US Studies
World War I
Learning Packet

Follow Directions!

Use Chapter 24 - p. 684-709 and the Glossary for reading and “terms/CCs” assignments.

Use this packet to take notes in class and while reading.
Day 1

Lesson Objectives:

- Understand/Define terms and core concepts in Chapter 24 (on going through week’s lessons) and make CCs for the Core Concepts.
- Discover how the network of alliances, nationalism, imperialism, militarism and the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand led to WWI.
- Identify and describe the causes of WWI.
- Discover how propaganda influenced the US to enter WWI and steps to recognize it.

*Make CCs for the terms that are **bolded** with an asterisk (*) in front of it.

24:1 - War in Europe - p. 686-690

**Causes of WWI:**

1- *Nationalism* (Pink) Read p. 686-687
   Excessive pride in one’s nation; Believing that people with a common language & culture should form their own countries; a leading cause of revolution; One of the main causes of WWI.

   **Self-Determination** (Orange)
   Right of national groups to have their own territory and forms of government; Part of Wilson’s 14 Points.

2- Network (System) of ALLIANCES Read 687
   **Triple Entente:**
   Great Britain
   France
   Russia
   
   **Triple Alliance:**
   Austria-Hungary
   Germany
   Italy
   
   ////// = The Serbian NATION

   If Self-Determination, then the border would be - - - -.
Causes of WWI (Continued)
2- ALLIANCES (continued)

Read p. 687 and take notes over “A Network of Alliances” here:

_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________

A minor incident could spark a major war. On June 28, 1914, that incident took place.

GO ON FOR MORE ABOUT THE CAUSES OF WWI.
Causes of WWI (Continued)

3- **IMPERIALISM** (Pink) - Policy of powerful countries seeking to control the economic and political affairs of weaker countries or regions; One of the main causes of WWI.

4- **MILITARISM** (Pink) - The policy of building up strong armed forces to prepare for war; One of the main causes of WWI.

5- The SPARK - Read p. 687-688; Fill in packet (Terms/definitions & Notes).
What was the “spark” that ignited World War I?

Fill in the chart below. On the left are “players” (Countries, people, groups) involved in the SPARK that ignited WWI. On the right - write a simple/brief explanation of each.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Players”</th>
<th>Description/ Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archduke Francis Ferdinand</td>
<td>Ex: Heir to Austria-Hungary’s throne. He and his wife were assassinated. This was the spark that ignited WWI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Hand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gavrilo Princip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
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<td>France</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ferdinand’s visit angers Black Hand (wants Bosnia to break away from Austria-Hungary).

Gavrilo Princip assassinates Archduke Ferdinand & wife, Sophie. **June 28, 1914**

Austria-Hungary accuses Serbian government of organizing assassination. Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia - **July 28, 1914**.

Russia ordered forces/troops to mobilize (prepare for war).

Germany tells Russia to cancel mobilization order... Russia doesn’t... Germany declares war on Russia (France’s Ally). **August 1, 1914**

Germany declares war on France (**August 3, 1914**) - Russia’s Ally; Germany marches through Belgium (Neutral) (**August 4, 1914**) to get to France.

Great Britain declares war on Germany. (Britain had vowed long ago to protect Belgium if she was attacked.)

**WORLD WAR I is in FULL MOTION!**
Read p.688-690. After reading, look at the table below. Write the number of the question choice out in front of the answer that goes with it. [The answers are given below... Read them... Think about the questions and the answers. The question choices are given following/under the table.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Choice #</th>
<th>Answer/notes about questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ex:</td>
<td>Nationalism, militarism, imperialism, and the alliance system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economy boomed - American farmers &amp; manufacturers filled orders for war goods. Trade Increased (More with Allies than CP - showing bias in US neutrality. Propaganda “war” in U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The alliance system divided rival nations. Countries formed long chains of allies. A minor incident involving 2 nations would trigger a response from all those nations’ allies. Result: Major War.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Germany was sinking of neutral countries going in/out of GB; Destroyed American property; Killed Americans ★ Lusitania - British passenger ship sunk; 128 Americans killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deep ditches were dug for protection. Mazes of ditches were created. Shelling would occur. Many died. Not much progress was made. Both sides shelled the enemy for days, then “charged” over the top to launch attacks. Huge losses of life. Not much ground gained. Struggle went on and on, back and forth for months over a few 100 yards of territory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Most Americans favored 1 side - Allies - over the other. The US had long standing ties to Britain &amp; France. Germany’s attack on neutral ships increased anti-German feeling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neutrality Public opinion was divided along ethnic lines; Most Americans favored the Allies because of long-standing ties of language, history, and culture through Britain. Also, US &amp; France had been allies in since the American Revolution. HOWEVER: Many (of the 8 million) Americans favored Germany &amp; Austria - due to having German &amp; Austrian descent - favored C.P. Irish hated British - sided with CP Jews favored Germany against Russia (Russian pograms had caused many of them to come to US)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He warned Germany not to attack American ships/shipping and threatened to break off diplomatic relations. ★ Germany was not ready of the US to join the Allies yet... Agreed to “give warning” - Sussex Pledge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question Choices:
Ex: What were causes of tension in Europe in 1914?
1 How did trench warfare make offensives long and deadly?
2 What was the United States’s original “position” regarding WWI?
3 Why was (American) public opinion divided (with regard to U.S. action in World War I)?
4 What were the immediate effects of WWI on the US?
5 Explain how Germany’s use of submarine warfare affected American neutrality.
6 How did President Wilson react to Germany’s use of submarine warfare?
7 Why would it be difficult for the US to remain neutral in WWI?
8 How did alliances bring about war?
Define the following terms; make CC for “propaganda”. (If there are questions with the terms, answer them.) Note: There are 2 terms on packet page 10, after the propaganda exercises.

Terrorist -

Who is the example from section 1 and what group was he with?

_____________________________  ______________________________

Kaiser -

Central Powers -

Some of these nations were part of an alliance before WWI began.
What was it called? _________________________

What type of alliance was it? (Circle one.)

- Political  - Economic  - Social  - Military

Allied Powers -

Three of these nations were part of an alliance before WWI began.
What was it called? _________________________

What type of alliance was it? (Circle one.)

- Political  - Economic  - Social  - Military

PREDICT: Which “team” will the US join when we enter WWI? (Circle One.)

- Central Powers  - Allied Powers

Stalemate -

* This is what happened in WWI due to trench warfare.
*Propaganda* (Pink) - Spreading of lies that help a cause or hurt an opposing cause or enemy. In WWI, each side pictured the other as savage beasts show killed innocent civilians... Americans were “swamped” with [this] from both sides.

Use p. 697 and 711 in your book to complete the following notes/questions.

p. 697 - LEARN THE SKILL - To recognize propaganda, use the following steps: (Copy the steps here.)

1- __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

2- __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

3- __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

4- __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

Practice the Skill - p. 697
1- Who is the publisher of the poster? ________________________________

2- When was the poster published? ________________________________

3- What propaganda technique is used in this poster? ________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
4- What MESSAGE do the words on the poster give? _________________________

__________________________________________ ________________________

__________________________________________ ________________________

__________________________________________ ________________________

p. 711 - #25 & 26 – This 1916 poster is the work of a Dutch artist. Study the poster. Answer the questions.

25- What organization distributed this poster?
   A. US citizens in Belgium
   B. A relief group in Germany
   C. An English citizens’ group in Belgium
   D. A Belgium relief committee in London

26- What propaganda techniques are used?

Define:

U-boats -

Lusitania -

Day 1 HW Assignment Finish reading p. 686-690 and complete the packet up to this point (Packet pages 2-10). There are 5 CCs to be made for this section.
Day 2
Lesson Objectives:
- Describe how President Wilson tried to bring about peace.
- Explain why the US moved toward war and discover how propaganda influenced the US to enter WWI.
- Describe how the government prepared for and managed the war effort (Total War concept).
- Explain how Americans on the home front responded to the war.
- Describe how war was fought in the trenches.
- Describe how Germany’s use of sub warfare affected American neutrality.

24:2 From Neutrality to War - Read p.691-696

Use the Graphic Organizer - Top left corner of p. 692
Copy info onto chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Should the United States Declare War on Germany?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read the chart above. What would you have wanted the US to do back in April of 1917? Go to war? Join which side?

__________________________________________ __________________________

__________________________________________ __________________________

__________________________________________ __________________________

__________________________________________ __________________________

__________________________________________ __________________________
Define each term. Write a sentence using the term correctly as it relates to THIS section of text. Make CCs for those that are BOLDED with an asterisk (*) in front of them.

**Warmonger** -

Sentence:

**Zimmermann (Note) Telegram** -

Sentence:

**Czars** -

Sentence:

*Selective Service Act* (Orange) - May 18, 1917 - Required all men 21-30 to register for the draft; Now age is 18 - men.

*Draft* (Yellow) [with SS Act CC] - Law requiring people of a certain age to serve in the military.

**Illiterate** -

Sentence:

**Bureaucracy** -

Sentence:
The main idea statement of this section says, “The United States tried to remain neutral, but the German campaign of submarine warfare finally brought the country into war.” What would your opinion be about entering the war on the Allies’ side? List (at least) 3 main points that would support your opinion of entering the war on the Allies’ side if you were writing a letter to the Editor of the Akron Beacon Journal in 1917. (4 points)

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

__________________________________________
After reading p. 691-696, look at the table below. Write the number of the question choice out in front of the answer that goes with it. [The answers are given below... Read them... \textbf{Think} about the questions and the answers. The question choices are given following/under the table.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Choice #</th>
<th>Answer/notes about questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EX:</td>
<td>Germany’s resumption of U-boat attacks on neutral ships traveling to Britain. (Germany ignoring the Sussex Pledge.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He tried to bring both sides to peace talks, leading both sides to a fair peace, a “peace without victory,” with the US acting as a neutral arbitrator -- but his efforts failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wilson’s Food Administration head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Passed the Selective Service Act so it could raise an army, created a system to boost food production and manage food resources, created the War Industries Board to mobilize industry, created the War Labor Board to manage the work force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It’s OK during war because citizens should be willing to make sacrifices during a national emergency for national security purposes and so secrets aren’t given away to our enemies. It’s wrong because it violates the Constitution’s guarantee of free speech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>German Americans were viewed with suspicion and often subjected to intolerant treatment. African Americans who had come to northern cities to find jobs in war industries ran into prejudice and even violence. In some cities, race riots broke out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First Congresswoman from Montana; Peace advocate; Voted “No” about going to war.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question Choices:**
EX: Identify events that moved the United States toward war.
1 Describe Wilson’s efforts to achieve peace.
2 How did the United States prepare for war?
3 How did the war ignite prejudice against some groups at home?
4 What are some reasons for and against censorship during war?
5 Who was Jeannette Rankin?
6 Who was Herbert Hoover?

Lesson Objectives:

- Describe how war affected different nationalities of soldiers.
- Identify the setbacks the Allies suffered in 1917 & early 1918.
- Explain how the American Expeditionary Force helped the Allies win the war.
- Discuss the costs of war.

Russia had made a separate peace with Germany. They couldn’t hold out any longer. Russians had a civil war going within and were fighting in WWI. They were trying to hold off the Germans on their own.

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk ended Russia’s participation in WWI, but they had to accept harsh terms. Russia had to give up large portions of land that were rich in coal and other resources to Germany. The rest of the Allies saw the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk as a betrayal - caused Allies to believe they may not be able to rely on Russia. *This is significant because it will affect how the US, France, and Great Britain relate to Russia in the future (i.e. WWII times).*

Early in 1918, Germany mobilized to initiate the “Peace Offensive” - all out attack on the Allies - hoping that the final push would end the war.

- By March 21st they had reached Amiens (See map on p. 699 in your book.) Germans pounded British troops with cannon fire by night.
- British held on... Germans gave up this attack on April 4th.
- Germans took their offensive to the Allied lines along the Aisne River and reached the Marne River by May 30th (east of Chateau-Thierry) - Paris was only 50 miles away.

By the time the Americans arrived in 1917:
- Millions of Allied soldiers had died
- Survivors were tired and ill
- Civilians were starving.
- Russia’s withdrawal from the war let Germany start a new western offensive.
The United States did not enter WWI until 1917, but its fresh troops and supplies helped the Allies to victory.

When the Americans arrived in France in June 1917, the situation was dire/bleak/desperate for the Allied powers.

Imagine that it’s June of 1917... How would you feel if you were a ______________ soldier in France on the Western Front?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

By June 1918, American troops were reaching France (1 million + eventually came). The American Expeditionary Force (AEF) was commanded by General John J. Pershing. Pershing wanted Americans to fight on their own, but did eventually let some join British and French troops in battle.

Read p. 700-702.

Define the following words:

Harlem Hell Fighters -

Battle of Belleau Wood -

Battle of the Argonne Forest -
Armistice -

Abdicate -

Epidemic -

The American Expeditionary Force helped the Allies win World War I with the Harlem Hell Fighters, the Battle of Belleau Wood, Alvin York and the Battle of the Argonne Forest.

Victories in Belleau Wood and the Argonne Forest kept Germany from taking Paris and then forced a German retreat.

The costs of war were extreme.

Europe faced dire conditions when the war was over.

- Millions were dead or wounded.
- Much of northern France was ruined. (Trench warfare; Western front)
- Germans were starving.
- Influenza epidemic killed millions more. (30 million + worldwide - including over half a million Americans died between)

Lesson Objectives:
● Describe Wilson’s 14 point peace plan.
● Explain what Wilson achieved at the Paris Peace Conference.
● Explain why the Versailles Treaty failed to win support in the US.

[Make CCs for the next 5 concepts.]

*Fourteen Points* (Pink)  
President Wilson’s goals for peace after WWI - included forming countries based on **Self-determination** and creating the **League of Nations**.

*Self-Determination* (Orange)  
[You should have made this already... Info is on p. 2 of this packet.]
Right of national groups to have their own territory and forms of government; Part of Wilson’s 14 Points; several new countries were formed out of lands once controlled by Central Powers countries after WWI based on [this] concept.

*League of Nations* (Orange)  
Association of nations formed after WWI under Wilson’s Fourteen Points plan whose purpose would be to protect the independence of all countries - large and small; the 14th point - most important to Wilson; Caused Congress not to sign the Treaty of Versailles - didn’t want entanglements; Forerunner to the United Nations.

*Treaty of Versailles* (Pink)  
Treaty signed on June 28, 1919, by Germany and the Allies; formally placed the responsibility for the war on German and its allies; Harsh terms for Germany included paying large reparations ($33 Billion), demilitarization, giving up Alsace-Lorraine and other colonies, and accepting the “war guilt” clause. Caused major bitterness and became a leading cause of WWII.

*Isolationist/Isolationism* (Pink)  
YOU ALREADY HAVE THIS CC - FIND IT... ADD THE SIGNIFICANCE AFTER WWI:  
US emerged from WWI as a leader in the world. Challenged the ability to go back to [this] position.
Read p. 704-709... Answer the following questions as you read and read any notes typed in between the questions.

1- What was Wilson’s peace plan known as?

2- What was the purpose?

3- What was the first of these?

4- What was next?
   A)
   B)
   C)

Self Determination is the right of national groups to have their own territory and forms of government.

5- Which point was most important to Wilson?

The 14th point called for a “general association of nations” - League of Nations. Its purpose - job - was to protect the independence of all countries, big and small.

Wilson ran into trouble with his 14 points.
   The Allies were more concerned with protecting their own interests (and getting revenge) than with forging a lasting peace.
   They were not interested in Wilson’s idea of “peace without victory.”

6- There were 5 peace treaties negotiated in Paris and Versailles. What were they called?

7- The Allied nations were called The Big Four. What countries represented The Big Four and who were their leaders?

   Country         Leader
   A)             
   B)             
   C)             
   D)
As stated above, the Allies disagreed over how much repayment to expect from Germany. Wilson pushed for “peace without victory.” The rest of the Allies wanted MORE!

The rest of the Allies wanted Germany to accept these **HARSH TERMS:**
- To pay large reparations (Cash payments for losses suffered) - $33 Billion - Including pensions for Allied soldiers or their widows and children.
- Weaker military (demilitarization) (Limit military size)
- Loss of Alsace-Lorraine region - given back to France
- Loss of overseas colonies - To be put under control of Britain or France.
- Accept “War Guilt” clause - TAKE FULL BLAME FOR THE WAR.

8- Which treaty of the Peace of Paris outlined the “harsh terms” for Germany?

Germany was not allowed to send delegates to the treaty conferences. They were forced to sign the treaty. (If not, war would resume.) Caused Germany to become very bitter and want its own revenge. This is how the Treaty of Versailles became a leading cause of WWII.

Wilson **DID** attain some victories from the Peace of Paris:
A) New nations were formed in Eastern Europe based on the principle of self-determination.
   - New countries formed - Czechoslovakia & Yugoslavia;
   - Formed out of lands once ruled by Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary.
   - Poland regained its independence.

B) The League of Nations was adopted.

9- Russia was another country that lost a lot of land besides Germany.... Why is that ironic?

10- After the Big Four had settled on the Treaty of Versailles, was it automatically ratified in the US?

11- Did most Americans favor the treaty?

Some groups of Americans did NOT favor the treaty... They included the vocal minority (who said it was too soft), German Americans (felt it was too harsh), some Republicans (wanted to embarrass Wilson - a Democrat - and rewrite or defeat the treaty), and isolationists...
12- Why would isolationists oppose the treaty?

Henry Cabot Lodge was one of the leading critics of the treaty. In general he accepted the idea of the League of Nations, but he did not like Article 10...

13- A) What did Article 10 say that seemed to be a problem for Lodge?

B) Why did Lodge object to Article 10?

C) What did he want included?

Wilson was NOT WILLING TO COMPROMISE! So, he set out across the country giving speeches and urging Americans to tell their Senators that they supported the treaty. HOWEVER, he eventually had to cancel the rest of his trip and go home because he got a headache, got very sick and eventually had a stroke.

14- Did the US ratify the Treaty of Versailles?

15- When did the US finally sign a peace treaty with Germany?

**Day 4 Homework:**

Complete the Chapter 24 Practice Tests - Graded for accuracy - 40 points - due tomorrow. (You are only responsible for the Multiple Choice Questions - the Critical Thinking questions are optional.) Read over the Chapter 24 Summary Graphic Organizer flow chart.
If you’re viewing this packet via the online classroom, please see the separate attachment/link for the Chapter 24 Practice Tests and Chapter Summary Graphic Organizer flow chart.
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Day 5 Homework Assignment:
Study for Exam - Chapters 19-24. Make sure you do the Self-Tests online, go over your Practice Tests, know your Core Concepts, and be able to write about Immigration, Urbanization, and Industrialization and their effects on America. Find your unused passes and plan to bring them with you. (If they aren’t here at the time of the exam, you will not receive extra credit points.) Make sure your WWI packet is complete (in your own writing) and bring it with you to the exam.

January 2013 - US Studies Exam Schedule - Ms. E’s US Studies Classes:

Lesson Objective:
Review all main ideas, concepts, and terms related to Chapter 24 - WWI.

Take notes over items that help you better understand the week’s objectives
World War I Video Notes:
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