

CHAPTER  
**13**

BUILDING VOCABULARY *The Great War*

**A. Matching** Match the description in the second column with the term or name in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. militarism      | a. the battlefields of northern France in World War I                                 |
| ___ 2. Western Front   | b. system in which a government limits the amounts of items people can buy            |
| ___ 3. Eastern Front   | c. Wilson's plan for achieving a just and lasting peace after World War I             |
| ___ 4. trench warfare  | d. a type of warfare in which opposing armies fight each other from parallel trenches |
| ___ 5. propaganda      | e. a stretch of battlefield along the German and Russian border in World War I        |
| ___ 6. total war       | f. war in which countries devote all their resources to the war effort                |
| ___ 7. rationing       | g. policy of glorifying war and keeping an army prepared for war                      |
| ___ 8. Fourteen Points | h. one-sided information designed to persuade   |

**B. Completion** Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

- |                   |                |                    |                      |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Kaiser Wilhelm II | armistice      | Georges Clemenceau | Treaty of Versailles |
| Schlieffen Plan   | Woodrow Wilson | self-determination | League of Nations    |

- The President of the United States during World War I was \_\_\_\_\_.
- The guiding principle behind the Fourteen Points was \_\_\_\_\_, which meant allowing people to decide for themselves under what government they wished to live.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ was an international association whose goal was to keep peace among nations.
- The harsh peace settlement dictated by the Allies at the end of World War I was the \_\_\_\_\_.
- An agreement to stop fighting is called an \_\_\_\_\_.
- The German battle strategy that called for attacking and defeating France in the west and then rushing east to fight Russia was called the \_\_\_\_\_.

**C. Writing** Write a paragraph summarizing the causes of World War I and identifying the two sides using the following terms.

- Triple Alliance      Triple-Entente      Central Powers      Allies

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GUIDED READING *Marching Toward War*

Section 1

**A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects** As you read this section, answer the questions below about the situations and events that led to war in Europe.

- a. What is it?
- b. How did it increase tensions among European nations?

1. Nationalism	a. b.
2. Imperialism	a. b.
3. Militarism	a. b.
4. Triple Alliance (1882)	a. b.
5. Triple Entente (1907)	a. b.
6. Assassination in Sarajevo	a. b.

**B. Clarifying** On the back of this paper, identify **Kaiser Wilhelm II**.



**GUIDED READING** *Europe Plunges into War*

**Section 2**

**A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects** As you read this section, note the effects of each of the actions or situations (causes) listed below.

<b>Causes</b>	<b>Effects</b>
1. Russia mobilizes along the German border.	
2. Germany declares war on France.	
3. The Allies defeat the Germans in the Battle of the Marne.	
4. Machine guns, tanks, poison gas, and airplanes are used in battles along the Western Front.	
5. Russian forces attack both Austria and Germany.	
6. The Allies are unable to ship war supplies to Russia's ports.	

**B. Summarizing** On the back of this paper, identify each of the following:

**Schlieffen Plan**  
**Western Front**

**Central Powers**  
**trench warfare**

**Allies**  
**Eastern Front**

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**GUIDED READING** *A Global Conflict*

**Section 3**

**A. Following Chronological Order** As you read about the effects of the war on countries throughout the world, make notes to answer questions related to the time line.

Feb. 1915	Gallipoli campaign begins.	→	1. What was the purpose of the Gallipoli campaign?
Jan. 1917	Germany announces a policy of unrestricted submarine warfare.		2. Why did the United States enter the war?
Feb. 1917	British intercept the Zimmermann note.		
April 1917	United States enters the war.	→	3. Why did the czar's government collapse?
Nov. 1917	Lenin seizes power in Russia.	↗	4. What did this treaty accomplish?
March 1918	Germany and Russia sign Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.	↗	5. What was the significance of this battle?
July 1918	Allies and Germans fight Second Battle of the Marne.	↗	6. What events signaled the final defeat of the Central Powers?
Nov. 1918	World War I ends.	→	

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**B. Clarifying** On the back of this paper, define or explain:

unrestricted submarine warfare    total war    rationing    propaganda    armistice

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**GUIDED READING** *A Flawed Peace*

**Section 4**

**A. Analyzing Issues** As you read this section, take notes to answer the questions about the peace settlement that left many nations feeling betrayed.

<b>Wilson's goal of achieving a just peace differed from the peace objectives of France and Britain.</b>	
1. What were the guiding principles of Wilson's Fourteen Points?	
2. What were the concerns and aims of France and Britain?	

<b>After heated debate and compromise, the Treaty of Versailles is signed.</b>	
3. In what ways did the treaty punish Germany?	
4. How did the treaty change the world map?	
5. How was Wilson's Fourteenth Point incorporated into the treaty?	

<b>The legacy of Versailles was one of bitterness and loss.</b>	
6. Why did the United States reject the treaty?	
7. How did this rejection affect the League of Nations?	
8. Why did many countries feel bitter and cheated as a result of the treaty?	

**B. Summarizing** On the back of this paper, define or identify each of the following:

Woodrow Wilson  
self-determination

Georges Clemenceau  
League of Nations