



Chapter 26, Section 1

THE GREAT WAR BEGINS

Europe on the Brink of War

- 4 factors:

1)

- Massive buildup caused mostly by the desire to protect overseas colonies
- Largest increase in

2) Secret Alliances: 2 main alliances

- : Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy
- : France, Britain, and Russia

3) : rivalries created by the quest to build empires

Europe on the Brink of War

- 4 factors (continued):
4)

- Strong devotion to one's national group
- Created new countries and power struggles
-

worst because
many ethnic groups
were under the
control of the



War Breaks Out

- June 28th, 1914
 - Austrian Archduke visits the
Serbian city of Sarajevo being controlled by
Austria-Hungary
 - Serbian nationalist assassinates him
 - Serbia refuses to hand over the planners and other
assassins



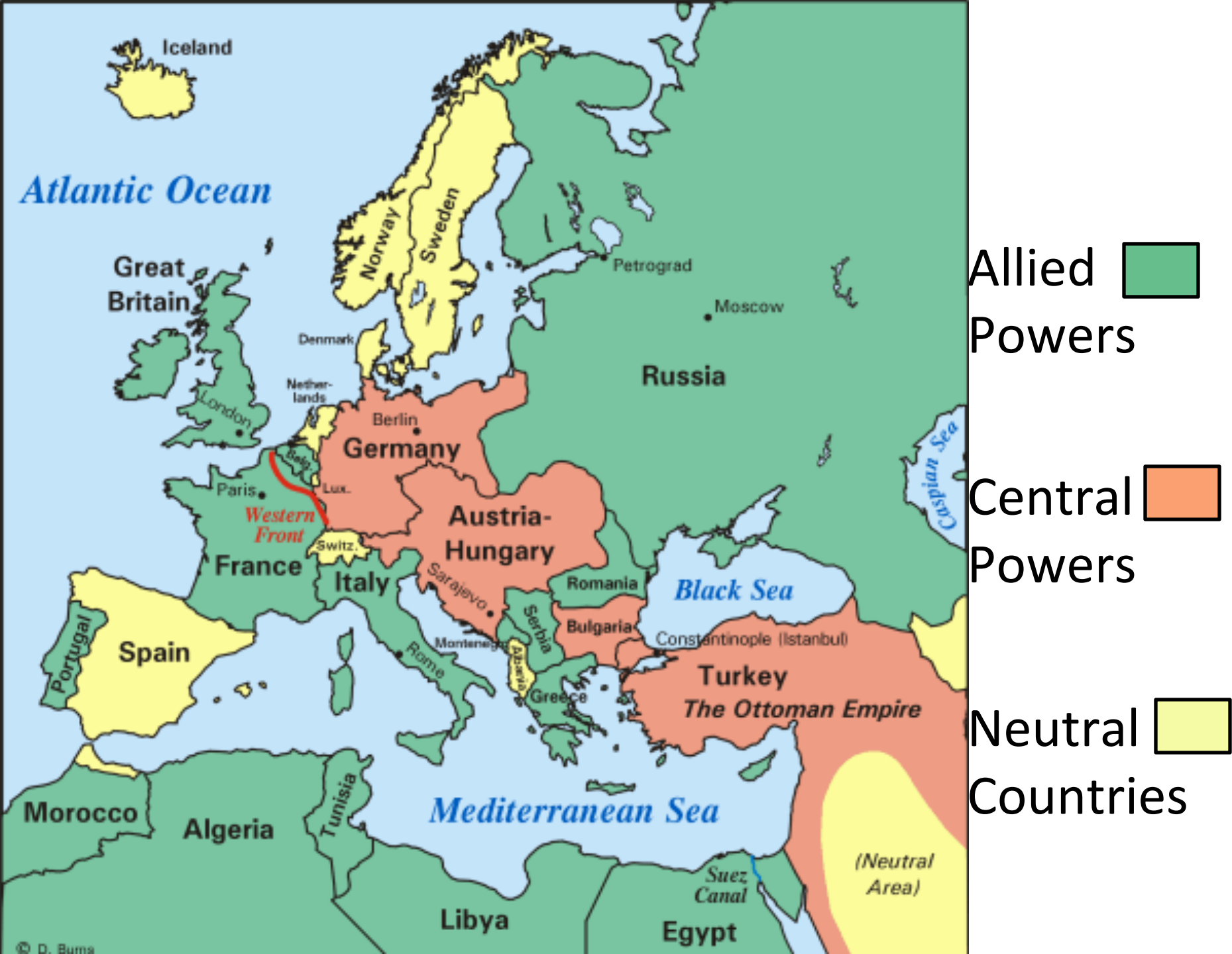
Franz
Ferdinand



Gavrilo
Princip

War Breaks Out

- War begins July 28th, 1914
 - Austria-Hungary attacks Serbia in response
 - Serbia attacks Austria-Hungary to defend Serbia
 - Germany attacks Russia to defend Serbia
 - Germany attacks Russia's ally, France, before France can attack Germany
 - Germany attacks France through Belgium
 - Great Britain attacks Germany for attacking Belgium



War Breaks Out

- Initially countries welcomed the war...why?
 - Chance to
 - Silenced at home
- 1st major fighting comes in
 - Germany's : quickly attack and defeat France through Belgium, then turn east against Russia
 - Attack through Belgium draws into the war
 - Germany pushes to within of Paris
 - Finally stopped & pushed back when Russia to take pressure off of France

War Breaks Out

- After the stopping the Germans both sides fell began digging
- Trench warfare created a bloody stalemate in France known as
 - Multiple layers of trenches
 - Defended by
 - Area between the opposing armies came to be known as “
”
 - Leaving the trenches to attack came to be known as “
”

Flugzeug

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



Hochbunker

Concrete block house for a machine-gun

Reserve-graben

Reserve trench

Langstrecken Artillerie

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

Unterstützungs-graben

Support trench

Frontgraben

Front-line trench

Stacheldraht

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

Laufgraben (Stichgraben)

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

Niemandsland

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 Unterstände

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

Unterstand

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