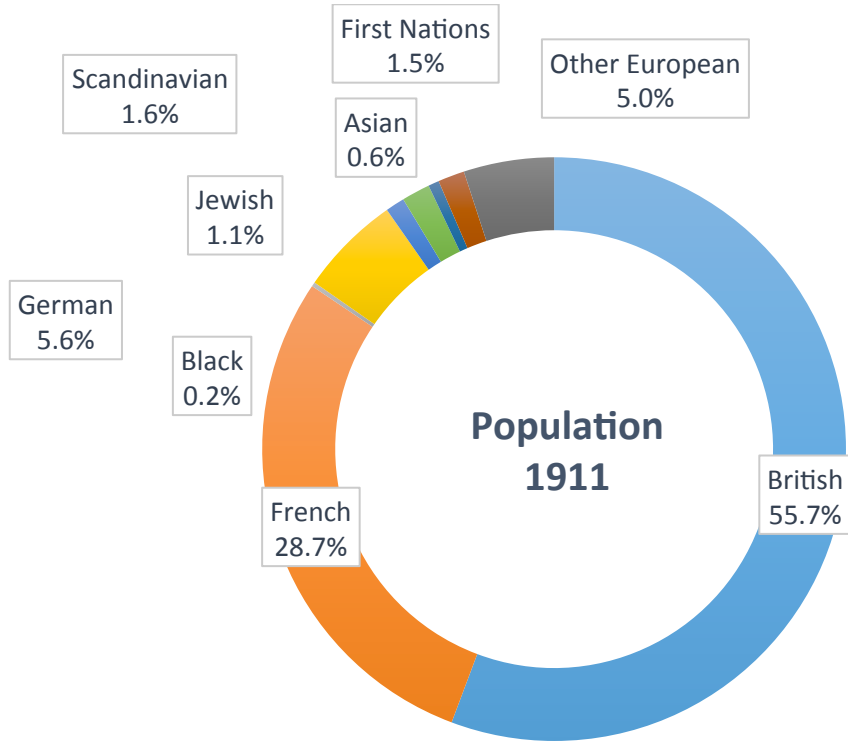
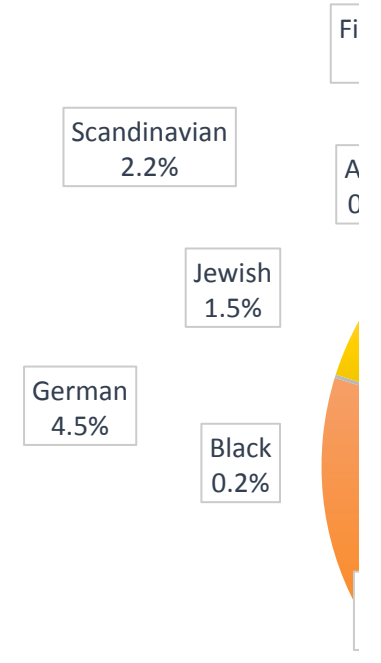


Before the First World War – 1911

Before the



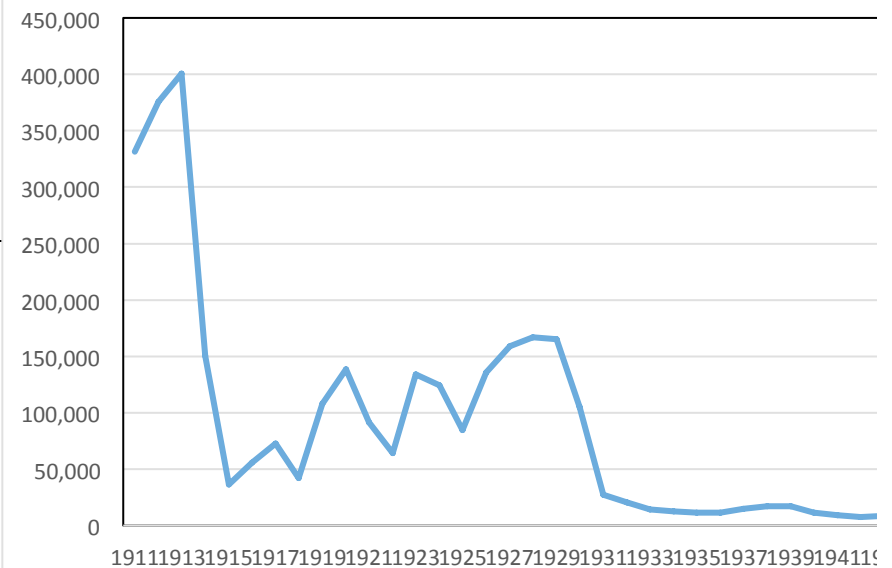
- British
- French
- Black
- German
- Jewish
- Scandinavian
- Asian
- First Nations
- Other European



Population Statistics from Statistics Canada
<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/11-516-x/sectiona/4147436-eng.htm>

Conclusions:

Immigration to Canada 1911-1945



Before the First World War

Militarism

Militarism means that military forces, like the army, are given a high profile by the government. The growing European divide had led to an arms race between the main countries. The armies of both France and Germany had more than doubled between 1870 and 1914 and there was fierce competition between Britain and Germany for mastery of the seas. The British had introduced the “Dreadnought,” an effective battleship, in 1906. The Germans soon followed suit introducing their own battleships. The German, Von Schlieffen also drew up a plan of action that involved attacking France through Belgium if Russia made an attack on Germany. The map below shows how the plan was to work.

Before the

Rearmament

<http://www.historyww2/germany-and>

Conclusions:

Before the First World War

Alliances

An [alliance](#) is an agreement made between two or more countries to give each other help if it is needed. When an alliance is signed, those countries become known as allies.

A number of alliances had been signed by countries between the years 1879 and 1914. These were important because they meant that some countries had no option but to [declare war](#) if one of their allies. declared war first.

Triple Alliance (Central Powers) = Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy (also the Ottoman Empire)

Triple Entente (Allied Powers) = Britain, France, Russia (also Serbia, and members of the British Empire like Canada)

Conclusions:

Before the

New Alliances

The Axis Powers:

<http://www.britanr>

The "Allies":

<http://www.neww>

Before the First World War

Imperialism

Imperialism is when a country takes over new lands or countries and makes them subject to the incoming country's rule.

By 1900 the British Empire extended over five continents, and France had control of large areas of Africa. With the rise of industrialism countries required new markets. The amount of lands "owned" by Britain and France increased the rivalry with Germany who had entered the scramble to acquire colonies late and only occupied small areas of Africa.

The British Empire was the largest, consisting of nations around the world including Australia, India, and Canada.

Before the

Appeasement

<http://www.history>

After 1933, Hitler began expansion to Europe

- Munich Conference
- Annexation of Austria
- Invasion of Poland

Conclusions:

Before The First World War

Nationalism

Nationalism is a set of beliefs that promote the collective interests and cultural identity of a nation – it was growing in the years before The First World War.

Austria-Hungary, for example, was home to 50 million Austrians, Hungarians, Bosnians, Ukrainians, and other groups, who were often hostile to one another. Many of the groups wanted their own independent countries.

Germany and Italy had only recently become unified countries (in the late 1800s), patriotism and pride were forces that helped to unite these new European nations.

Countries like Britain and France had long histories and patriotic sentiments ran deep.

Conclusions:

Before Th

Nazism

<http://www.holoca>

In The First World War

Some 619,636 Canadians enlisted with the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the war, and approximately 424,000 served overseas. Of these men and women, 59,544 died during the war. The small Royal Canadian Navy reported 150 deaths from all causes. An additional 1,388 Canadians died while serving with the British Flying Services.

Of the more than 172,000 Canadians who reported wounds during the war, medical authorities classified approximately 138,000 as battle casualties. Of the wounded who survived, 3,461 men and one woman had a limb amputated. One soldier, Curly Christian, was the only Canadian to lose all four limbs and survive.

Of the 2,504 Canadian nurses who served overseas, 53 were killed from enemy fire, disease, or drowning during the war. On two occasions in 1918, Canadian hospitals in Europe were hit by enemy bombers and several nurses were killed in the line of duty.

<http://www.warmuseum.ca/firstworldwar/history/after-the-war/legacy/the-cost-of-canadas-war/>

Conclusions:

In The Sec

<http://www.canada.ca>

For The First World War

Because Canada was not yet an independent international actor, Britain's declaration of war was also binding on Canada.

In August 1914, Britain and France went to war with Germany. The Canadian government immediately offered Britain troops for overseas service, although Ottawa controlled the level of Canada's military participation. Most Canadians greeted the outbreak of war with enthusiasm, especially those born in the British Isles who volunteered in large numbers. They were unaware, along with the rest of the world, of the horrors that twentieth-century warfare would bring.

Recruits were gathered and given basic training at the hastily-built camp at Valcartier, Québec. On October 3, the first 32,000-strong contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force sailed for Britain. The British colony of Newfoundland also sent 500 troops at this time.

http://www.warmuseum.ca/cwm/exhibitions/chrono/1914first_ww_e.shtml

Conclusions:

For The Se

Canada declared war
7 days after the start

<http://www.warmuseum.ca>

In The First World War

Robert Borden led Canada through one of the most difficult periods in its history. He orchestrated its enormous contribution to the war effort while managing growing social tensions and political problems at home.

Canada had little control over its military forces or its foreign policy at the start of the war, and no experience with managing a wartime economy. Borden used the scale and importance of Canada's growing war effort to advocate greater national independence within the Empire. He nevertheless believed strongly in loyalty to Britain and the necessity of a large-scale military and industrial contribution to the war. He even visited London and the battlefields of the Western Front in 1917.

Borden's decision to invoke conscription, or compulsory service, in order to maintain Canada's armies in the field nearly tore the country apart. Borden improved his chances for victory in the 1917 election by giving the vote to likely supporters of conscription (such as soldiers, as well as their mothers, wives, or widows) while taking it away from likely opponents (some recent immigrants).

<http://www.warmuseum.ca/firstworldwar/history/people/canadian-leaders/sir-robert-borden/>

Conclusions:

In The Sec

William Lyon Mack
<http://www.thecanking/> (see the Seco

In the First World War

Throughout the war, but especially in its early months, Canadians rushed to enlist for reasons of patriotism, adventurism, opposition to German aggression, or personal ties to Great Britain. Public attitudes also influenced individual decisions, in particular the widespread view in many parts of the country that those who failed to enlist were cowards.

Daily newspaper editorials, political speeches, and lectures from the pulpit implored men that their duty to King and Country meant serving in the military. Early recruitment posters urged enlistment on the basis of patriotism and emotional connections to the war's major issues. Later, more desperate posters tried to shame men into enlisting by questioning their loyalty and their manhood. Wartime propaganda also urged women to pressure men to enlist

<http://www.warmuseum.ca/firstworldwar/history/life-at-home-during-the-war/recruitment-and-conscription/voluntary-recruitment/>

Conclusions:

In the S

<http://www.w1931britains.com>

