Major Battles of World War I

Directions: Locate and label the nations that were controlled by the Allies or the Central Powers, and at least seven major battle sites of World War I. Shade the nations in color to show the alliances. In the blank box, create a key for your finished map. You may use any map in the textbook chapter, unit opener, or Atlas for reference.
A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a non-binding agreement to follow common policies</td>
<td>a. ultimatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. glorification of the military</td>
<td>b. neutrality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. provinces claimed by both Germany and France</td>
<td>c. entente</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. a final demand</td>
<td>d. militarism</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. the policy of not taking sides in a war</td>
<td>e. Alsace and Lorraine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Which nations made up the Triple Alliance?</td>
<td>a. Germany, Britain, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. Germany, Britain, Russia</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| 7. Which of the following was a major cause of rising international tensions in the early 1900s? | a. the first modern Olympic games |
|   | b. Britain’s small navy |
|   | c. competition for colonial territories |
|   | d. the First Universal Peace Conference |

| 8. Why were Serbian nationalists angry when Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary visited Bosnia? | a. They did not want him to succeed to the throne. |
|   | b. They wanted Bosnia to join the Russian empire. |
|   | c. They thought he supported the Slavs over the Serbs. |
|   | d. They saw the Austrians as oppressive foreign rulers. |

| 9. For which of the following reasons did Russia join in World War I? | a. Austria declared war on Serbia, and Russia was its ally. |
|   | b. Russia did not want Germany and Austria to gain new lands. |
|   | c. The British government asked Nicholas II to take sides. |
|   | d. William II sent an insulting telegram to Nicholas II. |

| 10. What was the Schlieffen Plan designed to avoid? | a. Britain’s involvement in the war |
|   | b. a war on two fronts |
|   | c. a war with Belgium |
|   | d. an alliance with Russia |
WORLD WAR I AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
Section 2 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the items in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. stalemate</th>
<th>b. zeppelin</th>
<th>c. U-boat</th>
<th>d. convoy</th>
<th>e. Dardanelles</th>
<th>f. T. E. Lawrence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. The _____ caused great damage to British shipping.
2. For protection, the Allies would organize supply ships into a _____.
3. World War I soon settled into a _____, in which neither side could gain victory.
4. Turkey cut off Allied supply lines by closing the _____.
5. Germany used the _____ to bomb England.

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

_____ 6. What was the main result of the first Battle of the Marne?
   a. It shifted attention to the war in Italy.
   b. It ended France’s hopes for a quick victory on the Western Front.
   c. It ended Germany’s hopes for a quick victory on the Western Front.
   d. It allowed the French and British to attack Austria-Hungary.

_____ 7. Which of the following had the greatest impact on the outcome of the war?
   a. submarines
   b. poison gas
   c. tanks
   d. zeppelins

_____ 8. What countries battled each other on the war’s Eastern Front?
   a. Germany and Austria-Hungary
   b. Germany and Russia
   c. Russia and Britain
   d. Austria-Hungary and Turkey

_____ 9. Which statement describes an important change during the war?
   a. The Ottoman empire joined the Allies.
   b. Austria-Hungary retreated after a defeat at Tannenberg.
   c. Defeat at Caporetto led the Germans to ask for peace.
   d. The Ottoman empire joined the Central Powers.

_____ 10. T. E. Lawrence played a key role in
    a. the development of the tank.
    b. the air defense of England.
    c. deportating Armenians.
    d. the war in the Middle East.
A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all items in Column II will be used. Each can be used only once.

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<td>requiring people to serve in the military or other service</td>
<td>a. total war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a horrible act against innocent people</td>
<td>b. conscription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an agreement to end fighting</td>
<td>c. <em>Lusitania</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>focusing all of a nation’s resources on war</td>
<td>d. propaganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spreading ideas in support of a cause</td>
<td>e. atrocity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f. armistice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

6. How did Germany respond to the British naval blockade?
   a. It warned the British to break off relations with Mexico.
   b. It used U-boats to sink ships carrying supplies to Britain.
   c. It prevented all radio reports from reaching France and Britain.
   d. It launched a propaganda war.

7. How did women help in the war effort?
   a. They worked in war industries.
   b. They fought on the front lines alongside men.
   c. They organized wartime blockades.
   d. They voted to support their leaders.

8. What was the immediate result of Russia’s withdrawal from the war?
   a. Russia instituted a democratic government.
   b. Germany concentrated its forces on the Western Front.
   c. The Allies overthrew the tsar.
   d. Bread riots erupted into a revolution in Russia.

9. What event boosted Allied morale in 1917?
   a. The Zimmermann telegram revealed German weakness.
   b. V. I. Lenin of Russia signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.
   c. The Fourteen Points passed in the Senate.
   d. The United States joined the war.

10. What were the Fourteen Points?
    a. Roosevelt’s plans for ending war
    b. an agreement between the Allies and Central Powers
    c. Wilson’s terms for ending the war and future wars
    d. Lenin’s program for a democratic Russia
WORLD WAR I AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Section 4 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places
Write a short definition for each term.

1. pandemic ____________________________

2. reparations __________________________

3. radicals ______________________________

4. collective security ______________________

5. mandate ______________________________

B. Main Ideas
Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

6. The “Big Three” included the leaders of
   b. France, Italy, and the United States.
   c. Germany, France, and Britain.
   d. the United States, Russia, and Britain.

7. The Treaty of Versailles
   a. forced France to pay reparations.
   b. blamed the war on Serbia and Austria-Hungary.
   c. forced Germany to pay reparations.
   d. was written by Woodrow Wilson alone.

8. Which problem threatened the peace in postwar Europe?
   a. Germany’s insistence on taking over parts of Austria
   b. Italy’s demands for much of the old Ottoman empire
   c. the principle of collective security
   d. many overlapping claims to territory

9. Which of the following countries was created following the war?
   a. Switzerland
   b. Yugoslavia
   c. Scotland
   d. Bulgaria

10. The League of Nations was weakened because
    a. Britain and France refused to join it.
    b. Woodrow Wilson did not support it.
    c. the United States refused to join it.
    d. it did not provide collective security.
A. Terms, People, and Places
Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

| a. proletariat | b. soviet | c. Cheka | d. commissar |

1. In many cities, socialists set up a council of workers and soldiers called a _____.
2. A ____ taught Communist party principles and loyalty to army units.
3. The ____ consisted of a growing class of factory and other urban workers.
4. The Communists created an organization of secret police known as the _____.

B. Main Ideas
Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

____ 5. Two factors that led to the tsar’s abdication were
   a. food shortages and victory in battle.
   b. food shortages and defeat in battle.
   c. Rasputin’s influence and the speeches of Marx.
   d. the power of the Duma and the November Revolution.

____ 6. The leader of the Bolsheviks was
   a. Karl Marx.
   b. Gregory Rasputin.
   c. Alexander Kerensky.
   d. V. I. Lenin.

____ 7. Why did Lenin adapt Marxist ideas to Russian conditions?
   a. Russia did not have a large force of rural workers.
   b. Russia did not have a large force of urban workers.
   c. Russia was a wealthy country, rather than a poor one.
   d. Russia was ruled by a tsar, not by an elected body.

____ 8. In November 1917, the Bolsheviks seized power from
   a. the provisional government.
   b. the tsar’s government.
   c. Lenin’s government.
   d. the Communist government.

____ 9. Which one of these events occurred first?
   a. The tsar stepped down.
   b. The Bolsheviks gained power.
   c. Russia entered World War I.
   d. Civil war erupted in Russia.

____ 10. The New Economic Policy of 1921
   a. outlawed all capitalist activities.
   b. allowed small businesses to reopen for private profit.
   c. provoked armed resistance.
   d. led to severe food shortages and a drop in production.