

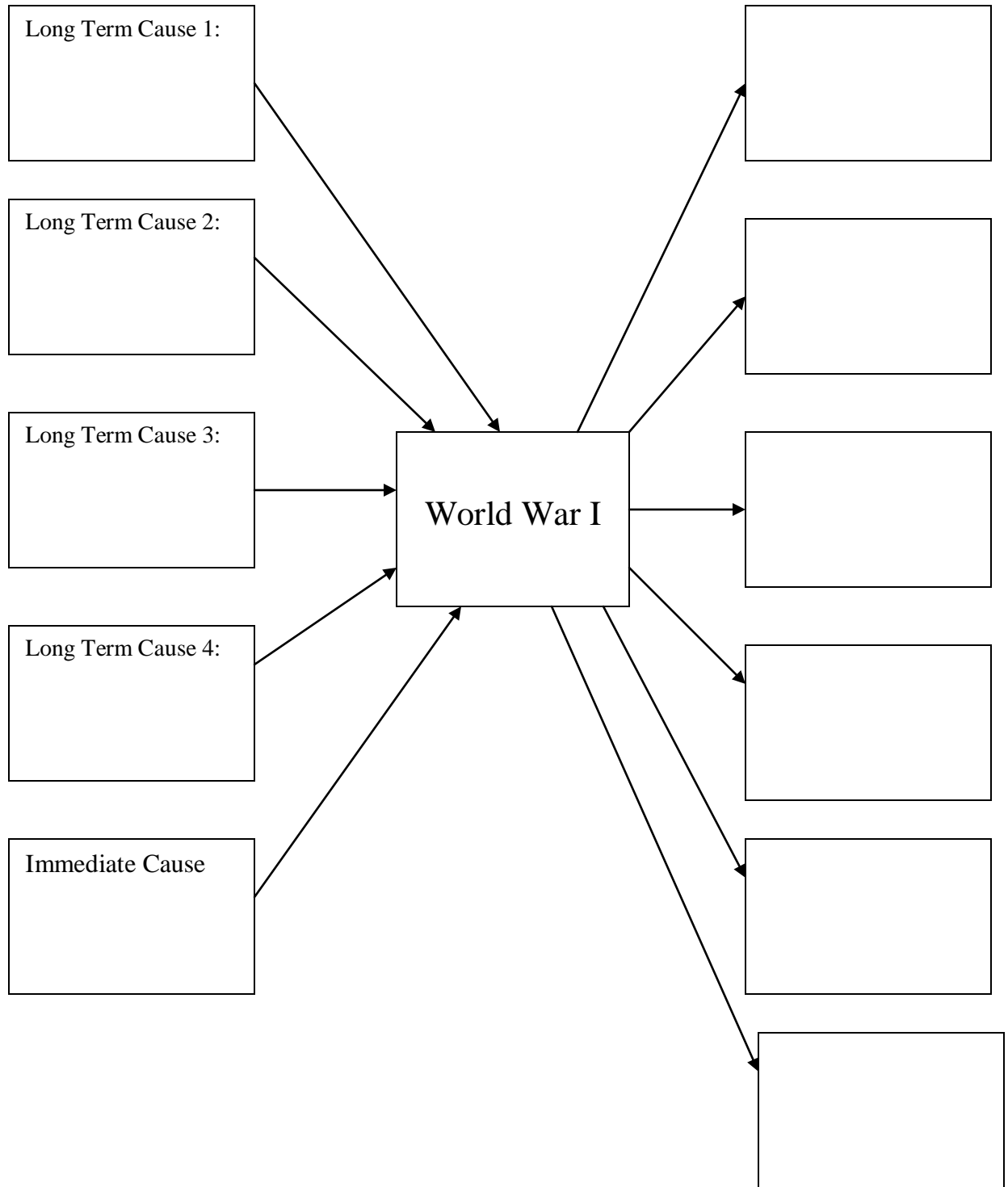
Unit 6, Activity 1, World War I Vocabulary

Word	√	?	–	Definition	Example
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

Word	√	?	–	Definition	Example
mandates					
Bolsheviks					

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



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

June 28	Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife are assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, by a Bosnian youth, Gavrilo Princip.
June 29	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.
June 30	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).
July 4	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.
July 5	German Kaiser Wilhelm II offers Austria a “blank cheque” of support if Austria acts against Serbia for assassination.
July 6	Austrian investigation implicates a Serb government employee and army officers.
July 6	German Chancellor advises Austria that its Kaiser will stand by his treaty obligations, thus endorsing the “blank cheque.”
July 7	Serbian prime minister denies any foreknowledge of the assassination plot.
July 9	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.
July 13	Austrian Legal Counselor reports that the investigation revealed no complicity on the part of the Serbian government in the assassination plot.
July 14	Austrian Chancellor withdraws his objection to military action and agrees that the Austrian ultimatum “be so phrased that its acceptance will be practically impossible.”
July 15	French president and prime minister leave for a planned visit to Russia (arrive July 20 th for three day visit).
July 16	British ambassador to Austria warns the British government of the ultimatum.
July 18	Russian foreign minister warns Austria that Russia will not tolerate any “blow to Serbia’s independence.”
July 19	Secret Austrian mobilization is already underway.
July 20	The Austrian ultimatum is dispatched to the Austrian ambassador in Belgrade for presentation to the Serbian government on July 23.
July 23	Austrian ultimatum is delivered to Serbian government at 6:00pm.
July 23	French delegation leaves Russia affirming its obligation under the Franco-Russian alliance.
July 24	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).
July 24	Austrian foreign minister notes: “Any conditional acceptance [of the ultimatum], or one accompanied by reservations, is to be regarded as a refusal.”
July 25	Russia requests the 48-hour time limit on the ultimatum be extended. Austria refuses.
July 25	Serbia orders a general mobilization and appeals to Russia for help.
July 25	Russia issues orders for partial mobilization.
July 25	Austrian emperor signs orders for full mobilization.
July 27	Austrian ambassador in Germany reports that Germany does not support the mediation conference suggested by Great Britain.
July 28	Austria declares war on Serbia.
August 1	Germany declares war on Russia.
August 3	Germany declares war on France.
August 4	Germany invades Belgium, and Great Britain declares war on Germany.
August 6	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

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

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

Weapon or Tactic	Nation that developed the weapon or tactic	Effects of the new weapon or tactic

Unit 6, Activity 3, World War I Personalities

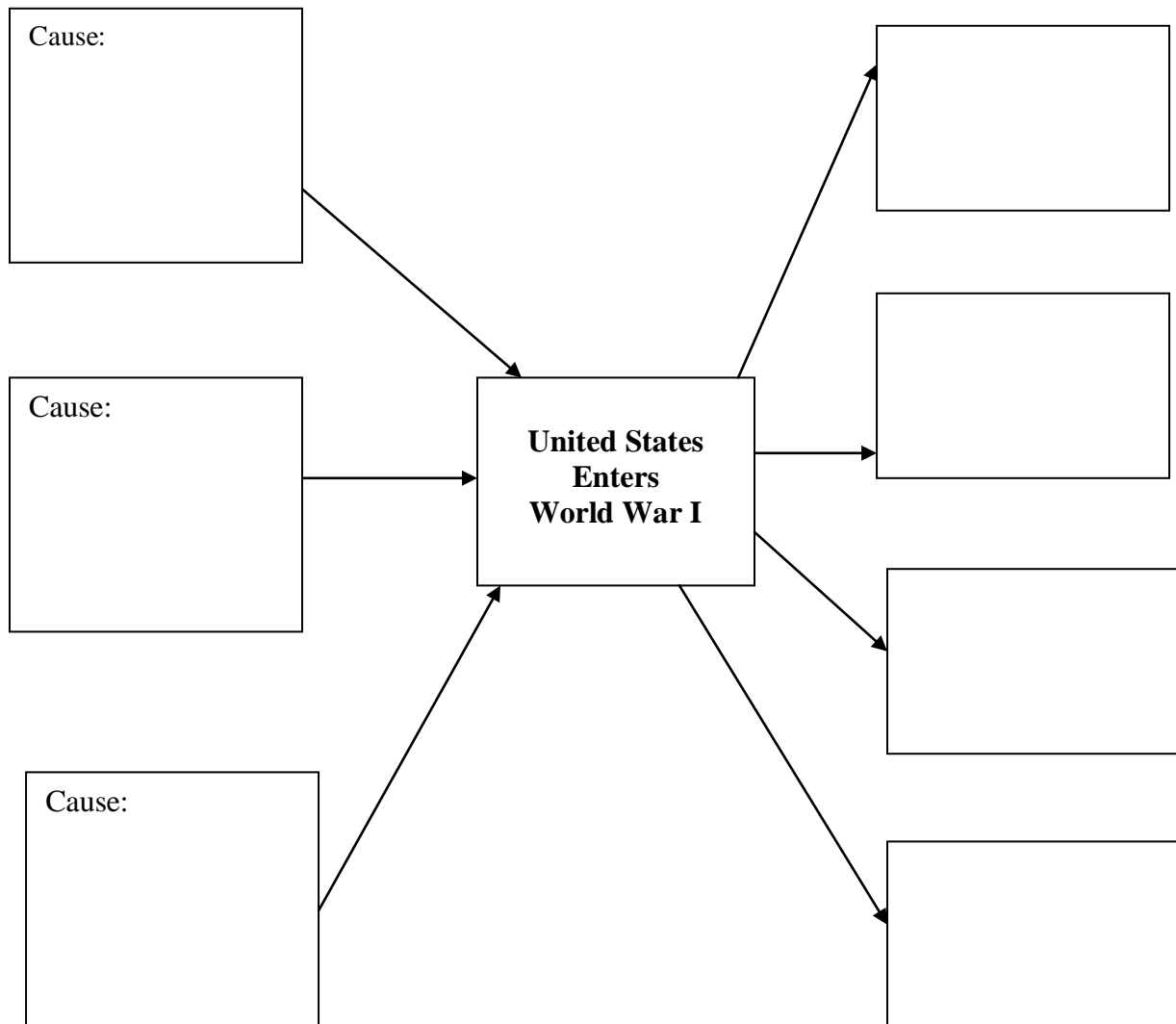
WWI Personality	Role	Event(s)	Impact on war
Alfred von Schlieffen			
Helmuth von Moltke			
Joseph Jacques Joffre			
Henri-Philippe Petain			
Georges Clemenceau			
David Lloyd George			
Woodrow Wilson			
Vittorio Orlando			
Wilhelm II			
Nicholas II			
Ferdinand Foch			

Unit 6, Activity 4, Russian Revolutions of 1917

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

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

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