

MAIN EVENTS OF WORLD WAR – I

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Abstract: World War I was a major conflict fought from 1914 to 1918. Other names of World War I are the First World War, WWI, the war to end all wars, and the Great War. World War I was fought between the allied powers and central powers. The main members of allied powers were France, Russia, England, and Siberia and countries related to central power are Germany, Austria, Hungary. We discuss the main events one by one in this paper. The main events of 1914 AD to 1915 AD and 1916 AD to 1918 AD.

Keywords: Allied Forces, Dominance, Central Powers, Anglo French Side.

1. INTRODUCTION

World War I was the consequence of so many reasons. The First World War was started in July-August 1914. It started with the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand. The first power was known as central power. In this central power there was Germany, Austria, Hungary. The powers which were known as Allied forces were Russia, France, England, and Siberia. This war was going on until November 1918. The casualties found in this war were 10 million and twice were wounded in this war. According to economists; the money which was spent on this war was almost 585,000,000,000. The capital which was destroyed during war was 1, 32,000,000,000. The material cost raised and the power of money went down during war. This war brings Europe into an Economic crisis.

2. ORIGINS OF THE WAR

The origins of the war which began at the end of the July 1914 have been debated by scholars perhaps more than any other issue in European history. The debate started in earnest immediately the war ended and has never ceased. Any account given here of the war's origins will inevitably be simplistic but it is hoped to make clear the facts of the main events leading to its outbreak.

The Russian Empire of the Romanov family was, like the Habsburg Empire, multinational. But the dominance of the Russian people within the Empire was, for demographic reasons, quite secure. Russian power, despite an autocratic system of sovereignty, the deficiency of any kind of parliament until 1905, and bureaucracy both inefficient and tainted with corruption, was by no means a stagnant state in the half century preceding the Bolshevik takeover. It was an expanding power which had acquired vast realms in central Asia and the Far East. Though defeated and humiliated by the Japanese in the war of 1904-05, Russia had recovered by 1914. The Empire was making giant strides in industrializations and the modernization of its armed forces. Russia achieved, with the help of French finance, a rate of economic growth which compared favorably with that of any major European state. Taken in conjunction with military improvements his growing economy power seriously worried both Austria-Hungary and Germany.

As soon as the war began the governments of the various countries made it the excuses for suppressing truth and spreading all manner of lies. The personal liberties of the people were also suppressed. The other side was, of course, completely shut out. So that the people only got to know only one side of the story, and that a greatly distorted and often completely false account. It was not difficult to fool the people in this way.

In the meantime, of 19th century, the major European powers were able to create a balance among them. Which result into an intricate network of political military relations. Britain's withdrawal known as splendid isolation was the biggest challenge.

To separate France and to escape from war in two fronts, Bismarck arrange the league of the Three Emperors (German: Dreikaiserbund) prep Austria- Hungary, Russia and Germany. 1877-1888 Russia was worried about Russia's victory in Turkish war and its influence in the Balkans, the league had dissolved in 1878 with Germany and Austria- Hungary.

The practical details of this coalition were limited, because their main purpose was to ensure the cooperation between the three imperial powers and separate the French. The British tried to solve colonial tensions with Russia, and France's diplomatic tactics improved Bismarck's leadership in 1881. When the league ended, it was replaced by the Renaissance Agreement, a secret agreement between Germany and Russia, which France or Austria-Hungary attacked and remained neutral. The league was dissolved in 1878, which was concerned by Russia's victory in the 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War and their influence in the Balkans. The Dual Alliance was formed subsequently with Germany and Austria-Hungary subsequently. This was known as Triple Alliance after Italy joined in 1882.

As the war went on from month to month and year to year, more and more country was dragged into it. Both sides tried to win over neutrals by offering bribes secretly; any such public offer would have put an end to the ideals and the fine phrases which were shouted from the house-tops. The power of England and France to bribe was greater than that Germany, and so most of the neutrals that joined the war came in on the Anglo-French-Russian side. Italy, the old ally of Germany, was won over by these Allies on their making a secret treaty promising her territory in Asia Minor and elsewhere. Another secret treaty promised Russia Constantinople. It was a pleasant task to divide up the world among them. These secret treaties were wholly opposed to the public statements of the statesmen of the allies. Probably no one would have known of these treaties if the Russian Bolsheviks, when they seized power, had not published them.

Ultimately there were a dozen or more countries on the side of the Allies (I shall call the Anglo-French side the Allies for short). These were Britain and her empire, France, Russia, Italy, the United States of America, Belgium, Serbia, Japan, China, Rumania, Greece and Portugal. On the German side were Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. The United States come into the war in the third year. Even leaving them out of consideration for the time, it is obvious that the resources of the Allies were far greater than those of the German side. They had more men, far more money, more factories to make arms and munitions, and above all they had command of the seas, which made it easy for them to draw upon the resources of natural world. Thus the Allies could get war material or food or borrow money from America because of the sea power. Germany and her allies were surrounded and hemmed in by their enemies; and Germany's allies were weak countries which did not help much. They were often a drain on Germany and had to be propped up by her. So practically, it was Germany alone against the greater part of the world in arms. It seems, from every point of view, a most unequal contest. And yet Germany held the world at bay for four years and repeatedly came near to victory. Year after year victory seemed to hang in the balance. It was an amazing effort for one nation, and it was only possible because of the magnificent military machine that Germany had built up. To the end, when Germany and her allies had been finally vanquished, the German army was still intact and much of it was on foreign territory.

3.MAIN EVENTS

The main events of 1914 AD to 1915 AD- In the beginning Germany invaded Belgium on 20 Aug 1914, after this Germany got power on the capital of Belgium named Brussels and some others regions of Belgium. The next incident was that The German Forces attacked on France. The military of France fight under the command of commander `Jaffe`. France defeated Germany in the battle of Marne in 5-10 September 1914. Germany steps backwards in war. Then Russia took a step forward and entered the ground of war. Russia attacked German in 7 August 1914 and got the command of some regions of Germany. Then in the battle of Tennenberg German military forces defeated Russia and got back their power in the lost regions. In August-September 1914 Austria had got invasion of Poland of Russia but did not get any success. In August 1914 the Navy of England defeated Germany in the battle Hollingland. Germany gathered the power and defeated England in the battle of Chilli. England was the power which was not going to stand behind; England defeated Germany in December 1914 on the island of Falkland. England which was on the side of Allied forces was having power in its hands. The German colonies Garland and Cameroon were invaded by Allied forces. Japan open call of battle towards Germany 23 August 1914. Turkey got involved in battle from the side of Germany. Because of it England and Misr declared their selves in secure zone. February 1915 was the time when Russian forces attacked Germany. But the commander of Germany sent Russian forcers backwards. After that the forces of Austria and Germany jointly sent Russian out from Gallasia. Battle of Neuve Chapelle and Battle of Ypres were the two battles which were fought between England and Germany. These two battles cause abundant losses to both countries. Allied forces tried to invade the capital of Turkey but unfortunately they didn't get success. 4 October 1915 Bulgaria came into the battle from the side of central powers. Bulgaria, Germany and Austria attacked Serbia and they defeated Serbia in this battle. Again in 1915 Italy was the country which started its war form the side of friendly countries. After that the reigns of south western Africa and eastern Africa were invaded by allies of Allied forces.

3.1. MAIN EVENTS HAPPENED BETWEEN 1916-18

A long battle between Germany and France was fought since February 1914 till October 1916. This battle is known as battle of Verdun. Germany put his complete efforts to get the victory in this battle but Germany was totally unsuccessful in this attempt. The allies of friendly countries fought a battle with Germany in October 1916. `The battle of Somme` in which the victory was in favor of allies of friendly countries. After that Austria attacked Italy in 1916 and get power on so many territories of Italy. To fight against the submarines of Germany English men blockade the shores of Germany. Then the battle of Daggar Bank was fought between England and Germany. In this English people won the grounds of battle. English men drowned the blucher ship of Germany. England and Germany fought naval battle in May 1916 which is known as battle of Jutland. It caused harm to both sides and no one tasted the taste of victory. 27 August 1916 was the date when Germany attacked on Rumania and Bulgaria attacked Austria. Then the capital of `Bucharest` and some other regions were now under Bulgaria. 6 April 1917 was the date when United States entered in World War 1 from the side of Allies forces. October 1917; Austria defeated Italy in the battle of Caporetto. France and England helped Italy but they did not get any success. After grasping power in Mesopotamia England also grasp power in the capital Jerusalem. A revolution took place in Russia in 1917. In February 1918 Russia made an accord with Germany; The accord is known as Treaty of Brest-litovisk. After this treaty the battle between Germany and Russia find an end for some time. In the beginning of July Germany invaded France. In 18 July 1918 The Allied forces under the command of Marshn forces attacked Germany and American forces helped Allied forces in this strike. The Germans were defeated badly in this battle. After this defeat the associates of Germany left. Between September and October 1918 Allied forces won at so many regions of Turkey. On date 29 December Bulgaria surrender in front of Allied forces. In October 1918 Italy defeated Austria badly. October 1918 was the time when Turkey was defeated and Turkey surrender in front of Allied forces. It was a compulsion for Austria to make treaty to stop battle on the date 3 November 1918. Now Germany was standing alone, in the form of helplessness, Germany accepted the suggestions of America to stop war. 9 November 1918 was the date when William II disown the throne and went to Holland. On 11 November 1918. The new government of Germany accepted the conditions of Allied forces and signed the documents. This was the end of World War I.

A timeline showing the main incidents that took place between 1914-18-

June 28, 1914	Archduke Francis Ferdinand is assassinated
June 28, 1914	Austria-Hungary war on Serbia, beginning World War 1
August 2-7 1914	Luxembourg and Belgium was seized by Germany. Alsace is invaded by France. France is reached by British forces. Nations which were allied against Germany had to include Great Britain, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Canada, India, Portugal, Montenegro, United States, France, Belgium, Greece, Romania, Rhodesia, South Africa, New Zealand, Italy, Australia, Russia.
August 10, 1914	Austria-Hungary invades Russia.
September 9, 1914	Allied forces stop German forces to enter France during First Battle of the Marne.
February 18, 1915	Germany starts naval blockade of Great Britain.
April 25, 1915	Allied forces came to the land of Gallipoli Peninsula of the Ottoman Empire.
May 7, 1915	The submarines of Germany sank the passenger liner Lusitania during crossing from New York to Liverpool.
May 23, 1915	Italy declare war on Austria-Hungary.
February 21, 1916	Germany attacked Verdun.
May 31, 1916	British and Germans fought naval battle of Jutland.
July 1, 1916	The beginning of battle of Somme.
December 18, 1916	550,000 French and 450,000 casualties were found at the end of battle of Verdun.
February 1, 1917	Germany returns to unrestricted submarine warfare halted after the sinking of the Lusitania.
February 3, 1917	United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
April 6, 1917	The united states declared war on Germany.
June 7, 1917	Commander of The American Expeditionary Forces General John J. Pershing arrived in England with his staff.
June 24, 1917	American combat forces arrived in France.
December 15, 1917	Russia Signed armistice with Germany.
January 8, 1918	The fourteen points which were required for peace were presented to congress by President Woodrow Wilson.
February 8, 1918	Newspaper named The stars and Stripes whose first editor was T. Viskniskki began its publication with the issue of one thousand copies.
March 3, 1918	Russia signed the treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany.
March 21, 1918	Germany began its final offensive of the war
March 1918	American women were appointed to serve as bilingualist telephone operators for the AEF arrived in Europe.
May 28, 1918	United States forces were victorious in the Battle of Cantigny.
June 2, 1918	German`s attempt to cross the Marne River at Chateau-Thierry was stopped by American forces.
July 26, 1918	The Stars and Stripes suspended the Sporting page.

4. CONCLUSION

World war I ended with the treaty of Versailles after Germany surrendered the war took 9 to 13 million lives and caused unprecedented damage. The United States didn't want to apart of the League of Nations. The US wanted to be isolated after WWI, they feared that if they became part of the league of Nation, then it would drag them into mare wars that they didn't want to be involved in. therefore the US senate refused to sign the treaty. The US negotiated its own settlement with Germany in 1921. Over 200,000men died from having wounds and getting infections because of the unsanitary environment. World War I became famous from the trench warfare.

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