



# **The Twentieth Century and Beyond:**

## **A Global History**



## **Chapter One**

# **1900: A Preview of the Twentieth Century**

**The 20<sup>th</sup> century was an age  
of technological invention and creativity.**

**Life expectancy  
increased and,  
in many lands,  
it doubled. Yet  
we can destroy  
the world in a  
nuclear war.**



**There is always a downside  
to all technological advancements.**

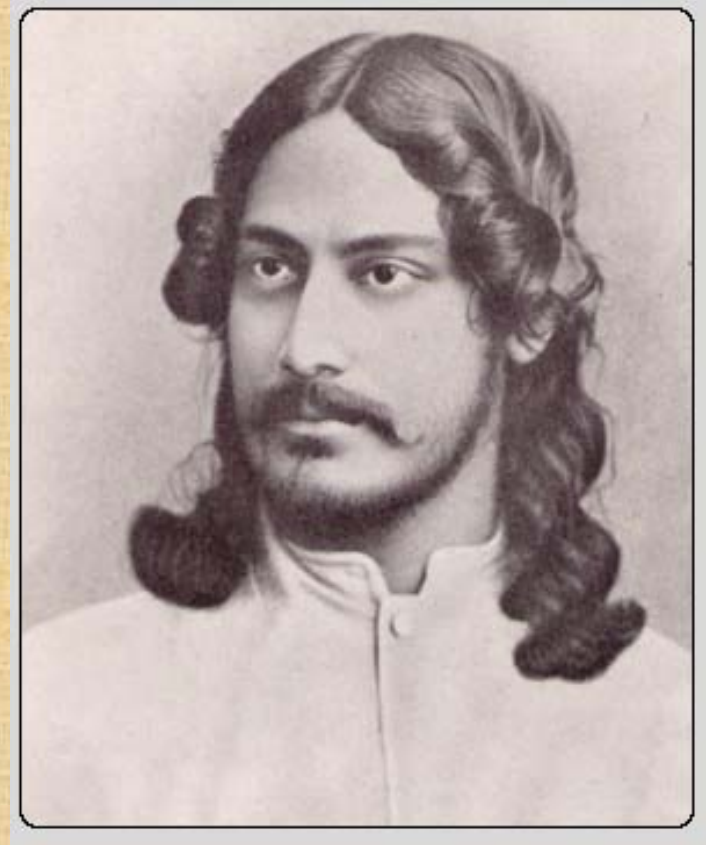
**That is what HUMN-432 is all about.**

**In 1900, 2-million died in India.  
There were 15-million who died between  
1875-1900.**

**Economics was also a major factor  
in the deaths in India.**

**So you have the downside of technology  
and the downside of capitalism.**

**The British also created  
landlords in India...  
thus making the gap larger  
between the rich  
and the poor.**

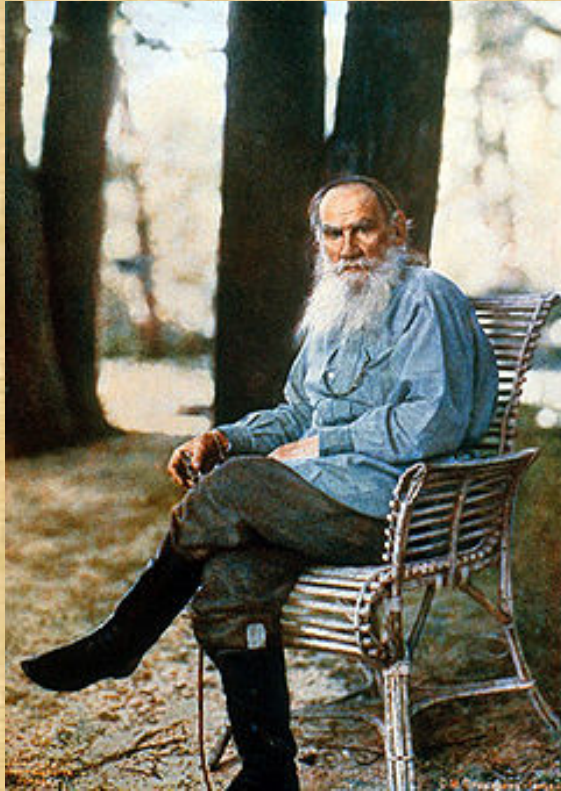


**This was true in most  
of the non-Western world.**

**The economics wasn't just  
with the capitalists.**

**Stalin did the same thing in the Ukraine.  
He used the agricultural land of the Ukraine  
to feed the rest of the USSR...  
thus starving hundreds of thousands  
of Ukrainians.**

**This was also repeated in Asia and Africa.**



**This unrest  
in the USSR  
created the  
anarchists  
like Emma  
Goldman and  
Leo Tolstoy.**



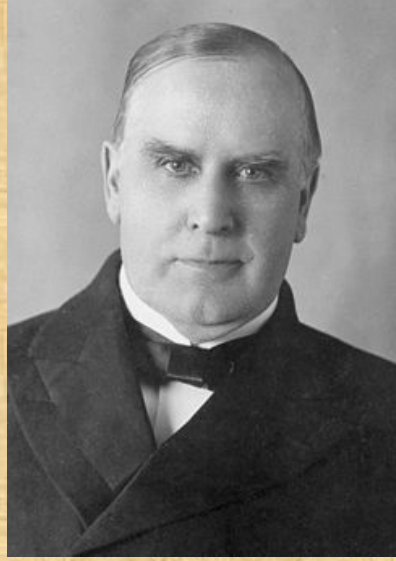


**Goldman was a forceful lecturer  
for the economically and politically  
oppressed people around the world.**

**The anarchists had assassinated  
5-world leaders in a half-dozen years.**



**King Umberto**



**William McKinley**



**Tsar Alexander II**

**Bulgarian  
Premier  
Nicolas  
Petkov**



**Marie  
Francois  
Sadi Carnot**



**The rise of nationalism  
in both the US  
and Europe caused  
nationalism  
within countries  
that were affected...  
like China,  
which created  
the Boxers.**



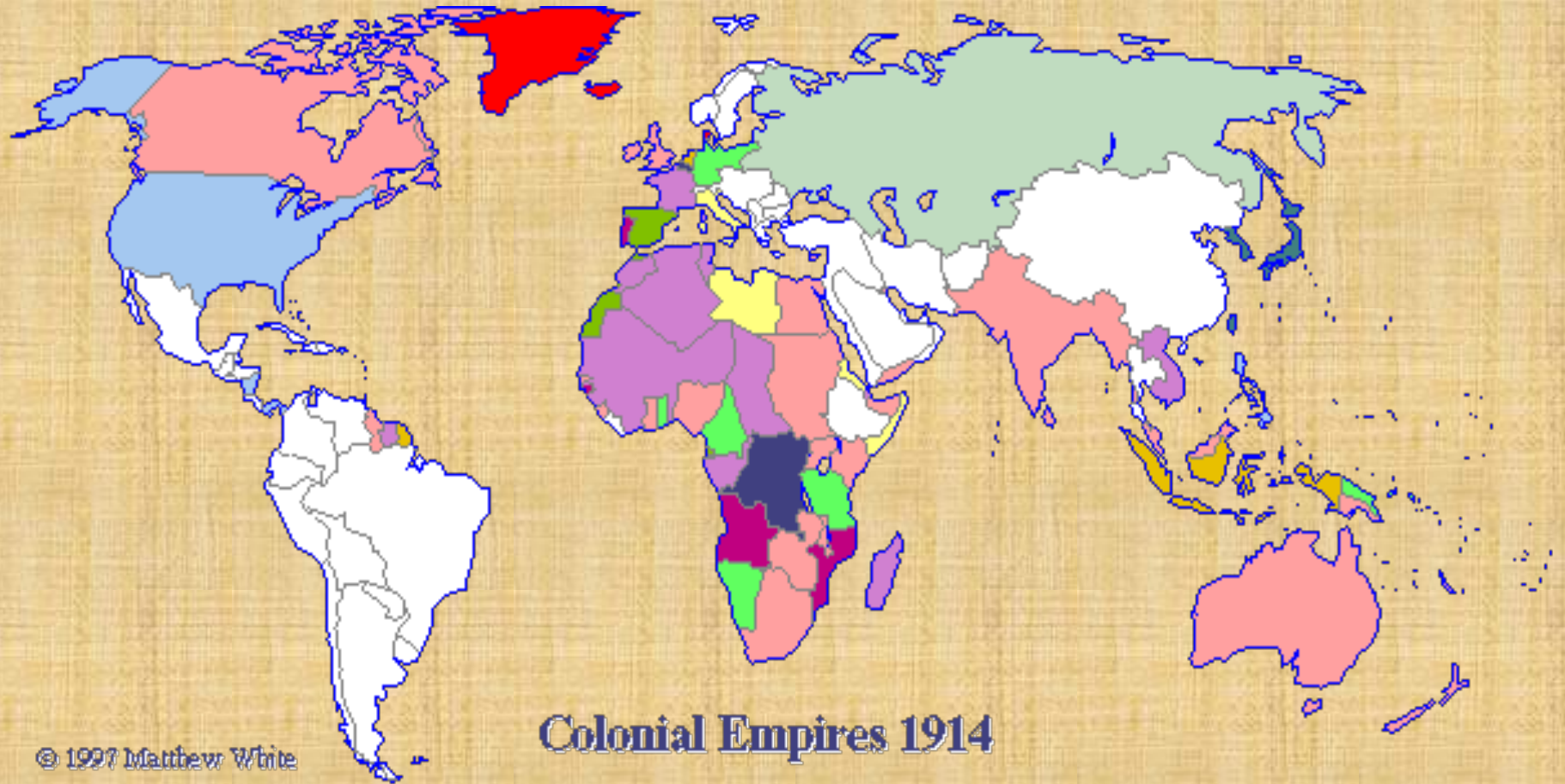
**The Boxer Rebellion  
was the result of  
Western imperialism.**

**Many countries  
carved up pieces  
of China and looted  
much of China's  
wealth and  
possessions.**

**The Western  
invasion  
of China was  
both political  
and religious,  
which the  
Chinese  
resented deeply.**



# Western Imperialism

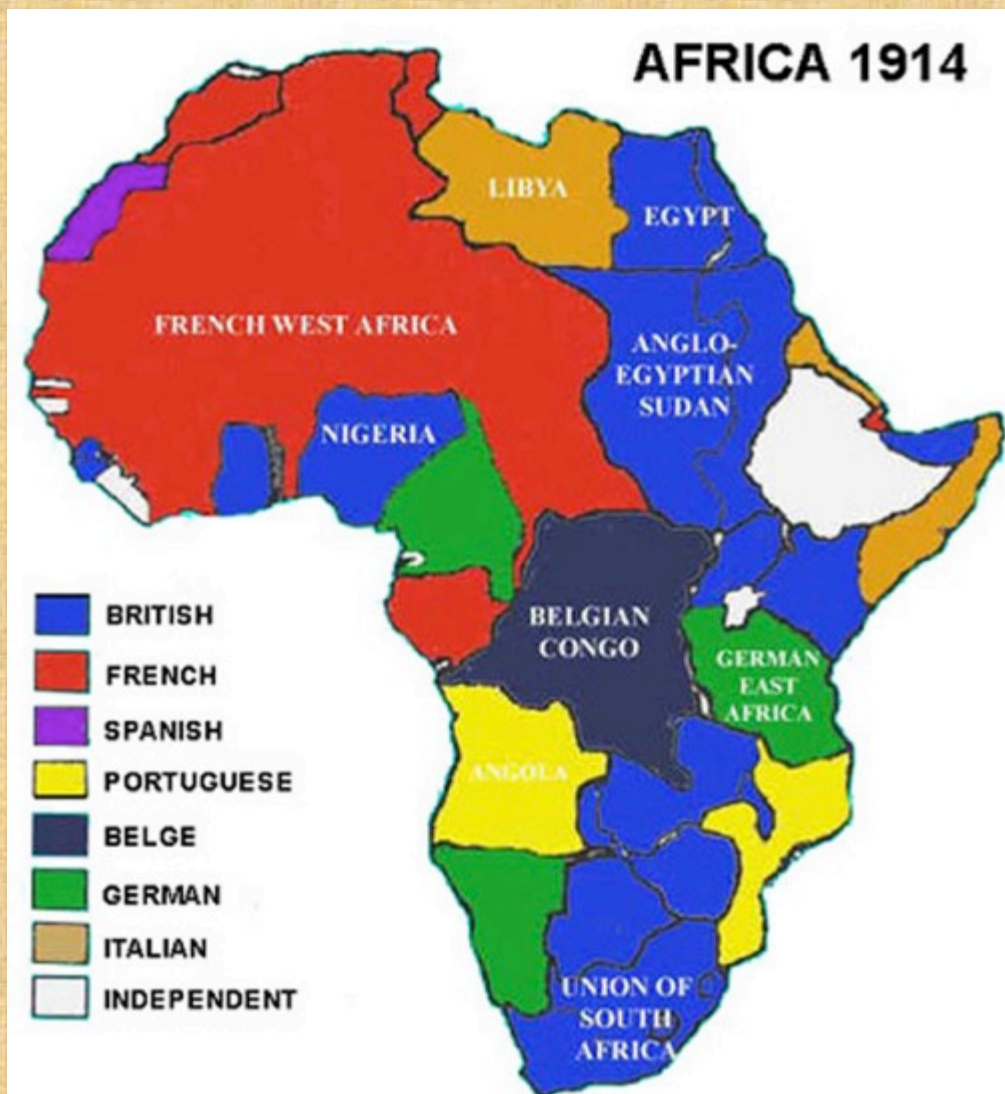
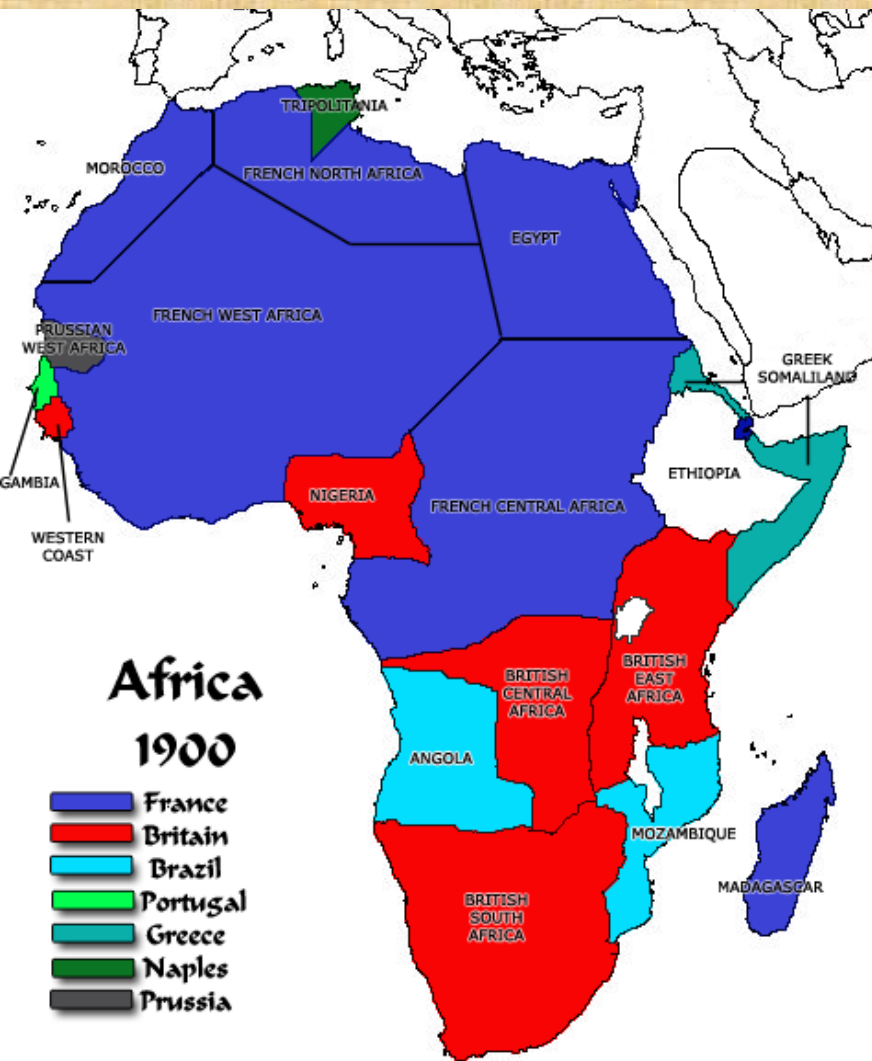


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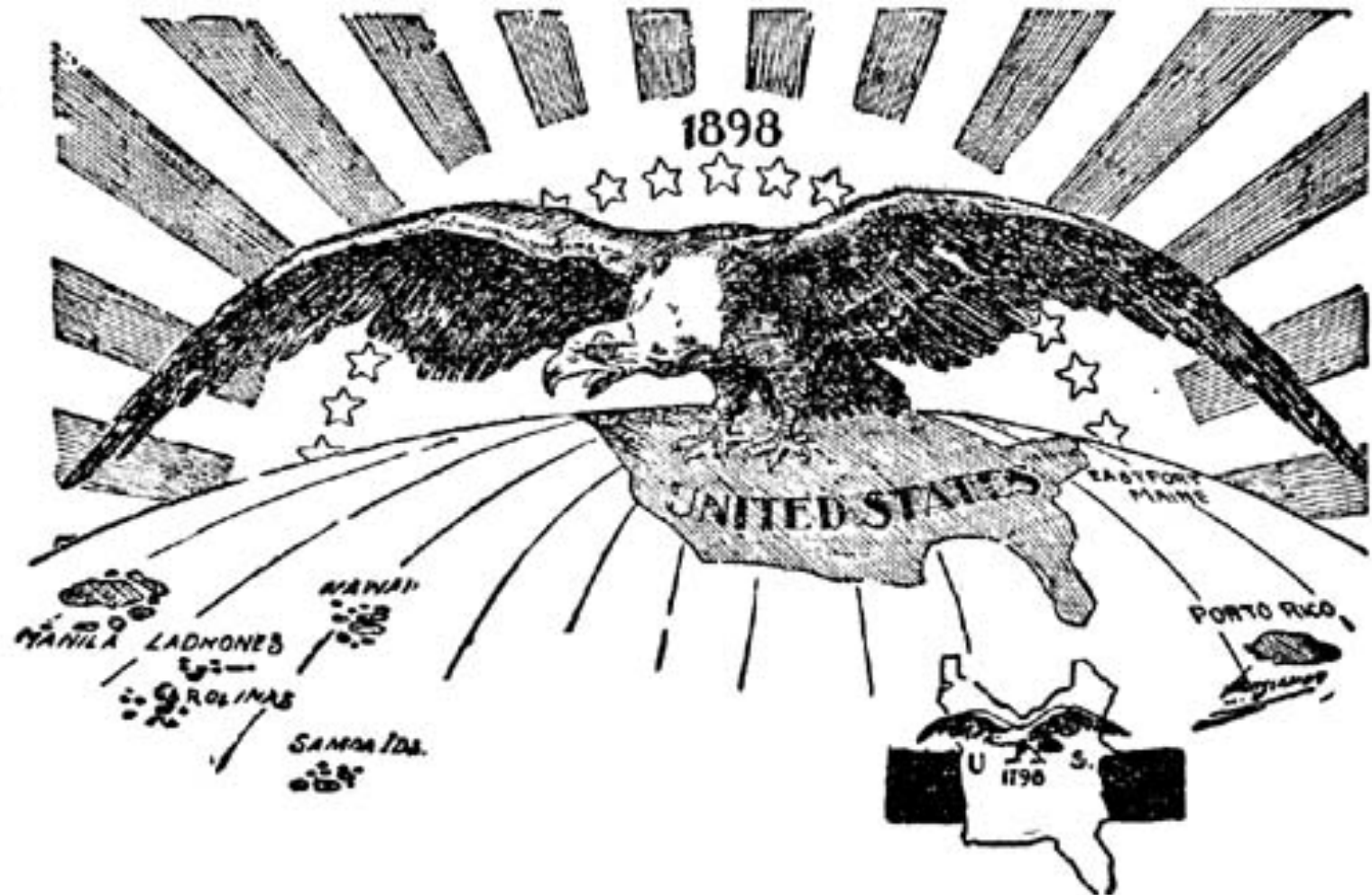
**Colonial Empires 1914**

- |         |         |               |             |          |               |
|---------|---------|---------------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| Belgium | France  | Great Britain | Japan       | Portugal | Spain         |
| Denmark | Germany | Italy         | Netherlands | Russia   | United States |

# Western Imperialism--Africa



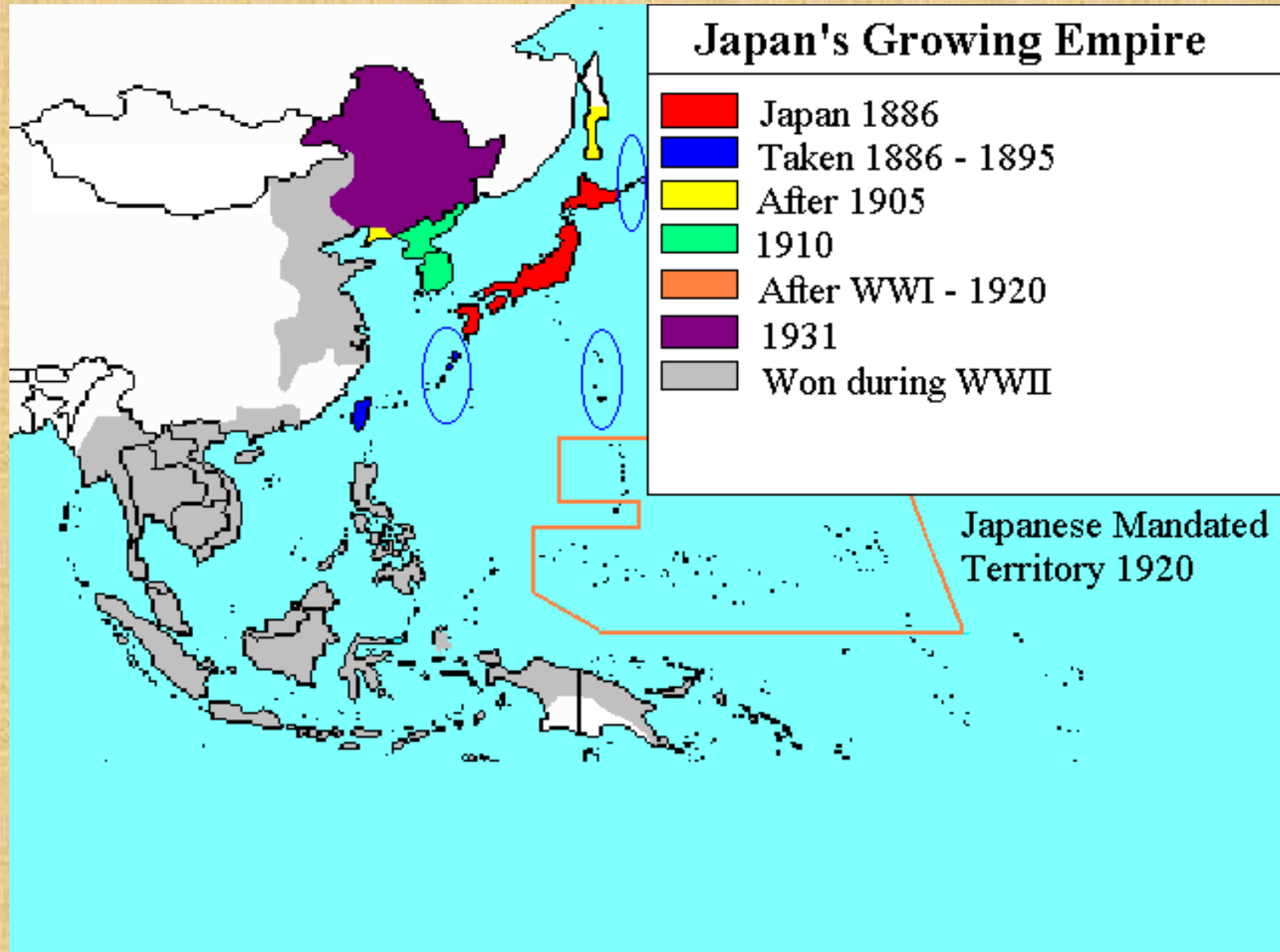
# Western Imperialism--USA



Ten thousand miles from tip to tip.—Philadelphia Press.

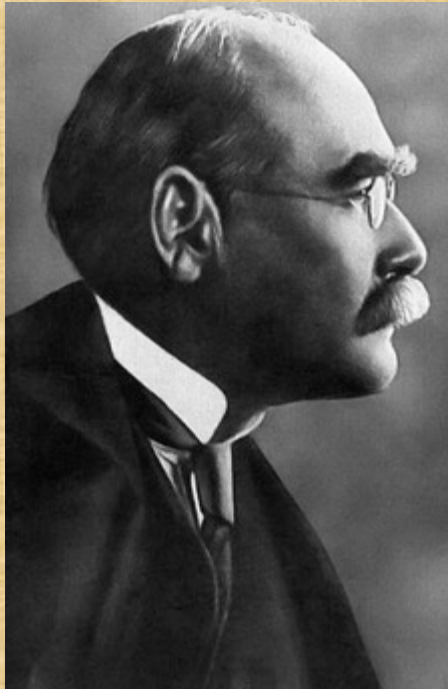


# Japanese Imperialism

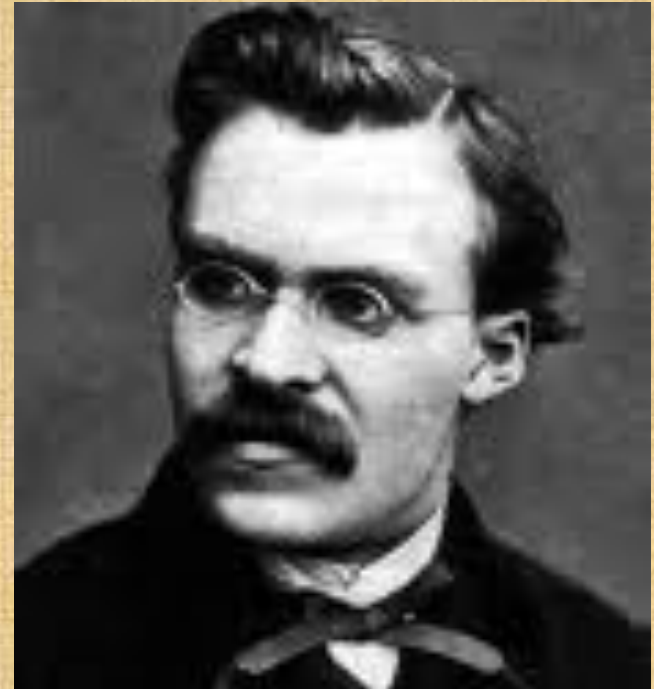


# USSR Imperialism





**The rivals of a  
Weltanschauung:  
It is either  
Kipling's "white  
man's burden"  
or Nietzsche's  
"God is dead."**



**Nietzsche's questioning of Western values  
spread among many  
who shared his worldview.**



**Paul Gauguin went to Tahiti to find *noble savages*, since the West lack them.**

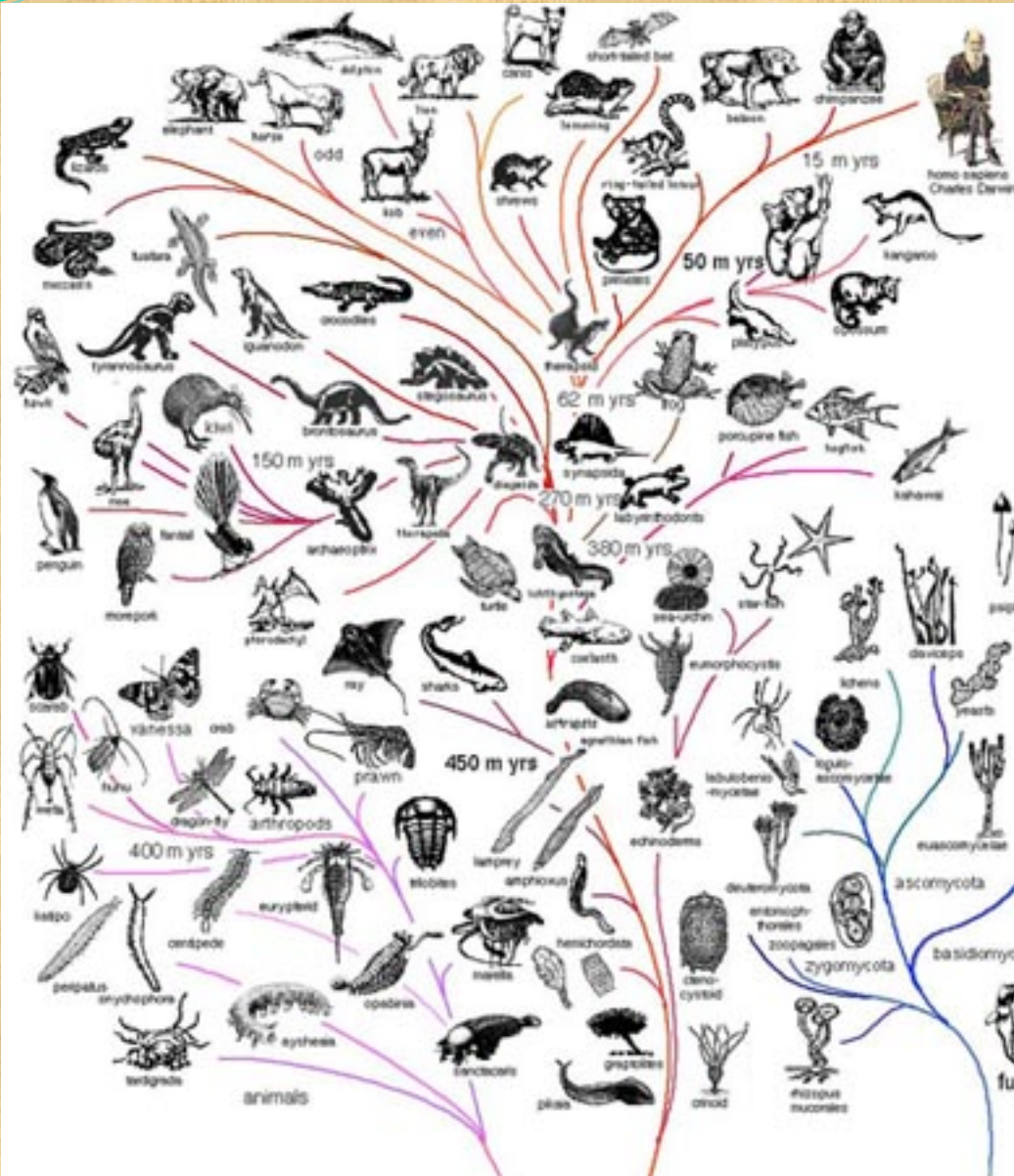


## **Chapter Two**

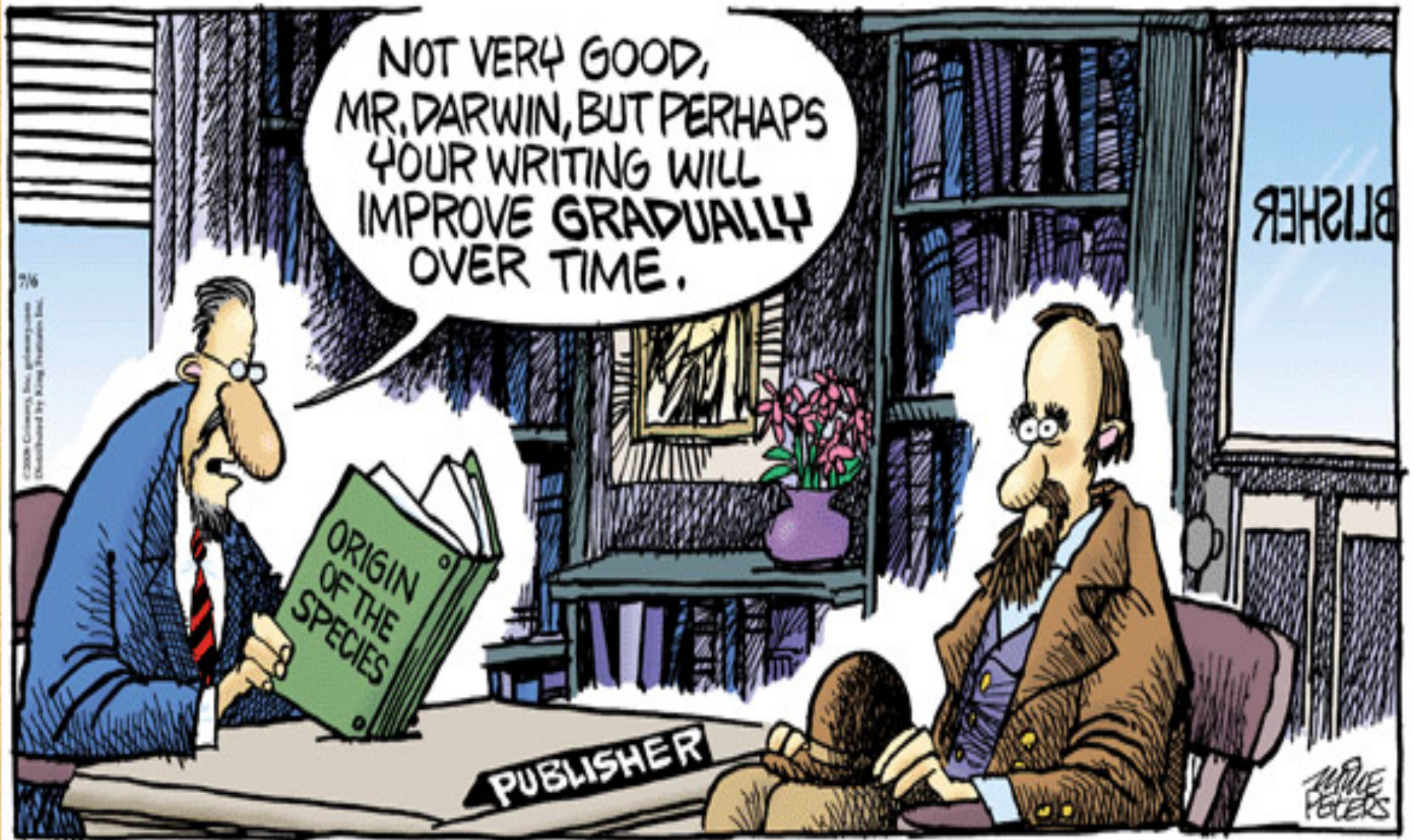
# **General Trends before World War I**

**The 20<sup>th</sup> century was the century  
of Western dominance in technology, medicine,  
military might, etc.—  
all based upon the obvious superiority  
of Western culture, society, and thought.**

**However, it was a mute point, since the West  
couldn't get along with each other... wars,  
political/economic disputes, racism, all got in  
the way.**



**Science and Technology:  
Darwin's *Origin of Species* (1859)  
began a major wave of research.**



NOT VERY GOOD,  
MR. DARWIN, BUT PERHAPS  
YOUR WRITING WILL  
IMPROVE GRADUALLY  
OVER TIME.

ORIGIN  
OF THE  
SPECIES

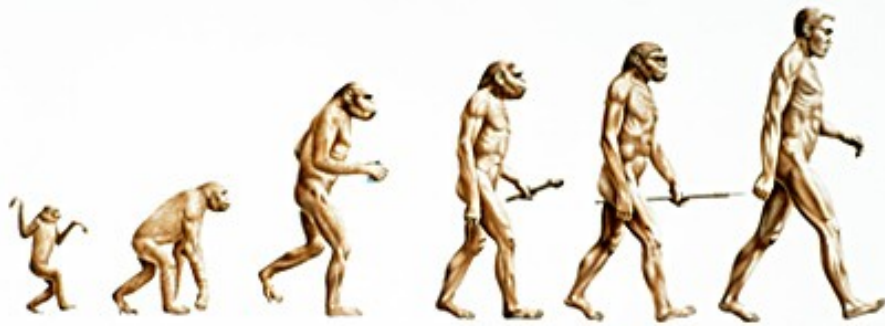
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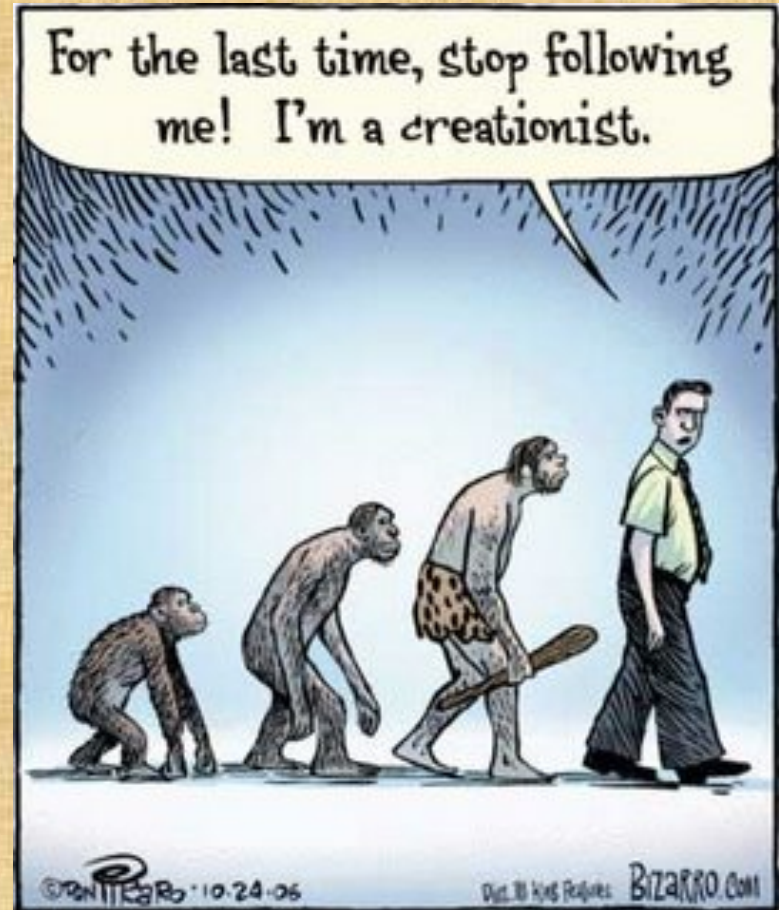
JEFF PETERS

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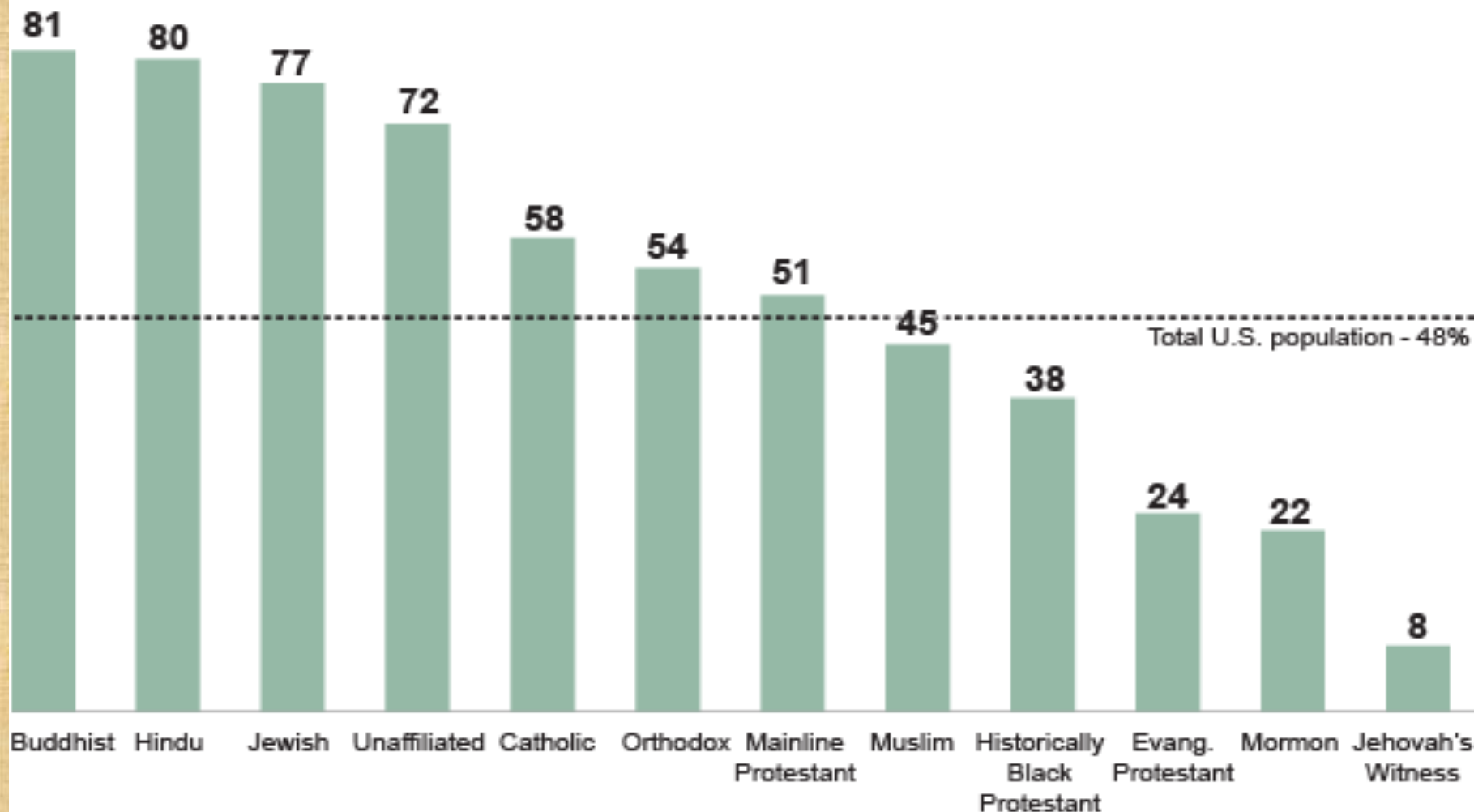




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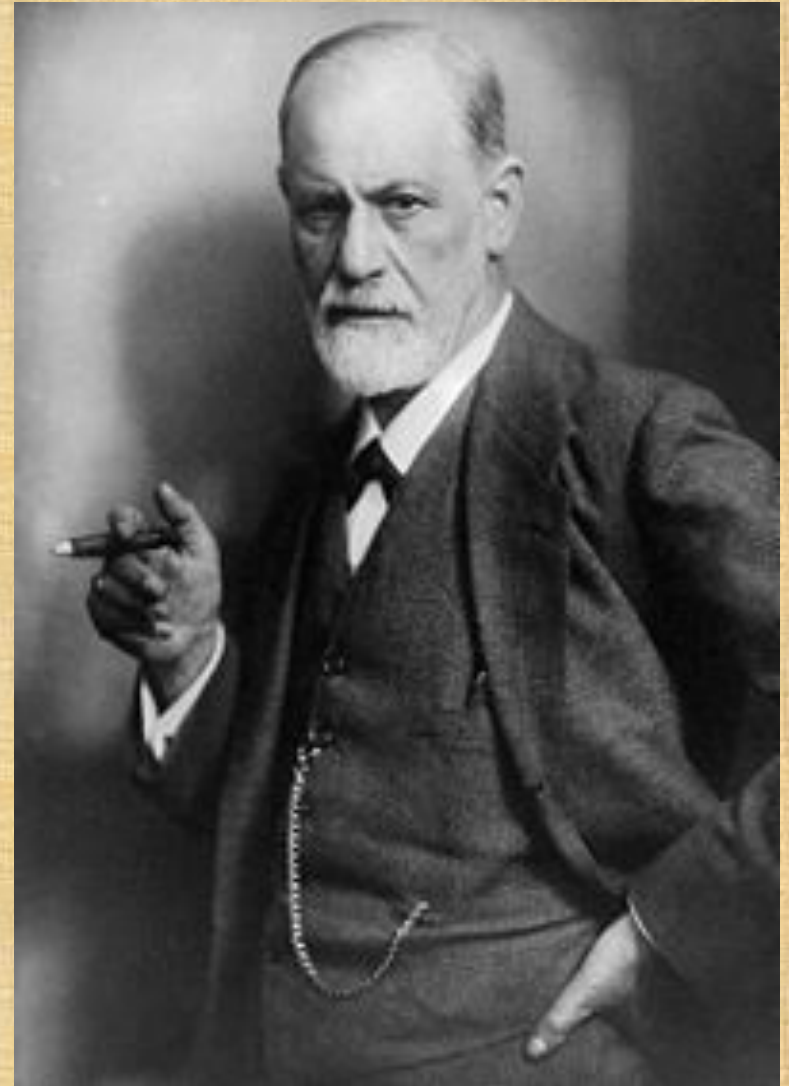


*% who agree that evolution is the best explanation for the origins of human life on earth*

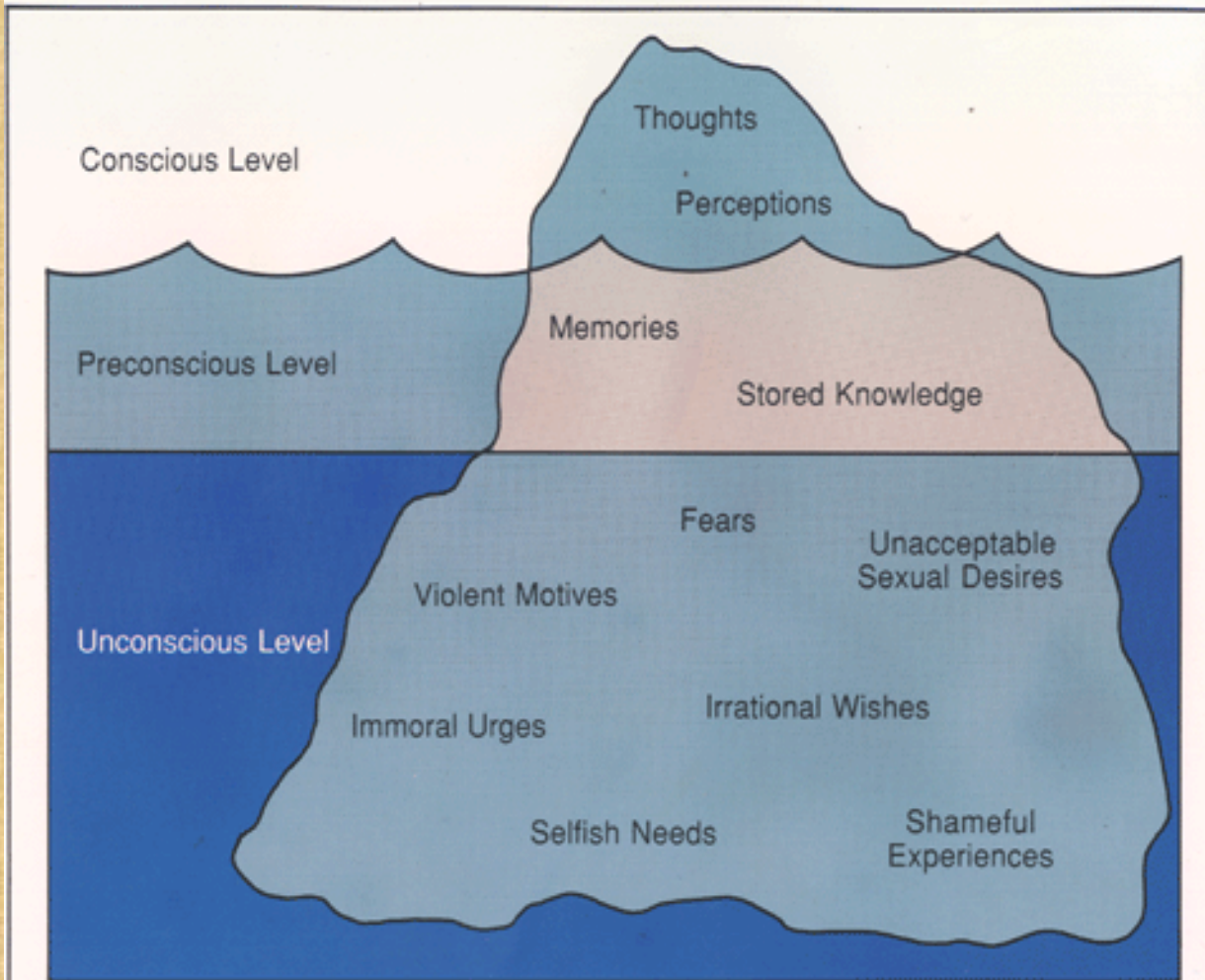


**Sigmund Freud began  
the psychological wave  
of research.**

**He pushed the idea that  
we are pushed  
by pleasure-seeking  
drives.**



## PERS 5 Freud's View of the Human Mind: The Mental Iceberg

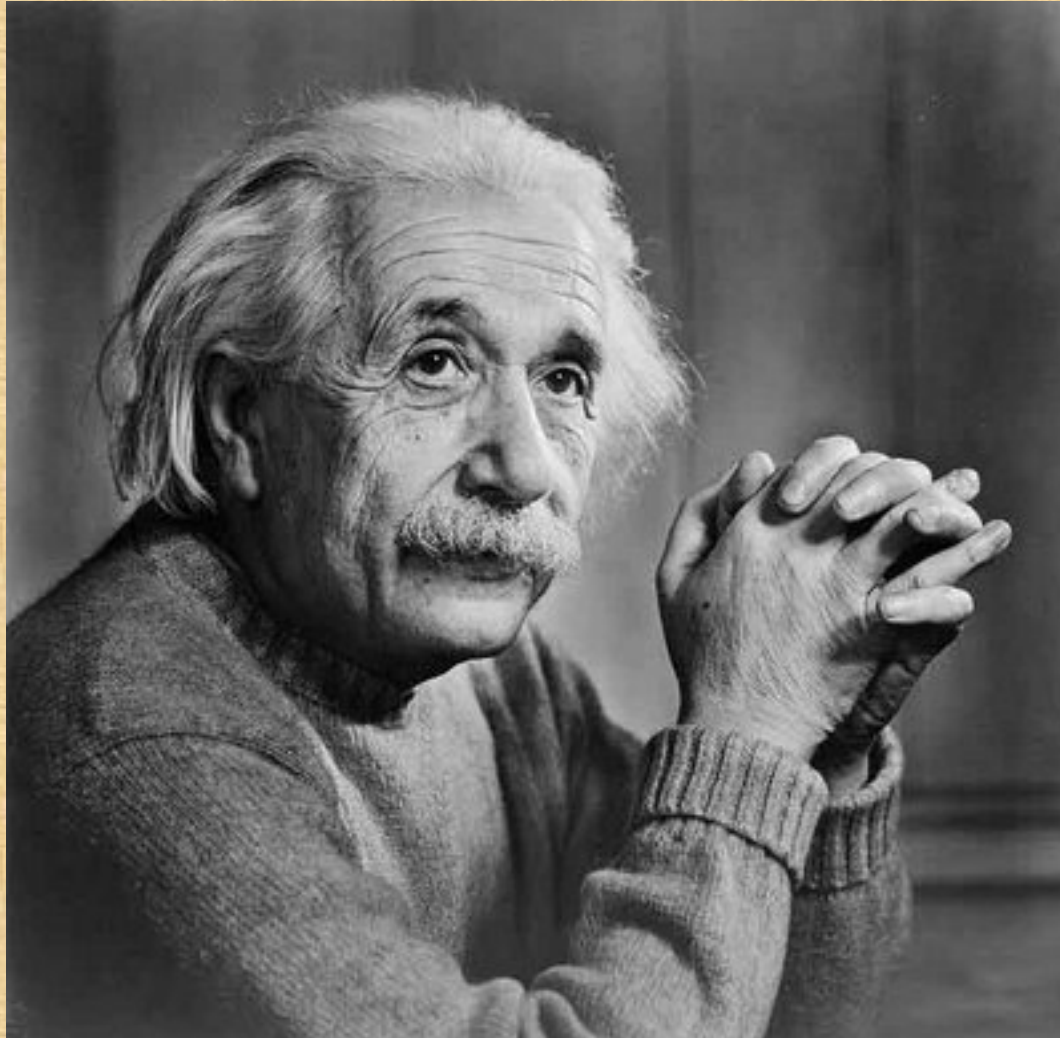


**Wilhelm  
Roentgen  
invented  
the x-ray.**







**Antoine Becquerel discovered radioactivity of uranium while Pierre and Marie Curie discovered radium and polonium.**



**Albert Einstein  
revamped our  
Weltanschauung  
of the universe  
and of the atom.**

**Einstein Grill**  
"SERVICE SO FAST, YOU'LL BE  
YOUNGER WHEN YOU LEAVE"

**Drinks**  
RELATIVELY SMALL   
RELATIVELY LARGE 

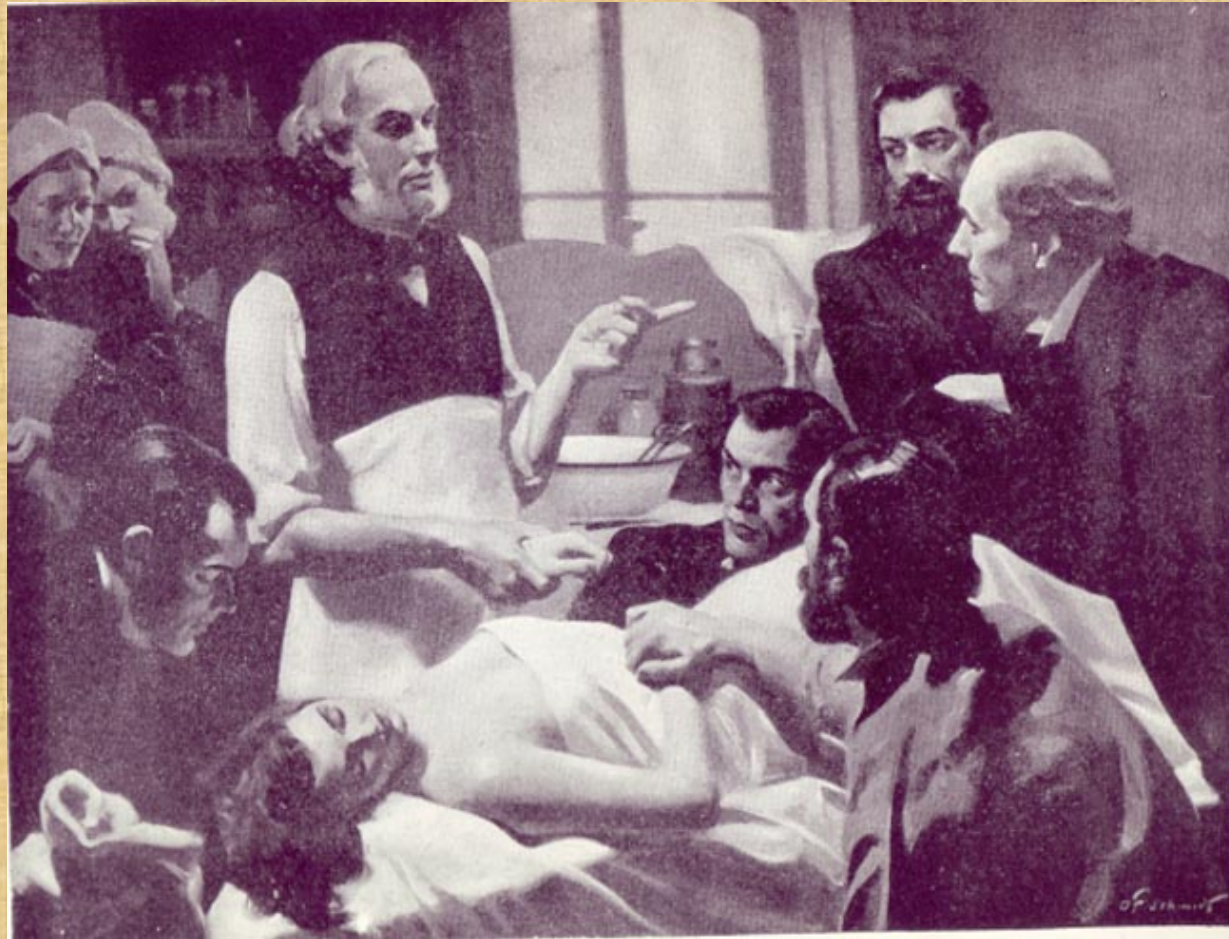


TRY OUR  
**Infinite  
Burger**  
  
SO BIG IT BENDS  
SPACE!

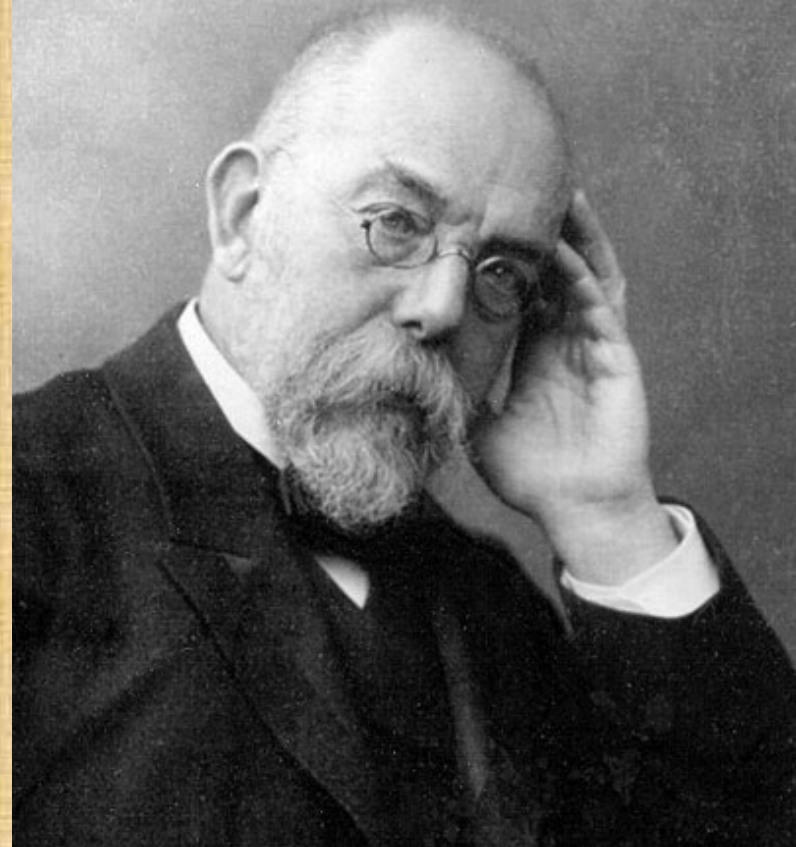
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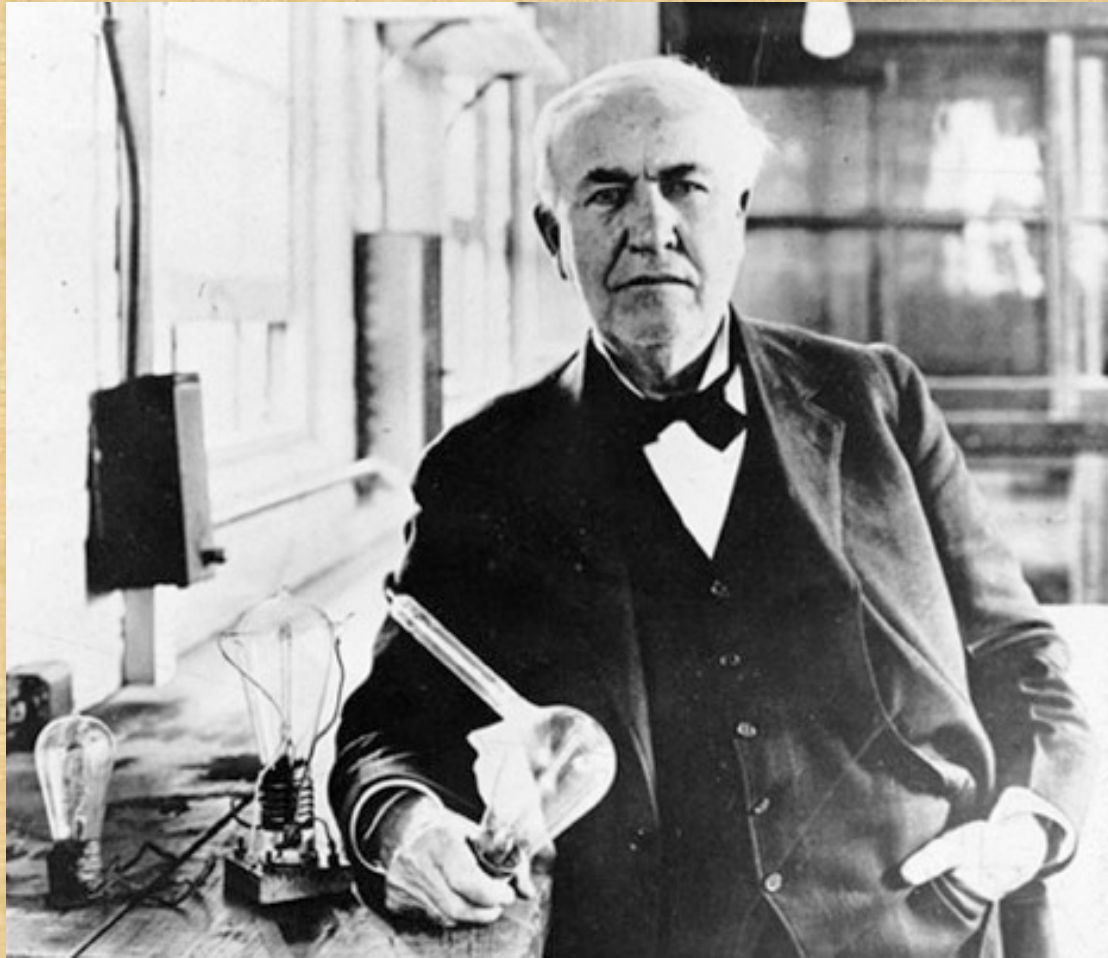
**Joseph Lister  
made great  
advances in  
healthcare,  
hygiene,  
and reducing  
the death rate  
of mothers  
while delivering.**



**Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch made advances in understanding bacteria thus reducing deaths worldwide.**

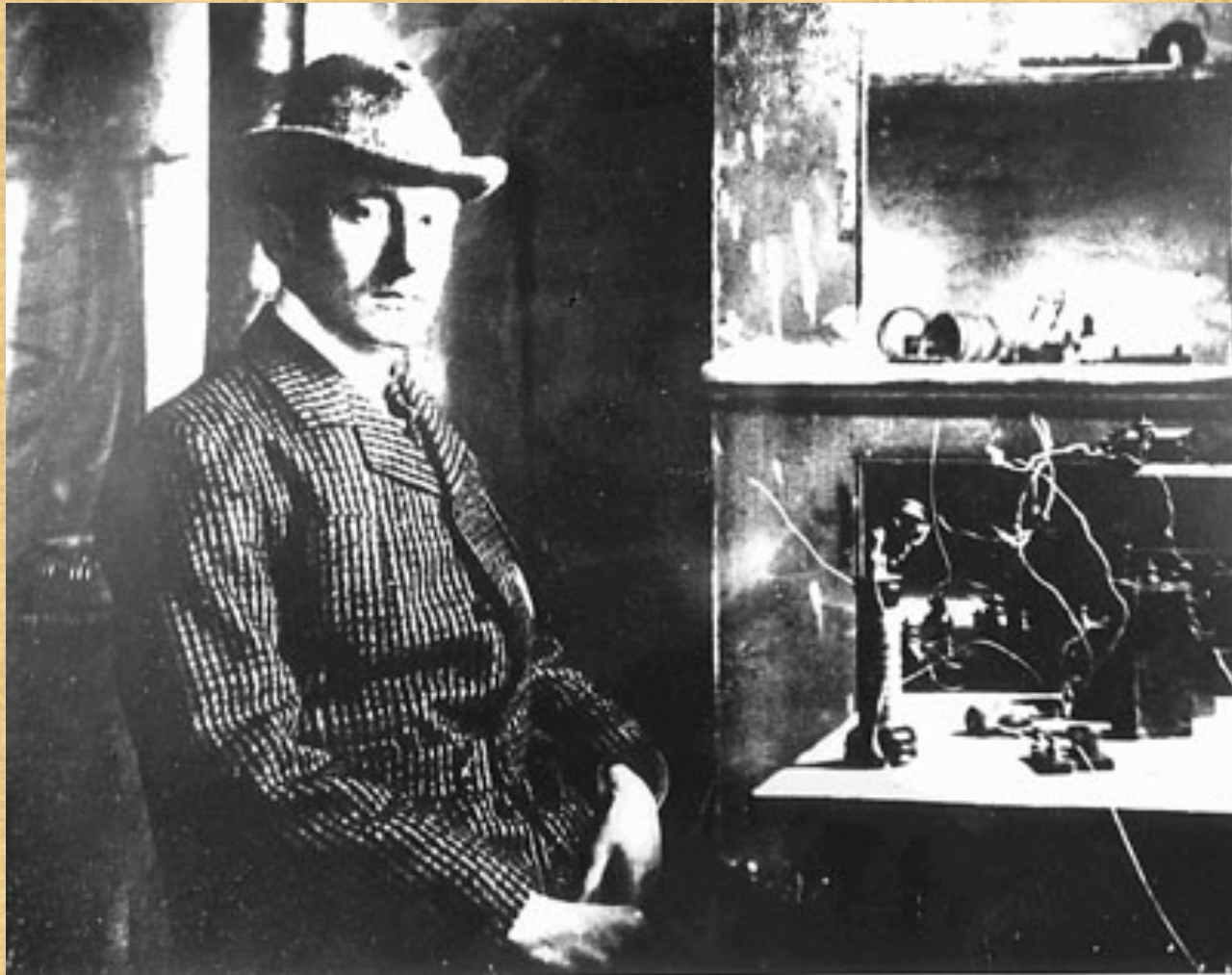
**These and other advanced resulted  
in the doubling of the population  
of Europe from 1800 to 1900.**

**The lower death rate was due to  
both science and medicine.**

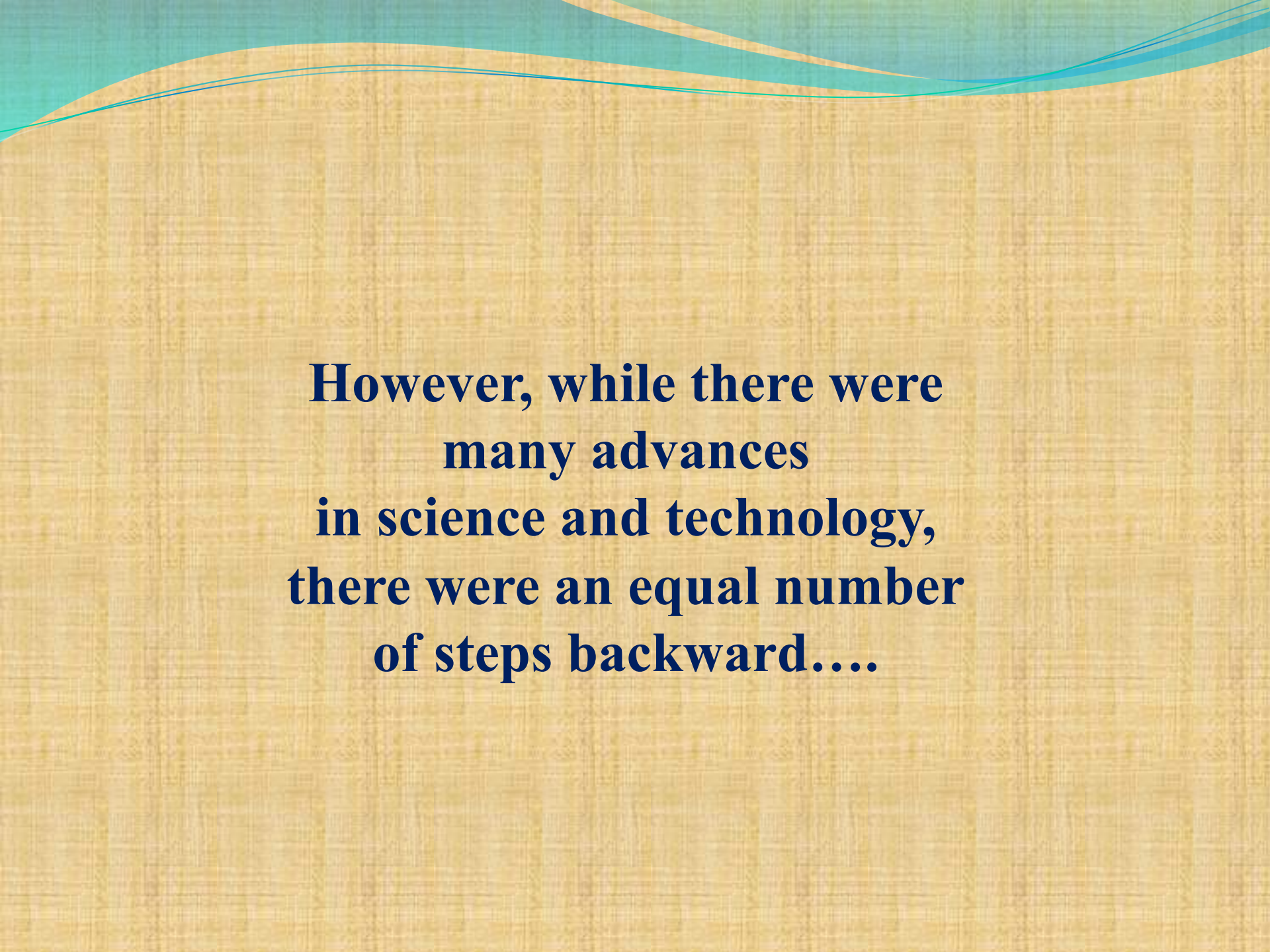


**Thomas Edison  
was one  
of the inventors  
of the light bulb.**

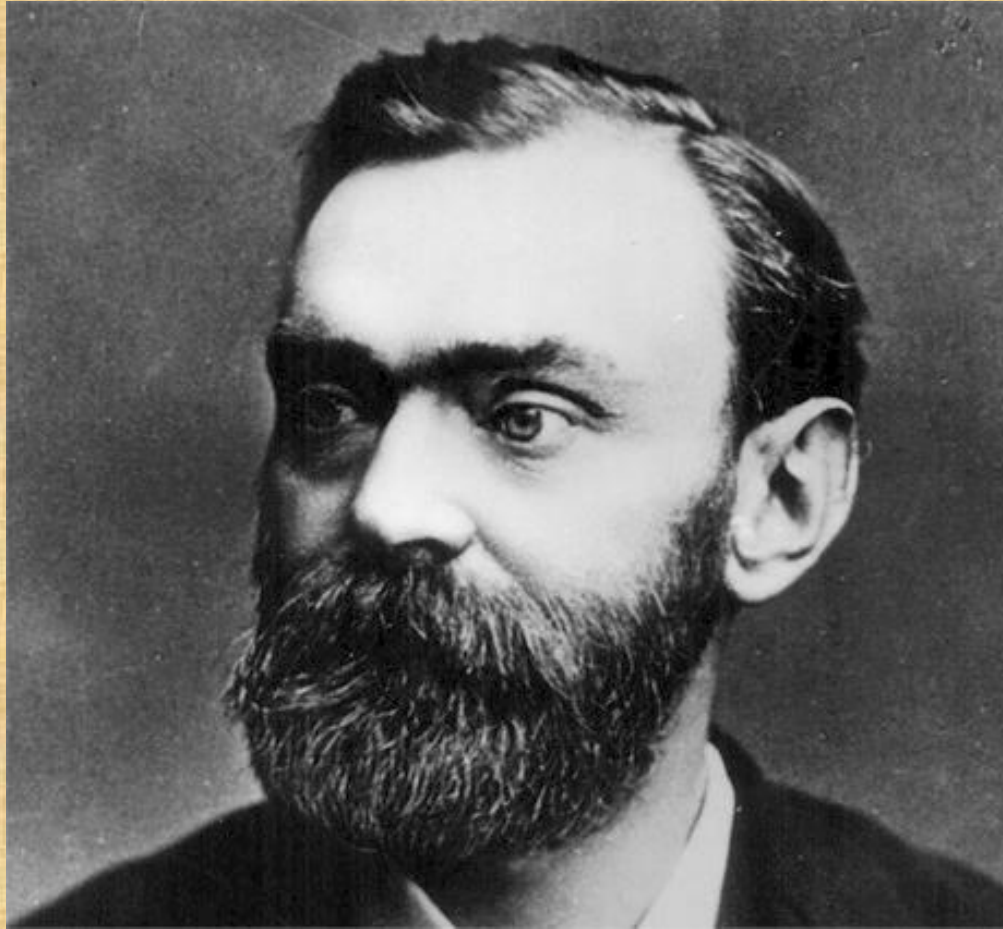
**He gets the credit  
for the invention  
because his was  
the best  
workable one.**



**Guglielmo Marconi in 1895  
sent messages wirelessly.**



**However, while there were  
many advances  
in science and technology,  
there were an equal number  
of steps backward....**



**“The merchant of death is dead,  
Alfred Nobel became rich by finding ways  
to kill more people faster than ever before.”**

**Explosives allowed for blowing people up.  
However, there were vast improvements  
in guns, rockets, poison gas,  
flamethrowers, mortars,  
and other weapons of war.  
Airplanes, tanks, and submarines  
all increased in performance.**





**Poison gas on a battlefield of WWI**

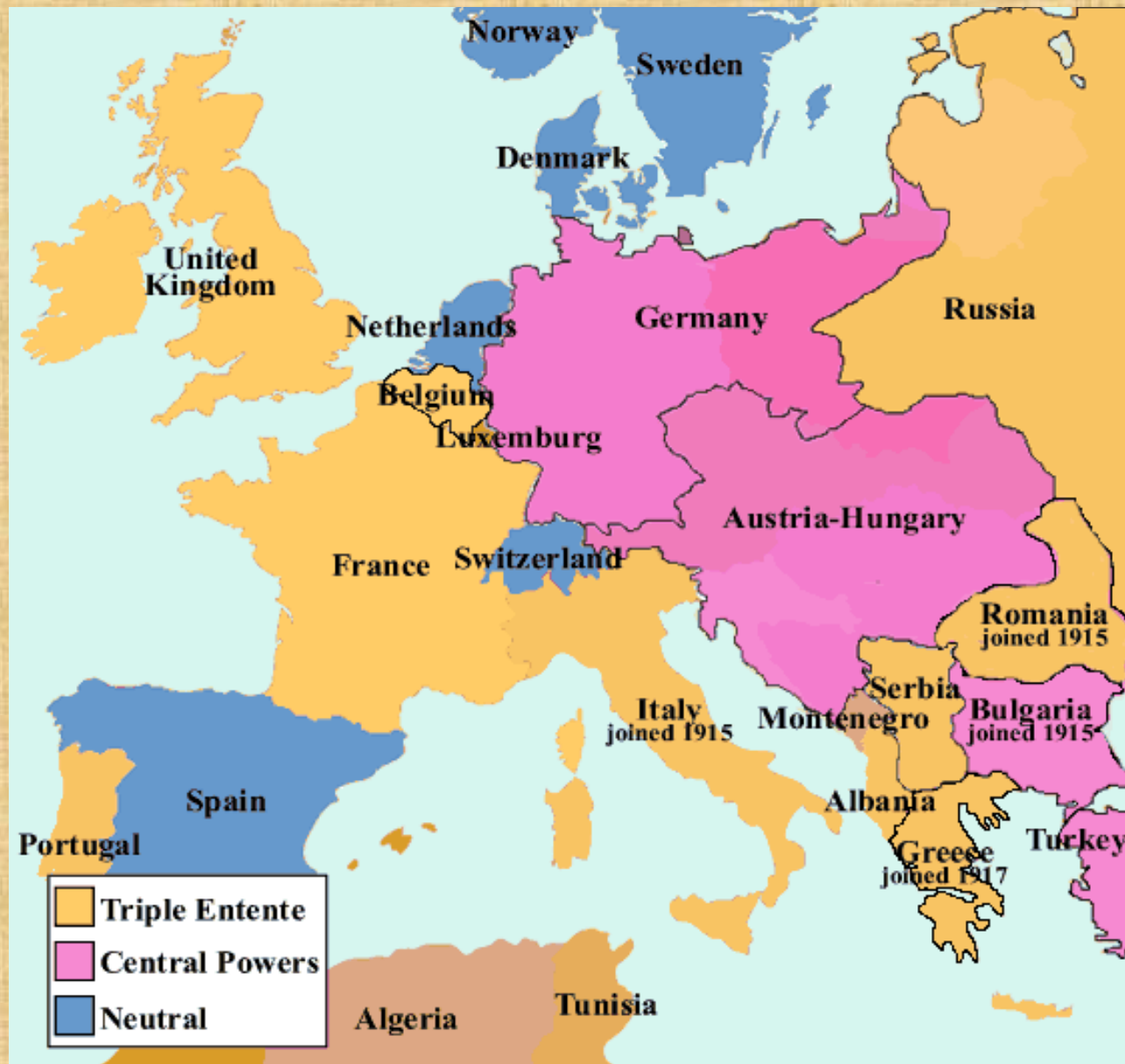
# Estimated gas casualties

Nation	Fatal	Non-fatal
Russia	56,000	419,340
Germany	9,000	200,000
France	8,000	190,000
British Empire	8,109	188,706
Austria-Hungary	3,000	100,000
USA	1,462	72,807
Italy	4,627	60,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,498</b>	<b>1,240,853</b>



## **Chapter Three**

# **The Great Powers of Europe**



**Great Britain was doing well  
at the beginning of the century.  
With their colonies, they were well-to-do,  
educated, liberal, industrialized, etc.**

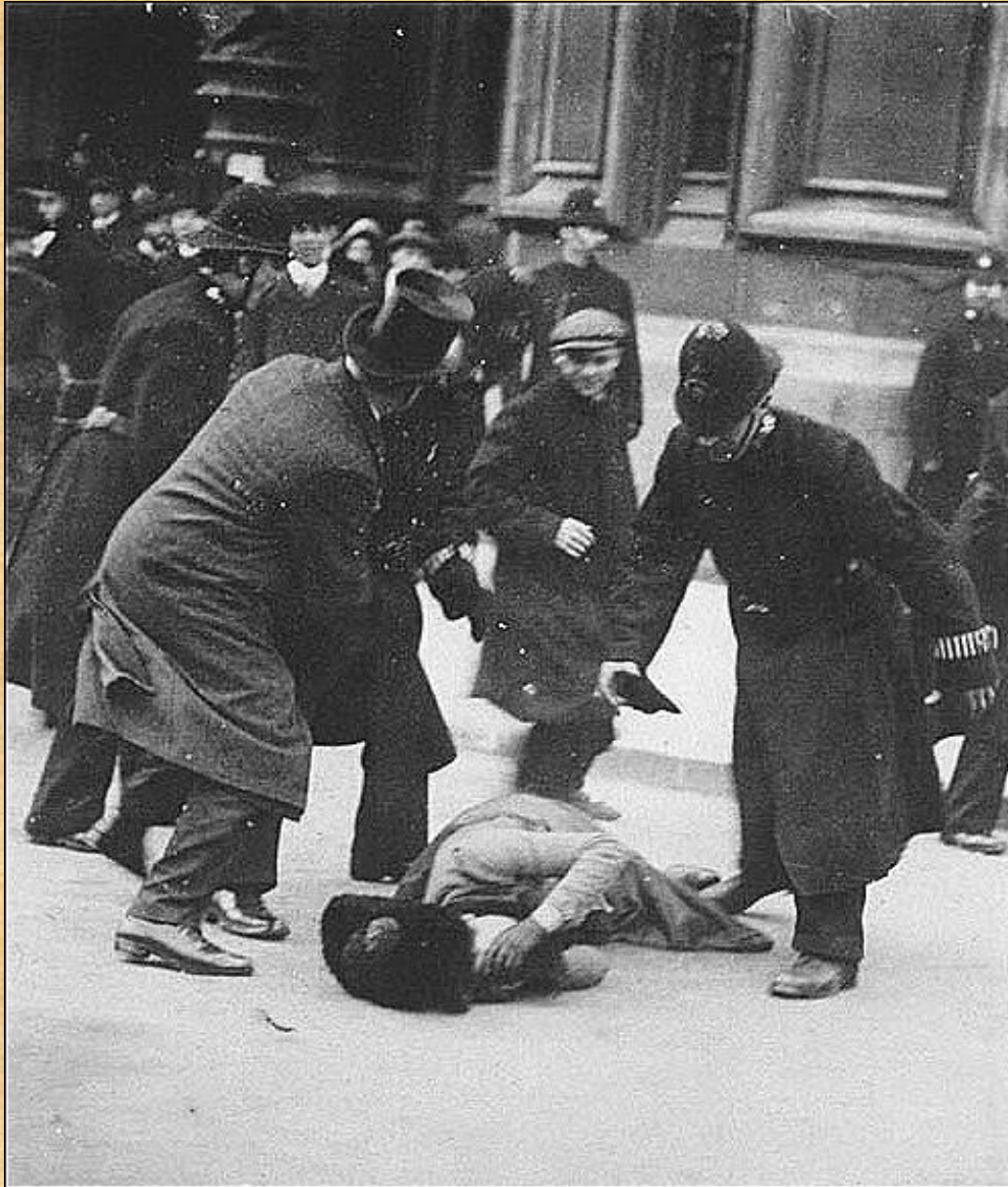


**However,  
there were  
suffragettes  
like  
Emmeline  
Pankhurst.**



**The British government often mistreated suffragettes with arrests.**

**It wasn't until 1928 did they get full franchise and equality.**





**The British force  
feed suffragettes  
while in prison.**



**British government  
was divided into  
two political parties,  
which was much  
different than many  
countries in Europe.**

**Nevertheless, Scotland,  
Wales, and Ireland  
wanted home rule.**

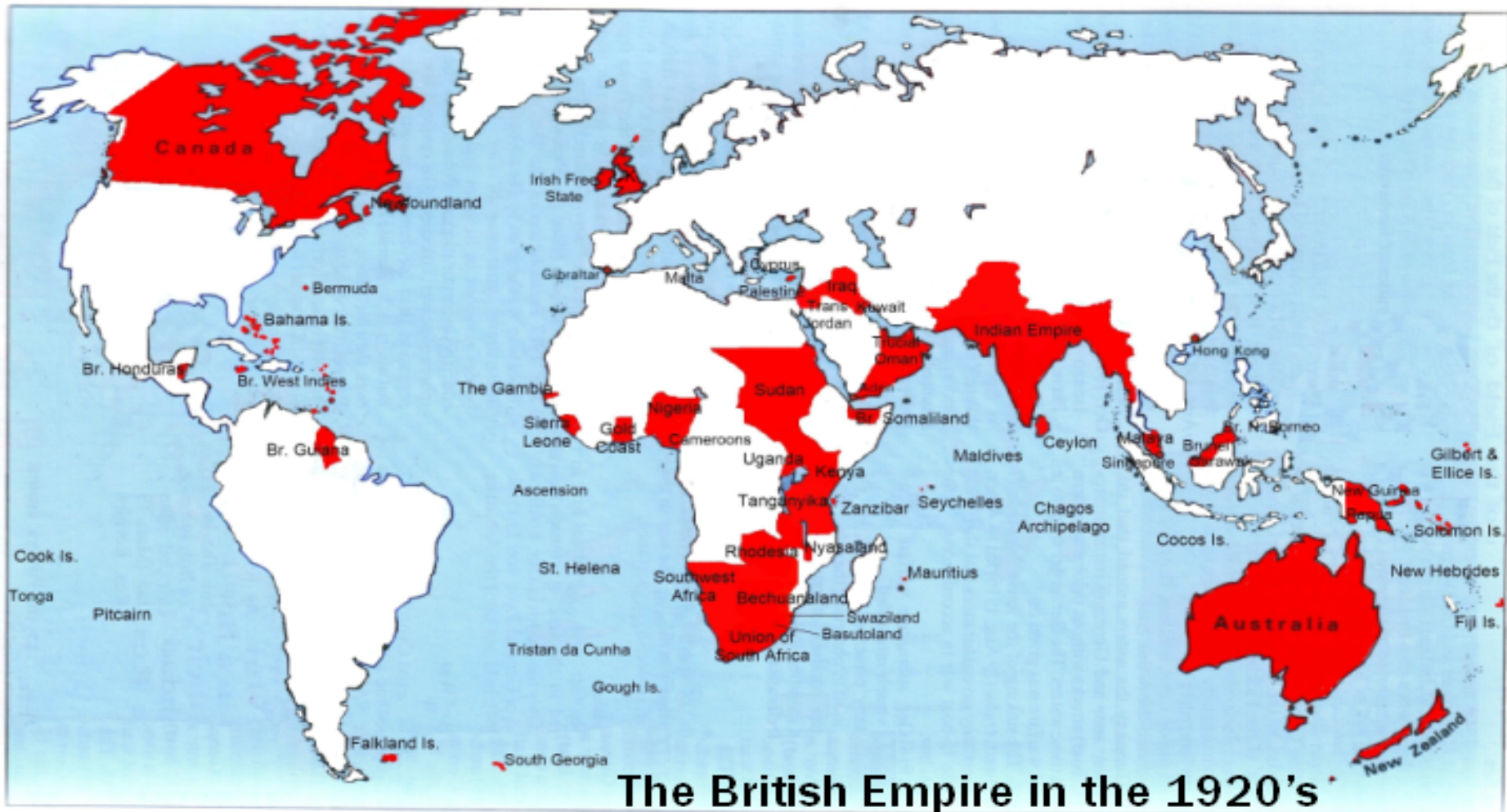


**During this time period, the British government did little to support labor unions who wanted higher wages, benefits, and working conditions.**

**In this aspect, it was much like what was happening in the US.**

**The Labour Party did come  
to the aide of the workers  
by reforming the social welfare system,  
education, curtailed the monopolies,  
helped in wages, and conditions at work.**

**“The sun never sets on the British Empire”  
at least in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.**





**“When Britain first,  
at Heaven's command  
Arose from out  
the azure main;  
This was the charter  
of the land,  
And guardian angels  
sang this strain:  
*Rule, Britannia! rule  
the waves:  
Britons never will be  
slaves.*”**

Photo # NH 63367 HMS Dreadnought (British battleship, 1906)



**Dreadnought=fearless person**



Culver Pictures

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u5bm3fvI73M>



SUBADAR

(All Havildars & Minshindas)  
REVIEW ORDER  
VOLLEY FIRING

HAVILDAR

**The British employed locals as in India to defend their part of the empire. For example, the British had around 4,000 British troops to defend the Indian subcontinent. The majority of the control was with Indian troops who were loyal to Great Britain.**

# France





**France was like Great Britain in the empire sense. However, it had a broader farming/food base but a much smaller industrial base.**

**It also was much more into a multiparty governmental system than Great Britain, although it was beginning to a more liberal country.**

**France had lost the Franco-Prussian War in 1870-71 and then became a relatively democratic state.**

**Nevertheless, there were forces on the right to return to a monarchy and those on the left who wanted socialism.**



**The Dreyfus Affair was a witch-hunt that accused him of selling military information to another country. Finally, he was found innocent, which resulted in the downfall of the monarchists.**

**Not only was the old conservatives  
or monarchists a problem for France,  
but the Catholic Church was also,  
which the liberal governments  
fought against their political power.**

**Leon Gambetta said,  
“Clericalism, that’s the  
enemy!”**



**French radicals like Gambetta not only founded the Third Republic, but also separated church and state, introduced pensions, and improved working conditions for workers.**

**On the downside, the population and industry was well behind that of Great Britain, Germany, and the US.**

**From that weakness in size and power, the French sought alliances of other powers to protect them from the Germans.**

**The Triple Entente was designed to offset the Triple Alliance.**

- TRIPLE ALLIANCE
- TRIPLE ENTENTE
- NEUTRAL COUNTRIES







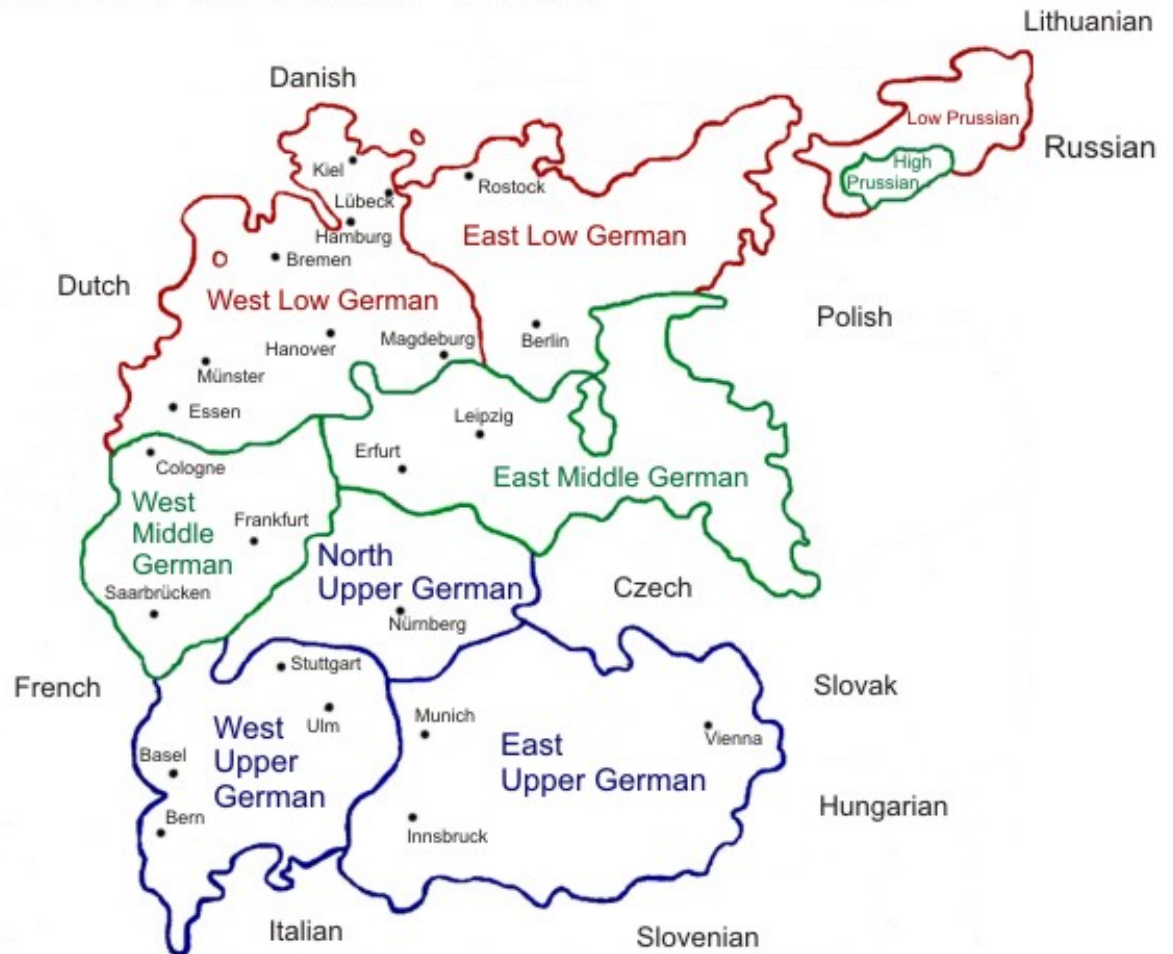
SPANISH MOROCCO 1912  
 FRENCH MOROCCO 1912  
 RIO DE ORO  
 ALGERIA 1830, 1902  
 TUNISIA  
 LIBYA 1912  
 EGYPT 1882-1936  
 ARABIA  
 PERSIAN GULF  
 RED SEA  
 FRENCH WEST AFRICA 1889, 1912  
 GAMBIA 1843, 1888  
 PORT GUINEA 1680  
 SIERRA LEONE 1787  
 LIBERIA  
 GOLD COAST 1871, 1897  
 NIGERIA 1895, 1912  
 FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA 1884  
 CAMEROON 1920  
 DAHOMEY 1893  
 RIO MUNI (To Spain)  
 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN 1883, 1898  
 ERITREA 1865  
 FRENCH SOMALI-LAND 1861  
 BRITISH SOMALI-LAND 1884  
 ETHIOPIA 1936  
 ITALIAN SOMALI-LAND 1889  
 UGANDA 1890  
 KENYA 1895  
 BELGIAN CONGO 1885  
 TANGANYIKA 1920  
 GER.  
 ANGOLA 1891  
 NORTHERN RHODESIA 1889  
 NYASALAND 1891  
 SOUTH-WEST AFRICA 1884  
 GER.  
 SOUTHERN RHODESIA 1889  
 MOZAMBIQUE 1500  
 BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE 1895  
 SWAZILAND 1903  
 BASUTOLAND 1884  
 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA 1805, 1910  
 MADAGASCAR 1643, 1896  
 INDIAN OCEAN



**In addition, the French controlled  
several Caribbean islands,  
French Guiana, French Polynesia,  
and in the Indian Ocean.**

# Major Homeland Dialect Regions of German around 1900

Germany



**Germany unifies into a nation in 1871  
and rose to a major European power  
rather quickly.**

**The government was controlled  
by the chancellor  
and not by the Reichstag or parliament.**



**Otto von Bismarck,  
the “blood and iron  
chancellor”,  
was the George  
Washington  
of the German  
unification movement.  
He liberalized social  
reforms to avoid  
socialism/communism.**

**Bismarck was ahead  
of his time in Europe  
by decades and a half  
century ahead of the US  
on social reforms.  
However, Karl Marx  
had written the  
Communist Manifesto  
and was a force to be  
reckoned with.**





**Bismarck  
wanted  
to avoid  
alliances  
with the  
French.**



**Germany, after defeating the French during the Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871), obtained Alsace-Lorraine, \$1billion, and occupied some areas of France waiting for the money.**



**Alsace-Lorraine remains in Germany until WWI when the French get it back.**

**Bismarck knew that the French would be a danger along with the Russians.**

**He attempted two alliances... one with the Russians and the other with the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The attempt with the latter worked for the Austro-Hungarian Empire because was fearful of the Russians. It was call the Dual Alliance.**



**GREAT  
BRITAIN**

**RUSSIA**

**GERMANY**

**FRANCE**

**AUSTRIA-  
HUNGARY**

Romania

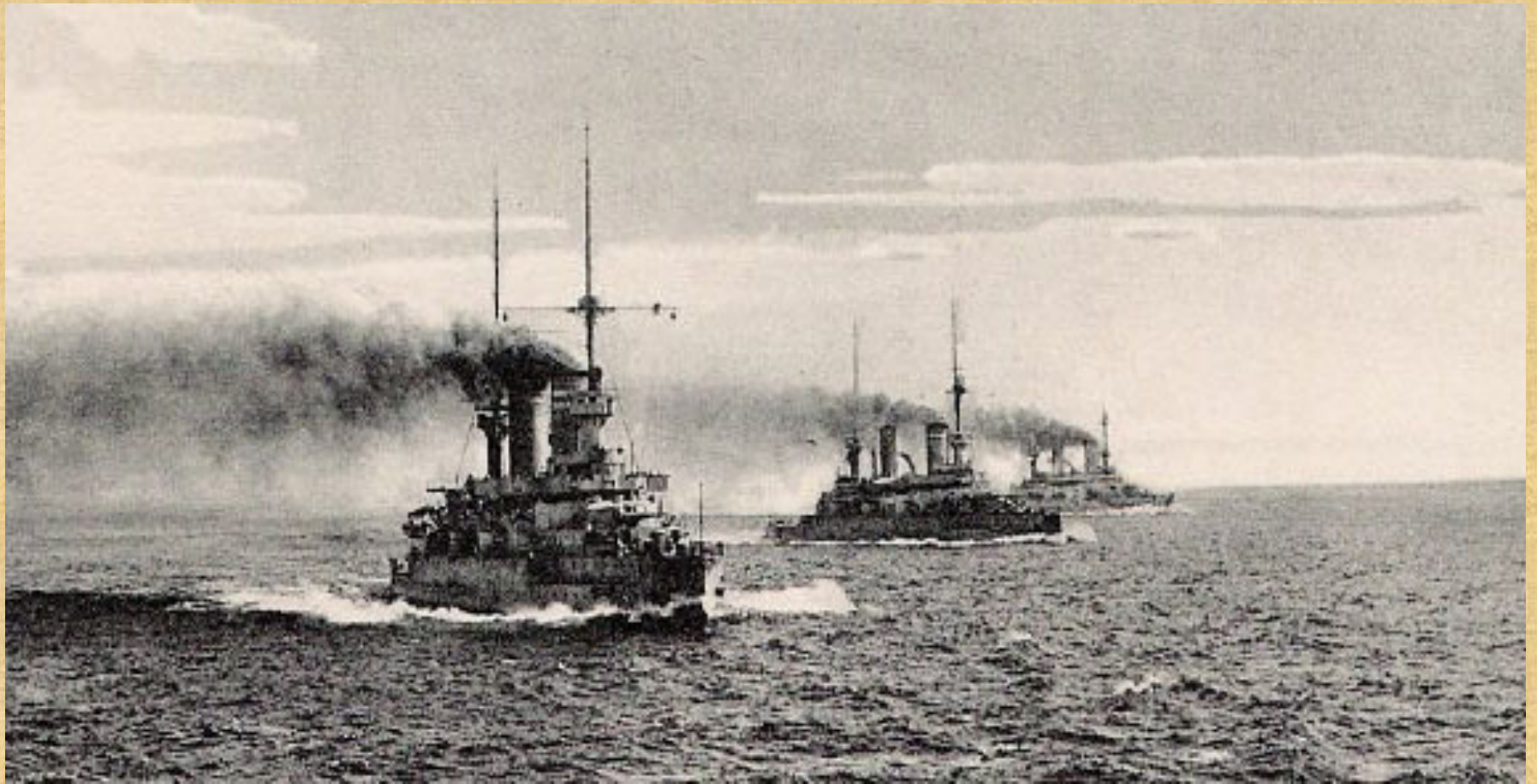
Serbia

**ITALY**

**OTTOMAN  
EMPIRE**

**By 1882, the Dual Alliance morphed into the Triple Alliance...thus adding Italy to the military rapprochement.**

**However, there was internal problems with the Austro-Hungarians and Italians, which resulted in the demise of the alliance.**



**Bismarck wanted a naval build-up  
to rival Great Britain.**



**However, Kaiser Wilhelm II pushes Bismarck into retirement and runs the government and military show himself.**

**Wilhelm II also returned to a more autocratic monarchy.**



**German colonial power....**



# Russia



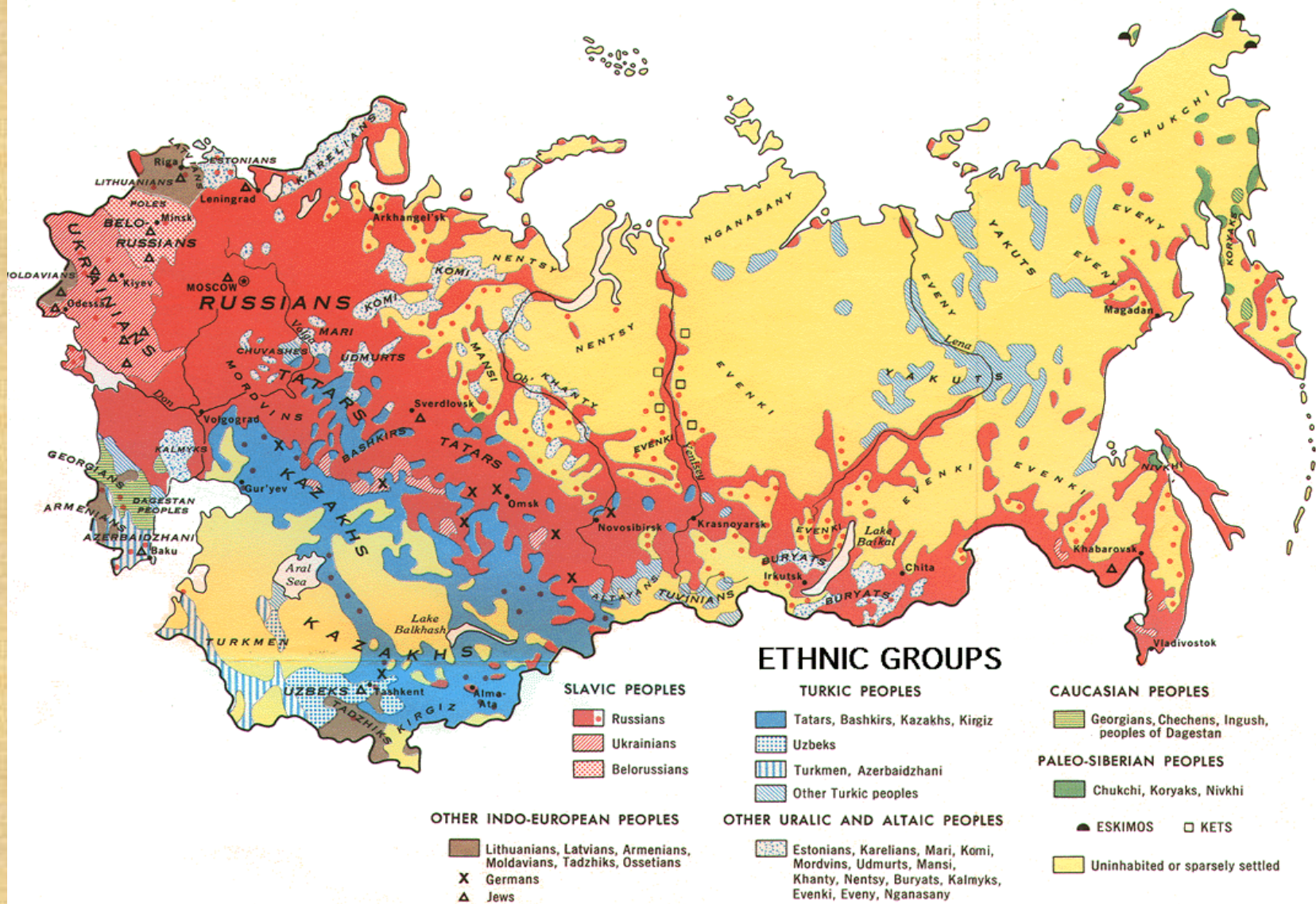


**The Russian Empire by WWI was a mix of many nationalities. Less than half of the population was actually Russian.**

**Some of the major ethnic groups:  
Ukrainians, Belorussians, Poles, Lithuanians,  
Latvians, Estonians, Finns, Jew, Armenians,  
Georgians, Muslim Turks.**

## **Russian Ethnic Groups:**

**Russian, Tatar, Ukrainian, Bashkir, Chuvash, Chechen, Armenian, Mordvin, Avar, Belarusian, Kazakh/Kyrgyz, Udmurt, Azerbaijani, Mari, German, Kabardin, Ossetian, Dargwa, Buryat, Yakut, Kumyk, Ingush, Lezgian, Komi, Tuvan, Jewish, Karachay, Kalmyk, Adyghe, Permyak, Balkar, Karelian, Kazakh, Altay, and Cherkess**





**Nicholas II and the royal family**



## **Chapter Seven**

# **The Origins of World War I**

**WWI unofficially began on June 28, 1914,  
nearly a century ago at the Latin Bridge.**







**The Archduke and his assassin.**



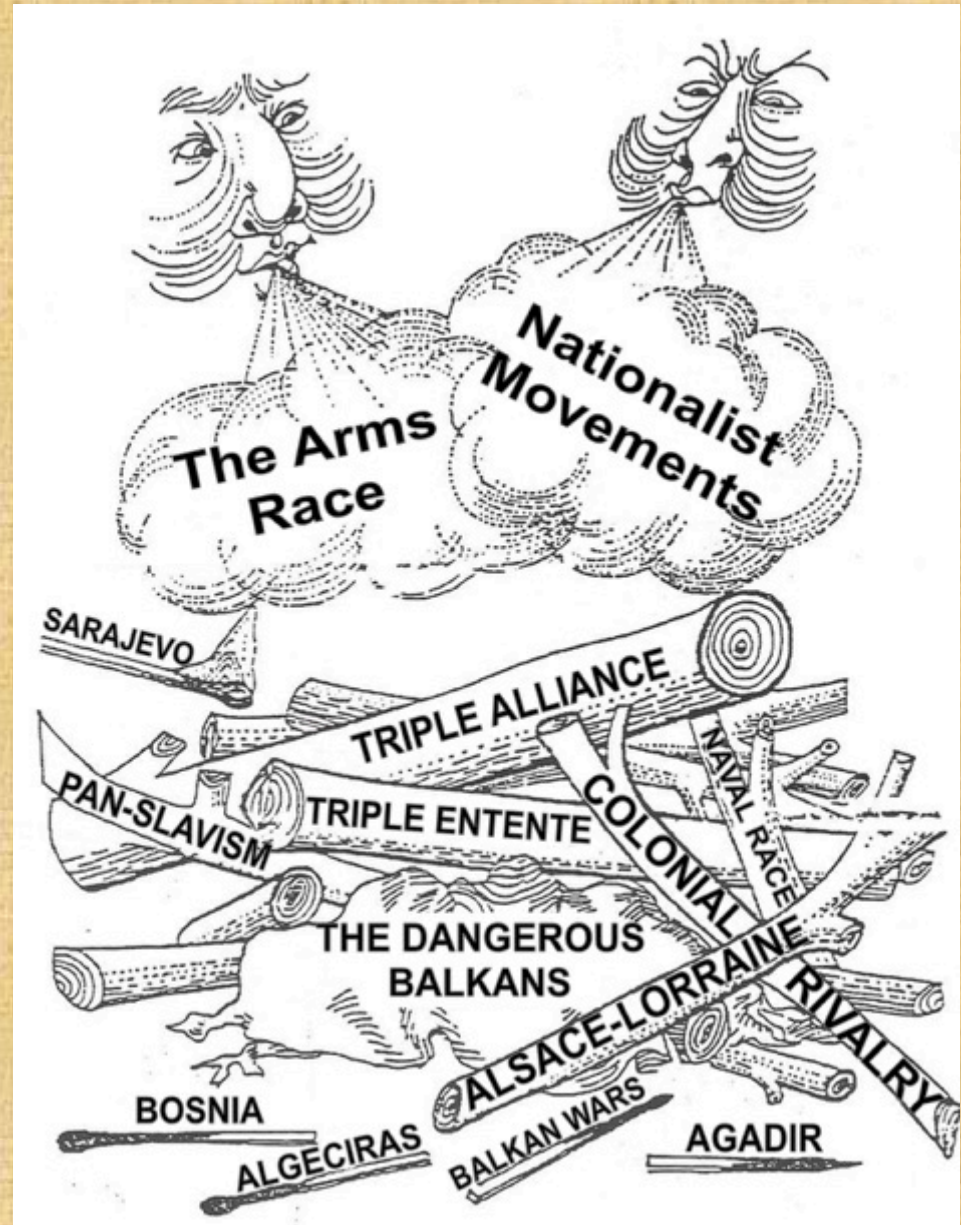
**Sophie and the Archduke leaving  
on their trip through Sarajevo, Bosnia.**

**The Archduke was the Austrian heir-apparent. Princip was Bosnian with a Serb ethnic background.**

**Princip wanted Bosnia freed from the Austro-Hungarian Empire and united with Greater Serbia.**

**Within 5-weeks, nearly all of Europe was at war.**

**The rise  
of nationalism,  
imperialism,  
militarism,  
the alliance system,  
and war preparation  
all must be factored  
into WWI.**



# **Nationalism**

**The Balkans were freed  
from the Ottoman Empire in 1878.**

**The Congress of Berlin  
pushed the Austria-Hungary  
to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina.**



**Peter I becomes King of Serbia in 1903 and attempts to extend Serbia to include areas not within his kingdom but dominated by Serbs. Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Serb had to accept it if the Russians were going to get involved.**

## The Balkan Region



**The Serbs were not only forced to accept the annexation, but they also weren't to carry out military hostilities against Bosnia-Herzegovina, but they did with groups like Unity of Death/Black Hand.**





Уланови Вухови



Копија  
Мана Рафи  
Теофило  
Бен О. Ј.



**The Black Hand was responsible for Princip's assassination of the archduke and wife.**

**They also supplied arms and men to go beyond Serbia for military actions.**

**Germans were also into nationalism.  
In fact some wanted Pan-Germany,  
which would include Austria.**

**We will see this finally working out  
with Hitler and the Third Reich.**

**Pan-Germany  
included parts  
of Poland,  
Czechoslovakia,  
and Austria.**



**Russia's version  
of Pan-Germany  
included the  
Balkans states.**



# **Imperialism**

**One example of this  
were the Germans  
under Kaiser Wilhelm II.**

**Germany *invaded* Tangiers, Morocco  
and appointed a sultan for Morocco.**





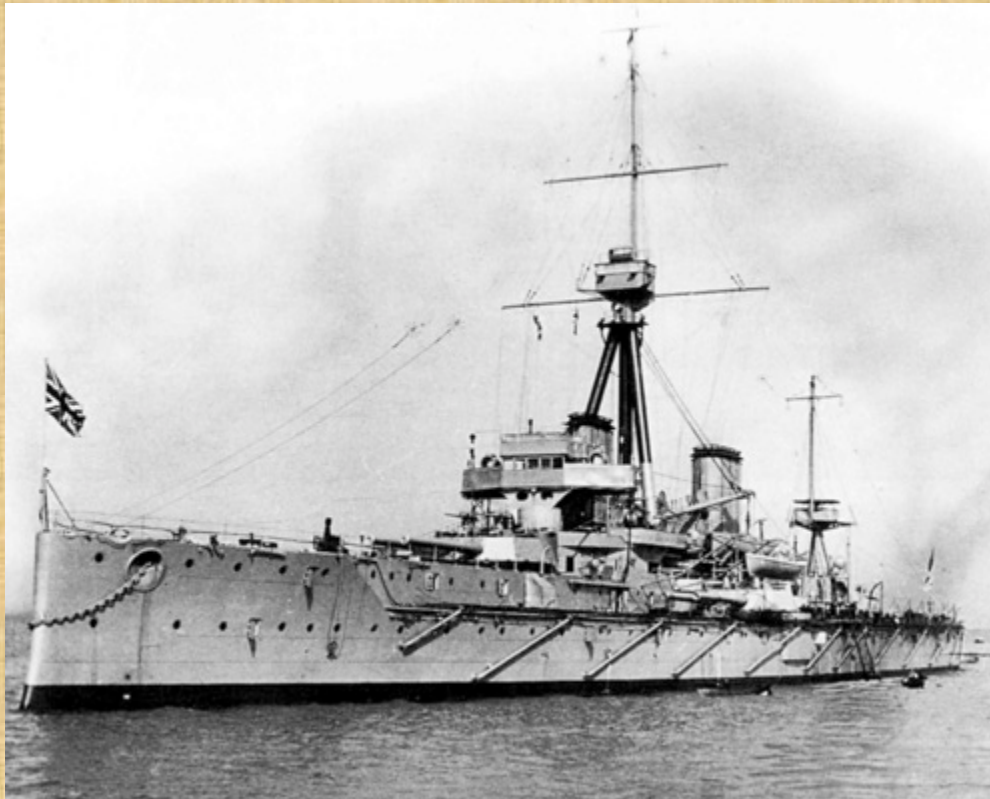


**The result of Kaiser Wilhelm II going to Tangier was that Great Britain and France were brought together more closely.**

**In addition, the Kaiser's actions brought Russia and Great Britain together with the Anglo-Russian Entente in 1907.**

## **Militarism**

**As a run-up to WWI, there was a great military build-up. Hundreds of thousands were under arms, and the navies were enlarging also.**

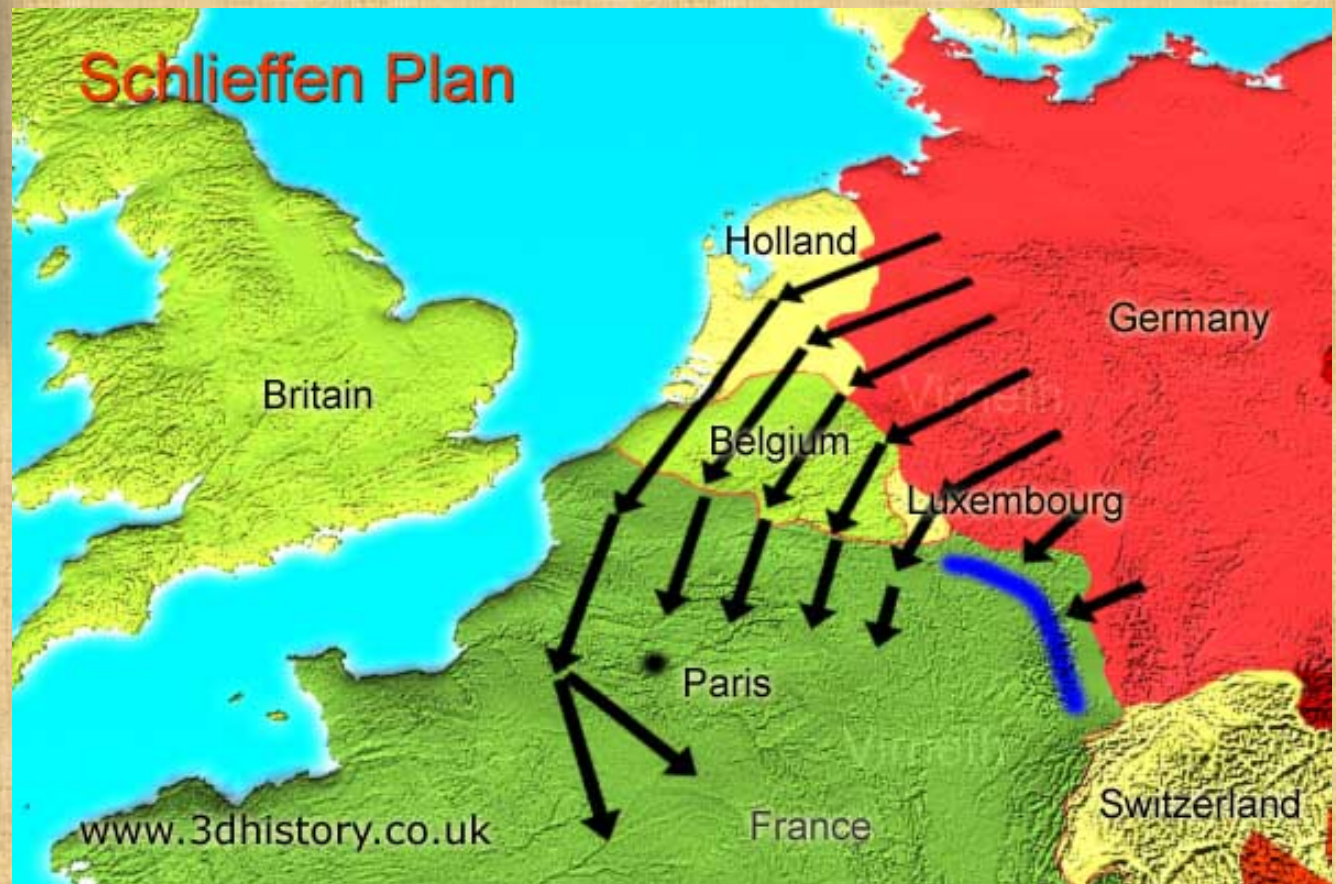


**HMS Dreadnaught  
1906**

**Both the peace conferences  
in 1899 and 1907 weren't successful  
in maintaining peace.**

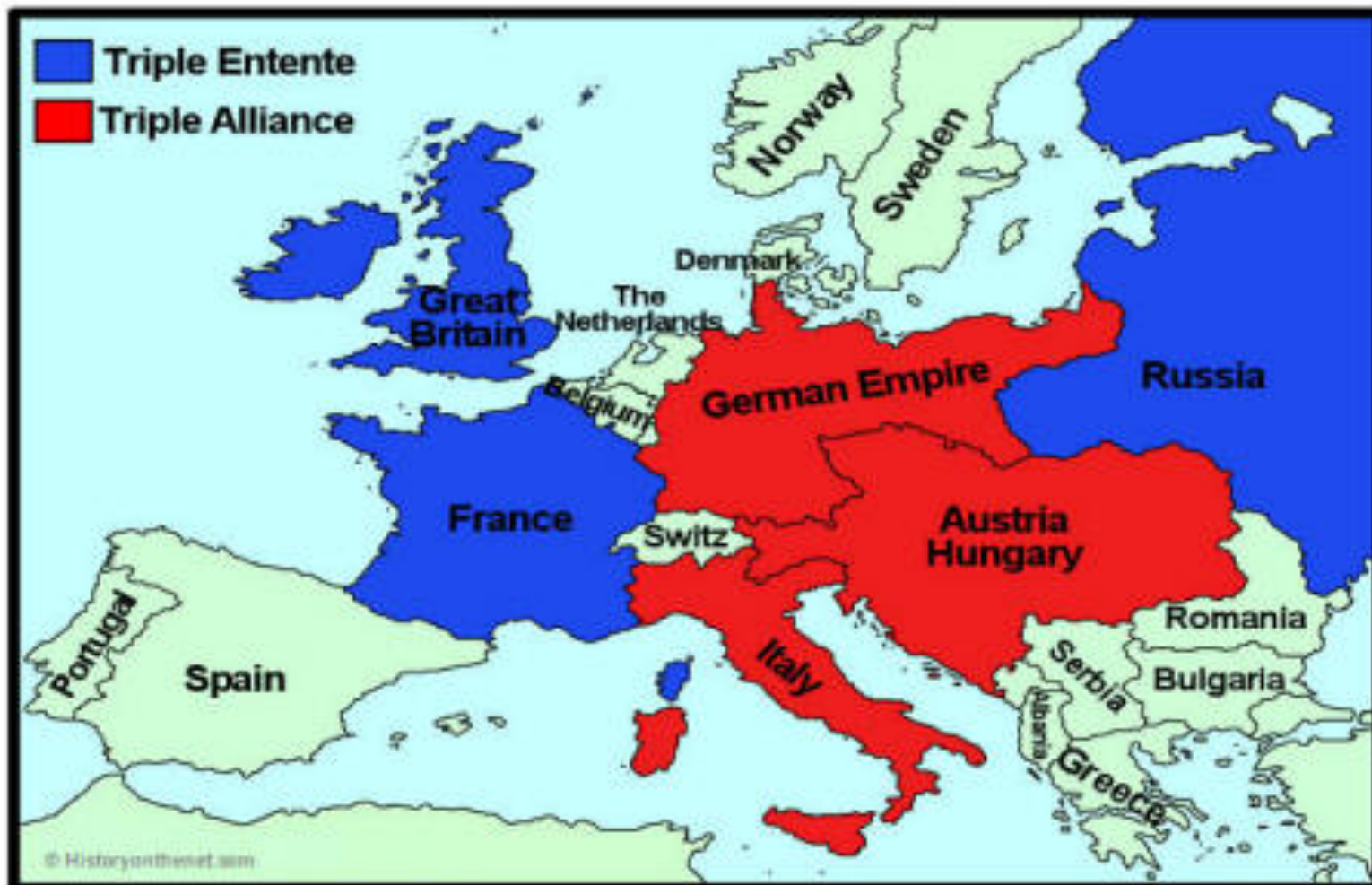
**The Schlieffen Plan believed that a two-front  
war couldn't be won. Therefore, Germany  
would invade France and then turn  
to Russia after defeating the French.**

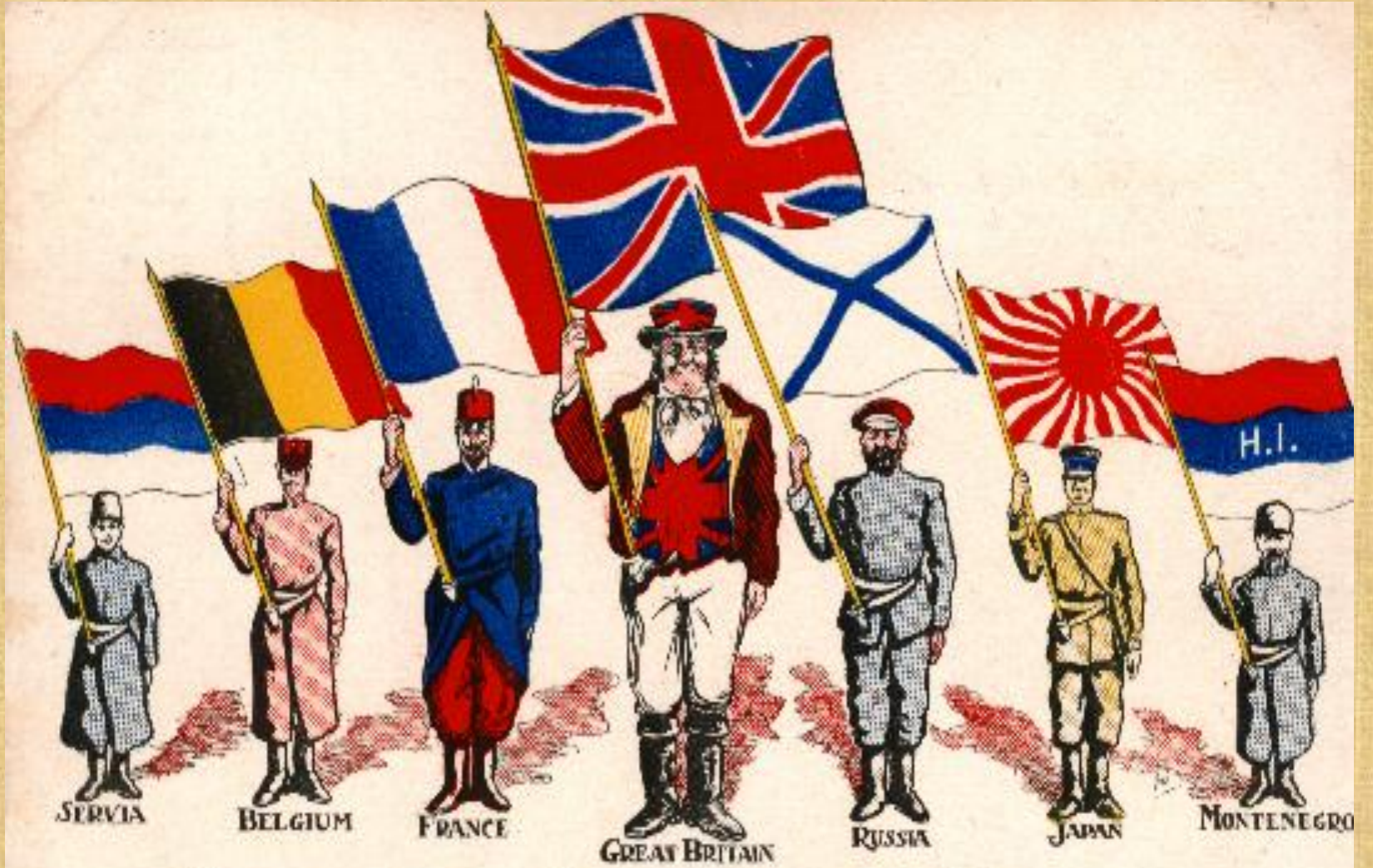
**Interesting, Hitler did precisely  
the same thing in WWII.**



# The Alliance System and War Preparation

## World War One Alliances 1914





The Allies — "Onward to Victory"



**Austria demanded Serbs to investigate the assassination and not act hostile toward Austria and gave them 48-hours to comply.**

**The Serbs had Russian support. Therefore, the Serbs did not accept the Austrian demands.**

**On July 28, 1914, Austria declared war on Serbia.**



**The French knew both what the Russian attitude was and the general outline of the Schlieffen Plan.**

**Therefore, France and Russia were beginning mobilization, and the Germans declared war on August 3, 1914.**



# **Chapter Eight**

# **World War I**

**WWI was ushered in as a positive war based upon the nationalism. Kaiser Wilhelm said, “You will be home before the leaves have fallen from the trees.”**

**The Germans went through Belgium and into France while the French Plan XVII wasn't successful.**



**While Plan XVII didn't get off the ground,  
the Schlieffen Plan ran into trouble  
supplying the German army  
of 2-million soldiers.**



**As Moltke faltered,  
Joffre started  
to function.**







**The Allies used taxis from Paris to supply troops to the battle.**





**The Russians invade East Prussia before the Germans thought that they were ready and the Germans were not ready for the attack.**

**Hindenburg and Ludendorff managed to stop the Russians...with troops from the Western front.**

**The Central Powers were the Germany,  
Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire,  
and Bulgaria.**

**They faced the Allies who were  
the France, Great Britain, Russia,  
and the US.**



### Turkey

- International Boundary
- Road
- River
- ★ National Capital
- City or Town

0 100 200 KM  
0 100 200 Miles

© 2007 Geology.com

**The Period of Stalemate**  
**The Italians entered**  
**the war on the side**  
**of the Allies hoping for**  
**territory of the Austrian**  
**and Ottoman Empires.**

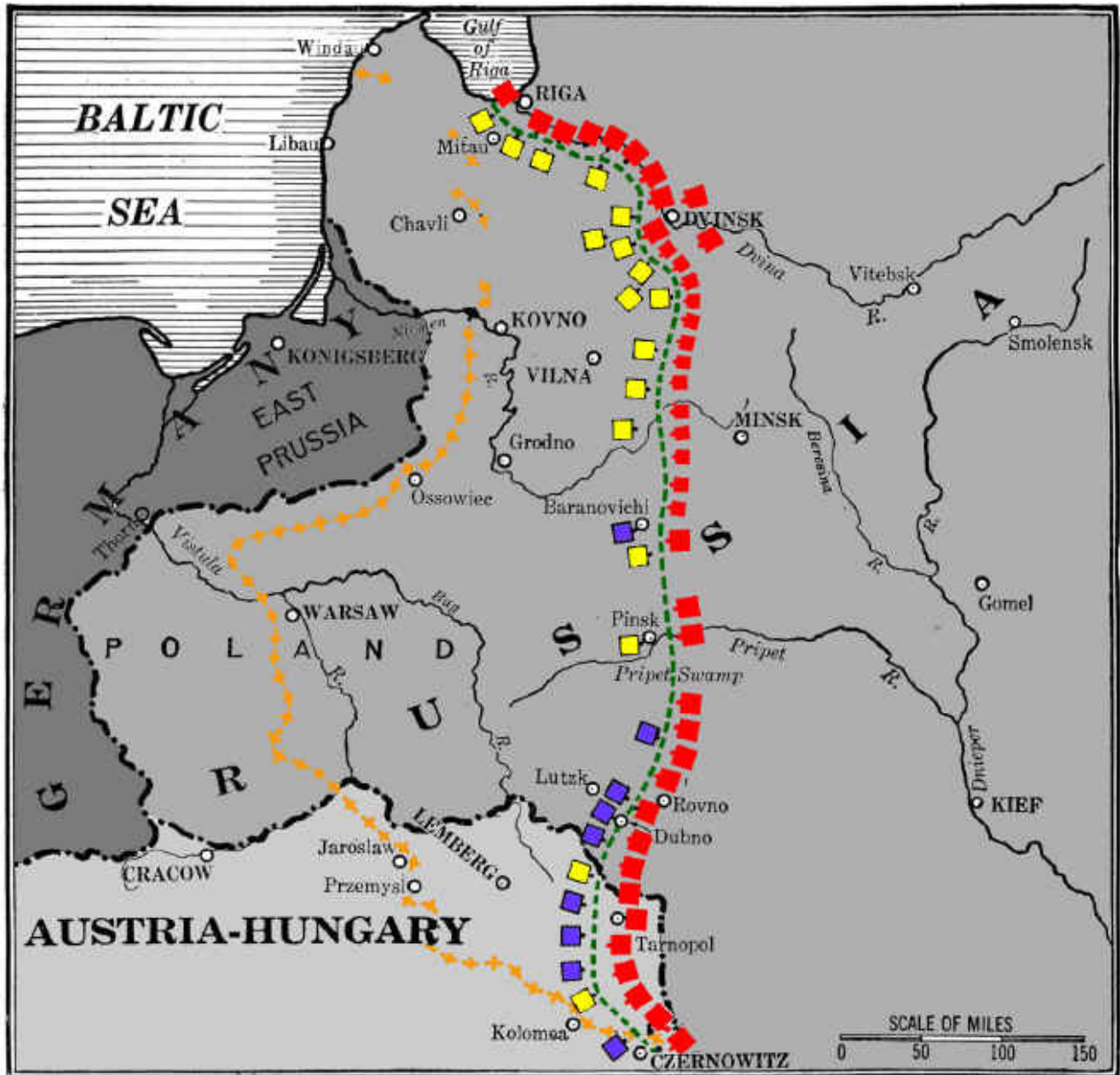
**The battle of Gallipoli**  
**was to open the**  
**Dardanelles to supply**  
**Russia between the**  
**Mediterranean and the**  
**Black Sea.**



# Gallipoli Casualties

	Dead	Wounded	Total
<b>Total Allies</b>	<b>44,092</b>	<b>96,937</b>	<b>141,029</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>21,255</b>	<b>52,230</b>	<b>73,485</b>
<b>France</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>8,709</b>	<b>19,441</b>	<b>28,150</b>
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>4,752</b>	<b>7,473</b>
<b>British India</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>3,421</b>	<b>4,779</b>
<b>Newfoundland</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>Ottoman Empire</b>	<b>86,692</b>	<b>164,617</b>	<b>251,309</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,784</b>	<b>261,554</b>	<b>392,338</b>

**The Eastern  
Front of  
WWI—  
1,200 miles  
from the  
Baltic to the  
Black Sea.**



**While the major show of WWI was in Europe, there was fighting in Africa and the Pacific.**

**The Japanese seized the moment to issue Twenty-One Demands that Japan had for China.**

**These demands are divided into 5-areas.  
They are as follows:**

- 1. Japan would take over all former German control in Shantung.**
- 2. Japan would have all mining, railway, and political control in Manchuria and Mongolia.**
- 3. Japan would get economic rights in the Yangtze region.**
- 4. China could not to lease any coastal regions to another country.**
- 5. Japanese would control all political, financial, and military concerns of China.**



**Colonel T. E. Lawrence  
(aka Lawrence of Arabia)  
worked with  
Arabs to  
defeat the  
Ottoman  
Turks. The  
Ottoman's  
folded by  
1918.**

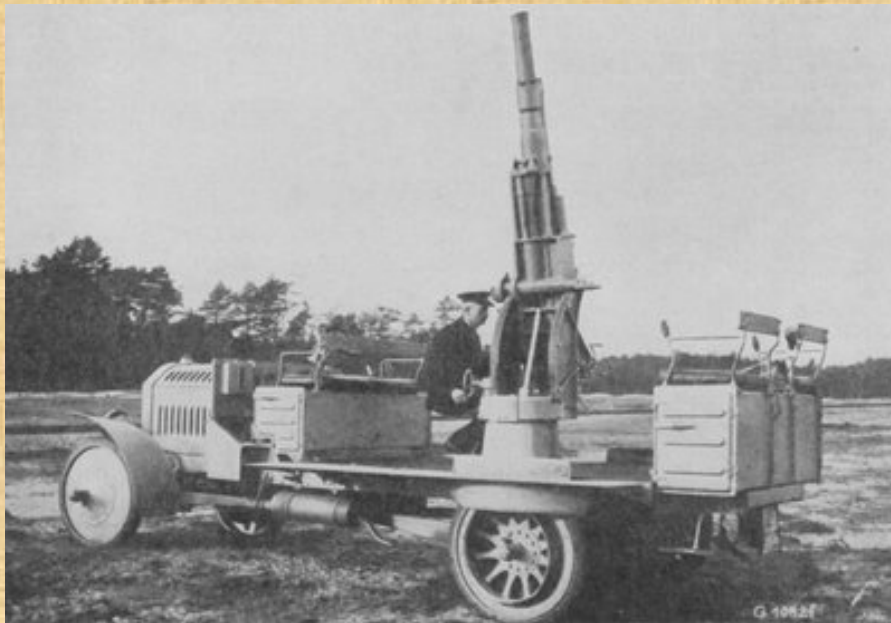


## **The War of Attrition Becomes Total War**

**The stalemate from 1915-16 got nowhere but in the process created 612,000 German and 1,500,000 Allied casualties.**

# The War on Land

**From 1915-17, the war was merely a series of bombardments along the relatively stationary line dividing the two armies.**





**Field Marshal Haig  
was just one of many  
officers that sent  
troops in massive  
slaughter for several  
years during WWI.**







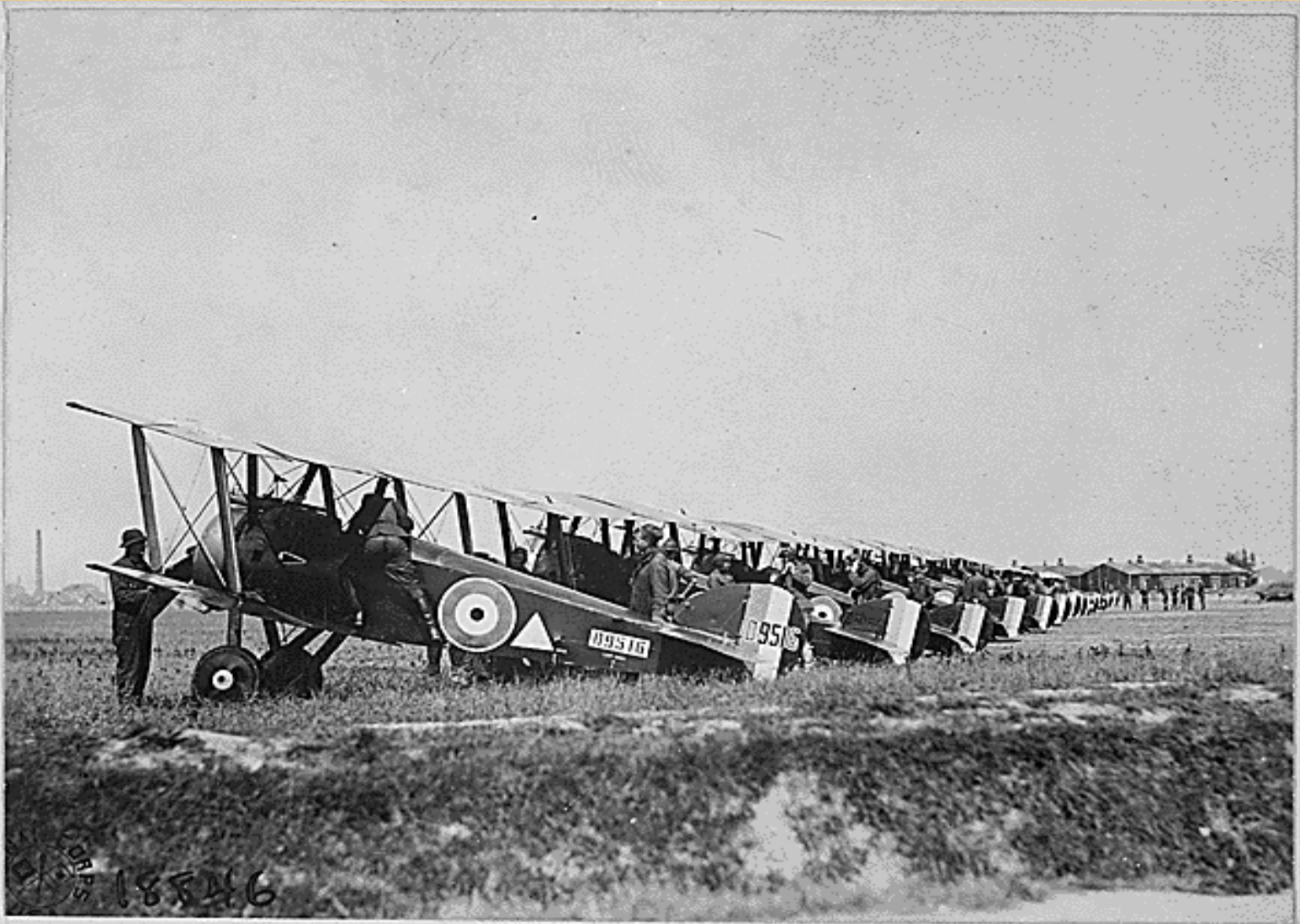
**Poison gas  
worked when  
the wind was  
blowing toward  
the enemy.**

# Tanks weren't used well until WWII





**Airplanes were primarily used for observation.**





## **The War at Sea**

**When the British mined the North Sea, it got rid of the German fleet there.**

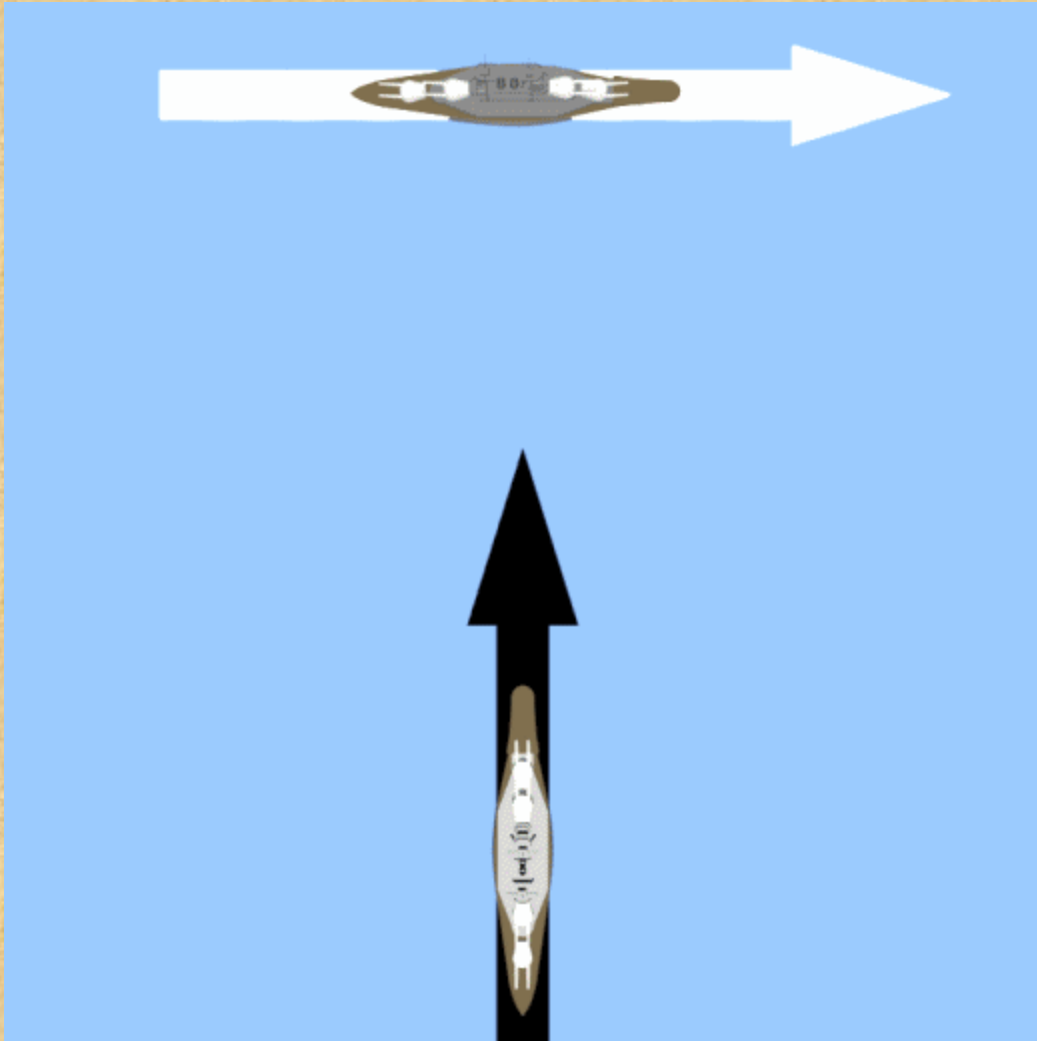
**The Germans also tried to blockade Great Britain.**



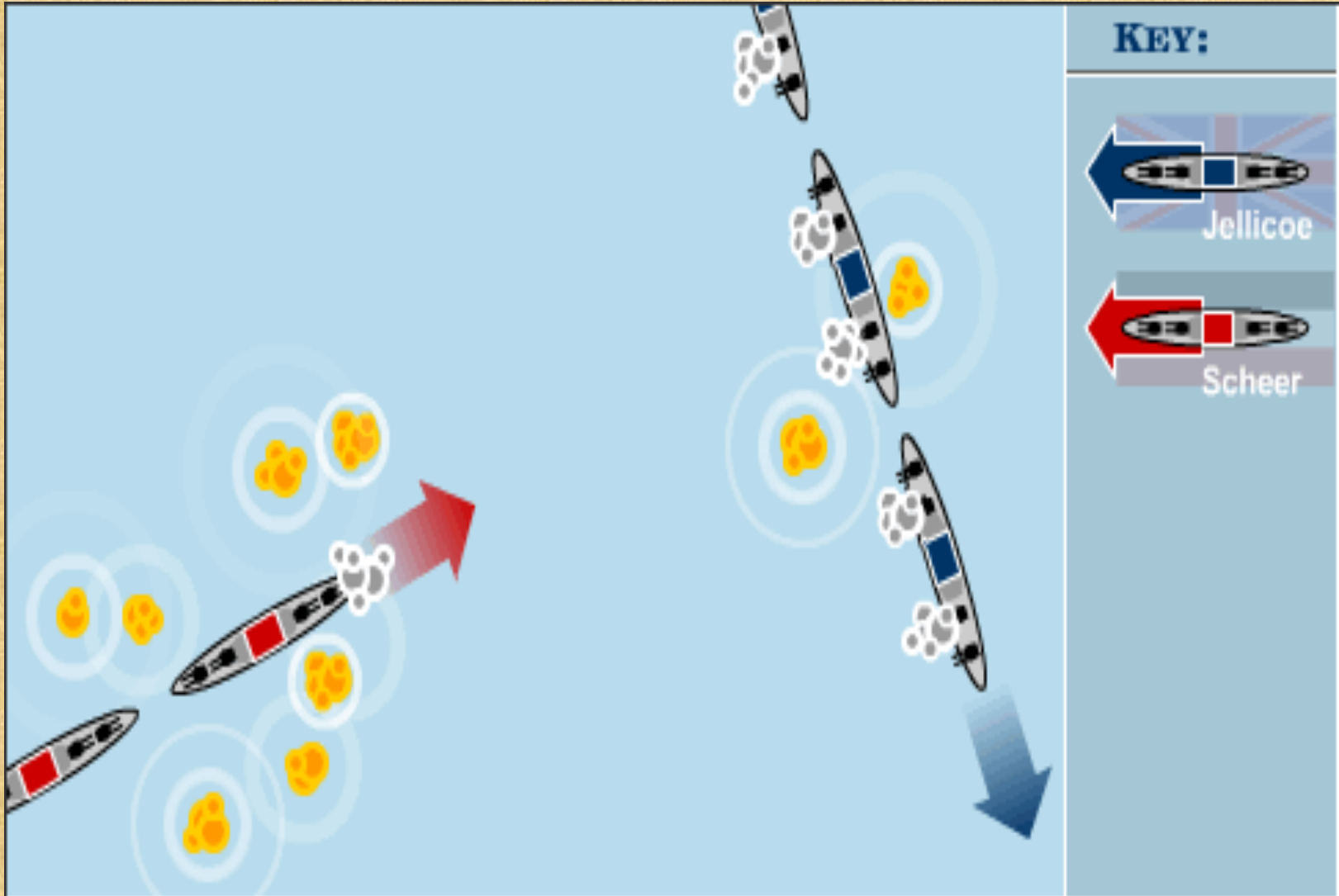
**This is a  
German  
U-boat  
used to  
isolate  
Great  
Britain  
from  
supplies.**



**The Battle of Jutland, between May 31-June 1, 1916, was the greatest naval battle ever. While it was a costly bombardment, the Germans lost the engagement to a larger naval presence of the British.**



**Admiral Jellicoe crossed the T.**



## **The War at Home**

**Women made up for men who were  
on the battlefields of the war.**

**For example, 702,000 German women  
worked in armament factories  
and mid-teens worked in chemical plants.**







## **The Break in the Stalemate**

**Because of the problems within Germany, they restarted “unrestricted submarine warfare” on February 1, 1917.**

**Then Wilson finds out about the Zimmerman telegram.**

Kind of Service Desired	
Full Rate Charge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	
Special Rate Charge	
Special Rate Letter	
Special Rate Message	
Special Rate Letter	

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Rate	457
Time	
Date	

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

via Galveston

JAN 29 1917

GERMAN LEGATION  
MEXICO CITY

130	13042	13401	8501	115	3528	416	17214	8491	11310
18147	18222	21560	10247	11518	23677	13605	3494	14938	
98092	5905	11311	10392	10371	0302	21290	5181	39895	
23571	17504	11289	18278	18101	0317	0228	17894	4473	
12224	22200	19452	21589	07893	5589	13918	8958	12137	
1233	4725	4458	5905	17168	15851	4458	17149	14471	8708
13850	12224	8929	14991	7382	15857	67893	14218	36477	
5870	17553	67893	5870	5454	16102	15217	22801	17158	
21001	17388	7110	23638	18252	8710	14331	15021	23845	
3110	23552	22096	21604	4707	9497	22464	20855	4377	
23410	18140	22200	5905	13247	20420	39889	13732	20807	
5929	5078	18507	52282	1340	22049	13339	11285	22295	
10439	14814	4178	8992	8784	7632	7357	8928	52262	11267
21100	21272	9348	9559	22404	15874	18502	18500	15857	
2180	5378	7381	98092	18127	13486	9380	9220	78056	14219
6144	2831	17920	11347	17142	11204	7607	7708	15099	9110
10482	97556	3589	3870						

REPNSOR??

Charge German Embassy.

4458 gemeinsam  
 17149 Friedensschluss.  
 14471 ☉  
 6706 reichlich  
 13850 finanziell  
 12224 unterstützung  
 6929 und  
 14991 einverständnis  
 7382 russischerseits.  
 158(5)7 8a/3  
 67893 Mexico.  
 14218 in  
 36477 Texas  
 5870 ☉  
 17553 neu  
 67893 Mexico.  
 5870 ☉  
 5454 AR  
 16102 IZ  
 15217 ON  
 22801 A

**The US entered the war on April 6, 1917.  
While it took time to recruit and train the  
soldiers, the navy went to sink the German  
submarines.**

**However, while things were looking up  
on the Western Front, in the East,  
the Bolshevik toppled the Tsar  
and surrendered to the Germans.**

**John Joseph “Black Jack” Pershing’s aide said, “Lafayette, we are here.” Being here meant that they were increasing US troops to ¼ of million a month.**



**The Germans used “shock troops”  
and finally returned to the Marne River.**



**The Germans started in March 1918 and seized in places 50-miles of Allied land. They were not far from Paris, but as before, they lost the momentum of the battle.**

**Marshal Foch  
counterattacks  
and begins the process  
of pushing the  
Germans from France.**

**Ludendorff tells the  
Kaiser to surrender.**







- Wilson's *Fourteen Points* consisted three areas of concern:**
- 1. Stop future wars by not doing what brought on WWI**
  - 2. Address European issues that caused WWI**
  - 3. Create a League of Nations**

**However, after the Kaiser abdicated his position, when the new government came to surrender, the British and French had added some additional points to Wilson's *Fourteen Points*.**

**They wanted the Germans on the east side of the Rhine, turnover their naval fleet, air force, artillery, etc.**

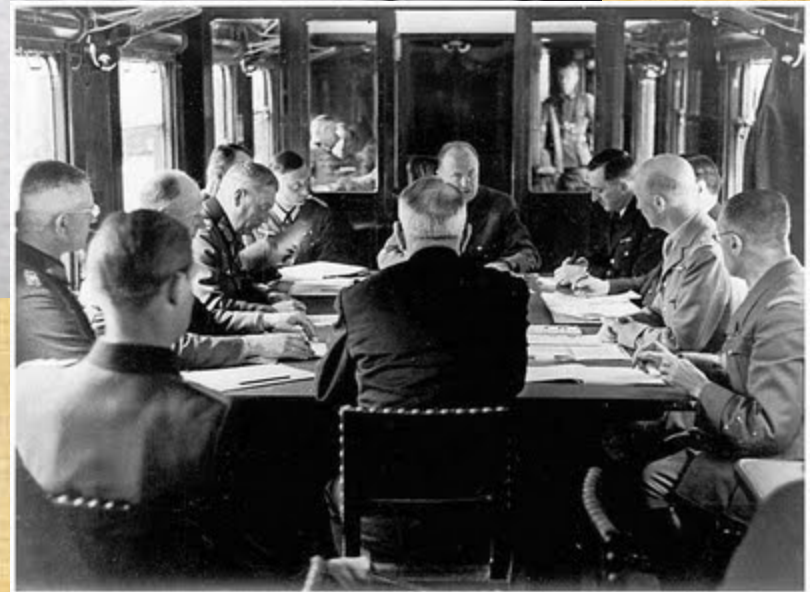
**The war was costly in humankind...10-million uniformed soldiers died not to mention the millions of civilians that died as a direct or indirect causes.**

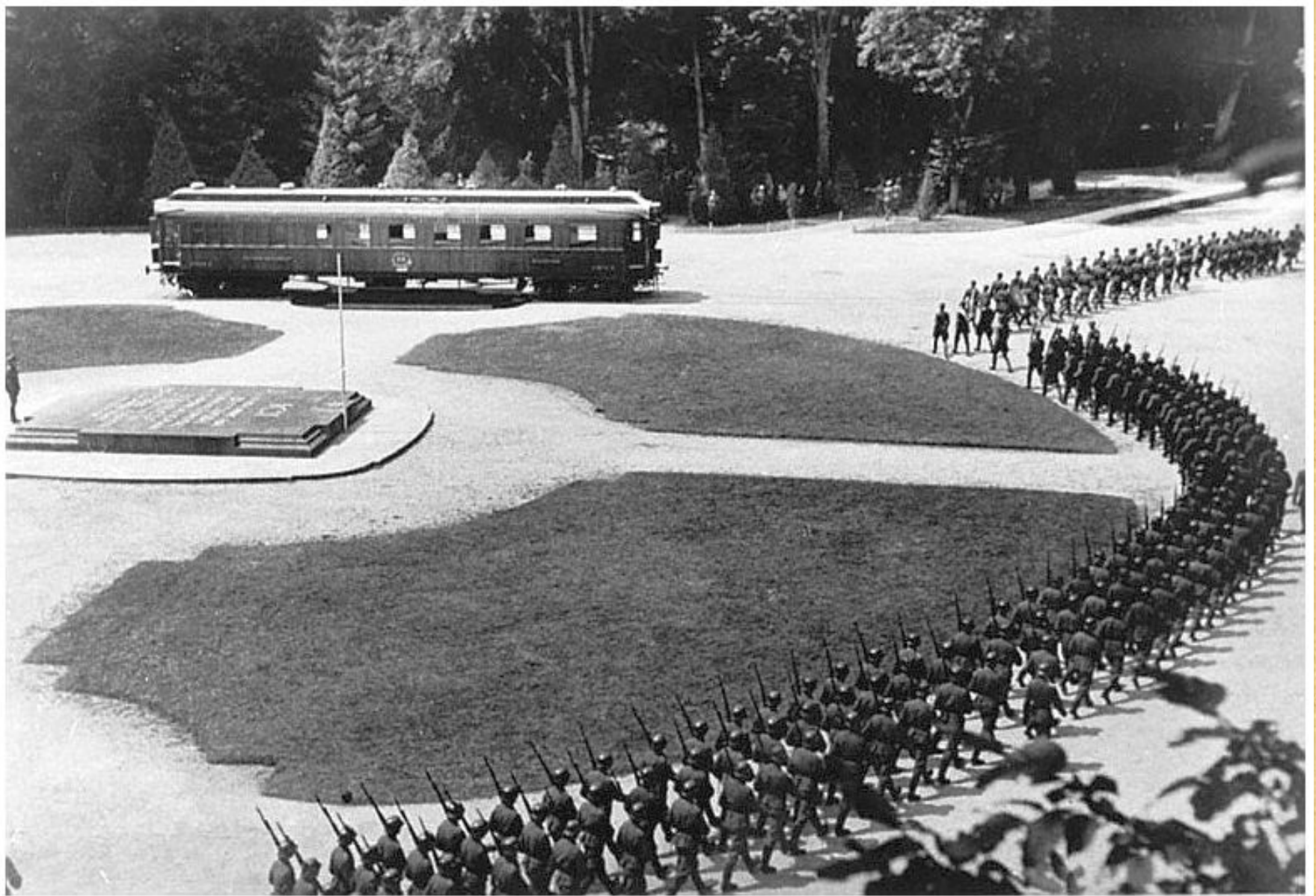
**The war cost \$180 billion.**



**The only known photo of the surrender  
of the Germany.**

**In less than two-dozen years,  
Hitler has the French surrender  
in the same train car  
that the French had  
the Germans surrender  
after WWI.**





Countries	Total Mobilized	Killed & Died	Wounded	Prisoners & Missing	Total Casualties	Casualties % of Mobilized
<b>Allied Powers</b>						
Russia	12.000.000	1.700.000	4.950.000	2.500.000	9.150.000	76.3
France	8.410.000	1.357.800	4.266.000	537.000	6.160.800	76.3
British Empire	8.904.467	908.371	2.090.212	191.652	3.190.235	35.8
Italy	5.615.000	650.000	947.000	600.000	2.197.000	39.1
United States	4.355.000	126.000	234.300	4.500	364.800	8.2
Japan	800.000	300	907	3	1.210	0.2
Romania	750.000	335.706	120.000	80.000	535.706	71.4
Serbia	707.343	45.000	133.148	152.958	331.106	46.8
Belgium	267.000	13.716	44.686	34.659	93.061	34.9
Greece	230.000	5000	21.000	1000	17.000	11.7
Portugal	100.000	7.222	13.751	12.318	33.291	33.3
Montenegro	50.000	3000	10.000	7.000	20.000	40.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.188.810</b>	<b>5.152.115</b>	<b>12.831.004</b>	<b>4.121.090</b>	<b>22.104.209</b>	<b>52.3</b>
<b>Central Powers</b>						
Germany	11.000.000	1.773.700	4.216.058	1.152.800	7.142.558	64.9
Austria-Hungary	7.800.000	1.200.000	3.620.000	2.200.000	7.020.000	90.0
Turkey	2.850.000	325.000	400.000	250.000	975.000	34.2
Bulgaria	1.200.000	87.500	152.390	27.029	266.919	22.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.850.000</b>	<b>3.386.200</b>	<b>8.388.448</b>	<b>3.629.829</b>	<b>15.404.477</b>	<b>67.4</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>65.038.810</b>	<b>8.538.315</b>	<b>21.219.452</b>	<b>7.750.919</b>	<b>37.508.686</b>	<b>57.6</b>