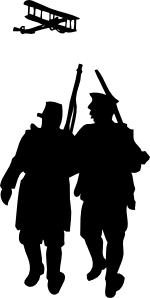
World War One – Hands on Map

Use page 254 in your textbook and pages 110-111 in the purple atlas to help you complete the following task. As you work on the map you will be recreating the events of World War I (WWI). Keep in mind this is happening over four long years. Answer the question as you progress through the map to track your knowledge of the events. Follow the directions step by step below.

1. The alliances systems of 1914 Europe directly turned a small conflict into a world war. Label the following major countries of WWI: France, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Serbia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Norway, Ottoman Empire, and United Kingdom. Then label the following bodies of water: Atlantic Ocean and North Sea
2. In red, outline Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Ottoman Empire. They were the Central Powers – they lie in central Europe. They wanted to control Eastern Europe and travel to the oil rich Middle East. Add Central Powers in red to the key.
3. In Blue, outline United Kingdom, France, and Russia. They formed a rival alliance the triple entente’ later known as the Allies. Add Allies to your key box.
4. WWI began with assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary while visit Sarajevo, Bosnia. Find the city of Sarajevo on pg 254 in your text or pg. 11o in the atlas, and label it with a number 1 on your map. Go to your key and write #1 – Assassination of Archduke June 1914.
5. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia; Russia mobilized for war to protect the Slavic people of Serbia. Germany declared war on both Russia and France.
6. Germany and France are neighbors; they have a common border. Everybody expected Germany to invade Eastern France first. Instead, the Germans rolled through Belgium and attacked northern France. Draw three red lines from Germany through Belgium into northern France to show Germany troop movement. Label them #2, then put#2 on the key and label it Schlieffen Plan.
7. MC900149437[1]The Marne is a river east of Paris that leads directly to the capital city. The Germans thought taking Paris would be easy once they crossed the Marne but their luck stopped. French soldiers were holding off the Germans while waiting for reinforcements from the British. The British arrived in Paris but didn’t have an efficient way to get to the battle front on the Marne. Local taxi drivers loaded up the British soldiers and took them to the frontlines. They arrived just in time to stop the German army and force them to retreat. Place a battle symbol to the east of Paris label #3. Write #3 on your key with Battle of the Marne Sept 1914
8. The soldiers on both sides dug trenches facing each other. Nobody moved for four long years. When they did engage in battle they climbed out of their trenches, ran across an open field, go caught on barbed wire, and were shot by machine guns or were incinerated by flame throwers. On the border between France and Germany and Belgium place a line of XXXXX. This became known as the Western Front. On your key put X = trenches/Western Front
9. [](javascript:edit(10988))The Germans launched a surprise attack on the city of Verdun in Feb. 1916, which lies less than 50 miles from the German border. The French fought for 11 months to protect Paris. Each side suffered massive casualties numbering over half a million. South of the Battle of Marne label it #4. Write #4 on your key box labeled Battle of Verdun 1916
10. The British set up a blockade to keep supplies from reaching Germany. This blockade was located in the North Sea. Between the United Kingdom and Norway in the North Sea draw two ships labeled with an A. This cut Germany off from its colonies and made it easy for the allies to take over Germany colonies in Africa and the Pacific.
11. MC900149435[1]The Germans also tried to keep supplies from reaching Britain and France. The Germans used submarines, which could sneak past the Allied blockade. West of the United Kingdom, draw a submarine and label it CP for Central Powers. German submarines sank allied and neutral ships angering many nations.
12. The Somme is a river that flows into the English Channel. The British attacked the Germans, using their newly invented tanks. It was a disaster. From July to November 1916, one million soldiers died on the battlefield – 415,000 British and 650,000 Germans. Above the Battle of Marne draw a battle symbol labeled #5. Write a number #5 on your key box labeled Battle of the Somme July 1916
13. Ypres was a city in Belgium. The Germans controlled Belgium and were rumored to have executed thousands of Belgian civilians. When the British attacked the Germans here, it was a disaster. The battle took months and heavy rains flooded trenches drowning many soldiers. At this battle the Germans unveiled the use of poison gas. Place a #6 on your key labeled Battle of Ypres.
14. Many countries involved had overseas colonies that were very useful in war. Troops from British colonies fought in Europe, the Middle East, and the Pacific. French colonies also sent soldiers to fight in France. Other colonies sent supplies and resources like oil. Neutral countries played an important role in the war effort. Argentina and the United States sold food to Britain during the war.
15. So far the majority of the fighting took place on the Western Front. On the Eastern front, Germany was fighting Russia. Things were bad for Russia; the high tech German army was smashing the Russian army who was not industrialized. The Russian soldiers were deserting by the thousands. Most citizens of Russia blamed this disaster on Czar Nicholas II. In early 1917, the Russian Revolution began. The citizens of Russia overthrew the Czar and executed his family. Vladimir Lenin gained control of Russia and established a communist government who withdrew from the war. On your map x out Russia and write dropped out of war 1917
16. The Germans no longer had to split its forces by fighting on two fronts. They combined forces against the British and French on the Western Front. It looked to the world like the Germans would win.
17. In June 1917, the Germans sent the Zimmerman Telegram to Mexico and started unrestricted Submarine warfare. Draw a red line from Germany to the bottom left corner of the map labeled Zimmerman Telegram. The United States joined the war on the side of the allies. From the top left corner of your map draw a blue line to France and label it U.S. enter War 1917. The Americans poured into France. In the Argonnes Forest, 900,000 Americans fought the Germans. The last battles of the war took place here. The German army was tired after fighting for 3 years and they struggled to defeat a fresh American army. They asked for a ceasefire in 1918, Germany signed an armistice (ceasefire) and World War I came to end at 11 am November 11, 1918. Add the date and war ends to your key.