

Warm Up

- What are the four long term causes of World War I?
- What is the immediate cause of World War I?

A Bloody Stalemate in Europe

Student Activities Include...

1. Sequencing Events Activity
 - Homework “Schlieffen Plan”
2. Schlieffen Plan Assignment Review
 - Homework “Technology Analysis”
3. Technology and its Impacts

I. Sequencing Events in Europe



Sequencing Activity

Sequencing Events

- Sequence the events that led to WWI.
 - Start with the 4 long-term causes
 - End with the Schlieffen Plan and its effects.
- There will be 10 events in all.
- Use pages 458 - 459

Sequencing Answers

1. Europe was out of their M.I.N.D.
 - Militarism, Imperialism, Nationalism, Diplomacy (Alliances).
2. Assassination of Franz Ferdinand and Sophia in Bosnia.
3. Austria Hungary gives Serbia an ultimatum, Serbia does not agree to the terms.

Sequencing Answers

4. Austria Hungary invades Serbia.
5. Alliances soon drew in, or caused them to aid, other countries all over Europe.
6. Russia (ally of Serbia) mobilized troops in response the the invasion of Serbia by Austria Hungary.
7. Germany responded to the Russian mobilization by declaring war on Russia.

Sequencing Answers

8. Russia pleaded with their ally, France, to enter the war; they did just that.
9. Germany demanded that France remain neutral. Because they did not remain neutral, Germany declared war on France.
10. Italy and Great Britain attempted to remain neutral. The Schlieffen Plan prompted Great Britain to enter the war because Germany invaded Belgium.

Student Homework Assignment



Use your flowboard to complete the handout that analyzes the Schlieffen Plan.

II. Schlieffen Plan



Sequencing Activity

Militaries Begin to Mobilize

- Please open the link that is in your email.
- Use the information on this source as supplemental material during our discussion.
 - Reference the pretty pictures!

Background of Schlieffen Plan

- German military policy
 - Developed by Gen. Alfred von Schlieffen
- Germanys location presented possibility of a two front war.
 - Front – The “line” or part of an army that is closest to enemy forces.
 - Three main fronts for our focus.
 - Eastern Front (Theater)
 - Western Front (Theater)
 - Italian Front

Design of Schlieffen Plan

- Designed to avoid a two front war.
 - Eastern Front = Russia
 - Western Front = France
- Move against FRA first because RUS's military would be slow to mobilize.
- GER must defeat FRA quickly so that they can turn around to fight RUS.



World War I, 1914-1917

- Central Powers
- Allied Powers
- Neutral Nations
- German Submarine Zone
- Trench Warfare, 1915-1917
- Farthest Advances of Central Powers
- Eastern Front Armistice Line, December 1917
- Boundaries as of 1914

Plan in Action

- GER had to cross through Belgium
 - Belgium was neutral in the alliances.
- GER then had to sweep behind the FRA lines.
- GOAL = encircle and crush FRA as quickly as possible.

Results of Plan

- GB and others had signed a neutrality agreement with Belgium.
- Outraged by the GER invasion of Belgium, GB declared war on GER.
- Now GER had to defeat both FRA and GB forces quickly in order to avoid a two front war.
- They were ultimately unable to do this.

Results of Plan Cont.

- GER was able to successfully retreat without being beaten.
- As a result...
 - Both sides dug trenches and were bogged down.
 - This signaled that the war would not be over quickly as everyone had hoped.
 - Referred to as a, “Bloody Stalemate in Europe”.

III. Technology



Technology

New Style of Warfare

A. Trench Warfare

--Intricate system of dugout holes and tunnels in the ground along a battlefield.

No Man's Land

--Unoccupied land between two trenches



Trench Warfare

- A** Front line trench
- B** Support trench
- C** Reserve trench
- D** Enemy trench

Artillery fire "softened up" resistance before an infantry attack.

Communication trenches connected the three kinds of trenches.

Barbed wire entanglements

"No Man's Land"
(from 25 yards to a mile wide)

Dugout

Saps were shallower trenches in "no man's land," allowing access to machine-gun nests, grenade-throwing positions, and observation posts.







Encarta Encyclopedia, Imperial War Museum

Field Trip

- Follow Me!!

Technology Changes War



New Weaponry

- Airplanes
- Tanks
- Submarines
- Machine Guns
- Large artillery
- Poison Gas
 - Mustard gas
 - Chlorine gas
- Messenger Dogs

Student Homework Assignment



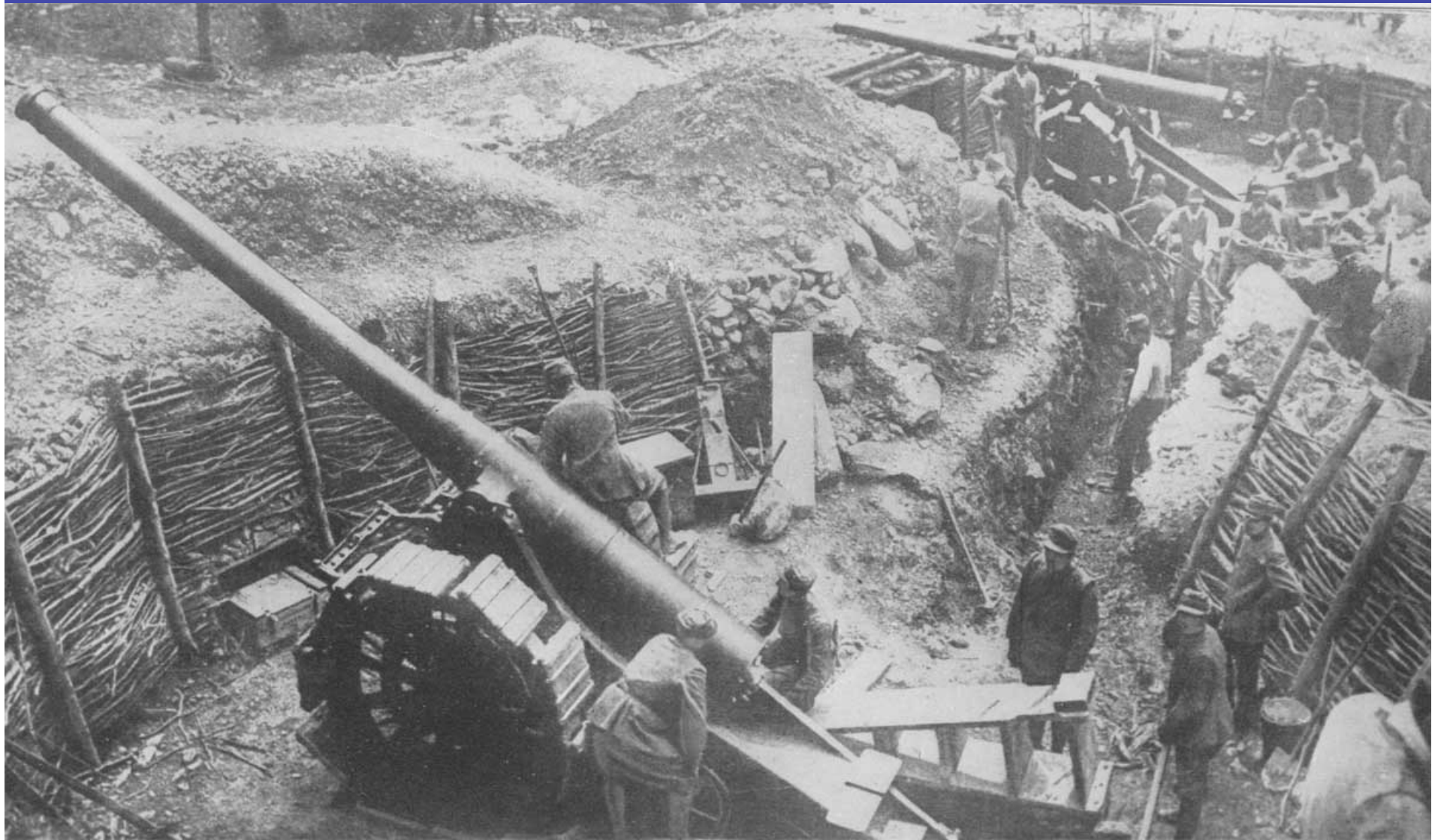
Use the reading handout (462-463) to analyze the use of new technology during trench warfare in World War I.

Primary Sources of World War I











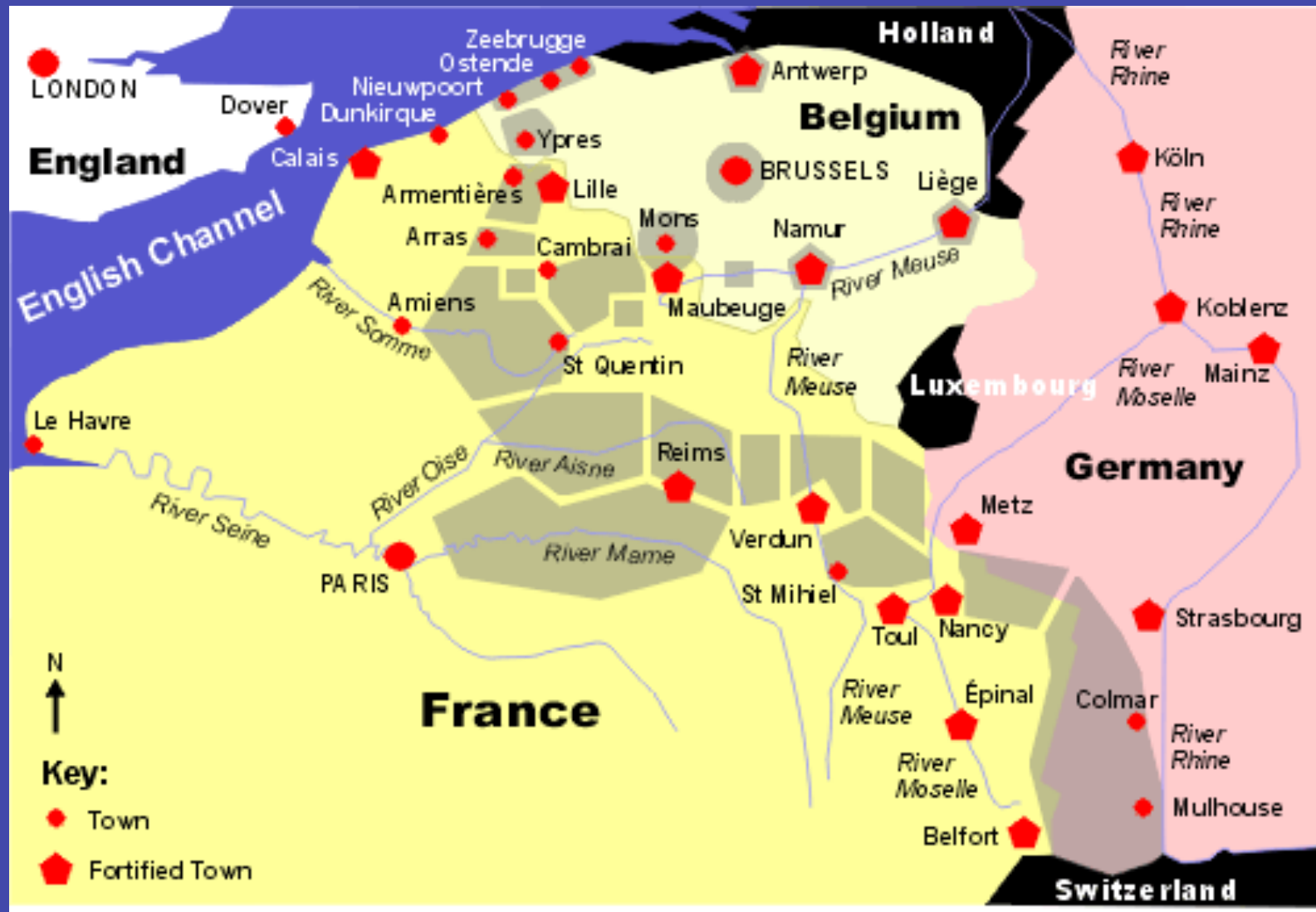




1918



The Western Front



End Result of Stalemate

Because of new technologies and trench warfare, the Great War became a deadly and destructive war.

1. Thousands died so that an army could gain only a few hundred yards of land
2. The Great War became a war of attrition.
 - Attrition: wearing down as a result of continuous harassment

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/
worldwars/wwone/
launch_vt_wwone_trench.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwone/launch_vt_wwone_trench.shtml)

[http://www.richtofen.com/
ww1sum/](http://www.richtofen.com/ww1sum/)