

World War I

Unit Objectives:

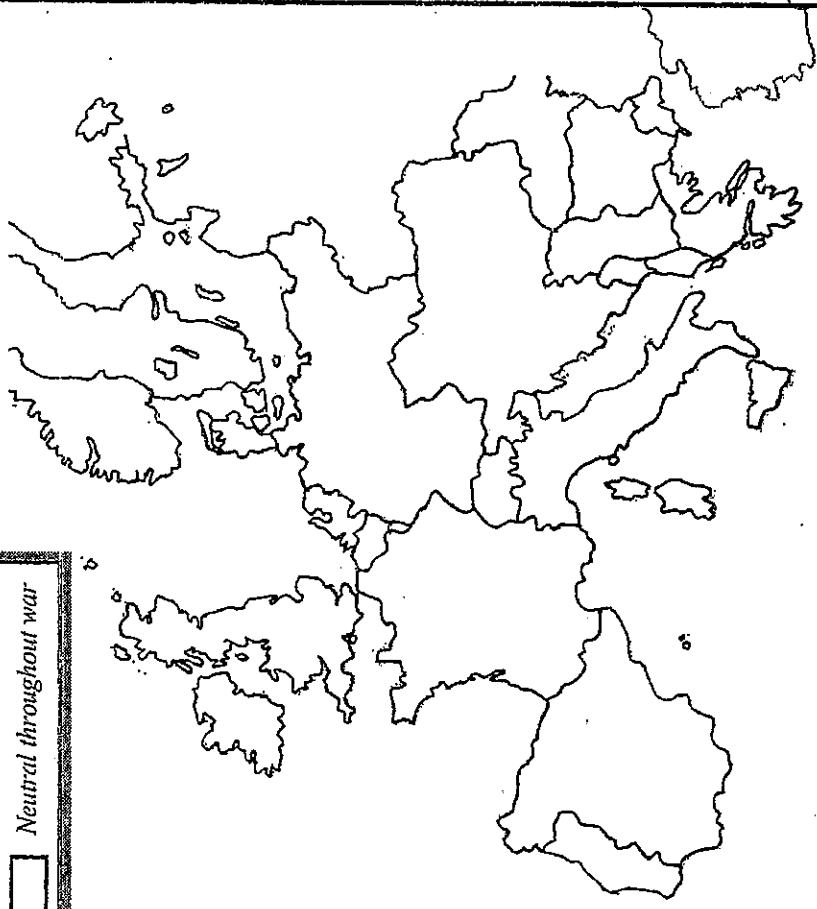
1. Identify the different 'alliances' of European countries prior to WWI.
2. Explain how militarism, the system of alliances, imperialism, and nationalism contributed to the outbreak of war (the MAIN causes).
3. Describe the 'spark' and that started WWI.
4. Identify the countries that made up the two opposing sides during WWI: the Central Powers and the Allies, as well as those remaining neutral.
5. On a map, identify the countries that existed in Europe at the start of WWI and their alliances.
6. Identify the new weapons of WWI and explain their impact on modern warfare.
7. Identify the major battles that took place along the Western Front and explain how these battles led to a stalemate.
8. Describe the nature of war and the trench warfare system used during WWI.
9. Summarize the reasons why the U.S. eventually abandoned its policy of neutrality and entered the war.
10. Describe how the U.S. built up its military to prepare for the war in Europe.
11. Describe how the war was 'fought' at the home front and how it unified most Americans.
12. Explain how propaganda was used to gain support for the war effort.
13. Identify the major battles that the U.S. forces were involved with after the U.S. entered the war.
14. Summarize the main ideas in President Wilson's Fourteen Points.
15. Summarize the main ideas that were agreed upon in the Treaty of Versailles and compare them to Wilson's Fourteen Point plan.
16. Evaluate the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on postwar Germany.
17. Explain the intended purpose of the League of Nations and the U.S. reaction to it.
18. On a map, identify the realignment of European countries following World War I.
19. Summarize the problems faced by the U.S. following the war.

***This unit covers chapter 21 in the textbook (pages 702-731)**

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The alliances of Europe Before the war

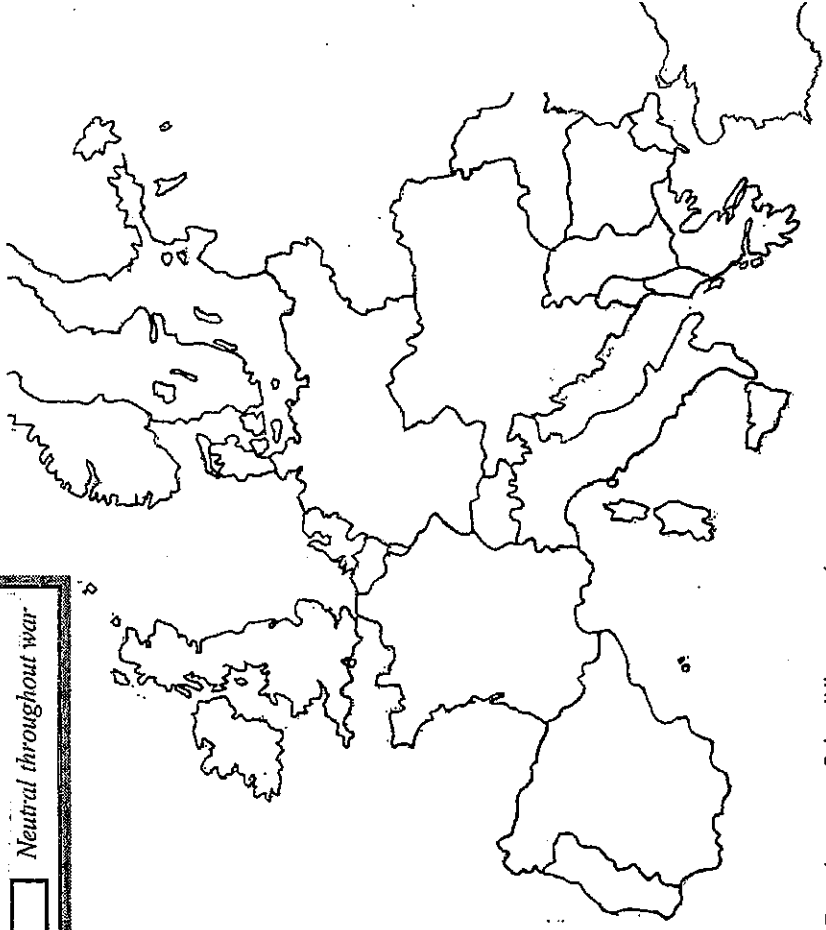
<input type="checkbox"/>	Triple Entente
<input type="checkbox"/>	Triple Alliance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral throughout war



Found at www.SchoolHistory.co.uk

The "Sides" of Europe During the war

<input type="checkbox"/>	Allied Powers
<input type="checkbox"/>	Central Powers
<input type="checkbox"/>	Neutral throughout war



Found at www.SchoolHistory.co.uk

MAIN Causes of World War I

Fill in the following charts as we discuss the information during class:

MAIN Causes of the War:	What does this mean? How did it lead to war?
M	
A	
I	
N	

What was the SPARK that started the Great War?

Alliances

Alliances in Europe Before the War	
Triple Alliance	Triple Entente
The Sides During the War	
Central Powers	Allied Powers

5

Deadly Technology Weapons of the First World War

Using the reading titled, "First World War Weapons" complete the chart below with information about the weapons that were used during World War I to inflict huge numbers of casualties on both sides.

WEAPON	What was it?	How was it used against the other side?	How effective was this weapon?
Bolt-Action Rifle (with a bayonet)			
Machine Gun			
Artillery			
Chlorine Gas			
Mustard Gas			
Zeppelin			
Tank			
Planes			



Complete the questions and the timeline using the animated page, available on my website - the "websites for 7th Grade" page.

Fighting on the Western Front

What was the Western Front?

Where was the Western Front located?

How long was the Western Front?

What years did fighting happen there?

The Schlieffen Plan...

The result:

Battle of the Marne...

Battle of Verdun...

Battle of the Somme...

At this point, the fighting reached a _____, which was followed by 3 years of fighting in _____.

TIME -
LINE

Trenches Worksheet

1. Was the Great War a war of movement? Why or Why not?
2. How did soldiers attempt to rid the rat problem in the trenches?
3. What was trench fever and how could it be cured?
4. What is trench foot? What could result from trench foot?
5. Describe the Trench Cycle.
6. Why was there a breakfast truce?
7. List the chores men had in the trenches on a daily basis.
8. What is No Man's Land and what could happen there?

Reasons for U.S. Entry into World War I

When WWI first broke out, the U.S. adopted a policy of _____. However, this soon began to change. In 2 sentences, summarize how each of the following ideas/events helped push the U.S. toward war:

Ethnic Loyalties

Trade with the Allies

The Lusitania

The Zimmerman Telegram

The Russian Revolution

On _____, President Woodrow Wilson asked Congress for a declaration of war against the Central Powers. He said that "the world must be made safe for _____".

(8)

Building the Military
The Selective Service Act

Women's Contributions to the Military

A Diverse Military Force

African Americans in the Service

Shaping Public Opinion
The Committee on Public Information

Liberty Bonds

Suppressing Criticism

Anti-German Hysteria

Supporting the War Effort
How did the U.S. prepare for a war with Europe?

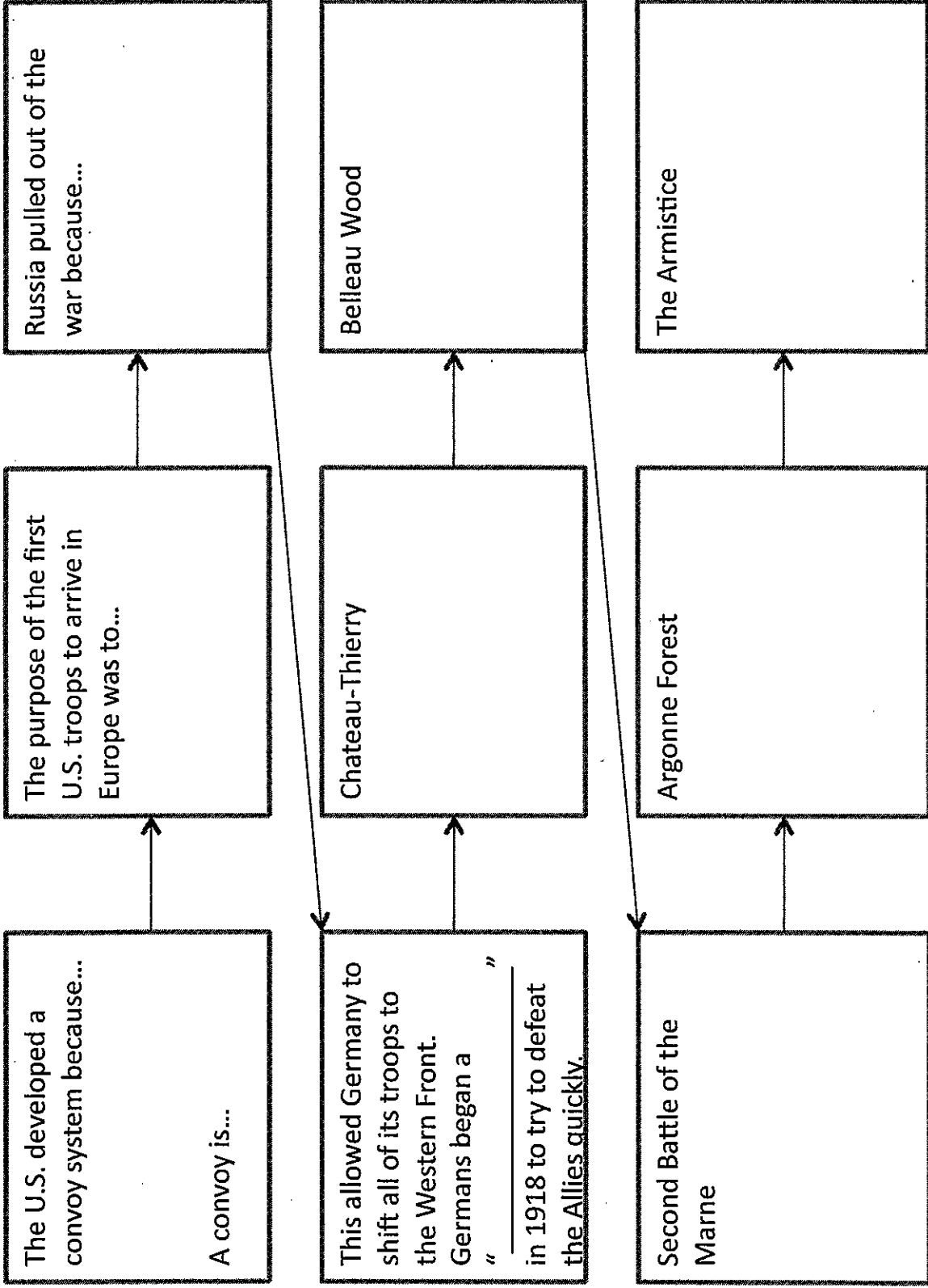
Managing the War Effort
Managing Food Supplies

The War Industries Board

Finding Workers

American Military Involvement in WWI

The U.S. Army chose _____ to command the troops.



TIME-LINE

World War ended on _____

Shaping the Peace

- Even before the war had ended, President Woodrow Wilson had been thinking about a plan for peace. He presented his plan, called the _____ to Congress in January 1918.
- After the war was over, the “Big Four” met in Paris to decide what to do about the Central Powers. Who was part of the “Big Four”?
- After difficult negotiations, the Big Four came to an agreement called the _____

Compare the key points of Wilson’s 14 Points to the key points of the Treaty of Versailles in the chart below:

Wilson’s Fourteen Points	Treaty of Versailles

Wilson believed that the creation of a “League of Nations” was his most important point.

What was the League of Nations?

- After the Treaty of Versailles had been agreed upon by the Big Four, Wilson had to ask Congress to ratify the Treaty. The most controversial issue was whether or not the U.S. should become a member of the _____
- _____ was the leader of those that did NOT support joining the League of Nations.
- Wilson toured the country to try and win support for the League of Nations and the Treaty of Versailles. Unfortunately, Wilson suffered a _____.
- The U.S. _____ accept the Treaty of Versailles in 1919.

Postwar Troubles in the U.S.

For each of the following, summarize WHAT the problem was, and WHY it happened after World War One was over.

1. Influenza Epidemic

2. Labor Unrest

3. Red Scare

