

BUILDING VOCABULARY The First World War

militarism nationalism trench warfare Archduke Franz Ferdinand Eddie Rickenbacker convoy system propaganda armistice George Creel Selective Service Act reparations war-guilt clause

Completion

A. Select the term or name above that best completes the sentence.

- 1. An intense devotion to the interests and culture of one's nation, known as ______, was one of the long-term causes of World War I.
- 2. The assassination of ______ in Sarajevo by a Serbian nationalist was the spark that ignited the war.
- 3. With the help of the ______, which required men to register with the government for possible military service, the United States was able to raise a large fighting force.
- 4. Through the use of ______, American officials were able to earn much public support for the war.
- 5. The treaty ending World War I contained a ______, which forced Germany to admit sole responsibility for starting the conflict.

Matching

B. Match the definition in the second column with the word in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.

1. militarism	a. laws that imposed penalties for disloyalty
2. no man's land	b. payment or compensation for war-related damages
3. Zimmermann note	c. a truce or end to the fighting
4. convoy system	d. a build-up of armed forces
5. conscientious objector	e. body that regulated U.S. wartime production
6. armistice	f. barren region between opposing trenches
7. Great Migration	g. German letter seeking help from Mexico
8. War Industries Board	h. one who opposes war on moral grounds
9. Espionage and Sedition Acts	i. movement of Southern African Americans to the North
10. reparations	j. use of destroyers to protect merchant ships

Writing

C. Imagine that you are a prominent U.S. political leader in 1919. Use each of the following terms and names correctly in a paragraph either supporting or opposing the peace agreement ending World War I.

Fourteen Points League of Nations Treaty of Versailles Henry Cabot Lodge