We will examine the Austro-Italian, Austro-Serbian, and Austro-Russian war fronts; As well as their strategies, aims, weaponry, civilian involvement, city damage, and the use of science and technology.
The Austro-Italian Border

- Italy wanted to remain neutral even though they were apart of the Triple Alliance
  - Italy was mostly swayed by the Allies for new land in Austria
- War was declared on Austria in May 23, 1915
  - This declaration opened a new front on the WWI
- Backed by Britain when this was Declared
- They had fought 11 battles along the Isonzo River
11 Battles of Isonzo, (Soca) River

- The First Battle (June 23 - July 7 1915)
  - This Battle was fought on the Soca river northwest Slovenia from mountain Krn to the Gulf of Trieste
  - The Aim was to drive back Austrians away from Soca

- Second Battle (July 18 - August 3 1915)
  - After first lost decided to hit harder with more artillery force backed by British

- Third Battle (October 18 - November 3 1915)
  - Austria wanted to take back bridgeheads at Bovec, Tolmin, and Gorizia

- Fourth Battle (November 10 - December 2, 1915)
  - Occurred in western Slovenia
  - Italy mostly focus on Gorizinia
11 Battles of Isonzo, (Soca) River. Cont.

  - Italy wanted to distract the enteral Powers away from Eastern Front
- Sixth Battle (August 6-17, 1916)
  - Occurred in Gorizinia
- Seventh Battle (September 14-17, 1916)
  - Italy moved into Nova Vas
- Eighth Battle (October 10-12, 1916)
  - Italy wanted to Reclaim the bridgeheads leading to the Soca
The Last of the 11 Battles

● Ninth Battle (October 31-November 4, 1916)
  ○ The battle started with an attack on Vrtojba and Karst Plateau

● Tenth Battle (May 10-June 8, 1917)
  ○ Britain finally got involved when noticing that Austria was close to collapse but kept getting aid by Germany

● Eleventh Battle (August 18-September 12, 1917)
  ○ The main strategy was to break Austria’s forces into two sections
    ■ Which Isolated the Strongholds of Mount Saint Gabriel and Mount Hermada
Conclusion Of Austrian-Italian Battles

- Italy was devastated by the huge loss of people and supplies that went into them, eventually they dropped out of the war till they could replenish their supplies.
- Austria was also damaged but not as much because they had Germany to rely on for supplies.
Significant Battles

- The campaign into Serbia by Austria-Hungary, began on July 28, 1914
- The Battle of Galicia, began on August 23, 1914
- Brusilov Offensive, June to September, 1916
- The Summer Campaign, July to September, 1917
Strategy

- Their conscription levels were low compared to other major powers, leading to a much smaller number of active personnel able to participate in campaigns.
- The command structure was racked with disloyalty and indecisiveness, leading to a slow execution of strategy.
- Overall command strategy had almost fallen apart by the end of 1916, and failed to accomplish any major victory with German support and direction.
Austria-Hungary and Serbia’s War and History

- The Balkan Crisis 1912-14
  - The Balkan wars were the first big causes of Austrian and Serbian separation
- The biggest problem was the Treaty of London 1913
  - This was an agreement of lands
  - Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece was awarded nearly all of the European territory except Albania
  - This angered the Serbs because that was all of their aquatic ports
- The next rift was the Death of the Archduke Ferdinand
  - This caused a huge problem because it led to all of Serbia being blamed rather than the group responsible
  - When negotiations were presented all on the account of one were agreed on by Serbia and due to this Austria declared war
Places
- Bulgaria, France, Russia, Germany

Strategies
- The Allies made sure to put aside land for fighting
- Britain relied on collusion of Greece's pre-Entente prime minister for troops to be provided for Serbia
- However, with Austria being backed by Germany, this proved difficult to fight against

Aims
- Wanted to gain more "states" by promising independence
- Britain and Germany wanted to make sure their allies were provided for but really wanted to get at each other

Weaponry
- Non-heavy due to both not having much resources
- Germany was also at war, so wouldn't provide weapons
- Britain deployed troops rather than artillery
Austro-Russian Conflicts

- Balkan Crisis
- Germany however was the biggest cause in Russian and Austrian war
- February 1915 German and Austrian forced break through Russian forces and defeat them
Bibliography