

Review: World War I

Directions: Use the word bank on the last page to fill in the blanks. Write the word on the line.

Europe Moves Towards War:

Between 1910 and 1914, Europe moved closer to war. By 1914, Europe was divided into groups of _____. On one side, first called the Central Powers and then called the Triple Entente, the countries were _____, _____ and _____. On the other side was _____, _____ and _____. They were first known as the Triple Alliance. At first, these groups of countries were formed to prevent war. They were meant to keep a balance of _____ in Europe. Leaders believed that if no one nation had more power than the others, war could be avoided. The threat of war grew in spite of these alliances.

Threats to peace:

There were four main causes for the rising danger of war in Europe in the early 1900s. These reasons were: _____, _____, _____, and _____. During the 1800s, because of the Industrial Revolution, the major nations in Europe were searching for _____ in order to acquire more _____. They also needed new markets in which to sell their goods. The desire of more than one country for the same colonies sometimes led to dangerous rivalries. These rivalries sometimes threatened to end in war. This cause for war was _____.

Feelings of national pride were very strong in 1914. This feeling is known as _____ . This divided many of the nations of Europe. Each country would take any measures necessary in order to protect their country, including _____ .

Industrialization brought new machines and goods to the world. It also brought many new weapons of war. These included _____ , _____ and _____ . Every major country in Europe began to build up their military and prepare for war. Countries spent large amounts of money on developing new weapons. As countries built up their military power, their neighbors became alarmed. This cause is known as _____ .

The Immediate Cause of WWI

In 1914, new tensions arose between Austria-Hungary and _____ . On June 28th, a Serbian _____ assassinated _____ . The archduke was the heir to the throne of _____ . The assassination started a chain reaction that began World War I. Serbia asked _____ to support/aid them. Thus, within a few days, in 1914, Europe slid into a war that no one really wanted or understood. World War I lasted from 1914 - _____ . It brought death and destruction to most of Europe. It changed the techniques of war forever.

The Turning Points

Because of trench warfare, no side was able to advance. This is known as a _____ . However, two events changed the war drastically. The _____ pulled out of the war because of internal problems (problems within their country). They signed a treaty with Germany known as the Treaty of _____ . In addition, the _____ entered the war in 1917. The United States had

remained _____ until 1917. The British ship, the _____ was sunk by a German _____. Many Americans were killed due to the use of unrestricted submarine warfare by Germany. In addition, the United States intercepted a telegram from Germany to _____. This threatened our national security and forced President Wilson to declare war on Germany.

The Terms of Peace

The _____ was the peace treaty that ended WWI. It was signed in 1919. The treaty was very hard on _____.

The provisions of the treaty included:

- (1) Germany lost its _____ and _____
- (2) Germany had to admit _____
- (3) The loser had to pay _____ or damages caused by the war
- (4) Germany had to disarm which meant _____

Finally, an international peace organization was formed. This was called the _____. This organization was the idea of President _____ from the United States. The US, however, did not join. The bitter feelings caused as a result of this *peace* treaty led to _____ and _____.

Word Banks

Europe Moves Towards War:

Austria-Hungary alliances Italy power
France Russia Germany Britain

Threats to peace:

militarism militarism poison gas war machine guns
nationalism nationalism raw materials alliances
colonies imperialism imperialism tanks

The Immediate Cause of WWI:

Russia 1918 national Serbia
Archduke Francis Ferdinand Austria-Hungary

The Turning Points:

Germany United States stalemate neutral
Russians U-boat Brest-Litovsk Mexico Lusitania

The Terms of Peace:

reduce the size of its army Wilson Germany WWII
Treaty of Versailles responsibility for starting the war colonies
League of Nations reparations territories the rise of Hitler

Vocabulary: Introduction to World War I

Homework #28

1. **militarism**: (p. 695) the glorification and buildup of the military by a country; thoughts of war and great military victories stir up feelings of nationalism. Ideas stem from social Darwinism and “survival of the fittest.”
2. **alliance systems**: (p. 696) In Europe, nations signed treaties pledging to defend each other; these alliances were intended to create powerful combinations that no one would dare attack; they were formed because the great powers fears and mistrusted each other.
3. **Armenian Massacre**: (p. 642) Muslim Turks distrusted Christian Armenians living in the Ottoman empire and accused them of conspiring with Russia against the empire. When Christian Armenians protested repressive Ottoman policies, tens of thousands of Armenians were ordered killed. Survivors fled to other countries including the U.S., but over 25 years about 1 million were killed.
4. **Archduke Francis Ferdinand**: (p. 697-698) Bosnia was ruled by Austria-Hungary, but many Serbs still lived there. The Archduke was going to visit Bosnia on the anniversary of the defeat of Serbia by Austria-Hungary and this angered Serb nationals. The Archduke was the heir to the Austrian-Hungarian throne (dual monarchy!). A small group of rebels organized by Bosnian Serbs (the Black Hand) decided to assassinate the Archduke. Francis Joseph (emperor of Austria) blamed Serbia for his nephew’s death. He demanded the Serbs stop all anti-Austrian activity. When Serbia refused to obey Austria’s ultimatum, Austria declared war on Serbia. (This was the beginning of WWI).
5. **trench warfare**: (p. 701-702) warring armies burrow into a vast system of trenches that stretched across the war front; an underground network linked bunkers. The soldiers sat in these trenches waiting for the order to fight (“over the top”). Between the trenches of each side was “no man’s land.” Battles were fought and soldiers moved from trench to trench, fighting to gain a few hundred yards of land.
6. **total war**: (p. 706) when a nation’s entire resources go into a war effort; this meant the total commitment of their whole society
7. **propaganda**: (p. 706) In order to control public opinion, a country spreads ideas to promote a cause or damage an opposing cause. This might be done by songs, playing up acts of atrocity or circulating tales of horrible acts against innocent people. Propaganda is used by national leaders to stir up feelings of nationalism.
8. **arms race**: (p. 695) a race between nations to expand military forces and capabilities; this rivalry increases tension and mistrust between nations.

9. **ultimatum**: (p. 699) a final set of demands; “meet these demands or else . . .”
10. **self-determination** (p. 694-695) the desire of a minority group (either national, ethnic or religious) to be ruled by themselves instead of a foreign/other government (ie Italy did not want to be ruled by Austria-Hungary; ethnic minorities in the Ottoman empire did not want to be ruled by the Muslim Turks, Balkans became the “powder keg of Europe”)

Homework #29

1. **Central Powers**: (p. 696) one of the two most powerful alliances; this alliance included Germany & Austria-Hungary (Russia joined at first, but then dropped out)
2. **Allied Powers**: (p. 697) the other most powerful alliance; this alliance included France, Britain and, later, Russia
3. **neutrality**: (p. 699) a policy of supporting neither side in a war; at the beginning of the war, Italy decided to remain neutral
4. **role of the U.S. before 1917**: (p. 708) the U.S. had stayed out of the fighting; it had remained neutral
5. **armistice**: (p. 709) an agreement to end fighting
6. **Zimmerman Telegram**: (p. 708) a message from Germany to their Mexican ambassador which was intercepted by Britain. Germany (Zimmerman) promised to help Mexico “reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona” if Mexico would support Germany. Britain told the U.S. about the telegram and when it became public knowledge, anti-German feelings in the U.S. increased
7. **Lusitania**: (p. 708) a British ocean liner that was attacked by German submarines that claimed it was carrying weapons. 128 Americans were killed. The Germans agreed to restrict submarine warfare by warning ships first so neutral passengers could escape using lifeboats. However, after 1917, they went back to unrestricted warfare which angered the U.S.
8. **mobilize**: (p. 699) to prepare military forces for war
9. **Schlieffen Plan**: (p. 699) Germany feared fighting a war on two fronts so General von Schlieffen developed a strategy to avoid this; he thought that if Germany could defeat France quickly, before Russia was able to mobilize, then Germany could then concentrate on Russia.

10. **stalemate:** (p. 705) no side is winning but the fighting continues; after three years of fighting, the forces were “balanced,” neither side had gained very much and they both had lost many lives

Homework #30

1. **mandates:** (p. 712) at the Paris Peace Conference, leaders applied self-determination to parts of Europe. The Allies added to their overseas empires by creating a system of mandates – territories administered by western powers. A mandate was to be held and modernized until it could “stand alone.” Most mandates were ruled as colonies.

2. **Treaty of Versailles:** (p. 711) The treaty which ended WWI; the Allies wrote it and Germany was forced to sign it. Provisions included: (a) Germany accepted full blame for the war, (b) Germany paid huge reparations – more than \$30 billion, (c) Germany must limit the size of its military, (d) Alsace & Lorraine were returned to France, (e) Germany lost its territory in the west and east, (f) German colonies were taken away

3. **Fourteen Points:** (p. 708) President Wilson went to the peace conference with a list of 14 ideas to resolve this war and future wars. The major points included: (a) an end to secret treaties, (b) freedom of the seas, (c) free trade, (d) large-scale reductions of arms, (e) self-determination in Eastern Europe, (f) general association of nations to keep peace in the future – the League of Nations.

4. **League of Nations:** (p. 713) Wilson’s international organization that would negotiate disputes rather than nations resorting to war; members promised to take common action, economic or military, against any aggressor state. **The U.S. did not join.**

5. **Woodrow Wilson:** (p. 710) President of the U.S. during WWI; introduced 14 points at the Paris Peace Conference; wanted a “fair peace without victory,” so there would be no reason to fight again.

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3. (p. 709-710) **Conditions in Europe after WWI included** political, social and economic devastation. More than 8.5 million people had been killed and more than 16 million had been wounded; famine threatened many regions (trench warfare had destroyed many farms); countries had to rebuild homes, cities, factories, roads, churches – everything, people were bitter about the war because Allies blamed their new problems on their enemies and the losers were angry over the peace treaty terms that would hinder their rebuilding; many governments had collapsed; colonies were angry because not all of them gained self-determination after the war.

4a. (p. 710-711) **Three issues to be settled at the Paris Peace Conference were** secret agreements made by the Allies during the war, self-determination of minority groups who wanted their own countries; how to treat the losers, especially Germany

4b. (p. 710) **Wilson's goals for the peace differed from those of other Allied leaders** because he wanted "peace without victory." Britain wanted to punish Germany. France wanted to weaken Germany so that it couldn't threaten France ever again.

5. (p. 712) **The treaties followed Woodrow Wilson's principle of self-determination** because new nations were formed. (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary, Yugoslavia, Serbia) **The treaties violated Woodrow Wilson's principle of self-determination** because colonies in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, which had hoped for self-determination, did not get it.

Name: _____
Global History II

Date: _____
Ms. Valdner & Mr. Patten

World War I: Causes & Effects

Long-Term Causes

Imperialist & economic rivalries
European Alliance system

Militarism & arms race
Nationalist tension in

Immediate Causes

Austria-Hungary annexation of Bosnia
Fighting in the Balkans
Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand

World War I

Immediate Effects

Enormous cost in lives and money
Russian Revolution
Creation of New Nations

League of Nations
Balfour Declaration
German Punished by Treaty

Long-Term Effects

Impact of war debts
U.S. & Japan important powers
Nationalism in colonies

Rise of fascism
World War II