

WWI Study Guide

Important Vocabulary Terms:

alliance	armistice	Allies/Triple Entente
trench warfare	stalemate	Central Powers/Triple Alliance
militarism	neutral	League of Nations
propaganda	reparations	de-militarized zone (DMZ)
mandate system	homefront	

1. List the 4 causes of World War I.

M: **Militarism: the build up of weapons and military forces during peace**

A: **alliances: agreements between 2 or more countries**

I: **imperialism: policy of stronger, more powerful nation controlling a weaker nation**

N: **nationalism: love for one's country**

2. Which cause was most significant and why? **Nationalism; people wanted their own unified nation, be able to govern themselves, and they were willing to fight for it.**

3. Why were India, Australia, New Zealand, and Morocco involved in the war? **They were each colonies controlled by imperialistic nations that fought on the side of the allies.**

4. What event sparked the beginning of WWI? When? **Austria-Hungary's Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated; June 28, 1914.**

5. List the key players (nations) of each alliance.

Triple Alliance (Central Powers): **Germany, Ottoman Empire, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria**

Triple Entente (Allies): **Britain, France, Russia, and the United States**

6. What is the nickname for WWI? **The Great War, also: the War to End All Wars, the Total War, the Modern War, the Trench War**

7. What were the two "fronts" in the war (prior to Russia's exit from the war)? Briefly describe each.

- **Western Front: border of Germany & France**
- **Eastern Front: border of Germany & Russia**

8. Who's Who in the War? – List the nation each person below is associated with.

Woodrow Wilson: **President of USA; delivered 14 Points speech**

Czar Nicholas II: **Russian czar, who's overthrown**

George V: **King of England**

Kaiser Wilhelm II: **German kaiser**

Vladimir Lenin: **leader of the Bolsheviks, eventually leader of Russia**

Technological Advances:

9. List inventions used in WWI. **Flame throwers, long-range artillery, tanks, planes, poison gas, gas masks, submarines (u-boats), machine guns**

10. How did these new weapons lead to trench warfare and eventually stalemate? **Soldiers remained in trenches to stay safe from new, devastating weapons, avoiding "no**

man's land." This led to stalemate, as neither side was able to advance or gain an advantage.

11. How did these affect the human costs of war? **10-15 million died in war; 20 million injured**

U.S.A. in WWI:

12. At the beginning of WWI, the United States remained **neutral (isolationism)**

13. Some people argued that the United States wasn't truly neutral. Why? **US continued trade with Britain (Allied Powers); also, many US businesses made loans to Allied nations**

14. What 3 things led to the United States entry in the war? Briefly describe each.

- 1) **Unrestricted submarine warfare-US merchant ships were attacked**
Sinking of the Lusitania, killing American citizens
- 2) **Zimmerman Telegram-sent by Germany to Mexico, urging Mexico to enter the war on the side of the Central Powers and attack the US**
- 3) **Unpaid debts: many nations owed \$ to US and US was concerned that if those nations lost, the US would never be repaid money owed.**

Russian Revolution:

15. Prior to WWI, Russians were upset over numerous economic, political, and social issues, such as **high taxes, poverty, working conditions, and lack of political expression.**

16. Russia's involvement in WWI only made the Russians more **angry.**

17. Czar Nicholas II was unable to maintain control and in 1917, the **Bolsheviks** led a revolution.

18. Nicholas II was overthrown and he and his family were all **executed.**

19. Under the leadership of Lenin, Russia **withdrew** from the war, abandoning their allies and signing a peace treaty with **Germany.**

End of the War:

20. When did the war (fighting) end? When was the peace treaty signed and what was the name of the peace treaty? **Armistice Day-November 11, 1918, (11th day of the 11th month at the 11th hour); June 28, 1919 (5 yr anniversary of beginning of war); Treaty of Versailles**

21. What was the name of President Woodrow Wilson's speech about creating world peace? **Fourteen Points**

22. One of the main pieces of the treaty gave numerous **punishments** to Germany.

23. List the German consequences of WWI, according to the Treaty of Versailles:

- 1) "War Guilt Clause"- **Germany had to accept responsibility for the war**
- 2) **German reparations-Germany had to pay \$33 billion in fines**
- 3) Military restrictions - **limited army to 100,000 soldiers, no air force, navy also limited**
- 4) **demilitarization** of the Rhineland
- 5) Territorial losses - **Germany lost land within their national borders and overseas possessions as well (colonies)**

Effects of Treaty of Versailles on Germany:

24. Economic Instability- lost some of its **prime industrial land and resources** (This had negative effects throughout Europe.)

- *Political instability*

25. Another component of the treaty was the creation of the **League of Nations**.

26. What was the main goal of the League of Nations? **Achieve world peace**

27. The League of Nations was actually **weak** and **unstructured**.

28. List the weaknesses of the League of Nations:

- Members: **not all the major powers were members**
 - **USA** chose not to join
 - **Germany** and **Russia** weren't allowed to join
 - Others, like **Japan** and **Italy** withdrew from the League.
- It had no **authority** or **influence**.
- Couldn't enforce directives, as it relied on **volunteer troops** from nations.
- All decisions had to be **unanimous**.

Territory changes after WWI:

29. List the two Central Powers who experienced a breakup of their empires.

- **Austria-Hungary**
- **Ottoman Empire**

30. Germany & Russia **lost** territory.

31. List the three nations that were created: **Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia**