

Chapter 19 Section 1
Identifications

nationalism	* First Battle of the Somme
* militarism	* trench warfare
* Bosnian Crisis	* pacifism
* Allied Powers	* Kaiser Wilhelm II
* Central Powers	* Czar Nicholas II
* Archduke Franz Ferdinand	* Prime Minister David Lloyd George
* Sarajevo	* U-Boat
* Balkan Peninsula	* <i>Lusitania</i>
* Gavrilo Princip	* Sussex Pledge
* Schlieffen Plan	* <i>He kept us out of war!</i>
* "No Man's Land"	* <i>A peace without victory."</i>
* War of Attrition	* Zimmermann Note
* <i>The War to End all Wars!</i>	

1. What were the major long-term causes of World War I?
2. What role did imperialism play in aggravating tensions between the European colonial powers?
3. Why did the European nations mobilize so quickly after Archduke Franz Ferdinand's assassination?

4. **What was the Schlieffen Plan? Did it accomplish its goal?**
5. **Who were some of the groups that most opposed America's entry into World War I? What were their arguments?**
6. **Identify some of the reasons why many Americans were more sympathetic to the Allied side.**
7. **How successful were the British naval blockades?**
8. **How did the German U-Boat campaign affect U. S. public opinion and actions?**
9. **What events finally prompted President Wilson to ask for a declaration of war in the spring of 1917?**
10. **In your opinion, should the U. S. have entered World War I? Be ready to support your position.**

Ch. 19 Section 2

ID's

* Selective Service Act (1917)	* Krupp Armaments Works
* "Dough Boys"	* George M. Cohan
* Croix de Guerre	* "mustard" gas
* convoy system	* Zepellin
* American Expeditionary Forces (AEF)	* Eddie Rickenbacker
* General John "Black Jack" Pershing	* "Red Baron"
* Sgt. Alvin York	* "shell shock"
* conscientious objector	* 11-11-1918

1. How did the U. S. raise an army in World War I? What was the typical demographic profile of a U. S. soldier (age, race, where did they come from?)
2. What role did women play in the military during World War I?
3. How were African Americans treated in the military?
4. What steps did the U. S. government take to build a naval fleet quickly?
5. Make a LIST of some of the new weapons used in World War I. Why do you think that this was sometimes referred to as "The War of the Industrial Revolution?"

6. **How did the tank and the airplane change modern warfare?**
7. **Why did the Germans ultimately lose the war?**
8. **How might the events of World War I have been different if the U. S. had not entered in 1917?**
9. **What was the emotional impact on the lives of ordinary Dough Boys from their experiences in Europe?**

Chapter 19 Section 3

ID's

1.
 - * *Abrams v. U. S.* (1918)
 - * Four Minute Men
 - * War Industries Board
 - * "Liberty Cabbage"
 - * Bernard M. Baruch
 - * Espionage Act (1917)
 - * National War Labor Board
 - * Sedition Act (1918)
 - * *Work or fight!*
 - * anarchist
 - * Daylight-Savings Time
 - * "Red Emma" Goldman
 - * Food Administration
 - * I. W. W. ["Wobblies"]
 - * Herbert Hoover
 - * William Monroe Trotter
 - * propaganda
 - * Great Migration
 - * Liberty Bonds
 - * Woman's Peace party
 - * George Creel
 - * Committee on Public Information

What were the goals of the War Industries Board (WIB)? What effects did it have on the U. S. economy during the war?

2. Identify the major government boards and what their responsibilities were in the U. S. war effort.
3. Explain the roles of the Committee on Public Information during World War I. What methods did it use to popularize the war?

4. **How were the things German perceived by Americans during World War I?**
5. **Identify the penalties for violating the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1917-1918. List several examples of such penalties.**
6. **Who were the major targets of the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1917-1918?**
7. **How did African Americans differ in their views about World War I?**
8. **What were the causes of the Great Migration?**
9. **Why did race riots break out in some northern cities during and immediately after World War I?**
10. **What role did women play on the home front during World War I?**
11. **How did the great global flu epidemic of 1918 contribute to the ending of the war?**

Chapter 19 Section 4

Chapter ID's

* Paris Peace Conference	* war-guilt clause
* Fourteen Points	* Versailles Treaty (1919)
* League of Nations	* Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr.
* "Big Four"	* <i>That evil thing with the holy name!</i>
* reparations	

Guided Reading Questions

1. What was the diplomatic philosophy that President Wilson brought to the Paris Peace Conference?
2. Outline the main provisions of Wilson's Fourteen Points.
3. Identify the men who made up the "Big Four" at the Peace Conference. What were the political agendas that each man pushed forward in 1919?
4. What were the main provisions of the Versailles Treaty? What were its main weaknesses?
5. Create a CHART which summarizes the arguments for and against the creation of the League of Nations.

6. **Why was there so much opposition to the League of Nations in the U. S.?**
7. **What might President Wilson have done to encourage the U. S. Senate's approval of the Treaty of Versailles?**
8. **List the major domestic consequences of World War I.**
9. **How did the Versailles Treaty create as many problems as it solved? How did it lay the groundwork for World War II?**