

University of Global Village (UGV), Barisal

Course Content

European History

Course Code: HUM 0222-1203

Prepared by:
Alomgir Hossain
Assistant Professor
Department of Social Science
University of Global Village (UGV), Barisal

Course Information

Course Name	European History
Course Code	HUM 0222-1203
Credit	03
Course Type	GEEd
CIE	90
SEE	60
Exam Hour	03

Course Learning Outcome (CLO): After successful completion of the course students will be able to,

CLO1	Analyze key political, social, and economic transformations in Europe from 1800 to the present	Remember
CLO 2	Evaluate the causes, outcomes, and global implications of the World Wars	Understand Analyze
CLO 3	Examine the role of wars of nationalism, imperialism, and colonialism in the shaping of modern Europe.	Evaluate
CLO4	Assess the significance of European integration, the Cold War, and the European Union in post-1945 Europe	Evaluate Create

Assessment Pattern

Continuous Internal Evaluation(CIE 90)

Blooms Category	Test (Out of 45)	Assignment (15)	Quiz (15)	Co-curricular Activities (15)
Remember	05		5	Attendance 15
Understand	05			
Apply	10			
Analysis	8	7	10	
Evaluate	7	8		
Create	10			

Semester End exam (SEE 60)

Blooms Category	Final
Remember	10
Understand	10
Apply	10
Analysis	10
Evaluate	10
Create	10

SL	Course Content	Hours	CLOs
1	Medieval period of Europe, Divine Theory, French revolution	4	CLO1
2	The role of wars of nationalism, imperialism, and colonialism in the shaping of modern Europe, Contribution of Napoleon Bonaparte	4	CLO2
3	The causes, outcomes, and global implications of different regional Wars	4	CLO1, CLO3
4	The significance of European integration, Bolshevik revolution, World War, the Cold War, and the European Union in post-1945 Europe	5	CLO4


Course Plan Specific Content, CLOs, Teaching Learning and Assessment Strategy mapped with CLOs.

Week	Topics	Teaching Learning Strategy	Assessment Strategy	Corresponding CLOs
1	Introductory class: Brief discussion on the total syllabus, Basic facts of European history	Lecture, Oral Presentation		CLO1
2	Divine Theory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supreme power of king • Class system in society 	Lecture Present	Quiz, Written Exam	CLO1
3	French revolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History • Reasons 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Quiz, Assignment, Written Exam	CLO1
4	French revolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts • Contributions of Philosopher 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO1

5	Napoleon Bonaparte <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biography • Reformation 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO2
6	Napoleon Bonaparte <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continental system • Waterloo battle • Failure 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Quiz Written Exam	CLO2
7	Napoleon Bonaparte <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napoleonic Civil Code 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO2
8	Balkan war <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History • Causes • Consequences 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Assignment Written Exam	CLO2
9	Crimean War in 1854 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History • Reasons • Effects 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO3

10	July revolution in 1830 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> History Causes Effects 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Quiz test	CLO3
11	Paris Peace Treaty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> History Reasons Impacts 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO3
12	Treaty of Versailles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> History Reasons Impacts 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
13	First World War in 1914 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> History Reasons Impacts 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
14	First World War in 1914 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> History Reasons Impacts 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4

15	Bolshevik revolution in 1917 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> History Reasons Impacts 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
16	World War 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> History Reasons Impacts 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
17+ 18	United nations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> History Functions Success & Failure 	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4

The logo of the University of Global Village is a central element. It features a blue globe with white latitude and longitude lines, surrounded by several concentric yellow rings. This central emblem is enclosed within a red arch. Above the arch, the Bengali phrase 'জ্ঞানই আলো' (Jñānai Alô) is written in Bengali script. Below the arch, the letters 'U G V' are displayed in a bold, sans-serif font. At the very bottom, the words 'UNIVERSITY OF GLOBAL VILLAGE' are written in a smaller, all-caps, sans-serif font. The entire logo is set against a light gray background with a subtle shadow.

Class Start

Divine Theory of the State

■ **1st Week**
Slide: 12-19

This theory was one of the earliest theories of the state. In fact, it is sometimes considered as the oldest theory regarding the origin of the state. The theory of divine origin of the state was used to support the theory of the divine rights of kings.

According to this theory, the state is established by God himself or by some superhuman power. God may rule the state directly or indirectly through some ruler who is regarded as the agent of God. That ruler is known as king on the earth who gets his powers directly from the God and also he is accountable to God only.

By this theory the state is the creation of the god just as god has created the human being. The king was given the power to govern the state in the way he wants to. This theory was very popular in the ancient times.

The divine theory, more and more took the form of the theory of the divine right of the kings. This was particularly true in the 16th and 17th century. This theory supports the monarchy in extreme form. This theory supports the monarchy in a way which can be justified by the statement that, even if the king is wicked, it means God has sent him as a punishment for people's sins and it is unlawful to shake off the burden which God has laid upon them.

Patience, earnest prayer and amendments of their lives are the only lawful means to move God to relieve them of that heavy curse. The divine origin theory of the state believes that, a bad king will be judged by God only not by his subjects or by any human agency for enforcing the law, such as the estates or the courts. The law resides ultimately in kings as kings are the breathing images of God on the earth.

Principle of the divine theory of the origin of the states are:

1. The king was given political power by god- Whatever king do, he is authorized to exercised that by the God himself. King has got his powers to rule the state directly by God and no one can put any check on his powers.
2. Kingship is hereditary- It means that, king will be king for life and after his death his son/successor will be the next king.
3. The king is great source of wisdom and is responsible to god only- As the king is representative of God on earth, he is full of wisdom and he is answerable to God only.

4. It is a sin to disobey the king- King is the breathing image of God on the earth and as he representing the God, disobeying him will be considered as sin because disobey king means to disobey God.

5. The people must submit and surrender to the authority to the king- As the king has been sent by the God on earth to rule the people, it is mandatory for subjects to surrender all their rights and decisions to the king.

6. A bad king will be judged by the god but not by his subjects and by any human agency- If the king is doing anything wrong or using his powers in wrong way or his actions are against the welfare of the state and people, he can only be judged by the god and not by people or any human law making agency.

Criticism of the Theory

1. This theory is against democracy because the democracy is in present times considered as the most appropriate system of ruling the state and this theory denies the fundamental principle of the democracy i.e. general will.
2. 2. It is far from reality as in contemporary states, governments working on the basis of coordination between organs of the governments and divine theory establish the supremacy of the king.
3. 3. It is not suitable to the modern democratic states where people elect the rulers and the source of authority is general will.

4. It does not give right to the people to change the rulers. It establishes the belief that once a king always a king and people have to tolerate and cannot change him.

5. There is no historical evidence to prove that the state is created by the divine power. It is a religious theory without any base.

The theory of divine rights of the king was originated to support the dictatorship of the ancient European kings. The growth of democratic ideas in 19th century gave a setback to the theory because the theory of divine origin supported the ideas of absolute monarchy. Although this theory has many defects and is no longer accepted today but is regard the state as the work of god brought the morality into the concept. And, this theory also supports the concept of citizen's obedience of the state

FRENCH REVOLUTION

A REVOLUTION IS A
FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE
BROUGHT ABOUT
INTENTIONALLY



2nd & 3rd Week
Slide: 20-31

REIGN OF BOUURBON

MONARCH LOUIS XVI

- ❖ HE WAS ASCENDED THROWN IN 1774
- ❖ LOUIS XVI OF BOURBON FAMILY
- ❖ CROWNED AS FRENCH MONARCH
- ❖ HE WAS 20 YEARS OLD
- ❖ A MAN OF LUXURY.
- ❖ A WELL WISHER OF HIS PEOPLE
- ❖ MARRIED TO MARIE ANTOINETTE
- ❖ DURING HIS ACCESSIION HE FOUND THE TREASURY EMPTY



FRENCH REVOLUTION

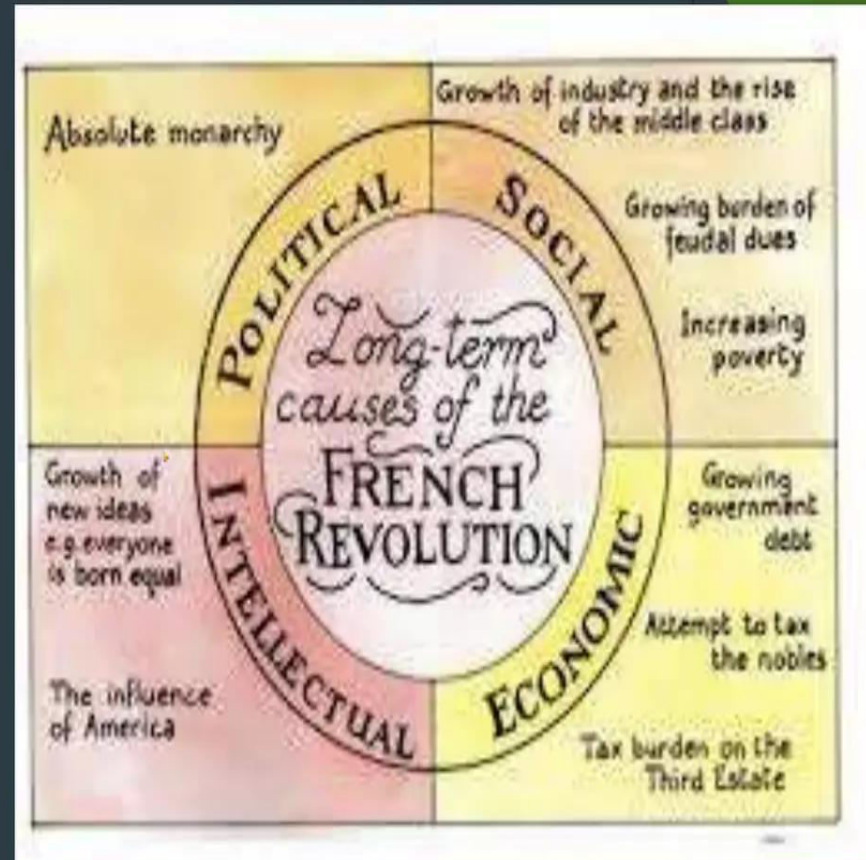
REASONS OF FRENCH REVOLUTION

POLITICAL REASONS

SOCIAL REASONS

ECONOMIC REASONS

INTELLECTUAL REASONS



FRENCH REVOLUTION

POLITICAL REASONS

- DESPOTIC RULE OF LOUIS XVI.
- EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE KING & MAINTANANCE OF VERSAILLES PALACE.
- INCREASEMENT OF TAXES.



WHY TREASURY EMPTY?

► ECONOMIC REASONS

- LONG YEARS OF WAR DRAINED FINANCIAL RESOURCES
- FRANCE HELPED 13 BRITISH COLONIES TO GAIN INDEPENDENCE, FROM COMMON ENEMY 'BRITAIN'
- DEBT OF 2 MILLION LEVERS UNDER LOUIS XVI.
- THE GOVERNMENT INCREASED TAXES FOR MEETING EXPENSES



Social reasons

DIVISION OF FRENCH SOCIETY— OLD REGIME

THE THREE ESTATES

- Before the revolution the French people were divided into three groups:
 - The first estate: the clergy
 - The second estate: the nobility
 - The third estate: the common people (bourgeoisie, urban workers, and peasants).
- Legally the first two estates enjoyed many privileges, particularly exemption from most taxation.



SOCIAL structure



FIRST ESTATE	SECOND ESTATE	THIRD ESTATE
CLERGY (CHURCH)	NOBILITY (feudal lords)	Farmers, artisans , traders, lawyers, public officials
1 lakhs	4lakhs	2.7 crore-95% population
100% land NO TAX	25% land NO TAX	No land HAVE TO PAY ALL TAXES

TAXES

TITHES :- A TAX
levied by the church.

TAILLE- Tax to be
paid directly to the
state

- ▶ SUBSISTENCE CRISES
- ▶ An extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered .

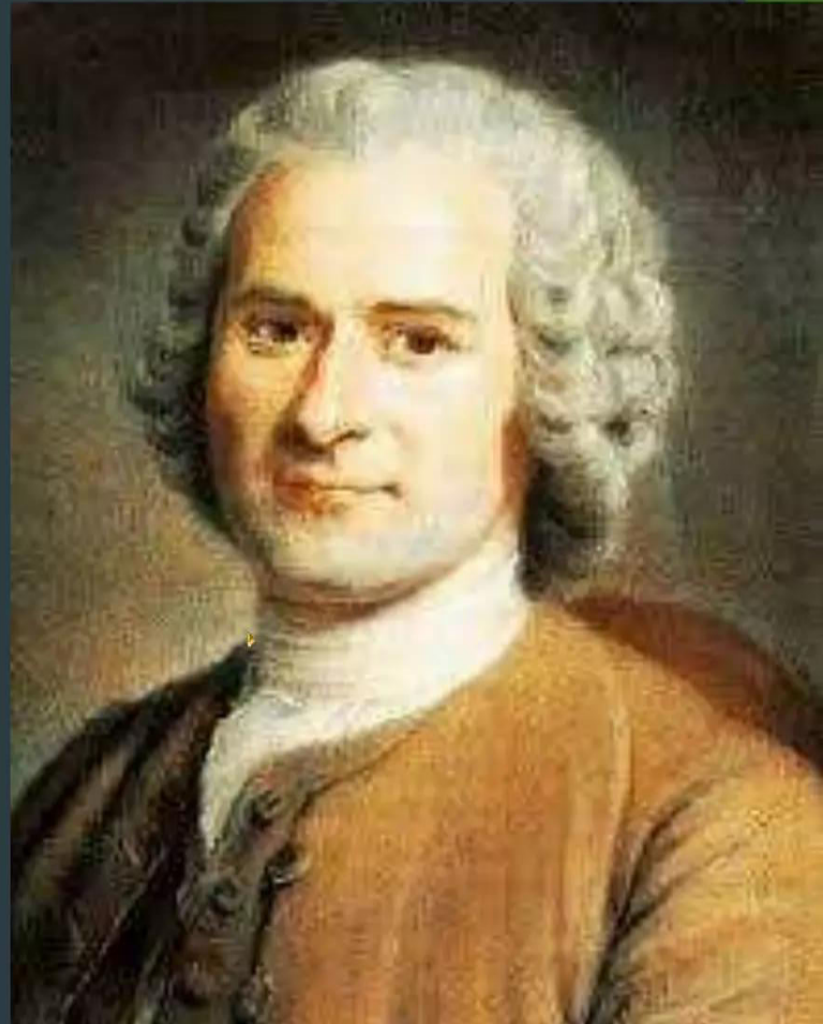
LONG QUEUES FOR BREAD!
SUBSISTENCE CRISIS....



INTELLECTUAL CAUSES

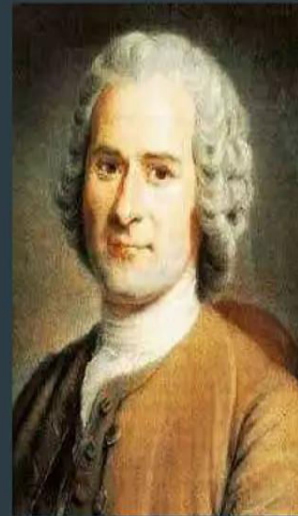
GROWTH OF MIDDLE
CLASS--17&18 CENTURY

DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE
AND PHILOSOPHY
RATIONAL THINKING



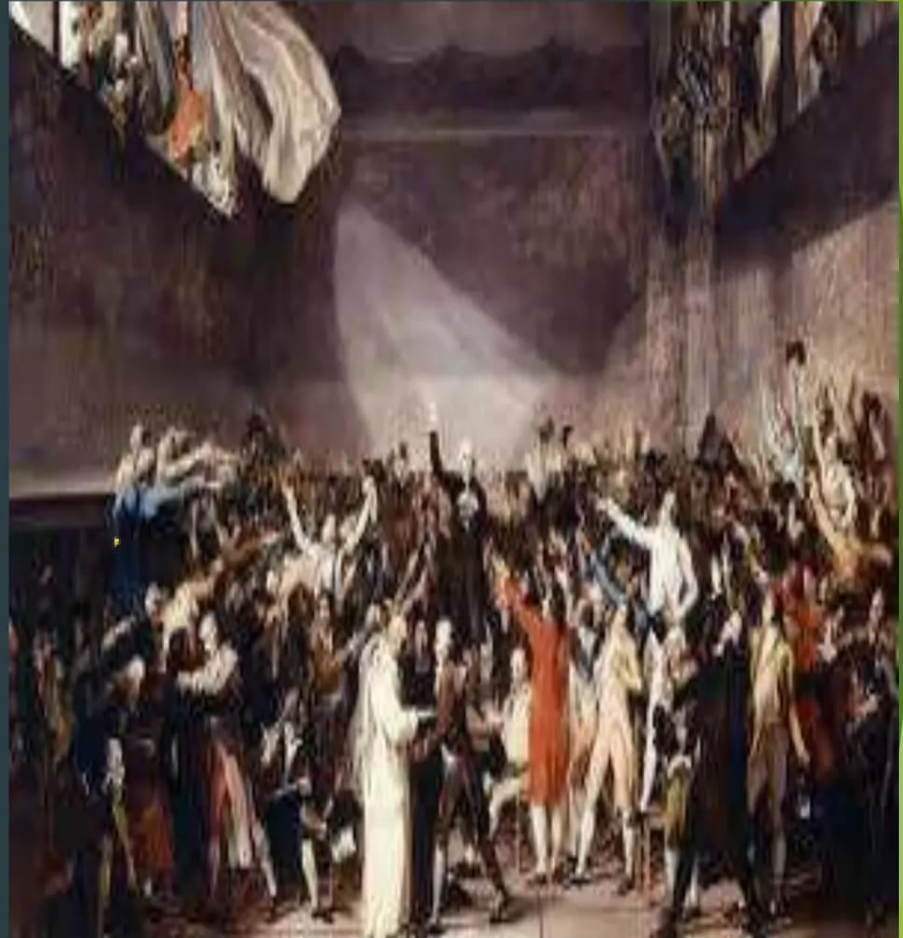
ROLE OF PHILOSOPHERS

- AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT
- JOHN LOCKE -
- Two Treatises Of Government
- Jean Jacques Rousseau
- -The Social Contract
- Montesquieu- The Spirit Of Law



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY- MEETING ON 5 MAY 1789

- KING LOUIS XVI CALLED ESTATE GENERAL AT VERSAILLES PALACE.
- VOTING SYSTEM
- FIRST&SECOND ESTATES HAD 300 MEMBERS EACH .
- THIRD ESTATE HAD 600 MEMBERS.
- ONE ESTATE HAD ONE VOTE



FRENCH REVOLUTION

TENNIS COURT OUTH

THIRD ESTATE WERE DEMANDED
ONE PERSON ONE VOTE.

- DEMANDED DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS
BUT DENAIED BY KING.
- ON 20 JUNE ,THEY ASSEMBLED IN
THE HALL OF AN INDOOR TENNIS
COURT AND DECLARED
THEMSELVES AS NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY
- LEADERS WERE MIRABEAU &
ABBE SIEYES.
- FINALLY FRENCH REVOLUTION
WAS STARETED



Napoleon Bonaparte



4th & 5th & 6th week
Slide: 32-84

UNIVERSITY OF GLOBAL VILLAGE

NAPOLEON

1769-1821



NAPOLEON

- Napoleon Bonaparte, ruthlessly ambitious, rose from army captain to ruler of France in a very short time. He took advantage of the turmoil of the French Revolution.



FRANCE IN TURMOIL

- During the mid 1790's amidst the French Revolution, France was still looking for an identity.
- The new government struggled to implement its ideals and bring order to the country.
- Many people still supported the old regime of a monarchy which threatened the unification of France.
- During the "Reign of Terror," the government had executed thousands of enemies of the state.
- Other countries such as Spain, Britain, Austria, Italy, Prussia and the Netherlands saw this instability as a chance to take French lands for their own.
- France was in complete chaos and turmoil

NAPOLEON'S RISE TO POWER

- ▣ As a young man named Napoleon Bonaparte joined a French military academy on scholarship.
- ▣ Napoleon educated himself in philosophy and the world's great military campaigns.
- ▣ The French Revolution and the European wars that followed it gave him the chance to use his knowledge.



DID YOU KNOW?

- Napoleon is from the small island of Corsica off the coast of Italy.
- He is actually of Italian descent, not French.



NAPOLEON'S RISE TO POWER

- ▢ He is a brilliant, charismatic military leader.
- ▢ By age 24, Napoleon is made Brigadier General (3rd highest position in the military).
- ▢ Several countries formed a coalition and initiate a series of invasions of revolutionary France.
- ▢ Napoleon is successful in defending France against these invasions as well as putting down many internal uprisings.
- ▢ He even successfully leads a campaign against Austria in Italy which won him much fame.

NAPOLEON'S RISE TO POWER

- Napoleon's combination of intelligence, charisma, charm, wit, and decisiveness allowed him to win the support of his troops and other people.
- He returned to France in 1797 as a conquering hero.



COUP D'ÉTAT

- In 1799, Napoleon took part in the coup d'état that overthrew the government.
- A coup d'état is a French term meaning to overthrow the government using military force.

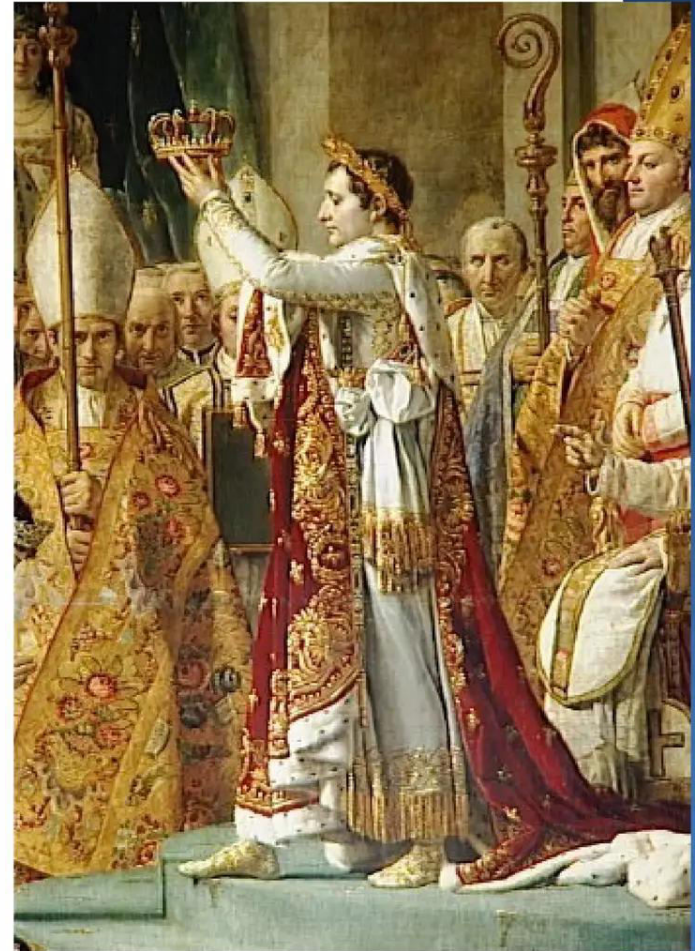


NAPOLEON'S PROMISES

- Napoleon promised order and stability while pledging to uphold the key reforms of the French Revolution.
- Even though in theory France was now a republic, Napoleon would hold absolute power as the first consul (basically a dictator) of a new government called the *Consulate*.

A NEW EMPEROR

- ▢ He appointed members of the bureaucracy, controlled the army, conducted foreign affairs, and influenced the legislature.
- ▢ In 1802, Napoleon made himself consul for life, and in 1804, he crowned himself Emperor Napoleon I.
- ▢ He wanted to make himself “the new Caesar”.

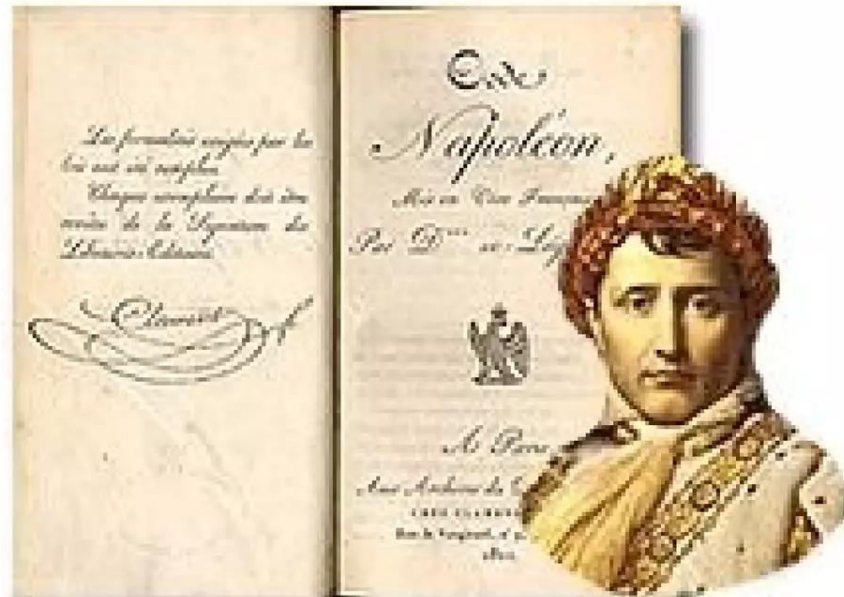
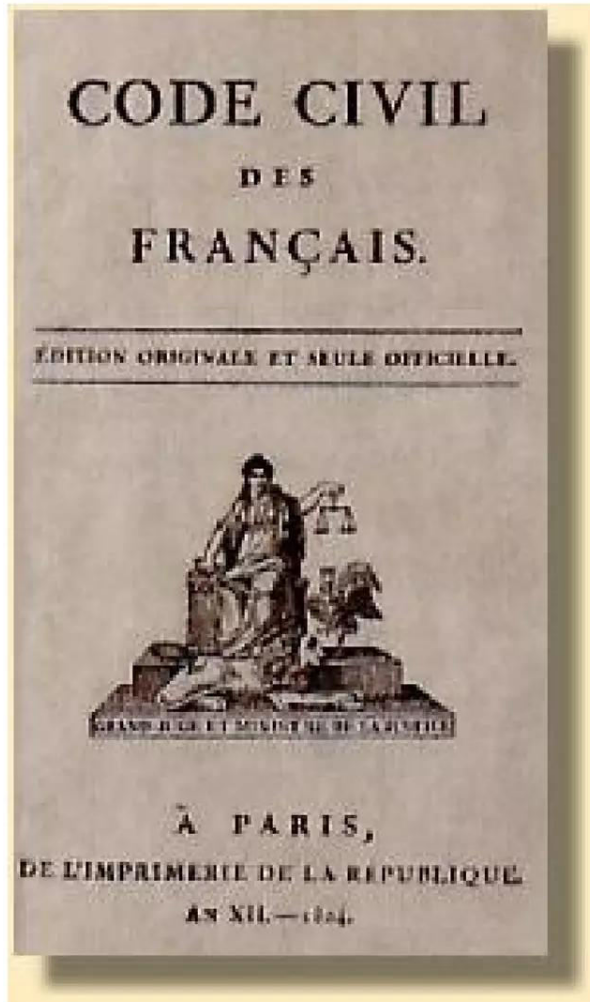


"I closed the gulf of anarchy and brought order out of chaos. I rewarded merit regardless of birth or wealth, wherever I found it. I abolished feudalism and restored equality to all regardless of religion and before the law. I fought the decrepit monarchies of the Old Regime because the alternative was the destruction of all this. I purified the Revolution."



– Napoleon Bonaparte

NAPOLEON'S CIVIL CODE



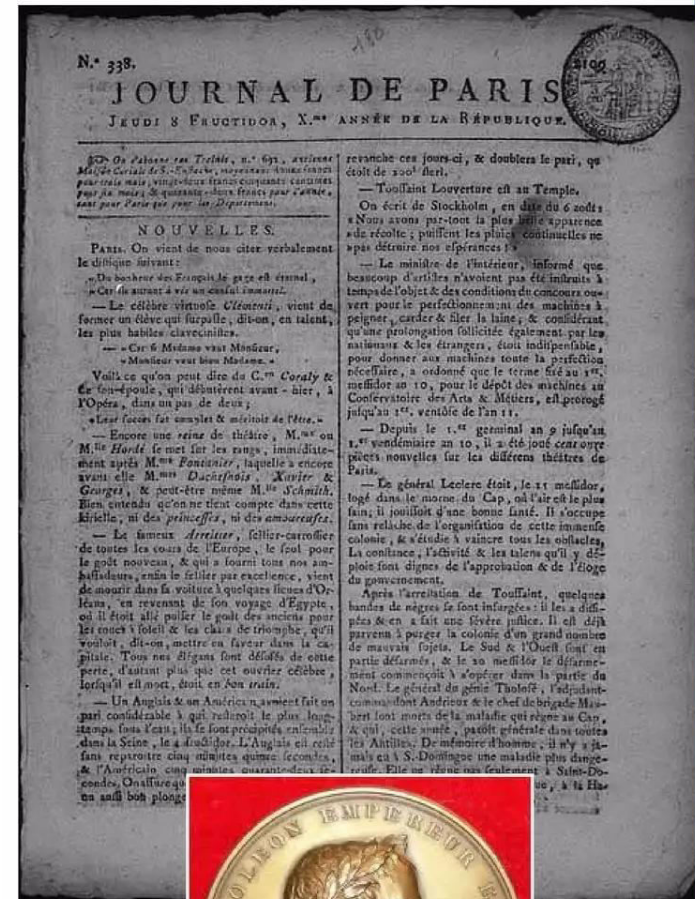
**DID NAPOLEON PRESERVE THE
IDEALS OF THE FRENCH
REVOLUTION AS HE CLAIMED HE
WOULD?**

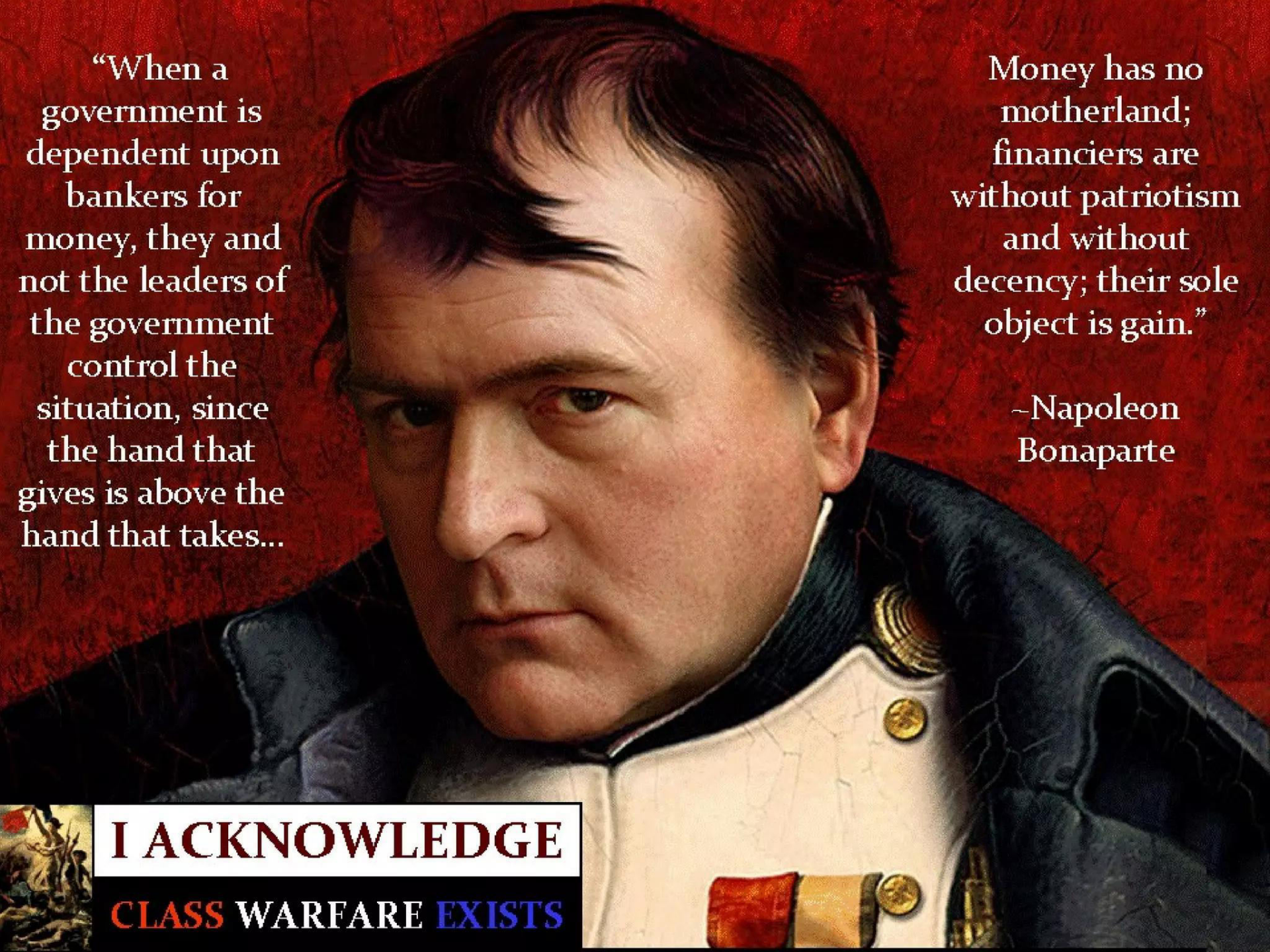
NAPOLEON'S CODE

- ▢ He tried to destroy the feudal, hierarchical order in the French Empire and his dependent states.
- ▢ Nobility and clergy lost privileges, and equality of opportunity was declared, along with religious toleration and equality before the law.
- ▢ The Civil Code recognized equality of all citizens before the law, and he did open government careers to more people to be involved.
- ▢ So, to that extent he did preserve the revolutionary ideals.

NAPOLEON'S CODE

- ▣ However, he also destroyed some revolutionary ideals:
- ▣ He ruled despotically.
- ▣ He shut down 60 of France's 73 newspapers, insisting that the government view all manuscripts before they were published, and had government police read people's mail.
- ▣ Napoleon also founded the *Banque de France* (the central bank).
- ▣ Instead of several institutions, Napoleon put all financial power into this one bank, thus creating a monopoly which he controlled.



A close-up portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte, looking slightly to the left with a serious expression. He is wearing a dark blue military coat with a white collar and gold buttons. The background is a textured red.

“When a government is dependent upon bankers for money, they and not the leaders of the government control the situation, since the hand that gives is above the hand that takes...

Money has no motherland; financiers are without patriotism and without decency; their sole object is gain.”

~Napoleon Bonaparte

A small, dark illustration of a battle scene with soldiers and smoke.

I ACKNOWLEDGE

CLASS WARFARE EXISTS

WHY DO YOU THINK THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE WERE OK WITH NAPOLEON'S RULING STYLE?

WHY DO YOU THINK THEY ALLOW HIM TO RULE AS A DICTATOR/EMPEROR?

HOW WAS THIS ANY DIFFERENT FROM WHEN KING LOUIS XVI WAS IN POWER?

ANSWER

- The French people were willing to give up some freedoms in exchange for peace and prosperity as opposed to the chaos and uncertainty of the revolution.
- He was also the exact opposite of leaders like King Louis XVI. He was a strong, charismatic, decisive leader.

NAPOLEON'S EMPIRE

- Once France was under control, Napoleon turned his sights to Europe.
- Like Alexander and Julius Caesar before him, he had incredible ambition.
- He wanted to build a European empire greater than anyone.



NAPOLEON FORGES AN EMPIRE

- Napoleon first tried to make peace with countries that were warring with France.
- This, however, was short lived...



THE NAPOLEONIC WARS




- In 1805, Napoleon's *Grand Army* went up against the Austrian, Prussian and Russian armies.
- He soundly defeats them all and seizes control of most of Europe.

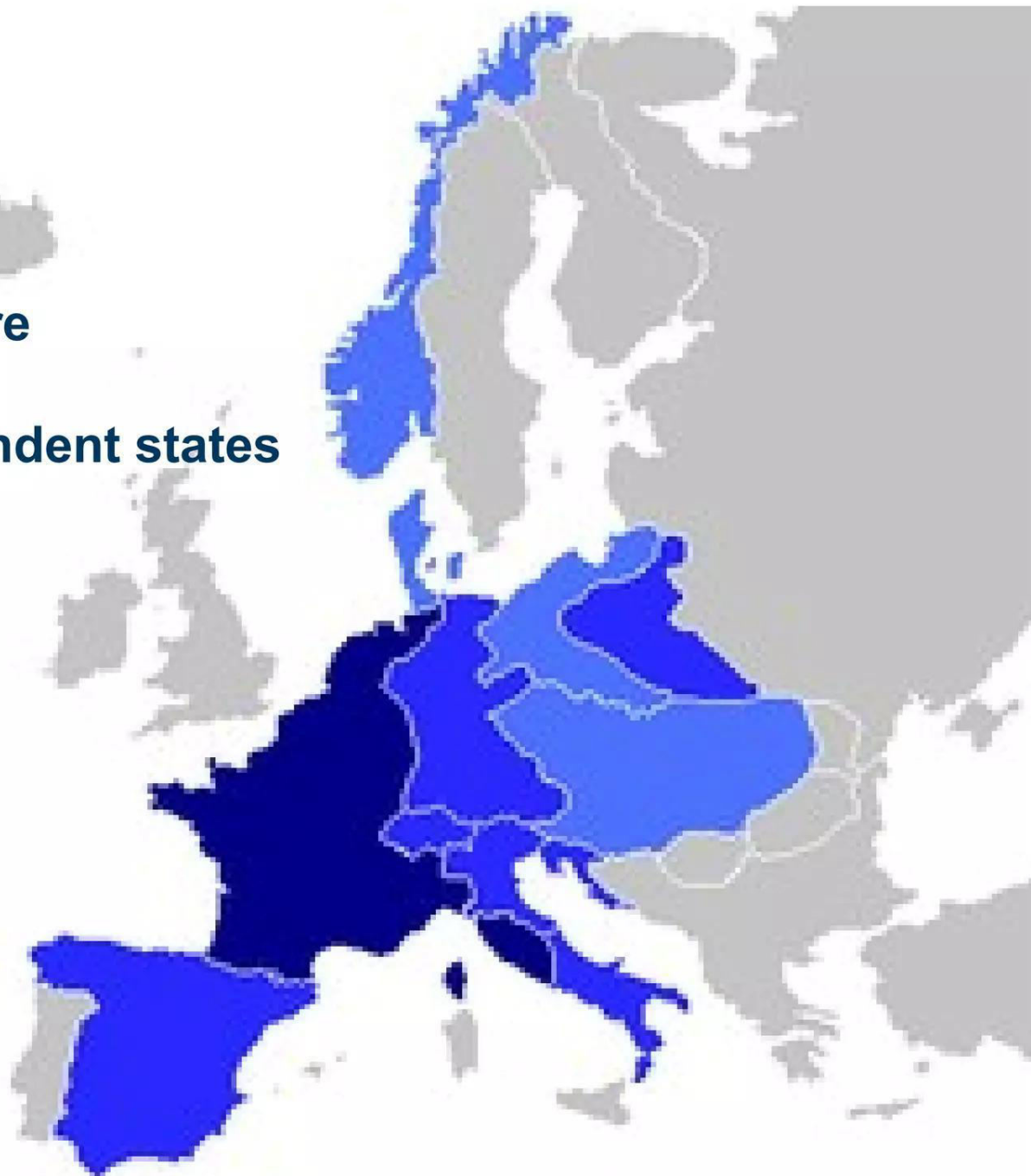


NAPOLEON'S TACTICS

- Napoleon is considered by many historians to have been a master strategist when it came to warfare.
- Napoleon used cannons and cavalry to overtake his enemies.
- He was also very ruthless and completely obliterated his opposition to ensure total victory without recourse.
- His tactics and strategies would be studied and used in many wars to follow in the next hundred years.



-  **French Empire**
-  **French dependent states**
-  **Allied states**



NAPOLEON'S EMPIRE

- Napoleon then establishes a new world order in Europe.
- His Grand Empire had three parts: the French Empire, dependent states, and allied states.



NAPOLEON'S EMPIRE

- The dependent states were kingdoms that Napoleon's relatives ruled, including Spain, Holland, Italy, and the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

NAPOLEON'S EMPIRE, 1812

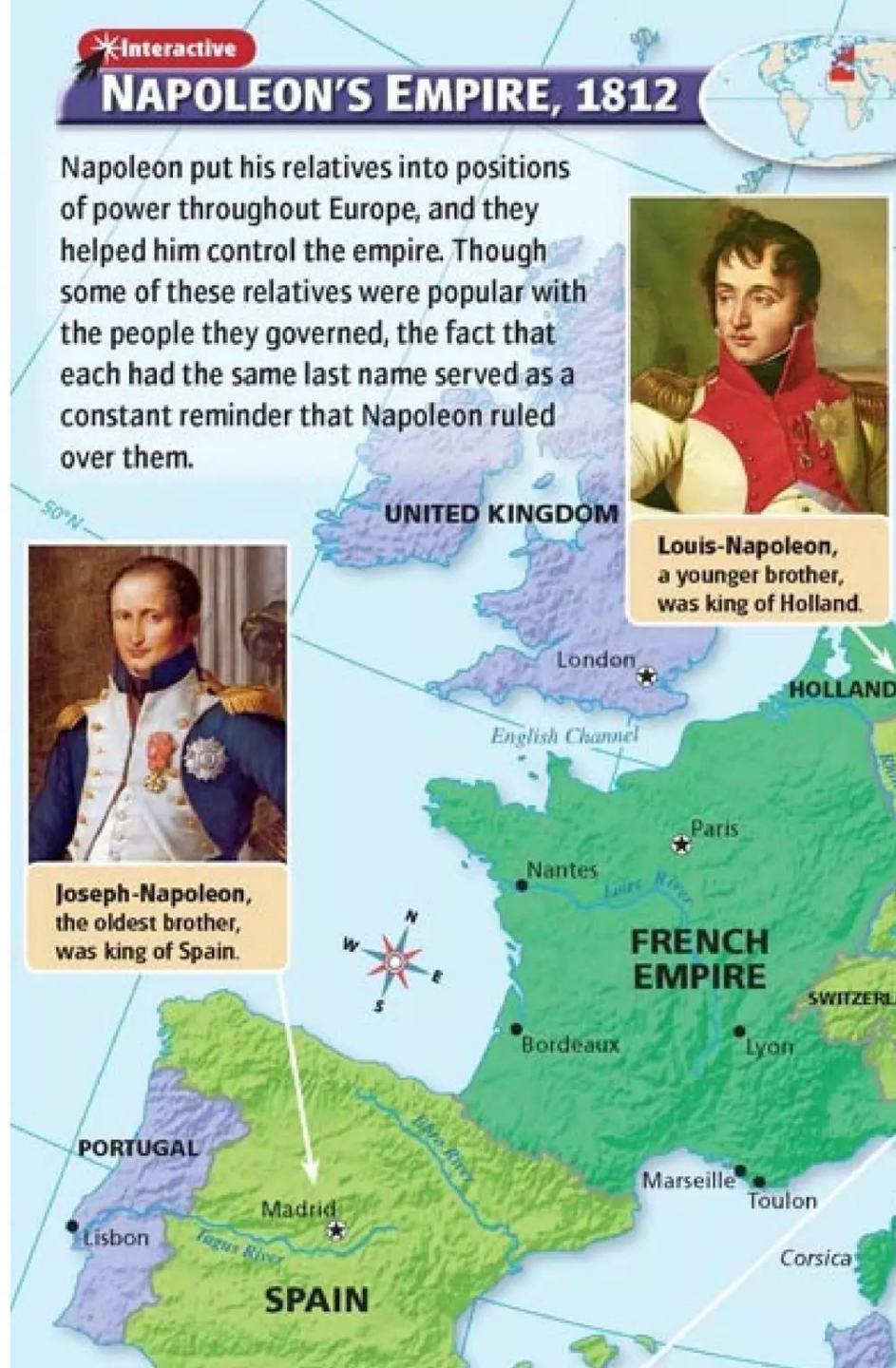
Napoleon put his relatives into positions of power throughout Europe, and they helped him control the empire. Though some of these relatives were popular with the people they governed, the fact that each had the same last name served as a constant reminder that Napoleon ruled over them.



Louis-Napoleon, a younger brother, was king of Holland.



Joseph-Napoleon, the oldest brother, was king of Spain.





Jerome-Napoleon, the youngest brother, was king of Westphalia.



Eugene-Napoleon,
a stepson, ruled the
Kingdom of Italy.

Elisa-Napoleon,
a sister, was grand
duchess of Tuscany.



Joachim-Napoleon,
a brother-in-law, ruled
the Kingdom of Naples.

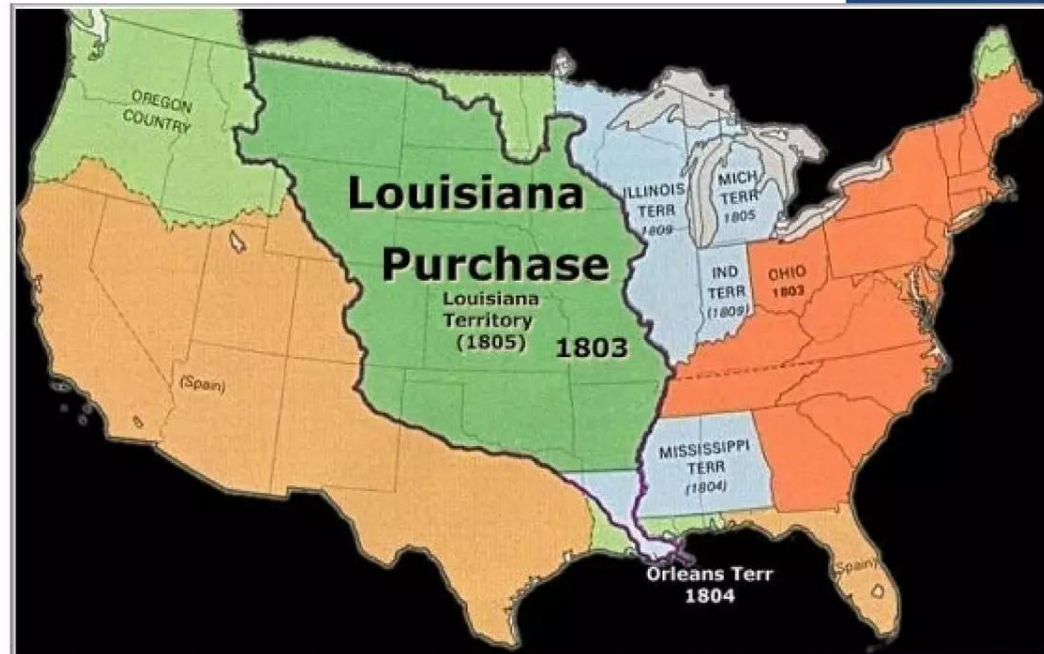
NAPOLEON'S EMPIRE

- The allied states were those Napoleon defeated and forced to join him. These included Prussia, Austria, Russia, and Sweden.
- Russia and Sweden, however, would not stay in his control for very long.



DID YOU KNOW?

- To fund his ongoing war in Europe, Napoleon sold a large portion of land in North America that belonged to France to the young country of the United States.
- This was known as the Louisiana Purchase and nearly doubled the size of the country.



DID YOU KNOW?

- Napoleon did not just set his sights on Europe.
- In fact, he thought the greater prize was Asia.
- He had long been fascinated with Alexander the Great and the Middle East.
- Early in his career, Napoleon decided to visit Egypt... and bring his whole army with him.
- He conquered Egypt likely to fulfill his own ego, but also to disrupt trade for his enemy, the British.




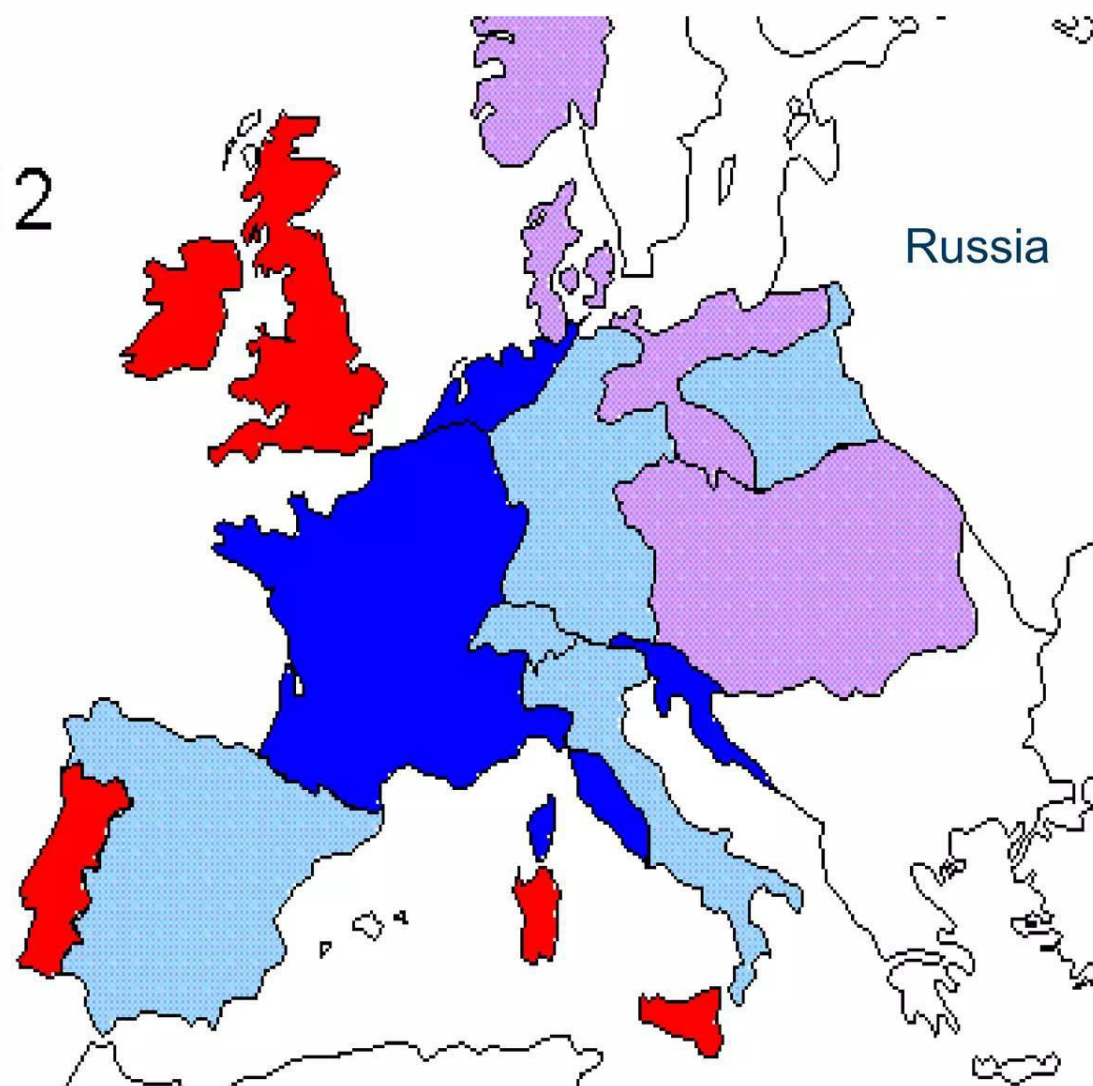
EUROPE IN 1812

 British Control

 Napoleonic Empire

 Dependent States

 Allies of Napoleon



NAPOLEON VS. GREAT BRITAIN

- Napoleon had much of Europe under his control with the exception of Great Britain.
- Napoleon mounted a fleet for an invasion.
- This invasion was a failure due to Great Britain's strong navy.
- Britain survived principally because of its sea power, which made Britain virtually invulnerable.



NATIONALISM

- The survival of Great Britain and the force of nationalism are two causes of the quick collapse of Napoleon's empire.
- **Nationalism** is the cultural identity of people based on common language, religion, and national symbols.
- The French spread and aroused nationalism in two ways: they were seen hated as oppressors; French nationalism also showed other countries what a nation in arms could do.
- Napoleon's grip on his allied nations started to fall apart.

THE FALL OF NAPOLEON

- Napoleon's true fall began with his invasion of Russia, which had refused to remain under French control.
- In October of 1812, the Grand Army of over six hundred thousand men entered Russia.
- Napoleon was hoping for a quick and decisive victory.
- The Russians, however, would not fight but kept retreating.
- They burned their villages, and even Moscow, as they wanted to deny the French army food and supplies.
- This strategy is called “scorched earth” policy.



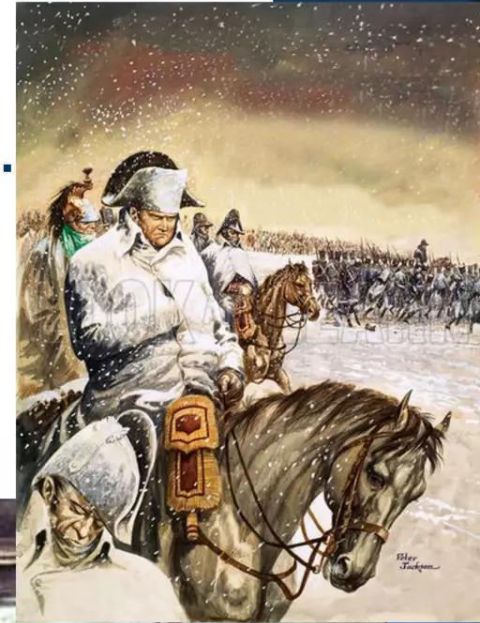
THE FALL OF NAPOLEON

- Napoleon was wrong to attack at this time because winter soon started to set in.
- Lacking proper food and supplies, Napoleon left Moscow after only two months to retreat.
- He left in December, so his “*Great Retreat*” happened under terrible winter conditions.
- Less than forty thousand men arrived back in Paris with some 400,000+ dead or missing and another 100,000+ captured.
- This is considered one of the greatest military disasters in history.

THE GREAT RETREAT

Sometimes...

Timing is everything...



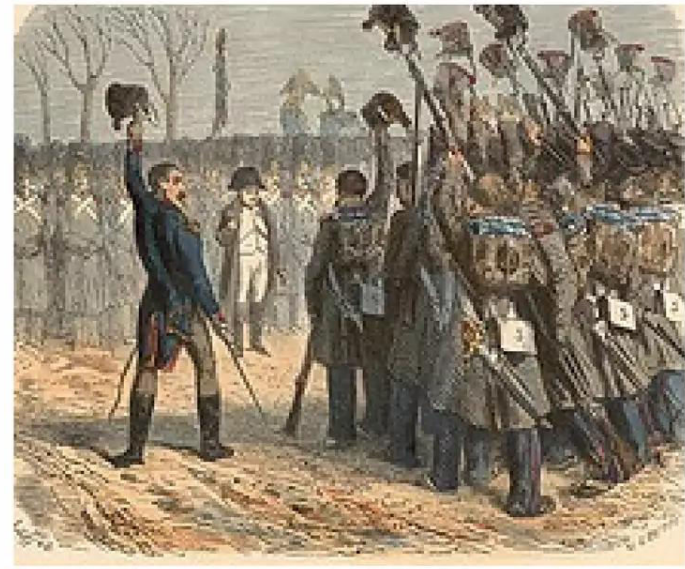
THE FALL OF NAPOLEON

- Seizing the opportunity, other European nations rose up to attack the crippled French army.
- Paris was captured in 1814, and Napoleon was exiled to the small island of Elba off the coast of Italy.
- Louis XVIII, Louis XVI's brother, restored the monarchy; however, the king had little support and Napoleon was still popular amongst many of the people.



NAPOLEON'S RISE?

- Napoleon would escape from Elba.
- His escape and brief period of freedom is infamously called the *Hundred Days*.
- Armies were sent to capture him, but upon meeting him, they shouted “Vive l’Emperuerer!” (Long live the Emperor!)
- Napoleon marched towards and entered Paris in triumph in 1815.



WATERLOO

- Napoleon tried to restore his power in France and throughout Europe.
- Other European powers who deemed Napoleon and “enemy of Europe” rose up and they fought once again.
- At the ***Battle of Waterloo*** in Belgium (1815), Napoleon was finally defeated once and for all by a combined British and Prussian army.

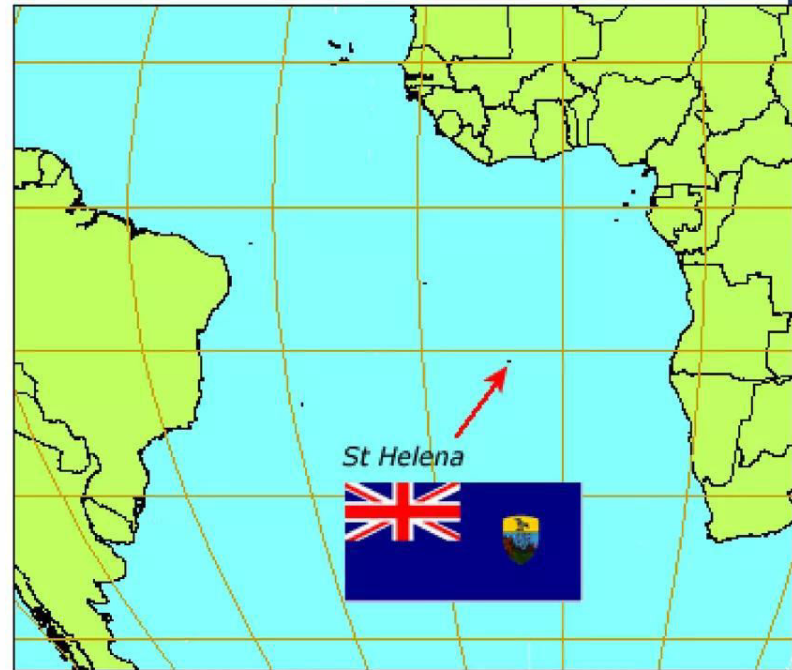


WATERLOO



NAPOLEON'S DEFEAT

- Defeated once and for all, Napoleon was exiled to the island of St. Helena in the south Atlantic.
- He would live out the rest of his days there until he died of stomach cancer in 1821.
- His body was transported back to France where he was laid to rest and remains today.



NAPOLEON COMPLEX?

- When performing his autopsy, Napoleon's height was marked as 5'2.
- This; however, was the old French measurement, which slightly differed from the English measurement which is more widely used today.
- Converting this measurement would actually mean that Napoleon was about 5'6, and while not the tallest person, this was about average height in that day and age.
- Napoleon also usually surrounded himself by tall, physically imposing guards which may have led to the belief that he was extremely short.

NAPOLEON COMPLEX

Napoleon

5' 6"
1.68m

**Barack
Obama**

6' 1"
1.85m

**Gordon
Brown**

5' 11"
1.80m

**Dmitry
Medvedev**

5' 4"
1.63m

**Nicolas
Sarkozy**

5' 5"
1.65m

**Silvio
Berlusconi**

5' 5"
1.65m

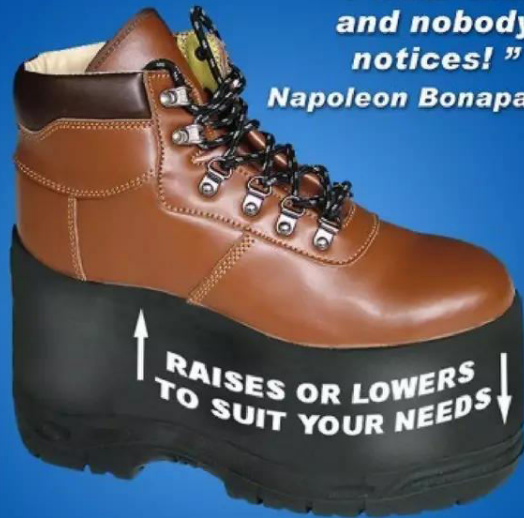


NAPOLEON COMPLEX

"Napoleon Complex" Shoes

For men 5'-6" and under!

*"I wear them
and nobody
notices!"
Napoleon Bonaparte*

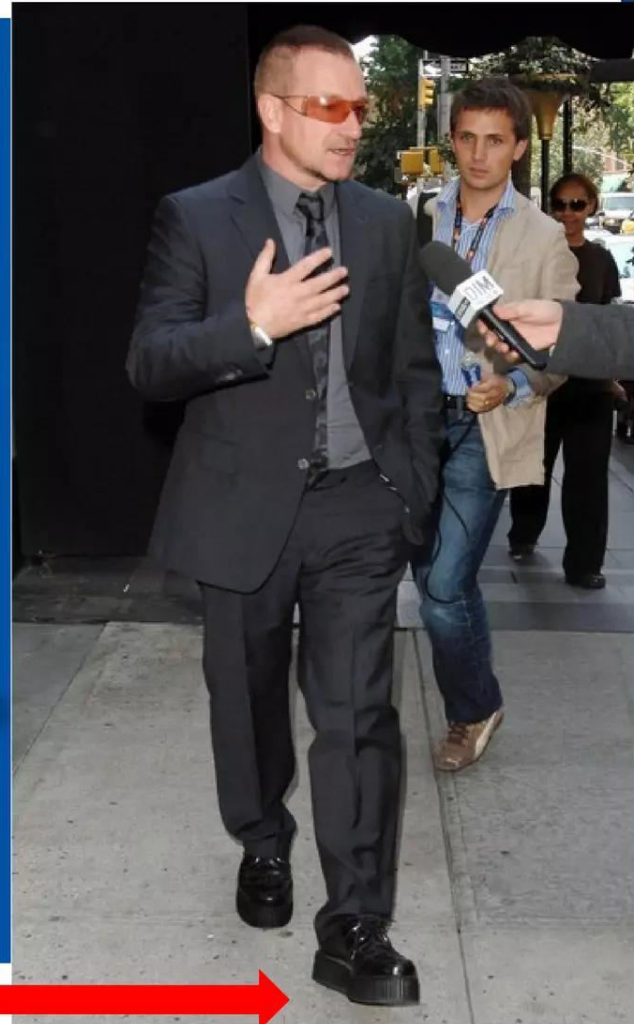
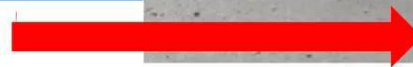


Virtually Undetectable!
Add anywhere from 4"-8"
to your height!

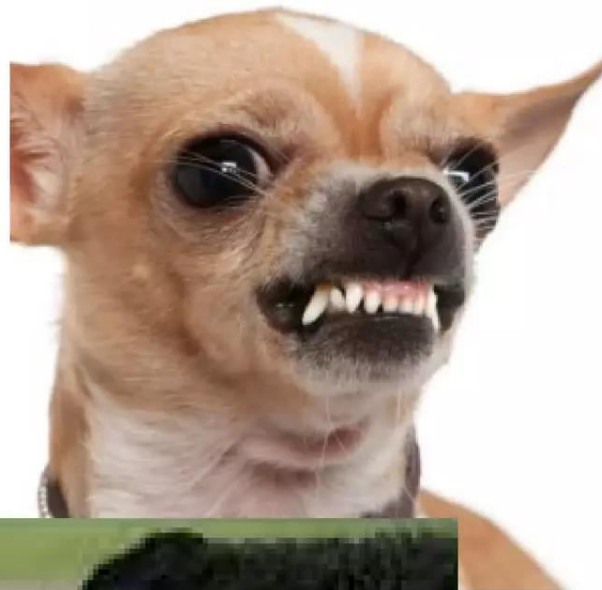
**Many trendy
styles to
choose
from!**

FreakingNews.com

Bono from U2



NAPOLEON COMPLEX



CONGRESS OF VIENNA

- After exiling Napoleon for the final time, European leaders meet at the *Congress of Vienna* and try to restore order and reestablish peace back in Europe.



CONGRESS OF VIENNA

- ▣ At the Congress of Vienna, the chief goal is the balance of power.
- ▣ Leaders feel no one country should have too much power in Europe.
- ▣ Following France's defeat, the country of the Netherlands is formed and Sweden gains independence.
- ▣ Leaders that were deposed by Napoleon are restored to power.
- ▣ France is weakened, but remains intact.

CONGRESS OF VIENNA



IMPACT OF CONGRESS OF VIENNA

- The Congress of Vienna succeeds in getting all European governments together.
- Deals are worked out so that the meeting does not lead to more war.
- European nations agree to preserve peace, which lasts several years.



Balkan War



7th week
Slide:85-91

UNIVERSITY OF GLOBAL VILLAGE



Balkans 1911 AD

Austria

Hungary

Russia

Romania

Bulgaria

Serbia

Ottoman Empire

BALKAN COUNTRIES

- Croatia
- Serbia
- Montenegro
- Albania
- Bosnia
- Greece
- Thrace



BALKAN WAR 1912

- Turks planning
- Russian support
- Austria and Serbia
- London conference
- Dominancy of Europeans



BALKAN WAR 1912

- Returning of power to Turk govt in Constantinople
- Janina and Adrianople
- Siege of Scutari
- Montenegro succeeded in taking the town
- Treaty of London



CAUSES OF WAR 1

- The Ottoman Empire was unable to reform itself, govern satisfactorily, or deal with the rising ethnic nationalism of its diverse peoples.
- The Great Powers quarreled amongst themselves and failed to ensure that the Ottomans would carry out the needed reforms.



DEATH RATE IN WAR 1

- The Balkan Wars resulted in huge casualties. The Bulgarians lost around 65,000 men, the Greeks 9,500, the Montenegrins, 3,000,
- Serbs at least 36,000. The Ottomans lost as many as 125,000 dead. In addition, tens of thousands of civilians died from disease and other causes.



CRIMEAN WAR

March 1854 to February 1856

8th & 9th Week
Slide: 92-104

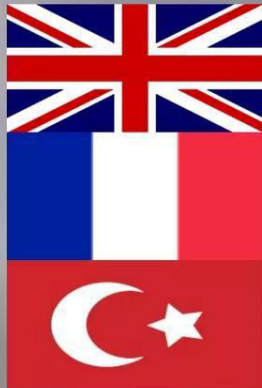


Home

Causes



Sides



Conflicts

- ✦ Battle of Sinop
- ✦ Campaign of the Sea of Azov
- ✦ Siege of Sevastopol

Consequences

✦ Victorious

✦ Defeated

✦ Other Consequences

References

Causes

- ▣ Tensions existed between the Russians and the French over “Protectorship” of the Holy Land and the Christians of the Ottoman Empire
- ▣ Russia and France wished to use such claims to expand their power and influence
- ▣ Russia ultimately forced their influence on the Ottoman Empire by moving troops and ships into the region.
- ▣ In turn, Britain supported France and moved troops into the region with France
- ▣ The Ottomans declared war and the tsar responded by assaulting the Ottoman fleet at Sinop

Britain

- ▣ Britain sought to maintain stability in the region through the continued independence of the Ottoman Empire
- ▣ They were courted by both France and Russia to either stay out of the war or join their own sides.
- ▣ Ultimately the British sided with the French as they saw Russia being more of the aggressor.

France

- ▣ France sought to expand their influence throughout the region.
- ▣ The new emperor of France, Napoleon III, needed to demonstrate that France was still a power to be reckoned with after he had taken power from the Royalists.
- ▣ Sought to expand the newly christened French Empire.

Ottoman Empire

- ▣ The Ottoman Empire was very weakened at this time. It was referred to as the “Sick Man of Europe”
- ▣ They had previously acknowledged Russia as being the “special guardian” of the Orthodox Church in the Ottoman Empire.
- ▣ France convinced the Sultan of the empire, through force and coercion, to make France the guardian.
- ▣ The tensions caused by this resulted in the war, as Russia refused to recognize this.

Russia

- ▣ Russia was the “special guardian” of the Orthodox Church in the Ottoman Empire.
- ▣ This was a period in which the Russians had only recently let up on their plans of expansion. Many feared they would resume.
- ▣ By forcing the issue on the Ottoman Empire they sought greater control over the region, especially over the Dardanelles, the only exit from the Black Sea

Siege of Sevastopol



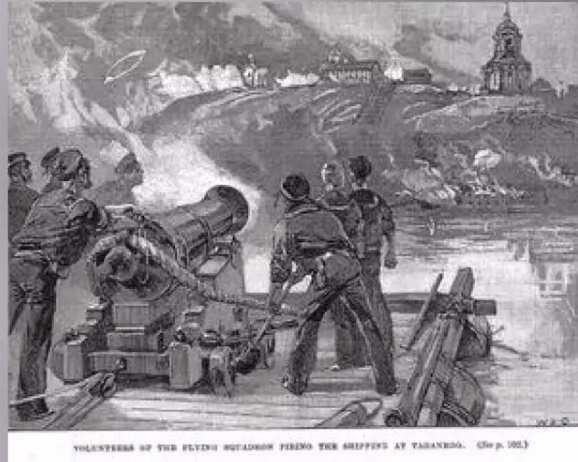
The battle was one of the first major ones of the war and lasted until nearly the end. The battle began on Sept 1854 and ended in Sept 1855



The French and British laid siege to the city of Sevastopol with an overwhelming force. The majority of the Russian Army escaped, and those that were left fought for an entire year. It was only after the Allies built an entire rail line for their supplies train that they were victorious.

[MENU](#)

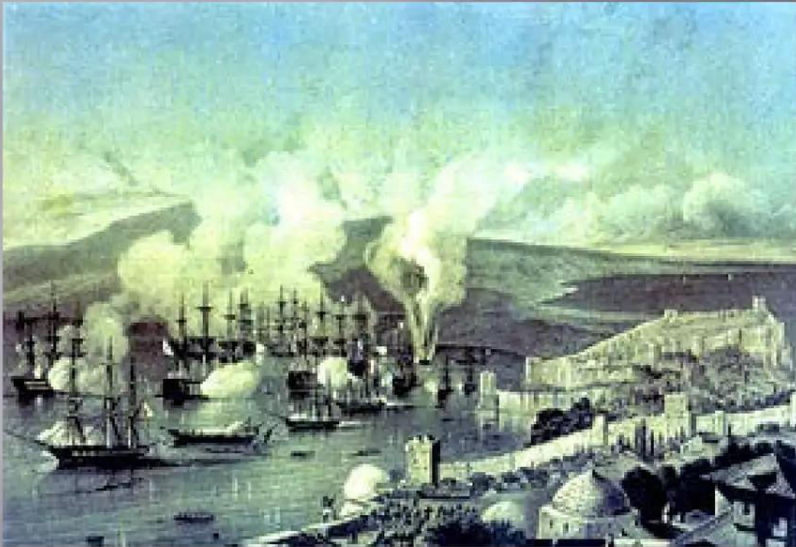
Campaign of the Sea of Azov



The campaign in the Sea of Azov consisted of the combined British, French fleet raiding and destroying coastal towns throughout the region.

Mostly a success, that resulted in the defeat of the Russian Fleet and widespread disruption to Russian supply lines, the Siege of Taganrog was a victory for the Russians. The Russians were able to hold out against the combined British/French force for several months before the Allies left in defeat.

Battle of Sinop



The Battle of Sinop was the first major engagement of the war. The Russian Fleet assaulted the Ottoman Fleet which was in port at the time.

The desire was to cripple the Ottoman power in the region, as a strong navy was essential. The Russians did not believe that the French and the British would join the war. When they did, they assumed leadership of the “Allies” and would direct most of the fighting with only token Ottoman support.

[MENU](#)

Victors

Ultimately, the Allies were the victors in the Crimean War. They were able to repulse the Russian invasion and cripple Russian power in the region. The Russian Fleet was defeated, and there was widespread damage throughout the region. For their efforts though, they received little other than a weakened Russia. The Ottomans remained weak and eventually collapsed in the First World War. The French Empire failed in the Franco-Prussian War of 1871, and gave up its claims to the region.

Defeated

The Russians were soundly defeated in the Crimean War. Their fleet was destroyed and the region was devastated, especially several cities, notably Sevastopol and Taganrog. The treaty at the end of the war resulted in Russia being barred from establishing any significant fleet in the region. After the fall of the French Empire and the establishment of the Second Republic, the Russians were given a free hand in the region. They rebuilt their fleet and regained control over much of the area. Ultimately, within twenty years of the end of the war, the situation was returned to status quo.

Other Consequences

The most notable results of the war rested in the establishment of several new rules and tactics of war. New ammunition was utilized, named the Minié ball, and coupled with rifled barrels the Allies' guns saw greatly increased range and lethality. The system of selling commissions was abolished in the British Army, as ill prepared commanders were often blamed for defeats. The railway was also used tactically for the first time in war.

Of special note is Florence Nightingale Mary Seacole. Both these women helped to reform the military medical practices.

Nightingale is best known for this, though in recent years Seacole has been recognized for her efforts, which were forgotten and ignored due to the fact she was black.

July Revolution



10th Week
Slide: 105- 115

Revolutions of 1830 and

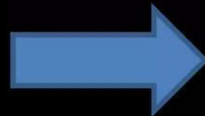


BIG IDEA: Social and political discontent sparked revolutions in France in 1830 and 1848, which in turn inspired revolts in other parts of Europe.

July Revolution – Revolution of 1830

- July 27-29, 1830
- Overthrew the restored Bourbon monarchy of Charles X
- Substituted the constitutional monarchy of Louis Philippe

Bourbon



SHIFT



Not bourbon whiskey. Bourbon is a family name. The **House of Bourbon** is a “House” is a royal house or royal dynasty – a family name used by royalty.

	ENDED – King Charles X (Bourbon)	BEGAN - Louis-Philippe
Leadership Shift	Bourbon Restoration	July Monarchy
Royal Family Shift	House of Bourbon	House de Orléans
Principle of Government	Hereditary Right	Popular Sovereignty

Revolution of 1848

- February 1848 – June 1848
- Removed Louis-Philippe and established Second Republic
- Established principle of “right to work” and established National Workshops for unemployed



Second Republic established during February Days

Goals:

- 1) Universal Suffrage
- 2) Unemployment relief

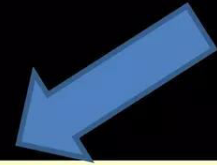
Very disorganized with deep differences

- Middle class liberals wanted moderate political reforms
- Socialists wanted far-reaching social and economic change that would help hungry workers.



June Days Uprising

- Executive Commission viewed workshops as a waste of money & shut them down.
- Workers took to streets rallying to cry “Bread or Lead”
- 1500 people were killed before gov’t crushed rebellion.



Constitution

- By end of 1848 National Assembly issued constitution for Second Republic
- Strong President, one-house legislature, all adult male suffrage | 9 million Frenchmen could vote – only 200,000 could before!

Louis Napoleon

- Nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte won election
- Appealed to conservatives (name) and attracted the working classes by presenting himself as caring about social issues (poverty).
- Once in office of presidency he ended the Second Republic by establishing himself as Emperor Napoleon III
- Established Second Empire

Why Did Revolutions Occur in France in 1830 and 1848?

1830	1848
<p>Charles X, a strong believer in absolutism, suspended the legislature, limited the right to vote, and restricted the press.</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Liberals and radicals rebelled and took control of Paris.</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Moderate liberals put in place a constitutional monarchy, and chose Louis Philippe as king.</p>	<p>When the government tried to silence critics and prevent public meetings, angry crowds took to the streets.</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Louis Philippe abdicated.</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Revolutionary leaders proclaimed a Second Republic.</p>

How Did Revolution Spread in 1830?

The revolts in Paris inspired uprisings elsewhere in Europe. Most were suppressed by military force. But here and there, rebels did win changes from conservative governments. Even when they failed, revolutionaries frightened rulers badly enough to encourage reform later in the century.

Belgium The one notable success for Europe's revolutionaries in 1830 took place in Belgium. The Congress of Vienna had united Belgium and Holland under the Dutch king. The Belgians resented this arrangement and pushed for independence. In 1831, Belgium became an independent state with a liberal constitution.

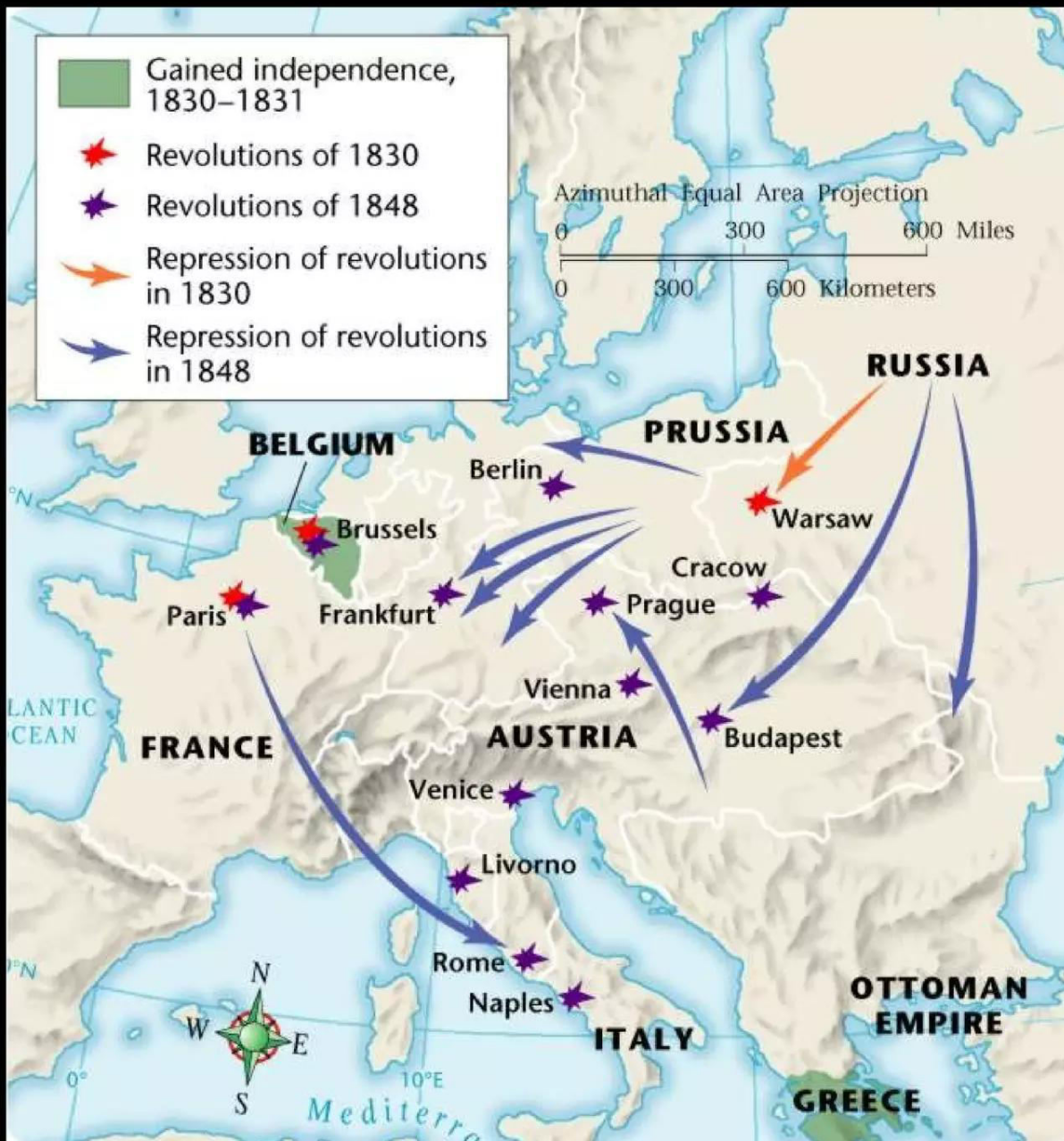
Poland Nationalists in Poland staged an uprising in 1830. However, the rebels failed to gain widespread support, and were brutally crushed by Russian forces.

In 1848, revolts in Paris again unleashed a tidal wave of revolution across Europe.

- In **Austria**, revolts caused Metternich to resign. The Austrian government agreed to reforms, but these gains were temporary. With Russian help, Austrian forces defeated the rebels. Many were imprisoned, executed, or exiled.
- Nationalists in **Italy** rebelled against Austrian Hapsburg rulers. They expelled the pope and installed a nationalist government. Before long, Austrian troops ousted the new government and the French army restored the pope to power.
- In **Prussia**, liberals forced King Frederick William IV to agree to a constitution written by an elected assembly. Within a year, Frederick dissolved the assembly and issued his own constitution keeping power in his own hands.

By 1850 the rebellions had faded, ending the age of liberal revolution that had begun in 1789.

- Rulers used military force to suppress the uprisings.
- Revolutionaries did not have mass support.
- A growing gulf divided workers seeking radical economic change and liberals pursuing moderate political reforms.



Geography In 1830 and again in 1848, revolutions in France sparked uprisings throughout Europe. Although most rebellions were quickly crushed, their ideals survived.

Section 2 Assessment

In 1848, revolutions took place in all of the following places, *except*

- a) Paris.
- b) Vienna.
- c) Rome.
- d) Warsaw.

What is one reason that many of the uprisings failed?

- a) Revolutionaries did not have mass support.
- b) Many peasants sided with the monarchies.
- c) Revolutionaries were not certain of their goals.
- d) Many radicals were unwilling to fight for what they believed in.

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Unit II – Hope for a better world



The Paris Peace Conference &
the Treaty of Versailles – Wk 5

11th & 12th Week
Slide: 116-134

Lesson Agenda



- ❧ By the end of the lesson, you will be able to:
 - ❧ Analyse the events leading to and the consequences of the Paris Peace Conference.
 - ❧ Analyse the outcomes of the Treaty of Versailles
 - ❧ Practice interpreting sources (Source-based Questions)

Armistice



- ❧ At the end of the war, countries wanted peace.
 - ❧ leaders of 32 states met in Paris in Jan 1919, to settle the issues raised by the war.
 - ❧ The conference was dominated by USA, Britain and France known as "*The Big Three*".
 - ❧ Could not agree on:
 - ❧ the sort of peace that should be made.
 - ❧ How to deal with Germany.
 - ❧ Eventually after six months they came to an agreement

The Conference Objectives



- ❧ The Conference became known as the Paris Peace Conference. It had five objectives:
 - ❧ Ensure that Germany could not be a threat to European peace .
 - ❧ Germany would be forced to accept '*War guilt*'.
 - ❧ Establish territorial boundaries in both East & West Europe.
 - ❧ To set up an international organization for peace.
 - ❧ To prevent the spread of Communism outside Russia.

Conference Treaties



- ❧ The Conference = 5 separate treaties to deal with each of the defeated countries.
- ❧ Treaties = means thru' which victors could achieve their objectives. These treaties were:
 - ❧ The Treaty of St. Germain for Austria.
 - ❧ The Treaty of Trianon for Hungary.
 - ❧ The treaty of Sevres for Turkey.
 - ❧ **The treaty of Versailles for Germany.**
- ❧ Treaty of Versailles most important – laid the foundations for WWII.

What happened at the Conference?



❧ Exclusion of Germany & Central Powers

- ❧ Central powers were losers. The Big Three sort to exclude these powers (esp. Germany) from any negotiations.
- ❧ Germany - no say at the PPC. Big Three agreed that Germany should be punished – to pay high war reparations.
- ❧ For example, German citizens unhappy – objectives imposed on them – could not negotiate.
- ❧ The exclusion of Germany from the negotiating table was viewed as a humiliation by its citizens. Caused the rise of more radical anti-Allies feelings to emerge. Paved the way for the rise of Nazism.

What happened at the Conference?



❧ National boundaries re-drawn in Europe:

- ❧ Boundaries in Europe were redrawn after WWI.
- ❧ Germany forced to relinquish territories. (See Treaty of Versailles)
- ❧ Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, were carved from the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Other parts ceded to Italy, Poland, Romania and the newly formed Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.
- ❧ New states to rule themselves based on the principle of self-determination. The rise of this new states created tensions within. Ethnic minorities within - now vulnerable.

What happened at the Conference?



❧ President Wilson's "Fourteen Points"

- ❧ Pres. Wilson proposed some ideas which would prevent future wars & restore peace. Altogether 14 points.
- ❧ These "points" provided principles to prevent future wars.
- ❧ Clause 5 of the 14 Points provided American recognition of self-determination Point 14= Establishment of an international association for diplomatic negotiation.
- ❧ Significant as it encouraged the development of nationalistic/independence movements around the world.

What happened at the Conference?



- ❧ The need to stop the spread of Communism:
- ❧ Anti communist feelings in Europe - the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. Feared this as it would mean the tearing down of democratic principles and freedoms.
- ❧ Fear was for weak governments in Italy and Germany.
- ❧ Created anti communist Fascist parties - powerful allies including the Catholic Church and rich Industrialists.
- ❧ This objective of the PPC was not dealt with properly. By punishing Germany harshly and encouraging anti-communist feelings - it drove Germans to Fascism - an even greater evil.

Buzz Break 1



- ❧ Using your own knowledge, why might it have been a good idea to treat Germany more leniently when drawing up a peace treaty. Give support to your answer.
- ❧ Discuss in your teams

The Treaty of Versailles



- ❧ At the Paris Peace Conference, The Big Three agreed to getting Germany to sign a treaty that would:
 - ❧ **Weaken Germany** – It would be unable to cause another war. Reduced its land military & economic strength.
 - ❧ **Set compensation for the Allies** – Germany to pay in monetary terms for all the damages caused during the war.
 - ❧ **Establish self-determination in practice** – Nations should be free to decide on their own boundaries and political systems.

The Treaty of Versailles



❧ The treaty was signed on 28 June 1919. The terms of the treaty can be categorized into 5 main parts:

- ❧ Diktat – Dictated Peace
- ❧ Loss of German territories and possessions
- ❧ The disarmament of Germany
- ❧ German acceptance of “War Guilt” and reparations
- ❧ Formation of new nations in Europe

Terms of the Treaty



❧ “Diktat” or Dictated Peace

- ❧ Western Powers wanted to punish Germany for commencing the war. Germany not allowed to negotiate the treaty.
- ❧ No reps during the negotiations + German criticisms were ignored.
- ❧ Eg. Germany was forced to sign the treaty or risk being invaded by Western Powers.
- ❧ Germans resented the treaty being forced on them. Felt that the terms of the Treaty could not be changed or negotiated.

Terms of the Treaty



❧ Loss of Territories

- ❧ Western powers - anxious to reclaim territories that Germany had annexed during the war (F)
- ❧ Germany lost: The Saar region, Alsace-Lorraine. Also Germany was divided in two to create a Polish Corridor.
- ❧ Germany's colonies taken over by the Allies for themselves. Interests of subjects ignored.
- ❧ Germany lost viable land – not able to pay war debts. Germans felt unfairly treated – Western powers did not give independence to their colonies. (L)

The Polish Corridor



Terms of the Treaty



❧ Disarmament of Germany:

- ❧ The treaty reduced the strength of Germany so that it would be too weak to start another war.
- ❧ Army reduced to 100,000 volunteers. This prevented Germany from training reserves. Conscription banned.
- ❧ Eg. No armoured vehicles and military aircraft. Limited to a very small navy. Allied troops would occupy Rhineland for 15 yrs.
- ❧ Germans humiliated by disarmament – smaller military force = government could not maintain law and order during unrests.

Terms of the Treaty



❧ War Guilt and Reparations

- ❧ 'War guilt clause 231' = Germany must accept the blame for **all** loss/damage of WWI. Justified severe terms of the treaty, esp. compensation to the Allies. (F)
- ❧ Germany to pay war damages amounting to £6,600 mil. Either in cash or in kind (i.e.) in gold, merchant ships, sale of coal, industrial output & animal stock. (E1 + E2)
- ❧ Germans resentful towards the Allies and government for imposing and accepting these terms – felt it was impossible to pay – increased dissatisfaction with government at home. (L)

Terms of the Treaty



❧ Formation of New Nation-States in Europe

- ❧ After Germany, Russia and Austro-Hungary lost territories, Allies redrew the map of Europe to include 9 new states. (F)
- ❧ Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia were created from the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania from the old Russian Empire. Poland was created from German and Russian territory. (E1 + E2)
- ❧ Germans resented the loss of territories = Some Germans under foreign control. Blamed Weimar govt. for betrayal. May explain why many Germans supported Nazism & Hitler. (L)

Lesson Recap



- ❧ What happened at the Paris Peace Conference?
- ❧ What were the objectives of the Allies towards Germany?
- ❧ Why were many Germans unhappy with the Treaty of Versailles?
- ❧ Next Week – Debate on: “were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles fair to Germany?”

World War 1



13th & 14th Week
Slide: 135-173



The First World War 1914-1918

Causes of the War

- ✚ Historians have traditionally cited four long-term causes of the First World War
 - ✚ **NATIONALISM** – a devotion to the interests and culture of one's nation
 - ✚ **IMPERIALISM** – Economic and political control over weaker nations
 - ✚ **MILITARISM** – The growth of nationalism and imperialism led to increased military spending
 - ✚ **ALLIANCE SYSTEM** – By 1907 Europe was divided into two armed camps

Nationalism

✚ Often **nationalism** led

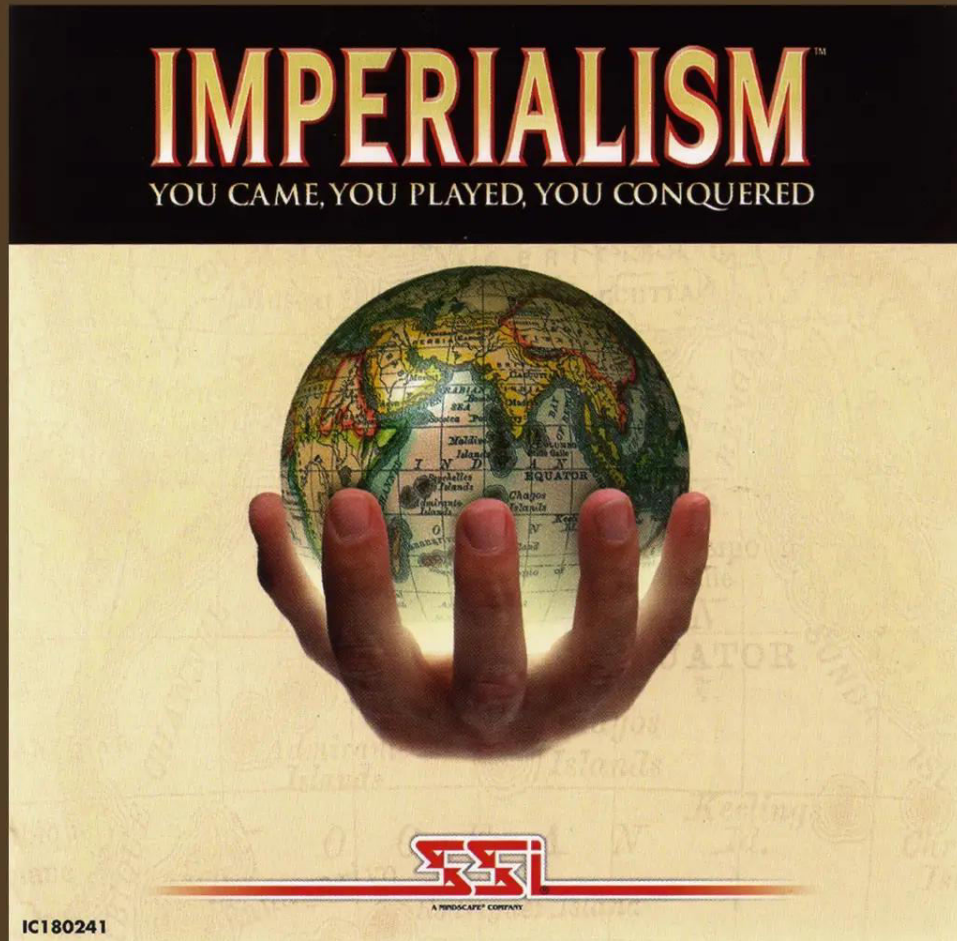
to rivalries and conflicts between nations. Additionally, various **ethnic groups** resented domination by others and wanted independence.

Finally, Russia and Austria-Hungary disagreed over the

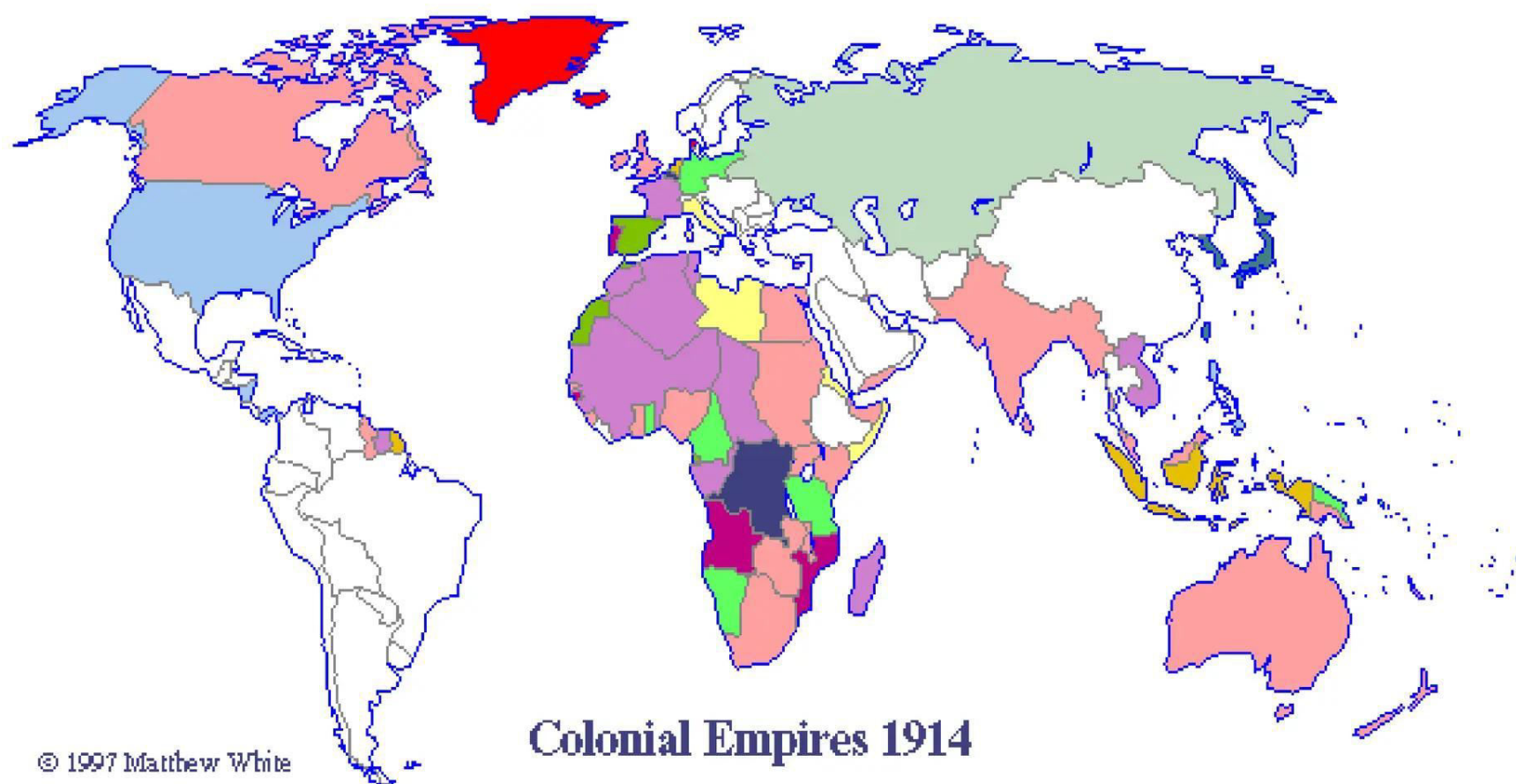


Germany was allied with Austria-Hungary while Russia, France and Britain were partners

Imperialism



- ✚ For many centuries, European nations **built empires**. Colonies supplied raw materials and provided markets for manufactured goods. As Germany **industrialized**, she competed with other nations and colonies



Colonial Empires 1914

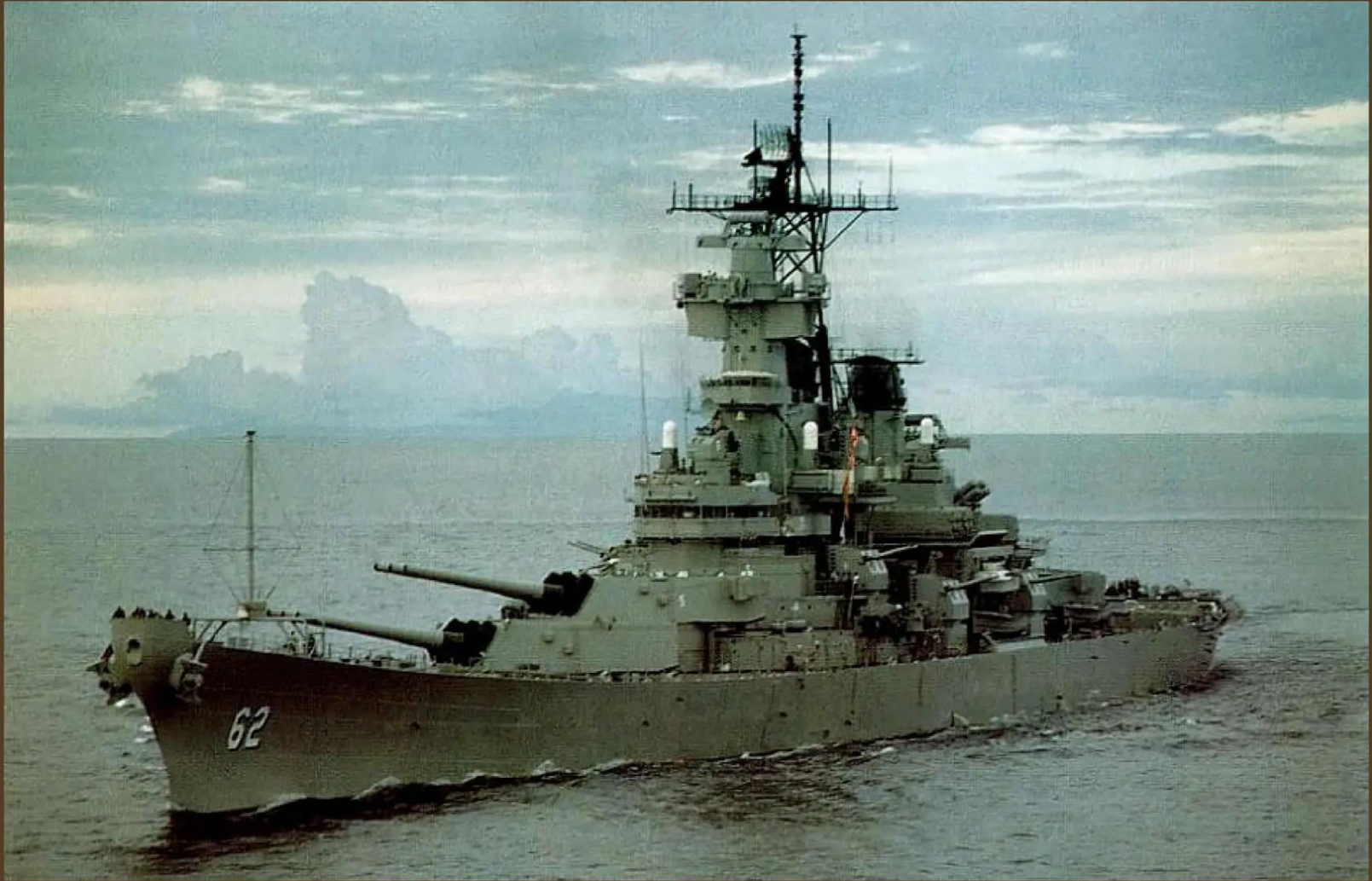
Belgium	France	Great Britain	Japan	Portugal	Spain
Denmark	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Russia	United States



Militarism



- + Empires had to be defended and European nations **increased military spending** enormously in the late 19th and early 20th century.
- + By 1890 the strongest nation militarily in Europe was Germany
- + **Germany had a strong army** and built up a navy to rival England's fleet.
- + France, Italy, Japan and the United States quickly joined in the **naval buildup**.



Battleships were being stockpiled by European nations, Japan, and America in the late 19th and early 20th century

Alliance System



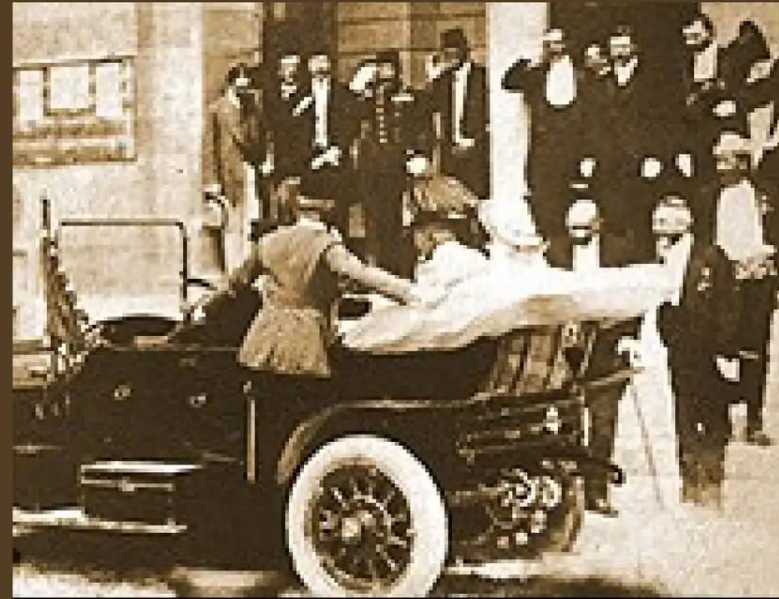
- + By 1907 there were two major defense alliances in Europe
- + The **Triple Entente**, later known as the **Allies**, consisted of France, Britain, and Russia
- + The **Triple Alliance**, later known as the **Central Powers**, consisted of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy (Soon joined by the Ottoman Empire)



The Spark: An Assassination

+ The Balkan region was considered “the powder keg of Europe” due to competing interests in the area. **Russia** wanted access to the Mediterranean Sea. **Germany** wanted a rail link to the Ottoman Empire. **Austria-Hungary**, which had taken control of Bosnia in 1878, accused Serbia of subverting its rule over Bosnia.

+ Finally, in June of 1914, **Archduke Franz Ferdinand**, heir to the Austrian throne was gunned down by a Serbia radical igniting a diplomatic crisis.



Summer 1914: the final crisis



The Fighting Begins

- ✚ The Alliance system pulled one nation after another into the conflict – **The Great War had begun.** On August 3, 1914, Germany invaded Belgium, following a strategy known as the **Schlieffen Plan.** This plan called for a quick strike through Belgium to Paris, France. Next, Germany would attack Russia
- ✚ **The plan was designed to prevent a two-front war for Germany.**



The Schlieffen Plan

The War Becomes A Stalemate

✚ Unable to save Belgium, the Allies retreated to the **Marne River** in France where they halted the German advance in September of 1914. Both **sides dug in** for a long siege. By the spring of 1915, two parallel systems of **deep trenches** crossed France from Belgium to Switzerland. Between enemy trenches was “**no man’s land**” – an area pockmarked with shell craters and filled with barbed wire.



British soldiers standing in mud



The conditions in these trenches were horrific. Aside from the fear of bombardment, soldiers also had to contend with mud, flooding, lice, vermin, and disease associated with living in such an unhealthy environment.

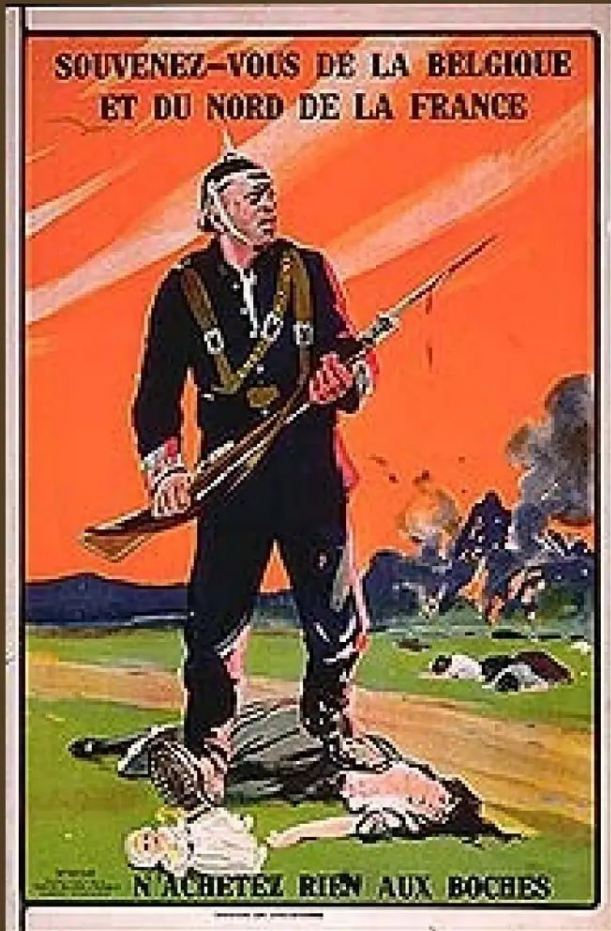
First Battle of The Somme



Gas attacks were common features of trench life and often caused blindness and lung disease

✚ During the **First Battle of the Somme**—which began on July 1, 1916, and lasted until mid-November—the British suffered an enormous number of casualties (60,000 on the first day). Final casualties for this phase of the war totaled 1.2 million, yet only 7 miles of ground was gained. This bloody trench warfare, in which **armies fought for mere yards of ground**, lasted for three years.

Americans Question Neutrality



French propaganda poster portrayed the Germans as inhuman.

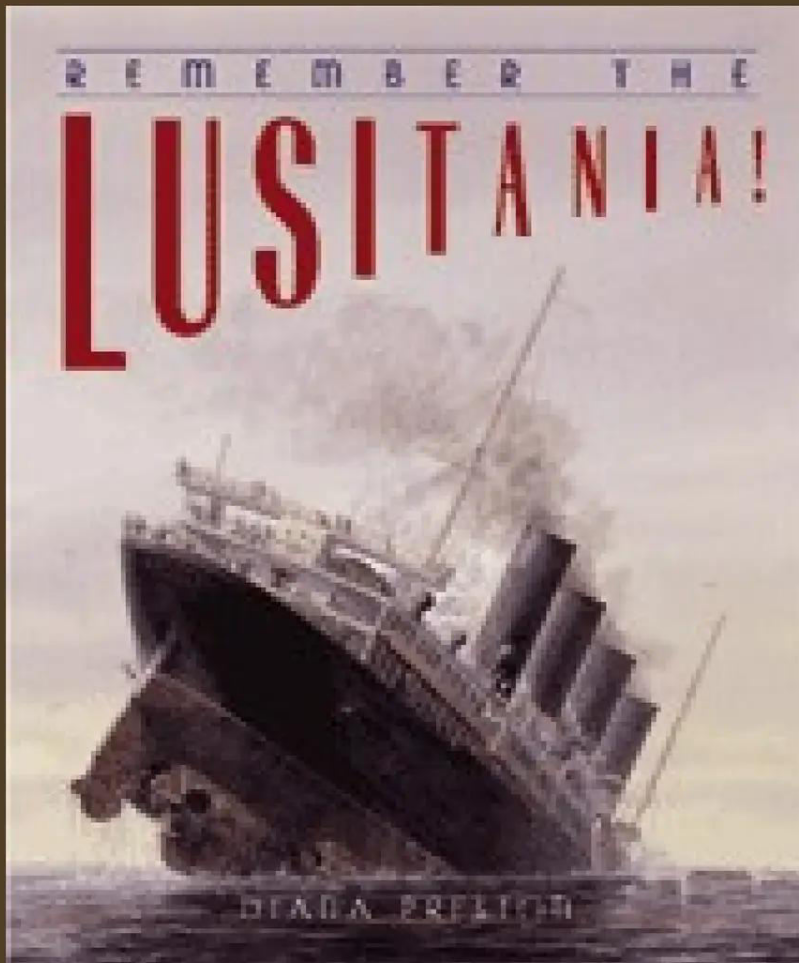
- + In 1914, most Americans saw no reason to join a struggle 3,000 miles away – they wanted **neutrality**. Some simply did not want their sons to experience the horror of warfare. Some German-Americans supported Germany in World War I. However, many Americans felt closer to the British because of a shared ancestry and language. Most importantly, **American economic interests were far stronger with the Allies.**

The War Hits Home



- + During the first two years of the war, **America was providing** (selling) the allied forces dynamite, cannon powder, submarines, copper wire and tubing and other war material.
- + Both the Germans and British imposed **naval blockades** on each other. The **Germans used U-boats** (submarines) to prevent shipments to the North Atlantic. Any ship found in the waters around Britain would be sunk.

The Lusitania Disaster



May 7, 1915

- + United States involvement in World War I was hastened by the **Lusitania disaster**. The Lusitania was a **British passenger liner** that carried 1,198 persons on a fateful trip on May 7, 1915.
- + A German **U-boat sank the British passenger** liner killing all aboard including 128 American tourists. The Germans claimed the ship was carrying Allied ammunition.
- + **Americans were outraged** and public opinion turned against Germany and the Central Powers.

"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

EXTRA
8:30 A. M.

VOL. LXXV., NO. 55891

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT

LUSITANIA SUNK BY A SUBMARINE, PROBABLY 1,260 DEAD; TWICE TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST; SINKS IN 15 MINUTES; CAPT. TURNER SAVED, FROHMAN AND VANDERBILT MISSING; WASHINGTON BELIEVES THAT A GRAVE CRISIS IS AT HAND

SHOCKS THE PRESIDENT

Washington Deeply Stirred by the Loss of American Lives.

BULLETIN AT WHITE HOUSE

White House: There Clearly, but is Silent on the Nation's Course.

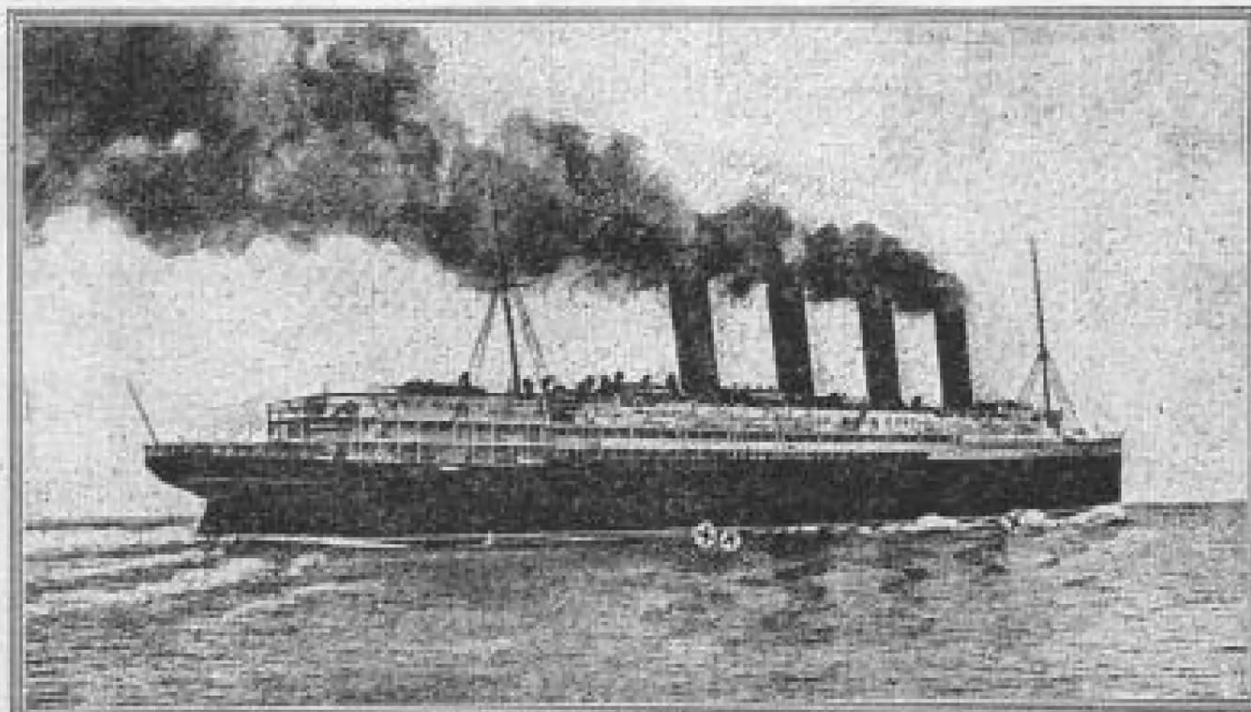
SENATE OF CONGRESS CALL

Loss of Lusitania Revives Firmness of Our First Warning to Germany.

CAPITAL FULL OF RUMORS

Reports That Loss Was to the Navy Were Made Before Official News Came.

Special to the New York Times.
WASHINGTON, May 1.—News came that 1915 ago, when news came that the Lusitania had been sunk, but Washington had no word as to whether the ship was lost or not. The news of the sinking of the Lusitania, the only passenger ship that has been sunk in the Atlantic, has been a shock to the nation. The news of the sinking of the Lusitania, the only passenger ship that has been sunk in the Atlantic, has been a shock to the nation. The news of the sinking of the Lusitania, the only passenger ship that has been sunk in the Atlantic, has been a shock to the nation.



The Lost Cunard Steamship Lusitania
X Where the First Torpedo Struck. BB Where the Second Torpedo Struck.

SOME DEAD TAKEN HOME

Several Hundred Survivors at Queenstown and Kinsale.

STEWARDS TELL OF HARDSHIP

One Torpedo Crashes Into the Stained Liner's Bow, Another Into the Engine Room.

SHIP LISTS GREN TO PORT

Makes It Impossible to Load Many Goods, the Hundreds Must Have Gone Down.

ATTACKED IN BROAD DAY

Passenger at Loughswilly Wharf Had Been Killed by German Boats as They Left New York.

Only 650 Were Saved, Few Cabin Passengers

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, May 1, 1915. Survivors of the Lusitania who have arrived here estimate that only about 650 of those aboard the liner were saved, and that only 100 of them were taken to the hospital.

The N.Y. Times reports on the Lusitania

1916 Election

- ✚ The November 1916 election pitted incumbent Democrat **Woodrow Wilson** vs. Republican candidate Supreme Court justice **Charles Evans Hughes**.
- ✚ **Wilson won** a close election using the slogan, “He kept us out of war.” That slogan would prove ironic because within a few months the United States would be embroiled in World War I.



America Edges Closer To War

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEW YORK: CARLTON, PRESIDENT

via Galveston

JAN 20 1917

GERMAN LEGATION
MEXICO CITY

130	13042	13401	8501	115	3528	416	17214	8491	11310
18147	18222	21560	10247	11518	23077	13605	3494	14936	
98092	5905	11311	10392	10371	0302	21290	5161	39695	
23571	17504	11209	18276	18101	0317	0228	17694	4473	
22284	22200	19452	21589	87893	5509	13918	8958	12137	
1333	4725	4458	5905	17106	13851	4458	17149	14471	6706
13850	12224	6929	14991	7382	15857	67893	14218	36477	
5870	17553	87893	5870	5454	16102	15217	22801	17138	
21001	17388	7446	23638	18222	6719	14331	15021	23845	
3158	23552	22096	21004	4797	9497	22464	20855	4377	
23010	18140	22260	5905	13347	20420	39689	13732	20687	
6929	5275	18507	52262	1340	22049	13339	11265	22295	
10439	14814	4178	6992	8784	7032	7357	6926	52262	11267
21100	21272	9346	9559	22464	15874	18502	18500	15857	
2188	5376	7381	98092	16127	13486	9350	9220	76036	14219
5144	2831	17920	11347	17142	11264	7687	7762	15099	9110
10482	97556	3569	3670						

BEPNSTORFF.

Charge German Embassy.

*Encoded message from
Germany to Mexico*

+ Several factors came together to bring the U.S. into the war:

1. Germany ignored Wilson's plea for peace.
2. The Zimmerman Note, a telegram from the German foreign minister to the German Ambassador in Mexico, proposed an alliance with Mexico and a return of their "lost territory" in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

**Zimmerman
note
intercepted
by a British
agent and
decoded**

RECEIVED
October 1-8-58
Washington, State Dept.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

By *March 9. E. L. Hoff*
Date *Oct. 22, 1917*

FROM 2nd from London # 5747.

"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, ~~invite~~ ^{invite} 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, ZIMMERMAN.

America Declares War



- + On April 2, 1917, senators, representatives, ambassadors, members of the Supreme Court, and other guests crowded into the Capital building to hear Wilson deliver his **declaration of war**.
- + Wilson said, “The world must be mad safe for democracy.”
- + Congress passed the resolution a few days later.

American Power Tips the Balance



- + America was not ready for war. Only 200,000 men were in service when war was declared, so Congress passed the **Selective Service Act** in May of 1917.
- + By the end of 1918, 24 million had signed up and almost 3 million were called to duty. About **2 million** American troops reached Europe.

Fresh U.S. Soldiers Join Fight

- ✚ After 2 ½ years of fighting, the Allied forces were exhausted. One of the main contributions of the Americans was **fresh and enthusiastic troops**. American infantry were **nicknamed “doughboys”** because of their white belts. Most doughboys had never ventured far from the farms or small towns they lived in

Important New Weapons

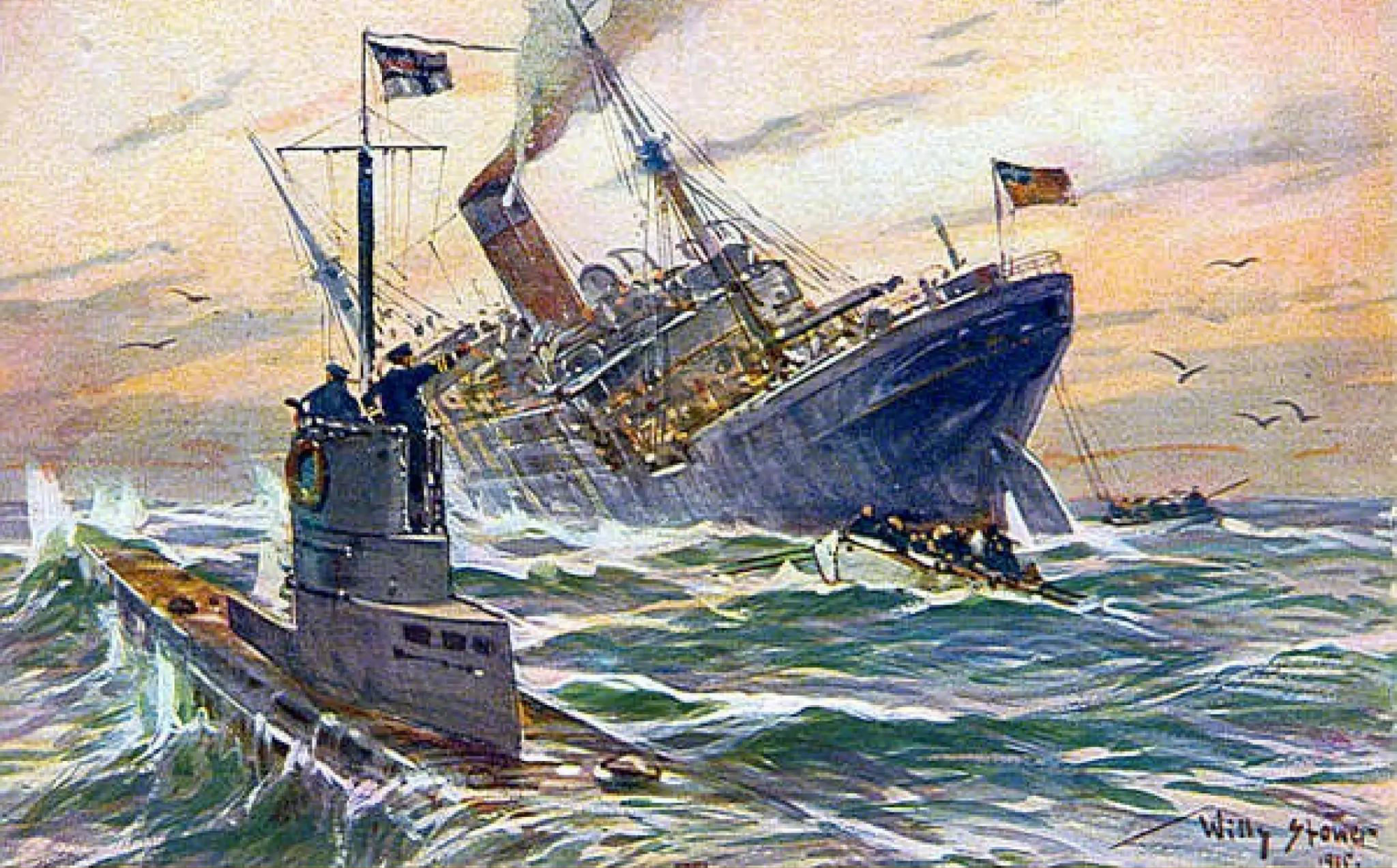
- + **Machine Guns:** Guns could now fire 600 rounds per minute.
- + **The Tank:** New steel tanks ran on caterpillar treads.
- + **Airplanes:** Early dogfights resembled duels, however by 1918 the British had a fleet of planes that could deliver bombs.
- + **Poison Gas:** Mustard gas was used to subdue the enemy.



Other Weapons & Equipment

- + Howitzers
- + Flame throwers
- + Torpedoes
- + U-boats
- + Phosphorus grenades
- + Field phones
- + Search lights
- + Gas masks
- + Camouflage
- + Railroad guns
- + Blimps





German U-boat sinking a British commercial steamer



Both humans and animals were susceptible to the effects of poison gas. Dogs were used during World War I as sentries, sled dogs, pack animals, and messengers.

American Troops Go On the Offensive



Men of the 42nd Division during the Second Marne. These men were killed by artillery fire just 5 minutes after this photo was taken

✚ When **Russia** surrendered to the Germans in 1917, the Central Powers were able to focus on the **Western Front** . By May, the Germans were within 50 miles of Paris. The Americans arrived and immediately played a major role in pushing the Germans back. In July and August the **Americans** helped the **Allies** win the Second Battle of the Marne.

Germany Collapses, War Ends

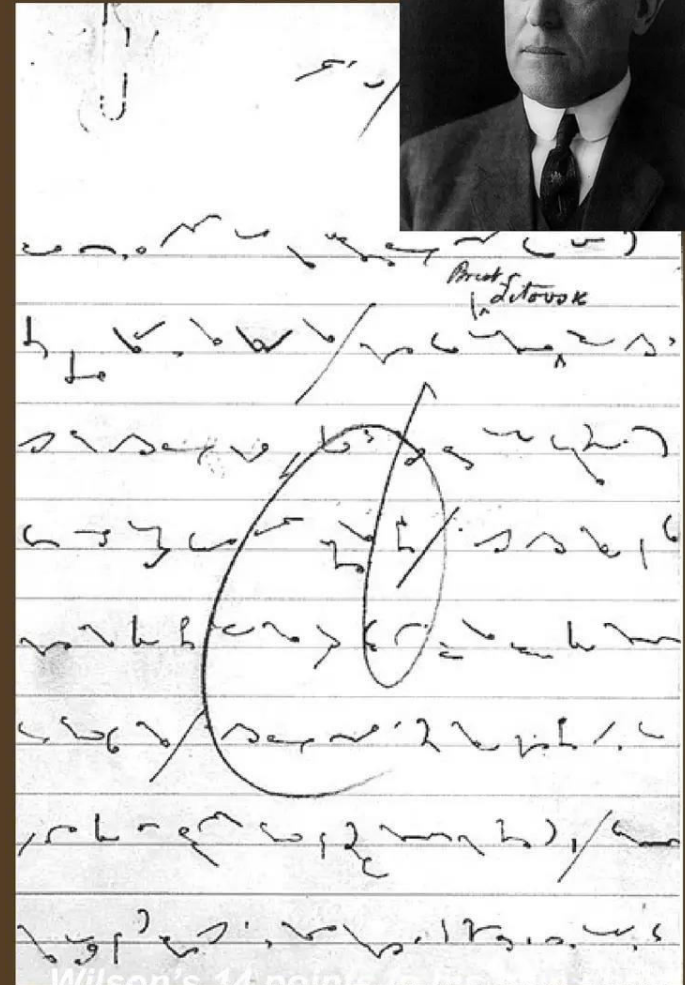
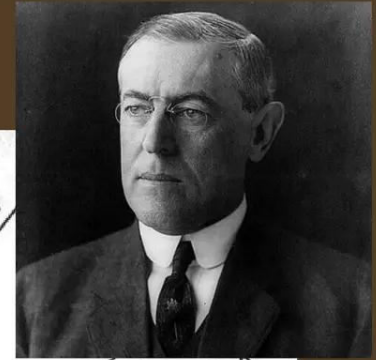


War ends 11/11/18

- + On November 3, 1918, Germany's partner, Austria-Hungary, surrendered to the Allies. That same day, German sailors mutinied against their government.
- + Other revolts followed, and **Germany was too exhausted to continue.**
- + So at the eleventh hour, on the eleventh day, of the eleventh month of 1918, **Germany signed a truce ending the Great War.**

Wilson Fights for Peace

- + Despite the hero's welcome he received in Europe, Wilson's plan for peace would be rejected by the Allies. Wilson's plan was called the “**Fourteen points**” and included:
 - + No secret treaties
 - + Freedom of the Seas
 - + More free trade
 - + Reduction of arms
 - + Less colonialism
 - + A **League of Nations** to promote peace through collective security.



Wilson's 14 points in his own short hand

Allies Reject Wilson's Plan, Sign Treaty



Hall of Mirrors

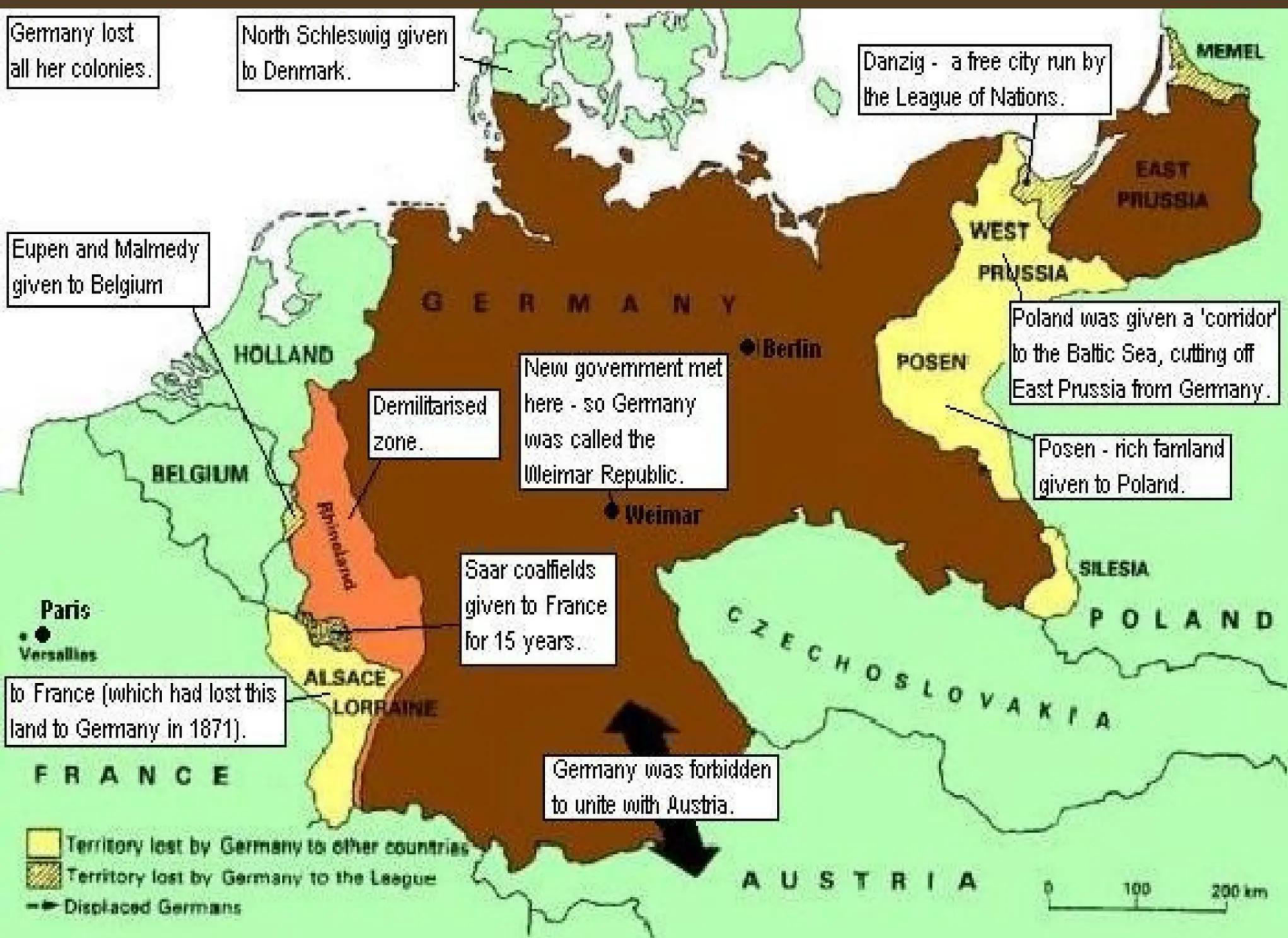
- + The Big Four leaders, Wilson (U.S.), Clemenceau (France), Lloyd George (England), and Orlando (Italy), worked out the Treaty's details
- + Wilson conceded on most of his 14 points in return for the establishment of the League of Nations.
- + On June 28, 1919, the Big Four and the leaders of the defeated nations gathered in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles and signed the Treaty of Versailles.

Treaty Of Versailles

- + The Treaty established nine **new nations** including Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.
- + It **broke up the Austro-Hungarian Empire** and the Ottoman Empire empires.
- + It barred Germany from maintaining an army, required them to give Alsace-Lorraine back to France, and forced them to pay \$33 billion in **reparations** to the Allies



The Big Four met at Versailles



The Weakness of the Treaty



Germany

Germans felt the Versailles Treaty was unfair

- + The harsh treatment of Germany prevented the Treaty from creating a lasting peace in Europe
- + The Treaty **humiliated the Germans** by forcing them to admit sole responsibility for the war (**War-Guilt Clause**)
- + Furthermore, Germany would never be able to pay \$33 billion in reparations.

The Legacy of the War



22 million dead, more than half civilians. An additional 20 million wounded.

- + At home, the war strengthened both the military and the power of the government.
- + The propaganda campaign provoked powerful fears in society.
- + For many countries the war created political instability and violence that lasted for years
- + Russia established the first Communist state during the war
- + Americans called World War I, “The War to end all Wars” --- however unresolved issues would eventually drag the U.S. into an even deadlier conflict.

Background to the Bolshevik Revolution

15th Week
Slide:174-185

History of Autocracy

- Russia had a history of autocracy – meaning the ruler had unlimited power and could use it as they pleased.
- In 1881 Alexander III came to power. His father Alexander II had been a more liberal ruler and was killed by a revolutionary. Alexander III thought if he strengthened the “autocracy, orthodoxy, and nationality” this would make Russia a better place.

Alexander III

- Alexander III implemented strict censorship on what was published.
- He created a secret police force to find his enemies and exiled them to Siberia.
- He tried to encourage Russian culture by restricting all languages but Russian and making strict rules by which Jewish people had to live.



Nicholas II

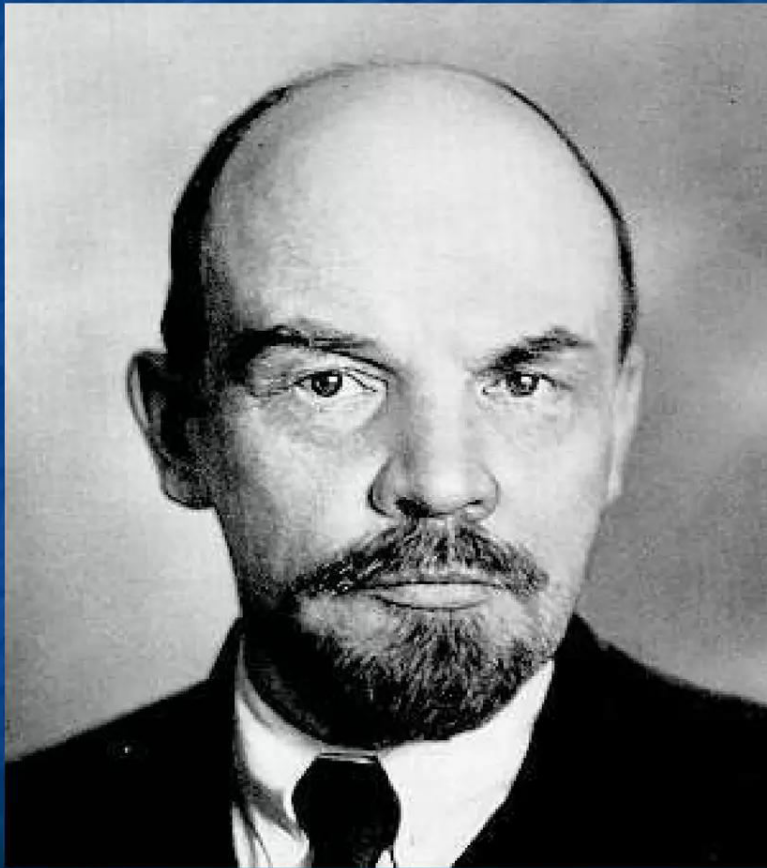


- Nicholas became tsar in 1894 and wanted to stick to his father's ways.
- He completely ignored many of the changes that were taking place in Russia.

Russia and Industrialization

- Russia was growing in terms of industrialization, but still lagged behind the rest of Europe.
- One of the tsar's ministers began a program to industrialize Russia and this resulted in the building of the Trans – Siberian railroad and made Russia one of the top producers of steel.
- The growth of factories and industrialization brought many problems (remember: Great Britain and the Industrial Revolution).

Rise of the Bolsheviks



- As people grew more and more unhappy with their conditions a Marxist/communist group began to rise known as the **Bolsheviks**.
- A man named **Lenin** rose as leader of the group. The group was growing more powerful, but Lenin fled from Russia for fear of the tsar.

More Problems

- Russia's involvement and defeat in the Russo – Japanese war made many people angry.
- On January 22, 1905 200,000 workers and their families went to the tsar's palace to protest for better working conditions and more freedoms.
- Nicholas II was not at the palace, but his generals were and ordered the soldiers to open fire into the crowd of people.
- This event was known as Bloody Sunday and led to the creation of Russia's first parliament known as the **Duma**.

World War I

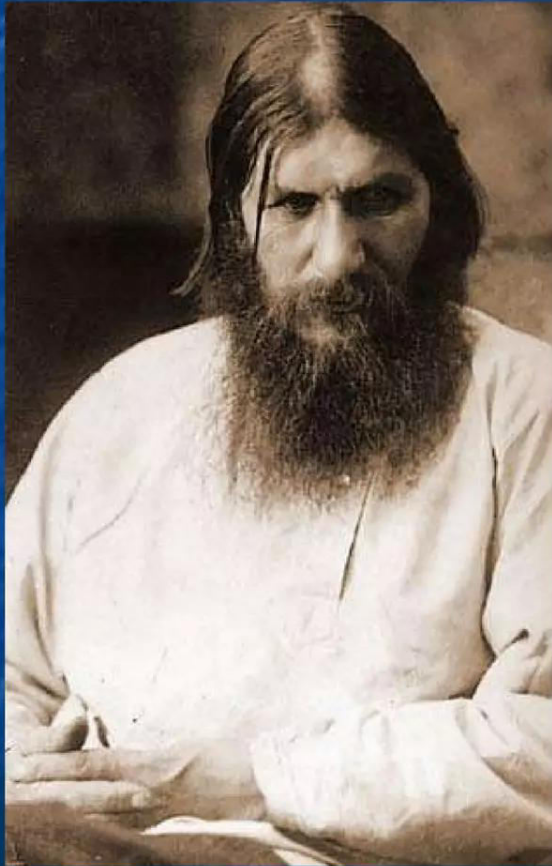
- When WWI broke out Russia was completely unprepared and suffered devastating losses.
- In 1915 Nicholas decided to move his headquarters to the front to help with the war.
- He left his unpopular wife Alexandra in charge.







Enter Rasputin




- Alexandra ignored all of the advisors Nicholas left behind and only listened to **Rasputin** a peasant who claimed to have magical powers.
- Rasputin encouraged Alexandra to appoint his friends to powerful positions and to uphold the autocracy.

Low Morale

- In 1916 a group of nobles assassinated Rasputin, but the morale of all Russians was incredibly low.
- They were tired to the war and the tsarist regime and desperately wanted change.





World War II

1939 – 1945

16th & 17th Week
Slide:186-202

Allied
UK
USA
France
Poland
Russia after 1941

—

Axis
Germany
Italy
Japan
Russia

—

- ❖ Treaty of Versailles
- ❖ Failure of League of Nation
- ❖ Failure of Collective Security
- ❖ Rise of Dictators in Europe
- ❖ World Economic Crisis
- ❖ Policy of Appeasement
- ❖ Miscalculations

Causes of Second World War

- ❖ Russian attack on Poland 1921
- ❖ Slovakia Agreement 1935
- ❖ Rise of Militarism in Japan
- ❖ Irrational Boundaries Drawn after WWI
- ❖ Anti Semitic (Anti Jews)
- ❖ 2nd Sino-Japan War
- ❖ Civil War in China
- ❖ Germany Japan Pact
- ❖ Rome Berlin Axis Treaty
- ❖ Molotov Ribbentrop Pact

Causes of Second World War

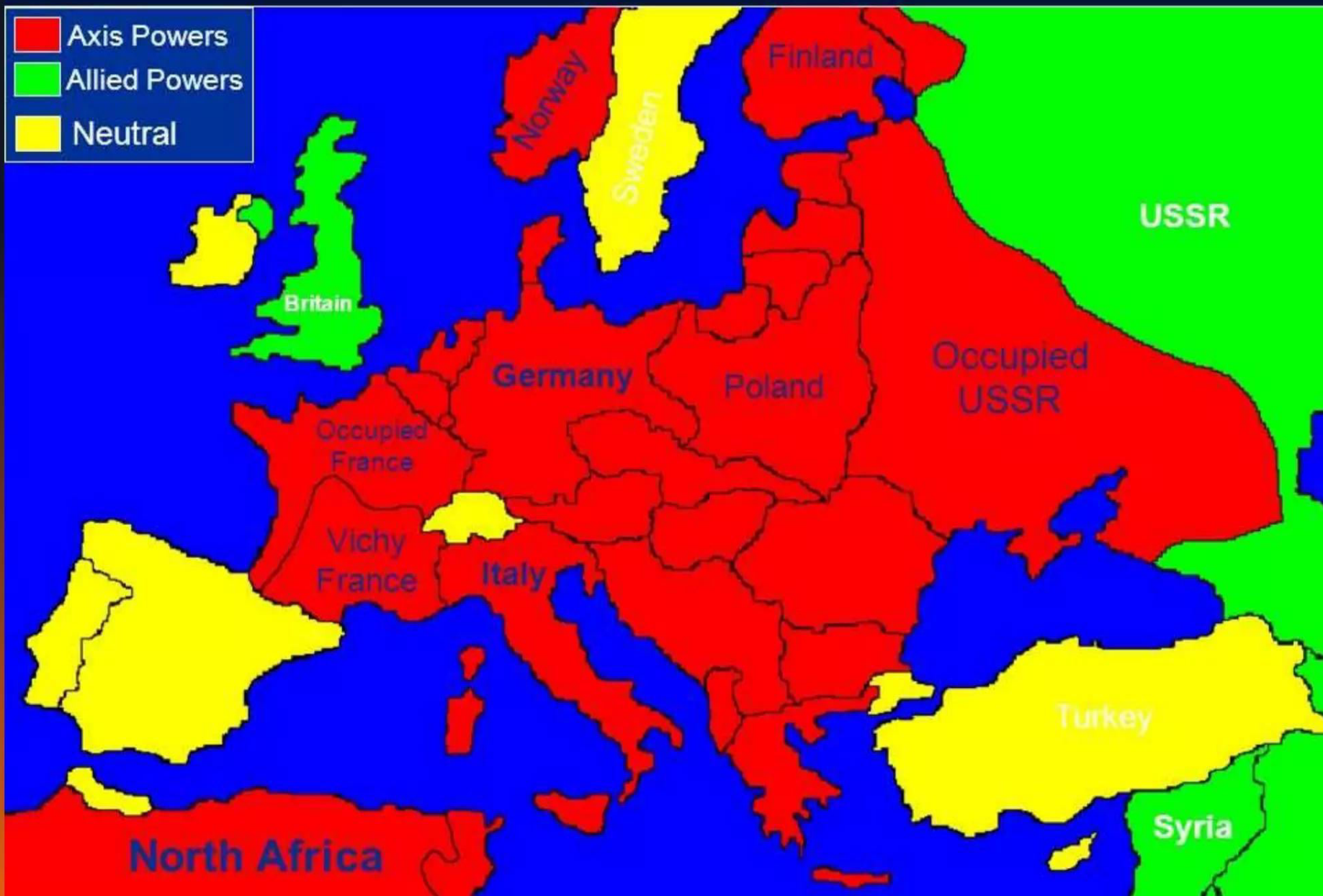
Invasions of Axis Powers:

- ON 1st September Germany attacked on Poland.
- France and England Declared War on Germany
- After Poland Germany attacked on Denmark and Norway
- Belgium and Netherland fall to Germany
- USSR occupied Baltic States and Finland
- Italy joins in hand with Germany and attacks on France in June 1939
- Germany attacks on France in June 1940 and on 14 June German took control of Paris
- London was attacked directly
- in 1940 Tripartite Pact signed between Italy, Japan and Germany
- Romania joined the tripartite pact
- **Germany attacked on Yugoslavia and Greece**
- Germany attacked on Russia in June 1941 for Lebensraum
- Germany occupied the Czechoslovakia in March 19
- on 7 December 1940, Japan attacks on Pearl Harbor
- Japan attacks on Indo-China (Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam)
- Japan invaded Manchuria in 1939
- Japan invaded China in 1937 and conquered Burma
- Italy absorbed Albania in 1939

WORLD MAP



World War II Europe, 1942

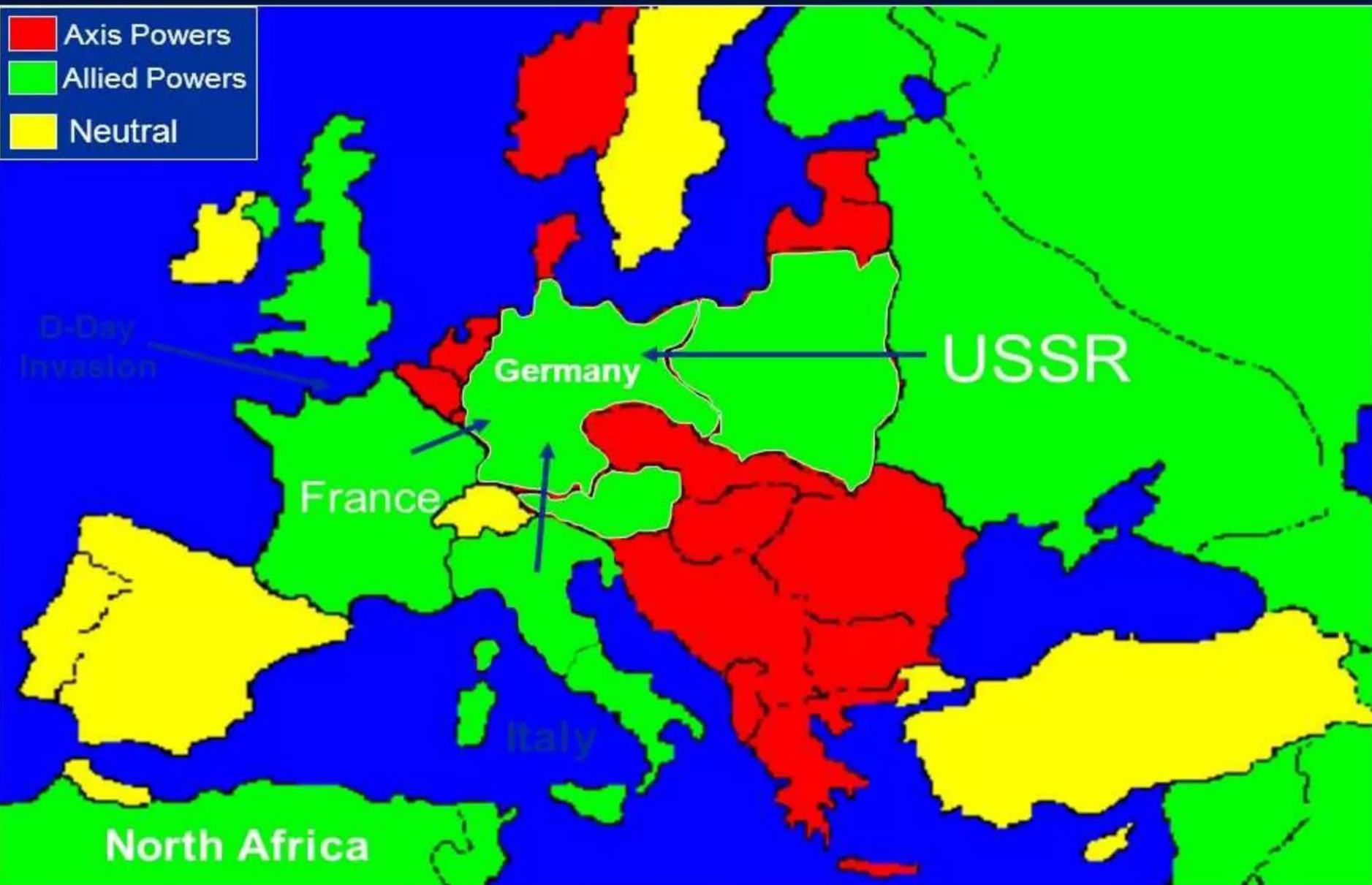


Invasions of Allied Powers:

- British attacked from its colony of Egypt on it's Colony on Libya
- Allied pushed back Germany and Italy
- USA attacked on Morocco
- Tunisia liberated in 1943
- Britain attacked on Sicily and Italy
- Benito Mussolini was forced to quit
- Soviet occupied most of the Europe from Germany
- in 1944 France liberated from Germany
- on April 29, 1945 Germany surrendered
- on April 30, 1945 Hitler suicides
- Britain Liberated Burma, Indonesia, and Philippines from Japan
- August 6, 1945 bombed on Hiroshima- little boy
- August 9, 1945 Nagasaki – Fat Man

WWII, Sept 1944

- Axis Powers
- Allied Powers
- Neutral



Consequences:

- Yalta Conference Feb 1945
- Cold War (1947-1999)
- Rise of Superpowers
- Bipolar System
- Germany Divided into East and West
- WARSA Pact
- NATO
- Berlin was divided into two parts
- Decolonization
- UN Set up
- Britain and France lost as superpowers
- USA occupied Japan and Liberated it in 1952
- Korea was divided into two parts North(Russia) South(America)
- Civil War in China restarted
- Israel set up
- Holocaust, the Final Solution
- USSR captured 600,000 sq km from Baltic States
- Poland was compensated with land occupied form Germany
- Euro-Centric System came to an end



Cold War

1947 TO 1999

According to Oxford Advance Dictionary

Cold war is hostility between nations involving to use propaganda, threat economic pressure, but no actual fighting.

The Dictionary of World Politics
cold war is state of tension
between countries in which
each side adopt policies
designed to strengthen itself
and weaken the other side, line
falling short of actual hot war



- ❖ **Bolshevik Revolutions**
- ❖ **Fascism and Nazism**

Origin of Cold War

- ❑ Realism
- ❑ Ideological Conflict
- ❑ Suspicion
- ❑ sphere of Influence

Factors behind Cold War

- ❑ Yalta Conference **Feb 1945**
- ❑ Potsdam Conference **July 1945**
- ❑ Churchill Iron Curtain Speech **March 1946**
- ❑ Russian East European Policy
- ❑ Truman Doctrine
- ❑ Marshal Plan
- ❑ Formation of COMINFORM- COMECON
- ❑ Czechoslovakia under Communist
May 1948

Important Events of Cold War

- ❑ **Berlin Blockade**
- ❑ **Formation of NATO**
- ❑ **Russian Development Atomic Bomb**
- ❑ **Korean War**
- ❑ **Thaw**
- ❑ **WARSA PACT**
- ❑ **U2 incident**
- ❑ **Cuban Missile Crisis**
- ❑ **Easing of Tension- NTBT, NPT**
- ❑ **Détente**

Important Events of Cold War

- ❑ Disintegration of USSR
- ❑ Replacement of Bipolar System/ Unipolar
- ❑ Rise of Democratic-Capitalist Ideology
- ❑ Dominance of Western Culture
- ❑ Rise of NGOs
- ❑ Decrease in Importance of Third World
- ❑ Structural Imperialism
- ❑ Selective Role of UN Security Council
- ❑ Unilateralism
- ❑ Imperial Overstretch
- ❑ Terrorism

Post
Cold War