

# World War I

1914–1920

In this chapter you will learn how an assassination in Europe sparked the deadliest war the world had ever seen. You will find out how the United States was drawn into the fighting and will read about new battle strategies, such as trench warfare.



**Focus on Themes** In this chapter, you will read about World War I and the changes it brought to the United States and the world. Many of the **political** tensions that led to the war were caused by the

rise of nationalism in European countries. You will read about how the war devastated European **economies**, and how peace affected European countries.

# WORLD WAR I

## Nationalism

- French revenge against Germany
- French desire for return of Alsace and Lorraine
- Pan-slavism in Eastern Europe
- German pride in military power and industrial growth
- Serbian desire to create south Slav state

## Alliances

- Agreements among nations to aid each other if attacked
- Russian agreements with smaller Slavic nations
- Emergence of Allies
- Emergence of Central Powers

## Imperialism

- British concern over German growth
- British concern over German competition for colonies
- Economic rivalries among Britain, Germany, and France
- British and French desire to contain German territorial claims in Africa

## Militarism

- Military power seen as symbol of national prestige
- Glorification of war by all powers
- Arms race among great powers
- Influential military leaders
- Belief in Social Darwinism

## The Road to War

### Chapter 23 Section 1 Page 720

#### Tensions in Europe (Nationalism):

1. Who formed nation of Germany?
2. What did the empire of Austria-Hungary include?
3. What did Slavic nationalists want?

#### Tensions In Europe (Imperialism):

4. What issues existed between France and Germany?

#### Tensions In Europe (Militarism):

5. What did European nations begin to build?
6. How did they try to protect themselves?

#### Tensions in Europe (alliances):

7. Who did Germany ally with?
8. Who was allied with France?

#### Main Ideas

1. Many factors contributed to the outbreak of World War I.
2. European nations suffered massive casualties in the war's early battles.



#### The Big Idea

In 1914 tensions in Europe exploded into the deadliest war the world had ever seen.

#### Key Terms and People

militarism, p. 721

Archduke Francis Ferdinand, p. 721

mobilize, p. 721

Central Powers, p. 722

Allied Powers, p. 722

trench warfare, p. 722

stalemate, p. 723

U-boats, p. 724

#### Causes of Tensions in Europe

- **Nationalism**- a sense of pride in ones own country
- **Imperialism**- Gaining territory outside your own country
- **militarism**—the aggressive strengthening of armed forces
- **Alliances**- Forming agreements with other nations to support each other during conflict

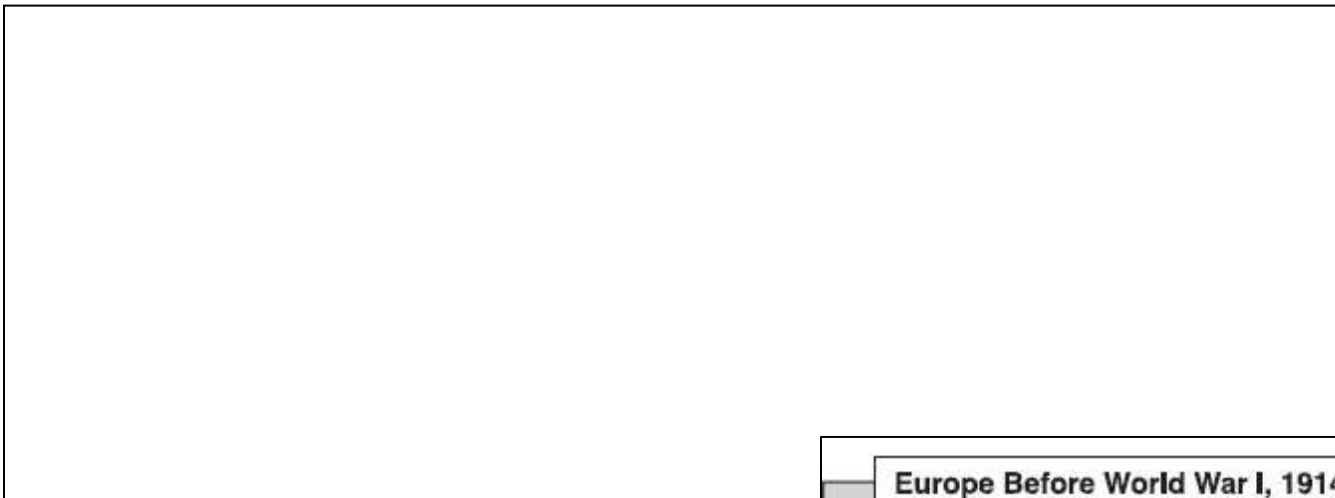
**The Spark (1):**

9. Who was Archduke Francis Ferdinand?

10. What happened to him?

**The Spark (2):**

11. Draw a diagram depicting how the ally system lead to WWI.



**The First Battle of the Marne:**

12. Who was Germany trying to invade?

13. Who slowed them down?

14. Where did the French army block them?

15. What was the western front?



16. Who was fighting there?

17. What was the eastern front?

18. Who was fighting there?

**A New Kind of War (Trenches):**

19. Define Trench warfare

20. Describe the conditions in the trenches:

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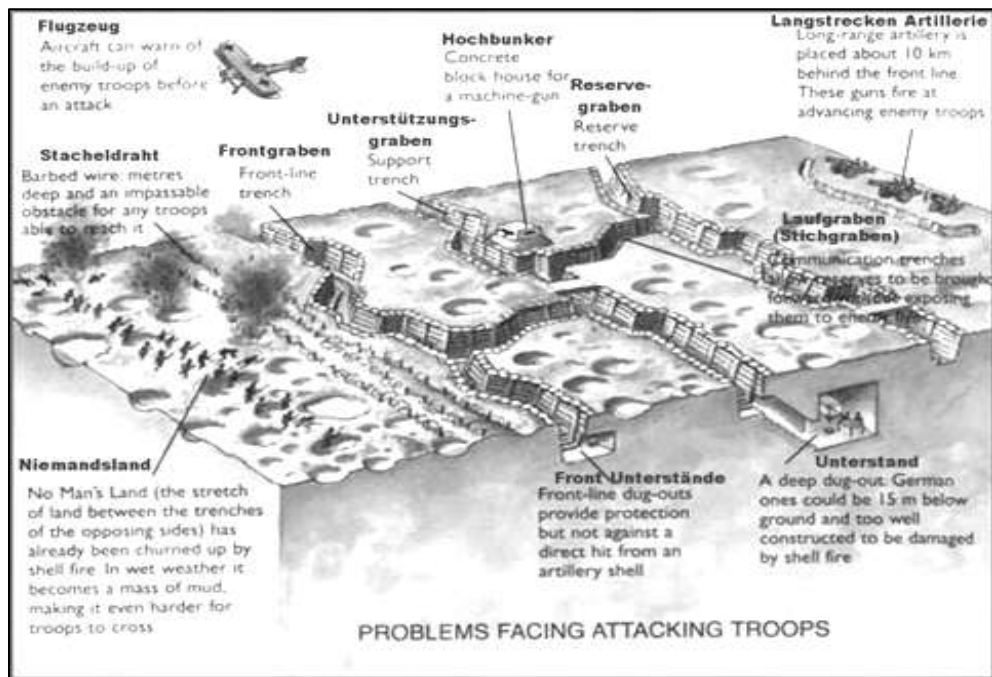
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**A New Kind of War (No Mans Land):**

21. What was “No Mans Land”?

22. Why was it called this?



**A New Kind of War (modern technology):**

Include a description of each type of weapon listed below:

<b>machine guns</b>	
<b>Artillery guns</b>	
<b>Poisonous gases</b>	
<b>Tanks</b>	
<b>Airplanes</b>	
<b>Describe "Dog-Fights"</b>	

**Stalemate:**

23. Define "Stalemate"

24. Where did the Germans attack?

25. Where did the Allies attack?

26. What was the outcome?



**Land and Sea Battles:**

27. What did the British Navy do?

28. Was it successful?

29. How did the Germans respond?

30. What is a U-Boat?



31. Who else did the Germans attack?

**Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People:**

1. What factors contributed to the outbreak of World War I?
2. What might have happened if Russia had not honored its agreement to defend Serbia?
3. What were the outcomes of the early battles of the war?
4. How did Belgian resistance affect the German war plan?
5. How successful was trench warfare as a strategy?



**Americans Prepare for War**  
**Chapter 23 Section 2 Page 725**

**The United States Enters World War I:**

1. Why did many Americans sympathize with the allies?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. How did most Americans view WWI?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What stance did Woodrow Wilson take?

**American Neutrality Threatened:**

4. List 2 issues that may have made the central powers question Americas neutrality:
  - a. –
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - b. –

5. What was the *Lusitania*?

6. What happened to it?

**Congress Declares War:**

7. What was the Zimmermann Note?

**Main Ideas**

1. The United States entered the war after repeated crises with Germany.
2. The United States mobilized for war by training troops and stepping up production of supplies.
3. Labor shortages created new wartime opportunities for women and other Americans.

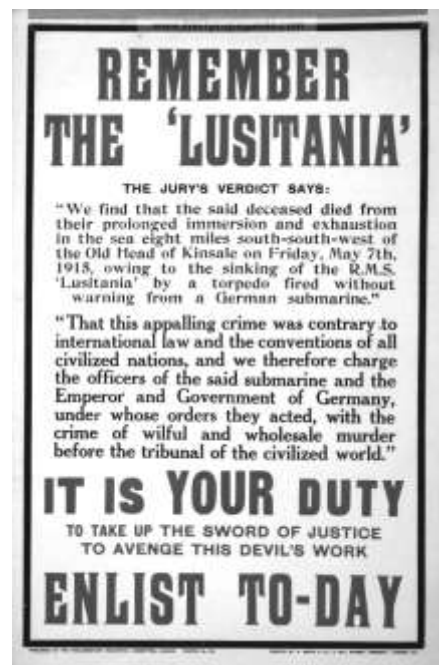
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**The Big Idea**

After entering World War I in 1917, Americans began the massive effort of preparing for war.

**Key Terms and People**

*Lusitania*, p. 726  
Zimmermann Note, p. 726  
Selective Service Act, p. 727  
Liberty bonds, p. 727  
National War Labor Board, p. 729





8. What did it promise?

9. How did Wilson and Congress respond to it?

### **Mobilizing for War**

10. Describe in the space provided what each of the following organizations or actions did to help the war effort:

<b>Committee on Public Information (CPI)</b>	
<b>four-minute men</b>	
<b>Selective Service Act in 1917-</b>	
<b>The government</b>	
<b>Sale of Liberty bonds</b>	
<b>War Industries Board (WIB)</b>	
<b>Food Administration</b>	
<b>National War Labor board</b>	

## Mobilizing for war (2):

11. What types of “propaganda” was used to help conserve food during the war?

## Women’s War Efforts:

12. What did labor shortages do?

13. List 3 things women did to help the war effort:

a. –

b. –

c. –



## Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People:

1. Why did the United States enter World War I?
2. Do you think the United States was right to stay neutral for so long? Why or why not?
3. How did the United States prepare for war?
4. What was the purpose of the Committee on Public Information?
5. How did the government exercise control over the economy during the war?
6. How did women help the war effort abroad?

**Americans in World War I**  
**Chapter 23 Section 3 Page 730**

**American Soldiers Arrive:**

1. Write a paragraph to describe (in your own words) the state of the war when America entered:

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**Main Ideas**

1. American soldiers started to arrive in Europe in 1917.
2. The Americans helped the Allies win the war.
3. Germany agreed to an armistice after suffering heavy losses.

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**The Big Idea**

American troops helped the Allies achieve victory in World War I.

**Key Terms and People**

American Expeditionary Force, p. 730  
Communists, p. 731  
armistice, p. 734

**Joining the Fight:**

2. What did the British and French want the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) to do?
3. What 2 things did John J. Pershing insist upon?
  - a. –
  - b. –

**Russia Leaves the War:**

4. Who were the Bolsheviks?
5. What did they do?



6. What problems did Russia have during the war?

a. –

b. –

c. –

d. –

**Winning the War:**

7. What did Germany do in 1918?

8. What were the Germans doing when the US arrived?

9. What was America able to do?

**Armistice:**

10. Describe the state of Germany at the end of the war:

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11. What did Kaiser Wilhelm II do?

12. What is an armistice and when did it take effect?



**Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People:**

13. What was the American Expeditionary Force?

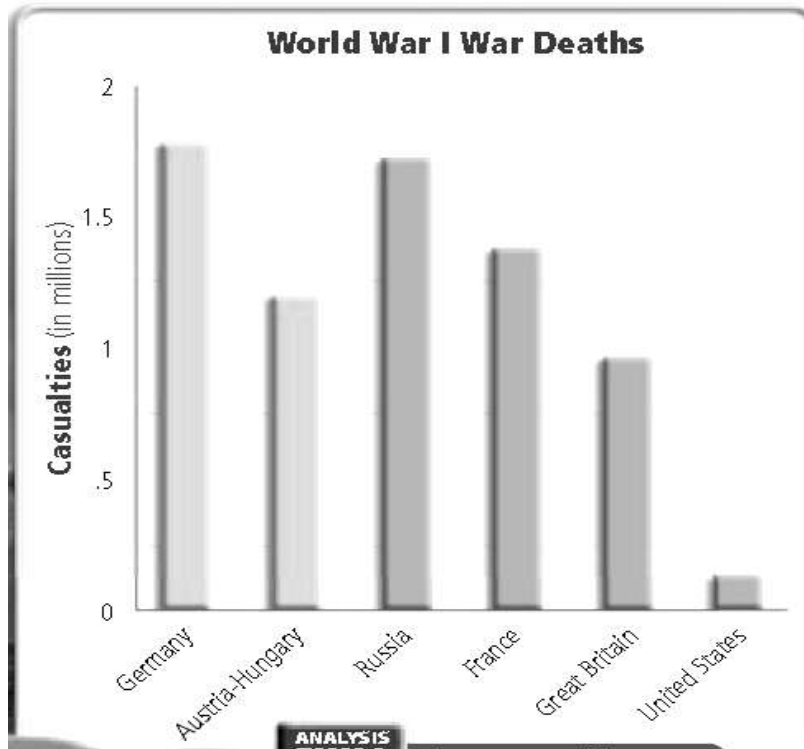
14. How did the Russian Revolution change the course of the war?

15. Why did Russia leave the war?

16. How did U.S. troops make a difference in the final battles of the war?

17. How was the Second Battle of the Marne a turning point in the war?

**War Dead:**



**Main Ideas**

1. The costs of war included millions of human lives as well as financial burdens.
2. President Woodrow Wilson and European leaders met to work out a peace agreement
3. The U.S. Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles.

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**The Big Idea**

The United States and the victorious Allied Powers clashed over postwar plans.

**Key Terms and People**

League of Nations, p. 737  
reparations, p. 737  
Treaty of Versailles, p. 738  
Henry Cabot Lodge, p. 738

**Financial Losses:**

1. What caused food shortages in Europe?
2. What caused France and Britain's high debt after the war?
3. What problems did Germany face?

**The Influenza Epidemic:**

4. What happened in 1918?

5. How many people died?

**Wilson's Fourteen Points:**

6. Define Wilson's Fourteen Points?

7. What did the final point call for?

**Key Goals of the Fourteen Points**

- End secret alliances
- Encourage free shipping
- Remove barriers to trade
- Reduce armies and navies
- Resolve colonial claims
- Support the right of people to choose their own government
- Settle border disputes
- Establish the League of Nations

**The Treaty of Versailles (1):**

8. Where was the peace conference held?

9. Who were the BIG FOUR?

a. –

b. –

c. –

d. –

10. What countries did not attend?

**The Treaty of Versailles (2):**

11. What did allied countries insist upon?

12. What did they want Germany to do?

- a. –
- b. –
- c. –

13. What happened to areas that were colonies of the central powers?



**Versailles Treaty Rejected:**

14. What needed to happen for America to agree to the treaty?

15. What did Henry Cabot Lodge say about the treaty?

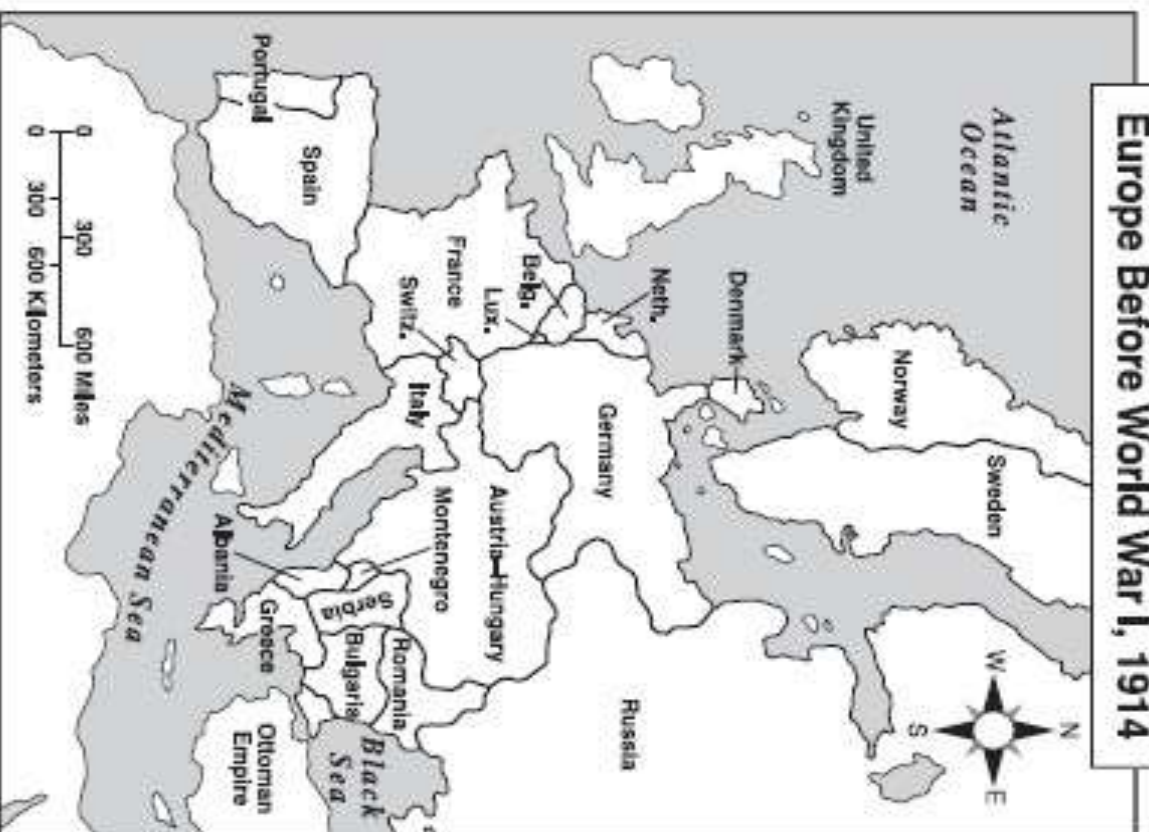
16. How did America deal with this opposition?

**Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People:**

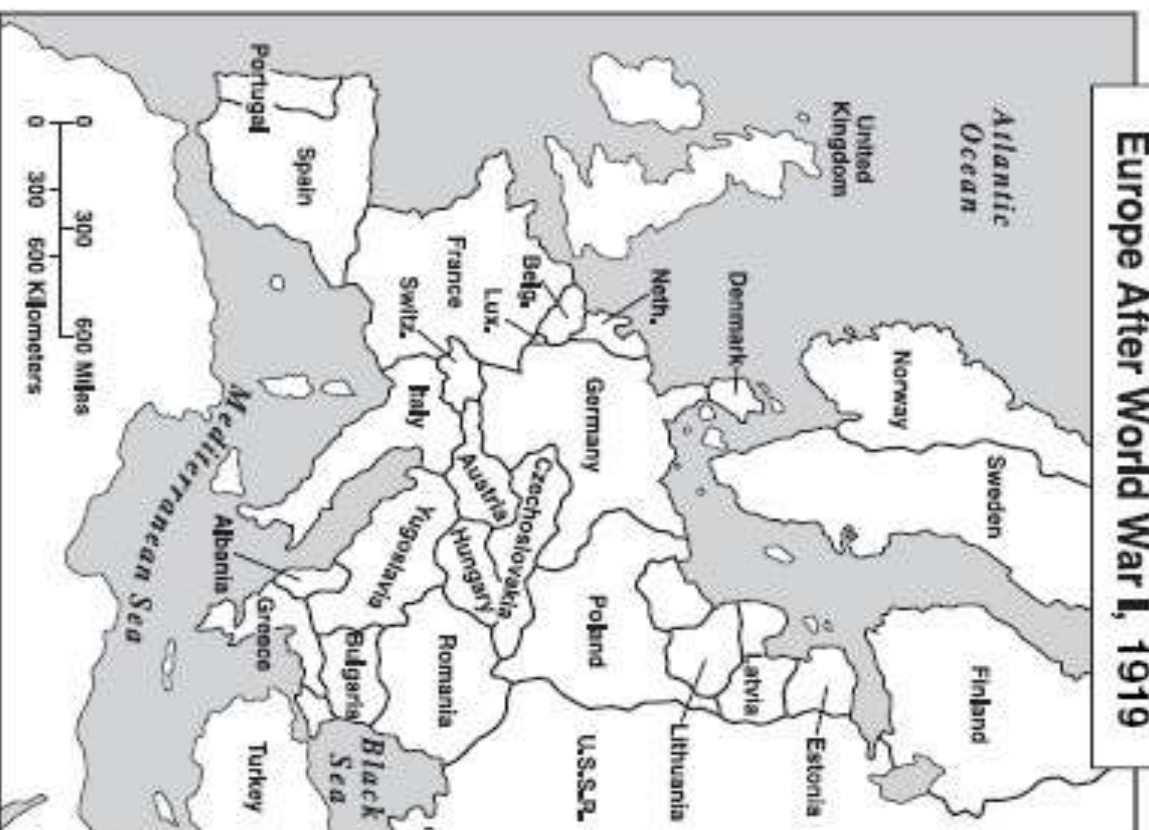
1. How did the war affect the European economy?
2. How did Americans try to fight the influenza epidemic of 1918?
3. What was the League of Nations?
4. How did the Treaty of Versailles change the map of Europe?
5. Which countries did not attend the Paris Peace Conference? How do you think this affected the outcome?
6. Who was Henry Cabot Lodge?



Europe Before World War I, 1914



Europe After World War I, 1919



Source: Regional Extensions, 1999