

Study Guide: The Story of World War I. Number the paragraphs on the notes handout. Either write down the answers to these questions or highlight them on the notes sheet and write down the paragraph the answer is in. These will be on the test in some way or another. **When called on, be able to where you found the answer and what the answer is.**

1. From the 1880's to the early 1900's what was the Scramble for Africa?
 2. What was the purpose of the international conference held in Berlin, Germany around 1900 concerning Africa? What was the thought on the African people and their culture?
 3. How did black Africa respond to European colonization of Africa in the late 1800's and early 1900's?
 4. What were the dates for World War I?
 5. World War I was also known as?
 - *6. Be able to tell which side the following were part of during WW I; the Allies and or the Central Powers:
Britain, Turkey, Russia, Germany, United States, France, Austria-Hungary.
 7. What was the spark that started World War I?
 8. How did Germany's invasion of Belgium on August 4, 1914 draw Britain into the war?
 9. On what date did the armistice end World War I?
 - *10. Review Self Study (handout) the descriptions for:
Vladimir Lenin, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, Kaiser Wilhelm II, Woodrow Wilson, Tsar Nicholas II
 - *11. Be able to explain what MANIACS refers to when talking about the start of World War I.
 12. What was the effect of alliances on European countries before World War I? (MANIACS)
 13. How did competition for colonies in Africa affect the balance of power in Europe prior to WWI? (MANIACS)
 14. Describe the varying treatment of Africans during the European colonization of Africa in the late 1800's and early 1900's.
 15. How did Europeans "improve" the way of life of Africa when they began colonizing during the Scramble for Africa?
 16. What effect did European involvement in Africa have on the traditional African way of life?
 17. How did trench warfare in WWI affect the progress of each side towards winning the war?
 18. What were the circumstances that led Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany to abdicate his throne?
 19. What effect did machine guns and artillery have on the soldiers of WWI?
- *These are memorization, not questions

Simpler Vocabulary for WWI. Use the vocabulary hand out I gave you at the start of this study on WWI. Now that we have talked about the words in the context of the war, match up that definition with a "less wordy" definition by numbering a separate sheet of paper 1-9 and then placing the letter next to the number. We will go over these on Tuesday. The title is "Simpler Vocabulary for WWI".

<i>a. alliance</i>	<i>b. imperialism</i>	<i>c. Treaty of Versailles</i>	<i>d. nationalism</i>	<i>e. trench warfare</i>
<i>f. reparations</i>	<i>g. Armistice</i>	<i>h. propaganda</i>	<i>i. militarism</i>	

1. the peace agreement that officially ended World War I
2. building a large empire by creating colonies and controlling them through economics and politics
3. buildup of military strength within a country
4. no man's land, barbed wire, stalemate, thousands dead
5. information designed to influence people's thinking
6. loyalty to a nation and promotion of its interests above all others
7. defense agreements among nations
8. a temporary peace agreement to end fighting
9. payment by the losing country in a war to the winner of the war for the damages caused by the war

World WWI Poem

1. Create a poem that would help us understand a topic about World War I.
 2. Pick 1 of the poem types you like from below.
 3. If you are using the Acrostic poem or the ABC poem you must use at least 9 letters.
 4. For the Acrostic Poem and ABC poem make sure your poem flows like a sentence from one word to the next.
 5. Try to make us feel some emotion by putting descriptive details in the writing from the notes.
 6. Once you create your poem on notebook paper, go ahead and sketch out an illustration that goes with the poem.
 7. Create a title that reflects what the poem is about. It can not be titles like “My WWI Poem” or “Acrostic Poem”. Have the title be more original.
 8. Once you have the poem, the sketch and the title on a sheet of notebook paper, show them to me and then get a sheet of copy paper to draw out your final.
- “I Am” poems are about a person, a group of people or even an inanimate object which uses the ideas of emotions and senses.
 - “ABC” poems use the letters of the alphabet to start each line of the poem. Each line may have a word or a collection of words. Continue until you come to a logical conclusion. It should tell a story.
 - “Acrostic” poems have the topic written vertically, letter by letter. Each letter is used in the construction of phrases or sentences to describe the topic.

I Am Poem template:
Your Title

I am

I wonder

I hear

I see

I am

I pretend

I feel

I touch

I worry

I cry

I am

I understand

I say

I dream

I try

I hope

I am

ABC Poem Example:

Islam

A rabian lands

B ecame alive with

C amel caravans crossing the

D esert dry.

E very follower knows the

F ive Pillars of Faith

G o to Mecca

H old Allah dear, the one true God

I slam includes giving of alms

J ust as all must fast and pray. The

K oran is read to learn the laws.

L eaving infidels to believe their own way.

M usseins call for minarets.

N ear East nomads bow to East and pray.

Acrostic Poem Example:

Slavery

A fter many years of slavery, slaves

B egun to turn forcefully against

O thers who kept them from freedom.

L ives were shattered by

I ll-natured men who wanted

T o keep slaves to work their plantations.

I ndignant free men

O f the abolitionists groups

N otified others through

I nformative newsletters that they

S hould help out in

T rying to win freedom for

S laves living under a white man's rule.