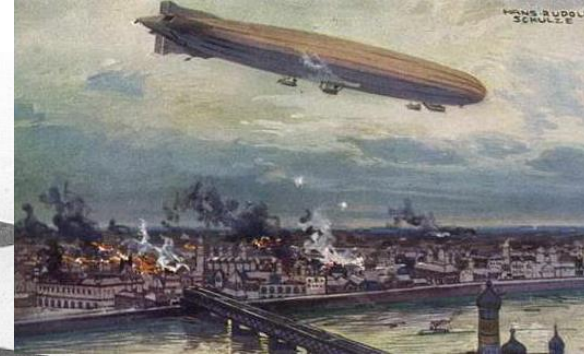
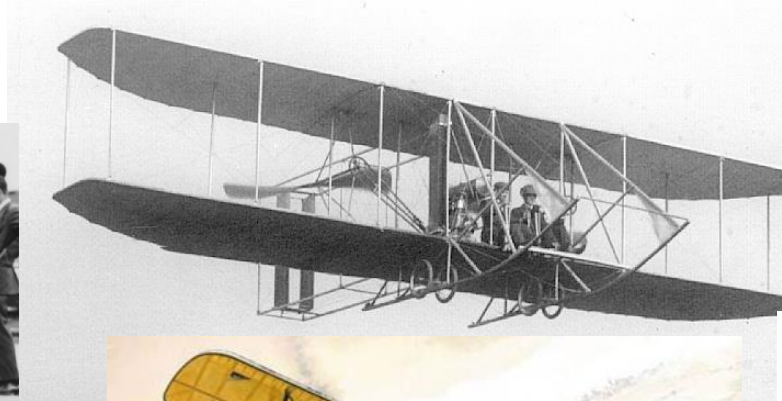


Pre-World War I (1900s-1914)



Technological Advances

- Railroad
- Cars
- Machine gun
- Airplane
 - Wright Brothers (1903)
- Telegraph and Telephone
 - Fast communication





Europe Pre-World War I



British Empire (1800s — 1945)

The largest empire in human history

The first global power

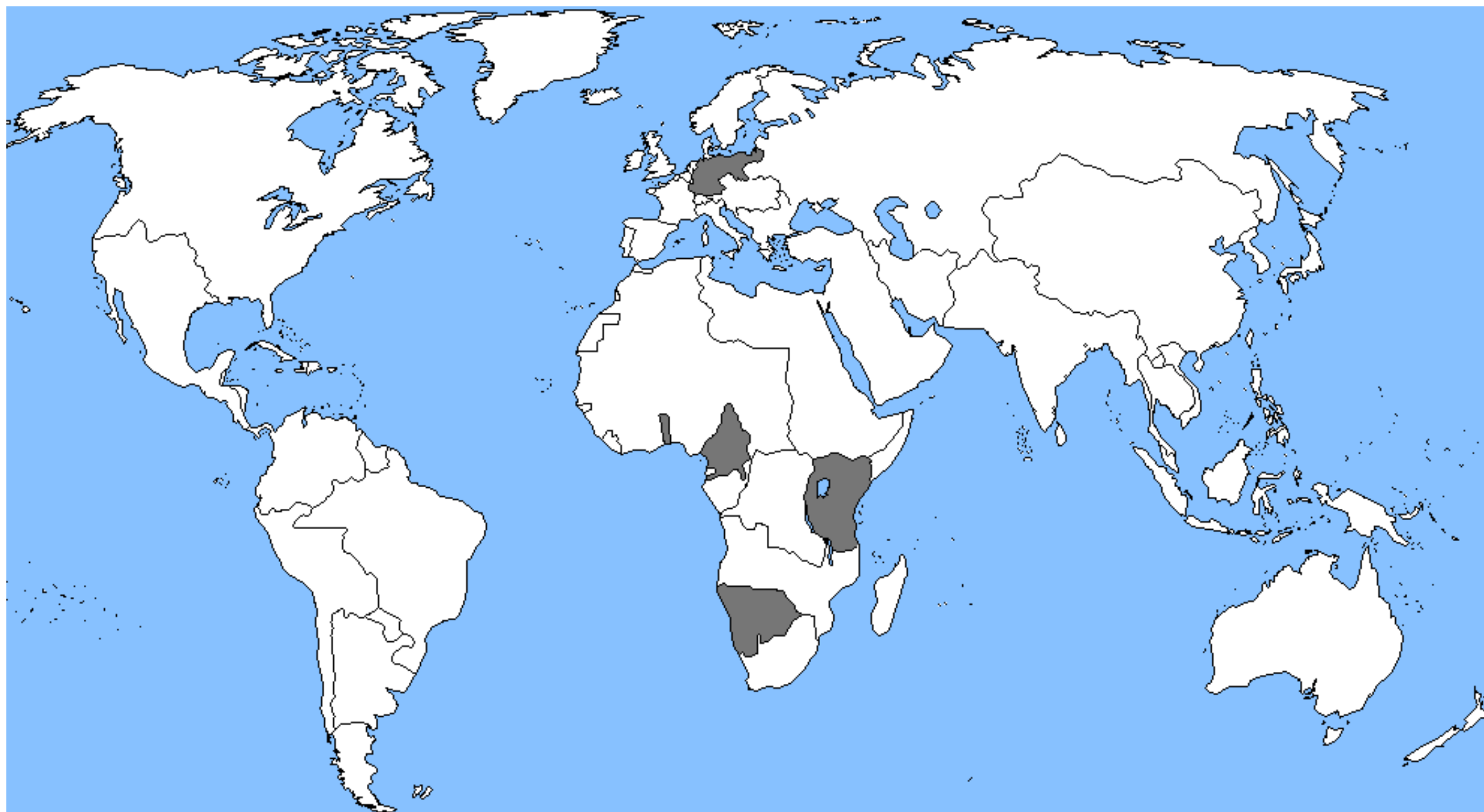
- Industrial Revolution and victories in Europe won its place
- About 25% of the world's land, 20% of world population
- Strong navy to protect interests and plenty of wealth



Rise of German Empire (1871 — 1918)

- Also known as the Second Reich and Imperial Germany
- Unified in 1871, rising power
- Rapidly industrialized with strengths in coal, steel, chemicals, and railways
 - Dynamite was invented in Germany by Alfred Nobel in 1867
- Had the world's strongest army
- Began building their own overseas empire
- Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 (Scramble for Africa)

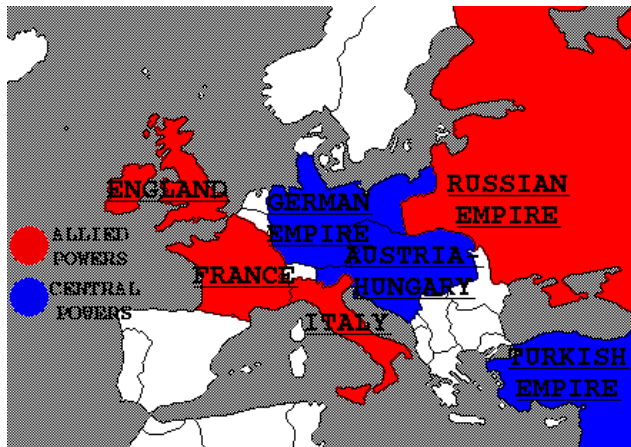




Overall Major Causes Leading to WWI (1914 – 1918)



- Militarism
- Alliances
- Imperialism
- Nationalism



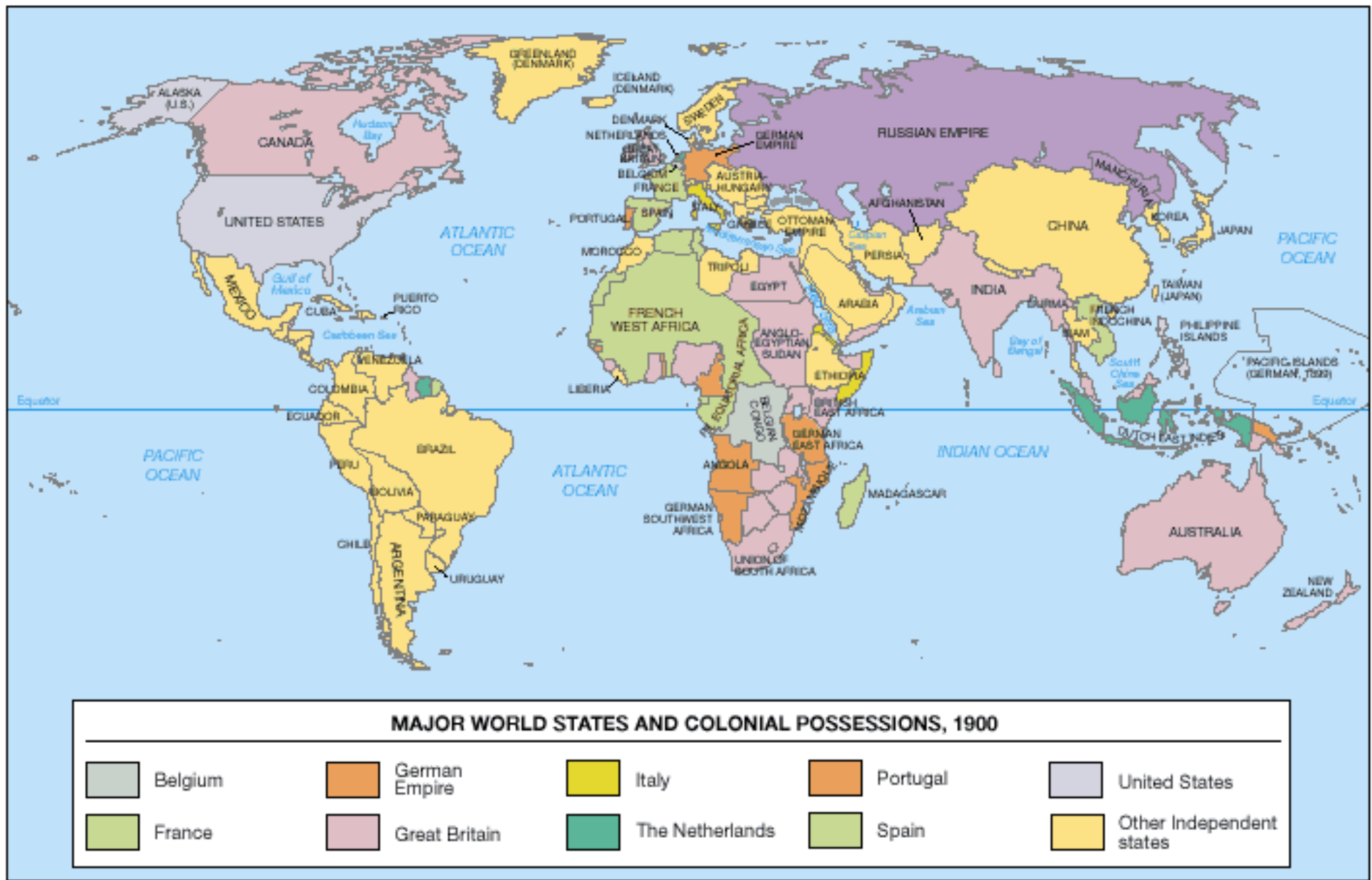
M.A.I.N




Imperialism

- **Capitalism** as driving force (Industrial Revolution)
 - Natural resources
 - Markets (to sell things)
- **Competition for territory and resources**
 - Nationalism (national pride)
 - Thirst for territory
 - Thirst for glory
 - Thirst for power
 - Prestige





 World Colonial Holdings, ca. 1914. The European powers, great and small, competed with each other for world empires and world influence by 1900.

militarism

Relating to
military



“-ism”

:idea, state or condition,
policy, doctrine or
system

Belief that country should have a strong military and be prepared to use it to defend or promote national interests AND glorification of the military

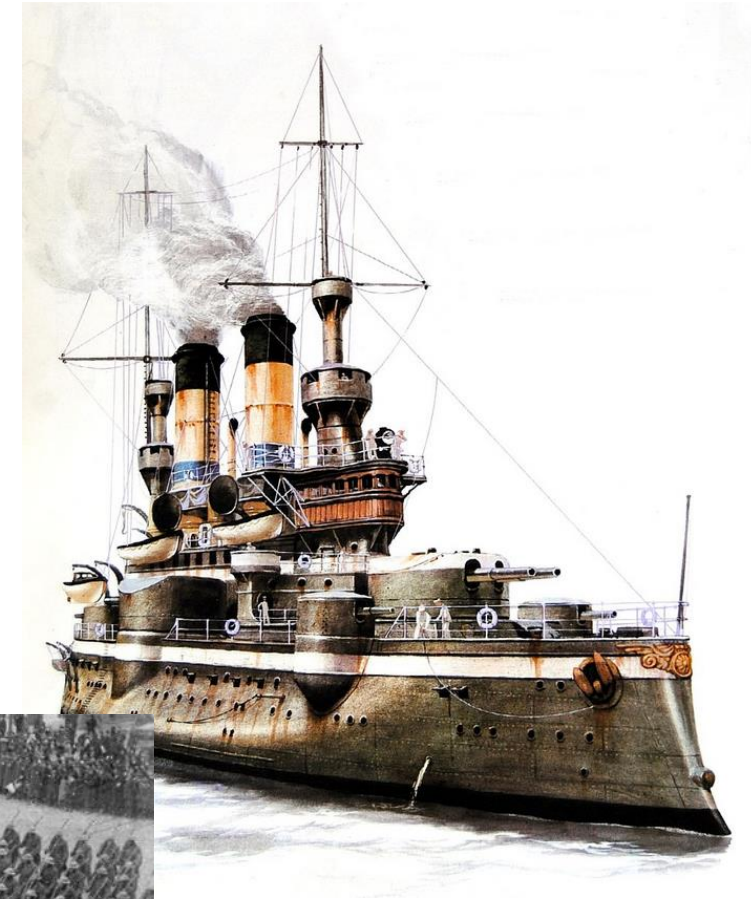
Militarism

A policy of glorifying the military and keeping/building up a large army and navy

- Glory
- Honor
- Power

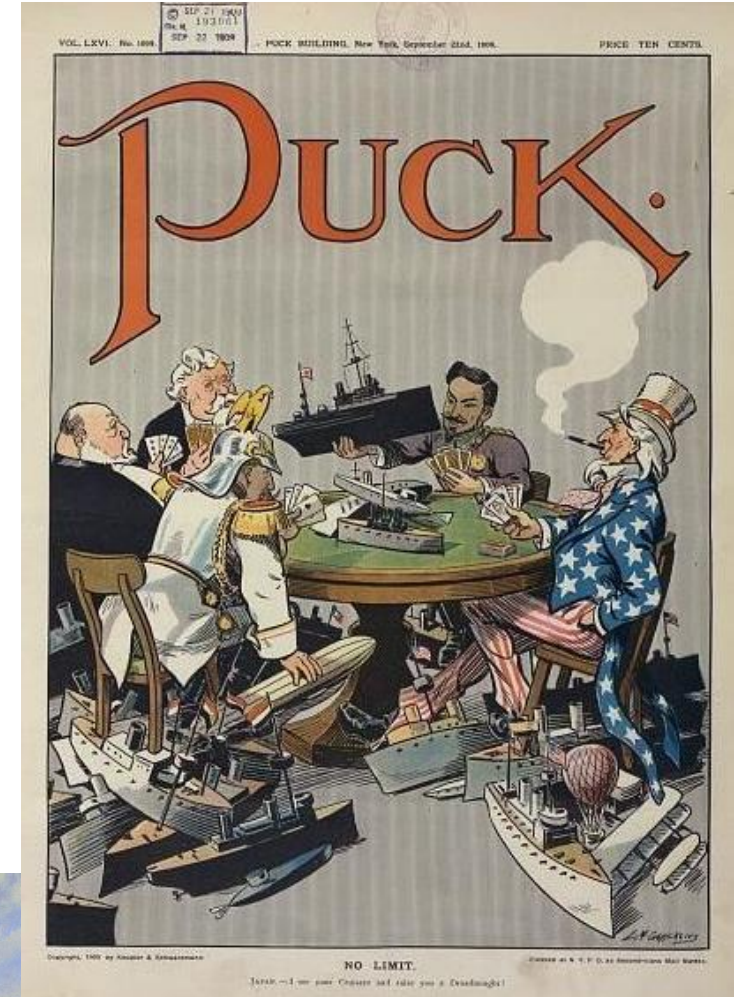
From 1891 to 1914, an **arms race** between Western countries took place

- Larger and deadlier weapons
- Larger and powerful ships
- Large standing armies



Naval Arms Race

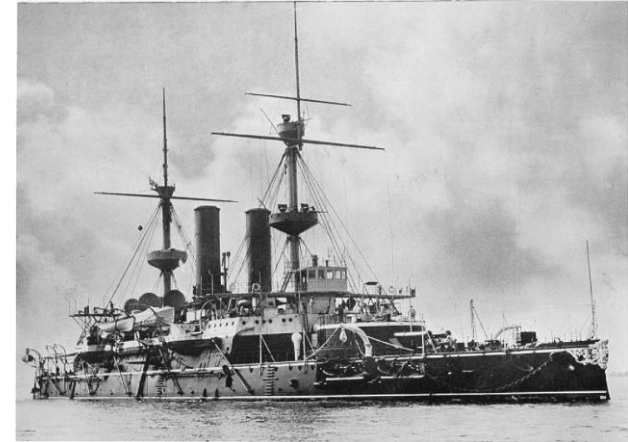
- Influenced by *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History* (1890) by Alfred Thayer Mahan (U.S. admiral)
 - **Strong Navy = Power**
- British concern about rapid increase in German naval power
- Many countries began to build up navy
 - Great Britain (strongest)
 - Germany
 - United States
 - Great White Fleet (1907)
 - Japan



Dreadnought Battleships

- Germany vs. Great Britain
 - Kaiser Wilhelm II
- British concern about rapid increase in German naval power
- Launched in 1906
- Bigger gun and powered by steam turbine
- Other nations started building their own dreadnoughts
- Within 5 years, new battleships outclassed the original Dreadnought

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i4xJY6lzySU&list=PLNOtmDRQZXfIOLFT6XbVBEa3xxFI4J5dh>



IJN Mikasa

- Only pre-dreadnought still in existence and floating
- Located at Yokosuka, Japan



USS Texas

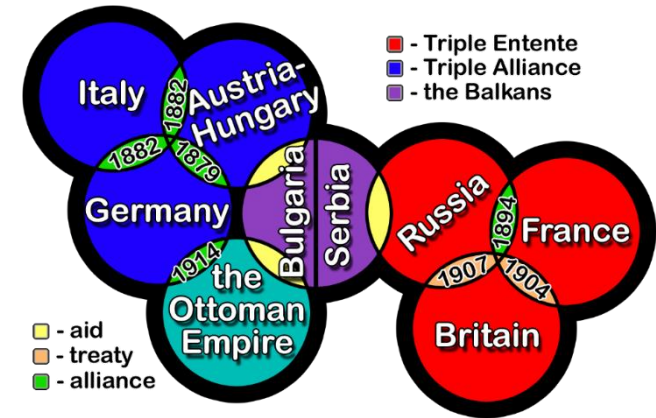
- Only dreadnought still in existence and floating
- Located at San Jacinto State Park, near Houston, TX



Alliances

An association formed for mutual benefit (defense, war, trade, etc.)

- Meant to maintain **balance of power**
 - Congress of Vienna (1814-1815)
- Protect each other
- Maintain peace
 - Threat of war
- Domino effect



Alliances before WWI

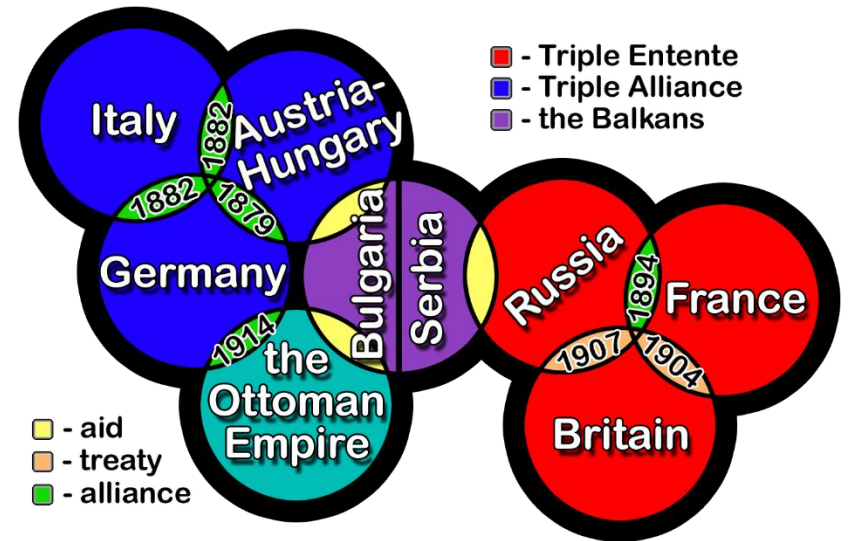
Triple Alliance

- Austria-Hungary
- Germany
- Italy

Triple Entente

- Russia
- Great Britain
- France

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f11CKYB2FCA>



Risk

Game of Global Domination

Ideally, it should simulate at least 1-2 of the causes of WWI:

- Militarism
 - Military buildup
- Alliances
 - Agreements with other players
- Imperialism
 - Conquer territories



Militarism

- Arms Race



Militarism

- Arms Race



Militarism

- Arms Race



Alliances

- Self-Interests & Preservation



Imperialism

- Empire

