

ANTICIPATION GUIDE

STATEMENTS	REASON
<p>EVERYTHING ABOUT WAR IS BAD.</p> <p>Initial - Agree or Disagree</p> <p>After - Agree or Disagree</p>	
<p>THERE IS ALWAYS A WINNER AND A LOSER IN WAR.</p> <p>Initial - Agree or Disagree</p> <p>After - Agree or Disagree</p>	
<p>GOOD THINGS CAN HAPPEN BECAUSE OF WARS.</p> <p>Initial - Agree or Disagree</p> <p>After - Agree or Disagree</p>	
<p>WORLD WAR I (90 YEARS AGO) DOES NOT AFFECT MY LIFE TODAY.</p> <p>Initial - Agree or Disagree</p> <p>After - Agree or Disagree</p>	

The unfolding of events, 28 June to 4 August 1914:

On 28 June 1914 the Austrian heir apparent, Franz Ferdinand, was murdered.

Suspicious existed that the Serb government had had contacts with the terrorist group responsible for the assassination.

The Austro-Hungarian government decided to react to the murder by crushing Serbia or at least by curbing Serb agitation.

The German government gave the green light for punitive action against Serbia even if the attack provoked Russia, Serbia's ally.

The Austro-Hungarian government sent an ultimatum to Serbia.

The Serb government accepted most clauses but rejected some.

Austria-Hungary was unwilling to consider a compromise and declared war on Serbia on 26 July.

Russia mobilized in defense of Serbia.

This prompted the German declaration of war on Russia on 1 August. Two days later the Germans, who knew that the French would not stand by in a German-Russian war, also declared war on France.

The German war plans required them to march through Belgium. The German government tried to get permission from Belgium to march through its territory, which the Belgians rejected.

The Germans then invaded Belgium, whose neutrality they had recognized, prompting Britain to demand a German withdrawal. When that condition was not met, Britain declared war on Germany on 4 August. War declarations followed between Russia, France, and Britain on the one side and Austria-Hungary on the other.

MAIN CAUSES OF THE WAR

MILITARISM

Predominance of the armed forces in the administration or policy of the state. Military leadership/control.

ALLIANCES

A union for joint action of various powers. Many alliances rest on the principle of collective security, through which an attack on one member is considered an attack on all members.

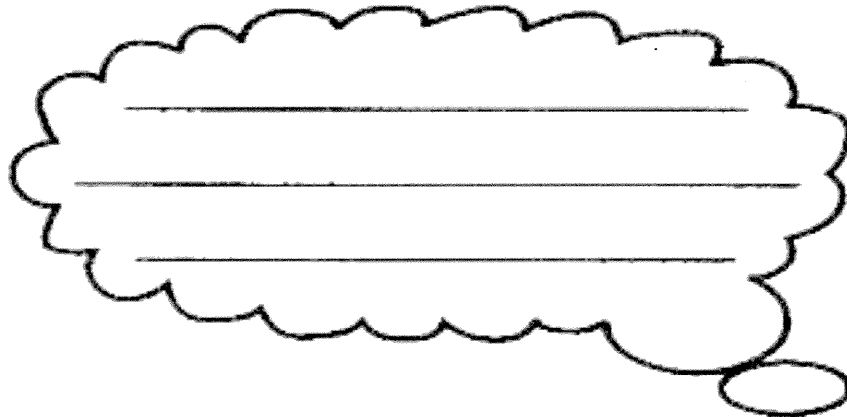
IMPERIALISM

Extending control or authority over foreign entities as a means of acquisition and/or maintenance of empires. This is either through direct territorial conquest, settlement, or exerting control of politics/economy.

NATIONALISM

The strong belief that the interests of a particular nation-state are of primary importance. Also, the belief that a people who share a common language, history, and culture should constitute an independent nation, free of foreign domination.

THINK ABOUT IT!



MAIN EVENT SORT

MILITARISM

ALLIANCES

IMPERIALISM

NATIONALISM

MAIN EVENT CARDS

Britain introduces the Dreadnought, an effective battleship. Germany counters with their own battleships.

The armies of both France and Germany had more than doubled between 1870 and 1914.

Competition sparks between Britain and Germany for mastery of the seas.

Germany enters the scramble for new colonies much later than both France and Britain.

Britain's territories extended over five continents, including Canada.

France had control of large areas of Africa.

The rise of industrialism forces countries of power to secure new markets.

The German government supports Austro-Hungary's decision to attack Serbia.

Russia mobilizes its forces
in defense of Serbia.

Russia, France and Britain
join forces to counter
the increasing threat
from Germany.

Canada enters the war
against Germany.

Re-Unification of
Germany occurs in 1871,
ten years after the
re-unification of Italy.

France wants to
regain Alsace-Lorraine,
their lost territory.

Differing Nationalist groups
within Austro-Hungary and
Serbia desired freedom
from the states in which
they lived.

Austro-Hungary took
over Bosnia. Serbia
felt the province should
actually be theirs.

Europe is split into
two opposing, hostile sides.
The Triple Entente
Vs.
The Central Powers.

Professional and powerful military officers had increased control over civil authorities/countries.

Nationalistic speeches and writings claimed war to be the best proof of national superiority.

Plans for mobilization were drawn up well before the onset of war.

Morocco was given to France by Britain, but Morocco wanted their independence.

The Stage Is Set for War

6.2.1
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In 1914, the world was in a situation where even a small conflict could potentially cause war to break out and spread, much like a spark in a dry forest.

The following list describes some of the conditions that "set the stage" for war. After reading a passage about how the war began, decide as a group which of the following conditions were the strongest influence in the outbreak and spread of the war.

Rate the conditions from 1 to 7, with the Most Dangerous as #1, to the Least Dangerous as #7, and record the reasons for your choices.



Condition	Rating	Reason
Many people believed that the more land, sea, and trade their country controlled, the greater their nation. There was a build-up of tension as countries competed for more control and power in the world.		
For many people in many countries, there were extreme feelings of <i>nationalism</i> (pride for their country and a belief in its superiority over others). Many believed that the good of their country was more important than the good of the world or of other countries.		
Many countries had built up arsenals of weapons, and had large armies, navies, and air forces to compete for control of the sea, the air, and the land.		

The Stage Is Set for War

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Condition	Rating	Reason
<p>Many people in the strongest countries believed in <i>imperialism</i>. They wanted to expand their territory to take control of other countries, to turn them into colonies that depended on them as a "motherland."</p>		
<p>The countries of Europe were divided into two large groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and allies2) Allied Powers: Great Britain, France, Russia, and allies		
<p>Many countries had partnership agreements or military alliances, promising to support and help each other if they were attacked by another country. Smaller countries, less able to defend themselves, often had a promise of protection from a larger nation.</p>		
<p>The leaders of many governments at that time believed that the sign of a nation's greatness was its military strength, or "war power."</p>		

World War I Timeline

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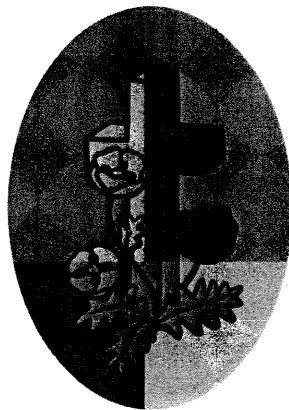
①.	Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophia are killed by Serbian nationalists.
July 26, 1914	Austria declares war on Serbia. Russia, an ally of Serbia, prepares to enter the war.
July 29, 1914	Austria invades Serbia.
August 1, 1914	②.
August 3, 1914	③.
August 4, 1914	German army invades neutral Belgium on its way to attack France. Great Britain declares war on Germany. As a colony of Britain, Canada is now at war. Prime Minister Robert Borden calls for a supreme national effort to support Britain, and offers assistance. Canadians rush to enlist in the military.
August 6, 1914	Austria declares war on Russia.
August 12, 1914	France and Britain declare war on Austria.
④.	The first Canadian troops leave to be trained in Britain.
October - November 1914	First Battle of Ypres, France. Germany fails to reach the English Channel.
1914 - 1917 Deadlock and growing death tolls	The two huge armies are deadlocked along a 600-mile front of trenches in Belgium and France. For four years, there is little change. Attack after attack fails to cross enemy lines, and the toll in human lives grows rapidly. Both sides seek help from other allies. By 1917, every continent and all the oceans of the world are involved in this war.
February 1915	The first Canadian soldiers land in France to fight alongside British troops.
⑤	The Second Battle of Ypres. Germans use poison gas and break a hole through the long line of Allied trenches. Death tolls are rising steadily into the millions.
May 1915	Italy declares war on Austria.
August 1915	Italy declares war on Germany.
⑥ → Dates \$ ⑦ Name of Battle	Allied forces move forward only six miles, and suffer 600,000 deaths, of which 24,029 are Canadians. 236,000 Germans are killed; they refer to this battle as <i>das Blutbad</i> — the blood bath. In this battle, Canadians become known as a strong force in the war.
February 1917	Germany begins all-out submarine warfare to control the North Atlantic.

World War I Timeline

6.2.1

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⑧	The United States declares war on Germany.
June 1917	American troops begin landing in France.
July - November 1917	⑨
⑩	Robert Borden is re-elected and conscription takes effect in Canada.
December 1917	Americans declare war on Austria.
⑪ → Dates & Name of Battle	<p>Canadian troops succeed in taking control of Vimy Ridge, a very strong German position in France with a high slope and a system of trenches and tunnels heavily protected by barbed wire and German artillery. No one had been able to take this from the Germans in two years.</p> <p>At dawn on Easter Monday, April 9, all four divisions of the Canadian Corps move forward together up the ridge in the midst of driving wind, snow, and sleet, following a barrage of artillery. By mid-afternoon the Canadian Divisions are in command of most of the ridge.</p> <p>Canada loses ⑫ soldiers in this battle, and Vimy Ridge is later chosen as the site of Canada's National Memorial. For the first time, Canadians attack together and triumph together. Four Canadians win the Victoria Cross and Major-General ⑬ commander of the 1st Division, is knighted on the battlefield by King George V.</p>
August 4, 1918 to November 11, 1918	The Allied forces advance steadily on the Western Front. This period has come to be known as ⑭ in which Canadian troops played an important role.
⑮	Austria signs an armistice (peace agreement).
⑯	Germany signs an armistice agreement. When peace finally came, there was an underlying sadness to the celebrations. In the end, Belgium had been freed but at the cost of wiping out an entire generation of young men.
June 1919	Canada signs the ⑰ as an independent country.



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August 4, 1914	German army invades neutral Belgium on its way to attack France. Great Britain declares war on Germany. As a colony of Britain, Canada is now at war. Prime Minister Robert Borden calls for a supreme national effort to support Britain, and offers assistance. Canadians rush to enlist in the military.
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February 1915	The first Canadian soldiers land in France to fight alongside British troops.
April - May 1915	The Second Battle of Ypres. Germans use poison gas and break a hole through the long line of Allied trenches. Death tolls are rising steadily into the millions.
May 1915	Italy declares war on Austria.
August 1915	Italy declares war on Germany.
July - November 1916 Battle of the Somme	Allied forces move forward only six miles, and suffer 600,000 deaths, of which 24,029 are Canadians. 236,000 Germans are killed; they refer to this battle as <i>das Blutbad</i> — the blood bath. In this battle, Canadians become known as a strong force in the war.
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April 1917	The United States declares war on Germany.
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August 4, 1918 to November 11, 1918	The Allied forces advance steadily on the Western Front. This period has come to be known as "The Last Hundred Days," in which Canadian troops played an important role.
November 3, 1918	Austria signs an armistice (peace agreement).
November 11, 1918	Germany signs an armistice agreement. When peace finally came, there was an underlying sadness to the celebrations. In the end, Belgium had been freed but at the cost of wiping out an entire generation of young men.
June 1919	Canada signs the Treaty of Versailles as an independent country.

CANADA AND THE GREAT WAR: 1914-1918

1) HOW BIG WAS CANADA'S ARMY BEFORE THE WAR?

___3000 MEN ___33 000 MEN ___300 000 MEN

2) HOW MUCH DID THE SOLDIERS MAKE DURING TRAINING?

___\$1 PER HOUR ___\$1 A DAY ___\$10 A WEEK

3) HOW DID CANADIANS OVERCOME THE CHLORINE GAS?

___USED GAS MASKS

___URINATED ON HANKERCHIEFS, USED AS FILTER OVER NOSE/MOUTH

4) HOW WERE THE CANADIANS DESCRIBED BY OTHERS?

___LAZY QUITTERS ___PATIENT & STRONG ___TOUGH & RUGGED

5) WERE THE CANADIANS SUCCESSFUL AT THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME? WHAT HAPPENED? (3)

6) WHY WERE THE CANADIANS SUCCESSFUL AT VIMY RIDGE? (2)

7) WHAT IS CONSCRIPTION?

___MEN FORCED TO JOIN THE ARMY ___WOMEN'S RIGHT TO VOTE

8) HOW MANY SOLDIERS REMAIN IN THE FIELDS OF FLANDERS?

9) WHEN DID THE WAR END?

10) HOW MANY CANADIANS DIED?

CANADA AND THE GREAT WAR: A CLOSER LOOK!

1) WHY DID CANADA JOIN THE WAR? (2)

2) DO YOU THINK CANADA MADE THE RIGHT CHOICE? (2)

3) DID PEOPLE BACK HOME HAVE A TRUE PICTURE OF LIFE IN THE TRENCHES/ON THE BATTLE FIELD? (2)

4) HOW DID THE CANADIAN WAR EXPERIENCE CONTRIBUTE TO OUR INDEPENDENCE FROM GREAT BRITAIN? (3)

5) WHY DO WE "OWE" THE SOLDIERS OF WARS PAST? (2)

6) HOW HAS THE GREAT WAR IMPACTED OUR LIVES TODAY? (2)

7) WHAT CAN WE DO TO MAKE SURE WE NEVER HAVE TO HAVE ANOTHER GREAT WAR? (2)

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WERE THE CANADIANS SUCCESSFUL AT THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME? WHAT HAPPENED?

NO, OVER THE TOP, ARTILERY BOMBARDMENT, GERMANS HID, SLAUGHTERED

WHY WERE THE CANADIANS SUCCESSFUL AT VIMY RIDGE?

PRACTICE, PREPARATION

WHAT IS CONSCRIPTION?

MEN FORCED TO JOIN THE ARMY WOMEN'S RIGHT TO VOTE

HOW MANY SOLDIERS WERE NEVER FOUND IN THE FIELDS OF FLANDERS?

1000

WHEN DID THE WAR END?

11/11/11

HOW MANY CANADIANS DIED?

65 000

A PICTURE IS WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS!

WHAT MAIN EVENT OF THE WAR DOES THIS PICTURE ILLUSTRATE?

DATE AND PLACE?

OBJECTIVE OBSERVATION. Describe what you see (Physical features).

SUBJECTIVE OBSERVATION. Describe your feelings/judgements.

WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS EVENT?