Unit 9
The First World War
Social Studies – ESO-4
The First World War

- The great powers in Europe in 1900
- The powers made plans for war
- Two crisis over Morocco
- Trouble in the Balkans
- What European powers wanted
- The wars created more tensions
- Events moved quickly towards war
- The Paris Peace and the Treaty of Versailles
- The League of Nations
The First World War

• The great powers in Europe in 1900
  • Britain – a great Empire and strong navy
  • France – overseas Empire & resenting previous war
  • Russia – large but no land overseas – no access to the sea
  • Austria-Hungary – two nationalities in one country
  • Germany – wanted more influence abroad

• Alliances:
  • 1882 – Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary & Italy
  • 1907 – Triple Entente: Russia, Britain & France
The First World War
The First World War

• Plans for war
• Crises over Morocco
  • The Moroccan crisis (1905-1906)
  • The Agadir crisis (1911)
• Trouble in the Balkans
  • It was controlled by the Turkish Empire
  • European powers wanted influence there:
    • Germany - a railway to the East
    • Austria-Hungary – stop Serbia's influence
    • Slavs wanted independence
    • Russia wanted access to the sea
    • Italy wanted to control the Adriatic sea
The First World War

• More tension:
  • 1914- Archduke Franz Ferdinand went to Bosnia
  • He was assassinated by the Black Hand in Sarajevo
  • This led to war.
• There were two fronts:
  • The Western Front
  • The Eastern Front
The First World War

- Western front
  - Schlieffen Plan to defeat France didn't work:
    - Germany invaded Belgium to get to France
    - Britain had a treaty to defend Belgium
    - Russian was ready for war
  - Different war:
    - Trenches, new weapons, supplies, many men
  - Important battles:
    - Verdun (1916)
    - The Somme (1916)
The First World War

• Eastern front
  • Russia failed to attack Germany from the East
  • Germany was attacked:
    • From the Dardanelles by Britain
    • Japan attacked German colonies
    • African colonies were taken by Britain
    • Middle East – Palestine controlled by Britain
    • Arabia – Britain helped the Arabs
The First World War

- War at sea was important
  - To protect trade
  - To blockade ports
  - To carry troops
  - To protect British colonies
- New types of ships: German U-boat submarine wasn't detected
- Lusitania was attacked (1,000 passengers) → USA joined the war in 1917

War in the air
Both sides used planes and balloons
Germans used Zeppelins
Planes couldn't travel far yet
The First World War

• The end of war:
  • Russia left war in 1917
    • Starvation in 1916 and Revolution in 1917
  • Treaty of Brest-Litousk with Germany – 1918 (picture)
  • Germany focussed on the Western front
  • The USA joined the war
The First World War

• The Paris peace and Treaty of Versailles
  • Wilson (USA), Clemenceau (France) and Lloyd (UK) had different views
  • They wanted to disarm and punish Germany
  • They also took its colonies
• Europe was redrawn
• Germany:
  • Was punished, had to pay and limits to its power were established
The First World War

• Consequences of the Treaty:
  • **POSITIVE**
    • The victors got what they wanted
    • Central and eastern Europe was redrawn
    • The League of Nations was created
  • **NEGATIVE**
    • Resentment was born in Germany
    • Germany's power wasn't eventually reduced
    • Borders in Europe made people feel trapped in the wrong country
The First World War

• The League of Nations:
  • Was designed to solve disputes without war
  • Aims
    • Protect nations from attack
    • Solve disputes peacefully
    • Promote a reduction of armament
    • Encourage international co-operation
The First World War

• The League of Nations:
The First World War

- The League of Nations:
  - The assembly → one vote per country – unanimous decisions
  - The council → 4 permanent members – veto
  - International Labour Organisation
  - Court of International Justice
  - Special commissions for several international problems
  - In neutral Geneva
The First World War

- The League of Nations – what was wrong:
  - The USA never joined
  - Unbalanced: Britain and France were more powerful
  - Disputes with non-members were difficult to solve
  - Germany or Japan only joined for some time
  - It had no army – countries could not be punished
Unit 11
The Booming Twenties

Social Studies – ESO-4
The Booming Twenties

- Causes of the Depression
- The Wall Street Crash in 1929
- The effects of the Depression
  - In the USA
  - In Europe
    - In Germany
    - In Italy
  - In Japan
- The New Deal in the USA
The Booming Twenties

• Causes of the Depression

• Boom years ended suddenly in 1929
• Process:
  • Large production
  • People borrowed money
  • People bought shares
• Europe couldn't afford American goods
• Too large production → not enough demand
The Booming Twenties

- The Wall Street Crash in 1929
  - People wanted to sell their shares suddenly.
  - In October 1929 prices dropped
  - Businesses collapsed
  - Thousands were unemployed
  - Shares were sold for very little money
The Booming Twenties

• The Wall Street Crash in 1929
  • People wanted artificially high prices for shares
  • The State didn't interfere
  • Many people were poor and unemployed
The Booming Twenties

• The effects of the Depression
  • In the USA
    • No loans abroad
    • 2,000 banks collapsed
    • 12,000,000 unemployed
    • Republicans lost in 1932
  • In Europe
    • Affected (except the USSR)
    • In Germany – support to Nazis
    • In Italy – Mussolini wanted to increase power abroad
  • In Japan
    • Affected; silk had no market
The Booming Twenties

• The New Deal in the USA
  • Franklin Delano Roosevelt – President in 1932
  • New Deal:
    • Spend money → people back to work
    • Rebuilt American trade & industry
    • Improve people's lives
The Booming Twenties

- The New Deal in the USA – new ideas
  - Close weak banks & money to stronger ones
  - Control of Stock Market
  - Help to the poor
  - Civil works administration
  - Jobs to young people
  - Agricultural Adjustment Acts – farmers paid to produce less and modernise businesses
  - Development of Tennessee Valley
The Booming Twenties

• The New Deal in the USA – Acts
  • The Wagner Act – trade unions
  • The Social Security Act
    • Workers paid into a fund and received benefits:
      – when out of work
      – pensions when they retired

• Changes in these plans.
• Expensive plans but high unemployment
• Final social benefits