

# **World War I** (aka WWI, The First World War, The Great War, The War to End All Wars)

Causes and Canada's Reaction



# Europe in 1914



- Last major European war was Franco-Prussian War of 1871
  - Germany defeated France, won Alsace-Lorraine region of France, France bitter
- Germany is a new major power in the world
  - Britain feels threatened
- Austria-Hungary took over Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908
  - Many inhabitants not happy; Serbia wants Bosnia to join them

# Causes of World War I



- M.A.N.I.A.C.
  - Militarism
  - Alliances
  - Nationalism
  - Imperialism
  - Assassination
  - Chain Reaction

# Militarism



- Massive build-up of armed forces to deter rivals
- a nation's armed forces come to dominate its national policy
- a glorification of the military and war itself



# Alliances

- Signed treaties in which each nation involved pledges to defend one another if attacked
- Triple Entente: Britain, France, Russia
- Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy



# Nationalism



- Pride and patriotism in one's nation, belief in national identity
- In terms of WWI, nationalism became aggressive and subsequently a major cause of international tension
- Some regions of the major empires wanted independence, control over their own nation

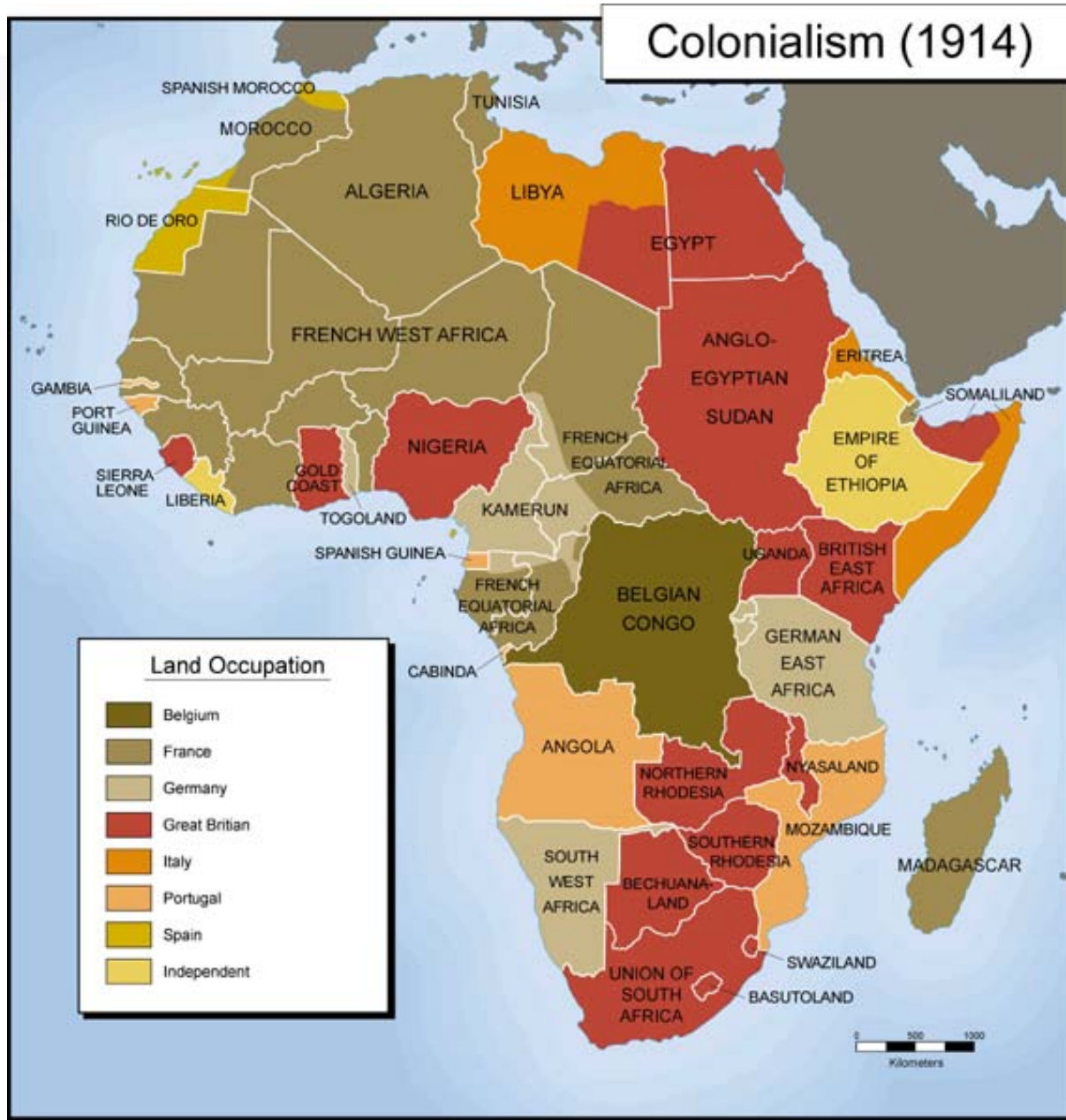


# Imperialism



- Domination by one country of the political, economic, and/or cultural life of another country or region
- due to earlier exploration/colonization and the economic model which went with the Industrial Revolution of the 1800s, some European nations had a large portion of the world under their control
  - Britain, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, etc

# Imperialism





# Assassination



- June 28, 1914:  
Serbian nationalist  
Gavrilo Princip  
shot and killed  
the Archduke of  
Austria-Hungary,  
Franz Ferdinand,  
and his wife  
Sophia while  
they visited  
Sarajevo, Bosnia



# Chain Reaction



- Break-down of diplomacy, outbreak of violence, nations commit to going to war
- July 28: Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia
- July 30: Russia mobilizes its army to defend Serbia
- August 1: Germany declares war on Russia; France mobilizes army
- August 3: Germany declares war on France (Schlieffen Plan – attack France, via Belgium, then focus on Russia)
- August 4: Germany invades Belgium on way to France; Britain declares war on Germany

# World Leaders



- Canada – PM Robert Borden
- Great Britain – PM David Lloyd George
- France – PM Georges Clemenceau
- Russia – Czar Nicholas II
- United States – President Woodrow Wilson
  
- Germany – Kaiser Wilhelm II
- Austria-Hungary – Emperor Franz Joseph

# Canada's Response



- Britain still controlled Canada's foreign policy
  - When Britain declared war on Germany, Canada was included automatically
- Enlistment
  - 30,000 Canadians enlisted in the first month
  - Reasons: British patriotism, adventure, honour, travel, a job
  - Women – nurses or ambulance drivers
  - Minorities – at first not allowed to enlist; eventually accepted
  - Training: Valcartier, Quebec training centre
    - Brought Canadians together, developed unity/identity
    - Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF)

# Canada's Response



- Sam Hughes
  - Minister of Militia
  - Gave manufacturing contracts to friends (war profiteers)
    - Poor quality equipment and supplies (ex. Ross rifle)
    - Behind schedule
  - Fired in 1916



# Canada's Response



- War Measures Act
  - A law meant to ensure “security, defence, peace, order, and welfare of Canada”
  - Gave government immense control over country
    - Business, transportation, manufacturing, trade, production, etc.
    - Limit civil liberties (ex. *habeas corpus* suspended)
    - “Enemy aliens”: recent immigrants from Germany and Austria-Hungary could be deported or imprisoned
      - Carry special ID cards and report regularly to registration officers
      - Over 8000 held in internment camps
      - Mail censored
      - Publications in “enemy” languages banned