The History Success Kit. High School History Resources for the Ohio Graduation Test. Section 3: 1914-1933 The Legacy of the Great War

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The Legacy of the Great War
The Legacy of the Great War

During the early twentieth century, intense competition and rivalry among European powers over trade, increased militarism, and growing nationalism all contributed to growing tensions between the European powers. Competition over territorial expansion, specifically the “Scramble for Africa,” was a particular source of conflict. The balance of power rested on a series of treaty-based European alliances between the Central Powers of Austria-Hungary, Germany and the Ottoman Empire, and the Triple Entente — Great Britain, France and Russia. The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne on June 28th, 1914, helped spark a world war that in fact had a series of complex causes.

With the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, President Woodrow Wilson and America remained staunchly neutral despite pro-Allied sympathies. American neutrality was difficult for a number of reasons. Trade relations were disrupted disproportionately between the Allied powers and Germany. Germany saw American ties to the Allied economy and arms supply as a sign of American allegiance to the Allied powers. Violation of American maritime neutral trade rights, as well as unrestricted submarine warfare, had a huge impact on pulling the U.S. into war. What would ultimately draw the U.S. into the war was the intercepted “Zimmerman Telegram,” a secret correspondence by the German ambassador to Mexico asking that the country join in a military alliance against the Americans in return for Mexican territories lost to them in 1848. Amid public outcry on the publication of the Zimmerman Telegram, Wilson addressed Congress in 1917, offering a list of grievances toward Germany and asking for a declaration of war.

By the time the U.S. entered the conflict, the Great War had been raging for three years. A new “industrialized” style of military conflict emerged during WWI, which was characterized by trench and chemical warfare, constant stalemate, and catastrophic casualties on both sides of the fighting. The war ended roughly a year after Americans entered the arena, with the November 1918 armistice. As the head of the American delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, Wilson began a concerted effort to keep the world free from future war and safe for democracy. On January 18th, 1918, Wilson announced his Fourteen Points — a number of provisions to help bring about his vision. Among the points were self-determination for all people, de-colonization, freedom of the seas, and perhaps most importantly, the creation of a “League of Nations” which was designated to help ensure world peace and harmony.

Wilson’s Fourteen Points faced a number of challenges both at home and at the Peace Conference. Not all of Wilson’s points were accepted at the Conference by the Europeans, and at home the U.S. Senate ultimately blocked American entry into the League of Nations.

It took months of negotiation during the Paris Peace Conference for an agreement to be reached. Of the five treaties signed at the conference, it is the Treaty of Versailles signed by Germany that is often cited by historians as one of the main causes of WWII. Through the Treaty of Versailles, the European victors were determined to punish Germany, who they held responsible for the war, by imposing harsh terms and reparations. In addition, the Europeans were looking to further expand their empires. Germany lost a majority of its natural resource-rich territory. Colonial territory held by the Central Powers in Africa, the Middle East, and the Pacific was turned over to the French and British, while Japan received China’s Shantung province. These harsh provisions, coupled with worldwide economic depression after 1929, would soon contribute to the rise of nationalism and militarism in Europe, and more specifically the rise of Hitler and other totalitarian regimes.

America at Home

1912   Woodrow Wilson Elected President
1914   U.S. Troops Intervene in Mexico: U.S. troops invade and occupy the Mexican city of Veracruz after U.S. sailors are arrested by Mexican port officials
       Great War Begins: Wilson Remains Neutral
1916   Wilson Warns Germany Not to Continue Unrestricted Submarine Warfare
       National Defense Act: Increase in Army and National Guard
1917   Zimmerman Telegram Intercepted: Secret correspondence between Germany and Mexico that drew the U.S. into the war

America and the World

1880- “Scramble for Africa”:
1914   Europeans scramble to acquire colonial territory in Africa
1899- Boer War:
1902   War Between British and Independent Boer (Dutch) Republics in S. Africa
1903   France Completes Acquisition of Indochina
1910   Japanese Annex Korea
1911- Fall of Manchu Korea
1912   Chinese Revolution establishes republic
1914   Archduke Ferdinand and Wife Assassinated
1914-1933
The Legacy of the Great War

America at Home

1917 Wilson Asks Congress for Declaration of War: United States enters WWI on April 6, 1917
Espionage Act: Made it a crime for any person to interfere in U.S. military success or sympathize with an enemy; criticized as unconstitutional
Selective Service Act: Required all men aged 21-30 to register for military service
Red Scare Begins in U.S.: Period of communist paranoia in the United States following the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia

1918 Sedition Act: Amendment to the Espionage Act of 1917 making it a crime to criticize the U.S. government

1919-1929 Millions Around the World: 700,000 die in the United States
Wilson Declares His Fourteen Points

1921 Worst Year of Post WWI Recession in the U.S. and Around the World
1928 Hoover Elected President
1929 Stock Market Crash

1932 Franklin Delano Roosevelt Elected
Bonus Army March on Washington: Demonstration by WWI veterans promised bonus pay; police used tear gas and opened fire on demonstrators

1933 United States Recognizes Soviet Union
Roosevelt Extends Good Neighbor Policy: Moderated U.S. intervention in Latin America and Europe

1934 Unemployment Peaks in the United States

America and the World

1914 WWI Begins
Ottoman Empire Enters WWI: Ottomans ally with Germany
Battle of the Frontiers: Series of battles fought on French Eastern frontier resulting in staggering casualties
First Trenches of Western Front Are Dug
Allies Battle for Turkish town Gallipoli
German U-Boats sink Lusitania: U.S. civilians killed
Battle of Verdun
July-September Battle of Somme: 800,000 killed

1917 Germany Returns to Unrestricted Submarine Warfare
Balfour Declaration: Pledge of British Support for creation of Jewish homeland (Israel)
American Forces Land in France
Bolsheviks overthrow Russian Government
New Russian Government led by Leon Trotsky signs armistice with Germany

1918 British Capture Jerusalem from the Turks
July - Tsar Nicholas and his family are murdered by the Bolsheviks
Kaiser Wilhelm II Abdicates
November Armistice Ending WWI
December Paris Peace Conference Begins: Takes negotiators months to arrive at a settlement

1919 American and Japanese Troops Intervene in Russian Revolution
Treaty of Versailles Signed by Germany: Harsh terms and reparations imposed
Former Ottoman Empire Divided into League of Nations Mandates

1922 Mussolini Comes to Power in Italy
1924-1925 Adolph Hitler Imprisoned for Sedition
1930 Economic Depression Reaches Europe
1933 Collapse Of Weimar Republic: Hitler rises to power
The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History, Economics

1. The Great War began in 1914 when a “spark” set off a series of events. Several factors or tensions had accumulated which created a climate for war. One such factor was nationalism. The best definition of nationalism is:
   a. Extreme loyalty for one’s country, often with emphasis on national self interest and promotion of one’s culture over others
   b. All people of one nation working together
   c. A stronger nation controls a weaker nation
   d. A build up of a nation’s weapons

2. The issue of self-government was one factor that led to the outbreak of WWI. Many nations’ citizens belonged to their own ethnic groups and some of these multinational groups of people wanted to be able to control the destiny of their lives and create their own country. Which of the following nations did not have to deal with this problem?
   a. Russia
   b. France
   c. Austria-Hungary
   d. Ottoman Empire

3. Competition between the nations of Europe was another factor leading to war. Countries needed raw materials to make manufactured goods along with fuel to power their factories. They also needed places to sell their goods. These industrialized nations looked for ways to take control of weaker, less industrialized countries. This is called:
   a. Nationalism
   b. Alliances
   c. Imperialism
   d. Militarism

4. Prior to the start of the Great War, Europe had approximately one hundred years of peace with only minor conflicts. During that period of time, many changes occurred especially in the area of economics. The largest influence on economics was:
   a. Industrial Revolution
   b. Nationalism
   c. Boxer Rebellion
   d. Rivalry among the nations

5. Changes in technology led to new weapons of war which nations stockpiled to increase the size of their armies and navies. This is called:
   a. Imperialism
   b. Alliances
   c. Militarism
   d. Industrial Revolution
The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History, Geography

1. The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian-Hungarian empire, on June 28th, 1914, led to the start of:
   a. A boycott against the nation of Serbia
   b. Competition for a new leader of Austria-Hungary
   c. The collapse of Austria-Hungary
   d. The Great War (WWI)

2. At the beginning of the war, many countries chose sides to support. This formal agreement among nations to cooperate and provide for their mutual defense is called:
   a. Common good
   b. Alliances
   c. Interdependence
   d. Globalization

3. Which country was not a member of the Central Powers?
   a. Germany
   b. Italy
   c. Ottoman Empire
   d. Austria-Hungary

4. Which of the following countries formed the Triple Entente?
   a. United Kingdom, France, Russia
   b. United Kingdom, United States, France
   c. United States, France, Russia
   d. United Kingdom, France, Ottoman Empire

5. Which of the following countries joined the Triple Entente in 1915?
   a. Japan
   b. Italy
   c. Germany
   d. Ireland

Once you receive the test, scan it quickly to get a feel of the questions.
The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History

1. At the outbreak of war, President Wilson declared the United States, “neutral in fact as well as in name... impartial in thought as well as in action.” This proved to be difficult to maintain because:
   a. American ships were attacked by German submarines
   b. American citizens were killed while traveling overseas on ships such as the Sussex and Lusitania
   c. American ships were searched by British and French warships
   d. All of the above

2. Read the following passage and answer the question.
   “I didn’t raise my boy to be a soldier,
   I brought him up to be my pride and joy,
   Who dares to put a musket on his shoulder,
   To shoot some other mother’s darling boy?”

   I Didn’t Raise my Boy to be a Soldier
   By Alfred Bryan and Al Piantadosi

   In respect to the war in Europe, the above song would have most likely supported a policy of:
   a. Aggression
   b. Neutrality
   c. Common good
   d. Globalization

3. In 1916, President Wilson ran for re-election under the slogan “He kept us out of war.” He attempted to bring the warring sides together and sent aides to Europe to try to find a compromise. Unfortunately, it didn’t work. The United States was finally pulled into the war due to:
   a. Continued attacks on American ships
   b. An attack on New York City by German submarines
   c. An assassination attempt on President Wilson
   d. The Zimmerman telegram to Mexico offering U.S. territory if they joined Germany in the war.

   Short Answer — Two points

4. Identify two long-term causes of the Great War.
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
The Legacy of the Great War
Social Studies Skills and Methods, Economics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Transport</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Commerce</th>
<th>All Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the chart above to answer the questions below.

1. According to the chart above, in 1914 the area where women held the largest percentage of workers was:
   a. Industry
   b. Transport
   c. Agriculture
   d. Commerce

2. According to the chart above, the year in which women held the highest percentage in commerce was:
   a. 1914
   b. 1918
   c. 1920
   d. 1922

3. According to the chart above, the area in which women held the lowest percentage of workers for the years, 1914, 1918 and 1920 was:
   a. Industry
   b. Transport
   c. Agriculture
   d. Commerce

4. According to the chart, what was the highest overall percentage of women workers to men workers between the years of 1914 and 1920?
   a. 24
   b. 28
   c. 37
   d. 53

Short Answer — Two points

5. Identify two ways in which women contributed to the war effort.
The Legacy of the Great War

History, Economics

1. The industries of Europe produced new weapons that were used during the Great War. All of the following were new weapons introduced during the war EXCEPT:
   a. Tanks
   b. Airplanes
   c. Rifle
   d. Poison gas

2. Besides new weapons, there were new methods of fighting introduced in the Great War. Both sides dug deep trenches, dividing the armies into two fronts. The trenches were muddy and wet, causing discomfort for the soldiers. The trenches prevented the two opposing armies from gaining territory and resulted in:
   a. Stalemate
   b. Blockade
   c. Depression
   d. Truce

3. Unlike wars in the past, the Great War affected more than just the military of a country. All citizens of a country were required to contribute to the war. Women took jobs in factories, grew food in “victory gardens,” and gave money in the form of liberty bonds. This type of involvement is referred to as:
   a. Interdependence
   b. Globalization
   c. Total war
   d. Communism

4. Read the following passage and answer the question.

   “Over there, over there,
   Send the word, send the word, over there,
   That the Yanks are coming
   The Yanks are coming,
   The drums rum-tum-ming ev'ry where –

   Over There by George M. Cohan

   The above song is in reference to:
   a. The end of the war in Europe
   b. The feeling of neutrality in the United States
   c. The arrival of the U.S. soldiers in Europe
   d. The arrival of Mexican soldiers in Europe
The Legacy of the Great War

Standard – Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

1. During the Great War, some Americans protested U.S. involvement. Charles Schenck, a socialist, sent flyers to draftees encouraging them not to serve. He was arrested under the Espionage Act. His arrest and subsequent court appearance led to the Supreme Court establishing:
   a. Equal opportunity for all
   b. Revoke of the 1st Amendment
   c. Clear and present danger rule
   d. Alternative service for conscientious objectors

2. The Great War came to a close with the signing of:
   a. Treaty of Paris
   b. Wilson's Fourteen Points
   c. Treaty of Vienna
   d. Treaty of Versailles

3. One major result of the Great War was:
   a. A victorious Germany
   b. A revolution in Russia
   c. A defeated France
   d. A revolution in Britain

Extended Response — Four points

4. Identify four ways in which World War I was different from previous wars.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History

1. The peace treaty ending the Great War held Germany solely responsible for causing the war. This portion of the treaty is referred to as:
   a. Reparations
   b. Demilitarization
   c. Territorial losses
   d. War-guilt clause

2. One part of the treaty dealt specifically with the need to create nations for various groups of people. All of the following were new countries that emerged from the war EXCEPT:
   a. Poland
   b. Lithuania
   c. Turkey
   d. Italy

3. An international organization created to preserve the peace after World War I was the:
   a. United Nations
   b. League of Nations
   c. European Union
   d. North Atlantic Treaty Organization

4. One flaw of the international organization created after World War I was the fact that refused to join.
   a. Great Britain
   b. Russia
   c. United States
   d. France

5. The main purpose of President Wilson's Fourteen Points at the end of WWI was to:
   a. Assist the leaders of Europe to gain additional territory at Germany's expense
   b. Assure peace in the future by not treating Germany as a vanquished nation
   c. Divide Germany into several parts so it would not be a threat in the future
   d. Gain reparations from Germany to help pay for the cost of the war
The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

1. The end of World War I brought expectations for many groups of people. In the Balfour Declaration, the British pledged to help create a homeland for this group of people.
   a. Germans
   b. Turks
   c. Jews
   d. Irish

2. Near the end of World War I, the Russian people revolted against their government. Their reason for revolting was:
   a. Lack of supplies and high causalities during the war
   b. Demand for more political power for the citizens
   c. Autocratic rule of the czar
   d. All of the above

3. The group which emerged as the leader of the Russian people in 1918 and signed a separate peace, the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, with the Germans was:
   a. Mensheviks
   b. Bolsheviks
   c. Socialist
   d. Communists

4. In 1922, Russia was reorganized into the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics. It was ruled by a dictator. Who ruled the USSR?
   a. Stalin
   b. Hitler
   c. Lenin
   d. Mussolini

5. After World War I, several colonial nations began to protest the control of their nation by outside countries. Citizens in India helped mobilize for the cause of independence from British rule by:
   a. Organizing a massive voter campaign to elect Gandhi as their president
   b. Participating in a campaign of passive resistance and civil disobedience
   c. Raising an Indian army to defeat the British forces in India
   d. Submitting to the inevitability of continued British rule
The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History, Economics

Worksheet 9

Deaths in World War I

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>45,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Empire</td>
<td>942,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,368,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>23,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>680,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>8,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>116,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>87,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,935,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottoman Empire</td>
<td>725,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. According to the information above, which country lost the largest number of people in World War I?
   a. France
   b. Austria-Hungary
   c. Germany
   d. Russia

2. In an attempt to prevent wars in the future, several countries endorse signing the Kellogg-Briand Pact which renounced war as an instrument of national policy. Although it sounded like a great idea, it, like the League of Nations, had no means to:
   a. Enforce the agreement
   b. Finance the agreement
   c. Enlarge the number of countries signing the pact
   d. None of the above

3. After the Great War, the United States experienced a period of economic boom resulting in an increase in prosperity for some Americans. Unfortunately, the economy had some underlying problems and resulted in:
   a. High unemployment
   b. Unequal distribution of wealth
   c. Overproduction
   d. All of the above

Short Answer – Two points

4. Describe two causes of the Russian Revolution.
The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – Economics, Social Studies Skills and Methods

1. During the 1930s, in response to the world-wide depression, many countries experienced a political power struggle resulting in changes of their leaders. In Italy, Mussolini took control and established a Fascist party. Which of the following are characteristics of Fascism?
   a. Promotes extreme nationalism
   b. One party rule
   c. Devotion to an authoritarian leader
   d. All of the above

2. In Germany during the 1930s, which political party took control?
   a. Communist
   b. Nazis
   c. Democrat
   d. Republican

3. View the chart below and answer the question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Philosophy</th>
<th>Communism</th>
<th>Fascism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leader</td>
<td>Dictator/authoritarian</td>
<td>Dictator/authoritarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Parties</td>
<td>One-party rule; totalitarian</td>
<td>One-party rule; totalitarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights of Citizens</td>
<td>Individual rights denied</td>
<td>Individual rights denied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use of secret of police</td>
<td>Use of secret of police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Classes</td>
<td>Classless society</td>
<td>Favored upper classes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the chart above, the main difference between Communism and Fascism is the:
   a. Type of leader
   b. Rights of the citizens
   c. Social classes
   d. Political parties

Extended Response — Four points

4. Historians often cite the harshness of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany as a primary cause of the eventual outbreak of World War II. Summarize two provisions of the Versailles Treaty relating to Germany and discuss how each helped lead to World War II.
The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History, Economics

1. The Great War began in 1914 when a “spark” set off a series of events. Several factors or tensions had accumulated which created a climate for war. One such factor was nationalism. The best definition of nationalism is:
   a. Extreme loyalty for one’s country, often with emphasis on national self interest and promotion of one’s culture over others
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   c. A stronger nation controls a weaker nation
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2. The issue of self-government was one factor that led to the outbreak of WWI. Many nations’ citizens belonged to their own ethnic groups and some of these multinational groups of people wanted to be able to control the destiny of their lives and create their own country. Which of the following nations did not have to deal with this problem?
   a. Russia
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3. Competition between the nations of Europe was another factor leading to war. Countries needed raw materials to make manufactured goods along with fuel to power their factories. They also needed places to sell their goods. These industrialized nations looked for ways to take control of weaker, less industrialized countries. This is called:
   a. Nationalism
   b. Alliances
   c. Imperialism
   d. Militarism

4. Prior to the start of the Great War, Europe had approximately one hundred years of peace with only minor conflicts. During that period of time, many changes occurred especially in the area of economics. The largest influence on economics was:
   a. Industrial Revolution
   b. Nationalism
   c. Boxer Rebellion
   d. Rivalry among the nations

5. Changes in technology led to new weapons of war which nations stockpiled to increase the size of their armies and navies. This is called:
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   d. Industrial Revolution
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   a. A boycott against the nation of Serbia
   b. Competition for a new leader of Austria-Hungary
   c. The collapse of Austria-Hungary
   d. The Great War (WWI)

2. At the beginning of the war, many countries chose sides to support. This formal agreement among nations to cooperate and provide for their mutual defense is called:
   a. Common good
   b. Alliances
   c. Interdependence
   d. Globalization

3. Which country was not a member of the Central Powers?
   a. Germany
   b. Italy
   c. Ottoman Empire
   d. Austria-Hungary

4. Which of the following countries formed the Triple Entente?
   a. United Kingdom, France, Russia
   b. United Kingdom, United States, France
   c. United States, France, Russia
   d. United Kingdom, France, Ottoman Empire

5. Which of the following countries joined the Triple Entente in 1915?
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The Legacy of the Great War

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   **I Didn't Raise my Boy to be a Soldier**
   By Alfred Bryan and Al Plantadosi

   In respect to the war in Europe, the above song would have most likely supported a policy of:
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   b. An attack on New York City by German submarines
   c. An assassination attempt on President Wilson
   d. The Zimmerman telegram to Mexico offering U.S. territory if they joined Germany in the war.

   Short Answer — Two points

4. Identify two long-term causes of the Great War.

   Zero points
   There are two long term causes of the Great War. One cause being the advancement of Germany, and its troops into other countries including neutrals. The second cause being that the holocaust came into effect, causing horror worldwide and the mass killings of many peoples.

   One point
   Long term causes of the Great War: distrust in alliances and countries trying to expand and run into each other.

   Two points
   Two causes of the Great War were imperialism and arms race. First countries were competing with each other for colonies in African and Asia. This competition led to tension between the countries. Secondly, countries had built up their weapons and military partly due to the Industrial Revolution. The countries were ready to go to war when the Archduke was killed.
The Legacy of the Great War

Social Studies Skills and Methods, Economics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Women to Men in Employment</th>
<th>Industry %</th>
<th>Transport %</th>
<th>Agriculture %</th>
<th>Commerce %</th>
<th>All Workers %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>27</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the chart above to answer the questions below.

1. According to the chart above, in 1914 the area where women held the largest percentage of workers was:
   a. Industry
   b. Transport
   c. Agriculture
   d. Commerce

2. According to the chart above, the year in which women held the highest percentage in commerce was:
   a. 1914
   b. 1918
   c. 1920
   d. 1922

3. According to the chart above, the area in which women held the lowest percentage of workers for the years, 1914, 1918 and 1920 was:
   a. Industry
   b. Transport
   c. Agriculture
   d. Commerce

4. According to the chart, what was the highest overall percentage of women workers to men workers between the years of 1914 and 1920?
   a. 24
   b. 28
   c. 37
   d. 53

   Short Answer — Two points

5. Identify two ways in which women contributed to the war effort.

   Zero points
   The women freed them. They would stay home and clean all and make the money.

   One point
   When the men left for the war, the women took their jobs in the factories to make weapons.

   Two points
   One way in which women contributed to the war effort was by making them weapons in the factories. Another way in which women contributed to the war effort was by working as nurses in the military.
1. The industries of Europe produced new weapons that were used during the Great War. All of the following were new weapons introduced during the war EXCEPT:
   a. Tanks
   b. Airplanes
   c. Rifle
   d. Poison gas

2. Besides new weapons, there were new methods of fighting introduced in the Great War. Both sides dug deep trenches, dividing the armies into two fronts. The trenches were muddy and wet, causing discomfort for the soldiers. The trenches prevented the two opposing armies from gaining territory and resulted in:
   a. Stalemate
   b. Blockade
   c. Depression
   d. Truce

3. Unlike wars in the past, the Great War affected more than just the military of a country. All citizens of a country were required to contribute to the war. Women took jobs in factories, grew food in “victory gardens,” and gave money in the form of liberty bonds. This type of involvement is referred to as:
   a. Interdependence
   b. Globalization
   c. Total war
   d. Communism

4. Read the following passage and answer the question.
   "Over there, over there,
   Send the word, send the word, over there,
   That the Yanks are coming
   The Yanks are coming,
   The drums rum-tumming ev'ry where—
   Over There by George M. Cohan"

   The above song is in reference to:
   a. The end of the war in Europe
   b. The feeling of neutrality in the United States
   c. The arrival of the U.S. soldiers in Europe
   d. The arrival of Mexican soldiers in Europe
1. During the Great War, some Americans protested U.S. involvement. Charles Schenck, a socialist, sent flyers to draftees encouraging them not to serve. He was arrested under the Espionage Act. His arrest and subsequent court appearance led to the Supreme Court establishing:
   a. Equal opportunity for all
   b. Revoke of the 1st Amendment
   c. Clear and present danger rule
   d. Alternative service for conscientious objectors

2. The Great War came to a close with the signing of:
   a. Treaty of Paris
   b. Wilson's Fourteen Points
   c. Treaty of Vienna
   d. Treaty of Versailles

3. One major result of the Great War was:
   a. A victorious Germany
   b. A revolution in Russia
   c. A defeated France
   d. A revolution in Britain

   Extended Response — Four points

4. Identify four ways in which World War I was different from previous wars.
   Zero points
   World War one was different from other wars because would war one had less casualties and ended with a treaty.

   One point
   In WWI it was different from the previous wars because we fought other countries around the world. It was a World war.

   Two points
   1) They had new types of weapons like subs
   2) There was more deaths than other wars
   3) The war lasted a long time

   Three points
   In WWI, there were new weapons, like submarines
   Also, trench warfare began. It involved both sides digging large ditches or trenches and that's where the soldier fought.
   New equipment, like gas masks, were used to protect soldiers for the new weapons.

   Four points
   World War I was different from previous wars because
   • New weapons – machine guns and tanks
   • Trench warfare – this made battles bloody and led to stalemates
   • The number of countries involved was larger than other wars
   • The number of deaths, both civilians and soldiers was high
The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History

1. The peace treaty ending the Great War held Germany solely responsible for causing the war. This portion of the treaty is referred to as:
   a. Reparations
   b. Demilitarization
   c. Territorial losses
   d. War-guilt clause

2. One part of the treaty dealt specifically with the need to create nations for various groups of people. All of the following were new countries that emerged from the war EXCEPT:
   a. Poland
   b. Lithuania
   c. Turkey
   d. Italy

3. An international organization created to preserve the peace after World War I was the:
   a. United Nations
   b. League of Nations
   c. European Union
   d. North Atlantic Treaty Organization

4. One flaw of the international organization created after World War I was the fact that refused to join.
   a. Great Britain
   b. Russia
   c. United States
   d. France

5. The main purpose of President Wilson’s Fourteen Points at the end of WWI was to:
   a. Assist the leaders of Europe to gain additional territory at Germany’s expense
   b. Assure peace in the future by not treating Germany as a vanquished nation
   c. Divide Germany into several parts so it would not be a threat in the future
   d. Gain reparations from Germany to help pay for the cost of the war
The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

1. The end of World War I brought expectations for many groups of people. In the Balfour Declaration, the British pledged to help create a homeland for this group of people.
   a. Germans
   b. Turks
   c. Jews
   d. Irish

2. Near the end of World War I, the Russian people revolted against their government. Their reason for revolting was:
   a. Lack of supplies and high causalities during the war
   b. Demand for more political power for the citizens
   c. Autocratic rule of the czar
   d. All of the above

3. The group which emerged as the leader of the Russian people in 1918 and signed a separate peace, the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, with the Germans was:
   a. Mensheviks
   b. Bolsheviks
   c. Socialist
   d. Communists

4. In 1922, Russia was reorganized into the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics. It was ruled by a dictator. Who ruled the USSR?
   a. Stalin
   b. Hitler
   c. Lenin
   d. Mussolini

5. After World War I, several colonial nations began to protest the control of their nation by outside countries. Citizens in India helped mobilize for the cause of independence from British rule by:
   a. Organizing a massive voter campaign to elect Gandhi as their president
   b. Participating in a campaign of passive resistance and civil disobedience
   c. Raising an Indian army to defeat the British forces in India
   d. Submitting to the inevitability of continued British rule
The Legacy of the Great War

*Standards – History, Economics*

### Deaths in World War I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>45,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Empire</td>
<td>942,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>8,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>23,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>680,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>8,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>116,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>87,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,935,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottoman Empire</td>
<td>725,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. According to the information above, which country lost the largest number of people in World War I?
   - a. France
   - b. Austria-Hungary
   - c. Germany
   - d. Russia

2. In an attempt to prevent wars in the future, several countries endorse signing the Kellogg-Briand Pact which renounced war as an instrument of national policy. Although it sounded like a great idea, it, like the League of Nations, had no means to:
   - a. Enforce the agreement
   - b. Finance the agreement
   - c. Enlarge the number of countries signing the pact
   - d. None of the above

3. After the Great War, the United States experienced a period of economic boom resulting in an increase in prosperity for some Americans. Unfortunately, the economy had some underlying problems and resulted in:
   - a. High unemployment
   - b. Unequal distribution of wealth
   - c. Overproduction
   - d. All of the above

**Short Answer — Two points**

4. **Describe two causes of the Russian Revolution.**
   - **Zero points**
     - One cause was the Kellogg Briand pact. Another cause was overproduction and low unemployment.
   - **One point**
     - A cause of the Russian Revolution was the collapse of their government. Another cause was their large debt from the war.
   - **Two points**
     - Many Russians were dying in a war that they thought didn't directly affect them. The war cost a lot of money and the people of Russia were starving. They wanted to pull out of the war and they wanted food.
The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – Economics, Social Studies Skills and Methods

1. During the 1930s, in response to the world-wide depression, many countries experienced a political power struggle resulting in changes of their leaders. In Italy, Mussolini took control and established a Fascist party. Which of the following are characteristics of Fascism?
   a. Promotes extreme nationalism
   b. One party rule
   c. Devotion to an authoritarian leader
   d. All of the above

2. In Germany during the 1930s, which political party took control?
   a. Communist
   b. Nazis
   c. Democrat
   d. Republican

3. View the chart below and answer the question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Philosophy</th>
<th>Communism</th>
<th>Fascism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leader</td>
<td>Dictator/authoritarian</td>
<td>Dictator/authoritarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Parties</td>
<td>One-party rule; totalitarian</td>
<td>One-party rule; totalitarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights of Citizens</td>
<td>Individual rights denied</td>
<td>Individual rights denied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use of secret of police</td>
<td>Use of secret of police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Classes</td>
<td>Classless society</td>
<td>Favored upper classes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the chart above, the main difference between Communism and Fascism is the:
   a. Type of leader
   b. Rights of the citizens
   c. Social classes
   d. Political parties

4. Historians often cite the harshness of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany as a primary cause of the eventual outbreak of World War II. Summarize two provisions of the Versailles Treaty relating to Germany and discuss how each helped lead to World War II.

One point
The Treaty of Versailles ended WWI with Germany agreeing to give back a fair amount of land they had taken from the surrounding countries. Instead they began to grow in power which eventually led to Hitler's Nazi party.

Two points
Two provisions of the Treaty of Versailles were one that Germany would have to stop building their arms and two, that they would not cause conflict in any way towards the U.S. They both helped lead to WWII because Germany didn't follow with the treaty of Versailles and with building arms led to the outbreak of war.

Four points
Two things that the Treaty of Versailles did was one – charge Germany for all the destruction that the war created, Germany then slipped into poverty allowing Hitler to take power by saying he could end Germany's depression. Another thing the treaty did was greatly reducing Germany's military, which hurt German moral by making them think they were weak and vulnerable, which made Hitler looked all the better when he re-made the German military.