<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesson Title</th>
<th>U.S. Entry into WWI</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade Level</td>
<td>8th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>LTC Jon E. Jordan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duration of Lesson</td>
<td>2-3 Days</td>
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### Lesson Topic

**World War I**

### SC Standards and Indicators

**Standard 8-6**: The students will understand the impact of Reconstruction, Industrialization, and Progressivism on society and politics in South Carolina in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

**8-6.1**: Explain the reasons for the United States involvement in World War I and the war’s impact on South Carolina and the nations as a whole, including the building of new military bases and the economic impact of emigration to industrial jobs in the North.

### Common Core Strategy(ies) addressed

1. Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.
2. Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse formats and media, including visually and quantitatively, as well as words.

### Academic Vocabulary

1. mediator
2. impartial
3. commerce
4. feasible
5. dominion
6. material compensation

### Lesson Materials Needed (attached at end of lesson)

1. Brain Pop-World War I
2. WW I Primary Documents A-C
4. Guiding Questions
5. Simulation pages 40-43 of *Six Involvement Exercises For United States History 1880-1918* by David Sischo
6. 3X5 index card
| 7. Poster paper |
| 8. Confidential Report for each country pages 44-49 from *Six Involvement Exercises*… |
| 9. Response to Crisis and Second State Paper pages 51-51 from *Six Involvement Exercises*… |
| 10. File folders |
| 11. Color pencils |
| 12. PowerPoint on World War I |

**Content Narrative**  
(What is the background information that needs to be taught to understand the context of the lesson? Be sure to include necessary citations)

On August 26, 1914 the U.S. President Woodrow Wilson announces that the U.S. will remain neutral in World War I.

Time Line: [http://history1900s.about.com/od/worldwari/p/World-War-I.htm](http://history1900s.about.com/od/worldwari/p/World-War-I.htm)

Citations:
1. Woodrow Wilson, speech before Congress, August 19, 1914, 63rd Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Document No. 566

**Lesson Set**

**Content Objective(s)**  
The learners will analyze the reasons why the United States enters World War I.

The learners will indentify the crisis which leads to the United States entering World War I.

The learners will play an active role in discovering the factors involved in foreign policy decision making and to demonstrate that self-interest at times makes peace almost impossible.

The learners will demonstrate that the challenge is to maintain peace and avert World War.

**Literacy Objective(s)**
1. Compare the locations of places, the conditions at places, and the connections between places.
2. Identify and explain the relationships among multiple causes and multiple effects.

**Lesson Importance**  
Events leading to the United States entry into World War I.
## Connections to prior and future learning

**Previous Knowledge:**
Students should have prior knowledge of the factors that led to the involvement of the United State in World War I and the role of the United States in the fighting of the war (5-3.6).

**Future Knowledge:**
In United State history, students will analyze the causes and consequences of the United States involvement in World War I (USHC-5.4).

## Anticipatory Set/ Hook (Engage)

The teacher will ask students to complete the writing prompt: *Why did the U.S. enter World War I?*

## Skill Development

**Introduce content components**
Today, we’re going to read documents and answer the question: Why did the U.S. enter World War I?

**“I do”**
**Skill from objective**
introduce/explain/model

See web pages:
1. [http://www.brainpop.com](http://www.brainpop.com)
3. [www.ohassta.org/wordfiles/chc20/chc_AllianceGameInstructions.doc](http://www.ohassta.org/wordfiles/chc20/chc_AllianceGameInstructions.doc)

U.S. Entry into WWI Lesson Plan and Documents
After the lesson on World War I., the simulation will start.
[www.ohassta.org/wordfiles/chc20/chc_AllianceGameInstructions.doc](http://www.ohassta.org/wordfiles/chc20/chc_AllianceGameInstructions.doc)

## Guided Practice

**Guiding Questions**
- Simulation on World War I

### Checking for Understanding -“Informal” Assessment

Students select which individual group from the simulation that they agree with most and explain their reasons.
**Closure**
Teacher will re-visit content and answer students’ questions developed during the Guided Practice component. Summarize the lesson, clarify content, and revisit content and literacy objectives.

| Content Solidified | Explain how the government powers can be used to remain neutral or enter World War I. |

**Independent Practice**

| “You Do” | 1. Hand out Document A-C, the Zinn Document and have students answer guided questions individually.  
2. Discussion: See U.S. Entry into WWI Lesson Plan  
3. Write a reflection in regard to your participation in this simulation. |

**Summative/ “Formal” Assessment**

| Assessment | 1. Students (groups) report their reflection to the class. |

**Differentiation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Lesson</th>
<th>Accommodations for learning disabilities:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Students with visual impairments: (Preferential Seating) Enlarge fonts on Smart board and written material.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Students with limited use of English: ESL Accommodations will be followed.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Students who are academically challenged: 504’s and IEP Accommodations will be followed.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Students who are gifted in various areas: Using governmental web sites, students will write a persuasive letter to their representative stating their beliefs and including details from the government documents that have been provided.</td>
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</table>
| Assessment    | 1. Students will be graded on the three Brain Pop quizzes.  
2. Students will be graded on the reflection and writing assignment. |

**Reflection**

| And | Over all, I was happy with the lesson. The students were engaged and some groups came up with their own national anthem. One class decided to rap their speech. Looking back, I would change the class to do additional research on one of the countries involved in World War I and use it as an additional homework assignment to provide greater |
time for research and the utilization of the writing process. I felt the students would have done a better job on the assignment if more time were allotted for research and writing. The students were able to act out how the countries felt with the statements from each country. Through role playing, the four components of the literacy model are utilized. The simulation was a success.

**Materials Needed for Lesson**

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Textbook (<em>The History of S.C. in the Building of a Nation</em>)</td>
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1. [http://www.brainpop.com](http://www.brainpop.com)
3. [www.ohassta.org/wordfiles/chc20/chc_AllianceGameInstructions.doc](http://www.ohassta.org/wordfiles/chc20/chc_AllianceGameInstructions.doc)
4. [http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i](http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i)
5. [http://history1900s.about.com/od/worldwari/p/World-War-I.htm](http://history1900s.about.com/od/worldwari/p/World-War-I.htm)
The effect of the war upon the United States will depend upon what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned. The spirit of the nation in this critical matter will be determined largely by what individuals and society and those gathered in public meetings do and say, upon what newspapers and magazines contain, upon what ministers utter in their pulpits, and men proclaim as their opinions upon the street. The people of the United States are drawn from many nations, and chiefly from the nations now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation, others another, to succeed in the momentous struggle. It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility, responsibility for no less a thing than that the people of the United States, whose love of their country and whose loyalty to its government should unite them as Americans all, bound in honor and affection to think first of her and her interests, may be divided in camps of hostile opinion, hot against each other, involved in the war itself in impulse and opinion if not in action.

Such divisions amongst us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak the counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan, but as a friend.

I venture, therefore, my fellow countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning to you against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides. The United States must be neutral in fact, as well as in name, during these days that are to try men’s souls. We must be impartial in thought, as well as action, must put a curb upon our sentiments, as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another.

President Woodrow Wilson, in a speech before Congress, August 19, 1914.
Gentlemen of the Congress:

I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the third of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meager and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed. The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German Government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle:

Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meager enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be
accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded. This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside, under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the wind all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world. I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women, and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

When I addressed the Congress on the twenty-sixth of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all. The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of
making; we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable cooperation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs. It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war of at least five hundred thousand men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training. It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well-conceived taxation.

I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans....

While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world, what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the twenty-second of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the third of February and on the twenty-sixth of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against
selfish and autocratic power, and to set up among the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth ensure the observance of those principles.

Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments, backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling towards them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow-men as pawns and tools.

Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation’s affairs.

A steadfast concern for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew her best to have been always in fact democratic at heart in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude towards life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it
had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added, in all their naive majesty and might, to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of honor.

One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities, and even our offices of government, with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce. Indeed, it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States.

Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them.... But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that government entertains no real friendship for us, and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence....

We are now about to accept the gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the government allied with the Imperial Government of Germany
because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor. The Austria-Hungarian Government has...actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights....

We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early reestablishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us....

We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live among us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it towards all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the Government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, Gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured.

God helping her, she can do no other.

*President Woodrow Wilson, in a speech before Congress, April 2, 1917.*
Documents of World War I


Archive of Documents at Brigham Young University

National World War I Museum

First World War.com - A multimedia history of World War One

Florida State Archives, Florida Memory Project, World War I

Art of the First World War

BBC News, "World War I: Eighty Years On"

BBC Education, Modern World History: Timeline, World War I

ANZACS Net, Animated Stories and Poems from the First World War

Trenches on the Web


Lost Poets of the Great War

Patricia A. Ferguson, "Fighting on All Fronts: Leo Amery and the First World War," Essays in History

Dan Berlin's World War I Page

The Great European and World War

THE SCHLIEFFEN PLAN, 1906

The Hague Convention (1899-1928)

The Western Front, 1914-1918

Chronology of the First World War

The War Times Journal Series, "The Great War"
The PBS Production, "The Great War and the Shaping of the 20th Century"

World War I Political Cartoons

Market Harborough: An East Midlands Town in the First World War

Pre-1914

Declaration Respecting Maritime Law. Paris, 16 April 1856

LE TRAITÉ DE LONDRES (1867)

Declaration Renouncing the Use, in Time of War, of certain Explosive Projectiles. Saint Petersburg, 29 November/11 December 1868

The Dual Alliance Between Austria-Hungary and Germany, October 7, 1879

The Laws of War on Land. Oxford, 9 September 1880

Helmuth von Moltke, the Elder, "On the Nature of War," 1880

The Three Emperors' League, June 18, 1881

The Triple Alliance, May 20, 1882

The Triple Alliance, May 20, 1882 (English translation)


The Reinsurance Treaty, June 18, 1887

Die Internationale (1888) Translated by Richard S. Levy

Wilhelm II at the Swearing-in of New Recruits in Potsdam, November 23, 1891

The Franco-Russian Alliance Military Convention, August 18, 1892

The 'Willy-Nicky' Letters: Introduction, and Letters I-V (8 November 1894-10 July 1895)

British Documents on the Origins of the War, 1898-1914

Bernhard von Bülow Hammer and Anvil Speech before the Reichstag, December 11, 1899

The First "Open Door" Note, September 1899

First Peace Conference at The Hague: Signed -- 29 July 1899; entry into force -- 4 September 1900

Bismarck's Fall from Power, 1890
Wilhelm II at the Swearing-in of New Recruits in Potsdam, November 23, 1891. (Two versions.)

Kaiser Wilhelm II and German Interests in China, 1900

November, 1901 British Foreign Policy by A.B.C.

The Entente Cordiale Between England and France, April 8, 1904

The Schlieffen Plan (1905)

The First Moroccan Crisis, March 31, 1905

The Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905 - September 5, 1905

K.M. Wilson, THE MAKING AND PUTATIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF A BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY OF GESTURE, DECEMBER 1905 TO AUGUST 1914: THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE REVISITEd

The Anglo-Russian Entente (1907)

Second Peace Conference at The Hague: Signed -- 18 October 1907; entry into force -- 26 January 1910

The Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, September - October, 1908

The Daily Telegraph Affair, 28 October, 1908

The Racconigi Bargain, October, 1909 (Excerpts)

Norman Angell's The Great Illusion, 1910

Agadir Crisis: Lloyd George's Mansion House Speech, 21 July, 1911

The Narodna Odbrana,1911

Luxembourg Railways Operational Intelligence Report, 24 September 1911

The Constitution of the Ujedinjenje ili Smrt (The Black Hand), 1911

The Haldane Mission, 8 - 12 February, 1912

Heinrich Class, "If I Were Kaiser" (1912)

5 December, 1912 Expanded Version of the Triple Alliance

5 February, 1913 The Austro-Hungarian / Rumanian Accord

British Imperial Connexions to the Arab National Movement, 1912-1914; Lord Kitchener, the Emir Abdullah, Sir Louis Mallet -- the Case of Aziz Ali, 1914
5 December, 1912, Expanded Version of the Triple Alliance

My Mission to London, 1912-14 by Prince Lichnowsky

Austro-Hungarian / Rumanian Accord, 5 February, 1913 (In the original French)

Woodrow Wilson, First Inaugural Address, Tuesday, March 4, 1913

The Zabern Affair (1913)

PAN-GERMANISM by ROLAND G. USHER, Associate Professor of History Washington University, St. Louis (BOSTON AND NEW YORK HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY, The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1913)


1914

Naomi Klein, "STRANDED: The diary of a young Boston teacher (Dora Lourie Klein), who becomes stuck in Switzerland as Europe erupts into war," 2007

THE "BLACK-DRAGON" STATEMENT OF JAPANESE POLICY IN CHINA AS A RESULT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR. (WRITTEN IN 1914.)

General Friedrich von Bernhardi, The Next War, 1914

U-Boat War, 1914-1918

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