent Information #1

### World War I: Outbreak, Experience & Aftermath

#### Terms and concepts:

Hapsburgs (Dual Monarchy, Austria-Hungary)	"Great Powers"
Hohenzollerns (Germany)	liberalism
Romanovs (Russia)	Ottoman Empire
nation-states	empires
conservatism	socialism (Marxism)
parliaments	Karl Marx (1818-1883)
constitutional government	Friedrich Engels (1820-1895)
<i>Reichstag</i> (German parliament)	Germany Social Democratic Party (SPD)
<i>Duma</i> (Russian parliament, 1906-1917)	Alsace-Lorraine
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Archduke Franz Ferdinand & Sarajevo
Burgfrieden (peace of the fortress)	August Days
Schlieffen Plan	Battle of the Marne
trenches	Battle of Verdun
home front	total war
Turnip Winter (1916-17)	Erich Ludendorff
Paul von Hindenburg	David Lloyd George
November Revolution (Germany)	Armistice (11 Nov 1918)
Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk)	Bela Kun (Hungarian communist)
Woodrow Wilson	Georges Clemenceau
Fourteen Points	Treaty of Versailles
Rhineland	"War guilt" clause (art. 231)
League of Nations	

#### Major Language Groups:

Romance	Germanic	Slavic	Other Indo-Euro	Non Indo-European
French	German	Russian	Latvian	Hungarian
Italian	English	Ukrainian	Lithuanian	Finnish
Spanish	Dutch	Bulgarian	Greek	Estonian
Portuguese	Danish	Serbo-Croatian	Albanian	Udmurt
Romanian	Norwegian	Slovak	Welsh	Turkish
	Swedish	Czech	Gaelic	
	Icelandic	Polish	Armenian	

#### Population of Powers (in millions)

	1890	1900	1910	1913
<b>Russia</b>	116.8	135.6	159.3	175.1
<b>US</b>	62.6	75.9	91.9	97.3
<b>Germany</b>	49.2	56.0	64.5	66.9
<b>Austria-Hung.</b>	42.6	46.7	50.8	52.1
<b>Japan</b>	39.9	43.8	49.1	51.3
<b>France</b>	38.3	38.9	39.5	39.7
<b>Britain</b>	37.4	41.1	44.9	45.6
<b>Italy</b>	30.0	32.2	34.4	35.1

	<b>Military and Naval Personal (in thousands)</b>				
	<b>1880</b>	<b>1890</b>	<b>1900</b>	<b>1910</b>	<b>1914</b>
<b>Russia</b>	791	677	1162	1285	1352
<b>France</b>	543	542	715	769	910
<b>Germany</b>	426	504	524	694	891
<b>Britain</b>	367	420	624	571	532
<b>Austria-Hun</b>	246	346	385	425	444
<b>Italy</b>	216	284	255	322	345
<b>Japan</b>	71	84	234	271	306
<b>US</b>	34	39	96	127	164

## **The Belligerents in World War I**

### Central Powers:

1914: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire

1915: Bulgaria

### Allied (Entente) & Associated Powers:

1914: Great Britain, France, Belgium, Russia, Serbia, Japan, Montenegro, Luxembourg

1915: Italy, San Marino

1916: Portugal, Rumania, Greece

1917: United States, Cuba, Guatemala, Siam, Liberia, China, Brazil, Panama

1918: Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Haiti, Honduras

## **Incredibly Massive and Massively Interesting Timeline**

1867	<i>Ausgleich</i> (settlement) creates Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary
1870-71	Franco-Prussian War; final unification of Germany <sup>1</sup>
1877-78	Russo-Turkish war leads to creation of semi-independent Bulgaria
1879	Germany & Austria-Hungary sign Dual Alliance) <sup>2</sup>
1889	Founding of Second International (Int'l socialist organization)
1894	France & Russia sign treaty of alliance
1904	Britain signs agreement ( <i>Entente</i> ) with France
1904-05	Russo-Japanese War – disastrous Russian defeat
1905	"Revolution of 1905" in Russia leads to creation of parliament & quasi-constitution
	First Moroccan Crisis between Germany & France
1907	Britain signs agreement with Russia
1908	Austria formally annexes Bosnia-Herzegovina <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> It was at this point that Germany took the previously French territory of Alsace-Lorraine.

<sup>2</sup> When Italy joined this alliance in 1881 it became known as the Triple Alliance. Romania joined in 1883, but the name remained the same.

<sup>3</sup> Austria had administered Bosnia-Herzegovina since 1878.

- 1911 Second Moroccan Crisis between Germany & France  
Italo-Turkish war over Tripoli (Libya)<sup>4</sup>
- 1912 First Balkan War: Greece, Bulgaria, and Serbia vs. Ottoman Empire<sup>5</sup>  
Basel socialist conference mobilizes workers against war
- 1913 Second Balkan War: Greece, Serbia, and Ottoman Empire vs. Bulgaria<sup>6</sup>
- 1914 Austrian declaration of war on Serbia – "Third Balkan War" (July)  
Outbreak of World War (August)<sup>7</sup>  
Second International collapses – most socialists support their governments  
Battles of the Marne (in west) and Tannenburg / Masurian Lakes (east)  
Ottoman Empire joins the Central Powers (November)
- 1915 Entrance of Italy (Entente) and Bulgaria (Central Powers) into the war  
Armenian genocide in Ottoman lands
- 1916 Battle of Verdun  
Portugal, Romania & Greece enter war as associated powers (Entente)
- 1917 Tsar Nicholas II abdicates in Russia; provisional Government created  
United States, Cuba, & Guatemala enter war as associated powers  
Mutinies in French army  
Bolshevik (October) revolution in Russia  
Bolshevik Russia signs armistice with Central Powers  
Finland and Lithuania declare independence from Russia
- 1918 Latvia & Estonia proclaim independence from Russia  
Bolshevik Russia signs Brest-Litovsk peace treaty with Central Powers  
Romania signs separate peace treaty with Central Powers (May)  
Beginning of Russian Civil War  
Bulgaria signs armistice with Central Powers  
Germany & Austria contacts Woodrow Wilson with request for armistice (October)<sup>8</sup>  
Hungary separates itself from Austria & declares a republic  
Czechoslovakia proclaims independent from Austria  
Romania reenters the war – with 8 days left! (November)  
Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicates in Germany, flees to the Netherlands  
Germans sign armistice – end of the fighting in the west (November)<sup>9</sup>  
Proclamation of Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes
- 1919 Suppression of the Spartacus uprising in Germany (social revolution fails)  
German parliamentary republic founded in Weimar  
Foundation of Hungarian Soviet Republic under Bela Kun (March-Aug.)  
Formation of Third (or Communist) International by Lenin  
Communist republic formed in Bavaria (brutally suppressed after 1 week)

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<sup>4</sup> Italy was able to acquire Libya (formerly under Ottoman sovereignty) as a colony as a result of this war.

<sup>5</sup> As a result of this war virtually all of the Ottoman Empire's European territory was forfeited to the Balkan national states.

<sup>6</sup> This second Balkan war appeared as a result of disputes among the winning coalition in the first war. Bulgaria, in particular, felt that its efforts in the first war had not been appropriately rewarded.

<sup>7</sup> Initially: Germany & Austria-Hungary (Central Powers) vs. Russia, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Luxembourg, and Japan (Entente and associated powers)

<sup>8</sup> Germany & Austria-Hungary made these overtures to the US independently of one another.

<sup>9</sup> Note that violence, conflict, and warfare continue in East-Central Europe for several years after 1918.

1919	Treaty of Versailles (w/Germany) Treaty of St. Germain (w/Austria) Treaty of Neuilly (w/Bulgaria)
1920	Outbreak of Soviet-Polish War Treaty of Trianon (w/Hungary) Greece invasion of western Turkey, begins Greek-Turkish War Treaty of Sèvres (w/Turkey)
1921	Russian Civil War ends Soviet-Polish war ends with Treaty of Riga
1922	Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk) drives Greeks out of Turkey Formation of USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
1923	Treaty of Lausanne ends Greco-Turkish war; mass population transfers

### **Military Conflicts after World War I**

Polish-Ukrainian (summer 1919) over East Galicia. Poles emerge victorious.

Polish-Soviet (1920-21): over border, also an attempt by Red Army to spread revolution. Ended with Treaty of Riga (in effect a compromise).

Polish-Lithuanian (1919-20): over area around Vilnius. Poles were eventually able to hold this territory, forcing Lithuanians to establish their capital at Kaunas.

Hungarians against Romanians & Czechoslovak forces (1919-20): struggle over borders and an attempt by Hungarian Soviet republic to set up a similar republic in eastern Slovakia. Romanian army, backed by western powers, eventually helps to crush Hungarian Soviet republic.

Greco-Turkish war (1920-23): struggle over eastern Thrace and Anatolia. Greece penetrates deep into Turkey, but is then repelled. Settlement includes major population transfer of Greeks and Turks.

Russian Civil War (1918-21): Reds vs Whites

Numerous other smaller struggles & conflicts