

World War One Study Guide

Part I: Vocab

- Alliance-Multiple nations fighting together
- Armistice-A truce/peace
- Big Bertha- Powerful German Gun
- Bonds-Loans to the government to help fund the war effort.
- Czar-Leader of Russia
- Dugout-an area within a trench which provided shelter to the soldiers
- Enlist-to join the army voluntarily
- Franz Ferdinand-The arch duke whose assassination started WWI
- Kaiser Wilhelm II- the LAST Kaiser of Germany and the ruler throughout the war
- Harlem Hell-fighters- an all Black division of the US army (received the French Military's highest honor)
- Herbert Hoover-the director of the Food Administration that later became president
- Lusitania-A British passenger ship that was sunk by a German U-Boat because it was believed to carry war goods.
- Militarism-the belief of a country that it should maintain a strong military
- Nationalism-having pride in one's country
- Neutral-A nation not fighting in a war
- Pershing-general of the US army
- Propaganda-information of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view
- Repartitions-dividing
- Revolution-A revolution occurred in Russia in 1917 causing the country to leave WWI
- Stalemate-a draw
- Trench-Most of the war was fought in trenches
- The League of Nations- the first "world government". It later lead to the UN
- Treaty of Versailles- officially ended WWI
- Wilson-President of the US during WWI. Wilson's reason for entering WWI was to "make the world- safer for democracy"

Pre War Alliances				
Pre War Name	Triple Alliance		Triple Entente	
Member Countries		Austria-Hungary		France
		Germany		Russia
		Italy		England
During the War	Central Powers		Allies	

Part II: Causes

M – Militarism: Europe was in an arms race.



A – Alliances: in place by 1914



I – Imperialism European countries were competing for territory around the world.

N – Nationalism: Having pride in one's country



Part IV: Lusitania

Background: The Lusitania was a British passenger ship

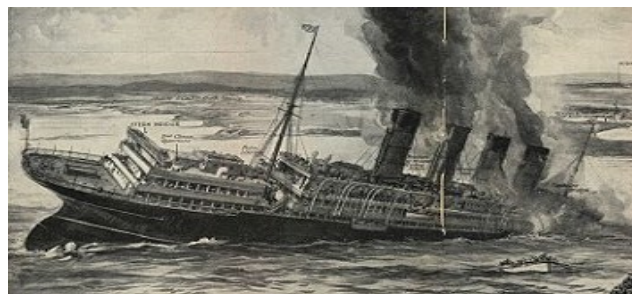
- Germans developed submarines (u-boats) and sunk the Lusitania because they perceived the ship had war goods on board.
- REMEMBER: UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE WAREFARE
- 1,200 People were on the Lusitania when it sunk and 128 Americans died
- The Sussex Pledge kept us out of the war by ending German Unrestricted Submarine Warfare.
- The US still remains neutral.

Part III: The Beginning

- Franz Ferdinand's assassination directly caused World War One
- He and his wife were killed by Gavrilo Princip a member of the "black hand"
- WWI is an EUROPEAN war
- Serbia is given an ultimatum and accepts it.
- World War One was a TWO front war.



- Germany quickly invaded France to avoid having to fight a two front war, but failed.
- WWI was not a mobile war because most of the war was fought in trenches.
- The American Economy boomed because were selling war goods to Europe.



Part V: Reasons why America Enters the War in 1917

1. Lusitania (1915)
2. Zimmerman Note (1917)
 - a. Secret German telegram to Mexico intercepted by the British
 - b. "If US joins the Allies against Germany, Mexico should declare war against the US in order to regain Arizona, California, and New Mexico (Lost to US earlier)"
3. Germany Resumes USW (1917)
 - a. Germany is now desperate to win the war
4. Russian Revolution (March 1917)
 - a. INDIRECT cause
 - b. Czar Nicholas II was overthrown
 - c. If Russia was a democracy, the US would be fighting alongside democracies and our reason of entering the war: "to make the world safer for democracy" would make sense!
 - d. Russia signs a separate treaty and leaves WWI

Part VI: America in the War

- Our forces were fighting as a separate army from the other Allies
 - Lead by General John J. Pershing
 - If we were a separate army, we would have a say in the peace
- Launched an offensive to drive the Germans back into Germany

Wilson's Conditions with Germany:

1. Germany must accept the US plan for peace
2. The Kaiser must give up his throne
 - a. Kaiser William II leaves
 - b. Weimar Republic will take his place and ask for armistice on November 11th, 1918 at 11AM.

Part VII: The Failed Peace, Wilson's 14 Points, Paris Peace Conference

- "Peace without victory" was Wilson's idea of the end of the war.
- Wilson Traveled to Europe to help set the peace agreement
- European Leaders (NOT WILSON) wanted to PUNISH Germany for the War.
- Wilson's plan was called the 14 points. He tried to address the causes of the war (MAIN) and prevent them from recurring. Out of Wilson's 14 ideas, only one was completely accepted.
 - Point 1 → renounced secret treaties
 - Point 2 → Dealt with freedom of the seas
 - Point 3 → Removal of trade barriers

- Point 5 → Internal arbitration of colonial disputes
- Points 6-13 → Deals with self determination of nations
 - Allow people to make their own decisions about the type of government they would have and whose government it would be (somewhat accepted)
- Point 14 → League of Nations (only point fully accepted)

Paris Peace Conference

- 30 Countries came
 - Germany wasn't allowed to Come
- Big Four (winning side of the war's leaders)
 - Wilson (US)
 - Clemenceau (France)
 - George (UK)
 - Orlando (Italy)
- Treaty of Versailles ended the war
 - None of the Allies were happy
 - Germany wasn't happy
 - War Guilt Clause
 - Germany HAD TO agree to the war guilt clause
 - Clause put all of the blame of the war on Germany
 - Germany had to pay \$300 billion
 - Punishes Germany

Part VIII: The Map

