In 1914, study the cartoon and answer the questions that follow.

The following cartoon appeared in the Chicago Tribune after the outbreak of World War I.

**Responsible for War: Analyzing Cartoons**
Government -- Democracy ~
Common enemy ~
Create a new common factor ~

Language, etc. to be nationalistic? How?
Is it possible for a country with different ethnic, religions?

In other countries,
(c) Resistance to Napoleon gave rise to nationalism
    (b) Soldiers / Napoleon spread nationalism
    (a) Creation of a line, anthem, holiday, army

3. French Revolution - Nationalism
   - Loyalty to the monarch
2. Absolute Monarch - Nationalism emerges
   - Loyalty was to the Church / Feudal Lord
1. Middle Ages - Nationalism did not exist

How did nationalism develop in Europe?

Extreme nationalism = Chauvinism / ethnocentrism ~
cultures.

National-state = Single country / containing many
Nationalism can be a positive or negative force.

5. Enemy
4. Race, Religion
3. Geography, history
2. Culture, language
1. Ideas, traditions

Following common factors
A feeling of a spirit of unity and common the

What is nationalism?
Decline of the Ottoman Empire: 1815-1914

1. How does the map help explain the conflict between Russia and Austria-Hungary in the Balkans?
2. From the Ottoman Empire by 1914, several countries had gained their independence in North Africa. Name the countries that had gained independence.
3. What remained of the Ottoman Empire by 1914?
2. Why did this compromise lead to further discord in Austria and in Hungary?

1. What was the compromise of 1867? Why did this compromise do?

2. Look at a map of Europe following World War I and list the countries that were created out of the

Austro-Hungarian Empire:

The Viennese and the Magyars were two groups that comprised the Hungarian people. The Viennese were urban, middle-class, and spoke German. The Magyars were rural, working-class, and spoke Hungarian. The compromise of 1867 allowed Hungary to form a constitution with a bicameral legislature and a king elected by the Austrian emperor. The Austrian emperor retained control over foreign affairs and the military. The compromise was not popular in Hungary, where many people felt that their rights were being taken away. The compromise also weakened the Austro-Hungarian Empire, as it allowed for the growth of nationalism andled to further discord in Austria and Hungary.

2. Why did this compromise lead to further discord in Austria and in Hungary?

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NATIONALISM BREAKS UP THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

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Chapter 23

Drawing Inferences From Maps

Questions to Think About

1. What region of the world is shown on both maps? (a) Which boundaries have changed more: (b) Which boundaries have changed? 

2. What conclusions can you draw about the current situation in the region if you look at both maps? Think about the changes that have occurred in the Balkans. How have they changed over time? 

3. Use a popular news magazine such as Time or Newsweek to research the current status of the Balkans. How have the boundaries changed? 

4. What conclusions can you draw about the current situation in the region if you look at both maps? Think about the changes that have occurred in the Balkans. How have they changed over time?

As you read in your textbook pages 396-397, new multinational states of Yugoslavia were created.

Map A: The Balkans Following World War I

Map B: The Balkans, late 1994

Draw a border line to show the boundaries that have changed.
46 Europe in 1914
7. Create a legend (key).
   Black Sea, Baltic Sea.
5. Color in the neutral countries.
4. Place diagonal lines in the Allied countries.


   Montenegro, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, Ottoman Empire.
   Kingdom, Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, Romania, Serbia,
   Spain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, United

1. Spain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, United

Map and Vocabulary


4. Allies

3. Central Powers

Outcome

Goal
2. The Triple Entente

Outcome

Goal
1. The Triple Alliance

1. Summarize the two following terms
27

Chapter 27

The Stage Is Set

World War I and Its Aftermath (1914-1919)
After the murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, each nation blamed it.

**Graphic Summary: World War I: Who Was to Blame?**

1. **Germany's Role:** Germany invaded Austria-Hungary, which led to Russia's response. Russia's response led to France's involvement, and eventually, Germany's involvement in the war.

2. **Austro-Hungarian Empire:** The empire was under pressure from both Russia and Germany. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand exacerbated this tension, leading to the outbreak of war.

3. **Bosnia:** The Bosnian region was annexed by Austria-Hungary in 1908, which sparked Russian influence in the area.

4. **Belgium:** Belgium's neutral position was a result of the complex alliances and the desire to avoid immediate conflict.

5. **Great Britain:** The British stayed neutral in the early stages of the war, focusing on naval preparedness.

6. **France:** France's involvement was a response to the German invasion, seeking to protect its position on the European continent.

7. **Russia:** Russia's entry into the war was a result of its alliances and the desire to prevent Germany from conquering Austria-Hungary.

8. **Germany:** Germany's invasion of Belgium was seen as a violation of neutral territory, leading to Britain's declaration of war.

9. **Italy:** Italy's decision to enter the war was influenced by its alliances and the hope of gaining territory from Austria-Hungary.

**Text Summary:**

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo, Bosnia, in 1914 set off a chain of events that led to the outbreak of World War I. The assassination occurred on June 28, just a week after the murder was committed. Austria-Hungary, feeling threatened by theArchduke's death, promptly issued an ultimatum to Serbia, demanding it give up any claims to the Bosnian region. Serbia, feeling threatened by Austria-Hungary's demands, rejected the ultimatum. In response, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

Germany, feeling threatened by the conflict, declared war on Serbia's ally, Russia. This in turn led to France's declaration of war on Germany in support of Russia. Britain,害怕德国的进犯， declared war on Germany. Italy, which had previously formed an alliance with Austria-Hungary, declared war on Austria-Hungary in support of France and Russia, marking the beginning of the war on all fronts.

The war quickly escalated, with countries mobilizing their armies and navies. The conflict was marked by intense fighting on the Eastern Front, where Russia and Austria-Hungary clashed, and on the Western Front, where Britain, France, and Germany fought. The war also saw the emergence of new technologies, such as tanks and aircraft, which changed the nature of warfare.

By the end of 1914, the war had spread across Europe, with Britain, France, Germany, and their allies engaged in a global conflict. The war would continue for four more years, claiming millions of lives and altering the political landscape of Europe and the world.