Major Moments of World War I

Fill in the blanks in the boxes on the left and then link them to their appropriate terms on the right.

Authorized by Congress and purchased by Americans to provide money for loans to the _____________. They raised more than $_______________.

Selective Service Act

Could also be called a truce. This occurred after the ____________, facing food ____________ and heavy military losses, surrendered to the _______ terms. The Great War had ended.

armistice

The name of a British ____________ liner sunk by a U-boat in May 1915. Nearly 1,200 people, including 128 Americans, were killed.

nationalism

One of the main forces for German unification. The idea during the _______ that a specific nation, language, or ________________ was superior to all others.

trench warfare

Passed on May _______. Required men between 21 and 30 to register for the armed forces draft. Of the men who served during the war, almost 3 million were ________________.

Liberty bonds

Both the French and the ____________ turned to this system of fighting. Its strategy is defending a position by fighting from the protection of deep ditches. This strategy brought many ____________ problems.
CHAPTER 22
World War I

MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 22.1

VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:
- assassination (670): murder of a person for political reasons
- counterattack (671): attack made to stop another attack

CLASSIFYING INFORMATION  Identify the following nations as members of an alliance.
Mark each blank with either TA (Triple Alliance) or TE (Triple Entente).

1. Britain
2. Germany
3. Austria-Hungary
4. Russia
5. Italy
6. France

UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS  For each of the following, write the letter of the best
choice in the space provided.

1. The causes of World War I include militarism, nationalism, and
a. imperialism.
b. invasion.
c. slavery.
d. bombing.

2. What seemed like the most likely place for the war to start?
a. the United States
b. the Balkan Peninsula
c. Germany
d. Austria-Hungary

3. The spark that set off World War I was the assassination of
a. Helmuth von Moltke.
b. Kaiser Wilhelm II.
c. Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
d. Czar Nicholas II.

4. Austria-Hungary and Germany formed an alliance called
a. the Central Powers.
b. the Allied Powers.
c. the Two Friends.
d. Austria-Germany.

5. What happened at the First Battle of the Marne?
b. The French forced the Germans to retreat.
c. Germany invaded Belgium.
d. The Russians attacked Italy.

6. The western front stretched from
a. the Black Sea to the Baltic Sea.
b. the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean.
c. Switzerland to the North Sea.
d. Italy to Austria-Hungary.
EVALUATING INFORMATION  Mark each statement T if it is true or F if it is false.

1. Slavic nationalism was not an important movement.
2. The Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente created a European balance of power.
3. Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908.
4. Czar Nicholas II refused to mobilize and defend Serbia.
5. The German kaiser and many Europeans thought the war would not last more than six months.
6. The Belgians were completely unable to resist the German army.
VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:
- trenches (672): huge ditches to protect soldiers and defend positions
- artillery (673): huge guns used to attack enemy positions
- tanks (673): armored vehicles with heavy guns
- neutral (675): not taking a side in a war or argument
- unrestricted (677): without limits; anything goes

CLASSIFYING INFORMATION Identify the following items as dangers of trench warfare or dangers in naval warfare. Mark each blank with either T (trench danger) or N (naval danger).

___ 1. U-boats
___ 2. poison gas
___ 3. foot problems
___ 4. machine guns
___ 5. airplanes
___ 6. rules of neutrality
___ 7. no-man’s-land
___ 8. tanks
___ 9. sinking ships
___ 10. disease

REVIEWING FACTS Choose the correct item from the following list to complete the statements below.

neutral
Verdun

Sussex pledge
Congress

Lusitania
war bonds

1. The longest battle in World War I was fought at ______________________ in France.

2. President Wilson announced that the United States would be ______________________ and stay out of the war.

3. American banks bought $2.6 billion in European ______________________.

4. A German U-boat sank the British liner ______________________ and made the U.S. public angry.

5. Germany gave the ______________________, which promised not to sink merchant vessels without warning.

6. Wilson asked ______________________ to declare war in April of 1917.
UNDERSTANDING TIME LINES  Place the following events in chronological order by writing the letter of each in the correct box on the time line.

a. Wilson proposes "peace without victory."
b. Germany returns to unrestricted submarine warfare.
c. The United States declares war on Germany.
d. German U-boat torpedoed the *Lusitania*.
VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:

- committee (678): group of people meeting for a purpose
- espionage (679): spying
- harassment (679): being annoyed and bothered by others
- drafted (679): required to serve in armed services
- noncombatant (679): support role; not fighting
- discrimination (679): to treat others unfairly because of perceived differences
- volunteers (680): people who do something freely, without being forced

IDENTIFYING CONCEPTS Match the letters of the descriptions with the appropriate terms.

_____ 1. Committee on Public Information
_____ 2. War Industries Board
_____ 3. Food Administration
_____ 4. Selective Service Act
_____ 5. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

a. oversaw production of war goods
b. increased agricultural production and decreased civilian consumption
c. increased public support for the war
d. pressured military to create African American combat units
e. required young men to register to be drafted

CREATING DESCRIPTIONS List two things Congress did to raise money for the war effort.

1. ____________________________________________
2. ____________________________________________
IDENTIFYING PEOPLE  Match the letters of the descriptions with the appropriate names.

____ 1. George Creel
____ 2. Bernard Baruch
____ 3. “Hello Girls”
____ 4. Herbert Hoover
____ 5. Jane Addams
____ 6. Jeannette Rankin

a. voted against Wilson’s war resolution
b. operated telephone service for U.S. Army
c. led the Committee on Public Information
d. led the Food Administration
e. led the War Industries Board
f. social reformer who opposed U.S. entry into World War I
**VOCABULARY**

Some terms to understand:
- National Guard (682): trained local armed forces; militia
- distribution (683): process of dividing up
- famine (683): widespread hunger
- offensive (683): an attack, or series of attacks

**EVALUATING INFORMATION** Mark each statement T if it is true or F if it is false.

1. When U.S. troops arrived, the Germans had already begun to retreat.  

2. The French greeted American troops with boos and jeers.  

3. The American Expeditionary Force included the regular army, the National Guard, and new volunteers and draftees.  

4. The American Expeditionary Force was commanded by General John J. Pershing.  

5. In November 1917 Bolshevik Communists took control of Russia.  

6. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk ended the war between Germany and France.

**IDENTIFYING CONCEPTS** Match the letters of the descriptions with the appropriate terms or names.

1. Somme River  
2. John Philip Sousa  
3. Saint-Mihiel  
4. Château-Thierry  
5. Second Battle of the Marne

a. site of first distinctly American assault  
b. final German offensive in which both sides suffered heavy casualties  
c. a German attack designed to win the war before U.S. troops arrived  
d. point at which U.S. troops stopped the German advance  
e. joined the U.S. Naval Reserve to organize its band units
REVIEWING FACTS  Choose the correct item from the following list to complete the statements below.

- food
- Kaiser Wilhelm II
- Sedan
- Croix de Guerre
- republic

1. The French government awarded the _________________ to many African American soldiers.

2. The railway at _________________ was the main supply line for German forces.

3. By the fall of 1918, _________________ strikes and riots began taking place in Germany.

4. As part of the cease-fire agreement Germany became a _________________.

5. As part of the cease-fire agreement, Germany's _________________ gave up his throne.

6. The _________________ went into effect on November 11, 1918.
VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:
- postwar (687): after the war
- league (687): loosely joined group
- relief (688): help for people hurt in disaster or war
- reservation (691): a limiting condition

REVIEWING FACTS  Choose the correct item from the following list to complete the statements below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cost</th>
<th>reparations</th>
<th>military</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>League of Nations</td>
<td>Versailles</td>
<td>Fourteen Points</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The Carnegie Endowment estimated that World War I ________________ more than $330 billion.

2. President Wilson outlined his vision for Europe’s future in the ________________.

3. Wilson hoped that the ________________ would be able to stop future wars.

4. The peace conference was held near Paris at the palace of ________________.

5. The League could enforce its decisions by banning trade or even by using ________________ force.

6. Germany was forced to pay ________________ totaling $33 billion.
**CLASSIFYING INFORMATION**  Complete the table below to show each leader's nation, title, and goals for the Treaty of Versailles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nations</th>
<th>Titles</th>
<th>Goals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>prime minister</td>
<td>peace without victory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>president</td>
<td>get land promised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>premier</td>
<td>punish Germany</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEADER</th>
<th>NATION</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>GOAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woodrow Wilson</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Lloyd George</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4. keep empire together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georges Clemenceau</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vittorio Orlando</td>
<td>prime minister</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>9.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EVALUATING INFORMATION**  Mark each statement T if it is true or F if it is false.

1. T | Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were created by the Treaty of Versailles.
2. F | Estonia, Finland, Latvia, and Lithuania were returned to Russia.
3. T | The Central Powers gave up their colonies.
4. F | Most Republican senators liked the League's military powers.
5. F | The Treaty of Versailles was not approved by the U.S. Senate.
6. F | The United States never made a treaty to end the war.
7. T | The United States joined the League of Nations in 1928.
MATCHING 10 points each  Match each of the following people or terms with the correct description in the space provided. Some descriptions will not be used.

____ 1. Central Powers
____ 2. militarism
____ 3. First Battle of the Marne
____ 4. Triple Alliance
____ 5. Triple Entente

____ 6. mobilize
____ 7. balance of power
____ 8. Nicholas II
____ 9. nationalism
____10. Wilhelm II

a. the belief that a specific nation, language, or culture is superior to all others
b. unified a number of German states into the German Empire in 1871
c. policy of aggressive military preparedness
d. situation in which the strength of rival alliances is nearly equal
e. military agreement uniting Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy
f. military agreement uniting Britain, Russia, and France
g. alliance formed by Austria-Hungary and Germany and later joined by Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire
h. Russian czar who hesitated to fulfill his promise to help defend Serbia from Austria-Hungary's attack
i. two-pronged attack on France launched by the Germans
j. counterattack launched by French troops to prevent the Germans from capturing Paris
k. to prepare military forces for war
l. German leader who believed his country would win a quick victory in the war
MULTIPLE CHOICE 10 points each For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

1. After the First Battle of the Marne, both the German and French troops turned to a strategy known as a. machine-gun nests. b. chemical warfare. c. trench warfare. d. submarine warfare.

2. To support infantry attacks on trenches, the British and French developed a. machine guns. b. artillery shells. c. bombers. d. tanks.

3. Where in France did the longest battle of World War I take place? a. the Somme b. Verdun c. Paris d. the Marne


7. Which country’s ships carried most of the supplies, including war material, to the Allies? a. the United States b. Canada c. China d. Japan

8. The German government argued that sinking the Lusitania was justified because the ship had been carrying a. war materials. b. Allied troops. c. food to Britain. d. British citizens.


FILL IN THE BLANK 10 points each  For each of the following statements, fill in the blank with the appropriate word, phrase, or name.

1. The Committee on Public Information was organized to increase ______________ for the war effort.

2. The Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act of 1918 provided severe penalties for aiding the enemy, refusing _______________, or speaking disloyally about the U.S. government, Constitution, or flag.

3. Almost ______________ men were drafted to serve in the U.S. military.

4. After receiving pressure from the NAACP, the government began training African Americans for ______________ roles.

5. Money from the sale of Liberty bonds provided loans to the ______________, allowing them to purchase food and war supplies.

6. During the war, the ______________ was created to oversee the production and distribution of goods made by U.S. war industries.

7. After Herbert Hoover took control of the Food Administration, both farm production and ______________ for crops increased greatly.

8. ______________ was one of the few members of Congress to cast a vote against President Wilson’s war resolution.

9. During the war, workers took advantage of the ______________, demanding higher wages and better working conditions.

TRUE/FALSE  10 points each  Indicate whether each statement below is true or false by writing T or F in the space provided. If the statement is false, explain why.

1. Soldiers from the American Expeditionary Force joined British units.

2. In 1918 the Central Powers and Russia signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, a peace agreement removing Russia from the war.

3. After Russia withdrew from the war, Germany launched a series of major attacks.

4. U.S. troops were unable to hold the Russian troops back at Château-Thierry.

5. Germany's losses at the Second Battle of the Marne destroyed its ability to attack again.

6. The Germans were able to push the Allies back from the Belgian border in 1918.

7. On the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918, an armistice ended World War I.

8. German soldiers strongly supported the war until they were forced to surrender.

9. German leaders agreed to all of the Allies' demands, except that they would not permit Allied troops to occupy German territory.

10. As part of the cease-fire agreement, Kaiser Wilhelm II abandoned the throne.
FILL IN THE BLANK  10 points each  For each of the following statements, fill in the blank with the appropriate word, phrase, or name.

1. In Belgium, France, and other parts of Europe, _____________ and industry were nearly wiped out by the war.

2. President Wilson’s vision for postwar Europe and system to avoid future wars was known as the _____________.

3. Allowing people to determine their own _____________ was one of the principles emphasized by President Wilson.

4. Wilson called for the creation of the _____________, an international congress of nations designed to settle disputes.

5. The Allies insisted that Germany pay _____________ for the damages and expenses of the war.

6. The right to self-determination was partially incorporated into the _____________.

7. A system of mandates was set up to give the League of Nations control over the _____________ colonies until they were ready for independence.

8. According to Wilson’s plan for the League of Nations, member nations would present disagreements to the _____________.

9. Many Republican senators were concerned about the _____________ provision of the Treaty of Versailles which obligated the United States to defend other countries if they were attacked.

10. After Wilson’s refusal to compromise cost him his goal of U.S. membership in the League of Nations, the United States negotiated separate _____________ with Austria, Germany, and Hungary.