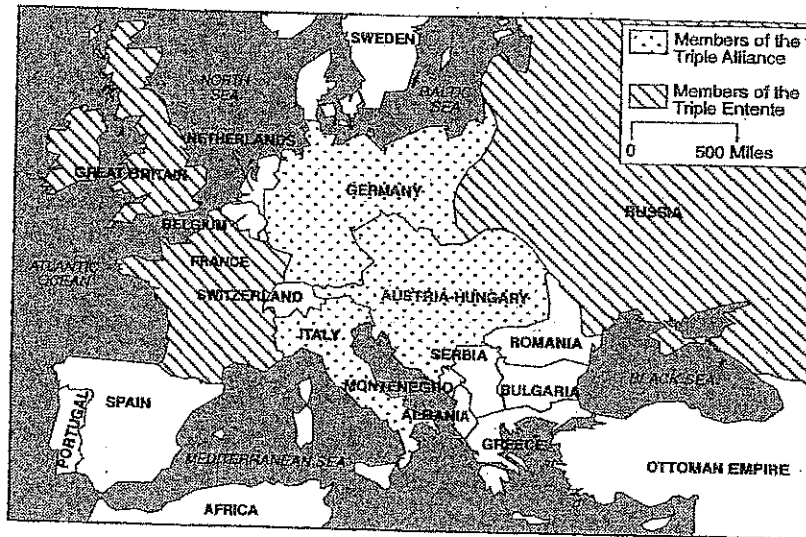


Document 1

This map of Europe on the eve of World War I



July 1915

Document 2

To His Honour [Major A. Henry McMahon of the UK]:
 ...the whole of the Arab people without any exception
 have decided in these last years to live, and to
 accomplish their freedom [from the Ottomans] and grasp
 the reins of their administration...; and... they have
 found and felt that it is to the interest of the
 Government of Great Britain to support them and aid
 them to the attainment of their firm and lawful
 intention...

And... it is to their (the Arabs') interest also to
 prefer the assistance of the Government of Great
 Britain in consideration of their geographical position
 and economic interests...

Hussein Ibn Ali, Sherif of Mecca

Document 3

U. S. Exports to Belligerents, 1914-1916

	1914	1915	1916	Percentage Relation of 1916 Figure to 1914 Figure
Britain	\$594,271,863	\$911,794,954	\$1,526,685,102	257%
France	159,818,924	369,397,170	628,851,988	393%
Italy*	74,235,012	184,819,688	269,246,105	364%
Germany	344,794,276	28,863,354	288,899	0.08%

* Italy joined the Allies in April, 1915.

Document 4

In this excerpt from May 7, 1919, Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, leader of the German delegation to the Versailles Peace Conference, protested.

It is demanded of us that we shall confess ourselves to be alone guilty of the war. Such a confession from my lips would be a lie. We are far from declining all responsibility for the fact that this great World War took place or that it was fought in the way that it was. . . . But we energetically deny that Germany and its people, who were convinced that they fought a war of defense, were alone guilty. No one would want to assert that the disaster began only at that disastrous moment when the successor of Austria-Hungary fell a victim to murderous hands. In the last fifty years, the imperialism of all European states has chronically poisoned international relations. Policies of retaliation, policies of expansion, and disregard for the right of peoples to determine their own destiny, have contributed to the European malady which came to a crisis in the World War. The mobilization of Russia deprived statesmen of the opportunity of curing the disease, and placed the issue in the hands of the military powers. . . .

Document 5

RECEIVED
TELEGRAM RECEIVED
STATE DEPT.
1-2-20
From 2nd from London # 5747.
We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, ^{invite} ~~invite~~ Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace. Signed, ZEPHYRUS

Document 6

"Asian and African units played an immensely important role on the Allied side throughout the war. But very quickly after the war their contribution was reduced to a footnote in history. The worldwide surge of decolonization which came after World War II had its origins in the disappointments and humiliations suffered by colonial troops during and after the Great War."

Piet Chielens, head of the In Flanders Fields Museum in the town of Ypres, Belgium

Document 7

Vietnamese Petition to the Delegates at the Paris Peace Conference (1919)

Article one: Liberation of Vietnamese citizens who have been convicted because of political reasons.

Article two: Reform of the laws so that they will be equally applicable to Europeans as to Vietnamese and suppression of the special tribunals, which caused an injustice to honest people.

Article three: Authorization of larger education system, development of industry, free practice of professions and commerce.

Article four: Authorization of forming [Vietnamese political] associations.

Article five: Authorization of public debates.

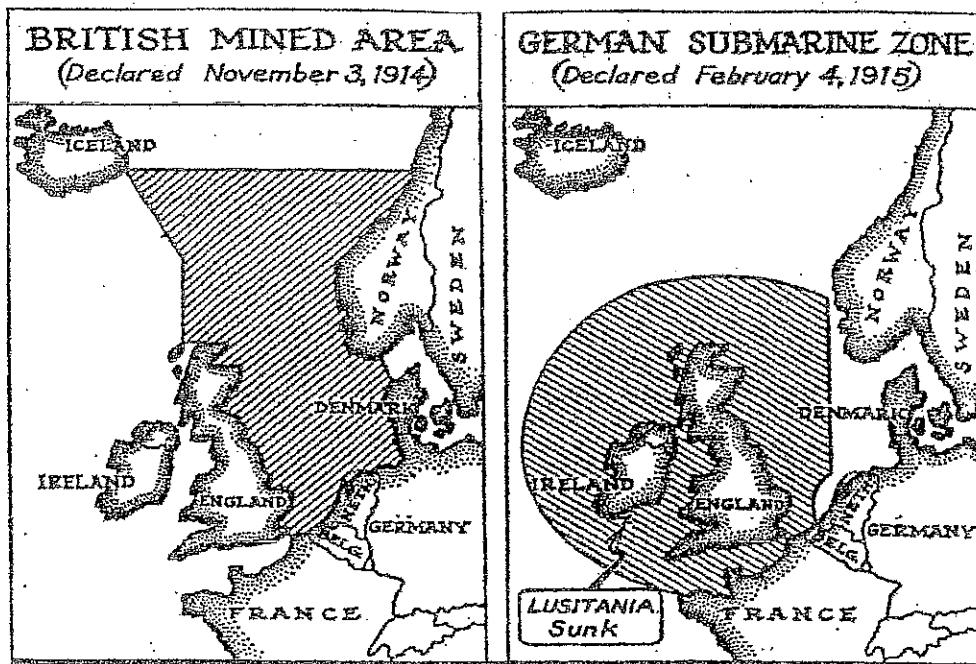
Article six: Authorization of [free] movement [of Vietnamese] around the world.

Article seven: Establishment of a constitutional regime so that all state affairs must be under the great power of legislature.

Article eight: Election of [Vietnamese] representatives who will go to France to represent their people and defend their people's interests.

Signed: NGUYEN AI QUOC (AKA: Ho Chi Minh, Vietnamese Nationalist)

Document 8



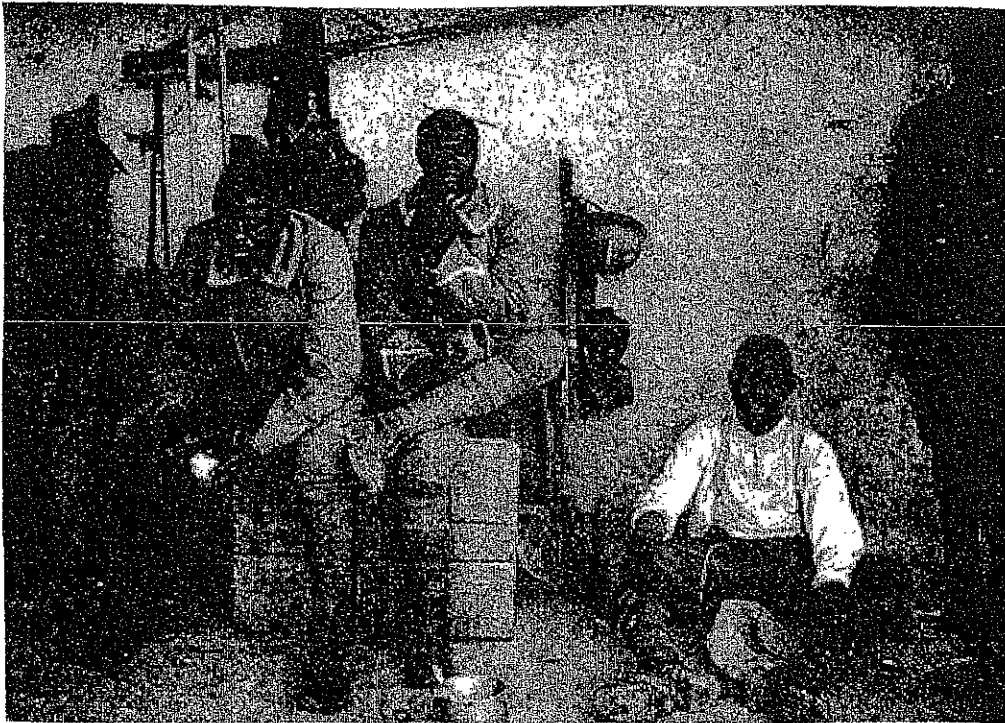
Document 9

In his book, *Origins of the World War*, Sidney Bradshaw Fay stated his position on the causes of World War I.

Nevertheless, a European war broke out. Why? Because in each country [of Europe] political and military leaders did certain things which lead to the mobilization [of their armies for war] and [finally] to the declarations of war, or [these leaders] failed to do certain things which might have prevented [the war]. In this sense, all the European countries in greater or lesser degree were responsible [for the outbreak of World War I].

Document 10

Photograph of Senegalese West African soldiers in the French army on the western front.



Question: *To what extent was World War I a global conflict?*