

Essential Question:

**How did World War I change
Europe and the world?**

Standards:

SS6H3 Explain conflict and change in Europe.

a. Describe the aftermath of World War I: the rise of communism, the Treaty of Versailles, the rise of Nazism, and worldwide depression.

World War I



Causes of World War I



"The Great War was without precedent ... never had so many nations taken up arms at a single time. Never had the battlefield been so vast...never had the fighting been so gruesome..."

Use the MAIN Graphic Organizer to take notes

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Causes of World War I

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- Militarism – building up armed forces, getting ready for war
- Alliances – agreements or promises to defend and help another country; pact / promise
- Imperialism – trying to build up an empire (powerful country that controls several less powerful countries)
- Nationalism – having pride in your country, willing to defend it (no matter the cost)

Militarism

Countries had built strong armies and navies to defend their own countries and their colonies. Tensions built as countries watched each other build up military power.



Militarism

Can you think of any recent examples of militarism?



Alliances

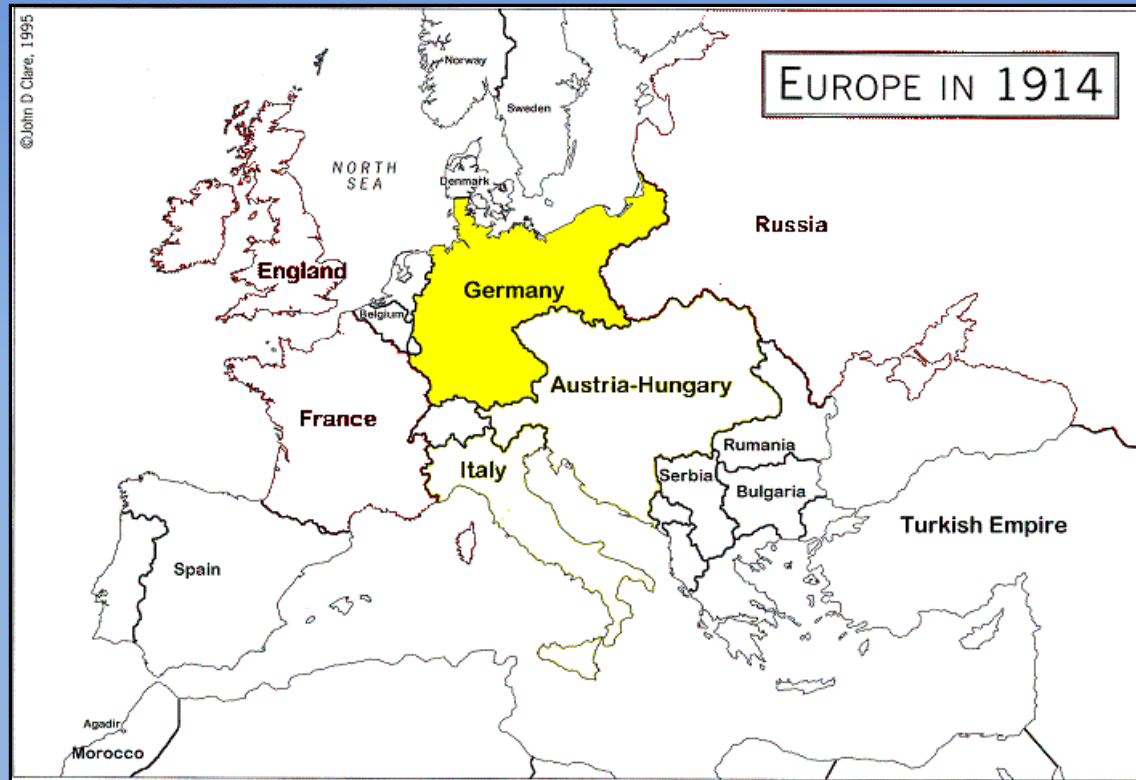
European countries had joined alliances to better protect themselves. If one member was attacked, the others were obligated to help that country.



How could Germany's location in Europe be a problem for them?

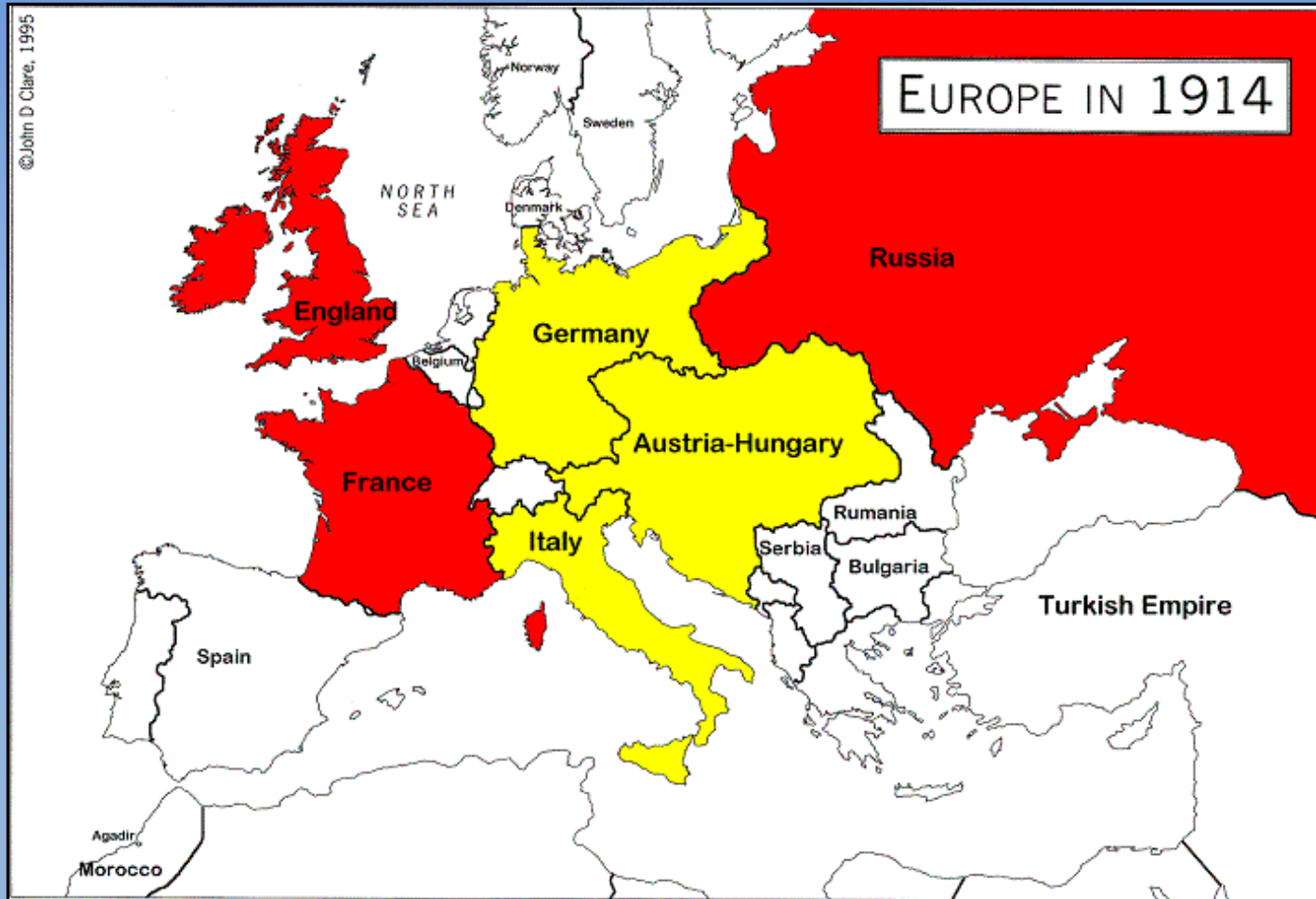


Germany's problem was that it was in the middle of Europe. Being in the middle made it vulnerable if it came to war.



To solve its problem, Germany and other countries formed alliances.

By 1914, Europe was divided into two massive alliances.



Imperialism

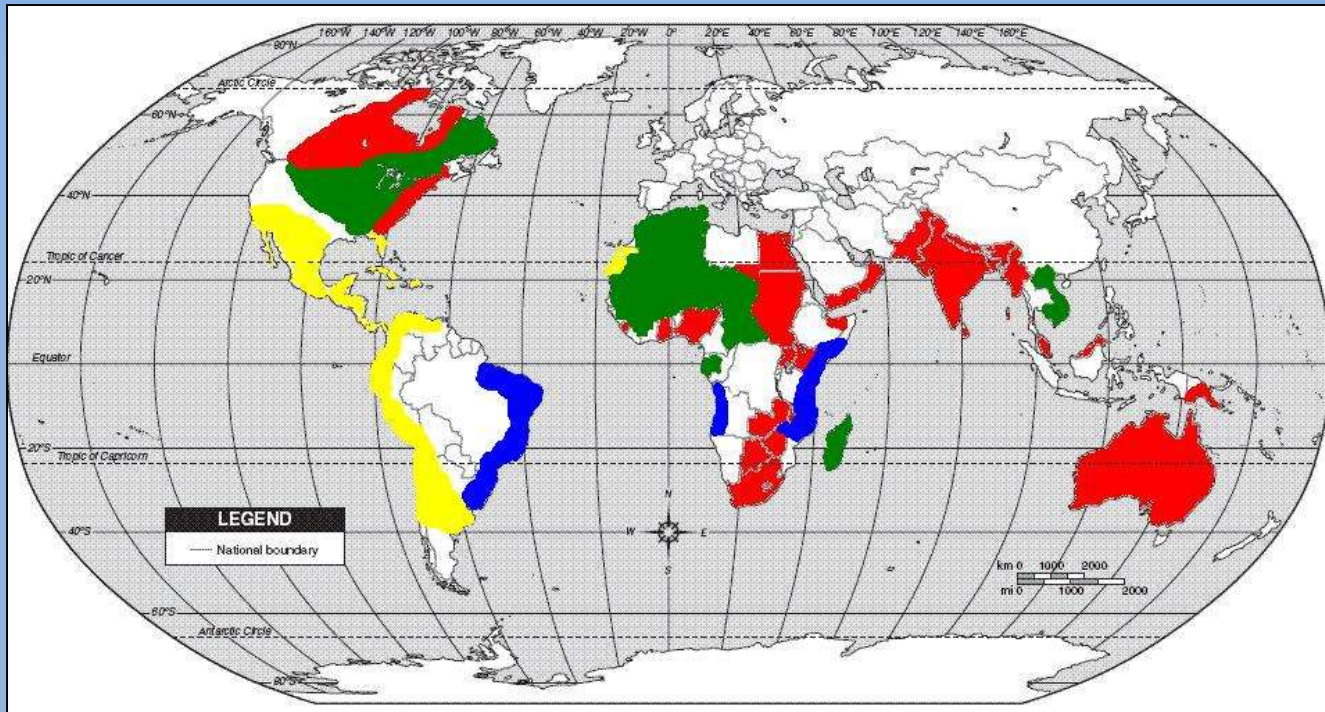
Rivalries developed as countries tried to grab colonies. Conflicts had occurred over control of colonies in Africa and Asia. European countries resented and distrusted each other.

What is an empire?

An empire is a group of countries or regions that are controlled by one ruler or one government.

Can you think of any examples?

The countries of Portugal, Spain, England, and France led the exploration and colonization movement and built individual empires across the Americas, Africa, Asia, and Australia.



Nationalism

Pride in one's country; nations sought their own interests over others. Many groups wanted to be free from the control of other nations.

