

World War One

Part One



Part One

Part Two

Part Three

Thematic Icons



Economics



Geography



Historical concepts



Government

Icons



Flash activity (these activities are not editable)



Teacher notes included in the Notes page

For more instructions, see the *User Guide*.

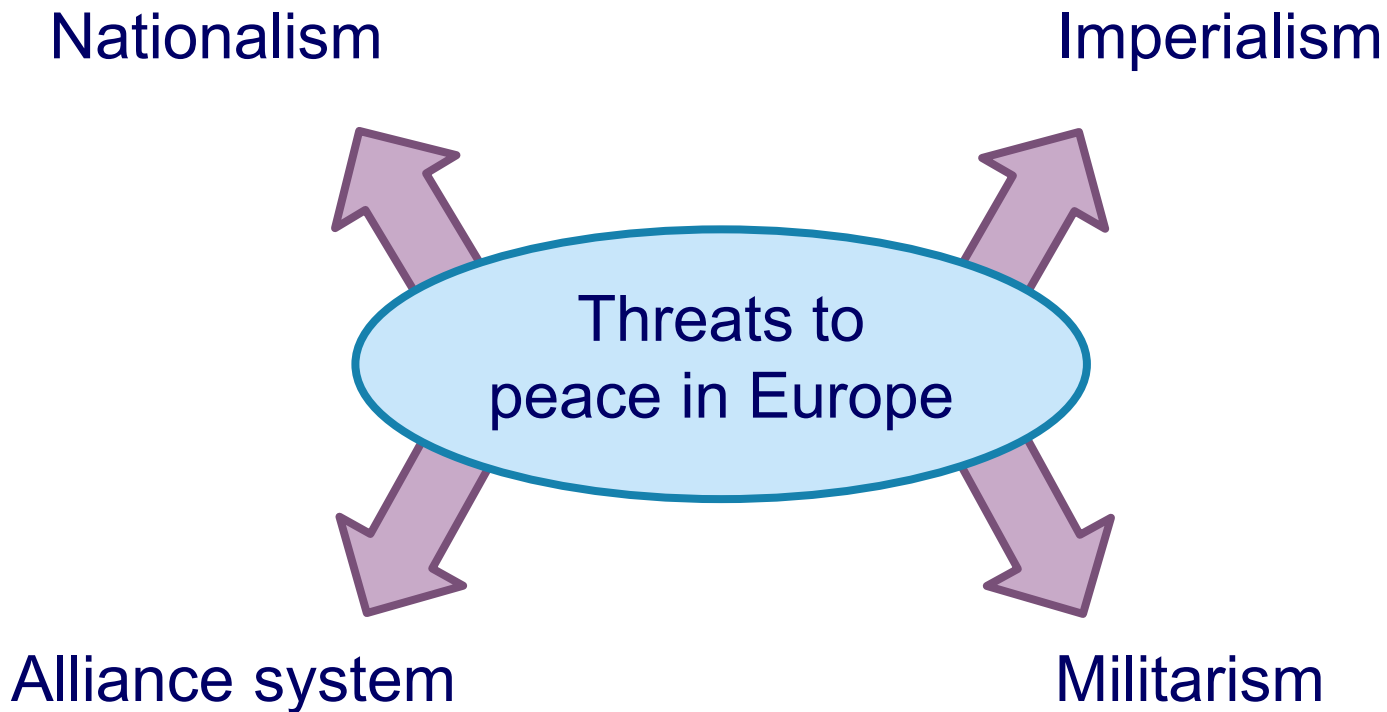




Timeline



In the lead-up to World War I, several developments made for an unstable environment and threatened the peace in Europe.



Do you know what each of these things are?

In the 19th century, **nationalism** grew in the hearts of many of the people of Europe, with different outcomes. People became increasingly interested in having their own **sovereign** nation that would unify people of the same ethnicity and culture.

Prince **Otto von Bismarck** of Prussia used nationalism to unify German states into one country.

Bismarck manufactured the **Franco-Prussian War** in 1870. The German states unified for mutual protection.



Imperialism was a dominant force in Europe in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The European powers struggled to expand their empires, fighting for dominance over Africa and Asia.

In 1814, following Napoleon's defeat, the great powers of Europe met in Vienna to create a balance of power.

However, with Germany's unification and rising military might, the power balance was shifting.



What do you think the cartoon shows?

Although Europe remained war-free for some years, some countries felt threatened and humiliated by each other. Therefore they all placed emphasis on policies of **militarism**.

It became imperative, as a sign of strength and patriotism, to maintain a strong standing army and to be ready to mobilize in an instant.



With the exception of Britain, all the great powers of Europe had impressive standing armies by 1914. Britain was, however, the world's leading naval power.





The alliance system





The “powder keg of Europe”



