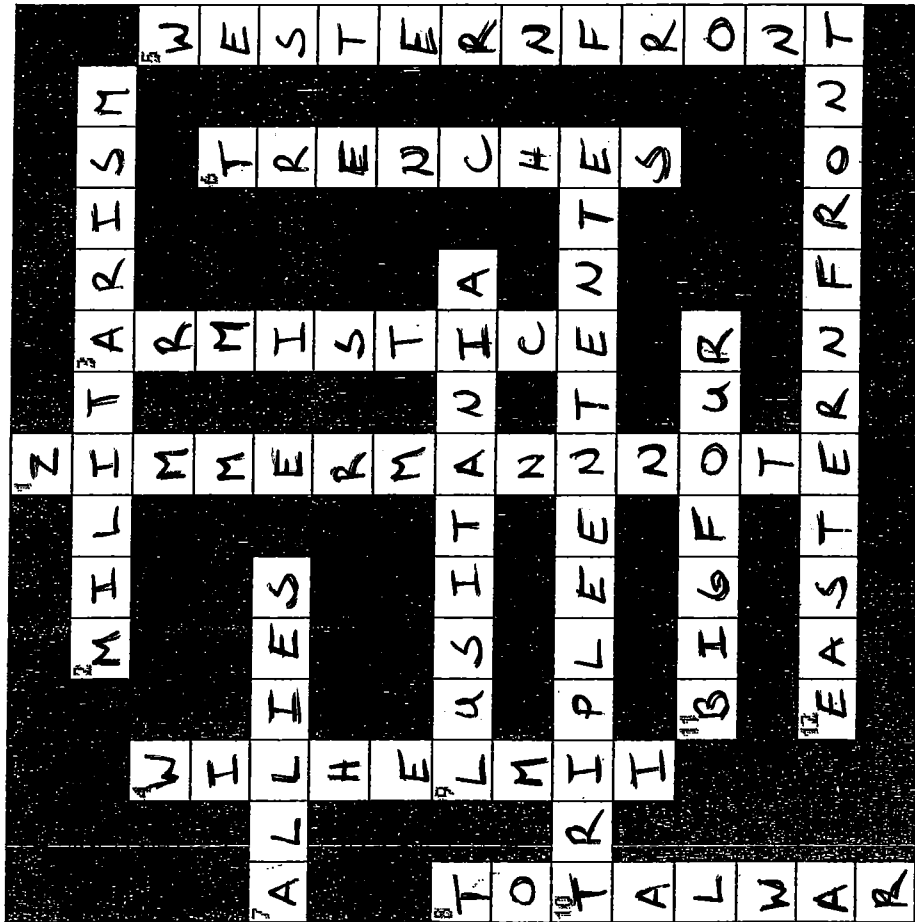


Chapter 13: The Great War

Crossword Puzzle



Across

- 2. Policy of glorifying military power
- 7. Nations siding in war with Great Britain
- 9. Passenger ship sunk by German U-boat
- 10. Alliance of Britain, France, and Russia (2 wrds)
- 11. Allied leaders at Versailles (2 wrds)
- 12. Battlefield along German and Russian border (2 wrds)

Down

- 1. German proposal of an alliance with Mexico (2 wrds)
- 3. Agreement to stop fighting
- 4. Germany's ruler during World War I (2 wrds)
- 5. Deadlocked region in northern France (2 wrds)
- 6. Ditches from which soldiers fought
- 8. Dedication of country's resources to war effort (2 wrds)

Vocab:

- sect 1 = 1-4
- sect 2 = 5-10
- sect 3 = 11-15
- sect 4 = 16-22

Quests:

- sect 1 = 1-12
- sect 2 = 13-27
- sect 3 = 28-39
- sect 4 = 40-52

Name: Key

Date: _____

Chapter 13: The Great War

Study Guide

Terms:

1. Militarism- policy of glorifying military powers; keeping a standing army always prepared for war
2. Triple Alliance- 1879/1881 alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy
3. Kaiser Wilhelm II- ruler of Ger. after he forced Otto von Bismarck to resign in 1890
4. Triple Entente- 1907 alliance between Great Britain, France, & Russia
5. Schlieffen Plan- Ger. battle plan to stop from fighting a two-front war (Fr. 1st then Russia)
6. Central Powers- Ger., Aust-Hun., Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria alliance named due to their location
7. Allies- Brit., Fr., Russ., Jap., It., U.S.A alliance to go against the Central Powers
8. Western Front- deadlock region in Northern France
9. Trench Warfare- Miles of dug out parallel trenches along West. Frnt to protect soldiers from enemy fire
10. Eastern Front- stretch of battlefield along the Ger. & Russian boarder (more mobile)
11. Unrestricted Submarine Warfare- Subs. sink w/out warning any ship found in enemy's waters
12. Total War- countries put all their resources to the war effort
13. Rationing- limiting the amounts of goods people can buy
14. Propaganda- info or material spread to advance a cause or to damage an opponent's cause
15. Armistice- agreement to stop fighting
16. Woodrow Wilson- President of the United States
17. Georges Clemenceau- Premier of France
18. David Lloyd George- Prime Minister of Britain
19. Fourteen Points- series of proposals in which U.S. President Wilson outlined a plan for achieving a lasting peace after WWI
20. Self-Determination- the freedom of a people to decide under what form of govt they wish to live
21. Treaty of Versailles- peace treaty signed by Germany and the Allied powers after WWI
22. League of Nations- an international association formed after WWI w/the goal of keeping peace among nations

Review Questions:

1. What is nationalism and how did it affect the countries in Europe?
 - A deep devotion to one's country
 - caused competition between nations trying to overpower one another (markets, land, materials)
2. What is imperialism and how did it affect the countries in Europe?
 - Policy where a strong nation seeks to dominate other countries politically, economically, socially
 - countries fought for colonies overseas pushing each other along the ways
3. What is militarism and how did it affect the countries in Europe?
 - Policy of glorifying military power: keeping a standing army always prepared for war
 - created an arms race which made citizens patriotic but frightened other countries
4. Define alliance. What was the purpose of European alliances?
 - Union/association formed for mutual benefit of countries involved
 - mistrust had led to the formation of multiple alliances in Europe (pushed the countries into war (once one went, all the allies went to war also))
5. Why did Germany's chancellor, Otto von Bismarck, create an alliance with Russia?
 - He wanted to isolate France and take all possible allies away from them so in 1881 he signed a treaty w/ Russia
6. How did Kaiser Wilhelm II react to the alliance with Russia when he took control of Germany?
 - He let the treaty lapse (cancelled the treaty) in 1890
7. What countries formed the Triple Entente?
 - France, Great Britain, Russia
8. What countries formed the Triple Alliance?
 - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
9. Why are the Balkans considered the "Powder Keg" of Europe?
 - It had a long history of nationalist uprisings and ethnic clashes (because of the many different ethnic groups who made up the region)
10. Who is Franz Ferdinand and what happened to him?
 - Archduke and heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne
 - He was assassinated while visiting Sarajevo, Bosnia by a terrorist member of the Black Hand on June 28, 1914

11. Who is Gavrilo Princip and what was his role in World War I?
 - Serbian member of the Black Hand
 - shot and killed Archduke Ferdinand & his wife
12. What are the four M. A. I. N. (HINT) causes of the Great War?
 - Militarism - Imperialism
 - Alliances - Nationalism
13. Who was the first country to declare war? What country did they declare war on?
 - Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia
 on July 28, 1914
14. What was Russia's reaction to Austria-Hungary's declaration of war on Serbia?
 - They mobilized their troops on both
 the Austrian & German borders
15. Describe the Schlieffen Plan.
 - Ger battle plan to stop a 2-front war (created by Alfred Graf von Schlieffen)
 • Ger would quickly attack/defeat France then quickly shift to
 the Russian border & defeat them (Russia was less industrialized &
 not prepared for war), Russia's railroads were bad
16. What was the key aspect of the Schlieffen Plan?
 - Speed (quick victory over France)
17. Why did the Schlieffen Plan not work?
 - Germans were held up by Belgium & then France & the Battle @ Marne
 - Russia also invaded Germany earlier than expected
18. What nations made up the Central Powers?
 - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire
19. The Allies consisted of what nations?
 - France, Britain, Japan, Italy, Russia, (later the U.S.)
20. What country did Germany forcibly invade to attack France?
 - Belgium
21. Describe the war on the Western Front. What were the conditions like?
 - War mainly in Northern France (between Ger & Fr) • deadlock region when Schlieffen failed
 • Battle of Marne turns Germans back • trench warfare used • machine guns & artillery killed thous.
 • terrain of death (500 miles from N. sea to Swiss border) • Verdun (300k dead) • Somme (20k dead 1st day)

22. Describe the war on the Eastern Front. What were the conditions like?

- stretch of battle field along Ger. & Russian border, Russia/Serbia vs Germans/Austrians
- more mobile war • slaughter & stalemate were common • Tannenberg battle was when Germans forced Russians into retreat • Russ did well beating Austrians twice but were then forced into retreat • Russia short on supplies

23. Describe what trench warfare was like.

- used to protect soldiers from enemy fire
- fought from the trenches
- miserable, rats & mud all around, no fresh food & no sleep

24. What were the spaces in between the trenches called?

- no-man's land

25. What new weapons were used in the Great War?

- tanks, u-boats (submarines), machine gun, poison gas, airplane, flamethrower

26. What was Russia's greatest military asset in the war?

- the number of people/soldiers

27. What was Russia's weakness in the war?

- They were not industrialized and could not provide their army w/ the needed supplies
- Also had a rough railroad system

28. Describe the Gallipoli campaign.

- Plan to open a new front and supply the Russians
- Attack an area in the Ottoman Empire known as the Dardanelles
- by securing this, the allies could take Constantinople, defeat the Turks & open a supply line to Russia
- Brits, Australian/New Zealand attacked Gallipoli Peninsula, turns into another stalemate

29. How did European colonies play a role in the war?

- they gave soldiers, materials, money, resources to help fight the war

30. What was Germany's policy on submarine warfare?

- unrestricted submarine warfare
- sink any ship w/out warning

31. How was America drawn into the war?

- 1) German policy of unrestricted sub warfare (sank 3 U.S. ships)
- 2) Zimmermann Note (asking Mexico to invade the US)

32. When did America join the war and whose side did they fight on?

- April 2, 1917 US joins the Allies

33. What affects did the war have on American citizens?

- Forced to ration, no anti-war activities allowed, did not get all the info about the war (it was censored), lots of propaganda

34. What is total warfare? Explain every aspect of it.

- devoting all a country's resources to the war effort
 - wartime gov't took control of the economy
 - told factories what to produce & how much
 - almost all people able to work were put to work

35. Describe rationing.

- People could only buy small amounts of those items that were also needed for the war effort

36. What was the role of women in the Great War?

- Women replaced men in factories, offices, & shops
 - built tanks, plowed fields, paved streets, ran hospitals
 - were also nurses on the front line

37. What was the Treaty of Bret-Litovsk?

- Treaty between Germany & Russia ending the war between the two nations (Russia lost land but was out of WWI)

38. What impact did the surrender of Russia have on the war?

- allowed Germany to move all troops to the Western Front and mount one last final attack on France

39. What is an armistice?

- an agreement to stop fighting (cease fire)

40. On what date did the war end?

- Armistice on Nov. 11, 1918 (11, 11, 11; 1918)
- Treaty on June 28, 1919

41. What document was signed at the Palace of Versailles?

- The Treaty of Versailles

42. What group of men made the major decisions at the Paris Peace Conference? What was their nickname and actual names?

- The "Big Four"
Wilson (US), Clemenceau (Fr), George (G.B.), Orlando (It.)

43. What two countries were not represented at the Conference?

- Russia & Germany

44. What were the Fourteen Points and who drafted them?

- An outlined plan for lasting peace
- drafted by Woodrow Wilson

45. Define self-determination.

- Allowing people to decide what government they want

46. What were Britain and France's goals during the Conference?

- wanted to strip Germany of its war-making power and wanted Germany to pay for everything

47. When was the Treaty of Versailles signed?

- June 28, 1919

48. What was the League of Nations? Who belonged to the League and what countries were left out?

- An international peace keeping organization. 5 allied members were to be permanent members w/ 32 other allied: neutral nations. Ger: Russia to be left out

49. Describe Article 231?

- "War Guilt" clause, sole responsibility: reparations on Germany

50. What did the Central Powers lose in the Treaty?

- territory, military restrictions, war guilt, colonies, land (country split)

51. Why did the League of Nations have no real authority?

- America (most powerful nation) rejected the treaty, lacked American support/military: later other powers left

52. Did the Treaty of Versailles lead to lasting peace? Why or why not?

- No, it left a legacy of bitterness: hatred
 - Germans were mad about War Guilt clause
 - other allied nation felt cheated/betrayed (Jap: Italy)
 - mandates felt they deserved their freedom
 - League of Nation had no real power

