

**Name:**

**Date:**

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# Unit 8 Part I: World War I

**This packet will be due:**

**A-Day: March 15, 2018**

**B-Day: March 14, 2018**



# Causes of WWI

**Directions:** Use the information in the provided articles to fill in the graphic organizer below.

Cause of WWI	Definition	How did this cause contribute to the start of World War I?
<b>M</b> Militarism	What is Militarism?	
<b>A</b> Alliances	What is an Alliance?	
<b>I</b> Imperialism	What is Imperialism?	
<b>N</b> Nationalism	What is Nationalism?	

1. Which of the above causes do you think had the greatest impact on the start of World War I?
2. Why do you think the others are less convincing? Answer this question for each cause you did not choose in question #1.

# Reading Questions

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**Directions:** Read the Article Outbreak of world War I and answer the following questions thoughtfully. Make sure you answer all parts of the question.

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1. What happened on June 28, 1914?
2. How did the Franco-Prussian War help set the stage for World War I?
3. What did Austria Hungary want in the Balkans? Why did that create conflict with Serbia & Russia?
4. What was the Balkans League? What did they do?
5. Who was Franz Ferdinand? Why was he in Bosnia-Herzegovina?
6. What was the Young Bosnia movement? What did they want?
7. What happened when Franz Ferdinand's driver too a wrong turn?
8. Why did Austria-Hungary ask Germany for help?
9. What did Austria-Hungary want Serbia to do? What did Serbia actually do?


# Causes of the First World War

## The MAIN causes of WWI:

1. \_\_\_\_\_: Policy of building up military forces to prepare for war.
2. \_\_\_\_\_: Agreements between nations to aid and protect one another.
3. \_\_\_\_\_: The seizure of a country or territory by another country.
4. \_\_\_\_\_: Pride in or devotion to one's country.

**Directions:** In the chart below, summarize each of the causes of World War I. These are VERY IMPORTANT to this unit, and will absolutely be on your test more than once, so make sure you do a thorough job explaining!

 Militarism	Summary:	
 Alliances	Summary:	
	Triple Alliance/Central Powers	Triple Entente/Allied Powers
 Imperialism	Summary:	

 Nationalism	Summary:	
	Pan-Germanism	Definition:
	Pan-Slavism	Definition:

## The Spark that Started the War: \_\_\_\_\_

## The Path to World War

**Directions:** In each box below summarize each step on the path to war. Be thorough as these will be covered on your test.

Step One:



Step Two:



Step Three:



Step Four:



Step Five:



Step Six:



Step Seven:



Step Eight:

# READING QUESTIONS

**Directions:** read the letter from the trenches provided. Fill out the following primary source analysis chart.

<p>Who wrote it? When? Where? What kind of document is it?</p>	<p>What else is going on? Locally? Nationally? Globally?</p>	<p>Main Idea: what important things is this document trying to say? Write in your own words.</p>
<p>Why was this document written? What is its purpose? What is the author's point of view?</p>	<p>What words did you have trouble with? Look them up - what do they mean? What questions do you still have about the document?</p>	<p>Use everything you know so far: Do you think that trenches were a good idea or a bad idea? Explain why?</p>

# WWI: Trench Warfare

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By the end of 1914, not only Europe was at war, but also all of Europe's colonies in Asia, Africa and South America.

1. What are trenches?
2. What was "No-Man's Land?"
3. Watch the clip "Life in a Trench" and describe what life was like in a WWI Trench?  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G4ZY66BG38>
4. What was the trench cycle?
5. Why were soldiers told not to look over the top of the trenches?
6. How many of the casualties from WWI were sustained in the trenches?
7. What is barbed wire? What was it used for?
8. Why were rats a problem in the trenches?
9. Why were lice a problem in the trenches?
10. What was the effect of rain on the trenches?
11. What was trench foot?

# New Technology of WWI Chart

**Directions:** Read the information about each of the new technologies of World War I. In the first column, write down a brief explanation of what the technology is and how it was used in the war. In the second column, you should describe what the advantage of the New Technology was, or why the technology would be useful during the war. In the third column, you should write down the disadvantages, or risks of using that new technology.

<b>Technology</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Disadvantages</b>
Airplanes			
Submarines			
Machine Gun			
Howitzer			
Flame Thrower			
Tank			



U-Boat			
Airplane			
Telephone/ Radio/ Telegraph			
Mustard Gas			
Chlorine Gas			
Gas Mask			

# Reading Questions

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**Directions:** read the article on the previous page and answer the questions below completely.

1. What was the Lusitania? What happened to it?
2. How did the sinking of the Lusitania make many Americans feel?
3. What was the British Blockade? How did it impact Germany?
4. What are u-boats? What did the rules of war say u-boats had to do? Why was this a problem?
5. Why did Germany restrict what Germans knew about the Lusitania?
6. How did Germany justify the sinking of the Lusitania?
7. Why were Americans offended by the way Germany handled the sinking of the Lusitania?
8. How did Britain and Americans spread propaganda against Germany?
9. Some Americans believed both were to blame for the violence and death in the war - Why?
10. Who won the Propaganda battle? What did America end up doing?

# Fighting the War

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## The Great War: The Western Front

1. Who was fighting on the Western Front?
2. What Military Tactic was used on the Western Front of the War?
3. What was the Schlieffen plan? Whos idea was it?

## The Great War: The Eastern Front

4. Who was fighting on the Eastern Front of the War?
5. What were Russia's disadvantages during the war?
6. What was Russia's primary advantage?

## Russia Exits the War

7. Why did Russia leave the war?

## The United States Claims Neutrality

8. At the beginning of the war the United States decided to stay \_\_\_\_\_.

## The United States Road to War

9. What was the British Blockade?
10. What was the German Response?
11. What happened on May 7th 1915? Why is it important?
12. What was the Zimmerman Note? Why is it important?
13. What the United States motive or reason for getting involved in the War?

# WHAT WAS WAR LIKE IN WWI?

**Directions:** Examine the images below and answer the questions that follow.



Detailed section of a painting of Battle of Moscow, 7th September 1812, during the Napoleonic Wars.

Source:  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Battle\\_of\\_Borodino\\_1812.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Battle_of_Borodino_1812.png) (click for a more detailed image)



Images of warfare during WWI (1914-1918).

Sources:  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Vickers\\_IWW.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Vickers_IWW.jpg);  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Australian\\_infantry\\_small\\_box\\_respirators\\_Ypres\\_1917.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Australian_infantry_small_box_respirators_Ypres_1917.jpg);  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:British\\_Mark\\_I\\_male\\_tank\\_Somme\\_25\\_September\\_1916.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:British_Mark_I_male_tank_Somme_25_September_1916.jpg);  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:The\\_Battle\\_of\\_the\\_Somme\\_July-november\\_1916\\_Q1308.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:The_Battle_of_the_Somme_July-november_1916_Q1308.jpg)

What was similar about warfare in the early 1800s and early 1900s?	What was different about warfare in the early 1800s and early 1900s?	Why do you think warfare changed between the early 1800s and 1900s?

# DOCUMENT EXPLORATION

**Directions:** As you examine the text, images, and video provided about the characteristics of WWI warfare, complete the graphic organizer below.

## INDUSTRIALIZATION

1-How did industrialization in Europe affect the production of goods needed for WWI?

2-How did this industrialization affect soldiers and those on the homefront in WWI?

## TOTAL WAR

3-What is total war? How is total war different than most wars fought before WWI?

4-How did total war affect soldier and those on the homefront in WWI?

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## Characteristics of WWI Warfare & Their Impact on Those Involved

## TECH. DEVELOPMENT

5-Describe three technological developments in warfare during WWI?

6-How did technological developments during WWI affect the soldiers who fought?

## TRENCH WARFARE

7-Explain what Trench Warfare is.

8-How did trench warfare affect the soldiers who fought in WWI?

# WWI Propaganda

**Directions:** As you view each piece of WWI propaganda, fill out the chart below. Some of these pieces of propaganda will be on your unit test.

	What do you see? What can you read?	What country is this piece from?	What do you think the message of this piece is? Why?
<b>A</b>			
<b>B</b>			
<b>C</b>			
<b>D</b>			
<b>E</b>			
<b>F</b>			

<b>G</b>			
<b>H</b>			
<b>I</b>			
<b>J</b>			
<b>K</b>			
<b>L</b>			
<b>M</b>			
<b>N</b>			

# Primary Source: Russia in WWI

**Directions:** Read the following Letter to Russian War Minister Alexander Kerensky from soldiers fighting in WWI, August 18th, 1917. and fill in the chart at the bottom of the page.

Mr. War Minister!

We, soldiers from various regiments[...]ask you to end the war and its bloodshed at any cost. If this is not done, then believe us when we say that we will take our weapons and head out for our own hearths [homes] to save our fathers, mothers, wives, and children from death by starvation (which is nigh [near]). And if we cannot save them, then we'd rather die with them in our native lands than be killed, poisoned, or frozen to death somewhere and cast into the earth like a dog.

Remember that all your threats about the death penalty and discipline and the eloquent words of orators will cease to have any effect on us then-- it will be too late. You know we are all tired, both at the front and in the rear, and we cannot endure another autumn and winter, nor do we have any wish to.

For a second time we ask you, Mr. War Minister, put an end to the slaughter. Only by doing this can you keep the enemy from penetrating deep inside Russia and save us both from this invasion and from starvation.

- Soldiers

Source: *Voices of Revolution, 1917*. Mark D. Steinberg. p. 218. <https://books.google.com/books?id=aExJqbOSd7MC&pg=PP1&dq=voices%20of%20revolution&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q=voices%20of%20revolution&f=false>

Who Wrote This	Who was the audience	When was this letter written? What was happening at the time?	Why was this letter written?

Based on the letter above, what problems existed in Russia in 1917?



# What was the Russian Revolution?



Czar Nicholas II, 1909.

Source:  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Nicholas\\_II\\_by\\_Boissonnas\\_%26\\_Egler\\_c1909.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Nicholas_II_by_Boissonnas_%26_Egler_c1909.jpg)

The Russian Revolution of 1917, was actually two revolutions, one in February, and one in October of 1917. At the time, Russia used a different calendar than we use today, so they call these revolutions the March Revolution and November Revolution because their calendar was thirteen days ahead of what is commonly used today. The November Revolution is also referred to as the Bolshevik Revolution.

Before the Russian Revolution, the country was ruled by a king, called a **czar** (sometimes spelled tsar), named Nicholas II. There was discontent [dissatisfaction] in Russia because the government was corrupt and ineffective, there was widespread poverty in the country, there was a scarcity of food, and the Russians suffered massive losses in World War I.

As a result, in February of 1917 (The March Revolution), Czar Nicholas II was forced to abdicate [give up the throne] and power was given to a group of elected officials called the Duma. The Duma ruled until October, when it was replaced by the events of the November Revolution.



Vladimir Lenin, leader of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 speaking to troops in 1920.

Source: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Vladimir\\_Lenin\\_in\\_Trotsky\\_1920-06-20\\_Bundesarchiv\\_Bismarck-Dokument.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Vladimir_Lenin_in_Trotsky_1920-06-20_Bundesarchiv_Bismarck-Dokument.jpg)

Led by a man named Vladimir Lenin, a group of Communists named the Bolsheviks took control of the Russian government in a bloodless coup [a forced overthrow of the government in which no one was killed] called the November (or Bolshevik) Revolution. The Bolsheviks gained support from the peasants, urban workers, and soldiers by promising “peace, land, and bread.”

The Bolsheviks signed a peace agreement with Germany, taking Russia out of WWI. After winning a civil war that lasted from 1917 to 1922, the Bolsheviks set about transforming Russia into the world’s first **Communist** nation. They renamed Russia the **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)**, also known as the Soviet Union. A soviet was a local ruling council elected by workers.

Source: Adapted from *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, s. v. "Russian Revolution of 1917", accessed January 07, 2016, <http://www.britannica.com/event/Russian-Revolution-of-1917>.

1. Where and when did the Russian Revolution take place?

2. What caused the Russian Revolution?

3. What were the effects of the Russian Revolution?

# The Russian Revolution



1. Describe Russia before the Revolution?
2. Who was Czar Nicholas II? Why was he unpopular?
3. What was the Russo-Japanese War? Why is it important?
4. What was Bloody Sunday? Why were Russians protesting?
5. Why did Russia enter WWI? How did the people feel about entering the war?
6. What is rationing? How did it impact the Russian people?
7. Who was Rasputin? How did he gain the royal family's trust? Was Rasputin Popular with the people?
8. What was being rationed in Petrograd that caused women to protest?
9. What did the Duma ask the Czar to do following the protests? What did the Czar actually do?
10. This is called the \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution (1917). Who Were the Bolsheviks? What did they do?
11. This was called the \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution (1917). What started the Civil War? What were the different sides?
12. Who controlled the new Soviet Union?

# “Dear Minister Kerensky,”

## A Causes of the Russian Revolution Letter Writing Activity

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The letter in the introduction of this lesson was written by Russian soldiers to the War Minister, and later Minister-Chairman of Russia, Alexander Kerensky. Kerensky was the leader of the provisional government in Russia between the March and November Revolutions until he was overthrown by Vladimir Lenin and the Bolsheviks.

**Directions (Part One):** Examine the provided documents on Russia in 1917. Each demonstrates a cause of the Russian Revolution. Answer the questions that accompany them completely.

### Cause #1: The Peasants' Lives

1. How long was the peasants' work day?
2. How did the working conditions add to peasant unrest before the Russian Revolution?

### Cause #2: Working Conditions and Bloody Sunday (January 22, 1905)

3. What types of poor working conditions inspired the industry workers to approach the Winter Palace on January 22, 1905?
4. What were the workers demands?
5. What would have been some of your thoughts if you were with the workers who were being killed by the Czar's soldiers at the Winter Palace?

### Cause #3: Corruption in the Czar's Family: Rasputin (1872- 1916)

6. Rasputin had influence over government decisions when he was close to the Czar's family. How does this support the claim that the government was corrupt?

### Cause #4: Czar Nicholas II's Military Woes

7. What effect did the outcome of the Russo-Japanese War have on the Russian people?
8. Why were the Russian people unhappy with their country's involvement in World War I?

### Cause #5: The March Revolution (1917)



# HOW DID THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES HELP CAUSE WORLD WAR II?

**Directions:** Read the provided article and answer the following questions completely.

1. When was World War I?
2. What were the military and civilian death totals in World War I?
3. What were three causes of World War I?
4. Why were the German people not prepared to accept the harsh peace terms of the Versailles Treaty?



5. Who were the three government leaders that shaped the Versailles Treaty?
6. What was Germany's role at the Versailles conference?
7. How did the goals of Georges Clemenceau and Woodrow Wilson differ?
8. What was the concern of English treaty representative George Maynard Keynes?

# Wilson Fights for Peace: The Treaty of Versailles


What were the three main points from President Wilson's Plan?

Why did the Allies reject President Wilson's plan?

Who were the "big four" meeting at Versailles?

What was the hope for the Treaty?

What did the Treaty do?



**President Wilson's  
Fourteen Points**

1. Open diplomacy
2. Freedom of the Seas
3. Removal of economic barriers
4. Reduction of armaments
5. Adjustment of colonial claims
6. Conquered territories in Russia
7. Preservation of Belgian sovereignty
8. Restoration of French territory
9. Redrawing of Italian frontiers
10. Division of Austria-Hungary
11. Redrawing of Balkan boundaries
12. Limitations on Turkey
13. Establishment of an independent Poland
14. Creation of an Association of Nations

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Summarize the weaknesses of the Treaty of Versailles.

What happened when Wilson got back to the United States?

Why were some people in the United States (especially the legislature) opposed to the League of Nations?

Why didn't America join the League of nations?

# Peace Conference Organizer

Directions: Read the background briefing for each of the “Big Four” and fill in the chart below using complete sentences.

<p><u>France:</u> List some of this country's complaints:</p>          <p>What did this country want the treaty to do?</p>	<p><u>Great Britain:</u> List some of this country's complaints:</p>          <p>What did this country want the treaty to do?</p>
<p><u>Italy:</u> List some of this country's complaints:</p>          <p>What did this country want the treaty to do?</p>	<p><u>United States:</u> List some of this country's complaints:</p>          <p>What did this country want the treaty to do?</p>



# *A History of the League of Nations*

**Directions:** Read the provided article and answer each question completely.

1. What was the League of Nations? Who's idea was it?
2. What were the Fourteen Points?
3. Explain the idea from the fourteen points for a "general association of nations."
4. Who was being blamed for WWI?
5. How did Wilson and others believe the League of Nations would be able to help prevent another World War?
6. What was the debate over the league of nations like in the United States?
7. Why did the Republicans argue against the League?
8. What were some of the problems of the League?
9. What organization did the League of Nations pave the way for?