

World War I Death Count

The total number of deaths includes nine to 11 million military personnel. The civilian death toll was about six to 13 million. The Triple Entente (also known as the Allies) lost about six million military personnel while the Central Powers lost about four million. At least two million died from diseases and six million went missing, presumed dead. This article lists the casualties of the belligerent powers based on official published sources.

The post-war partitioning of the Ottoman Empire, as well as the mass migrations that occurred during and after World War I, made it difficult to estimate the exact number of civilian casualties. However, the figure of military casualties is generally accepted as stated in Edward J. Erickson's *Ordered to Die...*

World War I weapons included types standardised and improved over the preceding period, together with some newly developed types using innovative technology and a number of improvised weapons used in trench warfare. Military technology of the time included important innovations in machine guns, grenades, and artillery, along with essentially new weapons such as submarines, poison gas, warplanes and tanks.

== Classification of casualty statistics ==

The causes of World War I included the rise of the German Empire, which disturbed the long-standing balance of power in Europe, and the exacerbation of imperial rivalries, as reflected in new alliances and an arms race between the great powers. Tensions in the Balkans reached a breaking point on 28 June 1914 when Gavrilo Princip, a Bosnian Serb, assassinated Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. Austria-Hungary blamed Serbia and declared war on 28 July, upon which the Russian Empire mobilised in Serbia's defence. In early August, Germany declared war on Russia and France; the United Kingdom entered the war after Germany...

Italian front (World War I) Fronte italiano; German: Südwestfront) was one of the main theatres of war of World War I. The Kingdom of Italy entered the war on the Entente side, although they had previously been allied with Germany and Austria-Hungary in the Triple Alliance. When they joined the war, they were aiming to annex the Italian-speaking provinces of Trento and Trieste (the main objectives of Italian irredentism) and also German-speaking South Tyrol and the largely Slavic regions (where Italian minorities lived) of Istria and northern Dalmatia from their previous ally Austria-Hungary. Fighting also occurred at high altitudes and with extremely cold winters. It involved a series of military engagements along the border between

The Italian front (Italian: Fronte italiano; German: Südwestfront) was one of the main theatres of war of World War I. The front soon bogged down into trench warfare, similar to that on the Western Front. They claimed that this alliance was void due to the treaty being defensive and the Germans attacking first. It involved a series of military engagements along the border between the Kingdom of Italy and Austria-Hungary from 1915 to 1918. Those territories were secretly promised to the Italians in the 1915 Treaty of London by Britain, France and Russia. The war along the front displaced much of the local population, and several thousand civilians

In 2016, David Rubin Land Collective replaced Forge as landscape architects for the project. Growing pressure to preserve M. Paul Friedberg’s design for Pershing Park while acknowledging the extent of the park...

Scholars looking at the long term seek to explain why two rival sets of powers (the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire against the Russian Empire, France, and the British Empire) came into conflict by the start of 1914. They look at such factors as political, territorial and economic competition; militarism, a complex web of alliances and alignments; imperialism, the growth of nationalism; and the power vacuum created by the decline of the Ottoman Empire. Other important long-term or structural factors that are often studied include unresolved territorial disputes, the perceived breakdown of the European balance of power, convoluted and fragmented governance, arms races and security dilemmas, a cult of the offensive, and military planning.

World War I The war also helped spread the Spanish flu pandemic.

conflicts in history, World War I resulted in an estimated 15 to 22 million deaths, including those in war crimes and genocides. The war also helped spread

World War I, or the First World War (28 July 1914 – 11 November 1918), also known as the Great War, was a global conflict between two coalitions: the Allies (or Entente) and the Central Powers. The conflict saw important developments in weaponry, including the first large-scale use of machine guns, artillery, aircraft, chemical weapons, and tanks. One of the deadliest conflicts in history, World War I resulted in an estimated 15 to 22 million deaths, including those in war crimes and genocides

About two-thirds of military deaths in World War I were in battle, unlike the conflicts that took place in the 19th century when most deaths were from disease. Nevertheless, disease, including the 1918 flu pandemic and deaths while held as prisoners of war, still caused about one third of total military deaths for all belligerents.

Scholars seeking short-term analysis focus on the summer of 1914 and...

Recent historical scholarship has shed new light on the topic of WWII casualties. Research in Russia since the collapse of the Soviet Union has caused a revision of estimates of Soviet WWII fatalities. According to Russian government figures, Soviet losses within postwar borders now stand at 26.6 million, including 8 to 9 million due to famine and disease. In August 2009 the Polish Institute...

Causes of World War I World War I began in the Balkans on 28 July 1914, and hostilities ended on 11 November 1918, leaving 17 million dead and 25 million wounded.

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Identifying the causes of World War I remains a debated issue. Identifying the causes of World War I remains a debated issue. Moreover, the Russian Civil War can in many ways be considered a continuation of World War I, as can various other conflicts in the direct aftermath of 1918

World War I casualties total number of military and civilian casualties in World War I is estimated to be 15 to 22 million deaths[failed verification] and about 21 million wounded

The total number of military and civilian casualties in World War I is estimated to be 15 to 22 million deaths and about 21 million wounded military personnel, making it one of the deadliest military conflicts in human history

Ottoman casualties of World War I 5% of the Ottoman population, or approximately 300,000 people of the Empire's 21 million population in 1914, were estimated to have been killed during the war. Almost 1. In addition to the 50,000 civilian deaths, an estimated 600,000 to 1. Likewise, starting in 1916, Ottoman authorities forcibly displaced an estimated 700,000 Kurdish people westward, and an estimated 350,000 died from hunger, exposure, and disease. 5% of the Ottoman casualties of World War I were the civilian and military casualties sustained by the Ottoman Empire during the First World War. Ottoman casualties of World War I were the civilian and military casualties sustained by the Ottoman Empire during the First World War. 5 million Armenians, 300,000 to 900,000 Greeks, 300,000 Assyrians, and 200,000 Lebanese Maronites were systematically targeted and killed by Turkish authorities either via the military or Kurdish gangs. Almost 1. Of the total 300,000 casualties, 250,000 are estimated to have been military fatalities, with civilian casualties numbering over 50,000

== Background ==

History of Germany during World War I A tight blockade imposed by the Royal Navy caused severe food shortages in the cities, especially in the winter of 1916–17, known as the Turnip Winter. It began participation in the conflict after the declaration of war against Serbia by its ally, Austria-Hungary. During World War I, the German Empire was one of the Central Powers. At the end of the war, Germany's defeat and widespread popular discontent triggered the German Revolution of 1918–1919 which overthrew the monarchy and established the Weimar Republic. German forces fought the Allies on both the eastern and western fronts, although German territory itself remained relatively safe from widespread invasion for most of the war, except for a brief period in 1914 when East Prussia was invaded. It began participation in the conflict after the declaration of war against Serbia During World War I, the German Empire was one of the Central Powers

Eastern Front (World War I) The Eastern Front or Eastern Theater, of World War I, was a theater of operations that encompassed at its greatest extent the entire frontier between The Eastern Front or Eastern Theater, of World War I, was a theater of operations that encompassed at its greatest extent the entire frontier between Russia and Romania on one side and Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, the Ottoman Empire, and Germany on the other. It ranged from the Baltic Sea in the north to the Black Sea in the south, involved most of Eastern Europe, and stretched deep into Central Europe. Unlike the static warfare on the Western Front, the fighting on the geographically larger Eastern Front was more dynamic, often involving the flanking and encirclement of entire formations, and resulted in over 100,000 square miles of territory becoming occupied by a foreign power. The term contrasts with the Western Front, which was being fought in Belgium and France

The earlier years of the First World War could be characterized as a clash of 20th-century technology with 19th-century military science creating ineffective battles with huge numbers of casualties on both sides. On land, the quick descent into trench warfare came as a surprise. It was only in the final year of the war that the major armies made effective steps in revolutionizing matters of command and...

Technology during World War I This trend began at least fifty years prior to World War I during the American Civil War of 1861–1865; this continued through many smaller conflicts in which soldiers and strategists tested new weapons. Technology during World War I (1914–1918) reflected a trend toward industrialism and the application of mass-production methods to weapons and to the Technology during World War I (1914–1918) reflected a trend toward industrialism and the application of mass-production methods to weapons and to the technology of warfare in general

World War II casualties An estimated total of 60–75 million deaths were caused by the conflict, including those World War II (WWII) was the deadliest military conflict in history. More than half of total deaths were in the Republic of China and the Soviet Union. The following tables give a detailed country-by-country count of human losses. This represents about 3% of the estimated global population of 2. Civilian deaths totaled 50–55 million. World War II (WWII) was the deadliest military conflict in history. 3 billion in 1940. Military deaths from all causes totaled 21–25 million, including deaths in captivity of about five million prisoners of war. Deaths directly caused by the war (including military and civilian fatalities) are estimated at 50–56 million, with an additional estimated 19–28 million deaths from war-related disease and famine. An estimated total of 60–75 million deaths were caused by the conflict, including those who died from deprivation, famine and disease

At the start of the war Russia launched offensives against both Germany and Austria-Hungary that were meant to achieve a rapid victory. The invasion of East Prussia was completely defeated while the advance into Austria-Hungary stalled in the Carpathians, and following successful offensives by the Central Powers in 1915 its gains were reversed. Germany and Austria-Hungary defeated Russian forces in Galicia and Poland, causing...

National World War I Memorial (Washington, D.C.) The memorial was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2025. The 2015 National Defense Authorization Act authorized the World War I Centennial Commission to build the memorial in Pershing Park, located at 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW in Washington, D. The 2015 The National World War I Memorial is a national memorial commemorating the service rendered by members of the United States Armed Forces in World War I. The park, which has existed since 1981, also contains the John J. In January 2016, the design commission selected the submission "The Weight of Sacrifice", by a team consisting of Joseph Weishaar, Sabin Howard, Phoebe Lickwar, and GWWO Architects, as the winning design, Entitled A Soldier's Journey, the relief sculpture was dedicated on September 14, 2024. Pershing General of the Armies commemorative work. Standing on the western end of the memorial, it depicts the journey of a soldier leaving home and fighting in the war before returning to his family. C. National World War I Memorial is a national memorial commemorating the service rendered by members of the United States Armed Forces in World War I

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