Modern European History

Unit 6 – Nation-Building and War

World War I Begins Review - Word List

alliances

Allied Powers

Alsace-Lorraine

Archduke Franz

Ferdinand

Belgium

Britain

Central Powers

Eastern

Entente Cordiale

France

Franco-Russian

gas

Gavrilo Princip

imperialism

*Lusitania*

Marne

militarism

nationalism

Otto von Bismarck

population

propaganda

punish

rationing

Schlieffen

Serbia

Three Emperors’

League

total war

trenches

Triple Alliance

Triple Entente

U-boat

United States

Versailles

Western

women

Woodrow Wilson

Zimmerman

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Modern European History Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 6 – Nation-Building and War

World War I Begins Review

By 1900, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, and France were rivals for power in Europe. Many factors combined that would soon plunge the continent into war. One of those factors was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - the deep feeling of attachment to one’s own nation. This force helped unify the people of a country and helped promote competition between countries. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was another force that helped lead to war. France and Germany, each seeking control of parts of Africa, almost came to war twice in the early 1900s. Such competition bred mistrust. The third factor leading to war was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Each country in Europe built a large army (except Great Britain, who instead had a large navy). Generals in each country made complex plans to be able to mobilize their armies or rush troops to battle as quickly as possible.

Growing rivalry led the nations to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with one another. Fearing that France would want revenge for its defeat in the Franco-Prussian War and its loss of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ region, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , the chancellor of Germany, set out to isolate France. In 1881, he formed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Austria-Hungary and Russia. In 1882 he formed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Austria-Hungary and Italy. When Wilhelm II became Kaiser of Germany, however, he forced Bismarck out and let the agreement with Russia expire. Russia quickly allied itself with France with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Alliance. In 1904 Britain and France created an alliance called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and in 1907 Britain, France, and Russia joined to make the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . There were now two camps in Europe: Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy against Britain, France, and Russia.

Meanwhile, trouble was brewing in the Balkans region of southeastern Europe. The kingdom of Serbia wanted to create one nation for Slavic peoples who lived in the Balkans. In 1908, Austria-Hungary seized Bosnia and Herzegovina, lands that had Slavic peoples, and the Serbs were angered. In June 1914, Serbian nationalist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shot and killed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary. Austria-Hungary declared war on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The system of alliances turned the war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia into a wider war. Russia moved against Austria-Hungary. Figuring that Germany would support Austria-Hungary, Russia moved troops against Germany as well. Germany declared war on Russia. Soon after, Germany also declared war on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , Russia’s ally.

Germany’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plan called for a rapid push through France, a quick defeat of that nation, and a turn to face Russia in the east. To capture France quickly, Germany moved through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , which was a neutral country. Their ally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was outraged by this and declared war on Germany. France, Britain, and Russia were later joined by Italy, which broke from Germany and Austria-Hungary. They were called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire joined Germany and Austria-Hungary. They were called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

The German advance, however, was halted a short distance from Paris in September 1914 at the First Battle of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Both sides became bogged down in a bloody conflict. Soldiers dug deep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the ground, protecting themselves with barbed wire and machine guns. They lived in mud, suffered the lack of food, and were killed or wounded by exploding bombs. When soldiers stormed enemy lines they faced powerful weapons. Machine guns, tanks, poison \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , and larger pieces of artillery killed hundreds of thousands of soldiers. This was the war in France, which was called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Front.

The war on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Front showed more movement at first - but it was equally destructive. Russian armies attacked both Germany and Austria-Hungary. After some early success, they were driven back in both places. One reason was that Russia did not have a fully industrialized economy and could not keep troops supplied. Still, Russia had a huge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and could send millions to war. The large Russian army provided a constant threat to Germany, preventing it from putting its full resources against the allies in the west.

On May 7, 1915, a German submarine, also called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , sunk the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , a British passenger ship – a ship that was also carrying some American passengers*.* The Germans also began to sink American ships bringing food and supplies to the Allies. Then the British intercepted the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Note, a German secret message to Mexico in which Germany offered to help Mexico regain land lost to the United States in the 1840s if Mexico allied itself with Germany. This and the submarine attacks angered the American people. In April 1917, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ declared war on Germany.

In practice the so-called “Great War” was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because it demanded all the resources of the countries that fought it. To provide needed supplies to the armies in the field governments told factories what to produce and how much to make and limited how much food and other goods people could buy and hold through the process of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Most countries used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to generate support for the war and took steps to put down any dissent against the war.

With so many men in the field, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ played a growing role in the economies of the countries at war. They worked in factories, offices, and shops, built planes and tanks, grew food, and made clothing. These changes had an impact on people’s attitudes toward what kind of work women could do.

In November 1918 Kaiser Wilhelm II was forced to step down in Germany and on November 11, 1918, Europe was finally at peace. Peace talks began in Paris with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the United States, Georges Clemenceau of France, and David Lloyd George of Britain taking the lead in the negotiations. Germany and its allies and Russia were not present. Britain and France had suffered greatly in the war and wanted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Germany. After long debates, the leaders finally agreed on a peace settlement called the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .