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Chapter 1 : Home front during World War I - Wikipedia

There were visible changes in European politics, society, and culture but also a certain degree of continuity. Most notably, the aftermath of the war witnessed women gaining voting rights in many nations for the first time.

Instead of finding seats laid out for his delegation, Brockdorff-Rantzau and his colleagues, dressed stiffly in frock coats and wing collars, were made to stand like so many errant schoolboys. This was the first of many humiliations imposed on the Germans after World War I. The Allied powers thought they had won the war and that Germany had been the architect of its outbreak. The German view that an armistice was really a truce, rather than surrender, was ignored. The origins of this humiliation lay five years before, in the crisis that led to the outbreak of what became known as the Great War. The victorious Allies blamed Germany and Austria-Hungary for causing that war, but the explanation is more complex. Before Europe had entered a new phase in its history with the emergence of a group of powerful, industrialized, and heavily armed states, each of which had imperial interests to defend. National competition became the key characteristic of the age. Earlier, in the 19th century, these states had collaborated to keep the peace, because the kings and aristocrats who dominated the political scene had a strong interest in avoiding conflict. But by the turn of the 20th century, the old regimes were in retreat and modern political movements -- many of them strongly nationalist in outlook -- had begun to emerge. The new working classes, thrown up by rapid industrialization, offered a different kind of threat, though many of them could be won over to a patriotic cause. Throughout Eastern and Southern Europe, where there existed a mixture of nationalities under imperial Prussian or Austrian or Russian rule, mass politics led to agitation for national self-determination. This issue was at its most acute in the Habsburg Empire, whose capital was in Vienna. Its rulers maintained a precarious hold on a territory that comprised a dozen nationalities, many of them eager for autonomy. It is no accident that it was there, in the national patchwork of the Habsburg Empire, that the immediate origins of the war are found. The empire seethed with conflicts -- between rival nationalities, between different classes, and between the new democratic parties and the authoritarian monarchy that ran the system. Most acute of all was the crisis with the southern Slav populations of the monarchy. Backed by the independent state of Serbia, Slav nationalists in the empire looked for a southern Slav state Yugoslavia. In Vienna, fears arose that the Serbs would provoke the breakup of the old order. On June 28, 1914, on an official visit to Sarajevo capital of the recently annexed province of Bosnia, the heir to the Habsburg throne, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, together with his wife Sophie, were assassinated by a young Bosnian terrorist named Gavrilo Princip. The Austrian authorities demanded action. They blamed Serbia for encouraging the Black Hand society to which Princip belonged, and demanded that Serbia accept Austrian interference in their internal investigation of the murder. None of the other European powers had expected or planned for war in 1914, but it was a fear that each of them had harbored. In the 10 years before 1914, many such crises had arisen. Armaments did not cause war, as many believed at the time, but they contributed to a growing sense of instability and antagonism, and lessened the capacity of states to restrain the military when crisis beckoned. This is what happened in 1914. Austria was prepared to go to war with Serbia without the other powers intervening, but it needed the support of Germany, its ally, and the neutralization of any threat from Russia. Austria got full support from Berlin, but Russia -- fearful that Austria would use the crisis to dominate the Slavic Balkans and stall Russian imperial ambitions in the region -- backed up Serbia and began to mobilize. This decision produced a domino effect. In Berlin, it was assumed that Russian mobilization was the result of French and British encouragement. The German military persuaded the German emperor to let them carry out the so-called Schlieffen Plan, to attack France first and then to turn and defeat Russia. When Austria finally invaded Serbia, Germany prepared to attack France. Britain sided with France when the Germans invaded Belgium, which was in violation of the agreement to respect its neutrality. By August 4, 1914, all the major powers of Europe were at war. The remarkable fact is that few of the powers that entered the war really understood what form it would take. The prevailing thought was that the conflict might

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be resolved by a few large set-piece battles and be "over by Christmas. A stalemate developed on the Western Front, while there was much movement back and forth on the Eastern Front. Combat was dominated by artillery and the newly developed machine gun. Warfare stagnated into a terrible contest of attrition in which both sides sustained losses on scales unimaginable before. The conflict was presented as a life-and-death struggle for national survival. The Turkish Empire joined the conflict in 1914, siding with Germany and Austria. Italy entered in 1915, siding with the Western Allies. In three years, the war between Austria and Serbia had become global. To win the war, the major combatants found themselves facing an unprecedented task. It became necessary for the states to control their economies, to regiment agriculture, to direct trade, and to conscript labor and to draw in an army of female workers. Production was directed more and more to armaments. The inflated demands of this new form of national conflict came to be known as "total war," a term coined by German general Erich von Ludendorff in 1916 to describe the mobilization of the entire economic, social, and moral energies of the nation. In the end, the economic resources of the Allied powers proved greater than those of Germany and its allies. Tanks and aircraft began to change the nature of war, and the Allies had more of both. With its allies having already been defeated and its own army beaten, Germany sought an armistice, which was signed on November 11, 1918. In the next section, learn how Europe was reshaped after the events of World War I. To follow more major events of World War II, see:

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Chapter 2 : Social issues caused by WW1? | Yahoo Answers

In most European countries during this period, education was extended both to more of the population and to a later age, and the numbers entering higher education greatly increased. Women began to gain access to more of the opportunities hitherto monopolized by men.

Huge numbers of men were conscripted during the First World War in Germany and, as more were called up each year, this left the country short of male labour. A shortfall in food importation, partly due to blockades by the Allied Forces, resulted in food shortages across Germany. Significant loss of life in the armed forces resulted in many homes being without a husband or father. So, how did German society adapt to such dramatic changes? With mass conscription and subsequent call-ups year after year, employers were faced with the problem of filling the positions of millions of men. They opened up jobs to the remaining population on the German home front and turned to two social groups, each of which experienced the workplace differently; women and youths. While the millions of men that made up the German army were fighting, many women and families were left to adapt to home life as they had never experienced it before. The loss of a husband or father meant a loss of income, and families struggled to survive on government hand-outs. While it seems such women played a major part in the German economy, there were some very serious disadvantages to working. Women increasingly found themselves being treated as inferior to the men they worked alongside and those away fighting. Many employers made it clear that once the war ended their jobs would not be safe and would be re-opened to the men that had left them behind. It was not until the Second World War that a change in attitude occurred. Instead of female identity being heavily associated with the family unit, responsible for bringing up children and completing household chores, they started to be accepted in the workplace. In the First World War, however, women found it difficult to fit in as part of a working team. They also faced the problem of poor pay, with wages so low that many could not afford to feed their families. Many were not paid half the amount their male counterparts earned. They were required to work long hours too, which meant that not only could they hardly afford basic necessities, but also that they had far less time to spend with their children. It was not only women who adapted to changes in society, but young people witnessed a change in circumstances too, albeit in a rather different way. With fathers fighting in the war and mothers being forced to work, youths spent less time in the family and in some cases were relied upon to generate household income. Many teachers were conscripted into the army, so young people started leaving school at an earlier age because often schools did not have the facilities to carry on with their education. Youths started to experience a new sort of independence, no longer relying on their families and schools. They began to experience financial freedom for the first time, taking up jobs working in armament plants, replacing those who had been called to war. So, it was young people and women in Germany who covered the worker shortage supplemented the small income provided by the government for families. While women and young people were adapting to life in work, there was another major factor that impacted life on the home front. A big problem that affected Germany was a lack of food, which in turn affected health. A shortfall in food production and importation meant that Germany was required to increase its agriculture to feed both a vast army, as well as civilians. The food that was available to civilians was expensive too, with wages often not high enough for families to afford a proper diet. Mortality rates for children rose along with those of adults and elderly citizens, and many people died of malnutrition or diseases related to weakened bodies. By the food situation reached critical levels in urban areas. This resulted in resentful feelings towards those who worked in rural areas, with rumours spreading that farmers were stockpiling food for themselves. Food riots spread across the land in response to the food shortage, as basic amenities became more and more scarce. By soap, fat, cheese, butter and eggs were unavailable, while coal, shoes and textiles were scarce. With food prices getting higher and higher, the government implemented maximum prices on certain products, including sugar and potatoes. The people left on the home front largely relied on a diet of potatoes on bread, but these also

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became difficult to purchase towards the end of the war. To control the supply and distribution of essential household produce, Germany established a war food office; although its limited power meant that it could not control other organisations that dealt with produce. There were many laws introduced to make distribution fair, but because so many new agencies were introduced during the First World War, this led to counter-productive decisions that hardly benefitted families. So what was the impact on the family unit as a whole? Families had to adapt to significant changes during the First World War. Family identity was transforming, with developments from traditional Victorian ideas being challenged due to the changes brought about by the war. Conscption took many men away from their families, leaving women and young people struggling to afford basic amenities. The absence of men and blockades by the Allied Forces resulted in food and produce shortages, so families struggled to feed themselves and mortality rates increased. It was down to those left behind to fill job openings, to support household income and provide produce for the army and for the home front. They could no longer rely on parents to provide for them, and as a result many took up jobs to supplement income and to give them a sense of newly found freedom. While youths experienced a largely positive change, women were working on very low wages and being treated as inferior to male labourers. Family units had to adapt by taking on extra work to feed their households, and making adjustments to make rations go further. The First World War affected how families operated, with the home front seeing significant changes to the way people lived their lives. The First World War: Germany and Austria-Hungary , Bloomsbury Academic,

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Chapter 3 : World War II in popular culture - Wikipedia

How the first World War influenced music, art, unions, minorities, literature and the general feeling Social Effects of WW1 MUSIC Art during this time period was referred to as "Dada." Art during this time period was extremely depressing due to the depressing nature of the war they had just fought.

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. Revolution and the growth of industrial society, 18th-century Europe are bounded by two great events. The French Revolution broke out in 1789, and its effects reverberated throughout much of Europe for many decades. World War I began in 1914. Its inception resulted from many trends in European society, culture, and diplomacy during the late 19th century. In between these boundaries—the one opening a new set of trends, the other bringing long-standing tensions to a head—much of modern Europe was defined. Europe during this year span was both united and deeply divided. A number of basic cultural trends, including new literary styles and the spread of science, ran through the entire continent. European states were increasingly locked in diplomatic interaction, culminating in continentwide alliance systems after 1871. At the same time, this was a century of growing nationalism, in which individual states jealously protected their identities and indeed established more rigorous border controls than ever before. Finally, the European continent was to an extent divided between two zones of differential development. Changes such as the Industrial Revolution and political liberalization spread first and fastest in western Europe—Britain, France, the Low Countries, Scandinavia, and, to an extent, Germany and Italy. Eastern and southern Europe, more rural at the outset of the period, changed more slowly and in somewhat different ways. Europe witnessed important common patterns and increasing interconnections, but these developments must be assessed in terms of nation-state divisions and, even more, of larger regional differences. Some trends, including the ongoing impact of the French Revolution, ran through virtually the entire 19th century. Other characteristics, however, had a shorter life span. Some historians prefer to divide 19th-century history into relatively small chunks. Thus, 1789–1815 is defined by the French Revolution and Napoleon; 1815–1848 forms a period of reaction and adjustment; 1848–1871 is dominated by a new round of revolution and the unifications of the German and Italian nations; and 1871–1914, an age of imperialism, is shaped by new kinds of political debate and the pressures that culminated in war. Overriding these important markers, however, a simpler division can also be useful. Between 1789 and 1815 Europe dealt with the forces of political revolution and the first impact of the Industrial Revolution. Between 1815 and 1848 a fuller industrial society emerged, including new forms of states and of diplomatic and military alignments. The mid-19th century, in either formulation, looms as a particularly important point of transition within the extended 19th century.

Chapter 4 : Social Impacts of WW II

Social effects of wwi 1. Social Effects of WWI Mr. Baker 2. Social Effects During the War -Disillusionment Most had gone to war in believing in heroism and nobility Trench warfare and the wartime experience changed these feelings to anger and disbelief A mood of desolation and emptiness prevailed at the end of a war where great sacrifice had brought little gain Church attendance dropped during.

The Second World War triggered a series of rapid and far-reaching social changes in Newfoundland and Labrador. The establishment of foreign bases provided the Commission of Government with an unforeseen amount of wealth, which it used to improve social services. Advancements were made in health care, education, transportation, communication, and other fields. The presence of thousands of visiting Canadian and American troops also altered values and attitudes previously entrenched in Newfoundland and Labrador society. Because the Commission had little money to spend on roads or telecommunications, many rural residents were isolated from other communities and practiced a way of life that had remained largely unchanged for generations. The establishment of Canadian and American bases in the early 1940s, however, sparked an economic revival in Newfoundland and Labrador as millions of foreign dollars were poured into the local economy. The Commission, which in 1943 reported a surplus for the first time in years, suddenly possessed ample resources to initiate much-needed social reforms. In August 1943, it made school attendance mandatory and free of charge for children between the ages of seven and 14. It also created a Labour Relations Office to protect the interests of Newfoundland and Labrador contract workers being recruited by North American employers. Although the Commission increased spending on health care, communication, and transportation, it was the United States and Canadian Armed Forces that made the largest contributions in these spheres. They also made various health services available to the public during the war, and later turned over to civilian use their hospitals at Fogo Island, Goose Bay, Pleasantville, and other areas. The Canadians also provided Newfoundland and Labrador with much in the way of social capital, including airports at Torbay, Gander, and Botwood, and hospitals at St. John's. The establishment of the Canadian airfield at Goose Bay had a particularly profound effect in western Labrador, where almost overnight, radio, air travel, and snowmobiles put the previously remote and undeveloped area in close contact with the rest of the world.

Socio-Cultural Impacts Less quantifiable, though immensely pervasive, were the social impacts brought about by the sudden exposure of Newfoundlanders and Labradorians to the thousands of American and Canadian military personnel stationed in their previously isolated country. Establishments like the Caribou Hut and the Red Triangle Club frequently hosted dances and other forms of entertainment which promoted extensive intermingling between resident civilians and foreign troops. Marriages between local women and visiting servicemen were common, and US Consul General George Hopper estimated that more than 100 such unions took place between January and April 1943. Hopper, however, frowned on these marriages, believing that the women were taking advantage of impressionable young troops to earn American passports. In reality, all new wives still had to pass through normal immigration procedures before entering the United States. Sporting events offered another opportunity for social mixing and cultural exchanges. Newfoundland and Labrador civilians competed against visiting troops in boxing matches, hockey games, baseball, and at the annual St. John's Regatta. The Canadians, meanwhile, showed local residents how to ice dance, an event which essentially replaced skates with winter boots. Military officials were not opposed to these social interactions and frequently invited civilians onto the bases for movie nights or other events. However, as North American entertainment and consumer products became more widespread during the war, local values and attitudes changed. Before base construction could begin, the American and Canadian Armed Forces often had to appropriate land from local residents. In Argentina, the US military exhumed three cemeteries and expropriated private properties, some of which had been passed down through generations. Although the Canadian and American governments compensated all dislocated landowners with cash, it was widely felt that payments received did not equal the

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emotional costs of having to move. Sexually transmitted diseases also became prevalent at some communities near the bases, where hundreds, and in some cases thousands, of unmarried servicemen were stationed. American military authorities were quick to blame local women for spreading venereal disease VD among troops, even though it had not been of major concern in Newfoundland and Labrador before the war. In Stephenville, for example, base authorities ordered American Military Police to give prophylaxis kits to any servicemen they saw socializing with women suspected of having VD. Post-War Following the war, the American and Canadian Armed Forces turned many of their facilities and structures over to the Commission of Government for civilian use. As a result, the country inherited an array of modern hospitals, airports, communication systems, paved roads, sewers, recreational centres, and other assets it would not have otherwise been able to afford. Many of these facilities are still in use today, including the airports at Stephenville and Torbay today the St. Perhaps of more profound and far-reaching significance, however, was the wartime exposure of Newfoundlanders and Labradorians to North American culture.

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Chapter 5 : How did WWI change America socially, economically, and militarily? by Ashlie M on Prezi

Social Transformation in Europe after World War II. Patterns of everyday life and the structure of Western society changed after the war, just as much as political and economic recovery had instituted dramatic changes.

Nursing and Medicine During World War I Posted December 31, Updated April 12, World War I was a profound event that played an important role in the placement and future advancement of women within the military. It demonstrated not only that women were capable of duties supporting active military troops, but also that their own enlistment in the military was invaluable in multiple capacities. This is particularly true when looking at nurses and the service and care they provided the US military during WWI; both the Navy and the Army allowed women to become more mobilized than ever before. According to the United States Army, the Army Nurse Corps had approximately 10,000 nurses who were active at the onset of the war and roughly 100,000 nurses in the reserves. This was in advance of the troops and allowed them to set up base hospitals alongside British medical personnel. In October, some six months after their arrival in Europe, nurses began serving with the American Expeditionary Forces upon the request of General John J. Pershing. The number of nurses rose significantly as women enlisted by the thousands, and by the last year of the war there were approximately 12,000 active nurses from the Army Nurse Corps serving across the world. By November 11, there were some 21,000 enlisted nurses serving, with more than 10,000 of them stationed and serving overseas in places like France, Belgium, England, Siberia, Italy, Serbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. At the beginning of the war, the Navy Nurse Corps also contributed over 10,000 active duty nurses; however, the number of Navy nurses grew slowly compared to the army. The number of Navy nurses reached about 1,000 by the end of the war. Much of the care for American servicemen came from the Red Cross, which served as a nursing reserve to the navy and army. Although they were fighting a unified cause to serve their country through medicine, this wave of nurses varied greatly. Army nurses were U.S. Medical leaders realized that in order to meet the needs of the soldiers, exceptions would need to be made. They began to recruit less experienced nurses, a controversial move that is still debated today. Duties on the front lines While in service, nurses carried out a number of critical functions outside the usual realm of nursing. Their presence served not only as a strong medical force but also as a source of emotional care and an all-hands-on-deck approach to fighting the fight. Nurses treated patients near or just behind the front lines at field hospitals, evacuation stations, or clearinghouses—even in churches that were turned into hospitals. They could be found at base stations, which were generally far removed from battle; however, they also served in troop transports and transport ships. Some nurses even drove ambulances. These nurses treated numerous types of wounds, as well as infections and mustard gas burns. They were also faced with soldiers suffering from emotional injuries, including shell shock. Some were trained in social work, including psychiatric training, in order to help current soldiers and those returning home deal with their experiences. Some of them filled regular positions at hospitals while others worked within emergency services and natural disaster efforts. This was just one small aspect of the role women played in the war, which also included organizing recreational activities for soldiers and taking on roles previously completed by men, such as transportation and machinery work. The nurses of WWI provided care beyond their original call of duty. Their contribution to the front lines, and at home, helped shape the unity and strength our country gained during the war. Changes in care World War I brought about many changes that led to new advances in medicine and modern medical practices. Whether it was reformed cleanliness standards, new medicines, updated triage practices, or anesthetic, nurses and their medical officers did what it took to meet the needs of the soldiers. Cleanliness The importance of cleanliness and its association with reduced infections was a major step forward in the saving of lives. Bullet wounds and outdoor exposure, combined with the added hardship of not having antibiotics, made for risky work. This was not a uniquely American experience; Russian medical professionals were known to fill wounds with salt or iodide until the soldiers were able to access more stable treatment. Trench Warfare The medical staff also had to adapt to trench

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warfare and the ailments that came with it. Other cold-like symptoms caused by trench warfare were treated with dissolving gelatine pills. Blood Transfusions Blood transfusions were another relatively new resource during this time, and various medicines were used in the care of the wounded. Dakin solution, for example, was an antiseptic solution made using diluted boric acid and sodium hypochlorite. It was used to irrigate wounds before closure. Other medications included cocaine hydrochloride—used as a local anesthetic—and chloroform—used as both a general anesthetic in surgeries and a sedative. For pain, some of the common painkillers or analgesics used at the time included sodium salicylate, elixir of opium or opii tinctura camphorata, and morphine sulfate. Triage Triage was another developing facet important to the medical strategies nurses carried out. While the process of triage was introduced decades before, nurses became much more systematic in their approach. Tactics varied by country, but British soldiers created a three-part system to categorize soldiers into degrees: Before soldiers even reached hospitals where triage took place, however, there was a multi-step process to get them from the battlefield to the hospital bed. First, they would be taken on a stretcher to a regimental aid post, then a motor ambulance would take them to a casualty clearing station, and from there a hospital train would take them to a base hospital. Anesthetic Another change that occurred in the nursing field was the ability of nurses to administer anesthetic. Originally, this responsibility was reserved for medical officers. This not only added immense value to the care provided by nurses during the war but also changed the speed and process required to keep up with the wounded. These teams could help stabilize soldiers who otherwise would have to endure long evacuation processes to reach this type of care. Thomas Splint The Thomas Splint, invented in Britain, was a medical innovation that saved countless lives. According to researcher Louise Bell, the splint reduced the mortality rate associated with fractures from 80 percent to 20 percent in. These advances in medical technology and practice were unforeseen blessings from WWI. Challenges in the field Besides the unfamiliar medical needs the war presented, there were other challenges nurses faced. Typically, nurses had to adjust to many things that were uncomfortable or limited their ability to provide care. Long hours to hour shifts, extreme cold, and poor weather conditions were just a few of the adjustments that needed to be made, along with seeing and treating severe and often horrifying injuries with minimal equipment. Nurses faced other difficulties as well. For example, nurses serving the Army were not afforded the status of officers. At times, this created a problem for nurses treating patients, as their authority was undermined or outright not accepted by some, particularly medics. Another major hurdle for nurses was also a deadly one. Near the end of the war in, nurses and the rest of the world were faced with a large-scale flu epidemic. This epidemic was deadlier than the war itself and was responsible for a majority of the deaths involving nurses. During WWI, over army nurses died while in service and 36 navy nurses. By the end of the war, nearly three hundred Red Cross nurses had also lost their lives. Nurses received awards for their service in the war, although some awards were given posthumously. Nurses were an undeniably important part of the deadly and bloody war that was World War I. Their skills helped save the lives of countless soldiers, and their mere presence served as a balm to many of the injured and dying. The efforts and accomplishments of these brave nurses also began a forward advancement for women who were not nurses the world over, on and off the battlefield. Brief descriptions of the American Red Cross and its participation in various wars, including WWI, can be found on this webpage. Red Cross and World War I: Military Nurses in World War I: This page is about military nurses during WWI. Other links on the page direct the reader to information about women in the military and women as yeomen. Readers will find that this link opens up to the website for the Army Heritage Center Foundation. It provides a brief overview of women during WWI and links to letters by actual nurses. The challenges of being a nurse during WWI are discussed on this page. Readers may also read about the flu epidemic that occurred on the tail end of the conflict. Discover information about Navy nurses during WWI. The focus of the article centers on the number of Navy nurses that served during that time. Click here to read information about nurses serving the military during WWI, with a special emphasis on nurses from Utah. An Introduction to the Past: The history of nursing is reviewed by significant events and passages in time on this page. WWI and its significance in terms of nursing are also included. This article discusses women in

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WWI as well as WWII and where they served in terms of countries and where they provided the necessary care. The usage, dosage, and properties of medicines that were used during WWI are discussed on this page.

Chapter 6 : The Women of World War I

The more than 25, US women who served in Europe in World War I did so on an entrepreneurial basis, especially before They helped nurse the wounded, provide food and other supplies to the military, serve as telephone operators (the "Hello Girls"), entertain troops, and work as journalists.

Vittorio Orlando, Prime Minister of Italy, played only a minor role in discussions and in fact walked out of the conference when he failed to get the territorial gains that Italy had hoped for. The first problem faced by the peacemakers at Versailles was the political and social instability in Europe, which necessitated that they act speedily to reach a peace settlement. Other political issues, however, combined to make a satisfactory treaty difficult to achieve: The different aims of the peacemakers, The nature of the Armistice settlement and the mood of the German population, and The popular settlement in the Allied countries. The aims of the peacemakers[edit] In a speech to Congress on the 8th of January, Woodrow Wilson stated US war aims in his Fourteen Points, which can be summarised as follows: Abolition of secret diplomacy, Free navigation at sea for all nations in war and peace, Free trade between countries, Colonies to have a say in their own future, German troops to leave Russia, Restoration of independence for Belgium, France to regain Alsace-Lorraine, Frontier between Austria and Italy to be adjusted along the lines of nationality, Self-determination for the peoples of Austria-Hungary, Serbia to have access to the sea, Self-determination for the people in Turkish Empire and permanent opening of the Dardanelles, Poland to become an independent state with access to the sea, A League of Nations to be set up in order to preserve the peace. As can be seen from the points above, Wilson was an idealist whose aim was to build a better and more peaceful world. Although he believed that Germany should be punished, he hoped that these points would allow for a new political and international world order. In addition, open diplomacy, world disarmament, economic integration and a League of Nations would stop secret alliances, and force countries to work together to prevent a tragedy such as World War I happening again. Wilson also believed that the USA should take the lead in this new world order. Clemenceau who commented that even God had only needed Ten Points wanted a harsh settlement to ensure that Germany could not threaten France again. The way to achieve this would be to combine heavy economic and territorial sanctions with disarmament policies. Reparations for France were necessary not only to pay for the terrible losses inflicted upon their country but also keep Germany weak. Clemenceau was also keen to retain wartime links with Britain and America, and was ready to make concessions in order to achieve this aim. Lloyd George was in favour of a less severe settlement. He wanted Germany to lose its navy and colonies so that it could not threaten the British Empire. Yet he also wanted Germany to be able to recover quickly, so that it could start trading again with Britain and so that it could be a bulwark against the spread of communism from the new Bolshevik Russia. The aims of Japan and Italy were to maximise their wartime gains. Japan, which had already seized the German islands in the Pacific, wanted recognition of these gains. Japan also wanted the inclusion of a racial equality clause in the Covenant of the League of Nations in the hope that this would protect Japanese immigrants in America. The terms of the Armistice ordered Germany to evacuate all occupied territory including Alsace-Lorraine, and to withdraw beyond a 10km-wide neutral zone to the east of the Rhine. Allied troops would occupy the west bank of the Rhine. The Germans also lost all their submarines and much of their surface fleet and air force. When the German Army returned home after the new government had signed the Armistice, they were still greeted as heroes. For the German population, however, the defeat came as a shock. The German people had been told that their army was on the very of victory; the defeat did not seem to have been caused by any overwhelming Allied military victory, and certainly not by an invasion of Germany. Several days after the Armistice had been signed, Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, a respected German commander, made the following comment: In spite of the superiority of the enemy in men and materials, we could have brought the struggle to a favourable conclusion if there had been proper cooperating between the politicians and the army. The German Army was stabbed in the back. The months

before the Armistice was signed had seen Germany facing mutinies and strikes and attempts by some groups to set up a socialist government. There was, therefore, a huge difference between the expectations of the Germans and the expectations of the Allies, who believed that Germany would accept the terms of the treaty as the defeated nation. The popular mood in Britain, France, Italy, and the USA[edit] Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Orlando also faced pressure from the popular mood in their own countries, where the feeling was that revenge must be exacted from the Germans for the trauma of the last four years. The press closely reported all the details of the Versailles Conference and helped put pressure on the delegates to create a settlement that would satisfy popular demands. Clemenceau and Lloyd George also knew that their political success depended on keeping their electorates happy, which meant obtaining a harsh settlement. Similarly, Orlando was under pressure from opinion at home to get a settlement that gave Italy the territorial and economic gains it desired and which would at last make Italy into a great power. There were sweeping gains for his Republican opponents, who had been very critical of his foreign policy and his Fourteen Points. He thus could not be sure that any agreements reached at Versailles would be honoured by his own government. The terms of the Treaty of Versailles[edit] After six hectic weeks of negotiations, deals, and compromises, the German government was presented with the terms of the peace treaty. None of the powers on the losing side had been allowed any representation during the discussions. For this reason, it became known as a diktat. The signing ceremony took place in the Hall of the Mirrors at Versailles, where the Germans had proclaimed the German Empire 50 years earlier following the Franco-Prussian War. The clauses of the peace treaty covered the following areas: The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies. This clause allowed moral justification for the other terms of the treaty that were imposed upon Germany. Disarmament[edit] It was generally accepted that the pre arms race in Europe had contributed to the outbreak of war. Thus the treaty addressed disarmament directly. Yet while Germany was obliged to disarm to the lowest possible compatible with internal security, there was only a general reference to the idea of full international disarmament. Specifically, Germany was forbidden to have submarines, an air force, armoured cars, or tanks. It was allowed to keep six battleships and an army of , men to provide internal security. In addition, the west bank of the Rhine was demilitarised stripped of German troops and an Allied Army of Occupation was to be stationed in the area for 15 years. Finally, a compromise was reached. France agreed that Germany could keep the demilitarised Rhineland and in return America and Britain gave a guarantee that if France were ever attacked by Germany in the future, they would immediately come to its assistance. This ambition was to prove very difficult to achieve, and, unavoidable, some nations were left in countries where they constituted minorities, such as Germans who lived in Czechoslovakia. The situation was made even more complex by the territorial demands of the different powers and of the economic arrangements related to the payment of reparations. The following points were agreed upon: The Saarland was put under the administration of the League of Nations for 15 years, after which a plebiscite was allowed the inhabitants to decide whether they wanted to be annexed to Germany or France. In the meantime, the coal extracted there was to go to France. Eupen, Moresnet, and Malmedy were to become parts of Belgium after a plebiscite in Germany as a country was split in two. The German port of Danzig became a free city under the mandate of the League of Nations. Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were made independent states in line with the principle of self-determination. The port of Memel was to be given to Lithuania in Union Anschluss between Germany and Austria was forbidden. The mandate system thus meant that nations who were given Germany s colonies had to ensure that they looked after the people in their care; they would also be answerable to the League of Nations for their actions. The Allies wanted to make Germany pay for the material damage done to them during the war. They also proposed to charge Germany for the future costs of pensions to war widows and war wounded. There was much argument between the delegates at the conference on the whole issue of reparations. Although France has traditionally been blamed for pushing for a high

reparations sum, and thus stopping a practical reparations deal, in fact more recent accounts of the negotiations at Versailles blame Britain for making the most extreme demands, and preventing a settlement. However, the Dutch government refused to hand over the Kaiser and the Allied leaders found it difficult to identify and find the lesser war criminals. Eventually, a few German military commanders and submarine captains were tried by a German military court at Leipzig, and received fines or short terms of imprisonment. What was the contemporary response to the Treaty of Versailles? It was especially harsh to put the whole guilt for the war on the new republic, which was already struggling for survival against the forces of the extreme right. This clause later helped Hitler to gain support, as he was able to play on the resentment and anger felt by the German population towards the war guilt clause, and also towards the fact that it was a diktat. Disarmament clauses[edit] These were hard for the Germans to accept. Germany was also very proud of its army. Reparations and loss of key resources[edit] Keynes led the criticism of the treaty of in the area of reparations. Territorial changes to satisfy the issue of self-determination[edit] On this issue, Germany was treated unfairly. Thus while the Danes were given the chance of a plebiscite in northern Schleswig, the Germans in the Sudetenland and Austria were not given any such choice. Many German-speaking people were now ruled by non-Germans. From them oozes out the life-blood, physical, spiritual, and material of large populations. Yet this action was clearly hypocritical. States that received German colonies “ South Africa and Belgium, for example “ could not themselves claim to be model colonial rulers. League of Nations[edit] The failure of the peacemakers to invite Germany to join the League of Nations not only insulted Germany and added to its sense of grievance, but made it less likely that the League of Nations could be effective in promoting international cooperation. Alternative views of the Treaty of Versailles[edit] Many historians take a different view of the Treaty of Versailles and its impact on the events of Europe after Compared to the treaties that Germany had imposed on Russia and Romania earlier in , the Treaty of Versailles was quite moderate. Thus, the Allies can be seen to have exercised considerable restraint. The treaty deprived Germany of about In addition, it can be argued that France deserved to be compensated for the destruction of so much of its land and industry. German land had not been invaded and its farmland and industries therefore remained intact. The treaty in fact left Germany in a relatively strong position in the centre of Europe. Germany remained a dominant power in a weakened Europe. Not only was it physically undamaged, it had gained strategic advantages. Russia remained weak and isolated at this time, and Central Europe was fragmented. The peacemakers had created several new states in accordance with the principle of self-determination, and this was to create a power vacuum that would favour the expansion of Germany in the future. The huge reparations bill was not responsible for the economic crisis that Germany faced in the early s. In fact, the issue of banknotes by the German government was a major factor in causing hyper-inflation. In addition, many economic historians have argued that Germany could have paid the 7. However, it chose not to pay the reparations as a way of protesting against the peace settlement. Thus it can be argued that the treaty was reasonable, and not in itself responsible, for the chaos of post-war Germany.

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Chapter 7 : The Results of World War I - Wikibooks, open books for an open world

World War 1 DBQ Prior to the start of World War 1, several countries in Europe were fixated on being the dominant country in Europe, seeking to hold the top position on the social hierarchy among the European nations.

World War I changed America, or at least hastened the pace of change. Some of these changes might have been good, but there was a sinister side to some of what was going on as well. You do not need to talk about this on the exam. Concentrate instead on the way American involvement in WWI directly or indirectly changed things like American foreign policy, American politics, social relationships, etc. Now, what did all this have to do with the United States? Nothing at all, some would have heaped. As the war raged in Europe, tremendous trade opportunities were available to American businesses, and American businessmen took advantage of this. Germany had resorted to U-boat warfare to try to block supplies from getting to Britain. They warned us that anyone sailing on a British ship was subject to attack, but Americans continued to travel on British ships anyway. In 1915, the Germans sunk the Lusitania, killing 1,198 people including Americans. On top of that, the British-controlled transatlantic cable was transmitting information designed to make us sympathize with their side and be outraged by German atrocities. Still, Wilson held the line, and, when he ran for reelection in 1916, he made that a key point in his campaign. But there were soon problems with this policy. The papers played up the Zimmerman Note, an intercepted German message to Mexico that said that, in the event of American entry into the war, Mexico should attack the United States. At the end of the war, the Germans would repay them by getting back for them Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. On top of that, the Germans were sinking American ships taking supplies to Britain. Anti-German sentiment increased, and Wilson decided we had to go to war. The American war effort as "progressive" reform But if he was going to break his implied campaign promise, Wilson better give the American people good reasons for doing so. Open covenants no secret diplomacy 2. Freedom of the seas 3. The removal of economic barriers 4. The impartial adjustment of colonial claims 6. The evacuation of Russia by foreign armies 7. The Alsace-Lorraine area restored to France 9. Adjustment of the Italian frontier Autonomy for the peoples of Austria-Hungary The restoration of Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro Autonomy for Turkey An independent Poland The creation of a League of Nations Now these ideas reflect a pretty solid understanding of the causes of WWI and a pretty sound recipe for an amicable peace. But what actually happened is that, after the war was over, the British, and even more the French, insisted on much harsher terms for Germany and Wilson gave in. He sacrificed most of his goals to achieve the one goal he thought most important, the creation of the League of Nations. But Wilson had got his League of Nations sort of. And World War I was a victory overall for the good guys sort of. During the war, it seemed necessary to stir up anti-German sentiment to induce men to volunteer or to accept the draft, and to induce Americans in general to make the sacrifices necessary for the war effort. One featured an ape-like German carrying of a helpless young lady. Destroy this made brute. Another showed a German dragging off a girl by the hair. Men hate rapists and the thought of innocent young girls being raped by German soldiers made American men angry enough to want to fight. Americans hated Germans hated them enough to want to kill them. And that of course is what war is all about. But there was a problem. What about the Germans among us? Americans burned German books, forced an end to German-language church services, banned the playing of German music. German measles were renamed and no one was allowed to study German in college. And, if you were German yourself, you better prove your loyalty to the US by buying liberty bonds bonds whose revenues could be used to destroy those nasty countrymen of yours. Not just the Germans became the subject of hate campaigns. Anti-black sentiment had been increasing even before the war. By 1915, there were 5 million Klan members! Likewise, the country became intolerant of foreigners. Anti-immigration laws slowed immigration to a trickle of what it had been. Feeding both anti-black and anti-immigrant sentiment was the growth of the eugenics movement. Teddy Roosevelt, Luther Burbank, Alexander Graham Bell, Margaret Sanger, and many other prominent Americans

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bought into a movement that for a time pushed us well down the road that Nazi Germany would take to its logical and horrible conclusion. Socialist leader Eugene Debs was thrown into prison for conspiracy: Duly elected New York lawmakers were excluded from holding office by their colleagues on the charge that they were socialists. World War I led also to a changed status for women. The 19th Amendment adopted in 1920 guaranteed women the right to vote. In 1919, men were no longer afraid giving the women the right to vote would lead to prohibition. Because, by then, we already had prohibition! The 18th Amendment authorized Congress to ban the sale and transport of intoxicating beverages. Well, American servicemen had not been allowed to drink in WWI. They had been more effective than any other soldiers. It looked, then, that WWI was proof positive that getting rid of booze was a good idea. The national experiment with Prohibition, then, was another consequence of WWI. But despite the fact that World War I had led to some changes progressive wanted, WWI really ended up killing the progressive movement. Up to this point, Republicans in the Senate had blocked US entry. Although Wilson himself was not on the ballot anywhere, he did succeed in making the American people think that the big issue in both the presidential and congressional contests was American commitment to the League of Nations. The American people said no to the league—electing a conservative Republican, Warren G. Harding rather than the progressive Democratic nominee, Cox. Progressivism was dead—at least for the moment.

Chapter 8 : African Americans and World War I

Industrialization was the biggest social and economic development going on in Europe during these years. It was definitely going on in the United States and in Canada as well.

Are you sure you want to delete this answer? Yes Sorry, something has gone wrong. The leaning, at least beginning with the Wilson administration, towards globalism rather than isolationism. The other social issues caused by the war was the exposure of US and Canadian soldiers basically North Americans, to the liberal, bohemian and avant garde cultures of Western Europe. There was a vast "explosion" of literature and popular arts that rose up, including new styles of architecture sometimes referred to as Art Deco, or likely the International Style, and an exchange of "revolutionary" ideas in economics, politics, the performing arts, etc. What were considered "cosmopolitan" mores of say New York, were suddenly brought home to the small towns and farmlands of the interior of the country. There was a consequent rise in civilian technology that evolved from military applications, largely in the form of radio. No longer were radio sets limited to Quaker Oats boxes, some graphite, headphones and some sort of crystal apparatus; but radio sets, once called "Marconis" rose up to become the new public medium of news and entertainment. This gave rise to the culturalization of America as a distinct, united form of self-identity; thus putting down provincialism and giving rise to a truly national-identity. The industrialization that led up to the entry of the US into WWI and the consequent opening of trans-Atlantic trade corridors to Europe and the British Isles, allowed America to enjoy a higher standard of living, and boosted the status of your average American so that they could share in the wealth of the nation in the form of investments in the stock markets. Credit was easily provided, something that was not that easy to get beforehand, and many found themselves lurching closer to home ownership in the urban and some outlying sub-urban areas. With prosperity at hand there was a consequent moral-majority type demand in the form of temperance unions to compel Americans to stop drinking and in the absence of that, the passage of a Constitutional Amendment banning the sale of alcohol altogether. That is the side-effect of prosperity, people start focusing on "moral issues" instead of focusing on the path ahead and making diverse lives better. There was a great deal of crime, mostly related to the prohibition of the sale of alcohol. Which begat other issues. The other social issues that arose from WWI were the negative ones. The Treaty of Versailles with its heavy reparations strictures, led to the collapse of the German economy, and the unsavory and consequential rise of Nazism. While the rest of Western Europe thrived under the peace dividend of the post-war years, Germany labored under a horrible inflation and then depression. There was a rise of prostitution and drug abuse, likely both tied to the closure of saloons and the various Congressional laws banning what are now controlled substances. Which in turn, gave rise to more crime. There were some "moral" erosions. Mostly in big cities but also across the mid-west. These were more likely a side-effect of a new distinct American culture of sex, drugs, and carefree living also known as "The Jazz Age" where the nights were hot and the jazz was cool. America also adopted whole new attitudes towards consumer goods and the expectations and aspirations of the future. There was a belief that man had entered the age of industry, "The Machine Age" so to speak, and this greatly impacted American morale. Ambitious projects were launched. The adoption of airplanes, zeppelins and dirigibles as a mode of moving mail, freight and as a mode of transportation gave rise to a belief that the future held promise to cut to a fraction the time it took to travel anywhere in the United States much less the world. People were seeing the possibility of being freed from the railroads and steamship companies which were time consuming. The possibilities were endless until the Crash of To name a few things that changed

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Chapter 9 : Nursing and Medicine During World War I | racedaydvl.com Blog

The disruption of social norms during the war aided the cause of feminism, The Powder Keg of Europe During WWI Social & Political Consequences of the Great War Related Study Materials.

Timeline of the United Kingdom home front during World War I At the outbreak of war, patriotic feelings spread throughout the country, and many of the class barriers of Edwardian era faded during the years of combat. Northern Ireland remained loyal to the crown. In Britain had by far the largest and most efficient financial system in the world. To prosecute industrial war required the mobilisation of economic resources for the mass production of weapons and munitions, which necessarily entailed fundamental changes in the relationship between the state the procurer , business the provider , labour the key productive input , and the military the consumer. In this context, the industrial battlefields of France and Flanders intertwined with the home front that produced the materials to sustain a war over four long and bloody years. He dramatically increased the output of artillery shellsâ€”the main weapon actually used in battle. In he became secretary for war. Asquith was a disappointment; he formed a coalition government in but it was also ineffective. Asquith was replaced by Lloyd George in late He had a strong hand in the managing of every affair, making many decisions himself. Historians credit Lloyd George with providing the driving energy and organisation that won the War. Lloyd George cut a deal with the trades unionsâ€”they approved the dilution since it would be temporary and threw their organizations into the war effort. He also saw the famous literary pessimism of the s as misplaced, for there were major positive long-term consequences of the war. He pointed to new job opportunities and self-consciousness among workers that quickly built up the Labour Party, to the coming of partial woman suffrage, and to an acceleration of social reform and state control of the British economy. He found a decline of deference toward the aristocracy and established authority in general, and a weakening among youth of traditional restraints on individual moral behavior. Marwick concluded that class differentials softened, national cohesion increased, and British society became more equal. Occasionally Scottish troops made up large proportions of the active combatants, and suffered corresponding losses, as at the Battle of Loos , where there were three full Scots divisions and other Scottish units. In Glasgow, radical agitation led to industrial and political unrest that continued after the war ended. There emerged a radical movement called " Red Clydeside " led by militant trades unionists. Formerly a Liberal Party stronghold, the industrial districts switched to Labour by , with a base among the Irish Catholic working class districts. Women were especially active solidarity on housing issues. However, the "Reds" operated within the Labour Party and had little influence in Parliament; the mood changed to passive despair by the late s. David Lloyd George David Lloyd George became prime minister in December and immediately transformed the British war effort, taking firm control of both military and domestic policy. Germany launched a full scale Spring Offensive Operation Michael , starting March 21 against the British and French lines, with the hope of victory on the battlefield before the American troops arrived in numbers. The Allied armies fell back 40 miles in confusion, and facing defeat, London realized it needed more troops to fight a mobile war. Lloyd George found a half million soldiers and rushed them to France, asked American President Woodrow Wilson for immediate help, and agreed to the appointment of French General Foch as commander-in-chief on the Western Front so that Allied forces could be coordinated to handle the German offensive. The main reason was that labour in Britain demanded it as the price for cutting back on exemptions for certain workers. Labour wanted the principle established that no one was exempt, but it did not demand that the draft actually take place in Ireland. The proposal was enacted but never enforced. The Catholic bishops for the first time entered the fray and called for open resistance to a draft. This proved a decisive moment, marking the end of Irish willingness to stay inside the UK. The German spring offensive had made unexpected major gains, and a scapegoat was needed. Asquith, the Liberal leader in the House, took up the allegations and attacked Lloyd George also a Liberal , which further split the Liberal Party. The main results were to strengthen Lloyd George, weaken Asquith, end

public criticism of overall strategy, and strengthen civilian control of the military. By summer the Americans were sending 10, fresh men a day to the Western Front, a more rapid response made possible by leaving their equipment behind and using British and French munitions. The German army had used up its last reserves and was steadily shrinking in number and weakening in resolve. Victory came on November 11, It would have been utterly impossible for us to have waged a successful war had it not been for the skill and ardour, enthusiasm and industry which the women of this country have thrown into the war. Pugh argues that enfranchising soldiers primarily and women secondarily was decided by senior politicians in The suffragettes had been weakened, Pugh argues, by repeated failures before and by the disorganizing effects of war mobilization; therefore they quietly accepted these restrictions, which were approved in by a majority of the War Ministry and each political party in Parliament. Women in Britain finally achieved suffrage on the same terms as men in A Canadian recruiting poster featuring names of French battlefields but an English text Main article: This total does not include the 2, deaths and 9, injuries in December when a munitions ship exploded in Halifax. The Conscription Crisis of saw the Liberal Party ripped apart, to the advantage of the Conservatives Prime Minister Robert Borden , who led a Unionist coalition to a landslide victory in Arguing that Canada had become a true nation on the battlefields of Europe, Borden demanded and received a separate seat for Canada at the Paris Peace Conference of The Francophones French speakers supported the war at first, but pulled back and stood aloof after because of language disputes at home. They were all volunteers, since the political battle for compulsory conscription failed. Some 58, died and , were wounded. He says the war turned a peaceful nation into "one that was violent, aggressive, angst- and conflict-ridden, torn apart by invisible front lines of sectarian division, ethnic conflict and socio-economic and political upheaval. Racist hostility was high toward nonwhites, including Pacific Islanders, Chinese and Aborigines. The campaign was a total failure militarily and 8, Australians died. However the memory was all-important, for it transformed the Australian mind and became an iconic element of the Australian identity and the founding moment of nationhood. Nevertheless, fears ran high and internment camps were set up where those suspected of unpatriotic acts were sent. In total 4, people were interned under the provisions of the War Precautions Act, of which were naturalised Australians and 70 Australian born. Following the end of the war, 6, were deported. London provided assurances that it would underwrite a large amount of the war risk insurance for shipping in order to allow trade amongst the Commonwealth nations to continue. London imposed controls so that no exports would wind up in German hands. The British government protected prices by buying Australian products, even though the shortage of shipping meant that there was no chance that they would ever receive them. In terms of value, Australian exports rose almost 45 per cent, while the number of Australians employed in manufacturing industries increased over 11 per cent. Iron mining and steel manufacture grew enormously. As a result, the cost of living for many average Australians was increased. It expelled the politicians, such as Hughes, who favoured conscription which was never passed into law. Angry workers launched a wave of strikes against both the wage freeze and the conscription proposal. Meanwhile, although population growth continued during the war years, it was only half that of the prewar rate. Per capita incomes also declined sharply, falling by 16 percent. Over 18, died in service. Conscription was introduced in mid and by the end of the war near 1 in four members of the NZEF was a conscript. The war divided the labour movement with numerous elements taking up roles in the war effort while others alleged the war was an imperial venture against the interests of the working class. Labour MPs frequently acted as critics of government policy during the war and opposition to conscription saw the modern Labour Party formed in Maori tribes that had been close to the government sent their young men to volunteer. Though some women served as nurses with going overseas. However many Samoans greatly resented the administration, and blamed inflation and the catastrophic flu epidemic on New Zealand rule. The British elements strongly supported the war and comprised the great majority of the , white soldiers. Nasson says, "for many enthusiastic English-speaking Union recruits, going to war was anticipated as an exciting adventure, egged on by the itch of making a manly mark upon a heroic cause. Their pro-British position was rejected by many rural Afrikaners who favoured

Germany and who launched the Maritz Rebellion , a small-scale open revolt against the government. The trade union movement was divided. Many urban blacks supported the war, expecting it would raise their status in society. Others said it was not relevant to the struggle for their rights. The Coloured element was generally supportive and many served in a Coloured Corps in East Africa and France, also hoping to better their lot after the war. Those blacks and Coloureds who supported the war were embittered when the postwar era saw no easing of white domination and restrictive conditions. It sent , overseas, with , going as labourers to the Western Front and the rest to the Middle East theatre. Only a few hundred were allowed to become officers, but there were some , casualties. The main fighting of the latter group was in Iraq, where large numbers were killed and captured in the initial stages of the Mesopotamian campaign , most infamously during the Siege of Kut. Although Germany and the Ottoman Empire tried to incite anti-British subversion with the help of Indian freedom fighters, such as Rash Bihari Bose or Bagha Jatin , they had virtually no success, apart from a localized Singapore Mutiny , [69] which was a part of the Gadar conspiracy. The small Indian industrial base expanded dramatically to provide most of the supplies and munitions for the Middle East theatre. In , India experienced an influenza epidemic and severe food shortages. Belgium in World War I and Rape of Belgium Nearly all of Belgium was occupied by the Germans, but the government and army escaped and fought the war on a narrow slice of the Western Front. The German invaders treated any resistanceâ€”such as sabotaging rail linesâ€”as illegal and immoral, and shot the offenders and burned buildings in retaliation. The German army executed over 6, French and Belgian civilians between August and November , usually in near-random large-scale shootings of civilians ordered by junior German officers. The German Army destroyed 15,, buildingsâ€”most famously the university library at Louvainâ€”and generated a refugee wave of over a million people. Over half the German regiments in Belgium were involved in major incidents. British propaganda dramatizing the Rape of Belgium attracted much attention in the US, while Berlin said it was legal and necessary because of the threat of "franc-tireurs" guerrillas like those in France in . They shipped machinery to Germany while destroying factories. There was no violent resistance movement, but there was a large-scale spontaneous passive resistance of a refusal to work for the benefit of German victory. Belgium was heavily industrialized; while farms operated and small shops stayed open, most large establishments shut down or drastically reduced their output. The faculty closed the universities; publishers shut down most newspapers. Most Belgians "turned the four war years into a long and extremely dull vacation, says Kiossmann. It shipped in large quantities of food and medical supplies, which it tried to reserve for civilians and keep out of the hands of the Germans. They were treated roughly in a wave of popular violence in November and December