

UNIT 8: THE NEW IMPERIALISM
Reading Guide 52: The War to End All Wars

Directions: Complete each question after reading.

29.3: A Global Conflict

• **Objective A: Describe the spread of the conflict.**

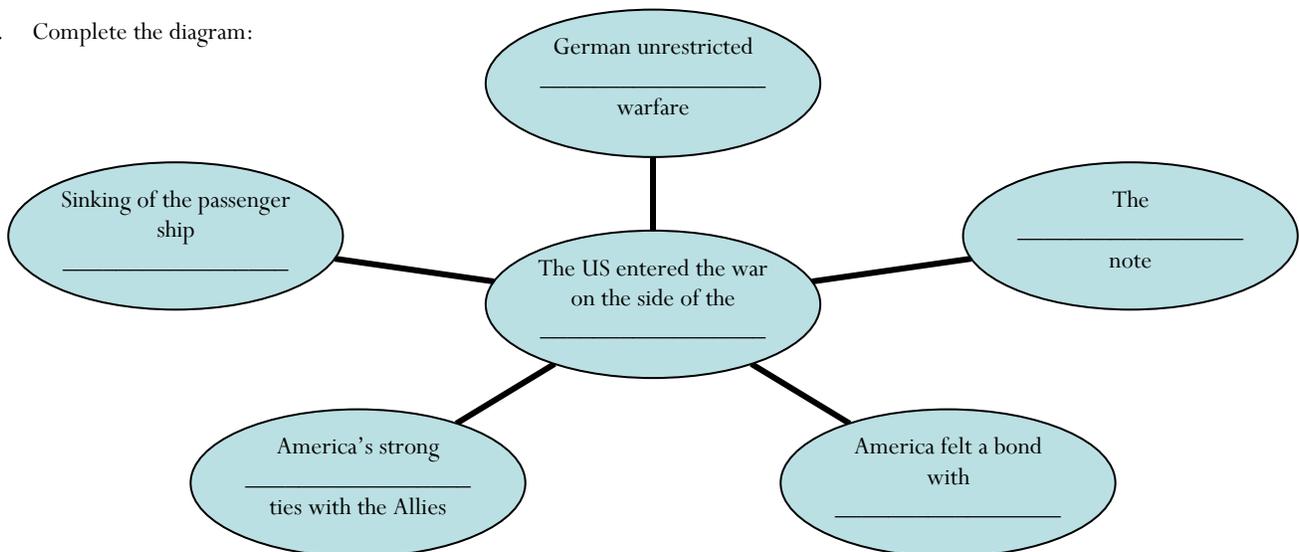
1. As the war dragged on, the main combatants looked beyond _____ for a way to end the _____.
2. By securing the _____, the Allies believed they could take _____, defeat the _____, and establish a supply line to _____. The effort to take the Dardanelles strait was known as the _____ campaign. The Allies gave up the campaign after they had suffered about _____ casualties.
3. Why did Mohandas Gandhi support Indian participation in the war?

4. Describe the German strategy of *unrestricted submarine warfare*:

5. On May 7, 1915, a German submarine, or _____, had sunk the British passenger ship _____. The attack left _____ people dead, including _____ US citizens.
6. Why were the Germans willing to risk war with the United States by returning to unrestricted submarine warfare in 1917?

7. Describe the content of the intercepted message from Germany's foreign secretary to Mexico:

8. Complete the diagram:



Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

• **Objective B: Identify how governments established wartime economies.**

9. Define *total war*:
10. Define *rationing*:
11. Governments suppressed _____ activity and _____ news about the war.
12. Define *propaganda*:
13. Describe how women aided the war effort:

• **Objective C: Explain the effects of the war.**

14. March 1917: Civil unrest in _____ - due in large part to war-related shortages of _____ and _____ - forced _____ to step down.
15. November 1917: _____ leader _____ seized power.
16. March 1918: _____ and _____ signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which ...
17. March 1918: The _____ mounted one final, massive attack on the Allies in _____.
18. Late May 1918: The _____ had again reached the _____ River; _____ was less than _____ miles away. The Allies – with the aid of _____ - launched a counterattack.
19. July 1918: The Allies and Germans clashed at the Second Battle of the Marne. With the arrival of _____ more _____, the Allied forces began to advance steadily toward Germany.
20. Late summer 1918: The _____ and then the _____ surrendered.
21. October 1918: _____ swept through _____.
22. November 9, 1918: _____ stepped down; Germany declared itself a _____.
23. November 11, 1918: The new German government met with French Commander Marshal Foch and signed an _____. World War came to an end.
24. About _____ million soldiers died as a result of the war. Another _____ million were wounded. In addition, the war led to the death of countless civilians by way of _____, _____, and _____. Taken together, these figures spelled tragedy – an entire _____ of Europeans _____.
25. **Critical thinking:** Why might Westerners have experienced disillusionment in the wake of World War I?

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

29.4: A Flawed Peace

- **Objective A: Explain events that led to the Treaty of Versailles.**

26. On January 18, 1919, a conference to establish the terms of peace began at the _____, outside Paris. Attending the talks, known as the _____, were delegates representing _____ countries.

27. The Big Four were:

- _____ of the United States
- _____ of France
- _____ of Great Britain
- _____ of Italy

28. **Critical thinking:** Why didn't Russia take part in the Big Four negotiations?

29. President Wilson had drawn up a series of peace proposals known as the _____:

- 1-4: an end to _____, freedom of the _____, _____, and reduced national _____ and _____
- 5: Adjustment of _____ with fairness toward _____
- 6-13: Specific suggestions for changing _____ and creating _____; the guiding idea behind these points was _____
- 14: Proposed a "_____ " that be an organization that could peacefully negotiate solutions to world conflicts

30. _____ and _____ were concerned with _____; they also wanted to _____ of its _____ power.

31. The _____ between Germany and the Allied Powers was signed on June 28, 1919.

32. Define the *League of Nations*:

33. The treaty also punished Germany:

- Lost substantial _____
- Severe restrictions placed on its _____
- Article 231, known as the "_____ " clause placed sole _____ on Germany's shoulders
- Had to pay _____ to the Allies
- All of Germany's territories in Africa and the Pacific were declared _____, or territories to be administered under the _____

• **Objective B: Identify the effects of the treaty on European powers.**

34. Several new countries were created out of the Austro-Hungarian Empire:

- _____
- _____
- _____

35. The Ottoman Turks were forced to give up almost all of their former empire. They retained only the territory that today is the country of _____.

Mandates under British control:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Mandates under French control:

- _____
- _____
- _____

36. _____, which had left the war early, suffered land losses as well.

- _____
- _____
- _____

37. The United States – considered after the war to be the _____ - ultimately _____ the treaty. Americans believed that the United States' best hope for peace was to ...

38. The treaty with Germany, in particular the _____, left a legacy of _____ and _____ in the hearts of the German people.

39. Throughout Africa and Asia, people in the mandated territories were angry at the way the Allies ...

40. Both _____ and _____, which had entered the war to gain territory, had gained less they wanted.

41. The settlements at Versailles represented, as one observer noted, “a peace built on _____.” In a little more than two decades, the treaties' legacy of bitterness would help ...

