

World War I Fill-In

Directions: Complete the paragraphs below. Choose the correct term from the Word Bank. You may use words more than once.

Word Bank

assassinated	Francis Ferdinand	peace
August 14	Francis Joseph	Sarajevo
Austro-Hungarian	Germany	Serbia
Bosnia	Great Britain	seven
declared	July	World War I
Europe		

In June 1914, the nations of Europe were at 1) _____. However, by August of 1914, the major nations of 2) _____ were at war.

The war started in the small city of 3) _____. This city was the capital of 4) _____. This area was part of the 5) _____ Empire. The Emperor, 6) _____, had sent his nephew, the Archduke 7) _____, to the capital city. There, the Archduke and his wife were 8) _____.

The Emperor of the 9) _____ Empire was angered by this action. He blamed the nation of 10) _____ for the death of his nephew. In 11) _____ of 1914, the 12) _____ Empire declared war on 13) _____.

Russia was not pleased with the actions of Austria-Hungary. They 14) _____ war on the nation of Austria-Hungary. France was then attacked by 15) _____ by way of Belgium. 16) _____ had committed itself to defend Belgium. This country then declared war on 17) _____. By 18) _____, 1914, 19) _____ European nations were at war. 20) _____ had begun.

Headlines in History

Directions: Briefly explain the meaning of each headline that could have appeared in a newspaper during the early 1900s. Add a date the event happened, if possible.

- 1) Archduke Assassinated in Eastern Europe

- 2) Chain Reaction Leads to War in Europe

- 3) British Set Up War Zones in Atlantic

- 4) German U-Boat Sinks *Lusitania*

- 5) Democratic Party Uses "He Kept Us Out" Slogan

World War I Puzzle

A. Directions: Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

- 1) Under the Treaty of Versailles, Bosnia and Serbia became part of a new nation called _____.
- 2) In 1917, the United States got hold of a secret letter known as the "_____ Note," in which Germany made a promise to Mexico.
- 3) At the Paris Peace Conference, the leaders of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy were known as the "Big _____."
- 4) President _____ won re-election in 1916 with the campaign slogan "He kept us out of war."
- 5) For the first time since the Civil War, the U.S. Selective Service started to _____ young men into the army in 1917.
- 6) Because it portrayed African Americans poorly, many people protested the 1915 film *The Birth of a _____*.
- 7) Congress failed to ratify the Treaty of Versailles because many Republican senators did not like the clause in it that required the United States to join the _____ of Nations.
- 8) The United States joined World War I on the side of the _____ Powers.
- 9) Archduke _____ was assassinated in Sarajevo in June of 1914.
- 10) Of the 1,200 people who died when the British passenger ship _____ was torpedoed in 1915 by a German U-boat, 128 were Americans.

B. Directions: Use the words from the sentences to fill in the words in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down spell out the name of a palace in France.

1)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Word Bank

Allied
 draft
 Ferdinand
 Four
 League
Lusitania
Nation
 Wilson
 Yugoslavia
 Zimmermann

Do You Remember?

Directions: Write the answers to these questions using complete sentences.

- 1) What political experience did Woodrow Wilson have before he became President?

- 2) What specific event started the war?

- 3) Explain the chain reaction that occurred when Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

- 4) Which countries made up the Central Powers?

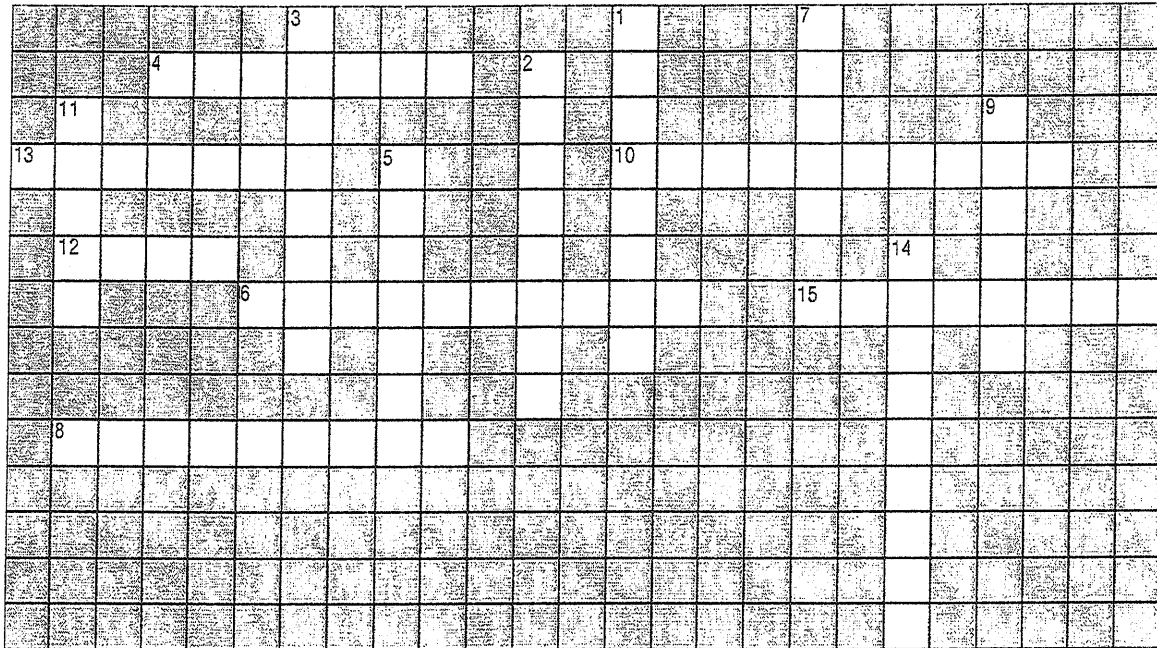
- 5) Which countries made up the Allied Powers?

The United States Stays Neutral

Directions: Fill in the blanks in each sentence with either *America*, *Great Britain*, *Germany*, or *France*. Write the name of the correct country on each line.

- 1) Although _____ wanted to remain neutral, it carried supplies across the Atlantic Ocean.
- 2) _____ accused _____ of not remaining neutral.
- 3) America provided goods to _____ and _____.
- 4) Meanwhile, _____ tried to prevent America from trading with _____.
- 5) _____ set up a war zone around _____.
- 6) The Allied Powers seemed to be losing to the Central Powers, so _____ became concerned about the future of _____.
- 7) America felt a loyalty to _____, because that country had been an ally during the Revolutionary War.
- 8) Many Americans began to feel that _____ was cruel.
- 9) The *Lusitania*, while traveling from _____ to _____, was destroyed by a U-boat from _____.
- 10) The people of _____ wanted to declare war on _____.

World War I Crossword



Across

- 4) President Wilson wanted America to fight for "peace and _____"
- 6) German note to Mexico
- 8) American soldiers were called "_____"
- 10) Something not changing or improving
- 12) Americans limited use of this to allow more for the military
- 13) One of the states Germany said it would give Mexico
- 15) Day, hour, and month that the war ended

Down

- 1) General whose men upset the German stronghold
- 2) American factories stopped production of _____ goods to make war supplies
- 3) Ocean in which U-boats caused so much damage
- 5) Officers from this country met Allied officers in a railroad car in France
- 7) The government sold these to raise money for the war
- 9) Germany asked these for an armistice
- 11) Practice of requiring people to serve in the armed forces
- 14) The _____ Service added men to the military

The League of Nations

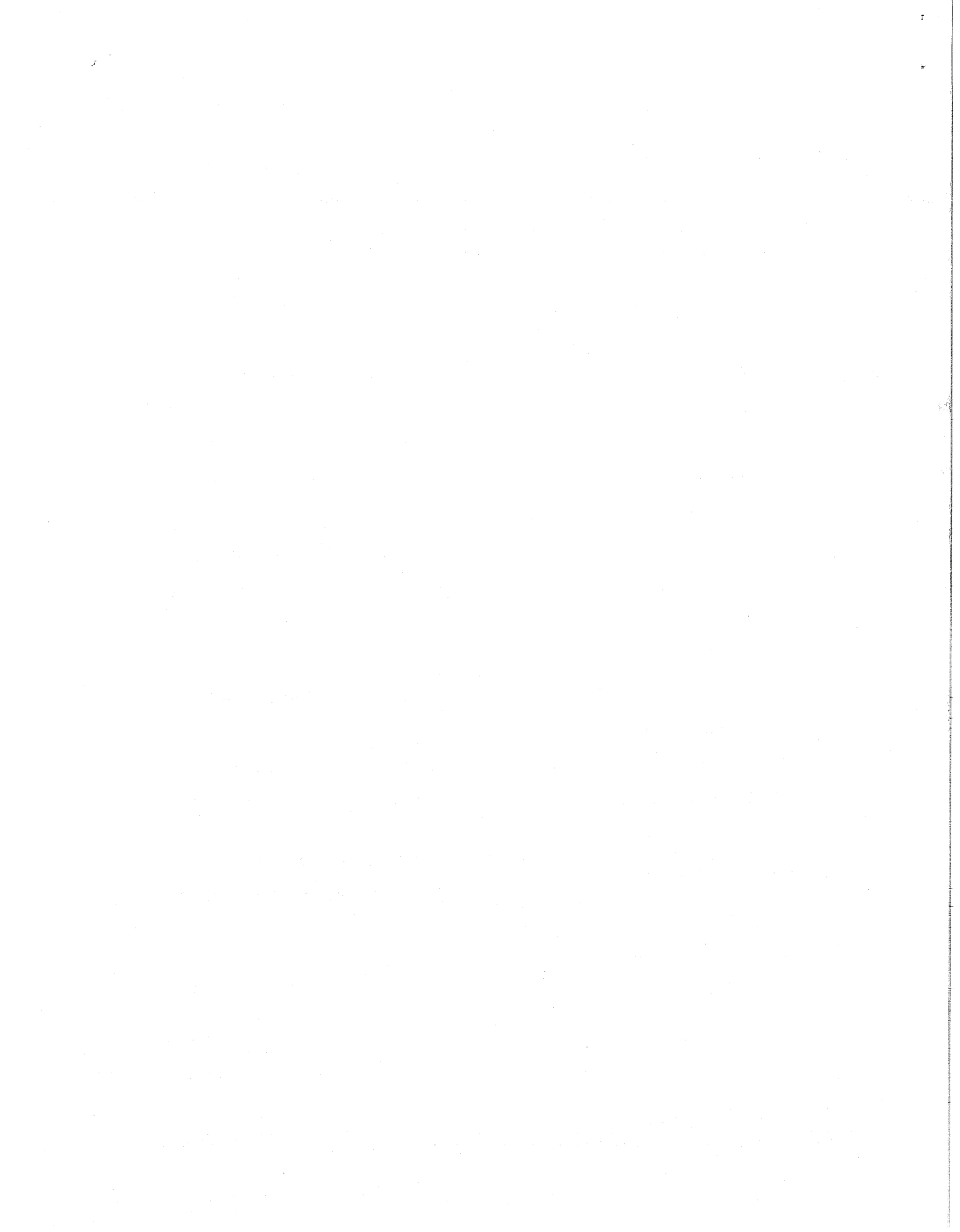
Directions: Match each item in Column A with a detail in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

Column A

- _____ 1) Versailles
- _____ 2) Germany
- _____ 3) President Wilson
- _____ 4) Austro-Hungarian Empire
- _____ 5) Asia and Africa
- _____ 6) David Lloyd George
- _____ 7) Poland
- _____ 8) Paris
- _____ 9) Georges Clemenceau
- _____ 10) United States
- _____ 11) Bosnia and Serbia
- _____ 12) Czechoslovakia
- _____ 13) Republican senators
- _____ 14) Vittorio Orlando
- _____ 15) The U.S. Senate

Column B

- a) did not join League of Nations
- b) became part of Yugoslavia
- c) one country given land after war
- d) representative of Great Britain
- e) palace where peace conference met
- f) one new nation created after war
- g) did not like the Treaty of Versailles
- h) blamed for starting the war
- i) carried his message to the people by train
- j) split into Austria and Hungary
- k) representative of Italy
- l) city near which world leaders met
- m) twice voted against the Treaty of Versailles
- n) representative of France
- o) former German colonies were here



Chapter 23 Mastery Test A, continued

Part C Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right. Write the correct letter on each line.

- | | |
|--|---|
| _____ 1) one of Wilson's Fourteen Points | a) First peace treaty not ratified by the U.S. Senate |
| _____ 2) Woodrow Wilson | b) The size of national armies would decrease |
| _____ 3) Gavrilo Princip | c) Became Austria and Hungary after the war |
| _____ 4) Letter from Germany to Mexico | d) Zimmerman Note |
| _____ 5) The Great War | e) Serbian nationalist |
| _____ 6) Treaty of Versailles | f) A name for World War I |
| _____ 7) Austro-Hungarian Empire | g) The first President to leave the country while in office |

Part D Circle the word or phrase in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

- 1) The assassination of (Francis Ferdinand, William McKinley) started World War I.
- 2) When the United States entered the war, President Wilson said he wanted (peace without victory, equality for all).
- 3) Many (children, women) entered the workforce when the United States entered the war.
- 4) Woodrow Wilson, David Lloyd George, Vittorio Orlando, and Georges Clemenceau were called (the "Big Four," the "Group of Four").
- 5) The (Paris Peace Conference, Treaty of Versailles) changed the map of Europe.
- 6) Many (Democratic, Republican) senators were against the Treaty of Versailles.
- 7) (Francis Ferdinand, Woodrow Wilson) became ill after the end of World War I.

Chapter 23 Mastery Test A

Part A Write a short answer for each item on the blank lines.

- 1) What countries belonged to the Central Powers? _____
- 2) List two problems with the Treaty of Versailles. _____
- 3) How did the United States try to stay neutral? _____
- 4) What happened to the *Lusitania*? _____
- 5) What was Woodrow Wilson's reason for entering the war? _____

Part B Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

- 1) A new national banking system was the
 - a) Federal Reserve System.
 - b) National Bank of the United States.
 - c) Federal Deposit and Loan Corporation (FDLC).
 - d) National Savings and Loan System.
- 2) An alliance of Great Britain, France, Serbia, and Russia was called
 - a) the Triple Entente.
 - b) the Central Powers.
 - c) the Allied Powers.
 - d) the Alliance of European Nations.
- 3) The event that turned the United States against Germany was
 - a) the sinking of the *Lusitania*.
 - b) the assassination of Francis Ferdinand.
 - c) the Zimmerman Note.
 - d) the Selective Service draft.
- 4) American soldiers in Europe were called
 - a) "draftees."
 - b) "breadwinners."
 - c) "civilians."
 - d) "doughboys."
- 5) One way Americans supported their country in World War I was by
 - a) using more consumer goods.
 - b) limiting their use of certain fuels.
 - c) listening to war reports on the radio.
 - d) accusing Germany of sinking the *Lusitania*.
- 6) The conference that was held to write a fair peace treaty was called
 - a) the Fourteen Points.
 - b) the Paris Peace Conference.
 - c) the European Conference.
 - d) the League of Nations.