**World War I Vocabulary List**

In your Social Studies Notebook develop a list of vocabulary words and definitions which appear like the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word (part of speech)</th>
<th>definition [use one most likely to match social studies topic]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use a split page set-up</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

1. treaty (n.)  
2. sabotage (n.)  
3. alliance (n.)  
4. balance of power (n.)  
5. attrition (n.)  
6. front (n.)  
7. neutrality (n.)  
8. pacifist (n.)  
9. entente (n.)  
10. total war (n.)  
11. militarism (n.)  
12. dissent (n.)  
13. convoy (n.)  
14. Central Powers (n.)  
15. Allied Powers (n.)  
16. isolationism (n.)  
17. draft (n.)  
18. socialism (n.)  
19. reparations (n.)  
20. autocracy (n.)

**Additional Terms to be know:**
- Zimmerman Note
- Fourteen Points
- Balkan Peninsula
- Lusitania
- Schlieffen Plan
- People:
  - Kaiser Wilhelm II
  - Nicholas II
  - Woodrow Wilson
  - Vladimir Lenin
  - Gavrilo Princip
  - Francis Ferdinand
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Today Bosnia is an independent country. What was its status (free?, under control?) in 1914?</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Explain how nationalism works to unify nations. Give examples.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Explain how nationalism works to divide nations. Give examples. Include one from today's news.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Define imperialism.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. How did imperialism work to increase tensions among European nations?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Use your glossary and the context of this section to define militarism.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Give examples of how militarism was increasing in Europe in the early 1900's.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
8. Explain how an **alliance** was supposed to work.

9. These are the 3 main members of the **Triple Alliance**.

10. What is the definition of an **entente**?

11. These are the 3 main members of the **Triple Entente**.

12. Web out the segment "Troubles in Europe". Choose an alternate title for the web's center.

13. What was **Gavrilo Princip** interested in seeing happen?

14. How many days were there between Franz Ferdinand's death and fully declared war between the 2 major alliances? (See map)
15. List the most important allies on either side in the early years of World War I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allied Powers</th>
<th>Central Powers</th>
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<td></td>
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16. What German hope led them to invade neutral Belgium?

Did it work? Explain.

17. What is a "stalemate"?

18. How are Verdun and the Somme examples of stalemates?

19. List at least 8 new or "improved" weapons of World War I.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 

American Journey RN23.2 America's Road to War
Section 2
WORLD WAR I Chapter 23, pp. 660-664
1. How many months passed from the start of war in Europe until America's entry into it?

2. What is meant by remaining "neutral" as a nation. What argument for neutrality is made in the quotation on page 660?

3. Explain the impact of immigration on American neutrality.

4. Use your glossary and the context of this section to define propaganda.

5. Which side's propaganda was more effective? Why?

6. What most effectively stopped the U.S. from trade with Germany?

7. By what percentage did American trade with the Allies increase from 1914 to 1916? Show your work.

8. What was Germany's answer to a blockade regarding U.S.
9. What was the slogan of the Wilson campaign of 1916?

10. What was the proposal of the *Zimmerman Telegram*?

11. What sort of government was set up by the first Russian revolution of 1917?

What did that new government have in common with the U.S., Great Britain, and France?

12. When Wilson asked Congress for a declaration of war, what was his famous declaration about the point of such a war?

13. What does the Selective Service do?

1.

2.

3.
faced French forces on the eve of the arrival of American forces?

2. What major problem faced the British on the eve of the arrival of American forces?

3. What major problem faced the Russian government before and after the arrival of American forces? (see 663 & 665)

4. What sort of people were known as Bolsheviks? Who was their leader in Russia?

5. Use a dictionary and the context of this section to define communism.

6. What did the Russians lose in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk? What did the Allies lose by this treaty?

7. Answer Map Study Questions 1&2 (p.666).

8. What was General John Pershing's key decision about the use of American forces?
9. What would be different about the war for Germany if it continued beyond the battle of the Argonne Forest?

10. What is an armistice?

11. What 3 key conditions did President Wilson place on signing an armistice?

12. When did the armistice go into effect?

13. What was Wilson's hope for the future of Europe?

1. Define mobilization.
2. What was the goal of the **National War Labor Board**?

3. What gains for worker did the National War Labor Board create?

   What did business gain?

4. Why did the demand for labor increase in the U.S. during WWI?

5. What 2 methods did the U.S. government use to finance (pay for) WWI?

6. What was the task of the **War Industries Board**?

7. What was the task of the **Committee on Public Information**?

8. What were some reasons for blacks to participate in the **Great Migration**?

9. What is the core economic belief of a **socialist**?

10. Why did many
socialists oppose America's role in WWI?

11. What is espionage?

12. What is sedition?

13. What is sabotage?

14. In what ways did the Espionage, Sedition, and Sabotage Acts do more than what they might have been intended to do?

15. What effect did WWI have on America's tolerance of German culture in America? Give examples

1.

2.

3. American Journey RN23.5 Searching For Peace

   WORLD WAR I Chapter 23, pp. 674-678

1. Study the timeline to determine how many years the U.S. was actually in an official state of war with the Central Powers? How many?
2. These two cities are most associated with the peace talks that ended WWI.

3. Use the *WWI Casualties* chart to answer the questions at the bottom of the chart.

4. List the 3 most important jobs held by Woodrow Wilson in the order in which he had them.

5. What does **national self-determination** mean?

Think of an example where such an idea is an important but unrealized idea one today. (They want it but it hasn’t happened yet.)

6. Besides self-determination, list 6 others of Wilson's **Fourteen Points**. Star the "point' Wilson thought was most important

7. What 2 countries were not invited to participate in the Paris Peace Conference?

Where do both rate on the WWI casualty chart?

8. List some differences

<table>
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<th>Allies</th>
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11
between Wilson's views on peace and those of the other Allies.

9. How did Britain, France, and the U.S. agree regarding Russia?

What did they do to act on their concerns?

10. Why did the Germans so dislike the Treaty of Versailles?

11. From where did all the "new" countries of Europe come?

12. What was the one thing Wilson succeeded in getting into the Treaty of Versailles?
13. For what main reason did the Senate reject the Treaty of Versailles?

1.

2.

3.

World War I Notes from PowerPoint

**World War I**  
1914-1918  
The War That Made a Century

**I. What were the three major empires of Eastern Europe before World War I?**

**A. The Empire**
1. Where: It covered what is today:

2. Many **nationalistic** ethnic groups lived under Austrian rule;

3. By 1914,
   a. Austria had become

   b. - evidence that was a force

B. The Empire

1. The Russian Empire had a long history of in order to:
   a. 
   b. 

2. Russia had just begun

3. Russia, too, had many

4. Russia's always had

C. The Empire

1. 

2. It covered land from the Middle East:

3. Most importantly:
   a. 
II. What were Europe's big problems before World War I?

A.

1.

2. but which,

3. No

(such as the Concert of Europe (past) or the United Nations [U.N.] (future)

B.

1. A growth

a)

b)

C.

1.

2.

D.

drove between the major powers of Europe as they scrambled and fought for bits and pieces of overseas possessions (especially in Africa & Asia)

III. What "triggered" the start of WWI?
IV. The Dominos begin to fall

A. Serbs

B. Russia

C. Germany

D. Germans

1. What's the secret plan?
   a.
   b.

F. All sides

G. By August 1914

V. ALLIED POWERS (partial list)

VI. CENTRAL POWERS

VII. Where was WWI fought?
A. The Front –

B. The Front –

C. Europe's

D. African

E. Limited

VIII. What technologies influence how the war was fought?

A.

B.

C.

D.

IX. What new weapons, tactics, and strategies did these technologies spur?

A. In Air:

B. On Land:

C. At Sea:

D. For the soldier:

E. For the Home Front:

X. So what should you call a war like this one?

A.

B.
C. THE WAR TO
- Woodrow Wilson

D. THE WAR TO

XI. A New Type of War:

A. A War - def.

B. An War - def.

C. A War of – 1. def.

2. This is really what decided who "won" in WWI.

D. A War - def.

XII. What did the war "cost"?

A. Statistics

B. A Generation

Does it Matter?
(from Counter-Attack)

DOES it matter?--losing your legs?...
For people will always be kind,
And you need not show that you mind
When the others come in after hunting
To gobble their muffins and eggs.

Does it matter?--losing your sight?...
There's such splendid work for the blind;
And people will always be kind,
As you sit on the terrace remembering
And turning your face to the light.

Do they matter?--those dreams from the pit?...
You can drink and forget and be glad,
And people won't say that you're mad;
For they'll know you've fought for your country
And no one will worry a bit.

-Siegfried Sassoon

C. A successful in Russia - all sorts of trouble waiting there

D. Death to the in which men could and should heartily prove themselves in fields of glory.

XIII. What did WWI solve?
NOT

A. New countries like
   1. were but
   2. no one

B. The
   1. was set up but
   2. the U.S. did not

C. The Treaty
D. the "War"

XIV. WWI Firsts:

A. First - against

B. New of war

C. Civilians as

D. The Middle

E. And the list goes on and on.

1. Colonial

2. Unsatisfied

3. Ruined

4. Discredited

Review Sheet WWI TEST

Vocabulary:
treaty
armistice
alliance
balance of power
attrition
front
neutrality
terrorism
assassination
total war
militarism
anarchy
U-boat
Central Powers
Allied Powers
isolationism
draft
nationalism
disillusionment
imperialism

Zimmerman Note
Fourteen Points
Balkan Peninsula
Schlieffen Plan
Lusitania

Kaiser Wilhelm II
Nicholas II
Woodrow Wilson
Vladimir Lenin
Gavrilo Princip
Francis Ferdinand

Multiple Choice-
- the Ottoman Empire's other name
- the ever neutral central European nation
- these are the titles of Germany's King and Russia's king (they're different)
- Austrian Empire's biggest "chunk" before WWI
- first big Ally to surrender
- new & improved weapons of WWI
- dates:
- Where were the fronts?
- mobilization & Balkanization & "blank checks" - what are we talking about?
- this is what soldiers might have called the WWI while it was happening
- this empire prayed 5 times a day
- "cost" statistics - lives & $
- the Treaty of Versailles - was there anything good about it?
- Allies who would later be enemies East & Europe

Map Matching - be able to place on a map

Austria-Hungary
Finland
Czechoslovakia
Serbia
German Empire
Poland
Ottoman Empire
Yugoslavia
Russian Empire
Hungary

http://www.ipfw.edu/ipfwhist/syllabi/euro19gs.jpg

Short Answer Questions:

Explain the idea of "balance of power".

Write and explain a maxim which you think WWI teaches.
23

19 January, 1917:
**The Zimmerman Note** to the German Minister to Mexico

**Berlin, January 19, 1917**

On the first of February we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this, it is our intention to endeavor to keep neutral the United States of America.
If this attempt is not successful, we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement....

You are instructed to inform the President of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States and suggest that the President of Mexico, on his own initiative, should communicate with Japan suggesting adherence at once to this plan; at the same time, offer to mediate between Germany and Japan.

Please call to the attention of the President of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months.

Zimmerman
(Secretary of State)