

casualties

colonies

identity

peace building

treaties

World War I Mini-Simulation

alliances

The Cost of War...



...The Price of Peace

a computer simulation in which the countries involved in WWI negotiate an on-line diplomatic resolution to the global conflict

military armaments

reparations

nationalism

imperialism

peace keeping

aftermath

The Cost of War...

...The Price of Peace

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SIMULATION COMPONENTS

PAGE NUMBER

Simulation Process	2
Overview of WWI	3-6

Country Fact Sheets

Austria-Hungary	7-9
France	10-12
Germany	13-15
Great Britain	16-18
India	19-21
Ottoman Empire	22-24
Russia	25-27
United States	28-30

Preparing for Peace Conference

Concluding the War	31
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Simulation Resources

Issue #1 (Armaments)	32
Issue #2 (Land)	33-35
Issue #3 (Reparations)	36-37
Graphic Organizer	38

World War I **SIMULATION PROCESS** Mini-Simulation

Simulation Introduction

Traditionally, when one side defeats the other in a war, a peace treaty is signed between the warring parties. The peace treaty will normally focus on the points of conflict that existed between the warring sides prior to the war in an effort to provide resolution to the problems. Peace treaties do not necessarily decide right and wrong, as the terms of the treaty are most often determined by the victors of the war. The hope is that the peace treaty will create a lasting peace between the warring parties.

A peace conference to create a treaty was scheduled to be held in Paris in 1919 to bring a formal end to WWI. As students, you will participate in this online simulation that will allow you to play the role of a diplomat charged with negotiating the treaty to end this war. This simulation booklet is designed to provide information and structure for the simulation. As diplomats, it is important to understand the causes and course of the war, and to represent your country's perspective in the process. This booklet contains statistics and factual information for eight different countries and one colony involved in World War I. The goal of this simulation is to negotiate the topics from the point-of-view of your assigned country in a multilateral environment. It is critical that your country's delegation communicate your expectations and concerns with the other countries and that your delegation listen and respond to the other countries in the simulation. Specifics on the task are provided below.

Task

You have been appointed to serve as a delegate to represent the interests of one of the countries to the 1919 Paris Peace Conference. Your job will be to negotiate a formal peace treaty to officially end World War I. Three main topics will be discussed and negotiated in this simulated peace conference; they are: (1) armaments, (2) land control (including colonial possessions and political boundaries for the countries and nationalist groups in Europe), and (3) reparations and monetary war reparations.

You must represent the interests of your country as diplomats from many countries work together to create a treaty to bring about the official end of the war. Remember that the Central Powers have agreed to stop the fighting - the Allied Powers have won the war. The job now is to design a treaty that will bring a lasting peace to Europe and the world.

The conference will take place online and will last approximately two hours. Each diplomat will be expected to represent their country in a formal and appropriate way.

Questions to consider from your countries perspective or point of view

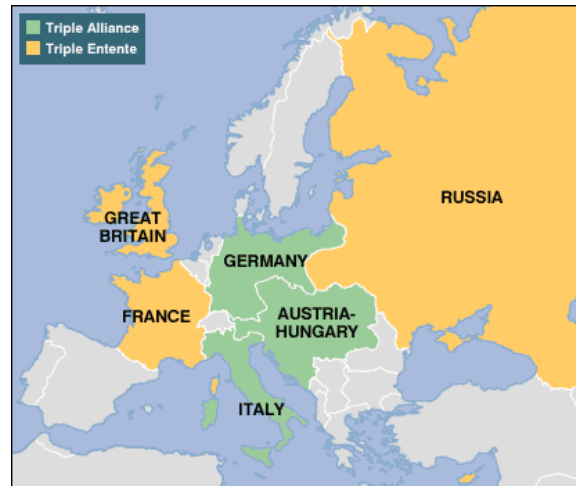
1. Which countries and or colonies should be allowed to attend the conference? Why?
2. What do you think your country's goals would be for this conference?
3. How has the death and destruction of the war affected your countries' attitude and goals before the start of the peace conference? How might that affect the negotiations?

World War I OVERVIEW OF WWI

Mini-Simulation

Long before the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, Europe had been heading for an all-out conflict. Some of the more powerful countries in Europe had divided themselves into two main camps prior to the start of the war: the Triple Entente and Triple Alliance (see map below). The conflicts associated with militarism, alliances, imperialism, and nationalism had been brewing for many decades across the continent. No one could have imagined the death and destruction that would accompany this total war.

European Alliances Prior to World War I



The death toll for World War I is most often reported to be more than 17 million counting soldiers and civilians. The major countries involved in this war had never witnessed anything like it before. The science and technology that had helped to spur on the Industrial Revolution was now being used to develop newer, more effective ways to destroy property and kill humans. Consider the chart below that provides the casualty count for the major wars these countries had been involved in prior to WWI. More people were killed in the first two years of WWI than in all of the other wars combined. Unfortunately, WWI would continue for much longer than two years.

Wars	Dates	Deaths
Napoleonic	1790-1815	2,100,000
Crimean	1854-56	785,000
Prussian-Danish	1864	3,500
Prussian-Austrian	1866	45,000
American Civil	1861-1865	700,000
Franco-Prussian	1870-71	184,000
English-Boer	1899-1902	9,800
Russian-Japanese	1904-5	160,000
Balkan	1912-1913	462,000
		4,449,300 (Total)

World War I OVERVIEW OF WWI

Mini-Simulation

The war lasted from 1914 until 1918. The costs of this war had been unimaginable in 1914; by 1918, the affected countries needed to determine the price of peace. The Allied Powers were victorious over the Central Powers, but many questions needed answers and issues addressed if there were to be a true and lasting peace in Europe. Due to the scale and magnitude of the war, it had become known as *The War to End All Wars*. The peace conference was scheduled for January 1919, in Paris, France. How would the diplomats determine the price of peace that would bring an official end to The Great War?

Consider the following questions:


How does the victory of the Allied Powers settle the problems associated with militarism, alliances, imperialism, and nationalism in a way that will ensure future peace?

How should the countries of Europe decide the terms of peace? What should be considered when making decisions (i.e., winners, losers, costs, future peace, fairness, revenge, the issues that started the war...)?

How might the costs each individual country paid in terms of life and property affect their attitudes and participation in the peace conference? Why?

Soon after the war begun in 1914, the final groupings of the countries were determined. Italy switched sides and became an Allied Power and the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) joined the Central Powers. The map also indicates where a great deal of the actual fighting occurred.



 World War I. The Central Powers were in the unenviable position of fighting wars on two major fronts. The inset shows the stabilized Western Front of trench warfare in northern France and Belgium.

EXPLANATION OF HOW EACH COUNTRY IN THE SIMULATION ENTERED WWI

- **Austria-Hungary**, unsatisfied with Serbia’s response to her ultimatum declared war on **Serbia** on July 28, 1914.
- **Russia**, bound by treaty to Serbia, announced mobilization of its vast army in her defense, a slow process that would take around six weeks to complete.
- **Germany**, allied to Austria-Hungary by treaty, viewed the Russian mobilization as an act of war against Austria-Hungary, and after little warning declared war on Russia on August 1, 1914.
- **France**, bound by treaty to Russia, found itself at war against Germany and, by extension, on Austria-Hungary following a German declaration on August 3, 1914. Germany was swift in invading neutral **Belgium** so as to reach Paris by the shortest possible route.
- **Britain**, allied to France by a more loosely worded treaty which placed a “moral obligation” upon it to defend France, declared war against Germany on August 4, 1914. Britain’s reason for entering the conflict lay in another direction: the British were obligated to defend neutral Belgium by the terms of a 75-year old treaty. With Germany’s invasion of Belgium on August 4, and the Belgian King’s appeal to Britain for assistance, Britain committed itself to Belgium’s defense later that day. Like France, Britain was by extension also at war with Austria-Hungary.
- With Britain’s entry into the war, her colonies and dominions abroad variously offered military and financial assistance, and included **Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa**.
- The **Ottoman Empire** joined the Central Powers to form the Triple Alliance with the signing of the August 1914 Turco-German Alliance. Turkey formally entered World War I on October 28, 1914, with the bombing of Russian Black Sea ports. The Triple Entente, also known as the Allied Powers, declared war on the Ottoman Empire on November 4, 1914.
- **Italy**, although allied to both Germany and Austria-Hungary, was able to avoid entering the fray by citing a clause enabling it to evade its obligations to both. In short, Italy was committed to defend Germany and Austria-Hungary only in the event of a ‘defensive’ war; arguing that their actions were ‘offensive’ Italy declared instead a policy of neutrality. The following year, in May 1915, she finally joined the conflict by siding with the Allies against her two former allies.
- United States President Woodrow Wilson declared a U.S. policy of absolute neutrality, an official stance that would last until 1917 when Germany’s policy of unrestricted submarine warfare—which seriously threatened America’s commercial shipping (which was in any event almost entirely directed towards the Allies led by Britain and France)—forced the **United States** to finally enter the war on April 6, 1917.

World War I OVERVIEW OF WWI Mini-Simulation

WORLD WAR I TIME-LINE

- June 28, 1914:** Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife were assassinated in Sarajevo.
- July 28, 1914:** Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.
- July 31, 1914:** Russia announced mobilization of army.
- August 1, 1914:** Germany declared war on Russia.
- August 3, 1914:** Germany declared war on France.
- August 4, 1914:** Germany invaded Belgium; Britain declared war on Germany.
- August 6, 1914:** Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia.
- September 15, 1914:** First trenches of the Western Front were built.
- February 4, 1915:** Germany blocked the sea using submarines.
- May 23, 1915:** Italy declared war on Germany.
- August 5, 1915:** Warsaw was captured by Germany.
- February 21, 1916- December 18, 1916:** Battle of Verdun was fought. More than 1 million casualties were reported.
- February 1, 1917:** Germany declared unrestricted submarine warfare.
- March 15, 1917:** Russian Revolution.
- April 6, 1917:** United States declared war on Germany.
- December 5, 1917:** Armistice between Russia and Germany was signed.
- December 9, 1917:** Jerusalem was captured by Britain.
- March 3, 1918:** Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed.
- October 28, 1918:** Mutiny in German Army.
- October 30, 1918:** Turkey signed armistice.
- November 9, 1918:** Kaiser William II abdicated
- November 11, 1918:** End of World War I.



KINGDOM AND COUNTRIES OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE



1. Bohemia, 2. Bukovina, 3. Carinthia, 4. Carniola, 5. Dalmatia, 6. Galicia, 7. Küstenland, 8. Lower Austria, 9. Moravia, 10. Salzburg, 11. Silesia, 12. Styria, 13. Tyrol, 14. Upper Austria, 15. Vorarlberg, 16. Kingdom of Hungary, 17. Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia; Austrian-Hungarian Condominium, 18. Bosnia and Herzegovina

Events that led the Austro-Hungarian Empire into WWI

Austria-Hungary was made in an attempt to maintain the old Austrian Empire. Lots of different nations made up the Empire, so there were many disputes between the national groups. Although there was a lot of quarrelling between the groups, Austria-Hungary saw rapid economic growth and modernization, as well as many liberal reforms.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire joined the industrialized Austria with the agricultural Hungary and a number of other small countries. It was mostly run by the Austrian leaders. Austrians spoke German and thought they had a lot in common with the Germans. Both countries worried that if a part of either Empire split off it would start a chain reaction of parts splitting off and they feared that the pieces would be taken over by Russia.

The Empire had lost Italian areas due to nationalist movements sweeping through Italy. Austria-Hungary feared losing its southern territories to Serbia. Serbia had gained a lot of territory in the Balkan War of 1913 making many government officials worried. Austria-Hungary, backed by its ally Germany, reacted to the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand with a list of demands they thought Serbia would never accept. When Serbia met all the demands except part of one, Austria-Hungary used that as an excuse to declare war on Serbia.

World War I AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Mini-Simulation

Effects of WWI on the Austro-Hungarian Empire

In the run up to the war, Germany's spending grew to five times what it was; Austro-Hungarian spending did not even double that. Because of the unrest in so many areas of the Empire, Austria-Hungary's army was already large.

WWI Countries	Standing Armies & Reserves August 1914	Mobilized Forces 1914-18
Austria-Hungary	3,000,000	7,800,000

Records of the war are often inaccurate or contradictory. It is very difficult to get clear information about exactly what happened during the First World War. Although estimates vary, they give a good comparative overview of the effects of the war.

Country	Number Mobilized	Number Killed	Number Wounded	POW's or Missing	Total Casualties	Percent Soldiers Injured
Austria-Hungary	7.8 million	1.2 million	3.6 million	2.2 million	7 million	90%
Total Central Powers	22.8 million	3.3 million	8.3 million	3.6 million	15 million	67%

Central Powers	Population Millions	Military Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Total Deaths	Military Wounded
Austro-Hungarian Empire	51.4	1,100,000	467,000	1,567,000	3,620,000

Part of what made WWI so horrible for the soldiers was the use of the WMD called mustard gas. This poison gas would kill anyone who did not get his gas mask on fast enough whenever a gas bomb exploded nearby. Also, mustard gas is heavier than air, so it sank down into the fox holes and other places the soldiers were hiding from the artillery shells and bombs. Many soldiers were injured or killed by mustard gas during WWI. In total, more than 1.2 million people were injured by poison gas attacks; nearly 100,000 of them died.

Effects of Mustard Gas

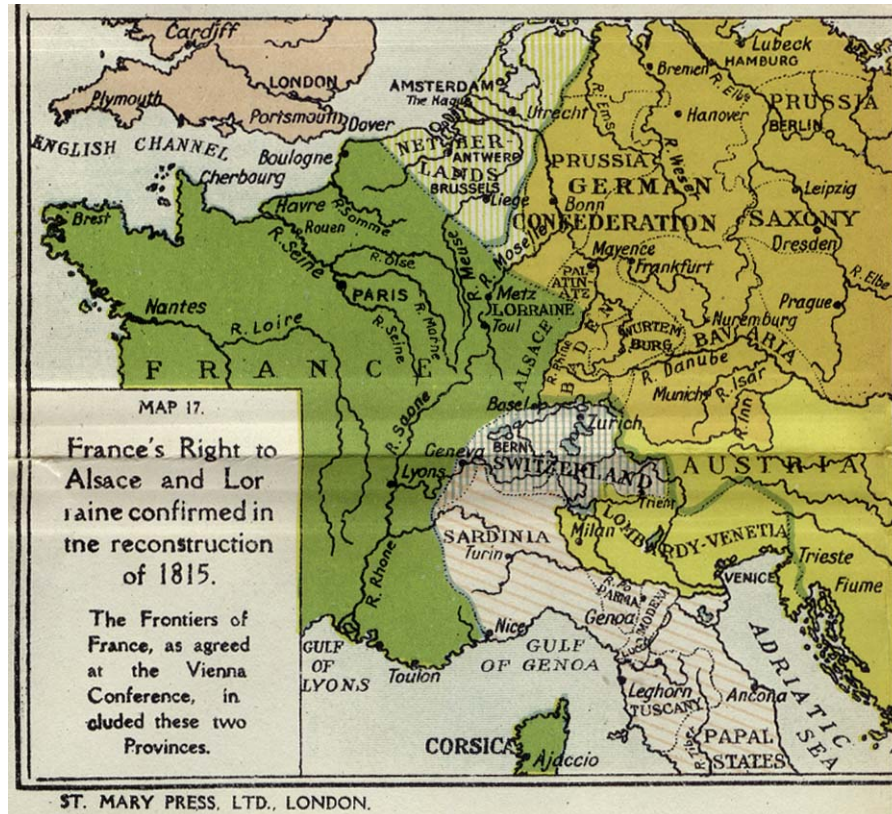
Country	Non-Fatal	Deaths	Total
Austria-Hungary	97,000	3,000	100,000
Total	1,205,655	91,198	1,296,853

In addition to being costly in terms of lives lost, WWI was also expensive in terms of the money spent by the governments to run the war.

Central Powers	Cost in Dollars in 1914-18
Austria-Hungary	\$20,622,960,000
Total Central Powers Costs	\$60,643,160,000

Questions to prepare for simulation to represent the Austro-Hungarian Empire's perspective

1. What advantages and disadvantages resulted from the joining together of so many diverse cultures and peoples into the Austrian-Hungarian Empire?
2. How should Austria-Hungary losing the war affect the future of the empire?
3. In what ways, if any, should Austria-Hungary be dealt with differently from the other Central Powers since they were the first country to declare war on an Allied Power? Why?
4. As a representative of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, what price would you suggest that Austria-Hungary and the other countries pay to achieve a peaceful end to the war?



Events that led France into WWI

In 1871, Prussia defeated France in the Franco-Prussian War. France had to give Prussia some of its land—one whole region (Alsace and Lorraine, see map above) and two cities (Strasburg and Metz). France also had to redo its government. After the war, France's government was a parliament that had two houses: the senate where senators were appointed to serve and the chamber of deputies, where the people elected their representatives directly. There was also a president and a prime minister. This government was called the Third Republic.

At this time, most French people were still farmers who grew enough food for the entire country. France traded their surplus food and manufacturing products with other countries—although they did not have as much international trade as Germany or Britain.

In 1882, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy aligned to form the Triple Alliance. This Alliance meant that if any one of them was attacked by another country, the other two would help out in the fight. The French thought that Germany was a threat to their country and was going to take away more of its land. Britain also thought Germany was a threat. In 1904 they joined in a friendly agreement that said the two countries would help protect each other if the Triple Alliance attacked. Russia joined the group in 1907 because they were also afraid of Germany. Britain, France, and Russia called their group the Triple Entente (though it was called the Allies).

World War I FRANCE

Mini-Simulation

France started to build up the ships, planes and troops they would need if there was a war. The French Navy nearly doubled in size between 1910 and 1914. By 1914 they had 19 battleships with 14 more battleships being constructed. France was a world leader in making airplanes. In 1912, they had five squadrons of war planes; by 1914, they had 21 squadrons ready to go. The army was getting bigger, too. In January 1914, more than 800,000 men from France and its colonies were in the army. They had ground troops, cavalry units on horses, and artillery units with big cannons. That summer, France added 2,900,000 more men to the army. France was getting ready to fight a war.

Effects of WWI on France

Much of the fighting that happened during WWI was in France. More than 2.5 million people were driven from their homes by the fighting coming too near to their houses. Almost all of those houses were destroyed or badly damaged by the bombs and fighting. The war also damaged or destroyed pieces of everyday life for most of the people in France.

French Losses	Totals
Forest destroyed	1,857 square miles
Farms destroyed	8,000 square miles
Houses destroyed	300,000
Factories destroyed	6,000
School destroyed	1,500
Churches destroyed	1,200
Livestock animals killed	1,300,000

French soldiers were not the only people killed or wounded in the war. The fighting affected soldiers and non-soldiers (civilians) as well.

Total Number of:	People Living in France	Soldiers	Civilians Killed	Soldiers Killed	Soldiers Wounded
France	39,600,000	8,410,000	300,000	1,397,800	4,266,000

Part of what made WWI so horrible for the soldiers was the use of the WMD called mustard gas. This poison gas would kill anyone who did not get his gas mask on fast enough whenever a gas bomb exploded nearby. Also, mustard gas is heavier than air, so it sank down into the fox holes and other places the soldiers were hiding from the artillery shells and bombs. Many soldiers were injured or killed by mustard gas during WWI. In total, more than 1.2 million people were injured by poison gas attacks; nearly 100,000 of them died.

Effects of Mustard Gas

Country	Non-Fatal	Deaths	Total
France	182,000	8,000	190,000
Total	1,205,655	91,198	1,296,853

In addition to being costly in terms of lives lost, WWI was also expensive in terms of the money spent by the governments to run the war.

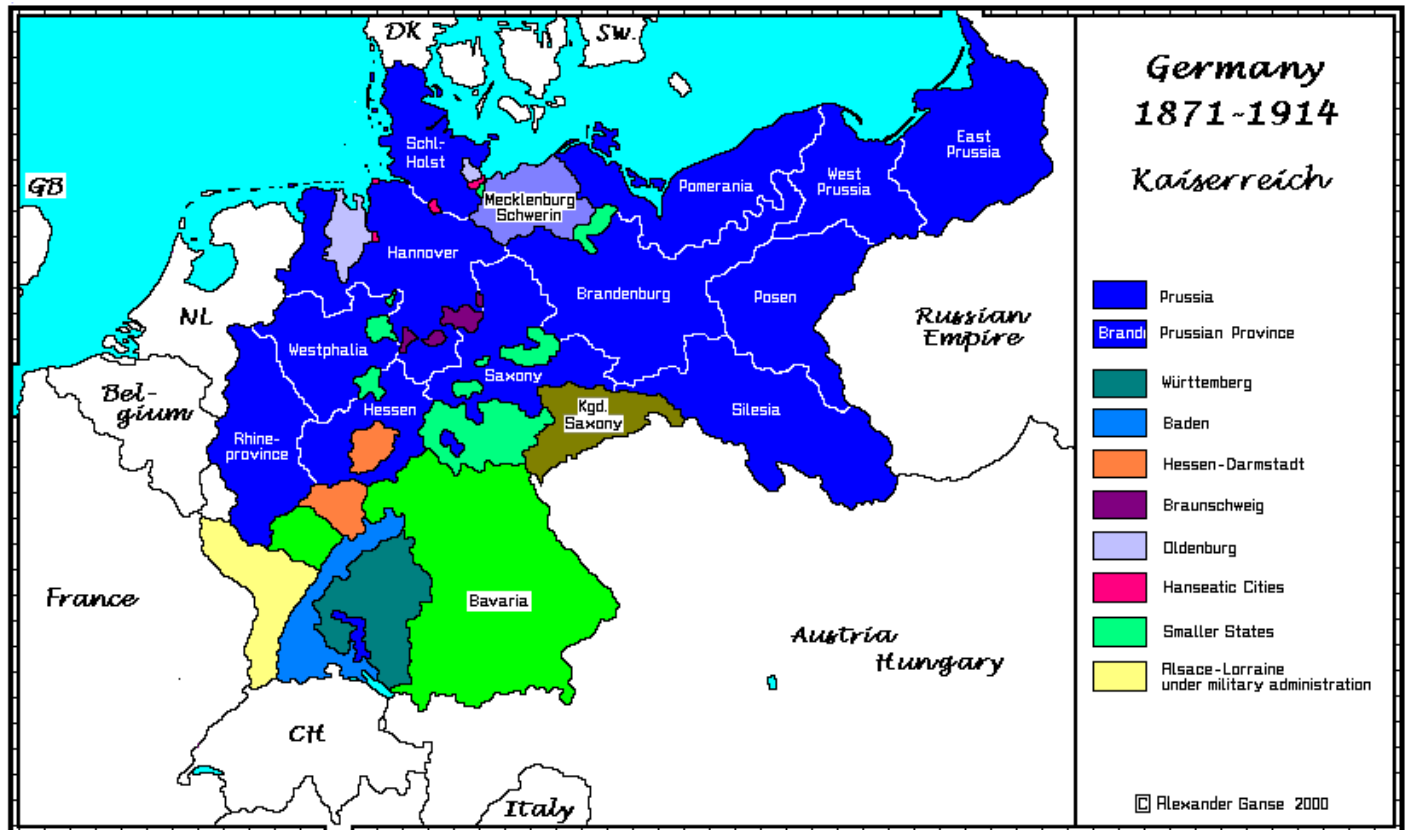
Allied Powers	Cost in Dollars in 1914-18
France	\$24,265,583,000
Total Allied Powers Costs	\$125,690,477,000

Questions to prepare for simulation to represent France’s perspective

1. How did the Franco-Prussian War affect France? How might this war affect France’s relationship with Germany afterwards?
2. Why would France start to increase the size of its military starting in 1910?
3. How might the destruction of property and loss of life in WWI affect France’s attitude at the peace conference? Why?
4. As a representative of the French government, what price would you suggest that France and the other countries pay in order to bring an end to the war and provide peace to Europe?



THE GERMAN EMPIRE 1871-1918



Events that led Germany into WWI

Germany was an empire made up of 26 different areas. Since the empire was formed in 1871, Germany had experienced rapid economic growth. There had been economic troubles until the government began helping in the development of manufacturing, engineering projects, and the development of chemical and automotive industries.

The German people were witnessing a change from the farming and agricultural base of the last century to a more industrial base in the new century. German expertise in building things (e.g., railroad bridges, ships) and the sciences (e.g., chemical industry) was well known. By the end of the 19th century, the German universities had become an academic and scientific magnet attracting students from many foreign countries. By 1910, the population of Germany had increased to 65 million. More than 40% were employed in industry and 35% worked in agriculture. Germany could produce enough food to feed its entire population.

The German Empire had a lot in common with their neighbor, the Austria-Hungarian Empire. Both countries had monarchies, both countries were made up of former kingdoms that had been brought together into an empire, and both considered themselves to be Germanic peoples.

At the end of June 1914, the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary was assassinated by a Serbian. At this time, Serbia was part of the Austria-Hungarian Empire. The investigation convinced Austria-Hungary that the goal of the assassination was to get Serbia out of the Austria-Hungarian Empire. Austria-Hungary and Germany were both worried that if one small part of the Empire split off, other areas would want independence, as well. Both countries feared that the pieces would be taken over by Russia.

Germany worked hard to get ready for war. Germany had the strongest army in the world. In 1914, the regular German Army comprised 25 corps (700,000 men). The German Navy was the second largest in the world in 1914. It had more than 60 ships, 30 old submarines and ten U-boats, with 17 more under construction. Germany was slow to develop aircraft, but by 1914, Germany had more aircraft (planes and Zeppelins) than the rest of the world combined.

Effects of WWI on Germany

The German Empire wanted to develop, but did not have, the kind of empire that Great Britain had already developed with many colonies all over the world. As such, most of the money raised in preparation for the war, as well as the materials needed to ramp up military production, came from the German homeland.

Central Powers	Cost in Dollars in 1914-18
Germany	\$37,775,000,000
Total Central Powers Costs	\$60,643,160,000

The Germans had been working to expand their empire, so the army that existed in 1914 was already fairly large. As it became clear that Germany would face war on both the Western Front (mostly France) and Eastern Front (Russia), it also became clear that Germany would need a very large army.

WWI Countries	Standing Armies & Reserves August 1914	Mobilized Forces 1914-18
Germany	4,500,000	11,000,000

Part of what made WWI so horrible for the soldiers was the use of the WMD called mustard gas. This poison gas would kill anyone who did not get his gas mask on fast enough whenever a gas bomb exploded nearby. Also, mustard gas is heavier than air, so it sank down into the fox holes and other places the soldiers were hiding from the artillery shells and bombs. Many soldiers were injured or killed by mustard gas during WWI. In total, more than 1.2 million people were injured by poison gas attacks; nearly 100,000 of them died.

Effects of Mustard Gas

Country	Non-Fatal	Deaths	Total
Germany	191,000	9,000	200,000
Total	1,205,655	91,198	1,296,853

In addition to being costly in terms of lives lost, WWI was also expensive in terms of the money spent by the governments to run the war.

Central Powers	Cost in Dollars in 1914-18
Germany	\$37,775,000,000
Total Central Powers Costs	\$60,643,160,000

Questions to prepare for simulation to represent Germany's perspective

1. Why did Germany become an ally of Austria-Hungary and not France or England?
2. How might winning WWI have helped Germany? Explain by giving details.
3. How should Germany be dealt with as a losing country in WWI?
4. As a representative of the German government, what price would you suggest that Germany and the other countries pay to achieve a peaceful end to the war in 1918? Why?



THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1914



Events that led the British Empire into WWI

At the beginning of the 20th century, Britain's economic success was declining. While surpluses were small each year, they were consistent—reflecting the Empire's world-wide trading network. Germany and the United States were becoming the biggest in terms of economic production since they had lots more natural resources than England. Furthermore, Germany was trying to develop its own world empire to overtake Britain. London was still the world's financial capital, but England's economy—and its influence—was not as powerful as it had been.

England was still a class-based society. People were either rich nobility or poor workers without ways to move between the classes. But the class system was beginning to show some chinks. There was political unrest growing. The socialist movement came to England during this time. Social services (like health care) began during this time. Women were using violent methods (like throwing bricks and trashing buildings) to get the vote. The popular and outgoing King Edward died in 1910 and was replaced by the strict, soldier-like King George.

King George was the first cousin of Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm. On the face of it, the cousins were friendly, but underneath the Kaiser was trying to build up an empire and gain world power. England worried about Germany's buildup of war ships. England understood the close relationship between Austria-Hungary and Germany and did not want to try to separate the two. But it did not want either country (or both) to think they could dominate Britain.

Effects of WWI on the British Empire

England's class-based society meant that, while working-class men served as soldiers, upper-class men were officers who stayed out of harm's way. The British Empire stretched around the world, so many of England's armies were made up of colonial regiments (from Canada, Australia, India, etc.). These were not counted as part of England's standing armies.

WWI Countries	Standing Armies & Reserves August 1914	Mobilized Forces 1914-18
Great Britain	975,000	8,905,000

Allied Powers	Population in Millions	Military Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Total Deaths	Military Wounded
Great Britain	45.4	885,138	109,000	994,138	1,663,435

Part of what made WWI so horrible for the soldiers was the use of the WMD called mustard gas. This poison gas would kill anyone who did not get his gas mask on fast enough whenever a gas bomb exploded nearby. Also, mustard gas is heavier than air, so it sank down into the fox holes and other places the soldiers were hiding from the artillery shells and bombs. Many soldiers were injured or killed by mustard gas during WWI. In total, more than 1.2 million people were injured by poison gas attacks; nearly 100,000 of them died.

Effects of Mustard Gas

Country	Non-Fatal	Deaths	Total
Great Britain	180,597	8,109	188,706
Total	1,205,655	91,198	1,296,853

In addition to being costly in terms of lives lost, WWI was also expensive in terms of the money spent by the governments to run the war. Britain's economy lost a lot during the First World War. In fact, Great Britain lost a quarter of its total wealth by fighting the war. Economic policies did not change to reflect the new situation after the war and so the country fell even further with lots of unemployment.

Allied Powers	Cost in Dollars in 1914-18
Great Britain	\$35,334,012,000
Total Allied Powers Costs	\$125,690,477,000

Questions to prepare for simulation to represent the British Empire perspective

1. How might the growth of German power and influence affect Britain? Why?
2. As a member of the winning group of countries, the Allied Powers, what role should Britain play in the upcoming peace process in 1919?
3. How should the costs that Britain experienced during the war affect their attitudes and goals for a peace treaty?
4. As a representative of the British government for the peace conference, what price would you suggest that Britain and the other countries pay to achieve an end to the war and bring peace to Europe?



INDIA FACT SHEET



Events that led India into WWI

The Indian Empire included present day India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. In 1910, India was part of the British Empire; in fact, India was considered the “Jewel in the crown of the British Empire.” Queen Victoria had been made Empress of India and the British had a major military presence in India. Indian nationals had no say in central government and barely any control at the local level. In 1909, reforms led to each province in India having its own governor and Indian people were allowed to sit on the councils which advised these governors.

At the outbreak of the war, India was in a relatively strong financial position. Crops and export trade were good. The international trade in cotton and some food produces was mostly with countries that were part of the Central Powers. When it became clear that Britain was going to be part of the Allies in the war, Indian trade dropped off; however, it recovered quickly. Just before the war, India had a surplus of approximately \$6.2 million. By the next year, that was a deficit of almost \$14 million.

India made a lot of money from the war preparations because it charged high prices for raw materials and products. It managed to reduce its deficit by about \$5 million in one year. The next year, India had erased the deficit and was making a lot of money. As a colony of Great Britain, India was already contributing people and goods to the war effort. In 1917, India offered a gift to its colonial rulers—an extra \$500 million for the war. India also paid all the costs for its own troops throughout the war (about \$100 million total).

Effects of WWI on India

In 1914 Britain was able to draw upon considerable military manpower from its overseas Empire. More than one million men from colonies and ethnic minorities served in the war. The greatest military contribution was from India, whose troops saw action in all the major theatres of war. In Europe, four Indians served as pilots and the Royal Indian Marine supported the British Royal Navy around the world.

The war began with an surprising show of loyalty and goodwill towards Britain from within the Indian leadership, contrary to initial British fears of an Indian revolt. India under British rule contributed massively to the British war effort by providing men and resources. This was done by the Indian Congress in hope of achieving self-government as India was very much under the control of the British. The United Kingdom disappointed the Indians by not providing self-governance. Approximately 1.3 million Indian soldiers and laborers served in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East, while both the Indian government and the princes sent large supplies of food, money, and ammunition. In all, 140,000 men served on the Western Front and nearly 700,000 in the Middle East.

Information about India’s participation in WWI is often folded into statistics for Great Britain, as India was one of Britain’s many colonies. It can be difficult to find statistics from WWI separated out to show both Great Britain and her colonies.

Allied Powers	Cost in Dollars in 1914-18
India	\$601,279,000

Because the war was not fought on Indian land, many measures (such as ships lost or civilian casualties) do not apply to India. The colony sent all of its soldiers, goods, and money to Europe or the Middle East for the war.

Allied Powers	Population in Millions	Military Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Total Deaths	Military Wounded
Indian Empire	315.1	74,187	–	74,187	69,214

Questions to prepare for simulation to represent India's perspective

1. How might India's role and involvement in WWI have been different from the other Allied Powers?
2. How might India's decision to support Great Britain in the war effort contribute to the Indians' goal of establishing self-government?
3. What arguments could be made for and against allowing a colony such as India to participate in the peace conference to end WWI?
4. As a representative of the India for the peace conference, what price would you suggest that India and the other countries pay to achieve an end to the war and bring peace to the world?



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



Events that led the Ottoman Empire into WWI

The Ottomans saw military expansion as the source of wealth, with agriculture seen as more important than manufacture or trade. While European countries were moving towards capitalist economies, the Ottomans focused on taking over other countries, controlling the land, and setting up agriculture there. The Ottoman Empire, however, lost much of its land to neighboring countries just before WWI. The map above represents the numerous land areas (shown in purple and pink) lost by the Ottoman Empire prior to WWI.

Other countries took advantage of the political instability in Turkey to take over parts of the Ottoman Empire: Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria proclaimed its complete independence; Italy seized Libya; and Greece, Serbia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria invaded Macedonia and Thrace. The Ottoman Empire lost all of its European holdings except for part of Thrace. After all that, the liberal government was overthrown in 1913 and another war broke out. Following a brief period of constitutional rule, a military dictatorship took over Turkey.

The Turkish Army performed badly during the Balkan Wars (1912-13) and clearly needed reform. In 1913, Turkish government invited the Germans to help modernize its army. The empire had so much trouble at home it asked both the Triple Alliance (Central Powers) and the Triple Entente (Allied Powers) for help. Since Turkey was really worried about Russian expansion, it decided to sign a defensive alliance with Germany. For its part, Germany wanted to keep Turkey from joining the Allied Powers and hoped that Ottoman support would get Romania and Bulgaria to join the Central Powers.

Effects of WWI on the Ottoman Empire

In order to join the war, the Ottoman Empire needed to increase the size of its army in order to defend its borders.

WWI Countries	Standing Armies & Reserves August 1914	Mobilized Forces 1914-18
Turkey	210,000	2,850,000

WWI was costly in terms of lives lost and money spent by the government to finance the war.

Central Powers	Population Millions	Military Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Total Deaths	Military Wounded
Ottoman Empire	21.3	800,000	4,200,000	5,000,000	400,000
Total (Central Powers)	143.1	4,038,397	5,193,000	9,231,397	8,419,533

Central Powers	Cost in Dollars in 1914-18
Turkey/Ottoman Empire	\$1,430,000,000
Total Central Powers Costs	\$60,643,160,000

World War I OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Mini-Simulation.....

The Ottoman Empire experienced some early victories against the Allied forces in the Middle East, but by 1917, the tide began to turn in favor of the Allies. The Allied forces were led by the British and included many soldiers from India. The Turks not only lost numerous lives and a significant amount of money, but, also, a great deal of land in the Allied victories in the Middle East. The chart below provides specific losses experienced by the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East at the hands of the British and Indian forces.

Date	Location
March 11, 1917	Baghdad (Mesopotamia)
March 27, 1917	Gaza (Palestine)
December 9, 1917	Jerusalem (Palestine)

There were many different nationalities in the large Ottoman Empire. The Allied victories in the Middle East encouraged many Arabs to begin their own revolts against the Ottoman Empire. In other parts of the empire, other groups—specifically the Armenians—faced horrid conditions at the hands of the Turks. Reports suggest that 600,000 to 1.5 million Armenians were killed at the hands of the Turks in this first modern-day genocide. Many of the diverse ethnic groups were hopeful that the loss of the war by the Central Powers would lead to their freedom and right to self-determination.

Questions to prepare for simulation to represent the Ottoman Empire’s perspective

1. Why did the size of the Ottoman Empire decrease in the years before WWI?
2. Since the Ottoman Empire was not a part of the original Triple Alliance, why would they decide to join the war on the side of the Central Powers?
3. How might losing the battles in the Middle East in 1917 affect the Ottoman Empire’s negotiating position in the Paris Peace Conference?
4. As a representative of the Ottoman Empire for the peace conference, what price would you suggest that the Ottoman Empire and the other countries pay to achieve an end to the war and bring peace to Europe?



TERRITORY OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE (1914)



Events that led Russia into WWI,

The liberal Tsar Alexander II freed the serfs and passed government and military reforms. This set off industrialization in Russia. His successors, Alexander III and Nicholas II, ruled with an iron fist. Workers did not like the harsh conditions in the factories and many people joined protest and revolutionary groups calling for a constitution instead of the monarchy. Tsar Nicholas II promised more local authority and freedoms for the people but did not include them in the national government or follow through on his promises. The people's lack of trust for the tsar's government deepened due to the costs of preparing for war.

In 1905, many Russian peasants were suffering under very high taxes. They wanted land to farm, but the land all belonged to the nobility. Workers in industrial factories also had bad working conditions. When the huge empire of Russia lost a war with the islands of Japan, it was thought to be embarrassing to Russia. Desperate people demanded food and workers went on strike, but the peasants were dealt with harshly. These problems triggered the revolution of 1905. A food crisis began the next year when the wheat and oats crops fell by a third; the potato crop fell by 2.5 million metric tons that year. The revolution made some things better for the people, but cost a lot in terms of lost production.

Russia entered the First World War with the largest army in the world: 1.4 million soldiers. Once it was ready to enter the war, Russia's army had more than five million soldiers (even though they only had 4.6 million rifles). Russia spending increased steadily in the years leading up to the war. Russia felt that the only alternative to joining the war was letting the Germanic Empires (Germany and Austria-Hungary) take over Europe.

Effects of WWI on Russia

The physical location of the countries involved in the war meant that the Russian Empire was mostly alone defending the Eastern Front against both Germany and Austria-Hungary. Russia's troubles at home meant that other countries did not trust her stability and so they kept their soldiers to the Western Front. Russia's military leaders were not very skilled; the beginning of the war did not go well for the Russian Empire.

Country	Total Mobilized	Killed & Died	Wounded	Prisoners & Missing	Total Casualties	% of Soldiers Injured
Russia	12,000,000	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,500,000	9,150,000	76.3%

The social, economic, and political problems that Russia faced at home had become unmanageable by 1917. The food shortages in the cities led to protests which led to the tsar giving up his power and the February Revolution. On November 29, 1917, the Communist Bolsheviks led by Vladimir Lenin seized power. The new communist government tried to end the war and the Germans demanded enormous concessions. Finally, in March 1918, the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed and Russia had officially lost the war. In all, the treaty took away a third of Russia's population, half of its industry, and 90% of its coal mines. See map below showing the lands (in green) that Russia lost as a result of signing the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with the Central Powers ending Russia's involvement in WWI.



Part of what made WWI so horrible for the soldiers was the use of the WMD called mustard gas. This poison gas would kill anyone who did not get his gas mask on fast enough whenever a gas bomb exploded nearby. Also, mustard gas is heavier than air, so it sank down into the fox holes and other places the soldiers were hiding from the artillery shells and bombs. Many soldiers were injured or killed by mustard gas during WWI. In total, more than 1.2 million people were injured by poison gas attacks; nearly 100,000 of them died.

Effects of Mustard Gas

Country	Non-Fatal	Deaths	Total
Russia	419,340	56,000	475,340

In addition to being expensive in terms of lives lost, WWI was also expensive in terms of the money spent by the governments to run the war.

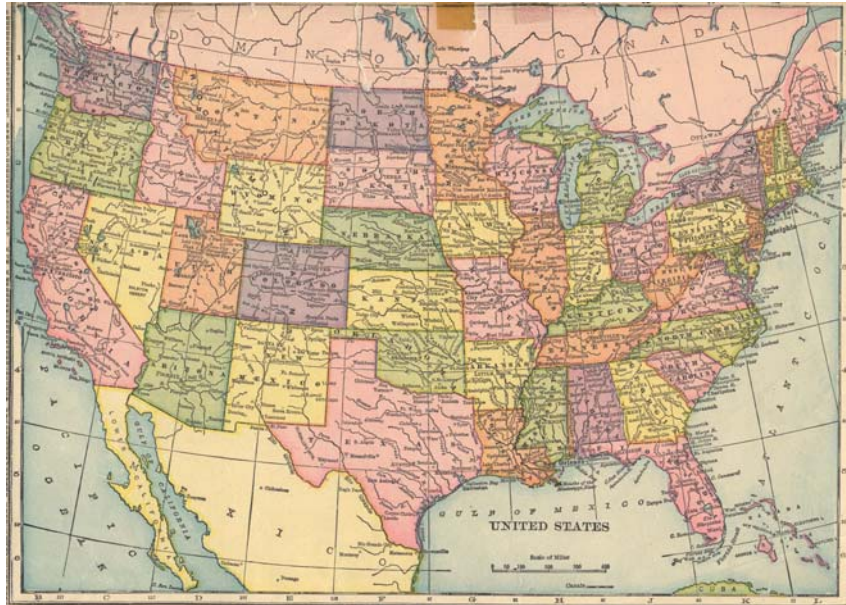
Allied Powers	Cost in Dollars in 1914-18
Russia	\$22,293,950,000
Total Allied Powers Costs	\$125,690,477,000

Questions to prepare for simulation to represent the Russian Empire’s perspective

1. Describe the social, political, and economic problems affecting Russia before the start of WWI.
2. What were the costs and benefits to the new Russian government for signing the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk?
3. What arguments can be made for and against allowing representatives of the new Russian government to join the peace conference with the other Allied Powers at the end of WWI?
4. As a representative of the new Russian government in 1918, what price would you ask of Russia and the other countries to pay for bringing an end to the war?



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (1910)



Events that led the United States into WWI

In Europe, World War I began in 1914, though the United States did not join in the war until 1917. President Woodrow Wilson worked hard to keep the US out of the war. Many Americans were against joining the war and wanted to help by working a peace deal between the two warring sides.

Many businessmen in the US saw the war in Europe—along with the opportunities in Asia—as a chance for the US to become more powerful in the world economy. Many saw the war as a struggle between democracy and bad government. Fairly quickly, people who did not want the US to go to war found themselves isolated; soon, most Americans supported the idea of going to war.

In 1915, a German U-Boat torpedoed the British ocean liner RMS *Lusitania*. The liner sank, killing 123 Americans. In the wake of this disaster, many Americans joined the military and public opinion started to support the war. Other incidents followed, including the January 16, 1917, interception of the Zimmerman Telegraph in which Germany attempted to persuade Mexico to create an alliance with them. It became apparent that the US could not stay out of the war for long. President Theodore Roosevelt demanded that the US prepare for war; he called for the build-up of the military.

In April 1917, President Wilson asked Congress to declare war against Germany so the world would “be made safe for democracy.” Four days later, Congress voted to declare war. By 1917, the war in Europe had already lasted 2-½ years and had become one of the worst conflicts in history. For example, by the time the war ended, half of the young men in France (20-32 years old) had died.

World War I UNITED STATES

Mini-Simulation

President Wilson said that getting ready for war would need the help of citizens and businesses; he warned that any disloyalty would be dealt with firmly. Wilson raised income taxes and started a Liberty Bond campaign. Everyone was being pressured to buy bonds from the government to help pay for the war—not only to pay for getting ready for war but also to help the Allied Powers fight against Germany. The president also started a draft — the first since the civil war.

Effects of WWI on the United States

Because the US joined the war 2-½ years after it had started, American dollar costs were not as high as they might have been. Because the US was a rich nation that had many natural resources, Americans contributed a great deal to the war effort before actually sending troops into the field.

Allied Powers	Cost in Dollars in 1914-18
United States	\$22,625,253,000
Total Allied Powers Costs	\$125,690,477,000

America was physically separate from Europe and the troubles “over there.” As such, there was no need for a large standing army as the US faced few threats to its own soil. Once it did join the war, American soldiers and sailors traveled to Europe, Africa, and the Middle East to join the war—although most went to Europe.

WWI Countries	Standing Armies & Reserves August 1914	Mobilized Forces 1914-18
United States	200,000	4,355,000

Allied Powers	Population in Millions	Military Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Total Deaths	Military Wounded
United States	92.0	116,708	757	117,465	205,690
Total (Allied Powers)	790.2	5,711,706	3,667,757	9,379,463	12,809,280

Part of what made WWI so horrible for the soldiers was the use of the WMD called mustard gas. This poison gas would kill anyone who did not get his gas mask on fast enough when ever a gas bomb exploded nearby. Also, mustard gas is heavier than air, so it sank down into the fox holes and other places the soldiers were hiding from the artillery shells and bombs. Many soldiers were injured or killed by mustard gas during WWI. In total, more than 1.2 million people were injured by poison gas attacks; almost 100,000 of them died.

Effects of Mustard Gas

Country	Non-Fatal	Deaths	Total
United States	71,345	1,462	72,807
Total	1,205,655	91,198	1,296,853

1918 saw the beginning of the great flu epidemic. It killed more American soldiers than the war itself. Approximately 57,000 American soldiers died from influenza while nearly 53,000 died in battle.

Questions to prepare for simulation to represent the United States’ perspective

1. Why did the United States eventually join the war “over there”?
2. How do you think the costs of war experienced by the United States would compare and differ from that of the European countries that had fought in the war? Why do you think the differences existed?
3. What arguments can be made for and against allowing the United States to have an equal voice in the peace conference to end the war?
4. As a representative of the United States government, what price would you ask that the US and other countries pay to end this war?

World War I Concluding The War

Mini-Simulation

By late 1918, it was apparent that the Allied Powers would be victorious over the Central Powers. One by one, the Central Powers signed an armistice with the Allied Powers to end the fighting in WWI (see chart below). An armistice is an agreement to stop the fighting; the Central Powers had to agree to many conditions before signing the armistice to end the fighting. Although there was an agreement to stop fighting, the official peace treaty and conditions had not yet been determined. A peace conference was scheduled for January 1919 in Paris to discuss and determine the actual treaty or treaties that would bring an official end to The Great War.

Armistice Dates for WWI

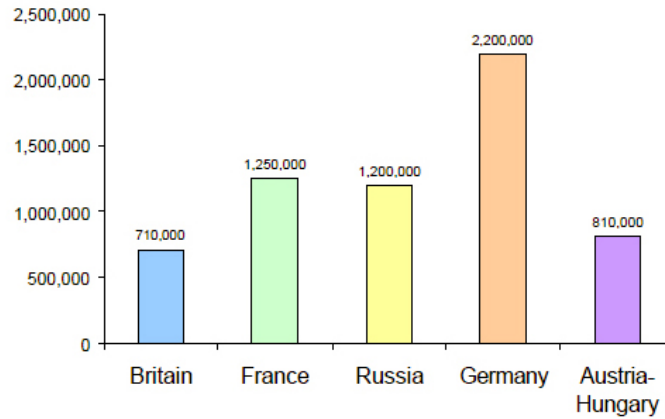
Central Power	Date
Ottoman Empire (Turkey)	October 30, 1918
Austria-Hungary	November 3, 1918
Germany	November 11, 1918

There was no one single cause that led to World War I. In 1919, the countries needed to address many of the long-term problems that led to WWI including; colonies, nationalism and self-determination, armaments, alliances, political boundaries of the countries, and others. The candidates also needed to discuss new topics including who should have to pay the costs of the war (reparations), as well as who should have to take responsibility for starting the war.

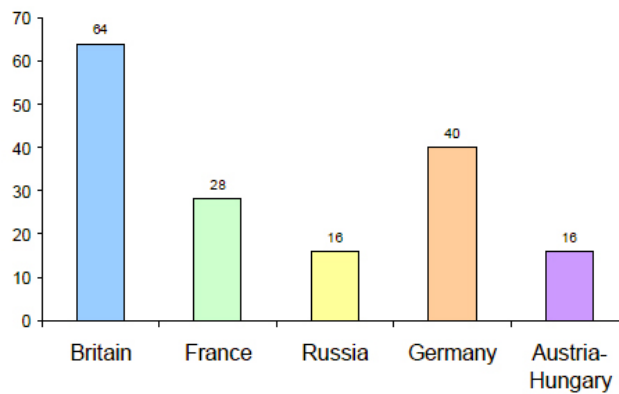
World War I SIMULATION RESOURCES

Mini-Simulation

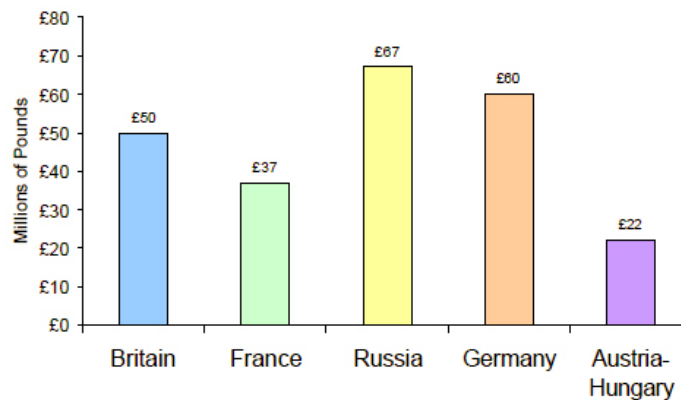
Number of Soldiers, 1914



Number of Battleships, 1914



Money Spent on Armaments, 1913-14 (in Millions of British Pounds)



World War I SIMULATION RESOURCES

Mini-Simulation

Colonial Possessions in Africa, Pre-WWI



World War I SIMULATION RESOURCES

Mini-Simulation

Colonial Possessions in Asia, Pre-WWI



World War I SIMULATION RESOURCES

Mini-Simulation

Political Map of Europe, 1914








Various Ethnicities in Europe, 1914






World War I SIMULATION RESOURCES

Mini-Simulation

Selected Financial and Human Costs of WWI

Allied Powers	Cost in Dollars in 1914-18	Total Number of Deaths
 Great Britain	\$35,334,012,000	994,138
 France	\$24,265,583,000	1,697,800
 Empire of India (colony)	\$601,279,000	74,187
 Russia/USSR	\$22,293,950,000	3,311,000
 United States	\$22,625,253,000	117,465
Others	\$18,084,295,000	3,184,873
Total Allied Powers Costs	\$125,690,477,000	9,379,463

Central Powers	Cost in Dollars in 1914-18	Total Number of Deaths
 Germany	\$37,775,000,000	2,476,897
 Austria-Hungary	\$20,622,960,000	1,567,000
 Turkey/Ottoman Empire	\$1,430,000,000	5,000,000
Others	\$815,200,000	187,500
Total Central Powers Costs	\$60,643,160,000	9,231,397

Total costs for all countries: \$186,333,637,000

Total number of all deaths: 18,610,860

Property Losses on Land

Countries or Areas	Value
Belgium	\$ 7,000,000,000
France	\$10,000,000,000
Russia (except for the Ukraine)	\$1,250,000,000
Poland	\$1,500,000,000
Serbia, Albania, and Montenegro	\$2,000,000,000
East Prussia, Austria, and the Ukraine	\$1,000,000,000
Italy	\$2,710,000,000
Romania	\$1,000,000,000
British Empire	\$1,750,000,000
Germany (except for East Prussia)	\$1,750,000,000
United States	\$0.00

World War I GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Mini-Simulation GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Graphic Organizer for Preparing for the World War I Computer Simulation

Negotiating Topic	Issues to Consider	Your Countries' Goals
Armaments	<p>Should militaries and the amount of weapons be reduced? Why?</p> <p>Should all countries be treated the same when deciding how large the military should be? Justify your answer.</p> <p>Should certain countries be denied specific weapons? If so, which countries and why?</p>	
Land Control (colonies and political boundaries for countries)	<p>Should all of the countries be allowed to keep their colonies?</p> <p>Should the colonies be allowed to govern themselves?</p> <p>Should the different national groups in Europe be allowed to form their own nation-states?</p> <p>How would any new nation/states receive land or territory for their country?</p> <p>Should Germany have to return Alsace and Lorraine to France? Why or why not?</p>	
War Reparations	<p>Should all, some, or none of the countries be asked to pay reparations? Explain your reasons.</p> <p>What reparations, other than money, should be considered? Explain.</p> <p>How should the amount of the reparations be decided?</p> <p>How will reparations affect the relationships of the countries in the future?</p> <p>Which countries, if any, should take responsibility for the starting the war? Why?</p>	