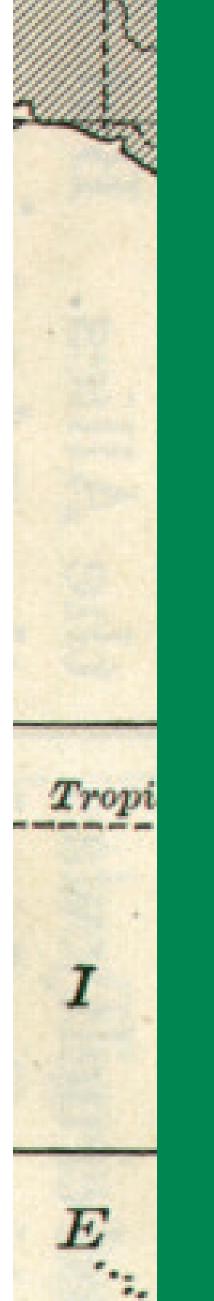# A GLOBAL CONFLICT

The First World War was a global phenomenon that had a profound effect on nations from Asia to the Americas and Europe. This conflict had several push-pull factors that had brought the world to war. There was not one single reason that each nation, or territory, chose to enter armed conflict. Each one did so in order to preserve what its leaders felt was in the best interest of the nation.

This is especially true for nations such as Italy, Romania, and Greece, which only entered the war on the side of the Allies for imperial expansion, rather than imperial preservation like Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and the other nations that took part in the conflict. Greece, for example was seeking Bulgarian territory along the Aegean Sea. Romania wanted to absorb Transylvania into its territory. Italy was perhaps the most ambitious, as it entered the war in order to annex the Austrian Littoral, Northern Dalmatia, and the territories of present-day Trentino and South Tyrol.

The aftermath of the First World War transformed the world, presented questions on the extent of global imperialism, and changed the political climate for the rest of the twentieth century. This set of panels will show the reasons why the various regions of the world entered the conflict as well as shed light onto some little known conflicts of the war that reshaped the twentieth century.

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