

History Of The First World War

== See all == 19aa7ec990 The causes of World War I included the rise of the German Empire, which disturbed the long-standing balance of power in Europe, and the exacerbation of imperial rivalries, as reflected in new alliances and an arms race between the great powers. Tensions in the Balkans reached a breaking point on 28 June 1914 when Gavrilo Princip, a Bosnian Serb, assassinated Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. Austria-Hungary blamed Serbia and declared war on 28 July, upon which the Russian Empire mobilised in Serbia's defence. In early August, Germany declared war on Russia and France; the United Kingdom entered the war after Germany... 19aa7ec990

Home front during World War I For nonmilitary The home front during World War I covers the domestic, economic, social and political histories of countries involved in that conflict. For nonmilitary interactions among the major players see diplomatic history of World War I. The home front during World War I covers the domestic, economic, social and political histories of countries involved in that conflict 19aa7ec990

About 10.9 million combatants and seven million civilians died during the entire war, including many weakened by years of malnutrition; they fell in the worldwide Spanish flu pandemic, which struck late in 1918, just as the war was ending. 19aa7ec990

History of the United Kingdom during the First World War The highly controversial introduction, in January 1916, of conscription for the first time in British history followed the raising of one of the largest all-volunteer armies in history, known as Kitchener's Army, of more than 2,000,000 men. The armed The United Kingdom was a leading Allied Power during the First World War of 1914–1918. They fought against the Central Powers, mainly Germany. The armed forces were greatly expanded and reorganised—the war marked the founding of the Royal Air Force. The outbreak of war was a socially unifying event. The United Kingdom was a leading Allied Power during the First World War of 1914–1918. They fought against the Central Powers, mainly Germany. Enthusiasm was widespread in 1914, and was similar to that across Europe 19aa7ec990

== Participating countries == 19aa7ec990

World war Some historians have also characterized other global conflicts as world wars, such as the Seven Years' War, Cold War, and the war on terror. Conventionally, the term is reserved for the two major international conflicts that occurred during the first half of the 20th century: World War I (1914–1918) and World War II (1939–1945). international conflicts that occurred during the first half of the 20th century: World War I (1914–1918) and World War II (1939–1945). Some historians have also A world war is an international conflict that involves most or all of the world's major powers 19aa7ec990

The Cambridge History of the First World War International The Cambridge History of the First World War is a three-volume work, published in 2013 and 2014 by Cambridge University Press, that covers different aspects of the First World War. E. (2015). aspects of the First World War. "The Cambridge history of the First World War". The Cambridge History of the British Empire Spence, J 19aa7ec990

Non-military diplomatic and propaganda interactions among the belligerents aimed to build support for one's cause or to undermine support for one's enemies. Wartime diplomacy focused on five issues: 19aa7ec990

VCs of the First World War A new paperback edition of the series was commissioned in 2010 under The History Press imprint. The series consists of 13 books written by four different authors, first published under the label Sutton Publishing Limited, part of The History Press. The series consists of 13 books written VCs of the First World War is a series of books that list the Victoria Cross recipients of the First World War. VCs of the First World War is a series of books that list the Victoria Cross recipients of the First World War 19aa7ec990

The Oxford English Dictionary had cited the first known usage in the English language to a Scottish newspaper, The People's Journal, in 1848: "A war among the great powers is now necessarily a world-war." The term "world war" is used by Karl Marx and his associate, Friedrich Engels, in a series of articles published around 1850 called The Class Struggles in France. Rasmus B. Anderson in 1889 described an episode in Teutonic mythology as a "world war" (Swedish: världskrig), justifying this description by a line in an Old Norse epic poem, "Völuspá: folcvig fyrst I heimi" ("The first great war in the world"). German writer August Wilhelm Otto Niemann used the term "world war" in the title of his anti-British novel, Der Weltkrieg: Deutsche Träume (The... 19aa7ec990

World War I The war also helped spread the Spanish flu pandemic. One of the deadliest conflicts in history, World War I resulted in an estimated 15 to 22 million deaths, including those in war crimes and genocides. World War I, or the First World War (28 July 1914 – 11 November 1918), also known as the Great War, was a global conflict between two coalitions: the World War I, or the First World War (28 July 1914 – 11 November 1918), also known as the Great War, was a global conflict between two coalitions: the Allies (or Entente) and the Central Powers. The conflict saw important developments in weaponry, including the first large-scale use of machine guns, artillery, aircraft, chemical weapons, and tanks 19aa7ec990

First World War centenary The First World War centenary was the four-year period marking the centenary of the First World War, which began in mid-2014 with the centenary of the The First World War centenary was the four-year period marking the centenary of the First World War, which began in mid-2014 with the centenary of the outbreak of the war, and ended in late 2018 with the centenary of the 1918 armistice 19aa7ec990

subversion and propaganda campaigns to weaken the morale of the enemy 19aa7ec990 luring provisionally neutral countries (Italy, the Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria and... 19aa7ec990 Canada's sacrifices and contributions to the Great War changed its history and enabled it to become more independent, while also opening a deep rift between the French and English speaking populations. For the first time in Canadian military history, Canadian forces fought as a distinct unit, first under a British commander but ultimately under a Canadian-born commander. The highpoints of Canadian military achievement during the Great War came during the Somme, Vimy, and Passchendaele battles and what later became known as "Canada's Hundred Days... 19aa7ec990 Scholars seeking short-term analysis focus on the summer of 1914 and... 19aa7ec990

Diplomatic history of World War I Opposing the Allies, the major Central Powers included Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) and Bulgaria. For a detailed chronology see timeline of World War I. The major "Allies" grouping included Great Britain and its empire, France, Russia (until 1917), Italy (from 1915) and the United States (from 1917). For the domestic histories of participants The diplomatic history of World War I covers the non-military interactions among the major players during World War I. For the domestic histories of participants see home front during World War I. Other countries (Belgium and Japan, for example) also joined the Allies. The diplomatic history of World War I covers the non-military interactions among the major players during World War I. For a longer-term perspective see international relations (1814–1919) and causes of World War I. For the following (post-war) era see international relations (1919–1939) 19aa7ec990

== Etymology == 19aa7ec990

Canada in World War I The British declaration of war automatically brought Canada into the war, because of Canada's legal status as a British Dominion which left foreign policy decisions in the hands of the British parliament. The Militia was not mobilized and instead an independent Canadian Expeditionary Force was raised. However, the Canadian government had the freedom to determine the country's level of involvement in the war. On August 4, 1914, the Governor General declared a war between Canada and Germany. The history of Canada in World War I began on August 4, 1914, when the United Kingdom entered the First World War (1914–1918) by declaring war on Germany The history of Canada in World War I began on August 4, 1914, when the United Kingdom entered the First World War (1914–1918) by declaring war on Germany 19aa7ec990

Scholars looking at the long term seek to explain why two rival sets of powers (the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire against the Russian Empire, France, and the British Empire) came into conflict by the start of 1914. They look at such factors as political, territorial and economic competition; militarism, a complex web of alliances and alignments; imperialism, the growth of nationalism; and the power vacuum created by the decline of the Ottoman Empire. Other important long-term or structural factors that are often studied include unresolved territorial disputes, the perceived breakdown of the European balance of power, convoluted and fragmented governance, arms races and security dilemmas, a cult of the offensive, and military planning. 19aa7ec990 The Allies had much more potential wealth that they could spend on the war. One estimate (using 1913 US dollars), is that the Allies spent \$147 billion (\$4.5tr in 2023 USD) on the war and the Central Powers only \$61 billion (\$1.88tr in 2023 USD). Among the Allies, Britain and its Empire spent \$47 billion and the United States \$27 billion; among the Central Powers, Germany spent \$45 billion. 19aa7ec990 == Books == 19aa7ec990 The Cambridge History of the British Empire 19aa7ec990 On the eve of war, there was serious domestic unrest amongst the labour and suffrage movements and especially in Ireland. But those conflicts were postponed. Significant sacrifices were called for in the name of defeating the Empire's enemies and many of those who could not fight contributed to philanthropic and humanitarian causes. Fearing food shortages and labour shortfalls, the government passed legislation such as the Defence of the Realm Act 1914, to give it new powers. The war saw a move away from the idea of "business as usual" under Prime Minister H. H. Asquith, and towards... 19aa7ec990

Causes of World War I Moreover, the Russian Civil War can in many ways be considered a continuation of World War I, as can various other conflicts in the direct aftermath of 1918. World War I began in the Balkans on 28 July 1914, and hostilities ended on 11 November 1918, leaving 17 million dead and 25 million wounded. Identifying the causes of World War I remains a debated issue. World War I began in the Balkans on 28 July 1914, and hostilities ended on 11 November Identifying the causes of World War I remains a debated issue 19aa7ec990

Total war demanded the total mobilization of all the nation's resources for a common goal. Manpower had to be channeled into the front lines (all the powers except the United States and Britain had large trained reserves designed for just that). Behind the lines labor power had to be redirected away from less necessary activities that were... 19aa7ec990 defining and redefining the war goals, which became harsher as the war went on 19aa7ec990

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