



# **COUNTRIES AND LEADERS IN WWI**

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# WWI Summary

- **WWI started on the 28th of June 1914 and ended on the 11<sup>th</sup> of November 1918.**
- **WWI began after the assassination of Austrian archduke Franz Ferdinand by South Slav nationalist Gavrilo Princip on June 28, 1914.**
- **Britain, Russia, Italy, France and Japan started fighting over his land and power and before long the struggle spread throughout most of the World.**

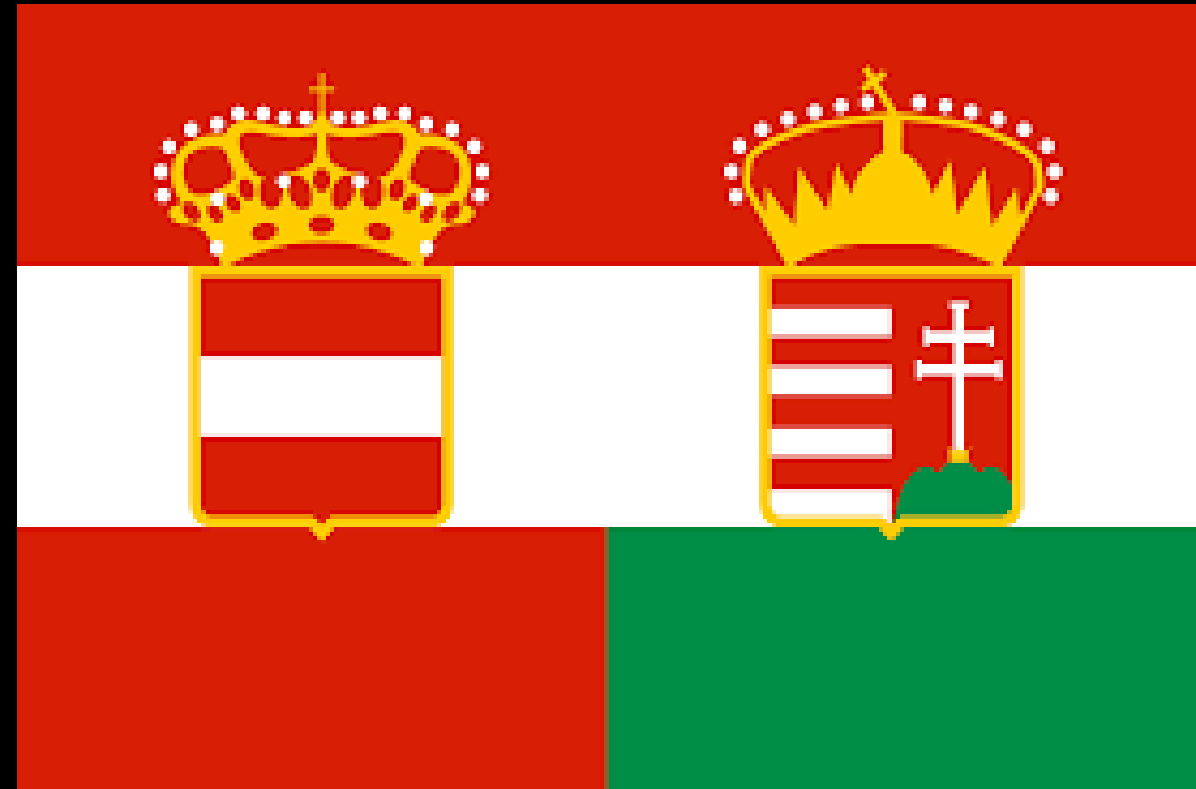


# The Sides

<b>The Allies</b>	<b>The Central Powers</b>
Serbia	Austria-Hungary
Belgium	Germany
France	Turkey
Britain	
Russia	
Italy	
Japan	
USA	

# Austria-Hungary

Franz Joseph was the emperor of Austria (1848–1916) and king of Hungary (1867–1916). He divided his empire into the Dual Monarchy, in which Austria and Hungary coexisted as equal partners. In 1879 he formed an alliance with Prussian-led Germany. In 1914 his ultimatum to Serbia led Austria and Germany into World War I. On July 28, 1914, one month to the day after Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife were killed by a Serbian nationalist in Sarajevo, Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia, effectively beginning the First World War.



# Germany

**Wilhelm II (1859-1941), the German Kaiser (emperor) and king of Prussia from 1888 to 1918, was one of the most recognizable public figures of World War I (1914-18). He gained a reputation as a swaggering militarist through his speeches and ill-advised newspaper interviews. Germany was the leader of the Central Powers, which included Austria-Hungary at the start of the war, and later included the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria; arrayed against them were the Allies.**



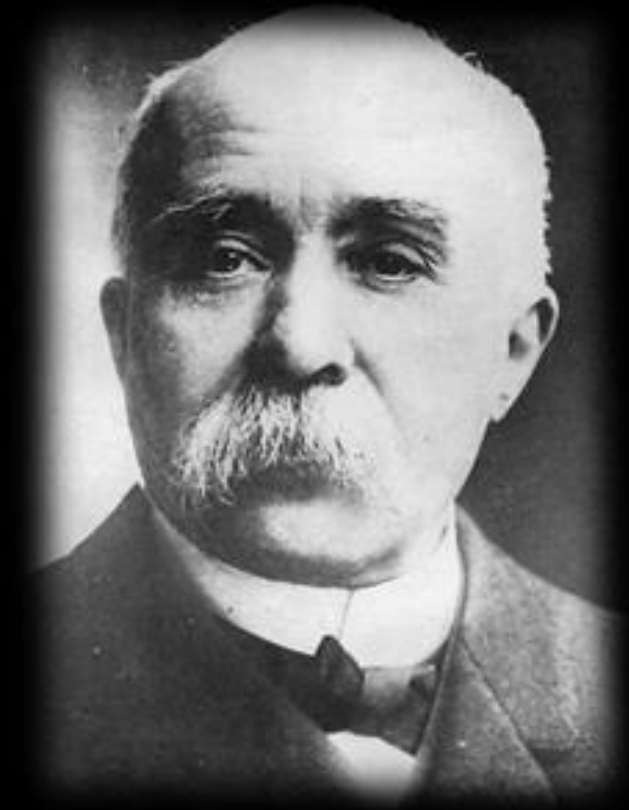
# Britain

As prime minister, Lloyd George dominated the British political scene in the latter part of World War I. Great Britain was a leading Allied Power during the First World War of fighting against the Central Powers, especially Germany. The armed forces were greatly expanded and reorganised—the war marked the founding of the Royal Air Force. The war also witnessed the first aerial bombardments of cities in Britain.



# France

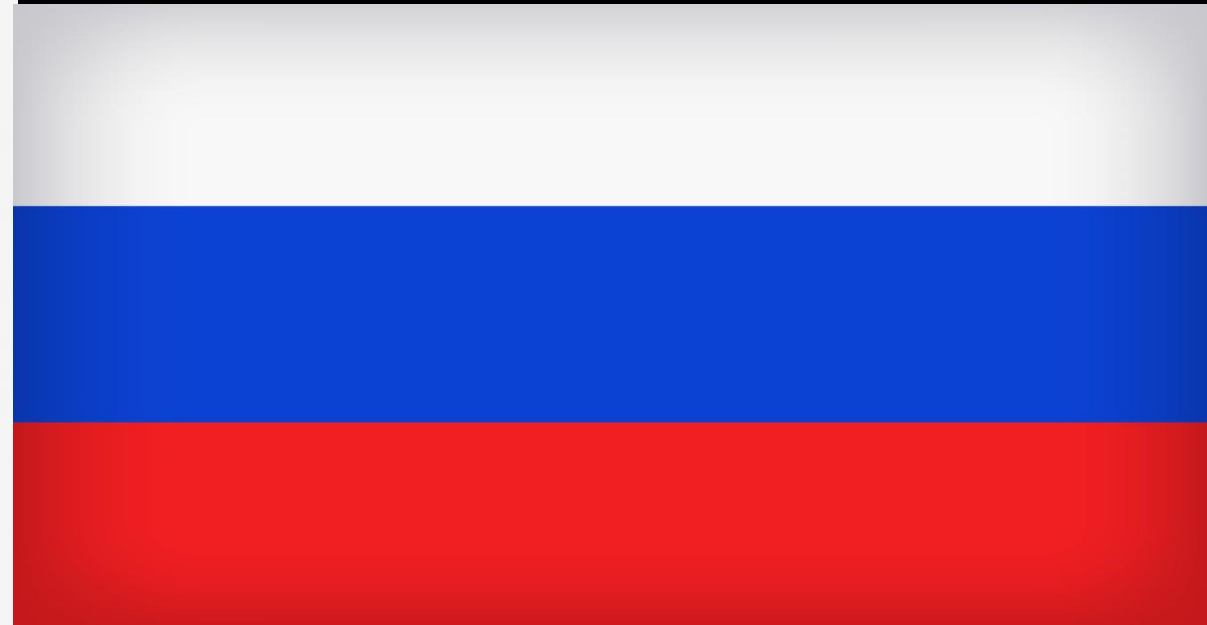
**Georges Clemenceau was Prime Minister of France from 1917 to 1920. His leadership helped hold France together during the most difficult times of the war. His nickname was "The Tiger." Clemenceau represented the French at the peace talks and advocated for harsh punishment for Germany. The French First Army helped the British troops in the north, while eight French field armies formed the center of the offensive. An additional army was sent to help the Americans. The French forces were the most numerous of all the allied troops, and during the last stage of the war, they took about 140,000 prisoners.**



# Russia

Vladimir Lenin was a Russian revolutionary, politician, and political theorist.

He served as the head of government of Soviet Russia from 1917 to 1924 and of the Soviet Union from 1922 to 1924. Although Russia wanted to control part of Serbia, they fought to gain control of the Balkans. They also had plans toward gaining a military advantage over Germany and Austria-Hungary.





# Japan

Japan participated in World War I from 1914 to 1918 in an alliance with Britain and the USA. It played an important role in securing the sea lanes in the West Pacific and Indian Oceans against the Imperial German Navy as a member of the Allies. At this time Japan was ruled by Hirohito who was the 124th emperor of Japan. He ruled from 25 December 1926 until 2 May 1947, after which he was Emperor of the state of Japan until his death in 1989.

