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HIS 114: World Civilization 11

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Short Film Response

The First World War began on June 28, 1914, when a Serbian nationalist assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary in Sarajevo. This act of violence triggered a series of diplomatic crises, leading Europe into a general war.

The First World War was an economic boon for some countries, particularly the United States. The war generated a great deal of government spending and industrial output, which created jobs and spurred economic growth. On the other hand, much of Europe was devastated by the conflict, and its economies suffered greatly.

One of the greatest causes of death in World War 1 was disease. Poor sanitation, malnutrition, and overcrowding led to the spread of illnesses such as influenza, typhus, and dysentery. These diseases were so widespread that some estimates say that more people died from disease than from actual combat. Additionally, the use of chemical weapons such as mustard gas caused severe respiratory damage, leading to a high death rate among those exposed.

In conclusion, the First World War began in 1914 with the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. It had an economic benefit for some countries while devastating many in Europe. Disease was a major cause of death in the war, with the use of chemical weapons contributing to a high death toll.