

SOAR Curricular Material #5

	Timeline of Notable Events in World War I (1914-1920)
1914	
July 28	The heir to the Austria-Hungarian throne, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and wife Sophia, were assassinated in Sarajevo by a Serb known as Gavrilo Princip; Austria declared war on Serbia.
August 1	Germany declared war on Russia
August 3	Germany Declared war on France;
August 4	The United Kingdom declares war on Germany, after Germany invades Belgium; Britain comes to the aid of France
August 6	Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia and Serbia declares war on Germany.
August 19	U.S. President Woodrow Wilson announces the U.S. will remain neutral in the war.
November 3	The United Kingdom announces that the North Sea is a military area, effectively creating a blockade of goods into Germany.
1915	
February 4	Germany declares a "war zone" around Great Britain, and creates a submarine blockade where even neutral merchant vessels were to be potential targets. Use of submarine warfare was introduced
May 7	The British ocean liner RMS <i>Lusitania</i> is sunk by German U-boat, U-20, which killed nearly 1,200 people; US threatens to fight Germany if they didn't stop submarine warfare; Wilson is successful in getting Germans to temporarily stop attacks on passenger liners.
1916	
Election Day	Wilson was elected to a second term as President
February 21	The Battle of Verdun begins. The Battle of Verdun was the longest battle of World War 1 and was one of the bloodiest.
May 31	The Battle of Jutland, the major naval battle of the war, begins.
1917	
January 19	Germany sends the secret Zimmerman Telegram to Mexico in an effort to persuade Mexico to join the war as an alliance if US went to war against the Central powers. The note promises Mexico Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico as a reward if they do this. The British intercept and decipher the coded message.
March 15	Russian Tsar Nicholas II abdicates.
April 6	The United States declares war on Germany.
November 7	The Bolsheviks successfully overthrow the Russian government.
December 17	The armistice agreed upon between the new Russian government and the Central Powers goes into effect.

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1918	
January 8	U.S. President Woodrow Wilson issues his Fourteen Points to peace. Introduces the idea of the League of Nations as the last point to his plan.
March 3	Russia signs the Treaty of Brest Litovsk, which is a peace treaty between Russia and the Central Powers. Marked Russia's surrender to Germany in the war.
July-Aug.	The American First Army, led By General John Pershing counterattacked Germany's attack on Paris at Chateau-Thierry and pushed German troops back all along the front.
November 7	Germany asked for an armistice to end the fighting
November 9	German Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicates and flees Germany.
November 11	The final armistice is declared and Germany signs the armistice at Compiegne, France. Fighting ends on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month (i.e. 11 a.m. on November 11). WWI ENDS!!
1919	
June 28	The Treaty of Versailles is signed between Germany and the Allied powers. Germany was forced to give up territories and pay war reparations to the Allies. Wilson's idea for a League of Nations is accepted by the Allies
1920	
March 1920	U.S. Congress rejected the Versailles Treaty and chooses to not join the League of Nations. Instead, they sign a separate peace treaty with Germany.
Election Day	Warren G. Harding was elected the 29 th President of the United States