



Name: _____

Date: _____

Concepts leading into the Great War

Is about ...

why the Great War began

Main Idea

M – Militarism is the building up of a country's military

Gives military significant power over the people

Otto von Bismarck eventually gained power to the Prussian army and made them strong & captured Napoleon and France

The aggressive preparation of war. The armies grew and so did the influence of military leaders.

Made complex plans to get soldiers ready to fight.

Main Idea

A – Alliances are countries that agree to support each other

Type of friendship or acquaintance;

Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, & Italy formed the triple threat alliance

System of alliances intensified the dangers of militarism

France, Great Britain, and Russia created the Triple Entente in 1907; European states were willing to use war to preserve their power and power of their allies

Main Idea

I – Imperialism is taking over territory, usually through force

The extension of a nation's power over other lands

Early examples of imperialism European states set trading posts where they could carry on trade and missionary activity; in the 1800s they want total direct control

Capitalist states in the west were looking for market and raw materials such as rubber, oil, and tin for their industries

Imperialism can lead to racism as controlling countries claim to be superior (better) than the people in their colonies

Main Idea

N – Nationalism is the extreme love of one's country

When the people were conquered by the invaders, they united to fight back against the conquerors.

They saw the power and strength of the national feeling.

When the people sought reform, they gathered together against the king and government.

It was a significant factor in the defeat of Napoleon.

So what? What is important to understand about this?

There were multiple reasons that the countries ended up in a world war. Building up the military and taking over territory made other countries nervous. Creating alliances drew more countries into the war and the extreme love of one's country meant that more people felt justified and were willing to fight for their country.