

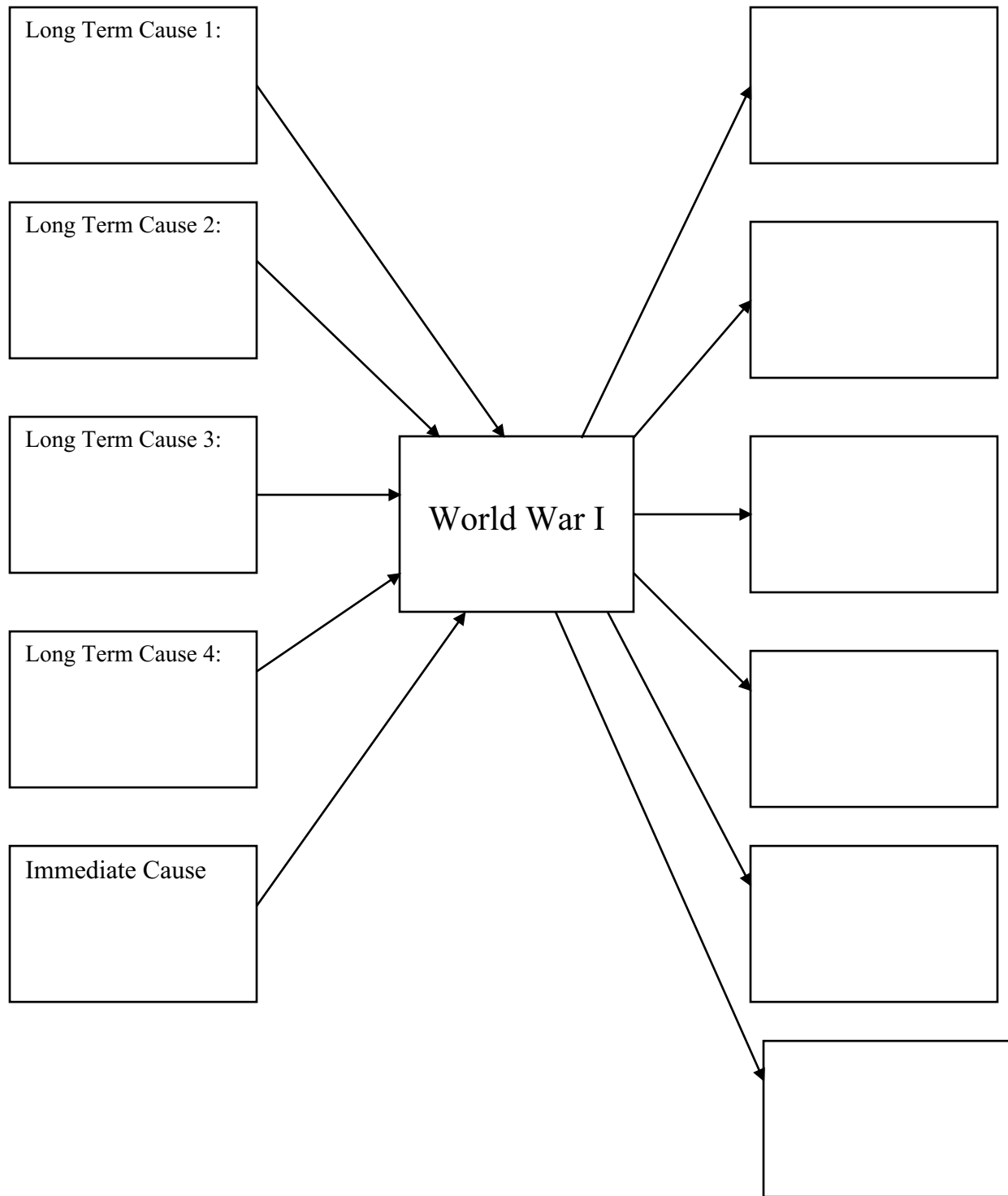
## *Unit 6, Activity 1, World War I Vocabulary*

<b>Word</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>?</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Example</b>
militarism					
nationalism					
imperialism					
Schlieffen Plan					
trench warfare					
mobilization					
total war					
war of attrition					
propaganda					
genocide					
contraband					
U-boats					
Home front					
Western front					
armistice					
belligerent					
reparations					

***Unit 6, Activity 1, World War I Vocabulary***

<b>Word</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>?</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Example</b>
mandates					
Bolsheviks					

*Unit 6, Activity 1 and 6, World War I Causes and Effects*



## ***Unit 6, Activity 1, Road to World War I Timeline***

<b>June 28</b>	Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife are assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, by a Bosnian youth, Gavrilo Princip.
<b>June 29</b>	Austrian Chief of Staff urges immediate military action against Serbia when speaking to the Austrian Foreign Minister who decides to ascertain the position of Germany.
<b>June 30</b>	Serbia decides to take no action to investigate any groups in Serbia for suspected connections to the assassination (e.g., Serbian nationalist group called the Black Hand).
<b>July 4</b>	Austrian foreign ministry official is sent to Berlin to ascertain German policy on the assassination. German military is in favor of early action before Russia can mobilize.
<b>July 5</b>	German Kaiser Wilhelm II offers Austria a “blank cheque” of support if Austria acts against Serbia for assassination.
<b>July 6</b>	Austrian investigation implicates a Serb government employee and army officers.
<b>July 6</b>	German Chancellor advises Austria that its Kaiser will stand by his treaty obligations, thus endorsing the “blank cheque.”
<b>July 7</b>	Serbian prime minister denies any foreknowledge of the assassination plot.
<b>July 9</b>	German ambassador in Great Britain reports to the German government that the British “in no circumstances would be found on the side of the aggressors” in the event of war.
<b>July 13</b>	Austrian Legal Counselor reports that the investigation revealed no complicity on the part of the Serbian government in the assassination plot.
<b>July 14</b>	Austrian Chancellor withdraws his objection to military action and agrees that the Austrian ultimatum “be so phrased that its acceptance will be practically impossible.”
<b>July 15</b>	French president and prime minister leave for a planned visit to Russia (arrive July 20 <sup>th</sup> for three day visit).
<b>July 16</b>	British ambassador to Austria warns the British government of the ultimatum.
<b>July 18</b>	Russian foreign minister warns Austria that Russia will not tolerate any “blow to Serbia’s independence.”
<b>July 19</b>	Secret Austrian mobilization is already underway.
<b>July 20</b>	The Austrian ultimatum is dispatched to the Austrian ambassador in Belgrade for presentation to the Serbian government on July 23.
<b>July 23</b>	Austrian ultimatum is delivered to Serbian government at 6:00pm.
<b>July 23</b>	French delegation leaves Russia affirming its obligation under the Franco-Russian alliance.
<b>July 24</b>	Austria informs Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, and Turkey of their ultimatum to Serbia (content of the ultimatum had been secretly given to the German government two weeks earlier).
<b>July 24</b>	Austrian foreign minister notes: “Any conditional acceptance [of the ultimatum], or one accompanied by reservations, is to be regarded as a refusal.”
<b>July 25</b>	Russia requests the 48-hour time limit on the ultimatum be extended. Austria refuses.
<b>July 25</b>	Serbia orders a general mobilization and appeals to Russia for help.
<b>July 25</b>	Russia issues orders for partial mobilization.
<b>July 25</b>	Austrian emperor signs orders for full mobilization.
<b>July 27</b>	Austrian ambassador in Germany reports that Germany does not support the mediation conference suggested by Great Britain.
<b>July 28</b>	Austria declares war on Serbia.
<b>August 1</b>	Germany declares war on Russia.
<b>August 3</b>	Germany declares war on France.
<b>August 4</b>	Germany invades Belgium, and Great Britain declares war on Germany.
<b>August 6</b>	Austria declares war on Russia (5 days after Germany).

***Unit 6, Activity 1, Europe 1914 Map***

**Europe (1914)—World War I Outline Map**



***Unit 6, Activity 2, Major Battles of World War I***

<b>Battle</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Primary Nations Involved</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Significance</b>
Tannenburg					
1 <sup>st</sup> Battle of the Marne					
1 <sup>st</sup> Battle of Ypres					
Gallipoli					
2 <sup>nd</sup> Battle of Ypres					
Verdun					
Somme					
3 <sup>rd</sup> Battle of Ypres					
Chateau-Thierry					
Belleau Wood					
2 <sup>nd</sup> Battle of the Marne					

***Unit 6, Activity 2, New Weapons and Tactics of World War I***

<b>Weapon or Tactic</b>	<b>Nation that developed the weapon or tactic</b>	<b>Effects of the new weapon or tactic</b>

***Unit 6, Activity 3, World War I Personalities***

<b>WWI Personality</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Event(s)</b>	<b>Impact on war</b>
Alfred von Schlieffen			
Helmuth von Moltke			
Joseph Jacques Joffre			
Henri-Philippe Petain			
Georges Clemenceau			
David Lloyd George			
Woodrow Wilson			
Vittorio Orlando			
Wilhelm II			
Nicholas II			
Ferdinand Foch			

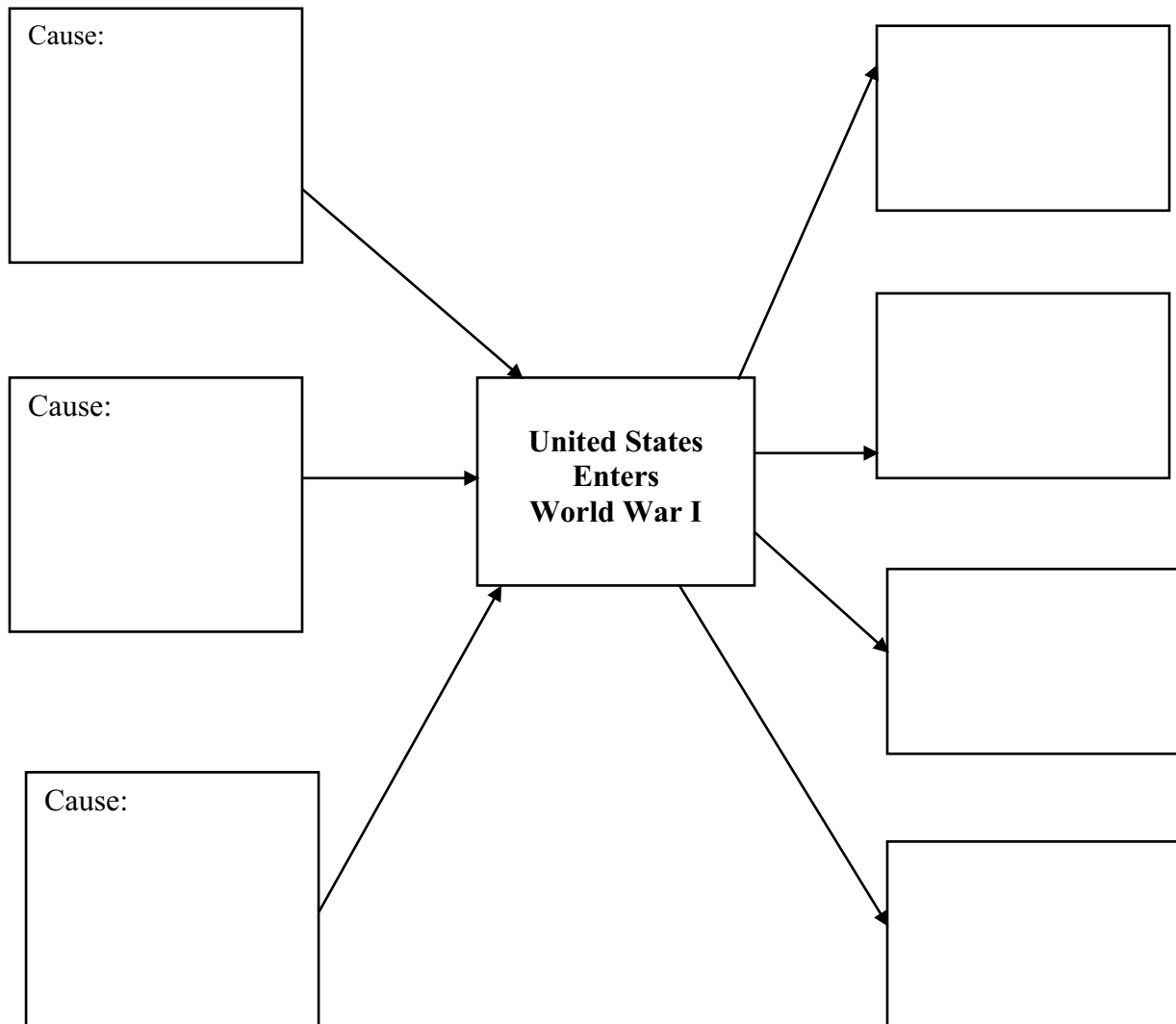


***Unit 6, Activity 4, Russian Revolutions of 1917***

<b>Split Page Notes</b>	
<b>Russia during World War I</b>	
<b>Czarist Russia (leaders)</b>	
<b>February (March) Revolution of 1917</b>	
<b>The Mensheviks and Bolsheviks</b>	
<b>Bolshevik Revolution of 1917</b>	
<b>Treaty of Brest-Litovsk</b>	
<b>Execution of Czar Nicholas II and his family</b>	
<b>Civil War (1918-1921)</b>	
<b>Response of the Allies</b>	

***Unit 6, Activity 5, United States Enters World War I***

**Causes and Effects of United States' Entry into World War I**



## Unit 6, Activity 6, Treaty of Versailles

Provisions of the Treaty	Conditions of Settlement	Prediction of Success
Germany surrenders all colonies	<i>Colonies become League of Nations mandates</i>	<i>Severely limits Germany's access to resources</i>
Rhineland demilitarized	<i>15 year occupation under French control</i>	<i>French presence on German soil creates resentment</i>
Alsace-Lorraine returned to France		
Cession of German land to Belgium, Lithuania, and Czechoslovakia		
Cession of German land to Poland		
Danzig to become free city		
Plebiscites in Schleswig to determine German-Danish border		
Occupation of the Saar		
Payment of German reparations to France and Great Britain		
Ban on the union of Germany and Austria		
Germany forced to accept a war-guilt clause		
War crimes trial of German leaders		
Limitations on Germany's army		
Limitations on Germany's navy and air force		

***Unit 6, Activity 6, Reaction to the Treaty of Versailles***

<b>Countries</b>	<b>What did the nation hope to gain from the Treaty of Versailles?</b>	<b>What provisions in the treaty directly affected the nation?</b>	<b>What was the nation's reaction to the treaty and why?</b>
<b>France</b>			
<b>Germany</b>			
<b>Austria</b>			
<b>Poland</b>			
<b>Middle East countries (former Ottoman Empire)</b>			
<b>Indochina</b>			