

## A Study Guide

Part I: Vocabulary

- |                                     |                          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Great Powers                     | 13. Brest-Litovsk Treaty |
| 2. Triple Alliance (Central Powers) | 14. Bolsheviks           |
| 3. Triple Entente (Allied Powers)   | 15. Woodrow Wilson       |
| 4. June 28, 1914                    | 16. V. I. Lenin          |
| 5. Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand        | 17. White Army           |
| 6. Ultimatum                        | 18. Armistice            |
| 7. July 28, 1914                    | 19. Fourteen Points      |
| 8. Schlieffen Plan                  | 20. November 11, 1918    |
| 9. Battle of the Marne              | 21. Treaty of Versailles |
| 10. Sussex Pledge                   | 22. Self-determination   |
| 11. Zimmerman Note                  | 23. League of Nations    |
| 12. Unrestricted Submarine Warfare  | 24. George Clemenceau    |

Part II: Multiple Guess Questions:

- Who were the Great Powers in 1914?
- What four major forces were directly responsible for the War?
- How did nationalism effect Europe in the early 1900s?
- Why did Britain enter World War I?
- What was the Schlieffen Plan and why did it fail?
- Why did a stalemate developed along the Western Front early in the war?
- What did the Treaty of Versailles focused on?
- Which group seized complete control of Russia in 1917?
- Which countries were members of the Triple Alliance? What was another name for this alliance?
- Which of the following is the best explanation for Russia's entrance into World War I?
- At what Battle were Germany's hopes for a quick victory on the Western Front ended?
- How did the Allies defend their merchant ships against attacks from German submarines?
- How was fighting on the Eastern Front different from fighting on the Western Front?
- Why did the Allies welcomed the overthrow of Russia's tsar in 1917?
- Name the main points of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points?
- Which Allied leader wanted to weaken Germany at the Paris Peace Conference so that Germany could never again threaten France?
- What was the result of World War I on European colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific?
- Who was the leader of the Bolsheviks in 1917 during the November revolution?
- Who composed the "White" armies during the three-year long civil war in Russia?

Part III: Short Answer Questions:

- Why can it be said that American neutrality was not really neutrality?
- What was Germany's fatal mistake (which brought the USA into the war)?
- In 10 -15 sentences, create a timeline of WWI from the Assassination of A.D. F. Ferdinand to the Armistice in 1918.
- Why did the Russians make a separate peace with Germany?
- List and describe the major points of Woodrow Wilson's peace plan.
- Identify which points (in the list above, did Woodrow Wilson hold firm to and which he let go?
- Why was the above plan rejected by France and England?
- Why did Woodrow Wilson compromise on so much?
- Identify the five main problems with the Treaty of Versailles.
- What is your favorite color?

Part IV: Essay Questions-Answer the following questions using the rubrics that follow each question.

1. In an essay of one or more paragraphs, **assess the validity of the following statement.**

**“Colonization by industrialized powers was good for the peoples of Southeast Asia and the Pacific.”**

Your thesis statement should be an arguable point assessing the validity of the above statement. Provide three (3) examples from your knowledge of imperialism in the late 1800s to support your thesis. Finally conclude your essay by re-stating your thesis.

Rubric: A=

- ❖ One or more paragraphs.
- ❖ Thesis statement that states your opinion about the validity of the quote.
- ❖ Three or more examples from your knowledge of imperialism in the late 1800s.
- ❖ Conclude your essay by re-stating your thesis.

## 2. Casualties of Major World War I Powers

Country	Total Mobilized	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners & Missing	Total Casualties	Casualties as a Percent of Those Mobilized
<b>Allied Powers</b>						
Russia	12,000,000	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,500,000	9,150,000	76.3
France	8,410,000	1,357,800	4,266,000	537,000	6,160,800	76.3
British Empire	8,904,467	908,371	2,090,212	191,652	3,190,235	35.8
Italy	5,615,000	650,000	947,000	600,000	2,197,000	39.1
United States	4,355,000	126,000	234,300	4,500	364,800	8.2
<b>Central Powers</b>						
Germany	11,000,000	1,773,700	4,216,058	1,152,800	7,142,558	64.9
Austria-Hungary	7,800,000	1,200,000	3,620,000	2,200,000	7,020,000	90.0
Turkey	2,850,000	325,000	400,000	250,000	975,000	34.2

**Draw Conclusions** Based on information in the table above, Russia mobilized the greatest number of soldiers (12 million) of all the major powers.

**Since it had the largest army, it should make sense that Russia was the most powerful and successful force in the war.**

In an essay of one or more paragraphs, **assess the validity of the statement above.** Your thesis statement should be an arguable point. Provide three (3) examples from the chart and from your knowledge of the war to support your thesis. Finally conclude your essay by stating what the outcome of the war suggest about the factors that are important for an effective army?

Rubric: A=

- ❖ One or more paragraphs.
- ❖ Thesis statement that states your opinion about the validity of the quote.
- ❖ Three or more examples from the chart and/or your knowledge of World War I.
- ❖ Conclusion by stating what the outcome of the war suggest about the factors that are important for an effective army