Part 1

I can analyze the long-term causes of World War I by:

- Listing the long-term causes and
- Explaining how each cause contributed to the start of the war.

To learn this:

- Do the MAIN Worksheet ______
- Answer the questions that go with the worksheet ______
- Answer the questions below on this sheet of paper. ______

1. Draw a picture for each cause. Write one word or small phrase to help you remember what each cause was.

   Militarism Picture:

   Alliances Picture:

   Imperialism Picture:

   Nationalism Picture:
2. Answer: Which cause do you think was the biggest deal or the biggest problem? Why?

3. In your own words, describe the causes of WWI. (Learning Target 1)
M.A.I.N. Worksheet

CAUSES OF WWI

• Militarism

• When a nation’s military becomes the most important goal for the country.
• They want the strongest and biggest military so no other country will mess with them.
• These countries make winning war a big honor and preparing for war a big goal.
• The countries focus on building up their army, navy, and air force.
• They focus on building more and more weapons.

1. Re-write the definition for militarism in your own words. What do you think it means?

• Alliances

When nations sign agreements with each other to protect one another.
This means, if one country has to go to war, the allied country automatically joins to help them.

2. Re-write the definition for alliances in your own words. What do you think it means?

• Imperialism

• This is when one country takes control of the people and economy of another country.

• Many European countries were doing this in Africa and Asia. They wanted more resources to make things and they wanted more markets to sell things.
• Do you remember the things we learned about in our “Imperialism” unit? With Great Britain and India?
3. Re-write the definition of imperialism in your own words. What do you think it means?

**Nationalism**

- This is when people in a country are very proud of their country.
- They want their country to be the best in everything.
- They think their country is better than other countries.
- They want to compete with other countries to be the best.

4. Re-write the definition for nationalism in your own words. What do you think it means?

**Why did all of these things cause war?**

This is because, for M__________ (fill in the word - the cause that starts with ‘M’), countries did not trust each other. They feared the building up of strong militaries and weapons. They felt they had to compete in case other countries were preparing to attack them and take over.

- Why did all of these things cause war?

This is because for A__________ (fill in the word - the cause that starts with ‘A’), countries did not trust each other. They feared that, by teaming up with other countries, some were preparing for war. They needed people on their side, too, just in case...

- Why did all of these things cause war?
• This is because for I__________ (fill in the word - the cause that starts with ‘I’), countries wanted to compete for more land and resources. They wanted to be richer.

• Also, they were afraid if another country’s empire became bigger than theirs, they could take over more land and eventually the world!

• Why did all of these things cause war?

• This is because for N__________ (fill in the word - the cause that starts with ‘N’), countries wanted their country to be the best. Better than other countries.

• This inspired countries to compete in Imperialism, Military, and Imperialism.

• Nationalism fueled and fed distrust and competition between countries.

Write, by each word, why each helped cause World War.

• Militarism

• Alliances

• Imperialism

• Nationalism

• On June 28, 1914, Gavrilo Princip a Serbian, assassinated Archduke Francis Ferdinand heir to the Austria Hungarian Throne.

Think about this question
• How was this one event so important to the beginning of World War I?
Part 2

I can arrange specific events that immediately caused WWI in the proper order and analyze the connections between each event. (Focus: Cause and Effect, Chronological Order, Conflict Leading to Change...) I can also explain how each event led to World War.

To learn this:

- Do the worksheet about the start of World War I ______

- Draw a stick figure for each country involved in World War I at the start _____

- Under each stick figure, write how the country got involved in the war and why. ___

(Learning Target 1)
The Start of WWI

WWI Begins with a Shot...

• Austria Hungary was the Empire that was in charge of the area of land called Serbia.
• People in Serbia did not want Austria Hungary to be in charge of them!
• On June 28, 1914, a terrorist group killed the prince of Austria Hungary.

• The prince came to visit Serbia and the group of people who were part of the terrorist group (The Black Hand) bombed and shot the prince and his wife. The prince (Francis Ferdinand) and his wife (Sophie) died.
• Austria Hungary was very angry about the death of their prince. They thought the Serbian government helped plan the assassination (a surprise murder for political or religious reasons).

How Everyone Got into the War

• Austria-Hungary: They reacted to the assassination of Ferdinand by giving Serbia a strong warning.
  “Either you make sure there is no more terrorist attacks AND you punish the people who shot the prince AND you let us help the crime investigation,
OR, there will be war.”
• Serbia: They agreed to some of Austria Hungary’s demands, but not all of the demands.
• Germany: They were allies with Austria-Hungary and wanted Austria-Hungary to teach Serbia a lesson.
• Austria-Hungary: They declared war on Serbia.
• Russia: Tried to get Germany to make Austria-Hungary to go easy on Serbia. Germany refused. So, Russia started to get ready for war so they could protect Serbia from Austria-Hungary AND Germany.

• Germany: Saw Russia preparing for war and declared war on Russia (and Serbia).

• Russia: Asked France for help.

• France: They were eager to hurt Germany. Also, they wanted to help Russia so Russia would help them in the future if needed.

• Germany: Had a plan to attack France. They had to go through Belgium first to do it.

• Great Britain: When Germany invaded Belgium, Great Britain declared war on Germany. Great Britain had promised to protect Belgium. Also, Great Britain wanted to hurt Germany’s navy.

**Timeline**

• All of the MAIN causes made all the hostility ready and possible after Ferdinand was shot.

• Create a timeline using all the information about the causes and start of WWI.
Part 3

I can provide key turning points during WWI, arrange them in the proper order and analyze the connections between each event. (Focus: Cause and Effect, Chronological Order, Conflict Leading to Change...) I can also explain the impact each event had on Global War.

To learn this:

- Look at the “Top 10 Events of World War I” Worksheet. Read each description, then look up each event in the Modern World History Textbook, and write a description under each event in your own words. ________

- Answer the questions at the bottom of this page when you are done. __________

10 Important Events in World War I

Directions: Under each event, explain what happened. Then, explain why the event is important in WWI. (Why, if the event did not happen, the War would have been different.)

1. Francis Ferdinand is shot.

This is what started the major conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia. Austria-Hungary blamed Serbia for killing Ferdinand (even though it was a terrorist who killed the prince). Because Serbia didn’t agree to do everything Austria-Hungary demanded, they declared war. If Francis Ferdinand was not shot, World War I might not have started!
2. Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.

When Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, instead of handling the conflict differently, a lot of other nations were drug into their conflict. Because Germany was an ally of Austria-Hungary, they were brought into the fight. Because Russia was an ally of Serbia, they were brought into the fight. If Austria-Hungary didn’t declare war, war might not have happened in the first place.

3. Battle of Marne

This is when the French and Germans fought on the Marne River. They used Trench Warfare. They fought a long time and didn’t make much progress. This was the first sign that this war would last a long time. If this did not happen, if one of the nations would have won a fast victory, the War might have ended quickly.

4. The Ottoman Empire joins the war. They join the Central Powers.

The Ottoman Empire joined on the Central Powers’ team. This allowed the Central Powers to have a large area of land by Russia and block supplies from getting from the Allies in the West (France and Great Britain) to Russia. It also gave more numbers and strength to the Central Powers. If this did not happen, maybe Russia would have had more help, would have stayed in the war, and the war would have ended sooner.

5. The Germans sank the Lusitania (a ship carrying supplies). U.S. citizens were on the ship.

The sinking of this ship made many people in the United States angry. Before this, most people in the United States did not want to fight in this war. After the killing of some Americans by a German submarine, more Americans wanted to help the Allies beat Germany. This made the U.S. more likely to enter the war.
6. The Russian Revolution occurred.

*If the Russians didn’t experience a revolution, maybe they would have stayed in the war and Germany would have been defeated sooner.*

7. Russia signs a peace treaty with Germany. Russia leaves the war.

*When Russia dropped out of the war, Germany was able to focus all of their time, money, and people on the Western Front (against France and Great Britain). If Russia has stayed in the war, maybe Germany would have been defeated sooner.*

8. The U.S. joins the war. They join the Allies.

*This gave the Allies a lot more power. More weapons. Troops who were healthy and not tired. This helped them surge and win more battles. If the U.S. didn’t join, maybe the Central Powers would have won the war!* 

9. The German people were starving.

*If the German people weren’t suffering so much during the war, maybe they would have been more willing to keep fighting. Since they WERE suffering so much, they were willing to end the war - even if they didn’t win.*

10. The German government signed an armistice (an agreement to stop fighting).

*If the German didn’t sign a “cease-fire,” or what is called an “armistice,” maybe the war would have went on a lot longer and more people would have died.*
Questions:

1. Who started WWI? How did they start the war?

2. Who was winning WWI at first? How do you know that?

3. When did the United States join WWI?

4. Why did the United States join WWI?

5. How did the United States joining change WWI?

6. Why did Germany lose? How did Germany lose?

7. What was the biggest game-changer in WWI and why would you say that? Use evidence to explain. (Learning Target 3)
Part 4

I can explain the results of WWI by:

- Describing the expectations for the major countries that were involved in the war during peacetime (provide at least two examples - one economic and one political),

- Explaining how at least two countries were impacted long-term after the war ended (provide at least two examples - one economic and one political), and by

- Predicting potential consequences of the aftermath. (These predictions must be historically possible. Also, provide at least two examples - one economic and one political.)

To learn this:

- Read through the Treaty of Versailles information sheet. Answer questions.

- Look at the graphic organizer for what each country wanted in the Treaty and what each country got.

- Look through your information sheet again. Search for the information you need and add it to the organizer.

- Answer the questions on this sheet below.
The Treaty of Versailles

Information Worksheet and Questions

Directions: Read the information and answer the questions at the end.

Background: World War I was over. Much of the north part of France was ruined. Most of Belgium was ruined. This means: Factories were destroyed. Houses were ruined. Roads were ruined. Bridges were ruined. The country was in need of too many repairs for one nation to pay to do. Many people in Europe thought all of the damage, pain, and suffering was Germany’s fault.

What each of the main Allies wanted:

- France wanted to CRUSH Germany. France wanted to make sure Germany could never rise up to try and conquer the world again. Ever.

- Great Britain wanted to punish Germany a bit. Still, Great Britain was worried about Communism spreading. So, Great Britain wanted to punish Germany but still keep Germany’s government strong enough to keep Communism from spreading.

- The United States wanted to make sure this type of war never happened again. The United States wanted a “League of Nations.” A great, club where countries would work together to prevent war. If conflicts happened, the nations would talk about how to solve them instead of going to war.

The United States also wanted to make sure that the new nations created out of Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire were free to rule themselves.

What Germany had to Agree to do after the War. (The terms of the Treaty.)
• Alsace-Lorraine (an area of land) was given to France.

• Germany’s overseas colonies would were given to the League of Nations

• Germany had to make its army very, very small.

• Germany could not have a big navy. They could only have a tiny navy.

• Germany could not have an air force.

• The land by the Rhine River (near France) was called a de-militarized zone.

• Germany lost a lot of land. Most of that land was productive for industry. Losing the land made it hard for Germany to rebuild its territory.

• Germany had to admit to being FULLY responsible for the war.

• Germany had to pay, pretty much, ALL the reparations. (Reparations are payments to fix the damage caused by war.) Germany had to pay to fix France and Belgium and everywhere else in Europe damaged by the war.

• The League of Nations was created.

Questions to Answer

1. Based on what you read about the Treaty of Versailles, which country from the Allies got most of what they wanted? What did each country get that they wanted?

2. How do you think Germany felt about the terms of the Treaty?

3. For each term of the Treaty, write whether you think the Treaty was fair or unfair to Germany. Explain why or why not for each term.
- Alsace-Lorraine (an area of land) was given to France.

- Germany’s overseas colonies would were given to the League of Nations

- Germany had to make its army very, very small.

- Germany could not have a big navy. They could only have a tiny navy.

- Germany could not have an air force.

- The area of land by the Rhine River (near France) was called a de-militarized zone. Germany couldn’t have any military there.

- Germany lost a lot of land. Most of that land was productive for industry.

Losing the land made it hard for Germany to rebuild its territory.

- Germany had to admit to being FULLY responsible for the war.

- Germany had to pay, pretty much, ALL the reparations. (Reparations are payments to fix the damage caused by war.) Germany had to pay to fix France and Belgium and everywhere else in Europe damaged by the war.

- The League of Nations was created.

**Questions (Learning Target 8):**

1. Do you think the Treaty of Versailles was fair? Why or why not?

2. How do you think the Treaty of Versailles will impact Germany?

3. Do you think the Treaty will have good or bad consequences? Why?
Part 5

I can analyze, compare, and evaluate key conclusions regarding World War I:

- Participating in a debate by formulating evidence, arguments, and defenses for two different positions and/or

- Developing my own conclusion and supporting my claim with evidence.

To learn this:

- Review all the information you have learned about WWI (look through old worksheets and assessments).

- Answer the questions on this sheet below.

Questions (Learning Target 2):

1. Which country was mostly to blame for WWI? Why?

2. Which country was the biggest reason for the Allies to win? Why?

3. Was there any country that was totally innocent but got involved in the war?
4. Label each country below the picture of the Simpsons character. Give two reasons why you labeled each country under that title.

**Villain**

**Hero**

5. If you were put in charge of writing the Treaty of Versailles, what conditions (or terms) would you have put in the Treaty?

   a. Would you have punished Germany? Any country?

   b. How would you plan to pay for or make up for all the damage caused by the war?

   c. How would you plan to keep a war like this from ever happening again?
Part 6

I can analyze maps from different periods (before World War I and after World War I). I can demonstrate my analysis by:

• Listing key differences between the maps and
• Explaining why those differences exist.

To learn this:

- Look at the two maps at the top of page 696 in your textbook. _____

- List all of the differences you notice below. _____

- Answer the questions below (you may have to do some research or look through your notes to help find the answers). _____=

Differences you notice:

Questions (Learning Target 4):

1. What countries are smaller in 1920 than in 1914?
2. What countries exist on the European map in 1920 that weren’t there in 1914?

3. Why do you think each difference in the map occurred?

4. If you could summarize how World War changed the geographic boundaries in Europe (using evidence from the maps)? (Learning Target 6)
Video Resources:

**Long-Term Causes of World War I**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XRcg_t2oJkc

The 4 M-A-I-N Causes of World War One in 6 Minutes

**Start of World War I**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_XPZQ0LAIr4

Archdukes, Cynicism, and World War I: Crash Course World History #36

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd2ch4XV84s

HOW World War I Started: Crash Course World History 209

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=afa6WcTfb2E

WWI graphic summary of main events using sand maps

**Turning points in World War I**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nj43X-VBEPE

World War 1 (in One Take)

America in World War I: Crash Course US History #30

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y59wErqq4Xg
Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty of Versailles Explained
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jLJEdp7gdVo

Student video with drawings
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4I51_eqLPaQ