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World war rising hero medals

The early years of the twentieth century saw enormous growth in Europe of both population and prosperity. With the flourishing of arts and culture, few believed that a general war was possible due to the peaceful cooperation needed to maintain higher levels of trade, as well as technologies such as telegraph and rail. Despite this, numerous social, military and nationalist tensions ran beneath the surface. As the great European empires struggled to expand their territory, they faced growing social unrest in the country as new political forces began to emerge. Before 1870, Germany consisted of several small kingdoms, ducats and principalities rather than a unified nation. In the 1860s, the Kingdom of Prussia, led by Kaiser Wilhelm I and its prime minister, Otto von Bismarck, began a series of conflicts designed to unite German states under his influence. After the victory over the Danes in the Second Schleswig War of 1864, Bismarck devoted himself to eliminating Austrian influence over the southern states of Germany. Provoking war in 1866, the well-trained Prussian army quickly and decisively defeated its larger neighbors. Forming the Northern German Confederation after the victory, Bismarck's new policy included Prussia's German allies, while states that had fought with Austria were dragged into their sphere of influence. In 1870, the Confederacy entered into a conflict with France after Bismarck attempted to place a German prince on the Spanish throne. The resulting Franco-Prussian War saw the Germans shake the French, capture Emperor Napoleon III and occupy Paris. Proclaiming the German Empire at Versailles in early 1871, Wilhelm and Bismarck effectively joined the country. In the resulting Treaty of Frankfurt that ended the war, France was forced to cede Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. The loss of this territory severely stung the French and was a motivating factor in 1914. With Germany united, Bismarck set out to protect his newly formed empire from foreign attacks. Aware that Germany's position in Central Europe made it vulnerable, she began to seek alliances to ensure that her enemies remained isolated and that a two-fronted war could be avoided. The first was a mutual protection pact with Austria-Hungary and Russia known as the League of three emperors. This collapsed in 1878 and was replaced by the Dual Alliance with Austria-Hungary, which called for mutual support if either was attacked by Russia. In 1881, the two nations entered the Triple Alliance with Italy, which consolidated the signatories to help each other in the event of war with France. The Italians soon undermined this treaty by concluded a secret agreement with France in which that would provide help if Germany invaded. Still concerned about Russia, Bismarck concluded the Reinsurance Treaty in 1887, in which both countries agreed to remain neutral if attacked by a third party. In 1888, Kaiser Wilhelm I died and was succeeded by his son William II. Rasher that his Wilhelm quickly got tired of Bismarck's control and fired him in 1890. As a result, the carefully constructed treaty network that Bismarck had built for the protection of Germany began to crumble. The Reinsurance Treaty expired in 1890, and France ended its diplomatic isolation by concluding a military alliance with Russia in 1892. This agreement required the two to work in concert if one was attacked by a member of the Triple Alliance. An ambitious leader and grandson of Queen Victoria of England, Wilhelm tried to elevate Germany to equal status with Europe's other great powers. As a result, Germany entered the race through the colonies with the aim of becoming an imperial power. In a speech in Hamburg, Wilhelm said: If we understand well the enthusiasm of the people of Hamburg, I think I can assume that it is his view that our navy must be further strengthened, so that we can be sure that no one can discuss with us our rightful place. These efforts to gain territory abroad led Germany to conflict with the other powers, especially France, as the German flag soon was seized over parts of Africa and on the Pacific islands. As Germany sought to increase its international influence, Wilhelm began a massive shipbuilding program. Embarrassed by the poor display of the German fleet at the Diamond Jubilee of Victoria in 1897, a succession of naval bills was approved to expand and improve the Kaiserliche Navy under the supervision of Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz. This sudden expansion in shipbuilding stirred Britain, which possessed the world's pre-eminent fleet, with several decades of splendid isolation. Britain, a global power, moved in 1902 to form an alliance with Japan to reduce German ambitions in the Pacific. This was followed by the Entente Cordiale with France in 1904, which although not a military alliance, resolved many of the colonial disputes and problems between the two nations. With the completion of HMS Dreadnought in 1906, the naval arms race between Britain and Germany accelerated with each effort to build more tonnage than the other. A direct challenge to the Royal Navy, the Kaiser saw the fleet as a way to increase German influence and force the British to meet their demands. As a result, Britain concluded the Anglo-Russian Entente in 1907, which united British and Russian interests. This agreement effectively formed the Triple Entente of Great Britain, Russia and France, which was opposed by the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. While European powers were mousing colonies and alliances, the Ottoman Empire was in deep decline. Once a powerful state that had threatened European Christianity, in the early years of the twentieth century it was Europe's sick man. With the rise of nationalism in the 19th century, many of the ethnic minorities within the empire began to cry out for independence or autonomy. As a result, numerous new states such as Serbia, Romania, Romania, Montenegro became independent. Sensing weakness, Austria-Hungary occupied Bosnia in 1878. In 1908, Austria officially annexed Bosnia igniting outrage in Serbia and Russia. Linked by their Slavic ethnicity, the two nations wished to prevent Austrian expansion. Their efforts were defeated when the Ottomans agreed to recognize Austrian control in exchange for monetary compensation. The incident permanently damaged the already strained relations between nations. Faced with the rise of problems within its already diverse population, Austria-Hungary saw Serbia as a threat. This was largely due to Serbia's desire to unite the Slavic people, including those living in the southern parts of the empire. This bread-court sentiment was backed by Russia, which had signed a military agreement to help Serbia if the nation was attacked by the Austrians. Seeking to take advantage of Ottoman weakness, Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Greece declared war in October 1912. Overwhelmed by this combined force, the Ottomans lost most of their European lands. Ended by the Treaty of London in May 1913, the conflict led to problems among the victors as they fought for loot. This led to the Second Balkan War, which saw the former Allies, as well as the Ottomans, defeat Bulgaria. With the end of the fighting, Serbia emerged as a stronger power for the inconvenience of the Austrians. Concerned, Austria-Hungary requested support for a possible conflict with Serbia in Germany. After initially rejecting their allies, the Germans offered support if Austria-Hungary was forced to fight for its position as a great power. With the situation in the Balkans already tense, Colonel Dragutin Dimitrijević, serbia's head of military intelligence, initiated a plan to kill Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, Franz Ferdinand and his wife, Sophie, intended to travel to Sarajevo, Bosnia on an inspection visit. A six-man murder team was assembled and infiltrated in Bosnia. Guided by Danilo Ilic, they intended to kill the Archduke on June 28, 1914, while touring the city in an open car. While the first two conspirators did not act when Ferdinand's car passed, the third dropped a bomb that bounced the vehicle. Unhinged, the archduke's car drove away while the attempted killer was captured by the crowd. The rest of Ilic's team couldn't take action. After attending an event at the town hall, the Archduke's caravan resumed. One of the assassins, Gavrilo Princip, stumbled upon the caravan as he left a tent near the Latin Bridge. Approaching, he pulled out a gun and shot both Franz Ferdinand and Sophie. Both died a short time later. Although impressive, Franz Ferdinand's death was not seen by most Europeans as a that would lead to the general war. In Austria-Hungary, where the politically moderate archduke was not much loved, the government chose to use murder as an opportunity to deal with the Serbs. Quickly Ilic and his men, the Austrians learned many of the details of the plot. Wishing to take military action, the Vienna government doubted because of concerns about Russian intervention. As for their ally, the Austrians asked about germany's position on the matter. On 5 July 1914, Wilhelm, downplaying the Russian threat, informed the Austrian ambassador that his nation could count on Germany's full support regardless of the outcome. This blank check of Germany's support shaped Vienna's actions. Backed by Berlin, the Austrians began a coercive diplomacy campaign designed to carry out a limited war. The central theme of this was the presentation of an ultimatum to Serbia at 4:30 p.m. on 23 July. Included in the ultimatum were 10 lawsuits, ranging from the arrest of the conspirators to allowing Austrian participation in the investigation, which Vienna knew Serbia could not accept as a sovereign nation. Not serving in 48 hours would mean war. Desperate to avoid conflict, the Serbian government sought help from the Russians, but Tsar Nicholas II told him to accept the ultimatum and hope for the best. On 24 July, with the deadline looming, most of Europe awoke at the seriousness of the situation. While the Russians called for the deadline to be extended or terms to be changed, the British suggested a conference to avoid war. Shortly before the 25 July deadline, Serbia replied that it would accept nine of the terms with reservations, but that it could not allow the Austrian authorities to operate on its territory. Judging that the Serbian response is unsatisfactory, the Austrians immediately broke down relations. As the Austrian army began to mobilize for war, the Russians announced a period of pre-mobilization known as the Preparatory Period of War. While the foreign ministers of the Triple Entente worked to prevent the war, Austria-Hungary began to massacre its troops. In the face of this, Russia increased support for its small Slavic ally. At 11 a.m 28 July, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. On the same day Russia ordered a mobilization for the districts bordering Austria-Hungary. As Europe moved towards a major conflict, Nicholas opened communications with Wilhelm in an effort to prevent the situation from escalating. Behind the scenes in Berlin, German officers were eager for a war with Russia, but were constrained by the need to make the Russians appear as the aggressors. As the German army clamored for war, their diplomats worked feverishly in an attempt to keep Britain neutral if the war began. Meeting with the British ambassador on 29 July, the Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg stated that he believed germany would soon go to war with France and Russia and alluded that German forces would violate Belgium's neutrality. As Britain was obliged to protect Belgium by the Treaty of London of 1839, this meeting helped prompt the nation to actively support its active partners. Entente. The news that Britain was willing to support its allies in a European war initially frightened Bethmann-Hollweg into calling on the Austrians to accept peace initiatives, the news that King George V intended to remain neutral led him to stop these efforts. In early July 31, Russia began a complete mobilization of its forces in preparation for war with Austria-Hungary. This pleased Bethmann-Hollweg, who was able to carry out German mobilization later that day as a response to the Russians even though it was scheduled to begin independently. Concerned about the escalation of the situation, French Prime Minister Raymond Poincaré and Prime Minister René Viviani urged Russia not to provoke war with Germany. Soon after, the French government was informed that if Russian mobilization did not cease, Germany would attack France. The next day, 1 August, Germany declared war on Russia and German troops began moving to Luxembourg in preparation for invading Belgium and France. As a result, France began to mobilize that day. With France being dragged into conflict through its alliance with Russia, Britain contacted Paris on 2 August and offered to protect the French coast from naval attacks. On the same day, Germany contacted the Belgian government requesting free passage through Belgium for its troops. This was rejected by King Albert and Germany declared war on both Belgium and France on 3 August. Although it was unlikely that Britain could have remained neutral if France were attacked, it entered the fray that the next day when German troops invaded Belgium by activating the Treaty of London of 1839. On 6 August, Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia and six days later entered into hostilities with France and Britain. Thus, by 12 August 1914, the Great Powers of Europe were at war and four and a half years of wild bloodshed were to follow. Follow.

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