



UNIT THREE!

November 21, 2019

Feel Good Fact: Smiles are innate in humans.

Turn In: Nothing

- **Do Now:** Take out your phone along with your gold Unit Tracker
- **Objective:** Begin Unit 3



Unit Two Reflection

- Go to my website
- Click on resources- Honors resources
- Click on "Unit Two Reflection"
- Answer questions.
- Then begin filling out unit tracker.

Main Themes from Unit Two

- Progress- Industrialization
- Nationalism- pride in one's country
- Liberalism- changing society requires political change
- Money, greed, power- Imperialism

Unit Three: WWI

- How do we think the themes/events of unit two are going to play into our next unit, WWI?
- Predictions?

Age of Imperialism (1875-1914)

- We just left off discussing imperialism
- Scramble for Africa / East Asia
- Motivated by nationalism, superiority, and economic gain

Formation of Rivalries...

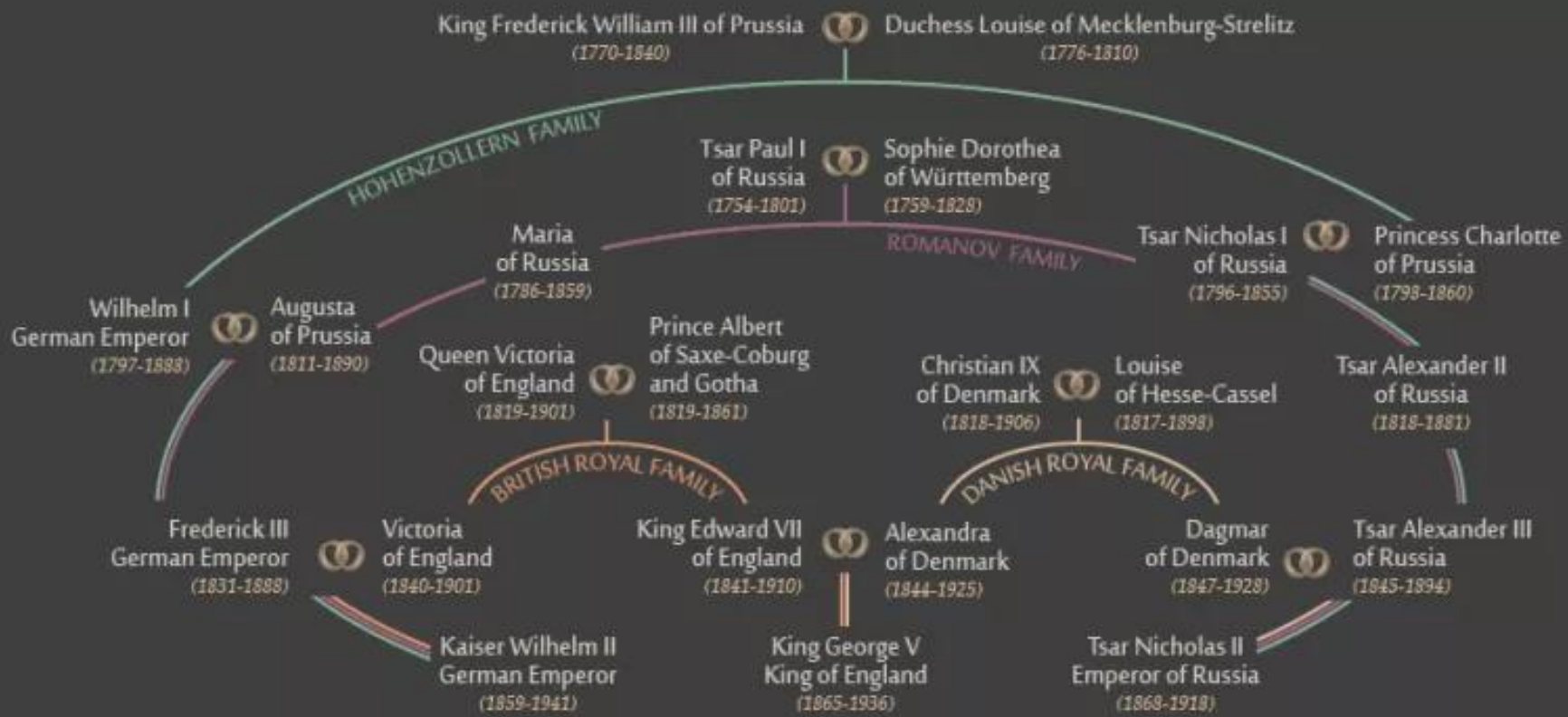
- Nationalism
- Imperialism
- Militarism & arms race
- Industrialization races
- Balance of Power
- Old, bitter disputes



Key Players:

- Germany
- Italy
- Russia
- Austria-Hungary
- Ottoman Empire
- Britain
- France





Militarism (Arms Race)

- Otto von Bismarck made it his goal to keep the unified German State prepared to defend itself against France.
- Germany wants to be strongest- begins stockpiling weapons starting in 1911
- All other nations, fearing German power, begin stockpiling weapons as well.

Alliances

- Over time, countries throughout Europe made mutual defense agreements that would pull them into battle. These treaties meant that if one country was attacked, allied countries were bound to defend them. Before World War 1, the following alliances existed:
- Russia and Serbia
- Germany and Austria-Hungary
- France and Russia
- Britain and France and Belgium
- Japan and Britain

Nationalism

- Sparked by the Industrial Revolution and the unification of various European countries
- Who is superior? Who is the best?
- Much of the origin of the war was based on the desire of the **Slavic peoples** in Bosnia and Herzegovina to no longer be part of Austria Hungary but instead be part of **Serbia**. In this way, nationalism led directly to the War.
- Ultimately, Each country tried to prove their dominance and power



Imperialism

- Imperialism from all of Europe in Africa and Asia
 - Specifically, Germany was attempting to control lands in Africa, a place that Britain and France were already established.
- In 1905 and 1911 Germany was attempting to keep France from imposing a protectorate on Morocco. (First Moroccan Crisis)
 - As a result, Britain and France became closer allies in the conflict against Germany.
- Britain and France quickly found that keeping Germany out of Africa, the Germans would not be able to build themselves into a threatening power.

Assasination

- In June 1914, a Serbian-nationalist terrorist group called the Black Hand sent groups to assassinate the Archduke.
- Their first attempt failed when a driver avoided a grenade thrown at their car.
- Later that day a Serbian nationalist named Gavrilo Princip assassinated him and his wife while they were in Sarajevo, Bosnia which was part of Austria-Hungary. This was in protest to Austria-Hungary having control of this region.
- Serbia wanted to take over Bosnia and Herzegovina.



The Great War Starts

- This assassination led to Austria-Hungary declaring war on Serbia. When Russia began to mobilize due to its alliance with Serbia, Germany declared war on Russia.
- Thus began the expansion of the war to include all those involved in the mutual defense alliances.

East-West V. Central

- Ottoman's join Triple Alliance to get even with Russia from Russo-Turk War
- Two teams:
 - Britain (Belgium), France, Russia (Serbia) = Triple Entente = Allies
 - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire = Triple Alliance = Central Powers

