SSWH15 The student will be able to describe the impact of industrialization, the rise of nationalism, and the major characteristics of worldwide imperialism.
a. Analyze the process and impact of industrialization in England, Germany, and Japan, movements for political reform, the writings of Adam Smith and Karl Marx, and urbanization and its affect on women.
English Industrialization

- Industrialization began in England:
  - Had a vast source of raw material (Coal, iron)
  - Had a large population of workers (former farmers that were removed from their lands)
  - Had a good transportation system (canals, ports, and roads)
Industrialization

• Germany:
  - Industrialization was delayed in part because Germany was divided into smaller states
  - Construction of railways, the need for steel, and an increase of population helped start industrialization

• Japan:
  - Japan ended the feudal system, and opened their country up to western powers
  - Both the government and the military modernized with western inventions
Adam Smith

• A Scottish philosopher and economist (1700s)
• Wrote the *Wealth of Nations* describing how markets determine prices
• Father of Modern Economics and a leader in the Scottish Enlightenment
• Believed in laissez-faire economics and the free market
Karl Marx

- Wrote the *Communist Manifesto* arguing against capitalism
- His ideas about government and class struggle influenced the leaders of the Russian Revolution
Women began working in factories though at much lower wages than men.

This inequality would lead to several women led reform movements.
b. Compare and contrast the rise of the nation state in Germany under Otto von Bismarck and Japan under Emperor Meiji.

• Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898)
  Ruled: 1862-1890
  - Ruled Prussia then all of Germany
  - Unified several German kingdoms and states into the German Empire
  - Appointed Chancellor and reported directly to the Emperor
  - Developed a common German currency, a central bank, and a code of laws
  - Helped to industrialize Germany
Emperor Meiji (1852-1912)

- 122nd Emperor of Japan
- Ruled 1867-1912
- Ended the shogunate leadership: started a democratic style, uniting Japan
  - Helped to modernize Japan by westernizing education and military systems
  - During his reign, Japan transformed from a feudal system into a world power.
  - Though mainly a figurehead, many changes took place under his rule
c. Describe the reaction to foreign domination; include the Russo-Japanese War and Young Turks, and the Boxer Rebellion.
Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)

• Japan attacked the Russian Navy over Russia’s occupation of Manchuria and Korea
• The Japanese defeated both the Russian’s Pacific and Baltic fleets, and drove the Russian army out of Korea
• The war made Japan the first non-European world power
Young Turks

• Young dissidents who helped end the rule of the Sultans in the Ottoman Empire
• Transformed the government and modernized and industrialized Turkey
Boxer Rebellion (1900)

- By the late 1800s much of China had come under the influence of European powers
- The US gained equal trade access to China through the Open Door Policy of 1899
- Foreign missionaries began converting many Chinese to the Christian faith
- Chinese resentment of foreigners began to grow
Boxer Rebellion

• They formed a secret society called the Boxers
• They killed many Chinese Christians and then moved on to the city of Beijing where they attacked foreigners
• A multinational force was quickly assembled to put down the uprising and the Boxers were defeated
d. Describe imperialism in Africa and Asia by comparing British policies in Africa, French policies in Indochina, and Japanese policies in Asia; include the influence of geography and natural resources.

• Imperialism is when one country conquers another through political, economic, and social controls to benefit European economies.
British Imperialism in Africa

- Britain ruled its African colonies through indirect control, allowing local leaders to rule under British management.
- Used its colonies to gain natural resources.
French policies in Indochina

- The French ruled directly, installing themselves in important political posts.
- Wanted to assimilate the locals into the French culture.
- Used Indochina to grow cash crops (cotton, rice).
Japanese policies in Asia

• Forcibly annexed (took over) areas of Asia: Korea
• Forced Koreans to learn Japanese history and language
• Took away farm land and gave it to Japanese settlers
POLITICAL CARTOON ANALYSIS ACTIVITY

CLICK HERE TO ACCESS THE ACTIVITY
SSWH16 The student will demonstrate an understanding of long-term causes of World War I and its global impact.
a. Identify the causes of the war; include Balkan nationalism, entangling alliances, and militarism.

• Balkan nationalism:
  Many countries* in the Balkans wanted to extend and protect their borders
  - Groups within these countries wanted to fight Austria to gain ethnic territory

*Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Serbia are located in the Balkan region*
Alliances

Over time, countries throughout Europe made mutual defense agreements that would pull them into battle. These treaties meant that if one country was attacked, allied countries were bound to defend them.

Before World War 1, the following alliances existed:

- Russia and Serbia
- Germany and Austria-Hungary
- France and Russia
- Britain and France and Belgium
- Japan and Britain

http://americanhistory.about.com/od/worldwari/tp/causes-of-world-war-1.htm
Alliances

Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, Russia got involved to defend Serbia. Germany seeing Russia mobilizing, declared war on Russia. France was then drawn in against Germany and Austria-Hungary. Germany attacked France through Belgium pulling Britain into war. Then Japan entered the war. Later, Italy and the United States would enter on the side of the allies.
Imperialism

**Imperialism** is when a country increases their power and wealth by bringing additional territories under their control. Before World War I, Africa and parts of Asia were points of contention amongst the European countries. This was especially true because of the raw materials these areas could provide. The increasing competition and desire for greater empires led to an increase in confrontation that helped push the world into World War I.
As the world entered the 20th century, an arms race had begun. By 1914, Germany had the greatest increase in military buildup. Great Britain and Germany both greatly increased their navies in this time period. Further, in Germany and Russia particularly, the military establishment began to have a greater influence on public policy. This increase in militarism helped push the countries involved to war.
Nationalism

Much of the origin of the war was based on the desire of the Slavic peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina to no longer be part of Austria Hungary but instead be part of Serbia. In this way, nationalism led directly to the War. But in a more general way, the nationalism of the various countries throughout Europe contributed not only to the beginning but the extension of the war in Europe. Each country tried to prove their dominance and power.

http://americanhistory.about.com/od/worldwari/tp/causes-of-world-war-1.htm
The Balkan Peninsula
Europe’s “Powder Keg”

New nations breaking away from the failing Ottoman Empire

Numerous different ethnic groups with nationalist sentiments aiming to establish new territories

Traditional power empires, like Austria-Hungary, want to prevent new nations from competing for power
Serbia consisted of many ethnic Slavs and wanted to establish a Slavic nation. They were supported by Russia, another nation with many Slavic peoples.

Austria-Hungary opposed a Slavic nation, fearing that it would cause Slavs living in Austria to rebel. In 1908, Austria-Hungary invaded and took over two Slavic nations, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
In 1914, while visiting the Bosnian capital, Franz Ferdinand (the heir to the Austrian Throne) and his wife were assassinated.

Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia one month later.
Russia, a Serbian ally, responded by sending troops to the Austrian, Hungarian, and German borders.

In retaliation, Germany declared war on Russia and on France, Russia’s ally.
Great Britain, an ally to France and Russia, responded by declaring war on Germany.
b. Describe conditions on the war front for soldiers; include the Battle of Verdun.

• Conditions were terrible for soldiers:
  - Many lived in the trenches with little food or water, in muddy conditions
World War I: A New Kind of War
Technology Changes War

Poison Gas – Some gasses caused blindness or severe blisters, others caused death by choking.
Technology Changes War

Machine Gun – killed waves of attackers & worked automatically; fired 600 bullets/min.
Technology Changes War

Tank – could cross any type of terrain.
Technology Changes War

Airplanes – Were used for dropping bombs.
Technology Changes War

Submarines – Also called U-boats, used torpedoes underwater or machine guns on deck to sink ships.
Conditions of Life as a Soldier

Trench Warfare
Conditions of Life as a Soldier

Trench Warfare
Trench Warfare

Aircraft can warn of the build-up of enemy troops before an attack.

Concrete block house for a machine-gun.

Reserve trench

Long-range artillery is placed about 10 km behind the front line. These guns fire at advancing enemy troops.

Barbed wire: metres deep and an impassable obstacle for any troops able to reach it.

Front-line trench

Support trench

Communication trenches allow reserves to be brought forward without exposing them to enemy fire.

No Man’s Land (the stretch of land between the trenches of the opposing sides) has already been churned up by shell fire. In wet weather it becomes a mass of mud, making it even harder for troops to cross.

Front-line dug-outs provide protection but not against a direct hit from an artillery shell.

A deep dug-out. German ones could be 15 m below ground and too well constructed to be damaged by shell fire.

PROBLEMS FACING ATTACKING TROOPS
No Man’s Land
Aerial view of opposing trench lines between Loos and Hulluch, July 1917. German trenches at the right and bottom, British at the top-left.
Conditions of Life as a Soldier

[Trench Warfare Image]
Conditions of Life as a Soldier

Trench Warfare
Trench Foot

An infection of the feet caused by cold, wet and unsanitary conditions.

In the trenches men stood for hours on end in waterlogged trenches without being able to remove wet socks or boots.

The feet would gradually go numb and the skin would turn red or blue.
Battle of Verdun

- The battle fought between Germany and France was one of the longest and bloodiest of the war.
- Lasted 9 months in 1916
- Over 300,000 killed
- France kept Germany from taking over Verdun
- The U.S. remained neutral until 1917
World War I Prep & Background... from a U.S. Perspective

**Monroe Doctrine (1823)**
Foreign Policy of President James Monroe:
*European colonization or interference in North or South America would be viewed as acts of aggression, requiring U.S. intervention.*

**Roosevelt Corollary (1905)**
Foreign Policy of President Theodore Roosevelt (Big Stick Diplomacy) that added onto the Monroe Doctrine (1823):
*U.S. would use force to protect its economic interests in Latin America.*
America & World War I

• In 1914 war breaks out among European nations.

• President Woodrow Wilson declares that the U.S. would remain neutral and stay out of foreign wars.

“We must be impartial in thought as well as in action.”
American Neutrality

• Although the President declared the U.S. to be neutral, many in the U.S. supported the Allies (Britain and France).

• Wilson's cabinet, and many businesses supported going to war on the side of the Allies.
American Neutrality

• To stop the Allies from receiving supplies from foreign countries, Germany announced that it would use U-boats to attack vessels, in British waters. This unrestricted submarine warfare drew protests from the U.S.
American Neutrality

• In 1915, a German U-boat sank the British passenger liner *Lusitania*, killing almost 1,200 passengers including 120 Americans.

• In 1916, the French ship Sussex, was torpedoed by a German U-boat causing several American injuries.

• Germany and the U.S. signed the Sussex Pledge in which Germany promised not to sink anymore merchant ships without warning: This kept the U.S. out of the war, and helped Wilson win reelection in 1916.
America goes to War

- In 1917, Germany tried to enlist the help of Mexico in fighting the U.S.: the Zimmerman Note convinced many Americans that they needed go to war against Germany.
- In early 1917, Germany resumed it’s unrestricted submarine warfare and sank six U.S. ships.
- Wilson declared war on Germany in 1917, joining the Allies.
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, 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, [illegible].
Russia Withdraws from the War

- Long term social unrest in Russia erupts in revolution
- March 1917 – Czar Nicolas II was forced to abdicate his throne
- November 1917 – Vladimir Lenin and his red army the Bolsheviks overthrew the temporary government
- Five Year Plan: farm land to peasants; workers gain control in the factories; and to withdraw Russia from the war (goal was economic development)
- Czar and his family were executed by the Bolsheviks
- In 1922, Russia was named the Union of Soviet Socialists Republic (USSR). Capital was now Moscow and Bolshevik party became Communist party
c. Explain the major decisions made in the Versailles Treaty; include German reparations and the mandate system that replaced Ottoman control.
Treaty of Versailles (1919)

• German Reparations:
  - Germany had to admit total guilt for starting the war
  - Germany made to pay for the war, money they didn’t have
  - German navy and army limited in size

• Mandate system:
  - Territories of Germany and the Ottoman Empire, were taken away, and governed by the League of Nations until they could establish self-government
Wilson’s 14 Points

Wilson presented his plan for peace, called the Fourteen Points to Congress.

- In the first 5 points he wanted all countries to have
  - free trade
  - freedom of the seas
  - disarmament
  - open diplomacy
  - adjustments of colonial claims

These five points were what Wilson felt caused World War I
Wilson’s 14 Points and the League of Nations

- Woodrow Wilson proposed 14 Points, or ideas during the Versailles talks including the formation of the League of Nations
- The League would meet to try and prevent further world conflicts
- Though European countries joined the League, U.S. Congress voted against it
d. Analyze the destabilization of Europe in the collapse of the great empires; include the Romanov and Hapsburg dynasties.

- Romanov Dynasty
  - Romanovs had ruled Russia since the early 1600s
  - WW I caused Russia to economically fail, causing a revolution which overthrew the Romanovs, and ended the rule of the Czars

- Hapsburg Dynasty:
  - Ruled over various European countries starting in the 1200s
  - Was the ruling power in Austria-Hungary at the start of WW I
  - WW I caused the end of the Hapsburg Dynasty