Map Analysis: The Results of the Great War (13 points)

Map #1
1. Which of the Central Powers lost the most in terms of "war dead" and how many? Which central power lost the least and how many?

2. Which of the Allies lost the most in terms of "war dead" and how many? Which of the Allies lost the least and how many?

Map #2
3. Which territories (ALL CAPS on the map) were put under the control of Britain and France?

4. Which country was controlled by the British until 1922?

Map #3
5. Which countries were created out of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire?

6. Which countries gained parts of old Austria-Hungary to add to their countries?
7. What country was created after World War I as a “Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovens”?

8. What former empire did much of this country’s territory come from?

9. What were the “New States of Central Europe” created after World War I?

10. Which empires lost territory for the creation of these countries?

11. What happened in the cities of Flavy-le-Martel, France and Herne, Germany?

12. In which city were there reported acts of cruelty toward children?

13. What happened to those accused of war crimes?
Map #1

WAR DEAD 1914-1918

TOTAL WAR DEAD:
Central Powers 3,500,000
Allied Powers 5,200,000

Because of the terrible nature of much of the warfare, many of these figures are conjectural. Those for Russia and Turkey are almost certainly too low, but no accurate figure exists.

U.S.A. 116,000
PORTUGAL 7,000
JAPAN 300
THE COLLAPSE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE 1912-1923

The Ottoman Empire, known as the "Sick Man of Europe", lost all its imperial territories between 1912 and 1923. But the Turkish Republic, under Kemal Atatürk, survived as a vigorous national entity, and won the respect of Turkey's former enemies.
THE FRAGMENTATION OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AFTER 1918

New states created from the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. Austria was forbidden by Treaty to join with Germany.

Territory detached from Austria-Hungary to form part of other states, including part of two new states, Poland and Yugoslavia.

By 1914 Austria-Hungary had established a flourishing economic system. All the regions of the Empire were linked together by means of a comprehensive railway network. In 1919 the new States, by their frontier posts and customs barriers, lost this economic advantage, and were forced to rely upon their own individual, and therefore much limited resources. The river Danube, by 1914 a source of economic unity became, after 1919, a cause of bitter dissension.
The First World War began when Austria-Hungary declared war against Serbia in July 1914. When the war ended, and Austria-Hungary had been defeated, Serbia was one of the victor powers. But she played no part at the Peace Conference, for on 3 January 1919 an announcement from her capital, Belgrade, stated that Serbia had "completed her reorganisation" to become the "Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes". This was known as "Yugoslavia". No mention was made of the various non-Slav minorities: Germans, Hungarians, Albanians, Italians and Greeks.

Yugoslavia survived as a single State from 1919 to 1941, when the Germans and Italians conquered and divided the country, and Croatia became an independent state. A single Yugoslavia was recreated in 1945 under Communist rule, and survived until 1991, when Slovenia and Croatia declared their independence, after which Croatia and Serbia struggled to control as much as possible of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
THE NEW STATES OF CENTRAL EUROPE 1920

- New states established by 1920 with the encouragement of the Allied powers
- The remnant of Austria-Hungary, two independent and separate states established by the Allied powers
- Austro-Hungarian territory added to Rumania and Serbia by the Allied powers. The enlarged Serbia became the Serbo-Croat-Slovene kingdom, later known as Yugoslavia
- Former Russian territory joined to Rumania

POPULATIONS IN 1920

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>27,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rumania</td>
<td>17,400,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>14,600,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>8,700,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Danzig</td>
<td>400,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiume</td>
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FREE CITY OF DANZIG

FREE CITY OF FIUME
THE LEIPZIG WAR CRIMES TRIALS, 1921

From the opening days of the war, atrocities were committed against civilians in all the war zones. On 5 October 1918 the French Government declared that "acts so contrary to International Law, and to the very principles of human civilisation, should not go unpunished." When hostilities ceased on 11 November 1918 a British legal committee was set up to ensure that "War Criminals" would be brought to justice.

On 7 February 1919 the Paris Peace Conference set up a Commission to examine the method whereby trials would be held. The trials took place in Leipzig between 23 May and 16 July 1921. Forty-five cases were tried by German judges. There were eleven convictions and six convictions for the crimes shown on this map, the heaviest sentence imposed being ten months in prison.

Great bitterness was caused in Serbia when details were made known of the murder of Serb civilians by Austrian soldiers at Sabac on 12 August 1914. There were similar authenticated cases of German atrocities against civilians in Belgium in 1914.