Chapter 28: Descent into the Abyss: World War I and the Crisis of the European Global Order

Introduction	1. First World War—"The Great War" —was one of several key turning points of the
Outcome	twentieth century  2. Combination of imperialism, arms races, industrial might, and nationalism  1. Regional conflict that quickly exploded into a global war of unprecedented devastation  1. Loss of global power for Europe  2. Rise of the United States and Japan  3. Increased nationalism among European colonies  4. Political and social power shifts
The Coming of the Great War European Powers Result	By 1914: diplomatic tensions, colonial rivalries, and arms races England, France, Germany, and Russia Creation of two opposing groups, each dedicated to out-maneuvering the other.
Hostile Alliances and Armaments Races	<ol> <li>Triple Entente</li> <li>Russia, England, and France</li> <li>Triple Alliance formed by German Kaiser Wilhelm II</li> <li>Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy</li> <li>Tense atmosphere among the Great Powers by 1914</li> </ol>
The Outbreak of War	<ol> <li>The Balkans: internal and external forces of nationalism         <ol> <li>assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne</li> </ol> </li> <li>WAR!!!         <ol> <li>mobilization of their armies</li> <li>two fronts in Europe, with Germany its nexus</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
A World at War Allies Central Powers	War expected to be brief and decisive Principally England, France, and new colleague Italy Mainly Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire War quickly bogged down into one of long stalemate and unprecedented death
The War in Europe West East	Two major fronts  1. Germans fought the French and British in France  1. Advancements in weaponry combined with the mass production techniques of the Industrial Revolution  1. Enormous casualties and defensive tactics, most infamously trench warfare  2. Germans were stymied by the Allies  2. Germany and Austria-Hungary fought the Russians  Wholesale slaughter of men
The War in the East and in Italy	Fighting in Western Russia and in the Balkans  1. Russia's early and successful offensive was stopped by Germany  1. Poor Russian leadership, tactics, and weaponry  2. Superior number of soldiers  2. Italian gains were quickly nullified by the Austrians
litary	Support from England and France     Hundreds of thousands were dead

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	3. Social and political turmoil in Russia and Italy
The Homefronts in Europe	<ol> <li>Large numbers of soldiers through the course of the war         <ol> <li>Governments increased in power</li> <li>Government-run propaganda</li> </ol> </li> <li>Labor unrest         <ol> <li>Russian tsar was overthrown and replaced first by a provisional government and later by a socialist-led revolution</li> </ol> </li> <li>Women gained the vote after the war in Britain, Germany, and United States after war</li> </ol>
The War Outside Europe U.S.	<ol> <li>British dominions supported Britain by sending soldiers         <ol> <li>Notable fronts in Africa and at Gallipoli</li> <li>Japan attacked German holdings in the Pacific</li> <li>United States entered the war on the Allied side                 <ol></ol></li></ol></li></ol>
Endgame: The Return of Offensive Warfare	<ol> <li>United States introduced hundreds of thousands of men into battle against the Germans, who had little to counter         <ol> <li>Germany launched a final offensive on the Western front with no Russia</li> </ol> </li> <li>Failure and rebellion in Germany         <ol> <li>Armistice brokered by the United States.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Result	3. Great Depression and the rise of totalitarianism in the two decades that followed