**Explosion-Causes of World War I**

No one event or person caused the Great War. There were many factors that contributed to mobilization of the belligerents. With a rapidly expanding European economy, people demanded social and governmental changes: British suffragettes fought to win British women the right to vote; socialists called for reforms, uniting laborers to demand that the wealth and power of a nation be used to benefit the majority. While in Russian, Tsar Nicholas II held fast to an autocratic old-world view.

On June 28, 1914, in Sarajevo Bosnia a Serbian fanatic, Gavrilo Princip, assassinated Archduke Franz-Ferdinand of Austria, causing Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany to support Austria in punishing the Serbs, setting the stage for Russia - backing Serbia - and her allies France and Britain to go to war.

In the weeks after the assassination, none of the critical leaders had the power or will to slow down the decisions, actions, reactions and attitude shifts of key government and military leaders. By August, millions of Europeans -- especially the military and diplomatic leaders of Austria-Hungary, Germany and Russia -- saw war as the way to save their honor, as well as to solve the internal and international problems that needed to be resolved.



[**http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/chapters/ch1\_explosion.html**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/chapters/ch1_explosion.html)

**1**

**Europe in 1914**

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| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | German industryGerman industry |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |

At the start of the Great War in 1914, Germany was a relatively young power, only coming into existence following a series of wars in 1871. Germany's Chancellor, Otto von Bismarck, had shepherd the country into the 20th century with the adage that Germany must always be in a majority of three in any dispute among the five great European powers. His aim was to maintain peaceful ties with Russian.

When Kaiser Wilhelm II came to power, he quickly retired Bismarck, and upset the Chancellor's delicate balance of power by refusing to renew Germany's friendship with Russia. Germany soon found itself in a minority of two. Its only European ally was the weakest of the European powers, Austria-Hungary.

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| German battleship squadronGerman battleship squadron | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
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The tripwire that set off the century's first global conflict was Austria's declaration of war against Serbia on July 28, 1914, a month after Archduke Franz Ferdinand (the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne) was assassinated in Sarajevo by a Serbian fanatic. A war between Austria and Serbia meant a war between Austria and Russia -- Serbia's traditional ally. That meant war between Russia and Germany. And that meant war between Germany and France. And that meant war between Germany and Great Britain. In a flash, the whole continent was at war.

[**http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/maps/**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/maps/)

**2**

**1900: A Transforming World**

"In 1900 you could say that space, time, and visual dimensions had been transformed in a way that a century before no one could have dreamt of.

"The idea of a telegraph or a telephone, indeed, the idea of cities that are lit by electricity all the time, the concept of transportation and communication available to the masses, this had not even been dreamt of a hundred years before.

"In many parts of Europe, they were a dream fifty years earlier, so that if space is collapsed and time is collapsed, then virtually anything is possible. Just think of Jules Verne's **Around the World in Eighty Days**, by the time of the first World War, by the time of 1900, around the world in, maybe, perhaps, eighty hours was a possibility. The beginnings of air travel made it possible. The beginnings of the extraordinary dimensions of travel under the water through submarines, these are technical changes of an enormous potential, not necessarily for military means alone, but for the extraordinarily vibrant and expansive European economy that dominated the world.

"One of the extraordinary effects of the move of large populations from the countryside to the city is the expansion of rights of literacy, the expansion of the popular press, all of which lead to a vision that the life of your father or grandfather was a matter of necessity.

"Your life, and more importantly, your children's life, was a matter of choice.

"The expansion of education, the expansion of entertainment, the emergence of the film industry, newsreels, all this brought to masses of people visions of worlds they had never thought were theirs to have access to.

"It is in many respects the moment when a vision of immense and unlimited possibilities became available to anybody, and of course, what that meant is not necessarily hope. It could also mean intense frustration because with the vision that possibilities are there comes the question,

"Why not me?

"Why not my class? Why not farmers? Why not factory employees? Why not women?' All of these questions of frustration come directly out of the enormous pace of change, at the same time.

"Every country in Europe knew the industrial power of military power. Military power grew out of the barrel of a blast furnace. Everybody knew it, and so, in order to provide for the steel and the machinery necessary to stand up to the powers of the day, let's say the royal Navy in Britain, industrial expansion was essential.

3

"Germany was run by a landed aristocracy who knew very well that they needed heavy industry in order to challenge the other great naval power in the world, Britain.

"It had to be the case that these individuals who are not part of the industrial elite, use the industrial power of their nation, in order to stand up politically, against or along side every other major power.

"Now that meant to grow economically meant to be a military power, and not to grow economically was dangerous because it meant you couldn't generate the equipment necessary to fight either a small war or a big one. This is why the defeat of Russia in the war against Japan of 1905, was so worrying. This is why, forty years earlier, the defeat of France against Germany indicated something about the difference between a power that is economically more advanced and a power that is economically less advanced.

"The consequence of backwardness is military weakness and defeat, and this is one of the fundamental problems of Europe before the war.

"It looked as if the major economic power, Germany, did not have the equivalent political power on the European stage or the World stage, and there is no way to adjust that inequality.

"Britain had been the greatest economic power in the world, had the greatest navy in the world. It dominated the middle of the 19th Century. By 1900 Germany was the greatest power on the continent and certainly rivaled Britain as an industrial power with every indication that it would overtake Britain as an industrial power.

"But where comes the political equivalent of economic and industrial power? It may come within Europe. It may come within Empires, but it had to come from somewhere. The instability of European life is that Germany grew too rapidly for the political structures which were old, and nobody knew how to change them, short of war."

**http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist\_winter\_01\_1900.html**

**4**

**The War as a Detective Story**

"The First World War is a detective story with no resolution for a very simple reason.

"It's what converts a controlled explosion into a monumental explosion that is the real question. Why Austria-Hungary wanted to punish Serbia for the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand is a question that we can answer.

"On the Sixth of July, there was a German-Austrian understanding about how Germany would support Austrian attempts to annihilate Serbia. We know that. That's not the detective story. The story is how did you get from there to the First World War, and who wanted that small explosion to become a big one? And the answer is almost impossible to define.

"There are those who say that the German military and navy wanted it for years. This was their grasp for world power. This is the moment of truth, when they finally get what they should have gotten because of their economic industrial power. That means it's all malice aforethought, and the whole story is cooked up in Berlin.

"There are other people who say they wanted a small-scale war, and got a big scale war instead, and lost it.

"But there's a third view that it is, as it were, a collective failure. As you said, the collective failure is that individuals who are diplomats, and with the intention of stopping these conflicts from getting out of hand simply didn't take it seriously enough, on both sides of the line.

"I would have thought that the best way to understand this question of who was responsible for the outbreak of the First World War is to eliminate those of lesser responsibility. Nobody in London, nobody in Paris, nobody in St. Petersburg wanted the small war to turn into a big war. That conversion of the Balkan War into the Great War was not conjured up anywhere other than in Berlin and in Vienna.

"If there is a smoking gun, it's in one or the other of those capitals. But the jury's still out. The trial has yet to be concluded."

**http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist\_winter\_05\_detective.html**

**5**

**Germany at the Turn of the Century**

"It was not at all surprising that anybody who lived in Germany would find this the most dynamic, the most robust, and the most terrifying nation in the world.

"Most of German society as it was in the early 19th Century had vanished by 1900. The pace of urbanization was huge. Berlin was a provincial backwater in 1860. By 1910 it was one of the great metropolitan centers of the world, and it came through migration. Germany was an enormous magnet for people who wanted a good life in Eastern Europe – from Poland, from Russia, who were escaping from other regimes. They went to Berlin, went to Hamburg, went to the southwest of Germany to the great cities of the wine land, and grew this extraordinary labor force, working class, bourgeoisie, business class, that created more wealth per capita than any other country in Europe.

"The pace of change in Germany was probably greater than any other country in Europe.

"No country was moving as rapidly as Germany, and at the same time, no country had social divisions as deep as in Germany. Because all of these individuals coming to congregate in these huge meat-packing tenements – that's what they called them – were living under conditions which were evidently unjustified. And they were living perhaps a mile away from the Kaiser's palace, couple of miles away from Potsdamm, where the high command lived in these elegant palaces that you can still see today.

"This created an extraordinarily explosive mixture where the most powerful nation in the world, Germany, had the most powerful revolutionary movement in the world – the German Social Democratic Party. And it's a function of the pace of change, and the pace of urbanization, that you both had this amazing growth of military power and growth of working class power – and they were both evident together.

"The Kaiser would have demonstrations for his birthday. The Social Democratic Party would have demonstrations for the first of May – and they were about the same size."

**http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist\_winter\_02\_germany.html**

**6**

**Total War-Everyone’s a Target**

"In some ways, you might be able to argue that the First World War started on the 22nd of April 1915.

"Up to that point, what had occurred was a series of well-known 19th Century encounters that had gone wrong. But on the 22nd of April, not far from the city of Ypres, the Germans did something new. They opened cylinders of poison gas to try to break through the defensive strength of the allies on the other side. French and Canadian troops were hit by this gas, or chlorine gas, and were terrified. These are men without really any protection against this because it never happened before. These weren't shells, these were cylinders that had been lined up, and when the German troops thought that the wind was blowing the right way, the cloud opened – it looked very much like a green cloud – and the people who didn't escape from it would have their lungs burned out and die an awful death.

"Now, that moment is very important in understanding how the war that so many people joined up to fight turned into something much worse.

"It's important for a whole series of reasons. One, is that gas warfare is another level of brutality, another level of violence that until that point, had not been available to either side. And once it became available to one side, it was used by both.

"But it also required a huge industrial backup to produce. By 1918, one in every four shells on the Western Front was a gas shell. That meant huge factories producing weapons of war of a kind, which lowered the obstacles to brutality, because if you couldn't get out of a trench, if you couldn't flee, if you couldn't surrender, then there is a different nature to battle and confrontation. That is extermination, not combat, because a soldier cannot surrender.

"If he has no protection against the gas, he will simply suffocate and die miserably.

"The nature of that kind of war opens up the whole issue of whether this conflict began in a 19th Century fashion with a degree of understanding about what the limits of violence were, and, slowly but surely – 1915 is a critical moment – those limits were pushed and pushed and pushed until they didn't exist anymore. So that by the end of 1915, you could say that everyone in each combatant country was at risk. No one was safe. Everyone was a target.

"The first of those steps was the bombardment of civilian populations through zeppelins. This is something that brought home to the civilian population that they, too, were on the firing line. A kindergarten in the east of London was not what the zeppelins aimed at, but given the state of the art at the time, it's not surprising that they killed children.

"It is in 1915, that this kind of war was born, and the best way to understand it and its horrifying character, is to call it total war."

**http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist\_winter\_11\_totalwar.html**

**7**

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| January 18, 1871 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Bismarck completes efforts to [unify Prussia and the German kingdoms](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_huppauf_01_before.html) into a single nation and has King Wilhelm I proclaimed Kaiser. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
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| 1894 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Nicolas is crowned [Tsar Nicholas II of Russia](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_winter_04_tsar.html), a position he did not want. Germany and Russia do not renew a friendship treaty and begin their adversary relationship.Photo: Tsar Nicholas II | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Tsar Nicholas II | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
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| January 22 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | "Bloody Sunday Massacre" by Tsarist troops in St. Petersburg left Russian workers dead and cost Nicholas support among the workers and farmers. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
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| 1906 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | British launch first "dreadnought" class battleship. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |

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| June 28,1914 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | [**Archduke Franz Ferdinand**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_winter_05_detective.html) heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and his wife are assassinated in Sarajevo. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
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| July 28 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
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| August 4 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Germany [**declares war on neutral Belgium**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_mommsen_01_advance.html) and invades in a right flanking move designed to defeat France quickly. As a result of this invasion, Britain declares war on Germany.Photo: German troops crossing into France from Belgium | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | German troops crossing into France from Belgium | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
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| August 6 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| August 22 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | "The Battle of the Frontiers" -- 27,000 French soldiers die on this single day in an offensive thrust to the east of Paris, towards the German borders. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| August 26-30 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | German army, led by [**Erich Ludendorff and Paul von Hindenburg**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_winter_18_hindenburg.html) achieves its greatest victory of the war on the Eastern front against Russia at the [**Battle of Tennenberg**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_figes_03_tannenberg.html).Photo: Generals Ludendorff and von Hindenburg with Kaiser Wilhelm II | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Generals Ludendorff and von Hindenburg with Kaiser Wilhelm II | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| September 5-10 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | First Battle of the Marne halts German invasion in France.  | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| September 15 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | First [**trenches**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_fussell_03_trenches.html) of the Western front are dug. Photo: French soldiers building a trench | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | French soldiers building a trench | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| December 25 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Unofficial [**Christmas Truce**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_simkins_04_truce.html) declared by soldiers in the trenches along the Western Front.Photo: Western Front trench covered with snow, modern footage |  |  |  |  |

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| Pre-1914 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | Post-1919 |

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| Allied ship attacked by German U-boat | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | WWI Timeline: 1915 |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| January, 1915 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | War becomes "[**Total War**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_winter_11_totalwar.html)" with German Zeppelin air raid on England | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| February 4 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Germany declares a submarine blockade of Great Britain. Any ship approaching England is considered a legitimate target. Photo: German U boat on the hunt for Allied shipping | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | German U boat on the hunt for Allied shipping | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| April 25 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Allies begin nine-month battle for the Turkish peninsula of [**Gallipoli**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_winter_07_gallipoli.html).Photo: Australian headquarters staff wading ashore at Gallipoli, 1915 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Australian headquarters staff wading ashore at Gallipoli, 1915 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| May 7 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | U-boat sinks the [**Lusitania**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_winter_12_lusitania.html). 1,198 civilians, including 128 Americans die.Photo: Mass grave for Lusitania victims | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Mass grave for Lusitania victims | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| August 30 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Germany responds to U.S. anger by ceasing to sink ships without warning.Photo: Allied ship attacked by German U-boat | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Allied ship attacked by German U-boat | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| September 5 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Tsar Nicholas takes command of the Russian armies.  | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| September 15 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | British use [**gas in battle**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_winter_14_poison.html) near Loos, but shifting winds cause 60,000 British casualties.Photo: Poison gas attack, Flanders, Belgium | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Poison gas attack, Flanders, Belgium | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| December 19 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | [**Sir Douglas Haig**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_keegan_06_general.html) becomes commander of British Expeditionary Force.  | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| December 28 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Allies begin withdrawal of troops from Gallipoli. |  |  |  |  |

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| Pre-1914 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | Post-1919 |

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| President Wilson in the White House | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | WWI Timeline: 1916 |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| February 10, 1916 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | British conscription law goes into effect | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| February 21 - December 18 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | The longest battle of the war, the [**Battle of Verdun**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_audoin_03_verdun.html), is fought to a draw with an estimated one million casualties. Photo: Dead French soldiers in trench | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Dead French soldiers in trench | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| April 9 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Canadians take Vimy Ridge | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| April 19 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | US President Wilson publicly warns Germany not to continue unrestricted submarine warfare policiesPhoto: President Woodrow Wilson | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | President Woodrow Wilson | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| May 31-June 1 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | The Battle of Jutland, the only major naval engagement of the war is fought with no clear winner. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| July 1-November 18 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | The [**Battle of the Somme**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_keegan_04_shells.html) results in an estimated one million casualties and no breakthrough for the Allies. British introduce the tank, an effective weapon but far to few to make much of a difference. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| November 7 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Woodrow Wilson re-elected President of the United States with campaign slogan: "He kept us out of the war"Photo: President Wilson in the White House | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | President Wilson in the White House | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| December 7 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | David Lloyd George becomes Prime Minister of Britain.  | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| December 31 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | [**Rasputin**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_massie_01_rasputin.html), the self-avowed holy man and confidant to the Tsarina, is murdered by relatives of the Tsar. |  |  |  |  |

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| Pre-1914 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | Post-1919 |

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| American artillery gun, nicknamed Calamity Jane | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | WWI Timeline: 1917 |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| January 19, 1917 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Reich Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's telegram to Mexico urging her entry into war against the United States is discovered and translated by the British.Photo: Detail of the Zimmermann Telegram | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Detail of the Zimmermann Telegram | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| February 1 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Germany again declares unrestricted submarine warfare. Photo: German submarine | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | German submarine | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| March 15 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | [**Tsar Nicholas II**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_stone_04_nicholas.html) of Russia abdicates. Provisional government is declared. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| April 6 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | [**President Wilson asks Congress**](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/wilson/portrait/wp_war.html) for a declaration of war with Imperial Germany. (Link goes to PBS: American Experience)Photo: President Wilson addressing Congress | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | President Wilson addressing Congress | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| April 16-29 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | French launch disastrous offensive at Chemin des Dames, advancing only 500 yards at the cost of 250,000 plus casualties.  | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| April - June | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Over half a million [**French soldiers mutiny**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_downs_02_mutiny.html), or "go on strike" and refuse to continue the failed offensive. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| May 18 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | The United States passes the Selective Service Act empowering the Federal Government to draft men for the armed forces.Photo: Selective Service goes into effect | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Selective Service goes into effect | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| July 1 - 16 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Russian Army lead by [**Alexander Kerensky**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_figes_05_hope.html) begins last -- and disastrous -- offensive in Galicia. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| July 3 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | The first wave of the [**American Expeditionary Force**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_kennedy_03_troops.html) lands in France.Photo: George Patton with tank | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | George Patton with tank | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| July 31-November 10 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | [**Third Battle of Ypres**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_wilson_06_passchendaele.html), known as Passchendaele, results in minor gains, but still no breakthrough in the Western front at the cost of 700,000 casualties for both sides.  | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| October 23 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | American troops in France fire their first shot in trench warfare.Photo: American artillery gun, nicknamed Calamity Jane | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | American artillery gun, nicknamed Calamity Jane | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| November 7 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Bolshevik socialists, led by [**Lenin**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_stone_02_revolutionaries.html), overthrow Kerensky's government. Photo: A smiling Vladimir Lenin | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | A smiling Vladimir Lenin | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| December 3 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | The new Russian government, represented by Leon Trotsky, signs an armistice with Germany.  | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| December 9 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | British capture Jerusalem from the Turks and her Arab allies. |  |  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Pre-1914 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | Post-1919 |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Tsar Nicholas II and family in captivity | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | WWI Timeline: 1918 |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| 1918-1919 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Two waves of [**influenza**](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/influenza/index.html) kill more people than did the war. (Link goes to PBS: American Experience) | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| January 8, 1918 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | President Woodrow Wilson declares his [**14 points**](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/wilson/portrait/wp_war.html) as the path to permanent world peace. Photo: President Wilson | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | President Wilson | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| March 21 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Germans launch the [**first of five major offensives**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_wilson_07_march.html) to win the war before American troops appear in the trenches. German advance is finally stopped in late June | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| April 22 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Baron von Richthofen, "[**the Red Baron**](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/redbaron/)" is killed in air dog-fight. (Link goes to PBS: Nova) | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| April 25 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | British and Australian troops stop the German advance near Amiens.  | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| May 23 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | German shells land on Paris.  | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| May 31 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Germans on the banks of the Marne near Paris are stopped by [**American forces**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_kennedy_03_troops.html) at Chateau-Thierry.Photo: American soldiers in trenches | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | American soldiers in trenches | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| July | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | German troops being shipped from the Eastern to Western Front begin to desert in large numbers from their transport trains | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| July 16-17 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | [**Former Tsar Nicholas II**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_massie_04_redemption.html), his wife, children, and members of his entourage are murdered by the Bolsheviks. Photo: Tsar Nicholas II and family in captivity | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Tsar Nicholas II and family in captivity | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| August 3 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | President Wilson agrees to co-operate with Allies in sending "volunteer" troops into Russia. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| August 8 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Allied counter offensives on the Somme push the German army back and into retreat | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| September 27 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Allied troops break through the German fortifications at the Hindenberg line.  | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| October 28 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | German sailors mutiny at port when asked to sail and fight a hopeless navel battle. Photo: German World War 1 battleship | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | German World War 1 battleship | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| October 30 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Turks sign armistice | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| November 9 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | [**Kaiser Wilhelm II**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_huppauf_02_kaiser.html) abdicates. Photo: Kaiser Wilhelm II | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Kaiser Wilhelm II | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| November 10 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | A German republic is founded.  | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| November 11 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | At eleven o'clock on the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1918, the war ends as Germany and Allies sign an Armistice.Photo: American soldiers celebrate end of war | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | American soldiers celebrate end of war | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| December 4 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | [**Woodrow Wilson sets sail**](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/wilson/portrait/wp_war.html) for the Paris Peace conference. (Link goes to PBS: American Experience)Photo: President Woodrow Wilson aboard the "George Washington" headed for Europe | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | President Woodrow Wilson aboard the "George Washington" headed for Europe |  |  |

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| Pre-1914 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | Post-1919 |

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| The Big Four at the Paris Peace Conference. Lloyd George, Vittorio Orlando, George Clemenceau and Woodrow Wilson from Britain, Italy, France and the United States, respectively. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | WWI Timeline: 1919 |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
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| 1919 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Demobilization of the armies, millions return home.Photo: Black American troops return home | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Black American troops return home | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| 1919-1921 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Russian civil war fails to unseat the Bolsheviks.  | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| January 10-15, 1919 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | A coup launched by German revolutionaries in Berlin is suppressed by paramilitary units.  | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| January 15 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | German socialist rebels Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg are murdered. Photo: Rosa Luxemburg | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Rosa Luxemburg | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| February | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Allies' military intervention in Russia is secretly agreed to. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| June 28 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | [**Peace Treaty**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_mommsen_02_versailles.html) signed by German delegates and Allies in [**Versailles**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_mommsen_02_versailles.html).Photo: The Big Four at the Paris Peace Conference. Lloyd George, Vittorio Orlando, George Clemenceau and Woodrow Wilson from Britain, Italy, France and the United States, respectively. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | The Big Four at the Paris Peace Conference.  Lloyd George, Vittorio Orlando, George Clemenceau and Woodrow Wilson from Britain, Italy, France and the United States, respectively. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| July 19 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | The Cenotaph is unveiled in London.  | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| August-September | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | [**President Wilson**](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/wilson/portrait/wp_league.html) brings his campaign for the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles and its League of Nations to the American people. (Link goes to PBS: American Experience) | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| September 25 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Wilson collapses and his whistle-stop tour of the country is over.Photo: A stricken Woodrow Wilson | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | A stricken Woodrow Wilson |  |  |

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| Pre-1914 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | Post-1919 |

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| Hungry children of post-war Europe | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | WWI Timeline: Post-1919 |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| 1920-1922 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | War cemeteries created on the fronts; war memorials dedicated in villages and cities at home. Photo: A war cemetery in France | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | A war cemetery in France | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| March 19, 1920 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | The United States Senate [**fails to ratify the Treaty of Versailles**](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/wilson/portrait/wp_league.html) and U.S. involvement in the League of Nations. (Link goes to PBS: American Experience) | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| April 1920 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Disgruntled officers fail in an attempt to overthrow the Weimar Republic. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| August 26, 1920 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | The 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which [**gave women the legal right to vote**](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/wilson/portrait/wp_suffrage.html), was ratified. (Link goes to PBS: American Experience) | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| November 11, 1920 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | The Unknown Warrior is buried in Westminster Abbey, London. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| 1921 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Russian Civil War ends after three years with Bolsheviks, led by Lenin and Trotsky, in full control. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| March 1921 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | American food aid helps save millions of famine victims in Russia.Photo: Hungry children of post-war Europe | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Hungry children of post-war Europe | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| 1924-1925 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | [**Adolf Hitler imprisoned**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_ferguson_03_turning.html) for sedition against the Weimar Republic; writes Mein Kampf.  | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Nazi Flag | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| August 20, 1932 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | [**Kathe Kollwitz's**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_obrian_07_kollwitz.html) memorial to her dead son is unveiled in Vladslo, Belgium.Photo: Kathe Kollwitz, German artist | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Kathe Kollwitz, German artist | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| January 30, 1933 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | [**Adolf Hitler named Chancellor**](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_winter_22_hitler.html) of Germany by President Hindenburg. | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif |
| September 1939 | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | Second World War begins. |  |  |  |  |