

1 World History WWI NAME: _____

Causes of World War I

- The Great War took place from _____ to _____.
- World War I was the first _____ of the 20th century.
- About _____ people were killed making it the _____ war of its time.
- The _____ of WWI were complicated and intertwined.
- There were three groups involved in WWI: _____, _____, and neutral countries.

▪ Four causes of WWI were:

M _____, **A** _____, **I** _____, **N** _____

-
- M** _____
- Many countries were strengthening their _____.
 - _____ and _____ doubled their armies between 1870 and 1914.
 - _____ and _____ had the world's largest and most powerful navies.
 - _____ allowed countries to manufacture more powerful _____.
 - The military was given a high priority in the _____ and politics.

-
- A** _____
- These were agreements that if one country was attacked, other allied countries would _____.
 - The Triple Alliance was formed by _____, _____, and _____.
 - The Triple Entente was formed by _____, _____, and _____.
 - European countries hoped _____ would be maintained.

-
- I** _____
- when a country increases its _____ and _____ by acquiring new lands
 - _____ and _____ had powerful worldwide empires.
 - _____ and _____ wanted to begin building their empires.
 - Countries became rich from exploiting the _____ contained in the new lands (such as diamonds, _____, silver, and salt) and the _____.
 - _____ is one example of how countries competed in _____ "unclaimed" lands.
 - Many _____ arose as a result.
 - "The _____ never sets on the _____ Empire" because this country had colonized lands around the globe.

-
- N** _____
- this is having a strong sense of pride for one's own _____ or ethnic group.
 - People who share a common cultural background belong to the same _____.
 - Many Europeans felt their own nations or ethnic groups were _____ to others.
 - Nationalism was high in _____, a country south of Austria-Hungary.
 - Many Slavs lived in _____, a region in south Austria-Hungary, and in _____.
 - The Slavs wanted their own _____ country.

-
- P** _____ **K** _____
- On June 28, 1914, _____, heir to the Austria-Hungary throne, was visiting _____, a city in the Bosnian region.
 - _____, a Serbian nationalist, _____ Archduke Ferdinand.
 - Austria-Hungary blamed _____, so Austria-Hungary declared war on _____.
 - _____ mobilized to defend Serbia.
 - _____ invaded France because of France's alliance with _____.
 - _____ joined when Germany attacked Belgium and _____.

New Technologies & Weapons

- World War I took place from _____ to _____, and was known during that time as the _____.
- About _____ people were killed.
- WWI was extremely devastating because:
- New _____ and _____
- _____ and _____ worked to improve current weapons/technologies and to invent more powerful ones.

#1 _____

- Trenches were dug on the _____ Front and _____ Front.
- Western Front:
 - location of most _____
 - bordered _____, Belgium, and _____
 - The landscape was very flat because it was located in the _____.
- Soldiers dug trenches because there was no _____ from enemy fire.
- Soldiers also dug _____, which were protective _____ in the ground.
- Trench warfare created an area called _____.
- No Man's Land was located _____ the trenches.
- It was an extremely deadly area because there was no _____ from enemy fire, it was filled with _____ and huge craters from shells.
- Neither side could advance, so it resulted in a _____.

#2 _____

- began to be used on _____
- were used by the _____ and very hard to steer
- They were unreliable and even broke down on the _____.
- Over time they became very effective and helped break through the _____ front lines.

#3 _____

- were used for:
 - collecting _____ about the enemy
 - dropping _____ on towns and troops
 - even had _____ mounted on them so enemy planes could take part in _____

#4 _____

- Invented by the _____.

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- could fire up to _____ bullets per minute and needed at least _____ men to operate it
- placed along the _____ to defend against the enemy

#5 _____

- _____ was first used by the _____ in 1915.
- _____ was used by both the Allied Powers and the _____.
- Mustard gas could take up to _____ hours to take effect and _____ weeks to kill someone.
- The gas affected the eyes and could cause _____, lungs and cause _____, _____ and cause rashes and burns, and the _____ and cause burning.
- Chemical weapons were deadly but largely _____ because it depended on _____ and how it was delivered.
- If the _____ changed, their own troops could be _____.

#6 _____

- made _____ almost useless
- People, _____, _____, and _____ also wore gas masks to stay protected.

#7 _____

- Fighting took place on land and _____.
- Battleships allowed troops to attack other _____ and land targets.
- The Allies also used battleships as _____ to keep _____ and _____ from reaching _____.

#8 _____

- were _____ and used by the _____
- used for _____ against the Allies for the blockades
- The Germans would sneak up on the _____ and attack with _____.
- Germany did not attack just battleships. They also attacked _____.
- Germany sank the _____, which was a _____ passenger ship.
- Almost 1,200 people on board were _____, including _____ Americans.
- This was one reason the _____ entered WWI.

Major Battles and Events

- The Great War took place from _____ to _____.
- Over 100 battles were fought in _____, Asia, and _____.
- Most battles were fought in Europe along the _____.
- The main countries involved were:
 - _____: Germany, _____, _____, and the Ottoman Empire
 - _____: Russia, _____, Italy, _____, Japan, and in 1917 the _____.
- The battles in _____ were fought along two fronts: _____ and the _____.

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- The Western Front bordered the countries of _____, Belgium, and _____.
- Germany implemented the _____ because they wanted to conquer _____ before Russia could join the war.
- The Germans were stopped before they could reach _____.
- Some of the deadliest battles were fought along this front, mostly because of _____.
- The Eastern Front bordered the countries of _____, Austria-Hungary, and _____.
- The Eastern Front was too large for _____.
- The _____ were never able to break through the German lines.

Battle of T _____

- fought _____ near the city of _____, but today it's the city of Olsztyn in _____.
- Germany versus _____.
- Germany had _____ troops and suffered _____ casualties.
- Russia had _____ troops and suffered _____ casualties.
- Outcomes:
 - _____ won, and the _____ army never entered _____ lands again over the course of the war.
 - The _____ proved they were a strong army that could defeat _____ opponents.

F _____ **Battle of M** _____

- fought _____, 30 miles northeast of Paris
- _____ and Great Britain versus _____.
- The Allies had _____ troops and suffered _____ casualties.
- Germany had _____ troops and suffered _____ casualties.
- Outcomes:
 - _____ was safe from Germany.
 - The Germans _____ and dug _____, which started the four years of _____.
 - Germany would have to fight the war on both the _____ and _____ Fronts.

Battle of the S _____

- fought _____, near the Somme River in northeast _____
- _____ and France versus _____.
- The Allies had _____ troops and suffered _____ casualties.
- Germany had _____ troops and suffered _____ casualties.
- Many considered the Battle of the _____ a failure because:
 - _____ knew of Great Britain's plan of _____, so they took shelter.
 - _____ fired over _____ shells for _____ straight days.
 - _____ soldiers marched into _____ and over _____ British were killed.
 - worst military day in _____ in British military history
- Outcomes:
 - The _____ gained _____ miles of territory.

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o relieved pressure off _____ troops at the Battle of the _____

- On _____ the _____ ended its neutrality and joined the side of the _____.
- The US joined WWI because of the sinking of the _____, a British ocean liner.
- Over 2,000 civilians were on board, including _____ Americans.
- The _____ was sank by a German _____ firing a torpedo.
- About _____ people died, including _____ Americans.
- Germany said the ship was in a _____, but worldwide support for the _____ grew.

- The second main reason the US joined was the _____.
- In _____, _____ Foreign Minister Arthur _____ sent a secret telegram to _____ asking _____ to side with Germany.
- Germany promised to help Mexico reclaim _____, New Mexico, and _____.
- The telegram was _____ and decoded by the British.
- Us President _____ asked Congress to declare war on _____, and they agreed.

The Russian Revolution

- From 1613-1917, Russia was a _____ and _____.
- Russia was ruled by the _____ family.
- The _____ was the ruler with absolute power.

- The people of Russia were mostly working class or _____.
- lower class
- little pay and little food
- had few if any _____
- lives were very _____

- Russia entered _____ in 1914.
- Tsar Nicholas II forced the _____ and _____ to join the army.
- There were many problems with this:
 - o Russians were not trained to _____.
 - o Russians were often sent to battles without _____, _____, or _____.

- What happened as a result?
 - o Approximately _____ Russians were killed in battle.
 - o Approximately 5 million Russians were _____
 - o Russian citizens did not have enough _____ or _____.
 - o Russians were NOT _____.

- In early _____, the Russian _____ began.
- Russians blamed _____.
- Protests were held → Tsar Nicholas II send his _____ to end the riots → Instead of ending the riots, his soldiers _____ against the tsar.
- Tsar Nicholas II _____ his throne on _____.

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- Seven months later in October, _____ led the communist Bolshevik Party in the Bolshevik _____.
- _____ is a political economic system where the government owns all businesses and farms.

-
- Lenin and his _____ Party took total control of the Russian government.
 - After Lenin came to power:
 - Tsar Nicholas II and his family were _____.
 - Lenin made himself _____.
 - Lenin signed a peace treaty with _____ to withdraw from _____.
 - Russia lost land rich in _____ and farming to Germany.

-
- Lenin established the _____ in 1922, as the world's first _____ country.
 - _____ was no longer a country, and the "new" _____ people would suffer for many years to come.

Treaty of Versailles

World War I

- Where: Most battles took place in _____, along the Western Front.
- Who: Allied Powers vs. _____ Powers
- What: _____ between many countries
- When: from _____ to _____
- Why: assassination of _____ of Austria-Hungary by a _____, militarism, _____, _____, nationalism

-
- Major Allied Powers: United States, _____, Great Britain
 - Major Central Powers: Bulgaria, _____, Germany, _____
 - Each of the _____ Powers signed its own treaty with the _____ Powers.

-
- The last treaty to be signed was the _____.
 - It was signed on _____, in _____, France.
 - This treaty was mainly negotiated by the leaders of the _____ Powers:
 - _____ Prime Minister David Lloyd George
 - _____ Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau
 - United States' President _____
 - _____ Kaiser Wilhelm II had little participation because he was blamed for _____.

-
- No one wanted _____ to regain strength and cause another _____.
 - France's _____ wanted severe _____ for Germany because Germany had invaded France and most of France was _____ by the battles.
 - Great Britain's _____ and the US' _____ were concerned too severe a _____ would _____ another war.

-
- _____ concerns were ignored and the final treaty had _____ consequences.
 - Germany had to:
 - accept full _____ for causing WWI.

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- lost _____ that was rich in _____ - these resources could have helped Germany's struggling _____ improve.
- lost all its _____ around the world.
- pay _____ to other countries to help them rebuild- very difficult for Germany do to because Germany had to pay for its own _____.
- reduce its military to keep Germany _____.

Treaty Outcomes

- League of _____: organization of countries that promised to work together to ensure another _____ would not occur.
- _____ was not allowed to join until 1926, and the _____ refused to join.
- Why did the US refuse to _____, or pass, the treaty?
 - believed the treaty was too _____.
 - concerned it would cause another _____.
- Effects on Germany:
 - Many Germans _____ the restrictions and held _____.
 - Its _____ continued to suffer.
 - Germany became more _____ and _____ by other countries.
- The Treaty of Versailles brought peace, but many believed it caused _____.



NAME: _____ WWI part 1&2: How and Who Started WWI

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd2ch4XV84s> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pFCpKtwCkI>

1. What do people argue started WWI?
2. Green argues that all wars begin with _____
3. Why were Franz Ferdinand and his wife important?
4. Princep was a member of which Serbian Nationalist group?
5. What fear causes the Month long Delay by Austria and what do they do to work around it?
6. What is the Blank Check?
7. Who declared war first?
8. Who was ready to fight first?
9. Germany's invasion of which country leads to British involvement?
10. Fritz Fischer identified which country as being chiefly responsible for war?
11. How would you define militarism using context clues?
12. How was Kaiser Wilhelm portrayed in propaganda art?
13. How did Austria perceive the blank check?
14. Which German actions gives them added culpability?
15. What is the period preparatory to war?

Unit: World War I

Lesson: Causes of WWI

Name _____

WBLI

The causes of the first world war (July 1914 - November 1918) are complicated and intertwined. There were many factors that played into several countries entering a war that would eventually leave approximately 17 million people dead. Although a chain of events directly led to the outbreak of fighting, the actual root causes of World War I are found in the history of the countries involved.

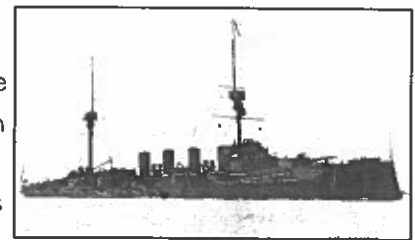


Diamonds were a natural resource mined in Africa.

Imperialism is when a country increases its power and wealth by acquiring new lands under its control. Some European countries, such as France and Great Britain, had created large worldwide **empires** and became very rich from the **natural resources** contained in these new lands. Other European countries, such as Germany and Russia, wanted to begin building their own empires. Africa and Asia were two areas European countries wanted to exploit for their natural resources and labor force. The Scramble for Africa is one example of how these countries competed in colonizing "unclaimed" land. This rush for land acquisition caused competition and conflict between many countries.

Even though European countries were competing with each other to expand their empires, **alliances** were being made. These mutual defense agreements meant that if one country was attacked, the other allied countries would have to help. Some alliances were kept secret, though. In 1881, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Germany agreed to protect each other in the event one was attacked by France. However, Italy then made a secret alliance with France saying they would not help Germany! France and Russia made an alliance in 1892, and France and Great Britain signed an agreement in 1904. Three years later France, Great Britain, and Russia formed the Triple Entente. Other alliances included: Russia and Serbia; Great Britain, France, and Belgium; and Japan and Great Britain.

With countries competing to build their empires and alliances being made, they also began to strengthen their military forces. France and Germany doubled their armies between 1870 and 1914. Great Britain and Germany had the world's largest and most powerful navies and competed for dominance of the sea. Industrialization allowed countries to manufacture more powerful weapons. The military was given a high priority in the countries' economies and politics. **Militarism** increased as countries were competing with each other to have the strongest military.



Great Britain & Germany had the world's largest & strongest navies.



Serbia is shaded.

As countries expanded their empires and strengthened their militaries, a strong sense of **nationalism** emerged. Nationalism means having a strong sense of pride for one's own nation or **ethnic group**. Many Europeans believed their own nations were superior to others. Governments assured Europeans that if war broke out, their country would emerge victorious. Nationalism was high in Serbia, a country just south of Austria-Hungary. A region called Bosnia was located in the southern part of Austria-Hungary. A large group of Slavic people lived here. This ethnic group wanted to have their own country free from Austria-Hungary. Many Slavs also lived in Serbia, and they wanted the freedom of the Bosnians, too. These nationalistic feelings led to the **assassination** of

Unit: World War I

Lesson: Causes of WWI

Name _____

WBI.2

Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austria-Hungary throne, which directly led to the outbreak of WWI.



Archduke Ferdinand

On June 28, 1914, Archduke Ferdinand was visiting Sarajevo, a city located in the former Bosnian region. Bosnian nationalists received help from Serbians for the assassination of the Archduke. Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian nationalist and member of the Serbian terrorist group called the Black Hand, fired into the Archduke's car, fatally wounding the Archduke and his wife. Austria-Hungary believed the assassination was organized by the Serbian government and saw an opportunity to regain control of Serbia. Before declaring war on Serbia, Austria-Hungary made



Princip

sure that Germany would honor their alliance. Forty-eight hours after the assassination, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia which set off a chain reaction of European countries joining the war. Many refer to this assassination as the "Powder Keg" because it was the spark that led to the outbreak of WWI.

Russia mobilized to help defend Serbia. Germany invaded France because of France's alliance with Russia. Germany hoped to quickly conquer France to its west before having to fight Russia to its east. When Germany attacked France and Belgium, Great Britain joined. Japan soon entered the war to honor its alliance with Great Britain. Italy entered the war to help France and not Germany because of their secret alliance. Both sides believed the war would be over before the end of the year. Little did they know that this great war would last over four years.

Complete the graphic organizer below to identify the causes of WWI.

A graphic organizer consisting of five large, empty arrows pointing to the right, arranged vertically. To the right of these arrows is a jagged, starburst-shaped box, also empty. Below the starburst is a detailed illustration of a wooden barrel with a lit fuse, labeled "Powder Keg".

Unit: World War I

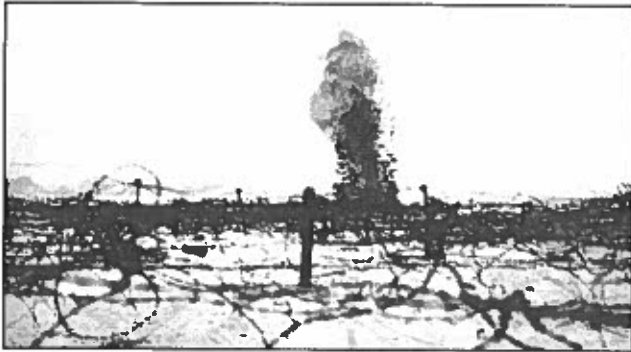
Lesson: New Technologies & Weapons

Name _____

WB2.11

World War I was the most devastating war that had ever occurred up to that period in time. Approximately 17 million soldiers were killed. A major reason is because scientists and inventors on both the Allied and Central Powers' sides worked constantly to improve current **technologies** and **weapons** and to invent new ones that would give their side an advantage. Trench warfare, tanks, airplanes, machine guns, chemical weapons, gas masks, U-boats, and battleships were some of the new and improved technologies and weapons that emerged during WWI.

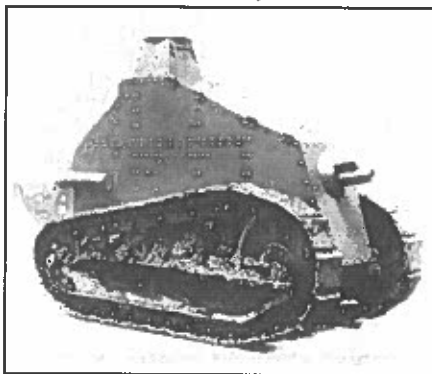
Many battles of WWI were fought on the Western Front, an area of land that bordered France, Belgium, and Germany. Because of the landscape of this region, troops on both sides dug **trenches** to protect themselves from enemy gunfire and **artillery**. Soldiers hid in the trenches while firing on the other side. The area between each side's trenches was called "No Man's Land" because there wasn't any protection from enemy fire. Many soldiers who attempted to cross this area were killed. Because neither side could advance, trench warfare caused a stalemate that would last years. Neither side was able to gain ground, and millions of soldiers were killed.



Barbed wire fences lined No Man's Land



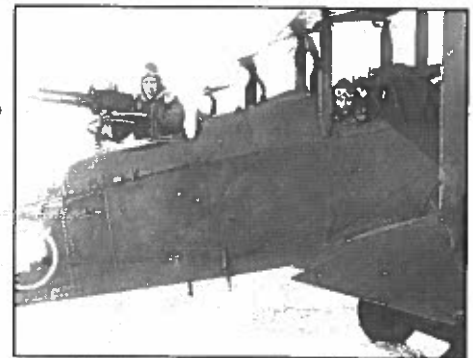
Soldiers used trenches for protection.



The first tank was used in 1916.

The first tanks were used by the Allies in September 1916. These armored vehicles were very hard to steer and unreliable. Many broke down on the battlefield. However, the Allies saw promise in this new vehicle of war, and, by war's end, tanks were very effectively used regularly in battle. The tank was not the only vehicle to be introduced to battle during WWI. The airplane began to be used for military purposes.

Airplanes were initially used to collect **intelligence** about enemy troops, but by the end of the war they were used to drop bombs on opposing troops and cities. Airplanes had machine guns mounted on them, so they could shoot down enemy planes. These were called dogfights. Both sides raced to design and build airplanes that were faster, easier to maneuver, and stronger. The superiority of the airplane became a significant factor in military success in the second half of the war.



Airplanes became critical in battle.

Unit: World War I

Lesson: New Technologies & Weapons

Name _____

WB2.12



The Vickers gun

Rifles and pistols were accurate but not quick firing, so the British invented the Vickers gun. This machine gun could fire 500 bullets per minute! Even though this machine gun needed 6 men to operate it, it was used frequently because its effectiveness. These machine guns were placed along the Western Front, and many soldiers feared its deadly reputation.

Chemical weapons were also feared by many soldiers. Germany was the first country to use chlorine gas in 1915, and mustard gas was later developed and used by both sides. Mustard gas could take up to 12 hours to affect a soldier, and death could take up to 5 weeks! These poisonous gases could be deadly, affecting a soldier's eyes, nose, throat, skin, and lungs. However, the gases were largely ineffective. Its success depended on many conditions such as the weather and how it was delivered. If the wind changed directions, the gas could end up killing your own troops! Soldiers spent most of their day worrying about and guarding against this terrifying death. Both sides eventually invented gas masks which made the chemical weapons almost useless. Even the horses and mules used during WWI were fitted with gas masks to keep them protected!



Chemical weapons caused burns on the skin.

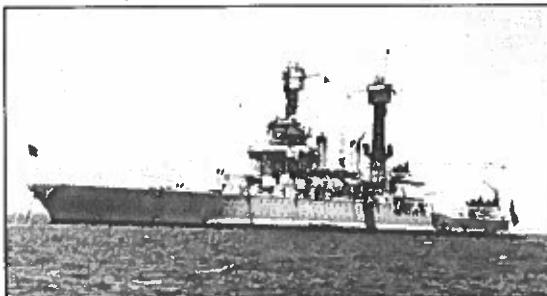


Even dogs and horses wore gas masks!



Every soldier had a gas mask.

Battles were fought not only on land but also at sea. Battleships were equipped with long-range guns, so they could attack other ships and land targets from safe distances. The Allies also used these large metal-armored ships to set up **blockades** to prevent supplies and food from reaching Germany. The Germans retaliated by using U-boats. These **submarines** could sneak up on Allied ships and sink them with **torpedoes**. German U-boats also



Battleships could strike far away targets on sea and land.

attacked Allied passenger ships like the Lusitania. The technologies and weapons invented and improved during WWI changed how future wars would be fought.



German U-boats could sneak up on Allied ships.

Unit: World War I

Lesson: Major Battles & Events

Name _____

WB3.20

In a short amount of time, Europe went from peace to war. The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand set off a violent chain reaction. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. Russia mobilized to defend Serbia. Germany joined to defend Austria-Hungary. France and Great Britain declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary to help Russia. Eventually more countries would join the fighting, including non-European countries. Over the course of the four years of fighting, several battles took place, some more devastating than others.



European alliances 1914

The Battle of Tannenberg was one of the first major battles of WWI, also known as the Great War. This battle was fought from August 23-30, 1914, between the German and Russian armies near the city of Allenstein (today the city is called Olsztyn and is in Poland). The German army was greatly outnumbered by two Russian armies and defeat seemed imminent, yet the Germans were victorious. The Russians suffered approximately 150,000 casualties out of 206,000 soldiers. Germany lost only about 12,000 out of 166,000 soldiers. The Germans successfully drove out the Russian army, and the Russian army never entered German lands again over the course of the war. The Germans also proved that they were a strong army that could defeat larger opponents.

Less than a month later, the First Battle of the Marne took place from September 5-12. The German army (1.4 million soldiers), was advancing on Paris when six French armies and one British army, totaling about 1 million soldiers, engaged them in battle. Up to this point, Germany had won many battles and gained ground through Belgium and France. Germany hoped to conquer France and western Europe quickly before the Russian army could recover and attack from the east. Germany wanted to fight the war on one front at a time. The Allies knew they needed to stop the advancing Germans from taking Paris. Using intelligence from reconnaissance planes, the Allied soldiers were able to attack a gap in the German army. They fought the Germans from all sides. The German army



A typical trench during WWI

was confused and had to retreat. There were many casualties: 263,000 Allied soldiers and 220,000 German soldiers were either wounded or killed. This battle caused the Germans to begin building fortifications, long lines of trenches, to hold off the Allied army. The infamous trench warfare, a stalemate for both sides, that would last for the next four years had begun. Not only was Paris spared, but now the Germans would have to fight the war on both fronts: trench warfare in the west against the French and British while holding off Russian troops from the east.

Unit: World War I

Lesson: Major Battles & Events

Name _____

WB3.21

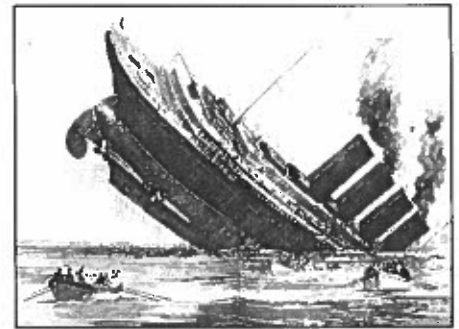
The largest battle of WWI was the Battle of the Somme, and it took place near the Somme River in France and lasted from July 1 to November 18, 1916. The French and British troops were fighting the Germans. In the two years since the First Battle of the Marne, both sides had been engaged in trench warfare, with neither side advancing. Before the actual attack, the Allies began constant firing for eight straight days with 3,000 guns. Over 1.6 million shells were fired! This might have been damaging to the Germans, but they had been warned of this plan. They took shelter and



Tanks were first used during WWI

waited for the bombardment to end. The Germans sustained little damage. Unfortunately, the British still decided to advance on the Germans after the eight days. The British suffered around 60,000 casualties when the Germans opened fire. The Allies continued to push and attack. The first tanks were used in this battle, but they were not overly reliable. By November 18, they had gained seven miles of territory, but suffered 623,000 casualties. The Germans had about 500,000 casualties. The Battle of the Somme became one of the bloodiest battles in history.

The United States maintained neutrality until 1917. Two events occurred that prompted the US to enter the war on the side of the Allies. On May 7, 1915, a British ocean liner with almost 2,000 civilians on board was sunk by torpedoes fired by a German U-boat. There were 159 Americans on board, and only 31 survived. Germany defended its actions, maintaining that the area surrounding Great Britain was a war zone and any ship in these waters would be attacked. However, support for the Allies against Germany grew in many countries world wide, including the US, after the killing of almost 1,200 innocent people. The US would wait two years before entering the war. In January, 1917, German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmermann sent a secret telegram to the German ambassador in Mexico. He asked Mexico to ally



Sinking of the Lusitania



Press Publishing Company

SOME PROMISE!

April 1917



Political cartoons depicting the Zimmermann Telegram that were published in the US.

In the political cartoon to the left, the letter says, "Join with Germany and you get a bit of the United States."

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with Germany against the US, and, in return, Germany would help Mexico recover the territories of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. This secret telegram was intercepted and decoded by the British. US President Woodrow Wilson asked Congress to declare war on Germany, and, on April 6, 1917, the US joined the Allies in the fight against the Central Powers.

Unit: World War I

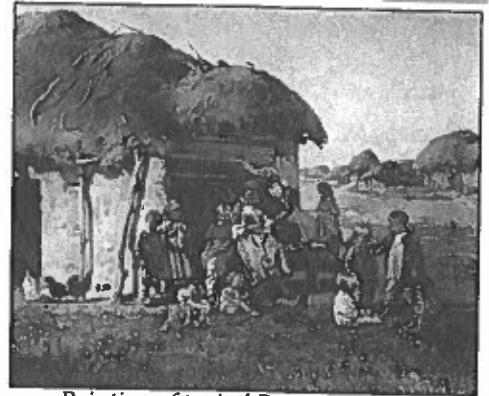
Lesson: Russian Revolution

Name _____

WB4.29

The Romanov family ruled Russia from 1613 until the Russian Revolution in 1917. During this time, Russia was an **autocracy**, and the **tsar** was the absolute ruler. Many Russians suffered under the **monarchy**. Working class people and peasants worked for little pay, often went with little or no food, and had few rights.

When Russia entered World War I in 1914, many of the working class and peasants were forced to join Russia's army. They were not equipped or trained to fight. Many were sent into battle without food, shoes, and weapons. Approximately 2 million Russian soldiers were killed in battle, and about another 5 million were wounded. Russian civilians also struggled during the war. They did not have enough food to eat nor enough coal to keep them warm.



Painting of typical Russian peasant children.



Tsar Nicholas II

The Russian people blamed their current ruler, Tsar Nicholas II, for entering the war and getting millions killed and wounded. Tsar Nicholas II ignored the fact that so many Russians were unhappy. In early 1917, a large number of workers held a strike and began to riot. Men and women filled the streets to show their protest of the government. Tsar Nicholas II ordered his army to end the riots, but they were outnumbered. Many of the soldiers began to **mutiny** against him. Tsar Nicholas II **abdicated** his throne on



One protest during early 1917.



Tsar Nicholas II and his family.

March 15, 1917, and he and his family were captured. A new government took over, but it was unsuccessful. In October of that year there was another revolution called the Bolshevik Revolution. The **communist** Bolshevik Party led by Vladimir Lenin took control of the Russian government. Lenin ordered Nicholas II and his family to be executed. Lenin became **dictator** and a peace treaty was signed with Germany, ending its participation in WWI.



Vladimir Lenin

Germany acquired a large area of land that was rich in natural resources and good farming land. Lenin established the Soviet Union in 1922, the first communist country in the world. The people of the Soviet Union would continue to suffer for years to come.



Soviet Union



Soviet Union flag

Unit: World War I

Lesson: Treaty of Versailles

Name _____

WB5.36

World War I began in June 1914, and the fighting ended in November 1918. At war's end the major Allied Powers included Great Britain, France, and the United States. The major Central powers were Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria. Each of the Central Powers signed its own **treaty** with the Allied Powers. The treaty that Germany signed was the last treaty to be signed, and it became the most famous one. The **Treaty of Versailles** was mainly negotiated by the leaders of the Allies Powers: France's Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau, Great Britain's Prime Minister David Lloyd George, and the United States' President Woodrow Wilson. Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II had little participation because the others believed his actions caused the war. It was signed on June 28, 1919, in Versailles, France, and it officially ended WWI.



PM Clemenceau



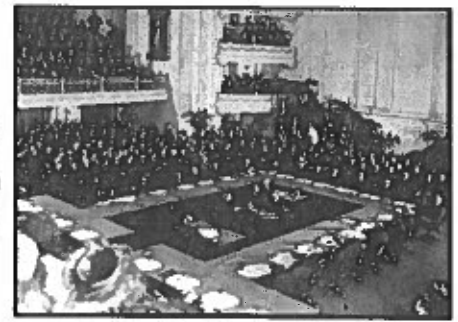
PM Lloyd



President Wilson



Kaiser Wilhelm II



Signing of the Treaty of Versailles

Clemenceau advocated for severe punishment for Germany. Much of France had been devastated by the battles when Germany had invaded. He wanted to protect France and keep Germany from becoming strong enough to begin another war. George and Wilson also did not want Germany to begin another war. However, they were concerned a severe punishment would set the pretext for another war. Wilson's concerns and proposal (the Fourteen Points) were largely ignored, and the final treaty had severe consequences for Germany.

Germany had to accept full blame for WWI and had to give up one million square miles of land. Some of this land had been seized by Germany before WWI, and the majority of this lost land was rich in natural resources that could have been used to improve Germany's struggling economy. In addition to losing this land, Germany also lost all of its colonies. Germany had to pay **reparations** to other countries for the losses and damages these countries had suffered as a result of war. This would prove to be very difficult for Germany because it had to finance the rebuilding of its country, too. In order to keep Germany weak, its military had to be reduced and production was stopped on almost all war materials. Kaiser Wilhelm II had escaped to the Netherlands after the war, so other representatives from the German government reluctantly signed the treaty.

In addition to outlining Germany's consequences, the Treaty of Versailles created the **League of Nations**. This organization of countries promised to work together to ensure another world war would not occur. Germany would not be allowed to join until 1926. Because of the severe consequences contained in the treaty, the United States did not **ratify** it and refused to accept any responsibility. The United States also did not join the League of Nations.

Many Germans greatly resented the restrictions put in place by the treaty, and as Germany's economic conditions worsened, many began protesting. Germany was becoming more isolated and distrusted by other countries. The Treaty of Versailles ended WWI, but the severe consequences given to Germany would set events in motion that would eventually lead to World War II.

Unit: World War I

Lesson: Causes of WWI

Name _____

WB1.5

KEY TERMS

Use the word bank to fill in the blank with the correct key term.

- Slavs are an _____ who share common cultural characteristics such as language, religion, and customs.
- The _____ of Archduke Ferdinand was caused by strong feelings of _____ from Bosnians and Serbs wanting to have their own independent Slavic country, free from Austria-Hungary rule.
- Countries such as France and Great Britain continued to acquire new lands to build their worldwide _____ and gain even more power and wealth.
- Even though Austria-Hungary did not attack Russia, Russia still joined the war because of its _____ with Serbia.
- _____ occurred in part because countries wanted to exploit the _____ and labor force of other areas to gain strength and wealth.
- _____ refers to countries competing with each other to have the strongest military.

WORD BANK

assassination
alliance

militarism
empires

natural resources
ethnic group

nationalism
imperialism

APPLY: Choose four key terms, and write sentences using each of your chosen terms. The sentence should show the meaning of the terms. Circle the key term in each sentence.

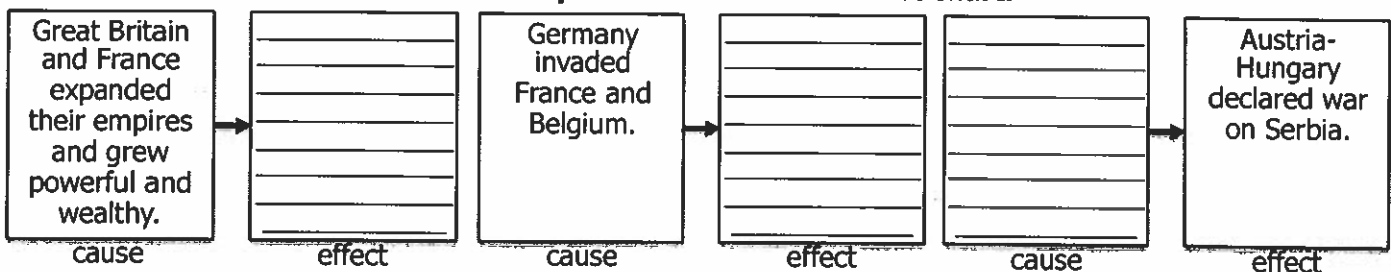
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

DATES & EVENTS

Match the cause (left) to its effect (right).

- | | |
|---|---|
| 11. A Serbian assassinated Archduke Ferdinand on June 28, 1914. _____ | a. Italy joined the war on France's side, not Germany's. |
| 12. Countries were competing to build their empires. _____ | b. European countries participated in the Scramble for Africa. |
| 13. Italy made a secret alliance with France. _____ | c. These countries were able to manufacture more powerful weapons. |
| 14. Africa had "unclaimed" land and a lot of natural resources. _____ | d. Austria-Hungary blamed Serbia for the Archduke's death. |
| 15. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. _____ | e. Militarism was increasing as countries needed stronger military and more powerful weapons. |
| 16. Some European countries became more industrialized. _____ | f. Russia mobilized its troops to help defend Serbia. |
| 17. Germany did not want to fight France and Russia at the same time. _____ | g. Germany quickly invaded France. |

APPLY: Complete the cause and effect chart.



Unit: World War I

Lesson: Causes of WWI

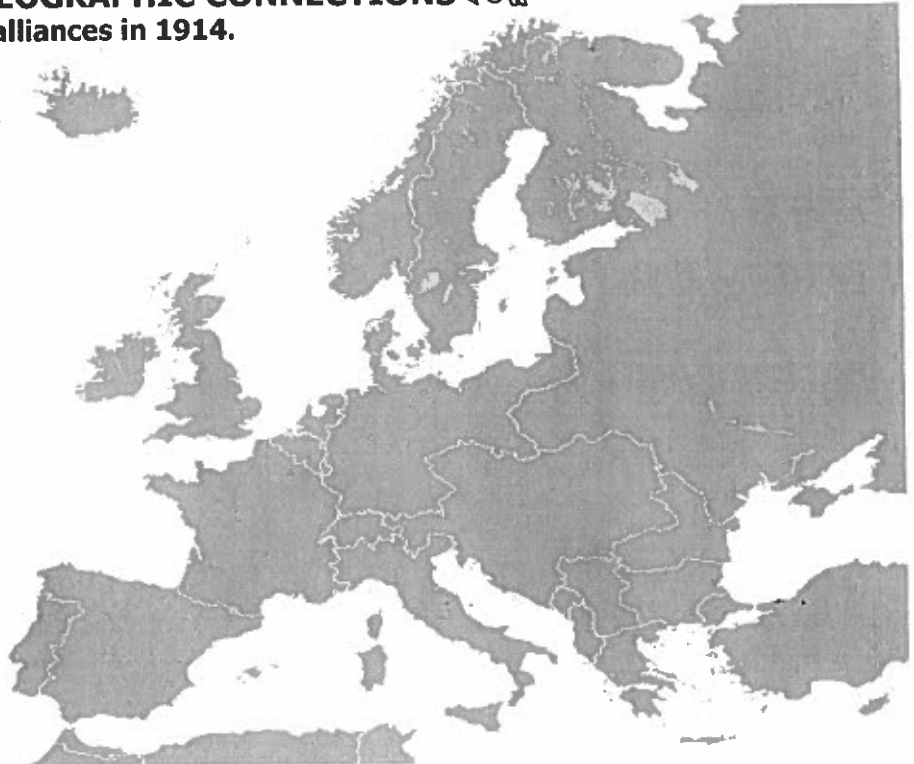
Name _____

WBI.6

»»» GEOGRAPHIC CONNECTIONS «««

Label the map to show the main alliances in 1914.
Include a map key.

- Italy, Austria-Hungary, Germany
- Italy and France
- France, Russia, Great Britain
- Russia and Serbia
- Great Britain, Belgium, France



APPLY: Create a visual diagram that shows how European countries were connected through alliances.

⇔ LITERACY CONNECTION ⇐

Answer the prompt using complete sentences in paragraph form.

How did alliances lead to the outbreak of WWI?

Unit: World War I

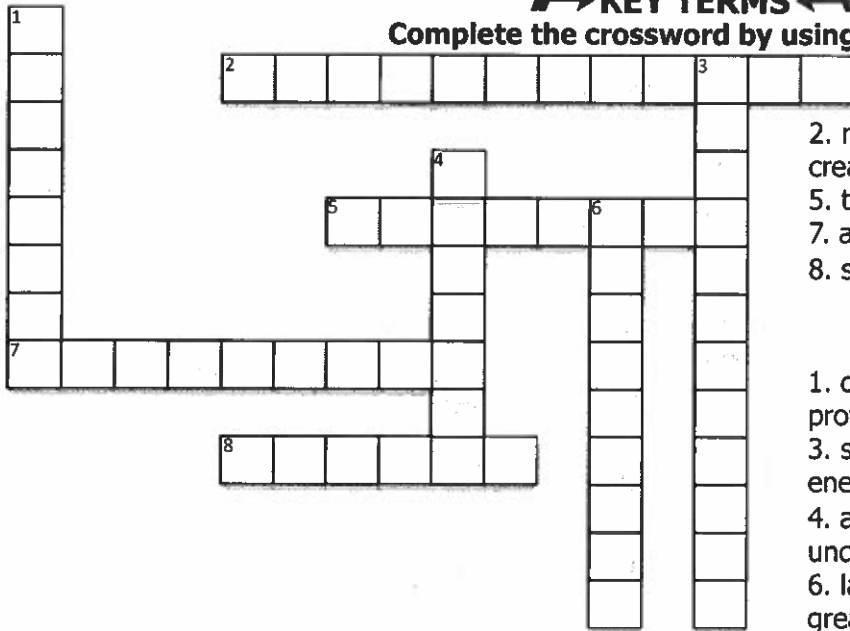
Lesson: New Technologies & Weapons

Name _____

WB2.16

KEY TERMS

Complete the crossword by using the clues.



ACROSS

- 2. machines or pieces of equipment that is created by the use of science
- 5. to stop supplies from entering a country
- 7. a ship that can operate underwater
- 8. something that is used for fighting

DOWN

- 1. deep, narrow holes in the ground used for protection
- 3. secret information collected about an enemy
- 4. a tube-shaped bomb that is fired underwater
- 6. large guns that are used to shoot over a great distance

APPLY: Choose four key terms, and write sentences using each of your chosen terms. The sentence should show the meaning of the terms. Circle the key term in each sentence.

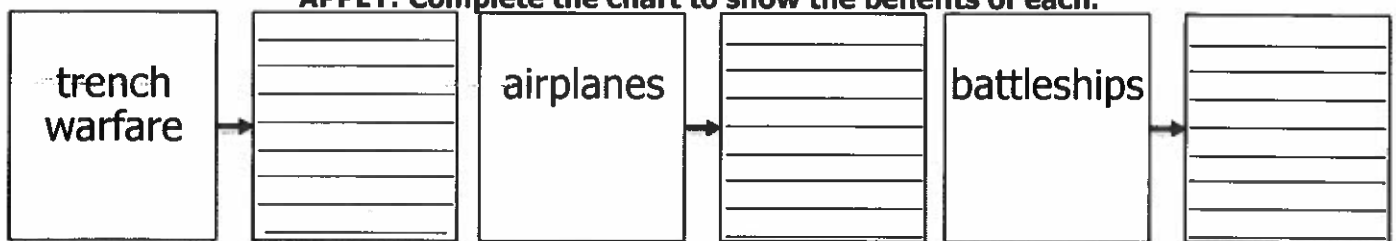
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____

DATES & EVENTS

Label each fact as true or false. If the fact is false, rewrite the fact so it is true.

- 13. Chemical weapons were the most effective weapons used during WWI. _____
- 14. Trench warfare caused a stalemate because neither side could advance. _____
- 15. The Allies used U-boats to create blockades to keep supplies from entering Germany. _____
- 16. Airplanes were first used in battle to drop bombs on troops and cities. _____
- 17. Most of the battles of WWI were fought near the borders of France, Belgium, and Great Britain. This area was called the Western Front. _____
- 18. When tanks were first used, they were reliable and caused great damage to the enemy. _____

APPLY: Complete the chart to show the benefits of each.



Unit: World War I

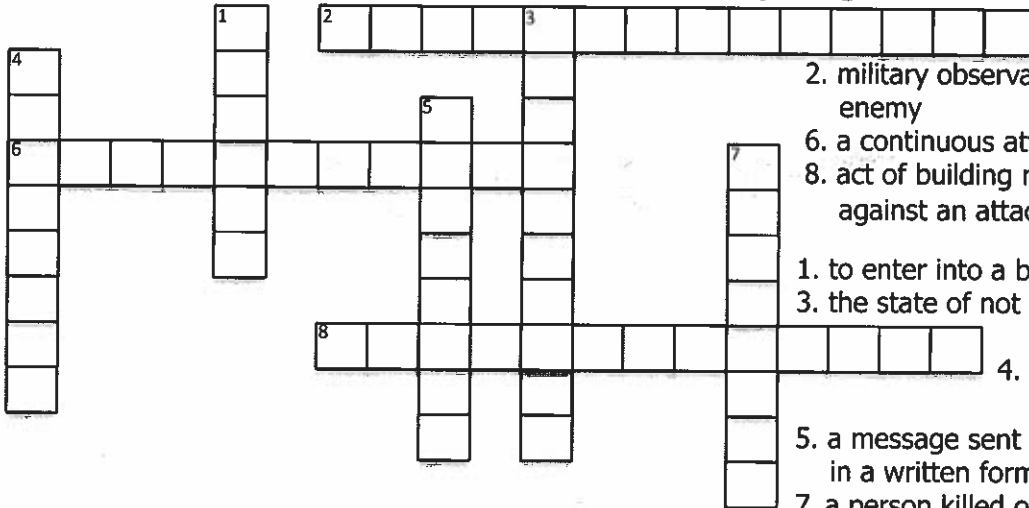
Lesson: Major Battles & Events

Name _____

WB3.25

KEY TERMS

Complete the crossword by using the clues.



ACROSS

- 2. military observation of a region to locate an enemy
- 6. a continuous attack with shells or bombs
- 8. act of building military defenses to protect against an attack

DOWN

- 1. to enter into a battle
- 3. the state of not supporting or helping either side in a conflict
- 4. to assembly military for active service
- 5. a message sent by telegraph and delivered in a written form
- 7. a person killed or injured in battle

APPLY: Choose three terms and illustrate the meaning of each.

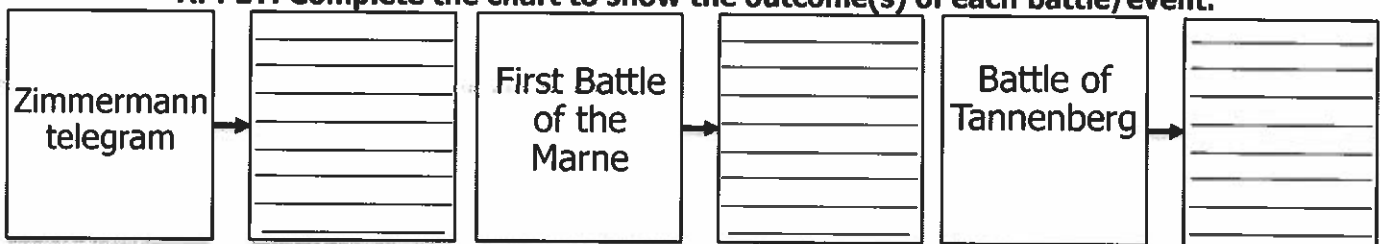
DATES & EVENTS

Match the cause (left) to its effect (right).

- 9. The bloodiest battle of WWI, resulting in the British gaining seven miles of territory and breaking the stalemate of the trench warfare. _____
- 10. One of the first major battles of WWI _____
- 11. This event sparked worldwide support for the Allies against Germany. _____
- 12. This was the first battle that Germany did not readily win and they had to retreat. _____
- 13. Even though Germany was greatly outnumbered, they were victorious in this battle. _____

- a. Battle of Tannenberg
- b. First Battle of the Marne
- c. sinking of the Lusitania
- d. Battle of the Somme
- e. Battle of Tannenberg

APPLY: Complete the chart to show the outcome(s) of each battle/event.



Unit: World War I

Lesson: Major Battles & Events

Name _____

WB3.26

»»» POLITICAL CARTOONS «««

Use the political cartoon to answer the questions.



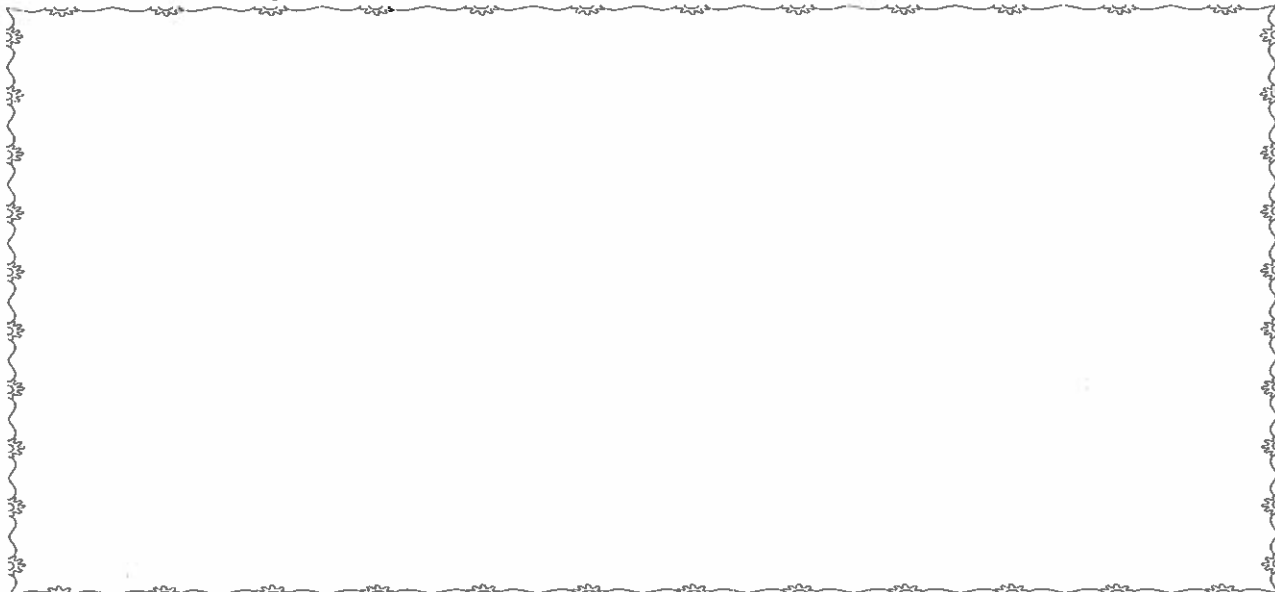
This political cartoon was drawn in 1914. The order of people are labeled as: Serbia, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Germany, France, and Great Britain.

1. What does each person represent?

2. Why is each person's hand raised?

3. Read each speech bubble. Explain the message of this political cartoon.

APPLY: Draw a political cartoon representing one aspect of a major battle or event.



⇨ LITERACY CONNECTION ⇩

Answer the prompt using complete sentences in paragraph form.

Why did the US end its neutrality after WWI had been going on for almost three years?

Unit: World War I

Lesson: Russian Revolution

Name _____

WB4.32

KEY TERMS

Match the term to its definition.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. monarchy _____ | a. a ruler with total control of a country and usually comes to power by force |
| 2. abdicate _____ | b. a revolt against authority |
| 3. autocracy _____ | c. emperor of Russia before 1917 |
| 4. mutiny _____ | d. form of government in which one person rules, and the authority is inherited |
| 5. dictator _____ | e. someone who supports the idea that major productive resources in a society are owned by the state, not individuals, and that wealth is divided among citizens according to individual need |
| 6. tsar _____ | f. to give up one's throne |
| 7. communist _____ | g. system of government by one person with absolute power |

APPLY: Choose three terms and illustrate the meaning of each.

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DATES & EVENTS

Fill in the blank to complete each fact.

- Tsar Nicholas II _____ his throne on _____, as the last Russian tsar.
- In _____, Vladimir Lenin established the _____, making it the first _____ country in the world.
- After _____ Nicholas II and his family, Vladimir Lenin declared himself _____ and signed a peace treaty with _____, marking the end of Russia's participation in _____.
- _____ of soldiers were killed or wounded during WWI because many did not have _____, _____, and _____.
- Instead of quieting the riots, many _____ turned on Tsar Nicholas II.
- Russia was ruled by the _____ family from the years _____ to _____.
- The communist _____ was led by _____, and they took control of the Russian government.
- Many peasants and working class people were forced to join the army when Russia joined WWI in _____.
- In _____, another revolution occurred, called the _____.
- Russian citizens did not have enough _____ to eat or _____ to keep themselves warm.
- In _____, many Russians took to the streets to protest the government.

APPLY: Choose 5 major events and create a timeline.

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Unit: World War I

Lesson: Treaty of Versailles

Name _____

WB5.40

»»» SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE «««

Label each fact as true or false. If the fact is false, rewrite the fact so it is true.

1. David Lloyd George wanted Germany to be punished severely. _____

2. Wilhelm II signed the Treaty of Versailles on behalf of Germany. _____

3. Woodrow Wilson did not agree with the Treaty of Versailles, so the US did not ratify the treaty nor accept responsibility. _____

4. David Lloyd George, Georges Clemenceau, and Woodrow Wilson did not want Germany to be able to regain strength and start another war. _____

2. Many of David Lloyd George's proposals and concerns were ignored during the negotiations of the Treaty of Versailles. _____

APPLY: Create a comic showing the negotiations that led to the Treaty of Versailles. Include the main significant figures. The speech and/or thought bubbles must reflect each participant's stance regarding the treaty.

⇔ LITERACY CONNECTION ⇐

Answer the prompt using complete sentences in paragraph form.

Why did US President Woodrow Wilson disagree with the Treaty of Versailles?
