Stunning Info #4
The Opening Round of the War

Triads on the Mood of 1914 (and Beyond)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World War I</th>
<th>Civilization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patriotism</td>
<td>Crusade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquiescence</td>
<td>Atrocities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some Major Events (to the end of 1914)

Aug  
- The beginning of hostilities
- Britain calls for 500,000 volunteers to enlist
- Battle of Tannenberg in East: Germans defeat Russian armies in East Prussia
- Austrian offensive against Serbia is repelled

Sept  
- Pact of London: Entente Powers agree not to conclude separate peace
- Bethmann-Holweg issues September Program of German war aims
- Battle of Masurian Lakes: 2nd major German victory in East Prussia
- Battle of Marne: Entente allies stop the German advance in West
- Moltke replaced by Falkenhayn as German chief of staff
- Major Russian advances into Austrian Galicia & Bukovina

Oct  
- First battle of Ypres: Germans unsuccessfully attempt to dislodge allies

Nov  
- Ottoman Empire enters war with Central Powers

Dec  
- Austria's 3rd offensive against Serbia takes Belgrade only temporarily

Noteworthy military personages

Helmut von Moltke (1848-1916): German chief of staff until mid-Sept. 1914; oversaw unsuccessful implementation of Schlieffen Plan.

Erich von Falkenhayn (1861-1922): Replaced Moltke as German chief of staff in mid-Sept. 1914, headed the German army until 1916.

Erich Ludendorff (1865-1937): German general, oversaw the German victories over Russia at Tannenberg & Masurian Lakes together with Paul von Hindenburg. Eventually, in 1916, Ludendorff became quartermaster general and in effect military dictator.

Paul von Hindenburg (1847-1934): German field marshal, oversaw German victories in East Prussia in Aug/Sept. 1914; replaced Falkenhayn as chief of staff, though Ludendorff became the most dominant figure in Germany.

Franz Conrad von Hötzendörf (1852-1925): Austrian chief of staff until 1917, though he was compelled to turn over command of Austrian forces to Hindenburg in Sept., 1916.


Joseph Joffre (1852-1931): French commander-in-chief from 1914, regarded as the nation's savior after the battle of the Marne; dismissed after battles of Verdun & Somme in 1916.

Horatio Herbert Kitchener (1850-1916): British Secretary of state for war until 1916, when the ship on which he was traveling hit a mine and sank.

Grand Duke Nicholas (1856-1929): Uncle of Emperor Nicholas II, commander-in-chief of Russian forces from the start of the war until May 1915, after German breakthrough at Gorlice; took a post thereafter as commander in the Caucasus.