

American History II Grade 6

Snow Packet Days 6-10

Day 6 World War I Complete Section 1 page 73-75

Day 7 World War I Complete Section 2 pages 76-78

Day 8 World War I Complete Section 3 pages 79-81

Day 9 World War I Complete Section 4 pages 82-84

Day 10 Please write a summary of the Causes of World War I. Summary should be at least a page in length.

World War I

Section 1



MAIN IDEAS

1. Many factors contributed to the outbreak of World War I.
2. European nations suffered massive casualties in the war's early battles.

Key Terms and People

militarism an aggressive strengthening of armed forces

Archduke Francis Ferdinand the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary who was assassinated in 1914

mobilize to prepare for military war

Central Powers an alliance of Austria-Hungary and Germany at the start of the war

Allied Powers an alliance among France, Russia, and Britain at the start of the war

trench warfare defending a position by fighting from deep ditches

stalemate a situation in which neither side can win a decisive victory

U-boats submarines used by the German navy in World War I

Academic Vocabulary

neutral unbiased; not favoring either side in a conflict

Section Summary

OUTBREAK OF WAR

Even though Europe was at peace in the early 1900s, there was a dangerous tension. One reason for this tension was nationalism. People who shared a language and culture wanted to unite. In some places, such as Germany, nationalism brought stability. In other places, such as Austria-Hungary, it caused instability.

Another source of tension in Europe was imperialism. There was competition for territory in Europe and around the world. Nations began to focus on **militarism** and sought protection by forming new alliances.

As tensions grew, it became clear that a small "spark" could cause hostilities in Europe. The spark

Circle the sentences that describe the different effects of nationalism.

Section 1, *continued*

came when **Archduke Francis Ferdinand** was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

Alliances caused other countries to be drawn into the conflict. The opposing sides **mobilized** their armies. The **Central Powers**, along with Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire, faced the **Allied Powers** and Italy. Soldiers from 30 nations on 6 continents would take part in the Great War, later known as World War I.

What countries fought along with the Central Powers?

EARLY BATTLES OF THE WAR

Both sides expected a short war but the German army met strong resistance in Belgium. Two fronts developed. One was the western front from the North Sea to Switzerland. The other was the eastern front from the Black Sea to the Baltic Sea.

Trench warfare extended the battles. Soldiers died of injuries and disease as the two sides fought for months without gaining ground. New technology made the war deadlier than previous wars. Machine guns, artillery guns, and poison gas killed many soldiers. Tanks and airplanes were used in warfare for the first time.

How did new technology make World War I more deadly than previous wars?

After a year the war had become a **stalemate**. Both sides launched massive attacks, and nearly one million men were killed. Still neither side advanced very far.

The battle at sea was also very important. The British navy blockaded the Central Powers' ports and laid explosive mines. The Germans used **U-boats** to launch torpedoes against Allied supply ships. The Germans also attacked ships from **neutral** countries that they believed were helping the Allies.

Why did the German navy attack ships from neutral countries?

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Analyzing Write a short paragraph explaining how the building of alliances in Europe could make the continent less stable.

Section 1, *continued*

militarism	mobilize	Central Powers
Allied Powers	trench warfare	stalemate
U-boats	neutral	Archduke Francis Ferdinand

DIRECTIONS Write three phrases that describe the terms below.
Include details from the chapter.

1. militarism The aggressive strengthening of
armies.

2. Central Powers _____

3. Allied Powers _____

4. trench warfare _____

5. U-boats _____

DIRECTIONS Use five words or phrases from the word list to write a summary of what you learned in the section.

World War I

Section 2



MAIN IDEAS

1. The United States entered the war after repeated crises with Germany.
2. The United States mobilized for war by training troops and stepping up production of supplies.
3. Labor shortages created new wartime opportunities for women and other Americans.

Key Terms and People

Lusitania a British passenger ship sunk by a German U-boat in 1915

Zimmerman Note a secret telegram from the German foreign minister Zimmerman to Mexico proposing an alliance against the United States

Selective Service Act a law that required men between ages of 21 and 30 to register to be drafted into military service

Liberty bonds bonds issued to raise billions of dollars for the Allies' war efforts

National War Labor Board an agency formed in 1918 to help settle labor disputes and avoid strikes during the war

Section Summary

THE UNITED STATES ENTERS WORLD WAR I

Many Americans were immigrants or children of immigrants from European countries. Even so, they wanted the United States to remain neutral in the European conflict.

German U-boats attacked ships carrying supplies to the Allies. Then they began attacking passenger ships, such as the *Lusitania*. Later the Germans began attacks on American vessels. When Americans found out about the **Zimmerman Note**, a secret telegram, they were outraged. President Woodrow Wilson asked Congress to declare war on Germany. War was declared on April 6, 1917.

Circle the name of a non-combat ship sunk by the Germans during World War I.

How did Americans react after they learned about the Zimmerman Note?

MOBILIZING FOR WAR

Rallies were used to build public support as the country prepared for war. At the same time, some

Section 2, continued

freedoms were limited. Freedom of speech was restricted, and opponents of the war were jailed.

The **Selective Service Act** was passed in 1917 to prepare the military for war. Almost three million Americans, including many African-Americans, were drafted into service. War preparations were very expensive, so money was raised through the sale of **Liberty Bonds**.

The government took other actions to provide supplies for the troops. Metals, cement, and rubber were produced. Farmers got price guarantees to increase crops. Citizens were encouraged to use less food and to grow their own.

NEW WARTIME OPPORTUNITIES

American factories needed to run work nonstop to produce weapons and supplies. But the war cut off immigration, and many young men were fighting in Europe. These factors combined to create a labor shortage in the United States. Labor shortages led to new opportunities for many workers. More than 1.5 million women worked in factories, and others helped in Europe.

Even with many women workers, factories needed more people. Mexican Americans from the West and African Americans from the South moved to northern industrial cities. Because labor was scarce, workers could demand better conditions. Union membership increased.

President Wilson set up the **National War Labor Board** in 1918. It settled disputes between workers and management. The board also helped establish a minimum wage and limited work hours, and it tried to get fair pay for women.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Identify Cause and Effect

Write a paragraph explaining how the need for military supplies led to a migration of people to northern cities.

How were so many men enrolled in the military during World War I?

Why did so many more women work in factories during the war than before the war?

Why were workers able to demand better working conditions?

Section 2, *continued*

DIRECTIONS Look at each set of terms below. On the line provided, write the letter of the term that does not relate to the others.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>_____ 1. a. <i>Lusitania</i>
 b. U-boats
 c. passenger liner
 d. Zimmerman Note</p> | <p>_____ 4. a. Liberty bonds
 b. funding
 c. taxes
 d. <i>Lusitania</i></p> |
| <p>_____ 2. a. war bond
 b. telegram
 c. Mexico
 d. Zimmerman Note</p> | <p>_____ 5. a. unions
 b. National War Labor Board
 c. Liberty bonds
 d. work force</p> |
| <p>_____ 3. a. register
 b. National War Labor Board
 c. Selective Service Act
 d. army</p> | |

DIRECTIONS On the line provided before each statement, write T if a statement is true and F if a statement is false. If the statement is false, write the correct term on the line after each sentence that makes the sentence a true statement.

- _____ 6. The Selective Service Act brought millions of men into the U.S. military.

- _____ 7. Liberty bonds were loans that helped to fund the war.

- _____ 8. The Lusitania was a secret telegram sent from Germany to Mexico.

- _____ 9. The Selective Service Act helped maintain a stable work force during the war.

- _____ 10. The Zimmerman Note pushed Americans toward war with Germany.

World War I

Section 3



MAIN IDEAS

1. American soldiers started to arrive in Europe in 1917.
2. The Americans helped the Allies win the war.
3. Germany agreed to an armistice after suffering heavy losses.

Key Terms and People

American Expeditionary Force U. S. troops sent to Europe during World War I

Communists people who favor the equal distribution of wealth and the end of all forms of private property

armistice a truce between opponents that ends hostilities

Academic Vocabulary

strategy a plan for fighting a battle or war

Section Summary

AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARRIVE

The Allies were near defeat when U. S. troops began to arrive in Europe in 1917. French and British generals wanted the **American Expeditionary Force** to go to the front lines right away. General Pershing refused to spread American troops among Allied forces. He also insisted on completing training before sending soldiers into battle.

The Allies lost the help of Russia after **Communists** seized power in late 1917. The new leaders signed a peace agreement with the Central Powers in March 1918. Then civil war broke out in Russia. Rejoining the war in Europe became impossible.

Why did General Pershing refuse to send his troops into battle right away?

Why did Russia leave the war?

WINNING THE WAR

After Russia left the war, Germany decided to move its soldiers from the eastern front to the western front. At the same time, General Pershing sent two

World War I**Section 4****MAIN IDEAS**

1. The costs of war included million of human lives as well as financial burdens.
2. President Woodrow Wilson and European leaders met to work out a peace agreement.
3. The U.S. Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles.

Key Terms and People

League of Nations an international assembly of nations to settle disputes/between countries and encourage democracy

reparations payments for war damages

Treaty of Versailles a final peace settlement of World War I

Henry Cabot Lodge a senator who led Republican/opposition to the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles

Section Summary**THE COSTS OF WAR**

More lives were lost in World War I than in any previous war. More than 8 million soldiers died and 20 million more were wounded. The war also caused financial ruin and led to food shortages in much of Europe.

In 1918 a flu epidemic spread across the world. The disease spread rapidly, changing life in many places. The flu killed more people than had died in the war. By 1919 more than 800,000 Americans had died from the flu.

Circle the number of soldiers killed and wounded in World War I.

THE PEACE AGREEMENT

President Woodrow Wilson had a vision for the postwar world. His plan for peace became known as the Fourteen Points. The plan included ways to settle border questions. It encouraged military cutbacks, lower trade tariffs, and a ban on secret agreements between nations.

Section 4, continued

The final point in Wilson's plan called for the creation of the **League of Nations**. Its mission would be to settle disputes among countries and to promote democracy.

Some allied leaders disagreed with Wilson's plan. They wanted to punish Germany. They also wanted to make sure Germany could never again become a world power. Leaders from the United States, Britain, France, and Italy met at a peace conference to discuss the terms. Many leaders insisted on **reparations**, which were set at \$33 billion.

Wilson reluctantly agreed to the **Treaty of Versailles**. The League of Nations was formed, and the map of Europe was reshaped. Several new and independent countries were formed.

VERSAILLES TREATY REJECTED

In the United States, treaties must be ratified by at least two thirds of the Senate. Republican senators, led by **Henry Cabot Lodge**, insisted on changes to the treaty before ratifying it. They were afraid that the League of Nations could force the United States to send American troops to war.

Wilson refused to compromise. He worked to get the treaty ratified exactly as it was written. On November 1, 1919, a vote to ratify the Treaty of Versailles failed in the Senate. Wilson was extremely disappointed. The United States signed separate peace treaties with the Central Powers and did not join the League of Nations.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Writing to Debate Imagine that you are a senator in 1919. Write a paragraph explaining why you support or oppose the Treaty of Versailles.

What was the final point of Wilson's Fourteen Points?

Why did some senators object to the Treaty of Versailles?

Section 4, *continued*

Treaty of Versailles

reparations

League of Nations

Henry Cabot Lodge

DIRECTIONS Read each sentence and choose the correct term from the word bank to replace the underlined phrase. Write the term in the space provided and then define the term in your own words.

1. This agreement included the establishment of the League of Nations and reshaped the map of Europe. _____

Your definition: _____

2. President Wilson hoped that this organization would lead to peace in the future.

Your definition: _____

3. This statesman worked hard to stop the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles.

Your definition: _____

4. Germany was forced to pay this and to accept blame for the war. _____

Your definition: _____