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Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Balkan state in Europe, was backed by the Austro-Hungarian Empire from Turkey. This move was strongly misled by Croat, Serbs and other nationalist groups and led to the formation of the Black Hand. A series of events followed that brought the world to war. June 28, 1914: Franz Ferdinand's assassination of Franz Ferdinand was in the company of his wife when he went to inspect the Austro-Hungarian troops who had been dispatched to Bosnia. He decided to inspect the troops on the day that came with national day in Bosnia. The Black Hand saw it as an opportunity to assassinate him and supply weapons to a group of students. Gavilo Princip, a Serbian nationalist student, shot the Austrian Archduke. He shot the Archduke when his car stopped on a corner while he was on his way out of town. The Serbian government was blamed by the Austrian government for the act. The Austrian government declared war on Serbia. July 28, 1914: Austria declared war on Serbia After Austria declared war on Serbia, Germany mobilised and offered support to Austria. This was because Germany believed that, although Serbia was Serbia's biggest ally, it would not mobilise to support Serbia. To Germany's surprise, Russia mobilised and came to serbia's aid. With Russia having an alliance with France, the French soon followed Russia in support of Serbia. August 1, 1914: Germany declares war on Russia After Russia mobilized in support of Serbia, Germany declared war on Russia. August 3, 1914: Germany declared war on France Because of its French alliance with Russia, Germany declared war on France as well. Germany was targeted in accordance with Schlieffen, which was drafted in 1905 to attack Belgium. Because Belgium was a neutral country, the British government sent an ultimatum to Germany through its foreign secretary Sir Edward Grey to withdraw its troops from Belgium. August 4, 1914: Britain declared war on Germany Germany disobeyed an ultimatum that demanded that they withdraw from Belgium, causing Britain to declare war on Germany. The Russian army then marched into Prussia. Russia faced many challenges because of the difference in railway criteria between Prussia and Russia, unable to get supplies to its soldiers while they were in Prussia. August 1914: The Battle of Tannenberg, the Germans took precedence over the Russians in that their railway gauges were the same as those in Prussia. The Germans then surrounded Russia's second army through their railway system in Tannenberg. Russian commanders didn't know what was going on, and there was a battle at Tannenberg, where the Russians suffered a heavy defeat. Hundreds of thousands of Russian soldiers have been killed, while some are prisoners. The Germans also lost 13,000 soldiers. August 13, 1914: Japan declares war on Germany Japan also had an alliance with Britain, announcing war on Germany. September 1914: The Battle of Masuria The Germans have now turned their attention to russia's first army, which was stationary on the Masurian Lakes. It was a battle, and this time the Germans lost to the Russians. However, Russia has lost 100,000 troops. October 29, 1914: Turkey enters the war Turkey enters the war to support the central forces. Russia has declared war on Turkey for helping German troops bomb a Russian naval base. Britain and France also declared war on Turkey. December 1914: Early stages of the war German troops marched into France through Belgium. However, their march was stopped by the Marne River. British troops also marched through the city of Mons. When British troops confronted the Germans, they had to retreat after several British soldiers were killed at the Battle of Ypres. May 7, 1915: The Lusitania Sunken Germans begin sinking ships. The United States ships were also not spared, as the Lusitania, which was carrying several American passengers, was sunk by the Germans. June 1, 1916: Battle of Jutland This was the greatest naval battle in the entire war. The Germans were confined by British naval forces to the port. British and German forces faced and the Germans decided to withdraw and imprison their naval forces in port until the rest of the war. November 28, 1916: The first attack by the Germans was carried out by air. The Germans had hoped the British would withdraw their troops to focus on protecting their home front. July 1-November 1916: Battle of the Somme This was a five-month battle that claimed the lives of 420,000 British soldiers, 200,000 French soldiers and 500,000 German soldiers. Britain had a new prime minister named Lloyd George. By not trusting his war ministers, he persuaded his cabinet to appoint a French General Nivell as commander-in-chief. The operation, commanded by a French general, went wrong, and many French soldiers lost their lives as a result. After the great defeat of the rabbits, Lloyd George, the British prime minister, decided to bring Winston Churchill back to his cabinet. Churchill was appointed minister of amm. April 6, 1917: The United States declared war on Germany after Germany rushed its ship diving campaigns, the U.S. had enough to declare war on Germany. April 1918: RAF Formed The British joined the Royal Flying Corps and royal naval air service to form the Royal Air Force and attacked the German sector in Amiens. The rabbits have recovered almost all of the French and Belgian territories occupied by Germany. October 30, 1918: The bridge with Turkey was successfully pushed back, and as a result, Turkey demanded a bridge. November 1918: Hindenburg Line Collapsed Germans have been pushed back The Hindenenburg line, which was completed by the Backers and Kaiser Wilhelm II. 11 November 1918: The Armistice Signed War was completed after the signing of the gear in the French city of Redonthes. People Who Made It Happen i Woodrow Wilson He was the 28th President of the United States, serving from 1913 to 1919. His foreign policy was captured by idealistic humanitarianism. Although he pledged to keep the United States out of the war, he had no choice but to declare war on Germany after the Germans sank more than 10,000 ships. He was the first American president to leave the country when he visited Paris in 1919 and signed the Treaty of Versailles. John J. Pershing John J. Pershing, who was nicknamed Blackjack was a general in the U.S. Army. During World War I, he was promoted to army general, commanding The American Remedial Forces in Europe and had nearly two million men under his command. Winston Churchill Was Britain's first Lord Admiralty and resigned in 1915. However, two years later, he was re-involved in the war when he was appointed minister of amm. He was a British prime minister from 1916 until the end of the war. He played a very important role in organising British war efforts, even in the creation of a war cabinet that had five members. George Clemenceau Was French Prime Minister from 1917 to 1920. He played a very important role in the French being determined to fight the Germans when many people considered negotiating contracts with the Germans. Kaiser Wilhelm II He was the last Emperor of Germany. He led Germany on its self-sufficient foreign policy to make Germany a major European power. He was crucial in forming an alliance between Germany and Avsu-Hungary. Archduke Francis Ferdinand has been assassinated. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia and began World War I. Germany invaded Luxembourg and Belgium. France has invaded Alsace. British forces are coming to France. The nations that were united against Germany were, in the end, Britain, Russia, Italy, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Rhodesia, Romania, Greece, France, Belgium, the United States, Canada, Serbia, India, Portugal, Montenegro and Poland. Austria-Hungary attacked Russia. The back forces halted German advances in France during the first battle of Marna. Germany launches naval blockade of Britain Rabbit forces land on the Gallipoli Peninsula of the Ottoman Empire. A German submarine sinks a passenger ship, the Lusitania, while crossing from New York to Liverpool, England, killing 128 Americans. [LUSITANIA, 1907-1914, New York: broadside view, maiden voyage, crowd and foregrd.] 1907. George Grantham Bain Collection, Department of Prints and Photographs, Library of Congress. LC-USZ62-55384 Italy declared war on Avdu-Hungary. Germany starts on Verdun. Verdun. Printing (poster); lithograph. Maurice Toussaint. Paris: Cornille & Serre, [1919]. French posters from World War I, Department of Prints and Photographs, Library of Congress. LC-USZC2-4113 The Naval Battle of Jutland takes place between the British and German fleets. The Battle of the Somme begins for the Allied offensive. The drift of the wounded in motor ambulances (Somme). It's a stereograph. Meadville, Father: Keystone View Co., c1918. Print and Photography Department, Library of Congress. LC-USZ62-114922 The Battle of Verdun ends with 550,000 French and 450,000 German victims. Germany returns to unlimited submarines after the sinking of the Lusitania. The United States is to cut diplomatic relations with Germany. The United States declares war on Germany. Gen. John J. Pershing, the newly chosen commander of the U.S. Correctional Forces, arrives in England with his personnel. [John Joseph Pershing, with eleven members of his staff on board the ship]. between 1910 and 1920]. Print and Photography Department, Library of Congress. LC-USZ62-113652 U.S. combat forces are coming to France. Russia has signed a deal with Germany. President Woodrow Wilson presents to Congress his outline of the fourteen points needed for peace. Woodrow Wilson. In the album: Woodrow Wilson, Herbert E. French, National Photo Company, 1921. National Photo Company Collection, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress. LC-USZ62-113824 The Stars and Stripes begins publishing with the first number of thousands of copies. Second Lieutenant Guy T. Viskniski is the newspaper's first editor-in-chief. Russia has signed the Brest-Litovsk Treaty with Germany. Germany begins its latest offensive of the war. American women who were employed as bilingual phone operators for AEF are coming to Europe. U.S. forces are victorious in the Battle of Cantigny, the first independent U.S. operation. U.S. forces halt German attempt to cross the Marna River at Chateau-Thierry. Another, Chateau Thierry- U.S. Marines. Printing (poster); lithograph. Adolph Treidler, [1917]. Print and Photography Department, Library of Congress. LC-USZC4-10664 Stars and Stripes stops the sports side. The U.S. Army is attacking St. Mihiel Salient. St. Mihiel. Printing (poster); lithograph. Maurice Toussaint. Paris: Cornille & Serre, [1919]. French posters from World War I, Department of Prints and Photographs, Library of Congress. LC-USZC2-4112 Rabbit Forces launch an assault on Meusse-Argonne, the last offensive of the war. [The infantry] is advancing on its way through barbed wire complications. 107th Inf., April 27, 10 a.m. Div., near Beauquesnes, Somme, France. September 13, 1918. John Joseph Pershing Collection, Print and Photography Department, Library of Congress. LC-USZ62-87811 Germany signs the bridcation at Compiègne and ends World War 1. Harold Ross assumes the editorial of Stars and Stripes. British and to Germany. The campaign to adopt stars and stripes ends after collecting 123,047 francs and putting 3,444 orphans for adoption. Sporting Page is returning to the Stars and Stripes. The peace conference begins in Paris. It's the first anniversary of the stars and the lines. Circulation is over 500,000. The draft League of Nations commitment is complete. The last number of stars and lines is published. Allied and German representatives sign treaty of Versailles. The United States is signing a guarantee treaty and is 6-0 in the event of an unprovoked attack by Germany. The United States Senate does not ratify the Treaty of Versailles. The Treaty of Versailles enters into force. The United States Senate does not ratify the Treaty of Versailles for the second time. The United States is signing separate peace treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary. Hungary.

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