



ISTANBUL  
**GELISIM**  
**UNIVERSITY**

# **ATATURK'S PRINCIPLES AND HISTORY OF TURKISH REVOLUTION I**

## **WORLD WAR I**

WEEK 6

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## WORLD WAR I

- The World War I was an unprecedented conflict in the world history with its scale, warfare and results.
- The Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815) which lasted about twelve years spread across a wide area.
- This time, this massive war was triggered by the assassination of the Crown-Prince of Austria-Hungary in 1914, leaped across almost all parts of the world and involved all the leading powers with their all kinds of sources.
- World War I was actually a settlement of long-time conflicts between the rival nations resulted from certain reasons.



The Napoleonic Wars: **Top:** Battle of Austerlitz (1805), **Bottom:** Battle of Waterloo (1815)



- The first reason behind the World War can be cited as the French Revolution which started a nationalistic movement across the world.
- Italy and Germany were split among the small principalities and city states for more than a thousand year.
- However, nationalistic movement rose also in these lands and Germany rose as a great industrial and military power in the middle of Europe under the strong leadership of Bismarck.
- Italy managed to unite the Italian peninsula under the leadership of Victor Emmanuel II as well.
- The unification of Italy and Germany destructed the Concert of Europe (balance of power), woven at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 subsequent to the Napoleonic Wars.

## Causes of WWI – MANIA!

Militarism – policy of building up a strong military to prepare for war

Alliances – agreements between nations to provide aid and protect on another

Nationalism – extreme pride in one's country

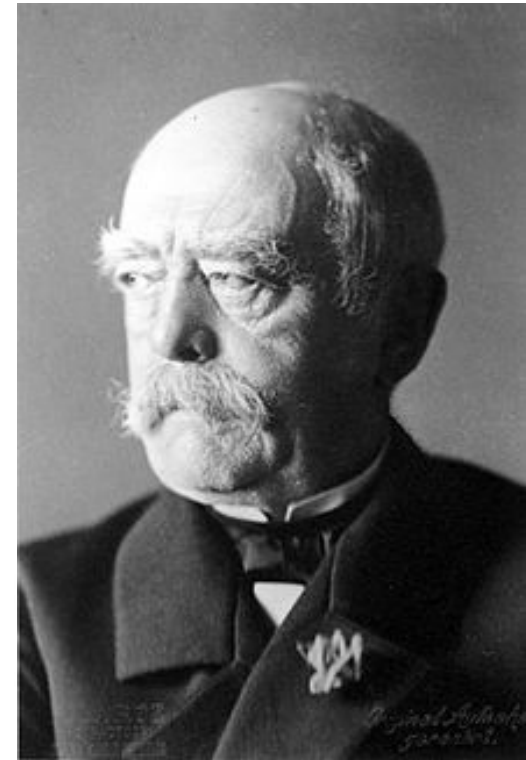
Imperialism – when one country takes over another country economically and politically.

Assassination – of Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand

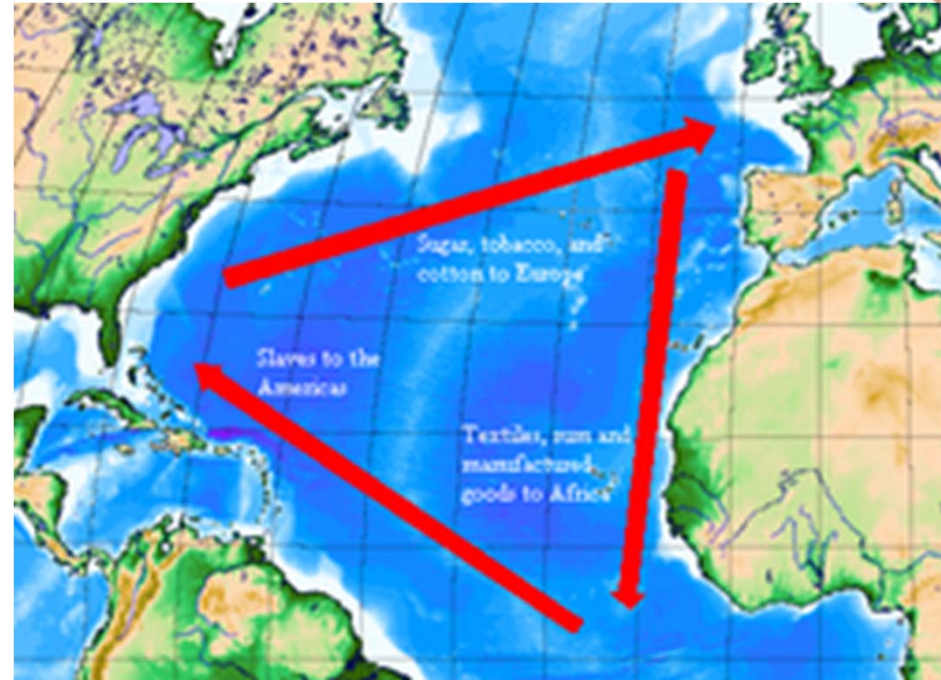


**Victor Emmanuel II (1820-1878) (left).** He became the first king of a united Italy since the 6th century. The Italians gave him the epithet of *Father of the Fatherland*.

**Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898) (right).** He formed the German Empire in 1871, unifying Germany with himself as Imperial Chancellor.



- The rise of Mercantilism which encouraged the mass production and increase of the wealth of the state treasuries through precious metals, abundant raw material and trade surplus gave rise to the colonialism in the newly discovered parts of the world.
- Spain and Portugal at the beginning of the 16th Century colonized most of the Americas and established trade colonies in Asia and Africa.
- Although Holland also participated in this new way of economic domination, France and Britain soon surpassed the first colonialists and colonized the considerable lands of all the world until the 19th Century.



Mercantilism helped create trade patterns such as the triangular trade in the North Atlantic, in which raw materials were imported to the metropolis and then processed and redistributed to other colonies.

# Militarism and Alliances

	1910-1914 Increase in Defense Expenditures
France	10%
Britain	13%
Russia	39%
Germany	73%

Triple Alliance



Triple Entente



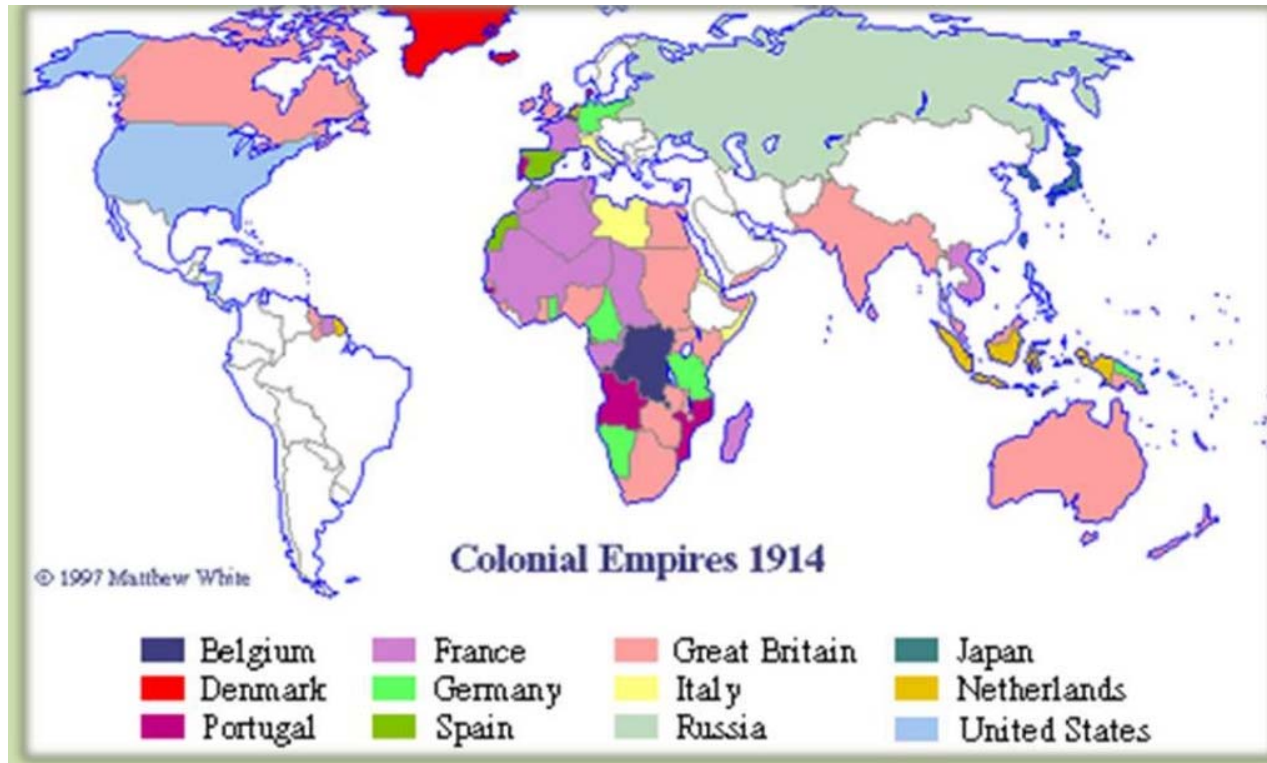


# Nationalism and Imperialism

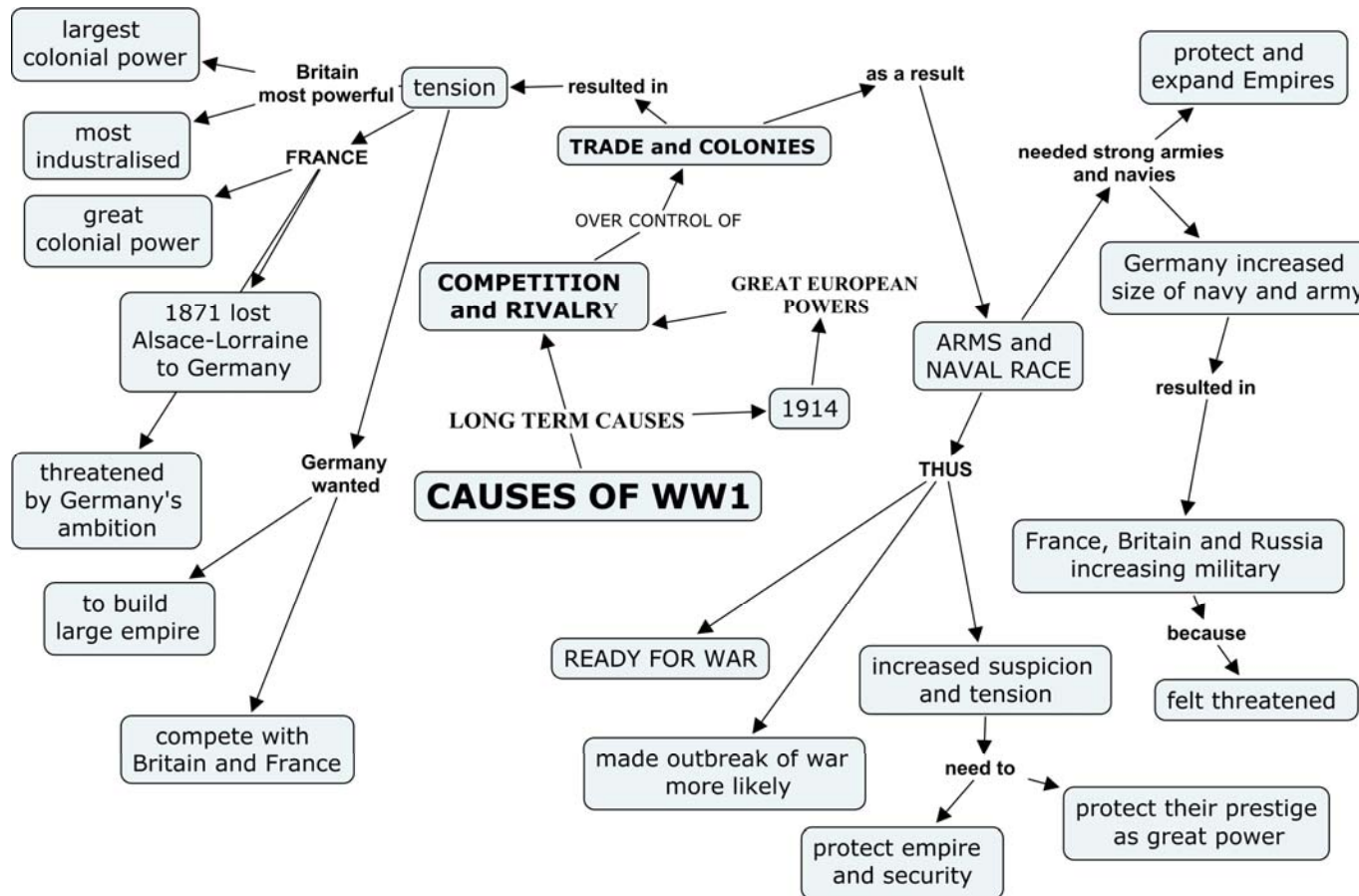
At the settlement of the Congress of Vienna in 1815, the principle of nationalism was ignored in favor of preserving the peace. Germany and Italy were left as divided states, but strong nationalist movements and revolutions led to the unification of Italy in 1861 and that of Germany in 1871. Another result was that France lost Alsace-Lorraine to Germany, and regaining it was a major goal of the French. Nationalism posed a problem for Austria-Hungary and the Balkans, areas comprised of many conflicting national groups. The ardent Pan Slavism of Serbia and Russia's willingness to support its Slavic brother conflicted with Austria-Hungary's Pan-Germanism.

- Great Britain, Germany and France needed foreign markets after the increase in manufacturing caused by the Industrial Revolution.
- These countries competed for economic expansion in Africa. Although Britain and France resolved their differences in Africa, several crises foreshadowing the war involved the clash of Germany against Britain and France in North Africa.
- In the Middle East, the crumbling Ottoman Empire was alluring to Austria-Hungary, the Balkans and Russia.

# The World Prior to WWI



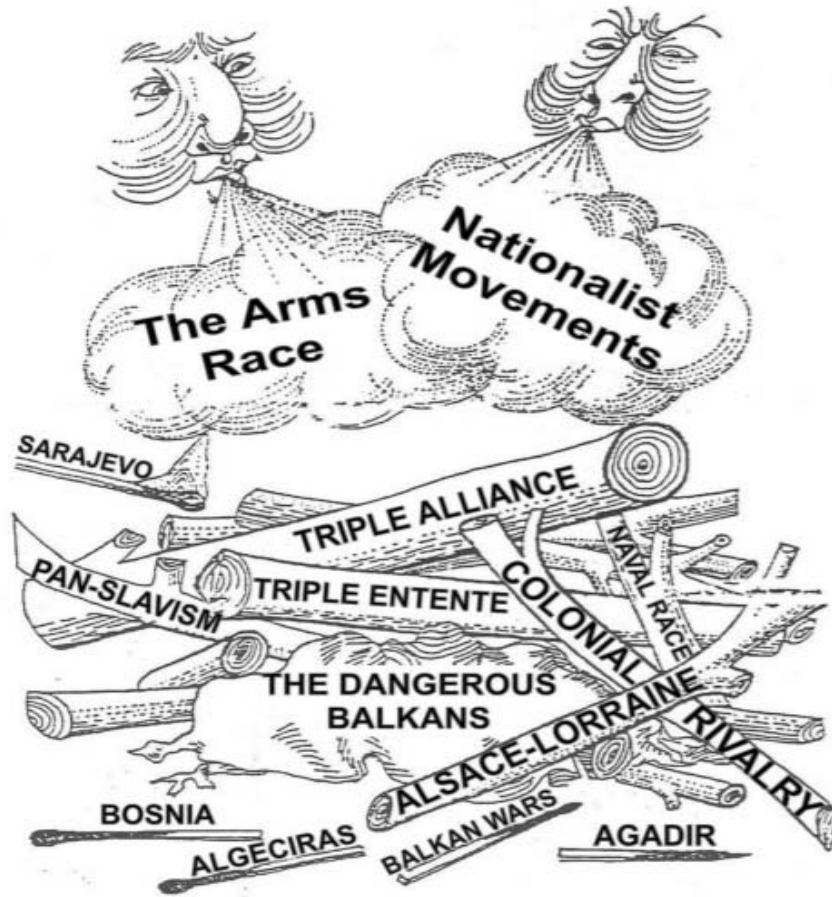




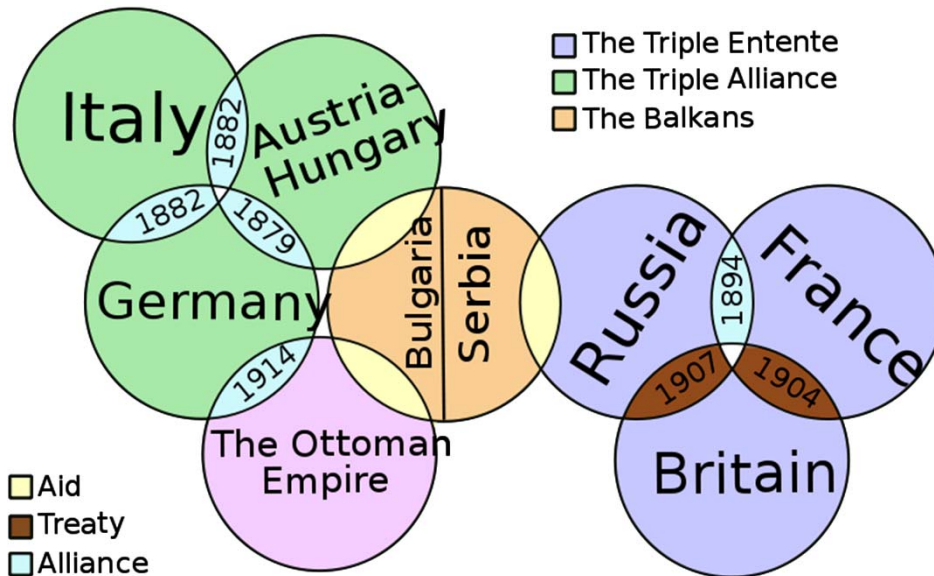
# Events Leading to World War I

- Nevertheless, the unification of Germany and Italy and their rise as industrial and military powers provoked the emergence of a colonialism race and conflict on raw material sources.
- The Industrial Revolution accelerated the production and therefore increased the need for much higher volume of raw material and far more people and colonies to consume their products.
- The competition among the European industrialists created new alliances and the countries formed groups of interest to counterbalance the threats posed by the rival countries.

<u>Triple Alliance</u>	1882
Franco-Russian Alliance	1894
Anglo-German naval arms race	1898–1912
Venezuela Naval Blockade	1902–1903
Entente Cordiale	1904
Russo-Japanese War	1904–1905
First Moroccan Crisis	1905–1906
Anglo-Russian Entente	1907
Bosnian crisis	1908–1909
Agadir Crisis	1911
Italo-Turkish War	1911–1912
Balkan Wars	1912–1913
Assassination of Franz Ferdinand	1914
July Crisis	1914



## European Diplomatic Alignments Shortly Before the War



- Germany signed agreements with Austria Germany and Italy at first and England aligned with France and Russia.
- Italy later changed sides and joined the war along with Britain.
- The alliance leaded by Germany was called as Central Powers and the triple entente pioneered by the British was named as the Allied Powers.
- These alliances gradually expanded through the war and involved new members.

# Europe and military alliances in 1914



Rival military coalitions in 1914: Triple Entente in green; Triple Alliance in brown. Only the Triple Alliance was a formal "alliance"; the others listed were informal patterns of support.



- The accumulation of tension between the two rival blocks through Crisis like Agadir Crisis, Balkan Wars and also the Assignment of Liman von Sanders Crisis erupted when the Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary in Sarajevo by a Serbian Nationalist on June 28, 1914 (the July Crisis).
- Afterwards, Austria-Hungary waged war on Serbia and subsequently other nations declared war on each other.
- The war rapidly spread all across Europe and Germany, Russia, Britain, France all joined in the war. The clashes and battles took place also in the colonies and included colonial armies which were recruited from all parts of the world.



**Archduke Franz Ferdinand.** His assassination in Sarajevo precipitated Austria-Hungary's declaration of war against Serbia, which in turn triggered a series of events that resulted in Austria-Hungary's allies and Serbia's declaring war on each other, starting World War I.

# Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand in Sarajevo



Assassination illustrated in the Italian newspaper *Domenica del Corriere*



Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip wounded Ferdinand

# Domino Effect of WWI

Austria blamed Serbia for Ferdinand's death and declared war on Serbia.



Germany pledged their support for Austria -Hungary.



Russia pledged their support for Serbia.



Germany declares war on Russia.



France pledges their support for Russia.



Germany declares war on France.



Germany invades Belgium on the way to France.



Great Britain supports Belgium and declares war on Germany.



## The Chain of Friendship and Opposing Sides



The Chain of Friendship", "If Austria attacks Serbia, Russia will fall upon Austria, Germany upon Russia, and France and England upon Germany."

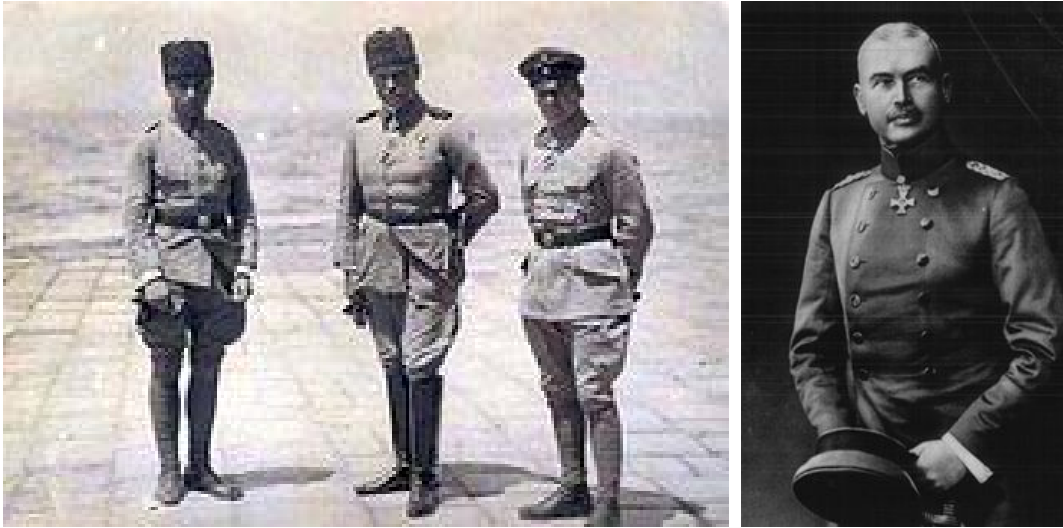
### Opposing Sides during WW1

#### Allied Powers

- Britain
- France
- Russia
- Italy (1915)
- United States (1917)

#### Central Powers

- Austria- Hungary
- Germany
- Bulgaria
- Ottoman Empire (Turkey)



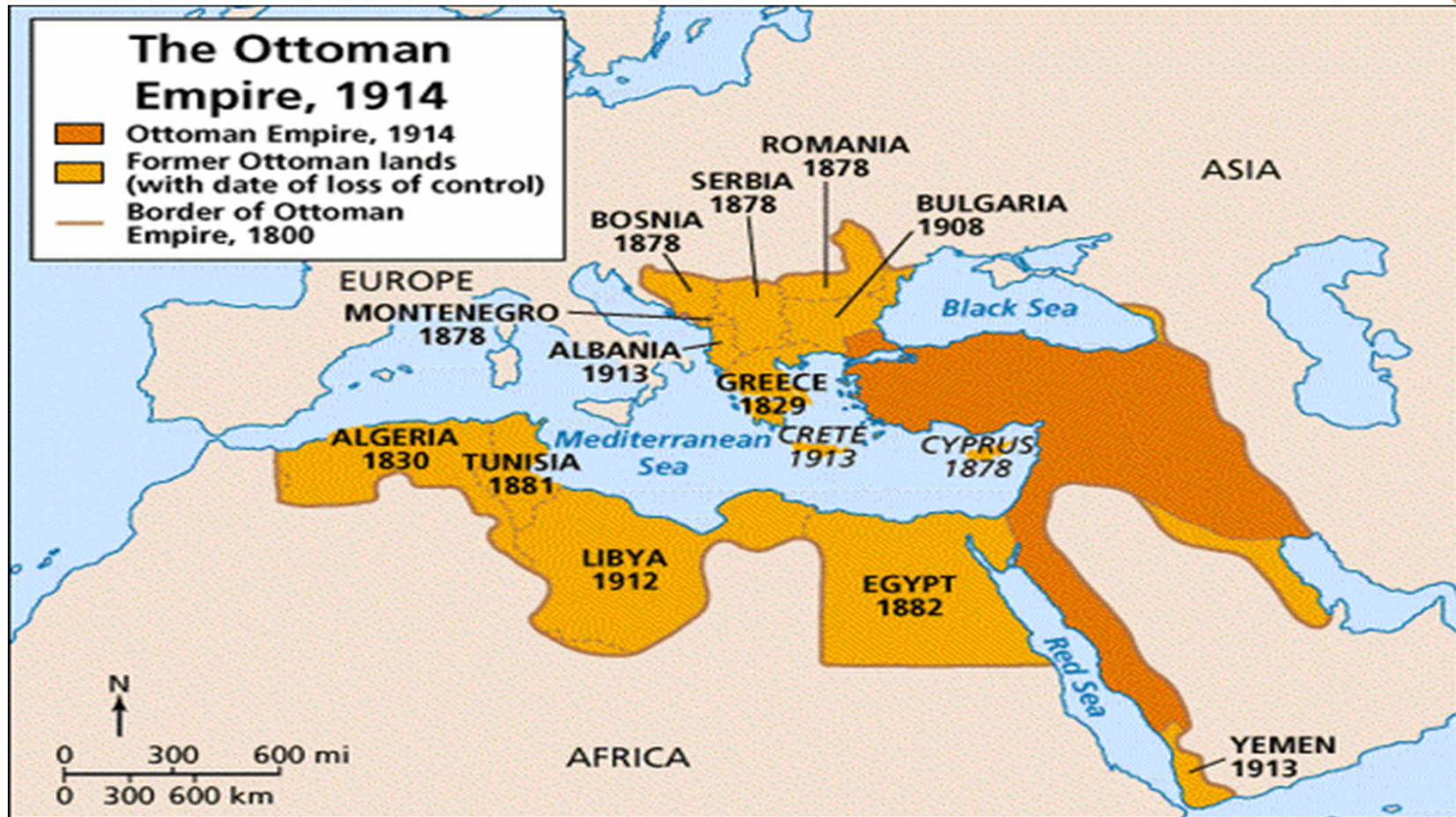
This was a crisis caused by the appointment of a German officer, Liman von Sanders to command the Turkish First Army Corps guarding Constantinople, and the subsequent Russian objections. You see Otto Liman von Sanders, Hans-Joachim Buddecke, and Oswald Boelcke in Turkey, 1916

- The Ottoman Empire was at that time in a turmoil caused by the nationalistic revolts and the Balkan Wars.
- The Committee of Union and Progress established its absolute authority on the government and realized their reforms.
- By considering the possible breakout of the war in Europe, the administration hired German General Liman von Sanders for the Army reform and fortified the Straits defense.
- When the July Crisis occurred, the Ottoman Government was searching for funds to develop the country and they were of the opinion that neutrality was the key to succeed in this development program.

- The breakout of the war prompted the Ottoman rulers to find a protection against a probable Russian Invasion and therefore, they started meetings for alliances or neutrality under the territorial integrity with France, the Great Britain and even Russia.
- However, the division of the Ottoman Empire was the key to the Russian support to the Allied Powers and thus, France and Britain refused the Ottoman requests.
- Then, the Ottoman administration started negotiations with Germany for a defense treaty. Despite the opposition of the German Ambassador in Istanbul, the German Emperor insisted on the Ottoman alliance and the agreement was signed on August 2, 1914.



- Leaders of the Central Powers (left to right):
- Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany;
- Kaiser and King Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary;
- Sultan Mehmed V of the Ottoman Empire;
- Tsar Ferdinand I of Bulgaria.

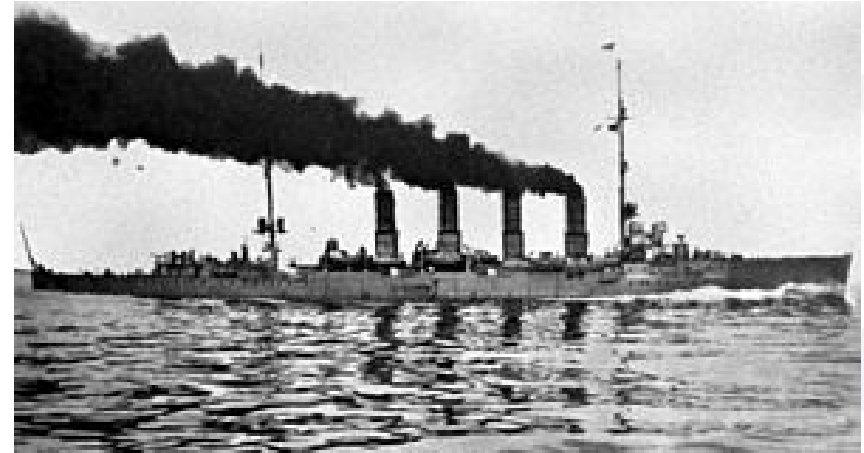


## The reasons for Ottoman Entry into the War

- Ottomans fought on the side of Germany and Austria Hungary
- Why?
  - Attempt to maintain control over other minority groups still in the Empire
    - Armenians, Arabs, Kurds
  - Out of fear of a Russian invasion (Continuous wars with Russia for the past 100 years)
  - Attempt to regain traditional territory in the Balkans
- **Russian threat**
  - The Dream, and so aim, of Russia was to conquer Istanbul and the Straits, and reach to the Mediterranean.
- **Financial position**
  - The Ottoman finance was in very bad condition after the Tripoli and Balkan Wars
- **Inevitability of war**
  - The Ottomans knew that the Entente Powers had shared Ottoman territories with secret agreements.
- **Need for modern weapons**
  - Germany promised to supply them.



- At the beginning of the war, the Ottoman Empire did not participate in the war in spite of the German pressure.
- Yet, the purchase of the Goeben and Breslau warships which escaped from the British Navy by the Ottomans changed the course of history for the Empire and paved the way for the end of the 600-year-old Empire.
- These two ships were named as Yavuz and Midilli and put into service in the Turkish Navy under the command of the German Commanders.
- Yavuz and Midilli attacked on the Black Sea ports of the Russian Empire and then the Ottoman Empire entered into the war after the declaration of war of Russia on the Empire.
- Why did Germany want to ally with the Ottoman Empire?
  - The Ottoman Sultan was a caliph as well.
  - He declared jihad against the Entente Powers which colonized many Muslim areas in Asia and Africa.
  - Therefore, Germany would use this opportunity.
- Also, the Ottoman Empire was controlling very huge geography in the Middle East.
  - Therefore, when the Ottomans entered into the War, the war spread more widely, and Germany's burden on European fronts decreased.
- Finally, the Empire and Germany signed a Alliance agreement in 1914.
- Goeben and Breslau issue.



*Top: Goeben (Yavuz), Bottom: Breslau (Midilli)*



- The Ottoman Empire fought at different fronts of the War which were Gallipoli, Caucasia, and the Middle East including Iraq, Syria and Egypt (Canal).
- The Battle of Gallipoli took a remarkable time and sources of the Allies and resulted in Turkish Victory which led to the fall of the Russian Empire.
- However, the USA which preferred to maintain her neutrality and sustain its trade through the war decided to join the World War after U-Boat attacks and the exposing of a German attempt to establish an alliance with Mexico against the United States.
- The American intervention in the World War changed and shortened the war and the Central Powers had to withdraw and sign agreements to end the war.





## Ottoman Fronts in WWI

- The Ottoman Empire was active in the Balkans theatre and the Middle Eastern theatre
- In the Balkans theatre, the Empire sent troops to support its ally Austria-Hungary against Russia.
- In the Middle East theatre, the empire fought in 4 main campaigns:
  - the Gallipoli Campaign
  - the Caucasus Campaign
  - the Sinai and Palestine Campaign,
  - the Mesopotamian Campaign,
- In Caucasus front, the Ottomans fought against the Russians
  - The Ottoman Empire was unsuccessful and had to retreat in 1915.
  - The Ottomans had to resettle and relocate the Armenians from front line to inner land.
    - The Armenian Question.
  - In 1917, the Bolshevik Revolution took place and Russia had to withdraw from the war.
  - In 1918, Russia signed a treaty with the Central Powers called the Treaty of Brest Litovsk
- In Mesopotamian (Iraq) and the Sinai and Palestine campaigns, the Ottomans fought against the British
  - The Ottomans were defeated.
  - Arabs were revolted against the Ottomans by Lawrence of Arabia.



# THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN (1915)

- The main combatants looked beyond Europe for a way to end the stalemate.
- Allies' strategy
  - attack a region in the Ottoman Empire known as the Dardanelles.
  - This narrow sea strait was the gateway to the Ottoman capital, Constantinople.
  - By securing the Dardanelles, the Allies believed that they could take Constantinople, defeat the Turks, and establish a supply line to Russia.



- British, Australian, New Zealand, and French troops made repeated assaults on the Gallipoli Peninsula
- Turkish troops, some commanded by German officers, defended the region.
- Trench Warfare turned Gallipoli into another bloody stalemate.
- Battled for a year
- the Allies gave up the campaign and evacuated.
  - suffered about 250,000 casualties.

# A collection of significant facts about the Gallipoli Campaign

## Landings at Gallipoli April 25, 1915

The Gallipoli Campaign, also called the Dardanelles Campaign, was an Anglo-French operation against Turkey during World War I, intended to force the Dardanelles channel and to occupy Constantinople.

### CAMPAIGN TIMELINE

#### 1914

- NOVEMBER 3**  
British forces open fire on Turkish forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles at Seddülbahir and Kum Kale.

#### 1915

- JANUARY 2**  
In response to an appeal by Grand Duke Nicholas, commanding the Russian armies, the British government agrees to stage a demonstration against Turkey to relieve pressure on the Russians on the Caucasus front.
- FEBRUARY 19**  
Naval bombardment of Turkish forts of the Dardanelles begins but is halted because of bad weather.
- FEBRUARY 25**  
Bombardment resumes. Demolition parties of marines land almost unopposed at Seddülbahir and Kum Kale.
- MARCH 18**  
Bombardment continues, but shelling from shore batteries sinks three battle ships and damages three others.
- APRIL 25**  
Landings begin on the Gallipoli Peninsula in two places, at Cape Helles (29th British and Royal Naval divisions) and at ANZAC (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps) beaches.
- AUGUST 6**  
Another landing at Suvla Bay takes place.
- OCTOBER 16**  
The Anglo-French commander of the Gallipoli Campaign, Sir Ian Hamilton, is relieved of his post.
- OCTOBER 31**  
Hamilton's replacement, Sir Charles Monro, recommends evacuation as the best option.

#### 1916

- JANUARY 9**  
All remaining forces are withdrawn safely.

### MAP

**Allied movements**


- Anglo-French attack
- ANZAC attack
- ↘ Location of sinking

**Front lines**

- May 1915–January 1916
- August–December 1915

**Turkish positions**

- Fortress
- ⚡ Battery
- ⋯ Minefield
- Troops, March 1915

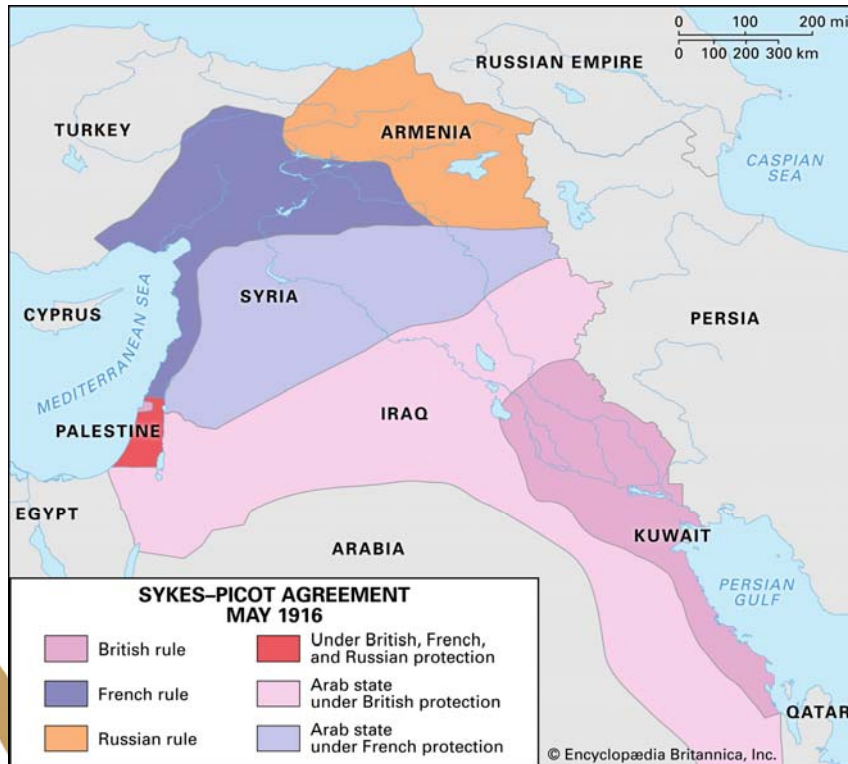


**LOCATOR MAP**

**DARDANELLES CHANNEL**  
length = 38 miles (61 km)  
The channel divides Europe from Asia.

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# Sykes-Picot Secret Agreement



The **Sykes–Picot Agreement** was a secret 1916 agreement between the United Kingdom and France, to which the Russian Empire assented. The agreement defined their mutually agreed spheres of influence and control in Southwestern Asia.

The agreement allocated to Britain control of areas roughly comprising the coastal strip between the Mediterranean Sea and the River Jordan, Jordan, southern Iraq, and an additional small area that included the ports of Haifa and Acre, to allow access to the Mediterranean. France got control of southeastern Turkey, northern Iraq, Syria and Lebanon. Russia was to get Istanbul, the Turkish Straits and Armenia.



- The Ottoman Army lost and retreated in other fronts and had to sign the Armistice of Mudros as well.
- The war times showed the failure of the Pan-Ottomanism and Pan-Islamism due to the Arab Insurrection and Armenian Relocation.
- The Arab Revolts resulted in the separation of Arab States from the Empire and the Armenian Deportation has become an international question and a problem for Turkey as well.
- Moreover, these revolts caused the reshaping of the Ottoman Economy through the «National Economy» movement which encouraged the Turkish companies and banks, that is a Turkish bourgeois.
- The end of the war forced the Unionist leaders to leave the country in a turmoil which would lead to the Independence War.



## Armistice and Treaties of Central Powers

Name	Armistice of	Date
Bulgaria	<u>Salonica</u>	29 September 1918
Ottoman Empire	Mudros	30 October 1918
Austria-Hungary	Villa Giusti	4 November 1918
German Empire	11 November 1918	11 November 1918

Name	Treaty of
Austria	Saint-Germain, 10 September 1919
Bulgaria	Neuilly, 27 November 1919
Germany	Versailles, 28 June 1919
Hungary	Trianon, 4 June 1920
Ottoman Empire	Sèvres, 10 August 1920
Turkey	Lausanne, 24 July 1923



# Results of the WWI

## Result

Allied Powers victory

- Dissolution of all continental empires in Europe including Germany, Russia, Ottoman Empire and Austria-Hungary
- Russian Empire abolished – subsequent formation of the Soviet Union
- November Revolution in Germany, establishment of the Weimar Republic
- Abdication of Emperor Charles I; collapse of Austria-Hungary
- Creation of the League of Nations

## Territorial changes

Formation of new countries in Europe and the Middle East Transfer of German colonies and territories, regions of the former Ottoman Empire, regions of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire and Soviet Union territories to other countries





## Results of WWI

### • Results of War: Democracy

- Austro-Hungarian Empire breaks into small states with disputed boundaries
  - Slavic control in Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland
  - but non-Slavs control Austria, Hungary
- Russian empire crumbles; Finland, Baltics, Poland
  - Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia independent then retaken by USSR
- US refuses to grab colonies
  - plans for Philippine independence
  - special status for Puerto Rico

### • Results of War: Colonialism

- Ireland: civil war & finally, independence
- Independent status for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa (finalized in 1931)
- colonial regimes continue in Africa, Vietnam, South Asia (India), Indonesia, West Indies
  - Japan continues to control Korea & Taiwan
- Britain, South Africa, Belgium, Australia & Japan given old German colonies in Africa & Pacific



# RESULTS OF WWI

- 4 years of conflict, 60 nations involved, 4 empires overthrown, 7 new nations created, 10 million soldier lives lost, millions of dollars in cost
- IMPACT OF WAR:
  - Human cost:
    - Death toll- 15% of combatants; many injuries
    - "lost generation"
    - Civilian death toll- due to direct kill, famine, disease (flu epidemic)
  - Economic:
    - Britain- £34 billion
    - USA- had lent \$2 billion to Allies
    - U-boats- sunk many merchant ships
    - 1920s- Britain and France spent up to ½ of their public spending on debt
    - Land and industry, roads and railways; hospitals and houses ALL suffered
    - Dramatic decline in manufacturing output and loss of trade and foreign investments
  - Political-Europe:
    - Britain/France- no major changes
    - Central Europe- map completely redrawn
    - Germany- revolution broke out against old regime
    - Russia- communist Bolsheviks seized power; USSR eventually born
    - A-H- defeat led to Hapsburg Empire collapse
    - Turkish empire (Ottoman) finally collapsed
  - Political- world:
    - USA: emerged as leading economic power but retreated to isolationist policies
    - Japan and China: also emerged well economically
    - Japan- new thirst for territorial expansion
    - China- wanted to oppose Japanese

# THE GREAT WAR

## THE ONSET OF WAR

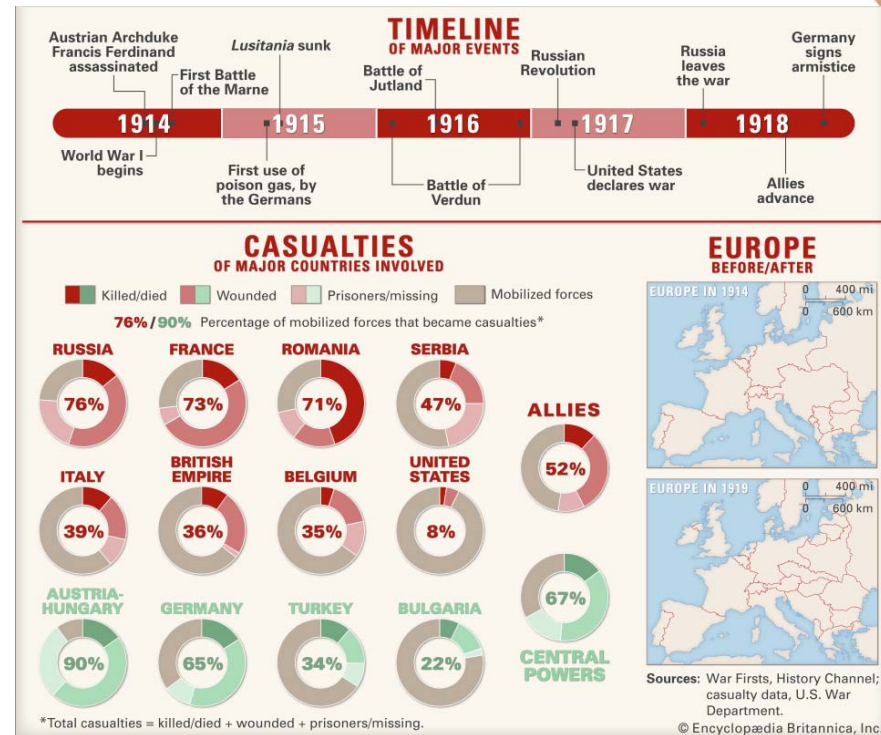
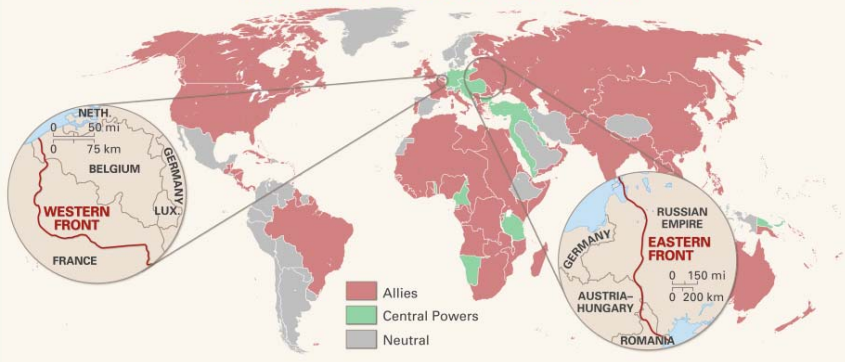
On June 28, 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was assassinated in Sarajevo by Gavrilo Princip, a Bosnian Serb nationalist.



## WAR FIRSTS

- chemical warfare
- gas masks
- flamethrowers
- steel helmets
- tank battles
- aerial warfare
- aircraft carrier
- IQ tests
- guide dogs
- a blood bank
- women enlisted
- filmed propaganda
- military use of X-rays
- wireless communication

## THE WAR TO END ALL WARS



A collection of significant facts about the World War I.