**WWI Study Guide**

*Important Vocabulary Terms:*
- alliance: agreements between 2 or more countries
- trench warfare: policy of stronger, more powerful nation controlling a weaker nation
- militarism: love for one’s country
- neutral: people wanted their own unified nation, be able to govern themselves, and they were willing to fight for it.
- imperialism: policy of stronger, more powerful nation controlling a weaker nation
- armistice: agreements between 2 or more countries
- stalemate: people wanted their own unified nation, be able to govern themselves, and they were willing to fight for it.
- reparations: people wanted their own unified nation, be able to govern themselves, and they were willing to fight for it.
- League of Nations
- de-militarized zone (DMZ)
- mandates system: people wanted their own unified nation, be able to govern themselves, and they were willing to fight for it.

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*

9. Technological Advances:
   - *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
     o USA chose not to join
     o Germany and Russia weren’t allowed to join
     o 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 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