

### 1: List: African leaders in Paris for World War I event, peace forum | Africanews

*Map of the World showing the participants in World War I. Those fighting along with the Allies (at one point or another) are depicted in green, the Central Powers in orange, and neutral countries in grey.*

Email Last Updated Nov 11, 8: Trump said at the Suresnes American Cemetery and Memorial in the suburbs of Paris, where more than 1, Americans who died in the war are buried. Trump was criticized for failing to visit a different American cemetery about 60 miles outside of Paris Saturday because rain grounded the helicopter he had planned to take. Earlier in the day, he joined more than five dozen leaders gathered on a rainy day at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the base of the Arc de Triomphe a century after guns fell silent in a global war that killed millions. Trump, a leader who has proudly declared himself a "nationalist" and advocated an "America First" approach, stood out at a memorial ceremony that focused on international cooperation. The president and first lady Melania Trump traveled separately from most of the other presidents and dignitaries, who had gathered earlier at the Elysee Palace and traveled to the ceremony by bus. And Trump was not present as the other leaders arrived, walking side-by-side in a somber, rain-soaked line holding black umbrellas as bells finished tolling. They had arrived a few minutes late, missing the exact moment at 11 a. But at least one topless woman breached tight security, running into the street and shouting "fake peace maker" as the cars passed. She had slogans, included the words "Fake" and "Peace," written on her chest. Police tackled the women and the motorcade continued uninterrupted. The feminist activist group Femen later claimed responsibility. The ceremony included a speech by French President Emmanuel Macron aimed directly at the rising tide of populism in the United States and Europe. Trump and other leaders looking on, Macron warned against the dangers of nationalism and said the "ancient demons" that caused World War I and millions of deaths are growing stronger. World leaders attend a ceremony the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, France, as part of the commemorations marking the 100th anniversary of the November 11, 1918, armistice, ending World War I, on Sun. AP "Patriotism is the exact opposite of nationalism: Nationalism is a betrayal of patriotism," he said, adding that, when nations put their interests first and decide "who cares about the others" they "erase the most precious thing a nation can have Trump has repeatedly branded himself a "nationalist," despite criticism from some that the term has negative connotations. At a news conference last week, Mr. Trump defended his use of the phrase. I love our country," he said, adding: We have a lot of problems. Trump offered a wide smile. Trump would meet with Putin during the visit. This material may not be published, broadcast, rewritten, or redistributed. The Associated Press contributed to this report.

### 2: Allied leaders of World War I - Wikipedia

*Orlando led Italy in the concluding years of World War I and headed his country's delegation to the Versailles Peace Conference. Vittorio Emanuele Orlando. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.*

Would you like to merge this question into it? MERGE already exists as an alternate of this question. Would you like to make it the primary and merge this question into it? MERGE exists and is an alternate of. Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, and Ferdinand I: Tsar of Bulgaria were the leaders of the Axis Party. As Kaiser Wilhelm II lost control of the country, Prince Max temporarily assumed leadership and played a major role in arranging the armistice. Winston Churchill The first lord of the British admiralty. Shortly thereafter, Churchill resigned his post and went to serve on the western front as a battalion commander. Constantine I The king of Greece for much of the war. Although Greece remained neutral during his reign, Constantine himself had strongly pro-German sentiments, at the same time that his government favored the Allies. He abdicated on June 12, , under pressure of a threatened Allied invasion. Less than one month later, Greece entered the war on the side of the Allied forces. Cradock is known primarily for his catastrophic defeat at the Battle of Coronel on November 1, , in which he lost his life. One month later, Hindenburg was promoted to commander in chief of the German land armies, the position in which he served until the end of the war. Throughout the rest of the war, Ludendorff continued to serve Hindenburg, first as chief of staff and later as quartermaster general. Nicholas II committed to this course only with hesitation and under great pressure from his military advisers. He abdicated in March after the "February" Revolution and was eventually murdered, along with his wife and children, by the Bolsheviks in July Pershing The American general in command of all U. Nevertheless, he did eventually reach a compromise, allowing limited numbers of U. Princip was armed and trained by a Serbian terrorist group known as the Black Hand. His assassination of Ferdinand is widely considered to be the opening shot of World War I. Princip spent the war in prison, where he died of tuberculosis in He was promptly replaced by Generals Hindenburg and Ludendorff. Radomir Putnik The Serbian chief of general staff, known primarily for leading a successful defense of Serbia during the beginning of the war. Following his defeat in the Battle of the Masurian Lakes in September , Rennenkampf was dismissed from the army on grounds of incompetence. Alexander Samsonov The general in command of the Russian Second Army, which suffered a catastrophic defeat at the Battle of Tannenberg on August 29, Samsonov committed suicide that same day. Alfred von Tirpitz An admiral and first secretary of the German navy. Townshend is known for leading the British campaign in Mesopotamia from to On April 29, , he surrendered all 10, of his men at Kut, Mesopotamia-the largest military surrender in British history. Wilhelm II The German kaiser emperor during the war. Woodrow Wilson The president of the United States for the entire period of the war. During the first half of the war, Wilson, a Democrat, maintained a strictly neutral position and tried to serve as an active intermediary between the two sides. American neutrality remained a major theme during his reelection campaign. However, Wilson was soon forced to change his position when Germany began unrestricted submarine warfare and the American public was scandalized by the infamous Zimmermann telegram in Arthur Zimmermann The German foreign minister responsible for the Zimmermann telegram, which attempted to coerce Mexico into attacking the United States in exchange for financial incentives and a military alliance between Mexico and Germany.

### 3: Who were the leaders during World War 1

*World Leaders Warn Against Nationalism At World War I Remembrance Ceremony In a speech at the Arc de Triomphe, French President Emmanuel Macron took aim at the style of nationalism that has been.*

Here are their profiles. Britain David Lloyd George to David was a pacifist finance minister who rallied behind the war effort. He first was the minister of munitions in then becoming war minister and ultimately prime minister in the following year. He was credited with creating the civil infrastructure to support the war and unifying the Allied military command in He was also a key player in the Paris Peace Conference in Horatio Herbert Kitchener to Horatio became the British war minister in He was known for being an effective organizer. He was able to raise a massive army of volunteers. Because of this, the initial military force of , jumped to 1. He killed in when the ship he was on hit a mine off the coast of Scotland. Winston Churchill to For over 50 years, Winston Churchill was an admired political figure during and even after the First World War. He was made First Lord of the Admiralty in Late in , he realized that there was no breakthrough in the offing on the Western Front. He tried to advance against the Turkish forces in the Dardanelles in February The Gallipoli Campaign resulted in disaster and he was made to resign. He then served for a period of time on the Western Front before he returned to Britain. When he returned, he was made minister of munitions and then the war secretary between and He advocated moving further into Germany before the Armistice was signed. It was said that Raymond was cold and unimaginative. He came from the Lorraine region that was claimed by both France and Germany. Although Poincare did not like Georges, he was made Prime Minister in He was one of the main writers of the Treaty of Versailles He led his nation into war in Wilhelm was the grandson of Queen Victoria of Britain and he ascended the German throne in He was behind the resignation of chancellor Otto von Bismarck. With the support from conservative factions, Wilhelm was able to lead Germany on an expansionist path. He broke traditional alliances with Russia and cultivated closer relations with Austria-Hungary and Italy. He was made to abdicate on November 9, and then went into exile in the Netherlands. He created hostilities in World War One when he declared war on Serbia on June 28, â€”a month after the assassination of his nephew and heir, Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo. Franz was a member of the Habsburg family and the widower of the Empress Sisi. He was the senior European sovereign in Franz ascended to the Austrian throne after a revolution in , and he ruled as an absolute monarch until he was forced to adopt policies that were more liberal. He died during the war in Charles I to Charles was the last of the Habsburg emperors. He was made emperor in November and ultimately crowned apostolic king a month later in Hungary. In , Pope John Paul II beatified Charles because of his commitment for peace; however, this cause controversy among the Austrians because Charles allowed the use of mustard gas during the First World War. He was the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. He was a Slavophile that favored a federation that would replace the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He and his wife, Sophie, were murdered in Sarajevo on June 28, by a Serbian nationalist. He also is credited to creating the League of Nations. He was unable to get the US Senate to ratify membership though. Wilson tried to keep the US out of the war, but he relented and decided to join in when countless US ships were sunk all over the Atlantic Ocean due to a German U-boat campaign. Wilson was awarded with the Nobel Peace Prize in The Imperial Army suffered a severe lossâ€”approximately 3. In his younger days, Nicholas led his country into a war with Japan in The war lasted only a year, but it was horrific. When the first Russian revolution took place, the tsar was forced to abdicate in March of He and his entire family were executed by the Bolsheviks on July 17, He is a Russian revolutionary who lived abroad during most of the war. He returned home in February He was the force behind Russia for the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. He ascended the throne in but he chose to retire in because of poor health. Peter handed down royal prerogatives to his son, the Crown Prince Alexander, who directed Serbian military operations during the First World War. Gavrilo Princip to Gavrilo was behind the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand in June of He was a Serbian nationalist student who came from Bosnia-Herzegovina which was under Austro-Hungarian rule at the time. Gavrilo was considered to be a national hero in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and later in the Yugoslavia of former strongman, Tito. He died in prison due to tuberculosis in Albert took an active role in

the war at the side of France, Britain, and Russia—both military-wise and diplomatically. Turkey Mustapha Kemal to Mustapha is also known as Ataturk and was considered to be the father of Turkey that we know today. Winning the Gallipoli campaign in 1915, he led a nationalist movement that opposed the Treaty of Sevres which was signed in August 1920 by the Allies and the Ottoman Empire. He later commanded an army that took Armenia and Kurdistan back and drove the Greeks out of Asia Minor. Enver Pacha to Enver was a leader of the Young Turk Revolution, he became a member of the triumvirate and war minister in 1913, and the architect of the Ottoman-German alliance forged soon after the outbreak of the war. In April 1915 he authorized the deportation of Ottoman Armenians, and he is considered a key figure behind the Armenian and Assyrian genocides. He fled to Germany at the end of the war and was sentenced to death in absentia. He tried to return to Turkey in 1919 but was prevented by Kemal.

### 4: France and Germany's Leaders Mistaken for Married Couple at World War I Ceremony

*World leaders attend a ceremony the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, France, as part of the commemorations marking the th anniversary of the 11 November armistice, ending World War I, Sunday, Nov.*

World War I political leaders This page contains brief biographical summaries of significant World War I political leaders. Click or tap links to open or close profiles. These profiles have been written by Alpha History authors.

**Asquith** Born in Yorkshire and educated there and in London, Asquith won a scholarship to Oxford, studied classics and law and became a successful junior barrister. In he stood for and won the parliamentary seat of East Fife; Asquith would remain in parliament for almost 40 years, serving as home secretary, chancellor of the exchequer and, from , leader of the Liberal Party and prime minister. It also funded the arms race and expansion of the navy. When Germany invaded Belgium in Asquith led his government into war, despite his natural inclination being for peace. In May Asquith was forced to form a coalition government with conservatives, creating divisions in the cabinet. The son of a wealthy landowner, **Bethmann** qualified as a lawyer and joined the Prussian public service. Bethmann was an intelligent but bland and uninspiring figure, more an administrator than a politician or a statesman. He did not share the militaristic or imperialist dreams of the Kaiser and his generals, nor did he support the arms and naval build up of the early s. Bethmann wanted peaceful relations with Britain and Russia but in the end, his voice was lost amid the calls for war in After August Bethmann threw himself into managing the home front. He also drafted the Septemberprogramm, a list of expansionist goals Germany hoped to fulfil after securing victory in the war. When the Reichstag German parliament pushed through a resolution calling for peace negotiations in July , Bethmann had no alternative but to resign the chancellorship.

**Robert Borden** Canada Robert Borden was the prime minister of Canada from to his retirement in Born into a Nova Scotia farming family, Borden started his adult life as a teacher before becoming a successful lawyer in Halifax. He became the leader of Conservative Party in Borden threw his weight behind the war effort in , reorganising the government, passing the War Measures Act and increasing the military. Borden promised that Canada would send , men to Europe by the end of " however the prolonged duration and heavy losses of the war saw enlistments decline. Under pressure from the Allies and concerned at the lack of volunteers from French-speaking Quebec, Borden and his government passed the Military Service Act , authorising the prime minister to impose conscription if deemed necessary. This controversial policy triggered riots in Quebec, and conscription itself was never fully implemented in Canada. Borden also ensured that Canadian regiments fighting in Europe retained a degree of autonomy, rather than being absorbed into the British military.

**Broqueville** From an affluent family near Moll, Broqueville was elected to the Belgian parliament before his 22nd birthday. A member of the powerful Catholic Party, Broqueville held several ministerial portfolios, before becoming party leader and prime minister in With European tensions deteriorating, Broqueville assumed personal control of the war ministry in and ordered the expansion and modernisation of the Belgian military. His preparations were later justified by the German ultimatum and invasion in August He remained in politics nevertheless, holding several post-war ministries and serving as prime minister again in Born in the Vendee, **Clemenceau** trained as a physician and worked in the United States during the s. On his return to France Clemenceau joined the left wing Radical Party, entered local government in Paris and eventually took up a seat in the national legislature. When the French government fell in , Clemenceau became prime minister, a position he occupied for three years. The outbreak of war rejuvenated Clemenceau, who had returned to journalism. He became a stringent critic of the government and its management of the war, while refusing offers of ministerial posts. Clemenceau became prime minister again in November and immediately set about intensifying the French war effort. Clemenceau made several visits to the front and worked closely with Allied commanders from all nations. He is perhaps best known for his actions at the Paris peace conferences in , where Clemenceau demanded a punitive treaty that would dismember or cripple Germany forever. He retired from politics in and returned to writing, dying nine years later.

**Hughes** was born to a working class Welsh family in England and emigrated to Australia in Hughes became prime minister after the October resignation of Andrew Fisher. A strong advocate for the war effort,

Hughes campaigned for an increased Australian and colonial commitment to the fighting in Europe. In and Hughes initiated plebiscites general votes to obtain public endorsement of conscription, however the issue divided Australia and both plebiscites were defeated. Hughes later played an important role at the Paris peace conferences.

**David Lloyd George Britain** David Lloyd George was a Welsh-British politician who occupied several important positions during the war, including chancellor of the exchequer, secretary of state for war and from late prime minister. He trained as a lawyer, qualifying in , and became involved in politics, joining the Liberal Party. Lloyd George won a seat in the British parliament in and quickly excelled as a skilled politician and a passionate public speaker. He became chancellor of the exchequer in and unfurled a range of progressive reforms, including welfare improvements funded by increased land and wealth taxes. Initially opposed to British involvement in a European war, Lloyd George backed intervention after the German invasion of Belgium. In May he was appointed minister for munitions following the Shell Crisis and oversaw significant improvements in weapons production.

**Ivan Goremykin Russia** Ivan Goremykin was chairman of the Council of Ministers prime minister of Russia from February until his retirement in February Like most Russian politicians, Goremykin came from a wealthy and influential land owning family. He entered the Russian bureaucracy in his early 20s and proved an effective administrator, rising through the ranks. In Goremykin was appointed minister of the interior, holding this office for four years until his retirement. He was twice plucked from retirement, serving briefly as prime minister in then returning to this role in January Unlike prime ministers in other nations, Goremykin had almost no impact on the conduct of the war, which was overseen by the tsar and his generals. When Nicholas II decided to take personal control of the army in September it was widely opposed by his ministers – except Goremykin, who supported it without question. By the end of Goremykin was in his 77th year and showing signs of dementia. He petitioned the tsar for retirement and was replaced as prime minister in February The following year Goremykin was beaten to death by a street mob during the Russian Revolution.

**Sir Edward Grey Britain** Sir Edward Grey was a long-serving British politician who held the office of foreign secretary during the formative years of the war. In he was elected to the House of Commons at the age of just Seven years later he became an under-secretary for foreign affairs, despite having almost no experience or expertise in the field. In Grey became foreign secretary in the Asquith government, a post he held for the next 11 years. During his tenure, British foreign policy tended to be unclear or secretive. During the war Grey negotiated several treaties and agreements between Britain and her allies, the best known of these being the Treaty of London that brought Italy into the war. He resigned from the cabinet in December , moved to the House of Lords and played little role in the wartime government thereafter.

**Lord Kitchener Britain** Lord Kitchener was a British general who served as minister for war until his death in June Born Herbert Kitchener in Ireland, as a teenager he followed his father into military service and saw action with the French during the Franco-Prussian War. From the early s Kitchener served almost three decades as a military commander and consul in the colonies, most notably in India, Egypt, the Sudan and South Africa. He was second in command during the Boer War and helped engineer a victory for Britain, albeit at heavy cost. When the war broke out in Kitchener, by now a field marshal, was appointed Secretary of State for War. Unlike most of his contemporaries Kitchener expressed pessimistic but tellingly accurate views about the coming war. He also became the public face of the British war effort, appearing on a famous series of propaganda posters that indignantly insisted that British men volunteer for service. Kitchener was also subject to criticism during the Shell Crisis of mid , with claims he had failed to identify the need for increased munitions production. In June Kitchener was killed while travelling to Russia, when the Royal Navy vessel he was aboard struck a mine during a heavy storm off the Scottish coast. He was the highest ranked British military or political figure killed during World War I. Born into an affluent middle class family, the young Poincare lived through the Franco-Prussian War and the occupation of Lorraine, an event that coloured his attitude to Germans and German militarism. He went on to study and practise law before entering politics in By his early 30s Poincare was already minister for finance and a skilled public orator. The following year Poincare was elected president of France. Despite the presidency having been largely symbolic, Poincare used it to continue his foreign policy agenda and advance war preparations. Universal military service was increased from two years to three, while an income tax was introduced to fund arms purchases. During World

War I Poincare chaired the Council of Ministers and continued to influence both domestic policy and military strategy; he also made several publicised visits to the front. In late he was forced to appoint Georges Clemenceau, a man who had often attacked Poincare in his newspapers, as prime minister. Clemenceau came to dominate both the war effort and the peace process, while Poincare took a back seat. He remained in politics, however, and returned to the prime ministership twice during the s. Wilson was born in Virginia, the son of a Presbyterian minister, and as a child experienced the conflict of the American Civil War. He studied at Princeton, the University of Virginia and Johns Hopkins, qualifying as a lawyer and receiving a doctorate in history and politics. Wilson then entered academia, eventually becoming president of Princeton in In he was elected governor of New Jersey on an anti-corruption ticket, then two years later ran for the US presidency, winning comprehensively. Wilson presented as a statesman and an isolationist opposed to war “ but he was also prepared to use military force, such as his decision to land American troops in Mexico in April When war broke out in Europe in August, Wilson declared neutrality and pledged to keep America out of the conflict. He rebuffed calls to expand the US military and took a measured approach to attacks on American shipping, applying diplomatic pressure on Germany to abandon its policy of unrestricted naval warfare. But the progress of the war, along with several broken promises and the treacherous Zimmerman telegram of early , convinced Wilson that American intervention was required. Wilson also set about drafting a plan for post-war reconciliation and conflict resolution, to avoid future catastrophic wars. Many of his famous Fourteen Points were later adopted at the Paris peace talks in He failed to convince Congress to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or accept membership of the League of Nations, decisions that undermined their effectiveness in Europe. Wilson suffered a significant stroke in October that left him paralysed, partially blind and able to do little work. Despite this incapacity he remained president for another 15 months, shielded by his wife, his advisors and cabinet. Content on this page may not be republished or distributed without permission.

### 5: NPR Choice page

*World leaders with the power to make war but a duty to preserve peace solemnly marked the end of World War I's slaughter years ago. The occasion also served up a joyful reminder of the intense.*

By Dominique Mosbergen Reuters U. Dozens of world leaders gathered on Sunday at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris to mark the year anniversary of the armistice that ended World War I. The historic moment was commemorated in a somber and rain-soaked ceremony led by French President Emmanuel Macron at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Macron, Merkel, Trudeau " but no Trump or Putin. The US president and his wife arrived separately to the other world leaders for security reasons. Paris time on Nov. Signed in France, it marked the end of a conflict that began in the summer of As the war began, most government and military officials anticipated it would end quickly. The ceremony at the Arc de Triomphe on Sunday was supposed to start promptly at 11 a. World leaders have missed the exact moment to commemorate the armistice that ended World War I. Trump and Putin, however, traveled separately to the site, apparently for security reasons. Putin was the last to arrive. Most likely from Femen pic. Was Donald Trump listening to the translation? Trump will be conspicuously absent from the forum, while those attending include Merkel, Putin and Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. Trump sent a delegation led by White House chief of staff John Kelly in his place. In New Zealand, a gun salute took place in the capital of Wellington as people across the country attended remembrance events. In Australia, thousands of red paper poppies were dropped from the sky in Adelaide and thousands of people, many of them veterans, gathered at the National War Memorial in Canberra to pay tribute to the more than 60, Australian soldiers who perished in World War I. Queen Elizabeth II, British Prime Minister Theresa May and other leading national figures partook in moments of silence in solemn ceremonies held in cities and towns across Britain. In an Australian first, more than 30, paper poppies have rained down on Adelaide to commemorate the Centenary of the end of World War I. Biplanes flew over the CBD in formation, followed by a Cessna which dropped the poppies " hand-made by local schoolchildren.

### 6: Leaders of the Central Powers of World War I - Wikipedia

*As world leaders marked the 100th anniversary of the Great War's end, President Emmanuel Macron of France declared that "nationalism is a betrayal of patriotism."*

World War I military leaders This page contains brief biographical summaries of some significant World War I military leaders. Click or tap a link to open or close profiles. These profiles have been written by Alpha History authors. When the Ottomans entered World War I in late 1914, Kemal, by now a colonel, was tasked with defending the Dardanelles from a probable Allied landing. The victory at Gallipoli revived Ottoman hopes of keeping the empire together, while Kemal was promoted and given more significant command postings. Between 1914 and 1918 he served against the Russians in the Caucasus, against British imperial forces in Palestine and as an envoy to Germany. By 1918 Kemal was convinced that the Allies would win the war, so his interests turned towards securing the future of his homeland. A lifelong soldier, the Prussian-born Falkenhayn served in colonial China during the Boxer Rebellion; after this he returned to Germany and worked as a staff officer, involved in military planning and logistics. Like others of his generation, Falkenhayn was a militarist who believed that a great European war was inevitable and that Germany should prepare accordingly. Recognising the great difficulties along the Western Front, Falkenhayn instead focused in the east, where he hoped to force Russia to sign a separate armistice. He also initiated the assault against French positions at Verdun, the failure of this campaign leading to his replacement in August 1916. Falkenhayn remained in the war, serving as a commander in eastern Europe and the Middle East. Historians consider Falkenhayn to be a true figure of the old regime: Marshal Ferdinand Foch France Marshal Ferdinand Foch was an important French general, perhaps best known for repelling German advances in both 1914 and 1918. Born in southern France near the Spanish border, Foch served in the Franco-Prussian War and remained in the army after the French defeat. Shortly after the outbreak of the war, Foch was given command of the Ninth Army which halted the German Schlieffen advance at the first Battle of the Marne. He returned to active service in France in 1918, when he coordinated a successful response to the German Spring Offensive. Foch was later hailed as a war hero and showered with honours and titles, however historians have been more sanguine about both his strategic approach and his effectiveness. Born into a military family, French enlisted in the Royal Navy but an abject fear of heights forced his transfer into the army. French also served as a major-general in the Second Boer War in South Africa, where he was commended for his decisive but calm leadership. He was later promoted to full general, then to field marshal, and contributed to British military reforms and organisation prior to the outbreak of World War I. In 1914 he was appointed commander of the British Expeditionary Force in northern France. French proved unsuited to this mission. At first thinking the war would be over within months, on arriving in Europe he became despondent and pessimistic about the chances of victory. Sir John had little confidence in either French generals or their men and was reluctant to commit British forces to French-planned operations. Recalled to England, French was given the less important task of organising home defence. Apart from providing occasional advice to the government, he played no further part in the war on the Western Front. Ridiculed and parodied in film and television, Haig is often portrayed as elitist and incompetent, though neither was true. Born into an affluent family, Haig had from a young age set his sights on a military career. He saw service in the Sudan, the Boer War and a colonial regiment in India, before returning to England in 1900. He was viewed as a specialist in military training, discipline and battlefield strategies; he also served briefly as aide-de-camp to King George V. By the outbreak of the war Haig was a lieutenant-general; he was given command of forces at Mons and Ypres, where he acquitted himself well. By the end of 1917 Haig was given command of the entire British Expeditionary Force, and ordered to begin planning a major offensive at the Somme River for the summer of 1918. It is the Battle of the Somme for which Haig is best known, particularly its disastrous opening day. Despite meticulous planning and preparation, and one of the longest and most ferocious artillery barrages of the war, almost 20,000 British soldiers were killed, making it the worst single day in British military history. Some, including prime minister David Lloyd George, condemned Haig for persisting with infantry advances on strongly held German positions – a criticism echoed by many

historians. Others more sympathetic to Haig suggest that he was placed under extreme pressure by French losses at Verdun, which denied him any effective French support in . Whatever the reality, Haig was feted by the British government after the war: Like many scions of the 19th century Prussian elite, he began military training at a young age and received a commission in time to serve in the Austro-Prussian War . The young Hindenburg was also present at Versailles for the formal unification of the German Empire, a moment he later called one of the proudest in his life. He served in the military for 45 years, rising to the rank of general before retiring to his sizeable estate in . But the year-old Hindenburg was recalled in , given command of the Eighth Army and tasked with defending East Prussia from a Russian offensive. In mid Hindenburg was appointed as Chief of the German General Staff, replacing Erich von Falkenhayn, who had been discredited by his lack of progress at Verdun. From late both men exerted considerable influence over the government; Germany became a de facto military dictatorship. He was largely responsible for the policy of unrestricted submarine warfare, imposed over the objections of civilian politicians; this antagonised the Americans and contributed to their entry to the war in . Despite these blunders Hindenburg remained as chief of staff until early and enjoyed considerable popularity among the German people. He was elected president of the German republic in , by a people nostalgic for nationalism, strong leadership and military strength. It was as president that Hindenburg committed his greatest folly: The French commander-in-chief for the first half of the war, Joffre was the son of a wine-growing family who left the vineyards to become a career military officer. He served in the Franco-Prussian War in the early s then spent many years in colonial postings. In he was given command of the French army, despite having a background in engineering. Joffre initiated a review of French military strategy and introduced Plan XVII , which was largely concerned with the recapture of Alsace and Lorraine. It also placed a low priority on defending the French-Belgian border, since Joffre and his fellow commanders believed “ wrongly as it turned out “ that the Germans would not risk bringing the British into any war by invading Belgium. French generals were unable to formulate an effective response to the German assault at Verdun, and with the French army at risk of annihilation, Joffre began to show signs of strain. In December he was replaced as commander-in-chief by Robert Nivelle, who spoke fluent English and was therefore better equipped to work alongside the British. Joffre was given several advisory or diplomatic roles well away from the Western Front. Despite his failures as a military commander, in his retirement Joffre was given several ceremonial roles and a succession of honours. Ludendorff was born in Prussia, the son of a local landowner. He proved an exceptional young officer, receiving numerous commendations, rising through the ranks and being seconded to the General Staff. Ludendorff as an exceptional organiser, known in particular for his ability to plan large operations; from one of his roles was to assist with the logistics and preparations for the Schlieffen Plan. Many historians consider Ludendorff to have been the main source of strategic and logistical ideas in this partnership, with Hindenburg the popular figurehead. For a time in the early s Ludendorff was a fervent supporter of Adolf Hitler and the fledgling Nazi movement. Born into a privileged family, von Moltke was named after his prominent uncle, Helmuth von Moltke the Elder, who had served for three decades as Chief of General Staff in the newly unified Germany. The younger von Moltke enlisted in the Prussian army as a teenager and fought in the war with France. He later served on the staff of his famous uncle, then as an aide to Kaiser Wilhelm II. His tenure as Chief of General Staff was no less controversial. Some historians assert that von Moltke condemned the Schlieffen Plan to failure by downsizing it and depriving it of men and equipment; others suggest it failed because of unforeseen operational and communications difficulties once the attack had commenced. He played no significant part in the war thereafter and died in late . Ironically, Monash was more German than British: Unlike most other high-ranking officers Monash did not graduate from a military academy; he instead completed a university degree in civil engineering while undertaking part-time military service. Monash joined the army full-time with the outbreak of war and commanded a unit in Gallipoli, where he demonstrated initiative and adaptability. Unlike some other generals Monash held the men under his command in high regard: In mid Monash arrived on the Western Front. He served for a year as a divisional commander, leading a series of successful, if costly campaigns. In May he was promoted and given command of all five Australian divisions on the Western Front. Monash believed in coordinating all available forces “ infantry, artillery, tanks and aircraft “ to increase the likelihood of victory. He employed these

tactics in several battles in mid, most notably the successful Battle of Amiens in August, which turned the tide of the war in Europe. Monash was hailed by many as the greatest general of any army on the Western Front, and he was knighted by King George V just days after the victory at Amiens. A grand duke of the Romanov family, Nikolaevich was a grandson of Tsar Alexander I and the son of a prominent military commander. Like many other young royals, the teenage Nikolaevich was given training as a cavalry officer and encouraged to become a career military officer. Commissioned in , Nikolaevich participated in the Russo-Turkish War where he served with distinction. His military service thereafter was as a St Petersburg staff officer, concerned with training, logistics and planning. Nikolaevich was liked and respected, both by his generals and the enlisted ranks, but he was unprepared for the enormity of this task. He had not seen combat for more than 30 years and had no experience of commanding an army in the field. With no clear strategic plan of his own, Nikolaevich simply refereed debates between his generals, while serving as a figurehead. He later led a Russian army in the Caucasus, with some success, before fleeing Russia after the revolution of

Pershing was probably the best known American general of World War I. Born to a farming family in Missouri, Pershing worked as a teacher before accepting a position at the prestigious West Point military academy. He also rose through the ranks, becoming a brigadier general in Pershing arrived on the Western Front in mid and began planning the deployment of American forces. Their first significant use was at the Battle of Hamel, where Americans served under British and Australian officers, the first time US troops had been given to foreign command. By the spring of Pershing, who now had several US divisions at his disposal, reclaimed command of all American troops in Europe. The Marne produced an Allied victory, however the Argonne offensive was disastrous for Pershing, who repeated many of the same mistakes made by Allied generals in and Pershing also insisted that American soldiers continue fighting after the signing of the November 11th armistice, an order that resulted in more than deaths and 3, serious injuries. Back in America, Pershing was hailed as a war hero and promoted to General of the Armies, a de facto six-star generalship. The son of a farmer, the teenaged Petain opted for a military career, joining the French army as an officer cadet. His early service was unremarkable; it took him almost 15 years to reach the rank of captain. By the outbreak of war in , Petain was already nearing his 60s and was considering retirement, however he was made a general and given important command positions on the Western Front. Petain was more cautious and defensive than some other Allied commanders.

## 7: World Leaders - The World at War

*World leaders are meeting in the French capital, Paris, for a peace meeting. The event is tied to the commemoration of the centenary of World War I. A number of African leaders have since late.*

Early Years Europeans were fighting heavily on two fronts before the U. This assurance was confirmed in the week following the assassination, before William, on July 6, set off upon his annual cruise to the North Cape , off Norway. Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, Sophie, riding in an open carriage at Sarajevo shortly before their assassination, June 28, When the delivery was announced, on July 24, Russia declared that Austria-Hungary must not be allowed to crush Serbia. Though Serbia offered to submit the issue to international arbitration, Austria-Hungary promptly severed diplomatic relations and ordered partial mobilization. Home from his cruise on July 27, William learned on July 28 how Serbia had replied to the ultimatum. At once he instructed the German Foreign Office to tell Austria-Hungary that there was no longer any justification for war and that it should content itself with a temporary occupation of Belgrade. But, meanwhile, the German Foreign Office had been giving such encouragement to Berchtold that already on July 27 he had persuaded Franz Joseph to authorize war against Serbia. War was in fact declared on July 28, and Austro-Hungarian artillery began to bombard Belgrade the next day. Russia then ordered partial mobilization against Austria-Hungary, and on July 30, when Austria-Hungary was riposting conventionally with an order of mobilization on its Russian frontier, Russia ordered general mobilization. On July 31 Germany sent a hour ultimatum requiring Russia to halt its mobilization and an hour ultimatum requiring France to promise neutrality in the event of war between Russia and Germany. Both Russia and France predictably ignored these demands. On August 1 Germany ordered general mobilization and declared war against Russia, and France likewise ordered general mobilization. The next day Germany sent troops into Luxembourg and demanded from Belgium free passage for German troops across its neutral territory. On August 3 Germany declared war against France. In the night of August 3â€™4 German forces invaded Belgium. Thereupon, Great Britain , which had no concern with Serbia and no express obligation to fight either for Russia or for France but was expressly committed to defend Belgium, on August 4 declared war against Germany. Romania had renewed its secret anti-Russian alliance of with the Central Powers on February 26, , but now chose to remain neutral. Italy had confirmed the Triple Alliance on December 7, , but could now propound formal arguments for disregarding it: Thenceforth, they could be called the Allied , or Entente, powers, or simply the Allies. The outbreak of war in August was generally greeted with confidence and jubilation by the peoples of Europe, among whom it inspired a wave of patriotic feeling and celebration. The war was welcomed either patriotically, as a defensive one imposed by national necessity, or idealistically, as one for upholding right against might, the sanctity of treaties, and international morality.

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### 8: Seventy world leaders gather in Paris for World War I centenary | France News | Al Jazeera

*World leaders miss exact moment to commemorate end of World War I. Late to the ceremony in Paris, world leaders missed the exact moment the armistice went into effect years ago.*

Visit Website The assassination of Franz Ferdinand set off a rapidly escalating chain of events: Austria-Hungary, like many in countries around the world, blamed the Serbian government for the attack and hoped to use the incident as justification for settling the question of Serbian nationalism once and for all. The Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary then sent an ultimatum to Serbia, with such harsh terms as to make it almost impossible to accept. World War I Begins Convinced that Austria-Hungary was readying for war, the Serbian government ordered the Serbian army to mobilize, and appealed to Russia for assistance. On August 4, German troops crossed the border into Belgium. In the first battle of World War I, the Germans assaulted the heavily fortified city of Liege, using the most powerful weapons in their arsenal—enormous siege cannons—to capture the city by August. Leaving death and destruction in their wake, including the shooting of civilians and the execution of a Belgian priest, whom they accused of inciting civilian resistance, the Germans advanced through Belgium towards France. First Battle of the Marne In the First Battle of the Marne, fought from September, French and British forces confronted the invading German army, which had by then penetrated deep into northeastern France, within 30 miles of Paris. The Allied troops checked the German advance and mounted a successful counterattack, driving the Germans back to north of the Aisne River. The defeat meant the end of German plans for a quick victory in France. Both sides dug into trenches, and the Western Front was the setting for a hellish war of attrition that would last more than three years. Particularly long and costly battles in this campaign were fought at Verdun February-December and the Battle of the Somme July-November. German and French troops suffered close to a million casualties in the Battle of Verdun alone. This increased hostility was directed toward the imperial regime of Czar Nicholas II and his unpopular German-born wife, Alexandra. Russia reached an armistice with the Central Powers in early December, freeing German troops to face the remaining Allies on the Western Front. America Enters World War I At the outbreak of fighting in, the United States remained on the sidelines of World War I, adopting the policy of neutrality favored by President Woodrow Wilson while continuing to engage in commerce and shipping with European countries on both sides of the conflict. In, Germany declared the waters surrounding the British Isles to be a war zone, and German U-boats sunk several commercial and passenger vessels, including some U.S. Widespread protest over the sinking by U-boat of the British ocean liner Lusitania—traveling from New York to Liverpool, England with hundreds of American passengers onboard—in May helped turn the tide of American public opinion against Germany. Germany sunk four more U.S. Gallipoli Campaign With World War I having effectively settled into a stalemate in Europe, the Allies attempted to score a victory against the Ottoman Empire, which entered the conflict on the side of the Central Powers in late. After a failed attack on the Dardanelles the strait linking the Sea of Marmara with the Aegean Sea, Allied forces led by Britain launched a large-scale land invasion of the Gallipoli Peninsula in April. The invasion also proved a dismal failure, and in January Allied forces were staged a full retreat from the shores of the peninsula, after suffering, casualties. The young Winston Churchill, then first lord of the British Admiralty, resigned his command after the failed Gallipoli campaign in, accepting a commission with an infantry battalion in France. British-led forces also combated the Ottoman Turks in Egypt and Mesopotamia, while in northern Italy, Austrian and Italian troops faced off in a series of 12 battles along the Isonzo River, located at the border between the two nations. British and French—and later, American—troops arrived in the region, and the Allies began to take back the Italian Front. The biggest naval engagement of World War I, the Battle of Jutland May left British naval superiority on the North Sea intact, and Germany would make no further attempts to break an Allied naval blockade for the remainder of the war. Second Battle of the Marne With Germany able to build up its strength on the Western Front after the armistice with Russia, Allied troops struggled to hold off another German offensive until promised reinforcements from the United States were able to arrive. On July 15, German troops launched what would become the last German offensive of the war,

attacking French forces joined by 85, American troops as well as some of the British Expeditionary Force in the Second Battle of the Marne. The Allies successfully pushed back the German offensive, and launched their own counteroffensive just three days later. The Second Battle of the Marne turned the tide of war decisively towards the Allies, who were able to regain much of France and Belgium in the months that followed. Toward Armistice By the fall of , the Central Powers were unraveling on all fronts. Despite the Turkish victory at Gallipoli, later defeats by invading forces and an Arab revolt had combined to destroy the Ottoman economy and devastate its land, and the Turks signed a treaty with the Allies in late October Austria-Hungary, dissolving from within due to growing nationalist movements among its diverse population, reached an armistice on November 4. Facing dwindling resources on the battlefield, discontent on the homefront and the surrender of its allies, Germany was finally forced to seek an armistice on November 11, , ending World War I. Treaty of Versailles At the Paris Peace Conference in , Allied leaders would state their desire to build a post-war world that would safeguard itself against future conflicts of such devastating scale. As the years passed, hatred of the Versailles treaty and its authors settled into a smoldering resentment in Germany that would, two decades later, be counted among the causes of World War II. Civilian casualties caused indirectly by the war numbered close to 10 million. The two nations most affected were Germany and France, each of which sent some 80 percent of their male populations between the ages of 15 and 49 into battle. The political disruption surrounding World War I also contributed to the fall of four venerable imperial dynastiesâ€”Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Turkey. World War I brought about massive social upheaval, as millions of women entered the workforce to support men who went to war, and to replace those who never came back. The severe effects that chemical weapons such as mustard gas and phosgene had on soldiers and civilians during World War I galvanized public and military attitudes against their continued use. The Geneva Convention agreements, signed in , restricted the use of chemical and biological agents in warfare, and remains in effect today.

### 9: Leaders of World War I | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*PARIS - Bells tolled across France and Europe on Sunday as President Donald Trump and other global leaders gathered to honor the dead of World War I and heed its harsh lessons to prevent conflicts.*

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