

Chapter 29.1 - Marching Towards War

1. Setting the Stage

- a. Efforts to outlaw war and achieve a permanent peace had been gaining momentum in Europe since the middle of the 19th century
- b. Some Europeans believed that progress had made war a thing of the past
- c. In a little more than a decade, a massive war would engulf Europe and spread across the globe

2. Rising Tension in Europe

- a. Europe witnessed several _____ that would ultimately help propel the continent into war

b. The Rise of Nationalism

- i. One such development was the growth of _____, or a deep _____ to one's nation
 1. _____ can serve as a _____ within a country
 2. It also can cause _____ among nations, with each seeking to _____ the other - fierce rivalry indeed had developed among Europe's _____
- ii. This increasing rivalry among European nations stemmed from several sources
 1. Competition for _____ and _____ was one
 2. _____ were another
 - a. France had never gotten over the loss of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany in the Franco-Prussian War
 - b. Austria-Hungary and Russia both tried to dominate in the Balkans

c. Imperialism and Militarism

- i. Another force that helped set the stage for war in Europe was _____
 1. The quest for _____ sometimes pushed European nations to the _____
- ii. Another troubling development throughout the early years of the 20th century was the rise of a dangerous European _____
 1. The _____ believed that to be truly great, they needed to have a _____
 2. By 1914, all the Great Powers except _____ had large standing armies
- iii. The policy of glorifying _____ and keeping an army prepared for war was known as _____
 1. Having a large and strong standing army made citizens feel patriotic

3. Tangled Alliances

- a. Growing _____ and _____ had led to the creation of several military _____ among the Great Powers as early as the 1870s

b. Bismarck Forges Early Pacts

- i. Between 1864 and 1871, Prussia's blood-and-iron chancellor, _____, freely used war to unify _____
 1. After 1871, Bismarck declared Germany to be a " _____ " and then turned his energies to _____ in Europe
- ii. Bismarck saw _____ as the greatest threat to _____
 1. He believed that _____ still wanted revenge for its defeat in the _____ and Bismarck's first goal, therefore, was to _____

2. In 1879, Bismarck formed the _____ between _____ and _____
 - a. Three years later, _____ joined the two countries, forming the _____
 - b. In 1881, Bismarck took another possible ally away from _____ by making a treaty with _____

c. Shifting Alliances Threaten Peace

- i. 1890, _____, forced Bismarck to _____
- he did not want to share power
 1. Besides wanting to assert his own power, the new kaiser was eager to show the world just how mighty Germany had become
- ii. Wilhelm let his nation's _____ with _____ lapse in 1890
 1. _____ responded by forming a _____ with _____
 2. War with either _____ or _____ would make Germany the enemy of both
 - a. Germany would then be forced to fight a _____, or a war on both its _____ and _____ borders
- iii. Next, Wilhelm began a tremendous _____ program in an effort to make the _____ equal to that of the mighty _____ fleet
 1. Alarmed, _____ formed an _____, or alliance, with _____ and in 1907, Britain made another entente, this time with both _____ and _____
 - a. _____, as it was called, did not bind Britain to fight with France and Russia - however, it did almost certainly ensure that Britain would not fight against them
- iv. By 1907, two rival camps existed in Europe
 1. On one side was the _____—Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy
 2. On the other side was the _____—Great Britain, France, and Russia

4. Crisis in the Balkans

- a. Nowhere was that dispute more likely to occur than on the _____
 - i. With a long history of _____ uprisings and _____ clashes, the _____ was known as the “_____” of Europe
- b. **A Restless Region**
 - i. By the early 1900s, the _____, which included the _____ region, was in rapid _____
 1. While some Balkan groups _____ themselves from the Ottoman Turks, others already had succeeded in _____ from their Turkish rulers
 2. These peoples had formed new nations, including Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia
 - ii. _____ was a powerful force in these countries
 1. _____ had a large _____ and hoped to absorb all the _____ on the Balkan Peninsula
 2. _____ feared that efforts to create a _____ would stir rebellion among its _____ population

iii. In 1908, Austria _____, or took over, _____
_____ - areas with large Slavic populations

1. _____, who had sought to rule these provinces, were

2. The Serbs continually vowed to take Bosnia and Herzegovina away from Austria

c. A Shot Rings Throughout Europe

i. The heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, _____, and his wife, Sophie, paid a state visit to Sarajevo, the capital of _____

1. The royal pair was _____ as they rode through the streets of Sarajevo in an open car
2. The killer was _____, a 19-year-old Serbian and member of the _____
 - a. The _____ was a secret society committed to ridding Bosnia of _____

ii. Austria decided to use the murders as an excuse to punish Serbia

1. July 23, Austria presented Serbia with an _____ containing numerous demands
2. Serbia knew that _____ would lead to war against the more powerful Austria and _____ of Austria's demands

iii. Austria, however, was in no mood to _____

1. July 28, Austria _____ Serbia's offer and _____
2. That same day, _____, an ally of Serbia with its largely Slavic population, took action and ordered the _____ toward the _____ border

iv. Leaders all over Europe suddenly took notice

1. The fragile European stability seemed ready to collapse into armed conflict