

World War I


GRAPHIC ORGANIZER ACTIVITY

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.

Lusitania



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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?
 - a. The Germans captured Paris.
 - 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.

Main Idea Activities 22.1 continued

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.



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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 22.2

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 | _____ 6. rules of neutrality |
| _____ 2. poison gas | _____ 7. no-man's-land |
| _____ 3. foot problems | _____ 8. tanks |
| _____ 4. machine guns | _____ 9. sinking ships |
| _____ 5. airplanes | _____ 10. disease |

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

- | | | |
|---------|----------------------|------------------|
| neutral | <i>Sussex</i> pledge | <i>Lusitania</i> |
| Verdun | Congress | war bonds |

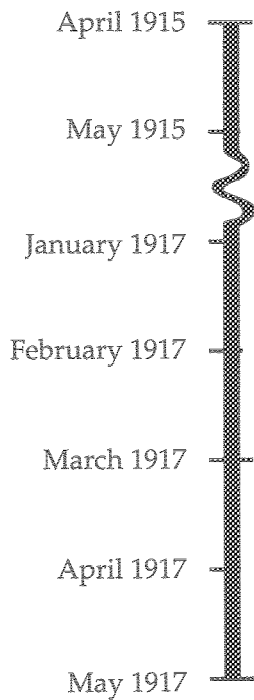
1. The longest battle in World War I was fought at _____ in France.
2. President Wilson announced that the United States would be _____ and stay out of the war.
3. American banks bought \$2.6 billion in European _____.
4. A German U-boat sank the British liner _____ and made the U.S. public angry.
5. Germany gave the _____, which promised not to sink merchant vessels without warning.
6. Wilson asked _____ to declare war in April of 1917.

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Main Idea Activities 22.2 continued

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 torpedoes the *Lusitania*.





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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 22.3

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. _____

Main Idea Activities 22.3 continued

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



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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 22.4

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

Main Idea Activities 22.4 continued

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

food
armistice

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.



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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 22.5

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.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| cost | reparations | military |
| League of Nations | Versailles | Fourteen Points |

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.

Main Idea Activities 22.5 continued

CLASSIFYING INFORMATION Complete the table below to show each leader's nation, title, and goals for the Treaty of Versailles.

Nations	Titles	Goals
France	prime minister	peace without victory
Britain	president	get land promised
Italy	premier	punish Germany

LEADER	NATION	TITLE	GOAL
Woodrow Wilson	United States	1. _____	2. _____
David Lloyd George	3. _____	4. _____	keep empire together
Georges Clemenceau	5. _____	6. _____	7. _____
Vittorio Orlando	8. _____	prime minister	9. _____

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

- _____ 1. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were created by the Treaty of Versailles.
- _____ 2. Estonia, Finland, Latvia, and Lithuania were returned to Russia.
- _____ 3. The Central Powers gave up their colonies.
- _____ 4. Most Republican senators liked the League's military powers.
- _____ 5. The Treaty of Versailles was not approved by the U.S. Senate.
- _____ 6. The United States never made a treaty to end the war.
- _____ 7. The United States joined the League of Nations in 1928.

**World War I****DAILY QUIZ 22.1**

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 | _____ 6. mobilize |
| _____ 2. militarism | _____ 7. balance of power |
| _____ 3. First Battle of the Marne | _____ 8. Nicholas II |
| _____ 4. Triple Alliance | _____ 9. nationalism |
| _____ 5. Triple Entente | _____ 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



World War I

DAILY QUIZ 22.2

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
- _____ 4. The stalemate on land increased the importance of battles in the Atlantic Ocean and the
 - a. Baltic Sea.
 - b. Black Sea.
 - c. Caspian Sea.
 - d. North Sea.
- _____ 5. American newspapers published a decoded telegram in which Germany's foreign secretary proposed an alliance between Germany and
 - a. Mexico.
 - b. Canada.
 - c. China.
 - d. Japan.
- _____ 6. Shortly after the war began in Europe, President Wilson announced U.S.
 - a. isolationism.
 - b. neutrality.
 - c. separatism.
 - d. retaliation.
- _____ 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.
- _____ 9. Germany promised not to sink merchant vessels "without warning and without saving human lives" in the
 - a. Zimmermann Note.
 - b. *Sussex* pledge.
 - c. Naval Reduction Treaty.
 - d. Navigation Act.
- _____ 10. Germany used U-boats to attack merchant ships carrying war supplies to
 - a. Britain.
 - b. Austria-Hungary.
 - c. Italy.
 - d. Russia.



World War I

DAILY QUIZ 22.3

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.
10. The National War Labor Board outlined _____ and maximum-hour standards.



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

World War I

DAILY QUIZ 22.4

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.



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DAILY QUIZ 22.5

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.