Germany And The Approach Of War In 1914

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Germany entered into World War I on August 1, 1914, when she declared war on Russia. In accordance with its war plan, it ignored Russia and moved first against France—declaring war on August 3 and sending its main armies through Belgium to attack Paris from the north. The German invasion of Belgium caused Britain to declare war on Germany on August 4. Most of the main parties were now at war. In October 1914, Turkey joined the war on Germany's side, becoming part of the Central Powers. Italy, which Germany and the approach of war in 1914.

New York: Bedford/St. Martins. Berghahn, Volker R. 2006. Europe in the era of two World Wars: From militarism and. genocide to civil society, 1900-1950. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. Chickering, Roger. 2007. “War enthusiasm?” Public opinion and the outbreak of war in 1914. In: Holger Afflerbach and David Stevenson (eds.), An improbable war? The outbreak of. The war at sea immediately takes on the aspect of a world war because the fleets of two main combatants, Germany and England, are already dispersed around the globe. From the very first week of the war a German light cruiser, the Emden, carries out a brilliant series of raids in the seas around India, preying on the British merchant and troop ships which are bringing supplies and men to the European theatre of war. There are invasions across the borders within a week of the start of war in August 1914. In Togo the Germans are defeated before the end of the month. Hostilities last a little longer in Cameroon but are over by the end of February 1915.