

Chapter 24- World War I Assessment

Group presentation on the Essential Questions

Everyone must answer 1 Essential Question and it must:

- Include supportive text evidence with page numbers
- Connections of the text to the question
 - No “This is the question; here is the answer”
 - MUST SHOW A CONNECTION
- Pictures with a cited source on each slide

Group must answer the final essential question from connecting all of the slides together

- **“Why does conflict develop?”**

1	2	3	4	5
Dylan	Ellet	Casey	Aubrey	Christina
Obie	Torin	Bianca	Hannah	Amelia
Kiara	Peyten	Noah	Logan	Bailey
Kyle	Jocelyn	Ryan F.	Nathan	Tanner
Ryan B.	Shelby	Aden	Abby	Bryan
Ben	Ryan N.	Finn		

Groups for Chapter 24 Assessment

World War I

(and why you should never have friends)



Words to know - Causes of WWI:

Imperialism: a policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force.

Nationalism: the desire for national advancement or political independence.

Militarism: the belief or desire of a government or people that a country should maintain a strong military capability and be prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote national interests.

Ally: to unite formally, as by treaty, league, marriage, or the like

Imperialism

- Own markets
- Influence others
- stronger alliances
- stronger nations
- more people to fight



Nationalism

- Kingdoms of Germany unifying to one strong Germany
- Ottoman Empire
- Serbia /Balkan countries - fighting against Austro- Hungarian Empire
- Lack of cooperation
 - More Competition among European countries

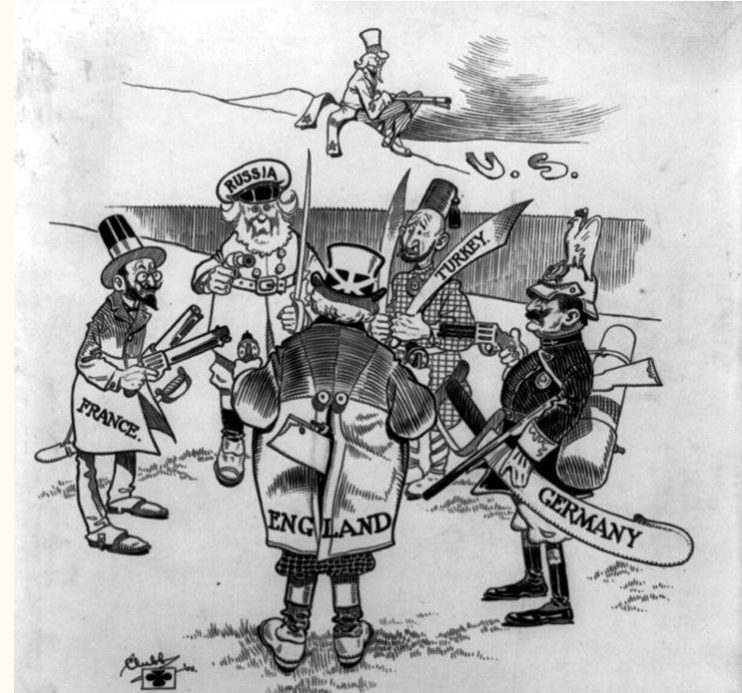
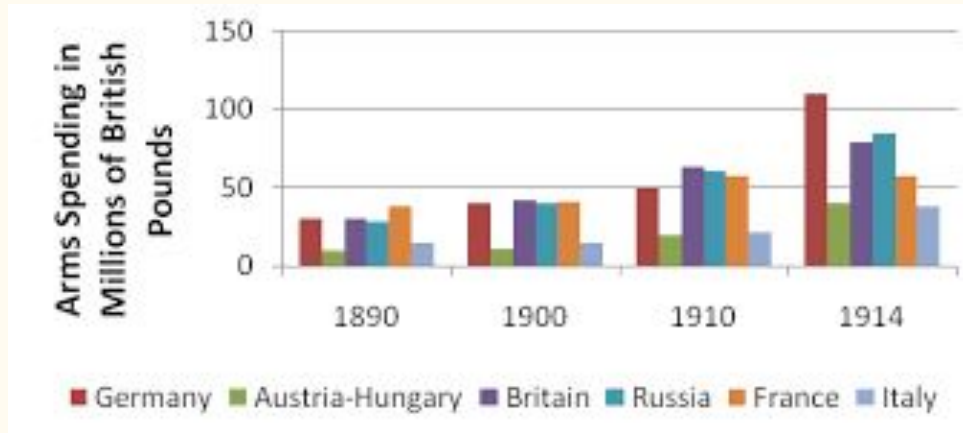
“Dear homeland, have no fear.”

-propaganda poster



Militarism

Build up military and advancements in weaponry





“Powderkeg”

Competition + Alliances =

Not a great situation, EVER.

One small spark would set off the powder keg.

Where is the spark? The Balkans.



Archduke Franz Ferdinand

Austro-Hungarian Empire

Became Archduke after cousin's suicide

- “Heir to throne”

Married Sophie, 1899

- Could not become an empress
 - Not a member of a surviving dynasty in Europe
 - Children would never become royalty
 - Ferdinand was U.P.S.E.T.



Serbia's “Black Hand”

Secret military group

Goal: Unite Slavic countries

Dislike: Austro-Hungarian Empire

Archduke Franz Ferdinand travels to Bosnia (Sarajevo) to discuss the future of the Balkans, and to upset his own empire.



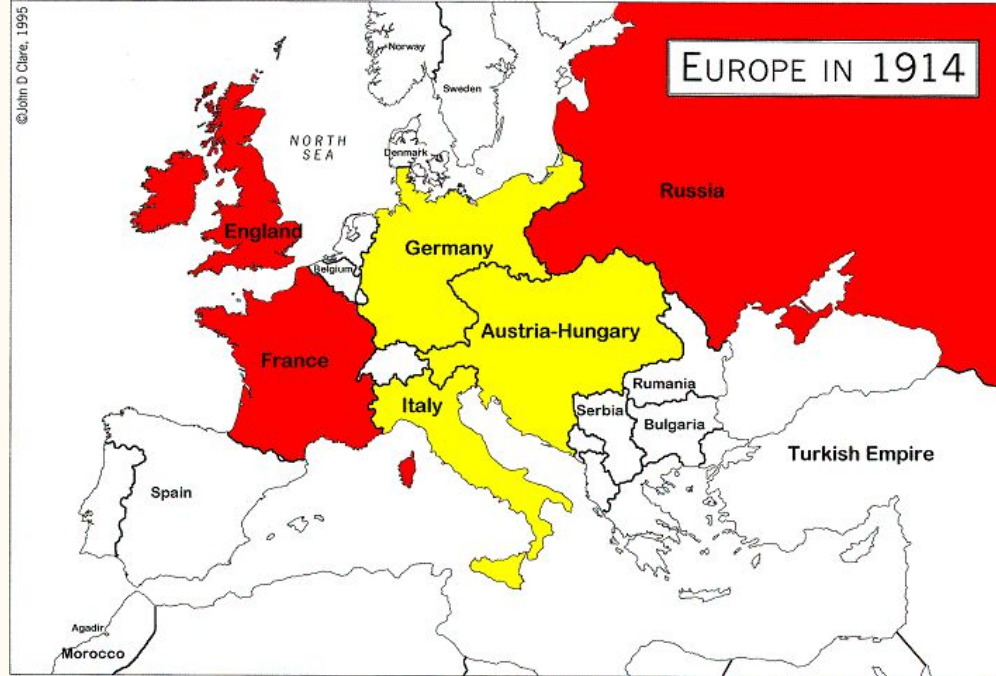
June 28, 1914; Sarajevo, Bosnia



Alliances - Yarn Activity

Militarism made countries nervous

- Made alliances in case a war broke out
- Supposed to create a “Balance of Power”
 - Small fight could trigger an explosion



5:53



The “Great War”

Allies

Great Britain

France

Russia

Japan

Italy (1916)

US (1917)

Central Powers

Germany

Austria-Hungary

Ottoman Empire (Turkish)

Western Front

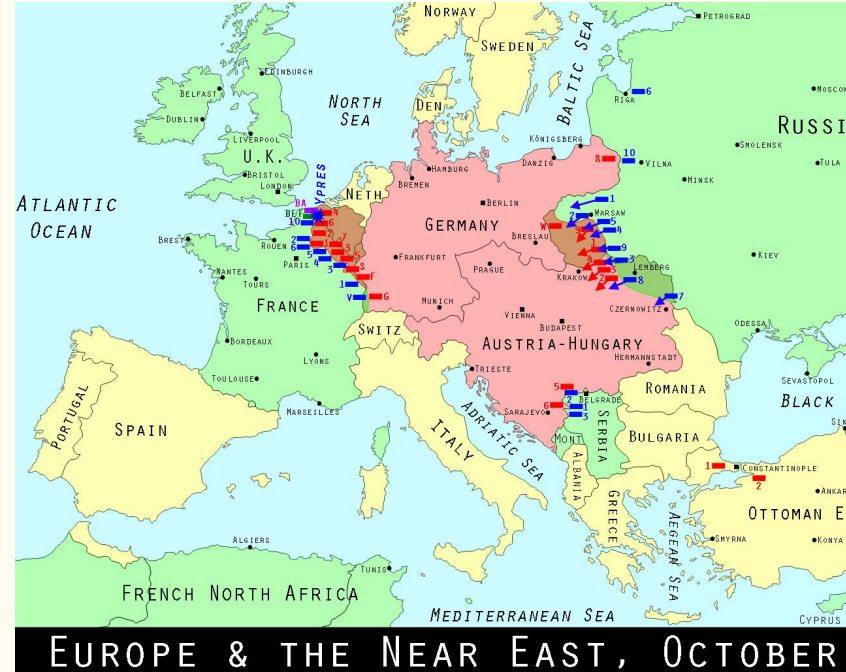
Schlieffen Plan

Battle of Marne

- Stalemate
 - Conflict in which neither side can make progress against the other

Battles of Verdun and Somme

- 750,000 casualties at least in each



Technology and War

New weapons

- Machine guns
- Mustard gas
- Aircrafts
- Tanks
- Flamethrowers



No country had used these weapons before. What will be the outcome?

“Shellshock” 19:05-25

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1GBWDQ5cF_U

What impact did new weaponry have on soldiers?

Describe the characteristics of Shellshock.

What happened at the Battle of Somme?



U-Boats

Great Britain - best Navy in the world

Germany - **U-Boat**

- Submarine
- Brings US into war



Essential Questions, Lesson 1:

What factors led to the outbreak of war in Europe?

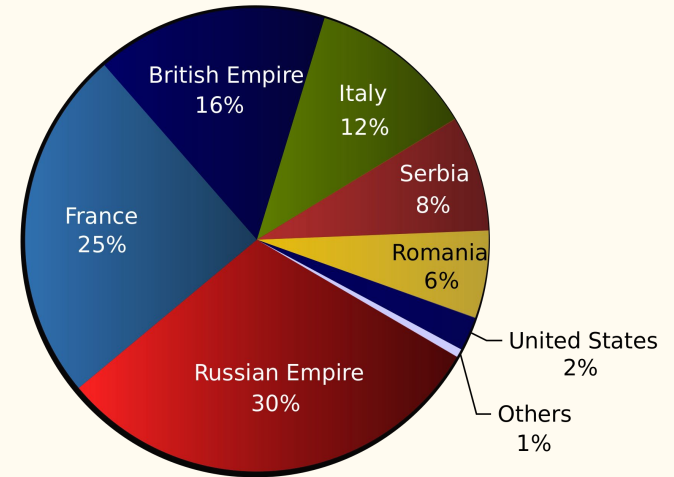
What new or greatly improved technologies and techniques were used in World War I? - What were the consequences? Use specific evidence.

“Futility” of war

Pointlessness, uselessness

Why do you think soldiers started feeling like this war was pointless?

**World War I Military Deaths
(Entente Powers)**



Lesson 2: America's Road to War

Vocab: Propaganda, autocracy

1. Why did the United States try to remain neutral during the war?
2. What made the United States decide to enter the war?

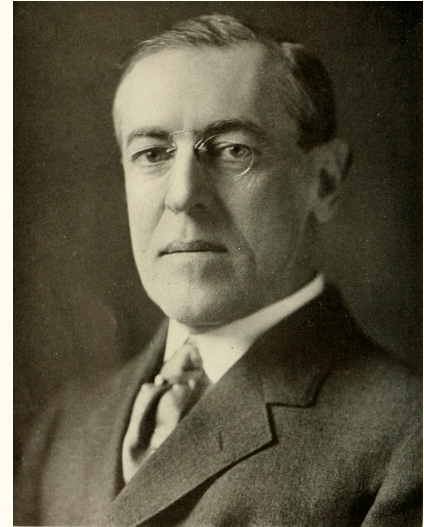
American Neutrality

War is in Europe - Does not affect us

More than $\frac{1}{3}$ of Americans were foreign born

- How could that change opinion?

A German victory “would be fatal to our form of government and American ideals.” - President Woodrow Wilson

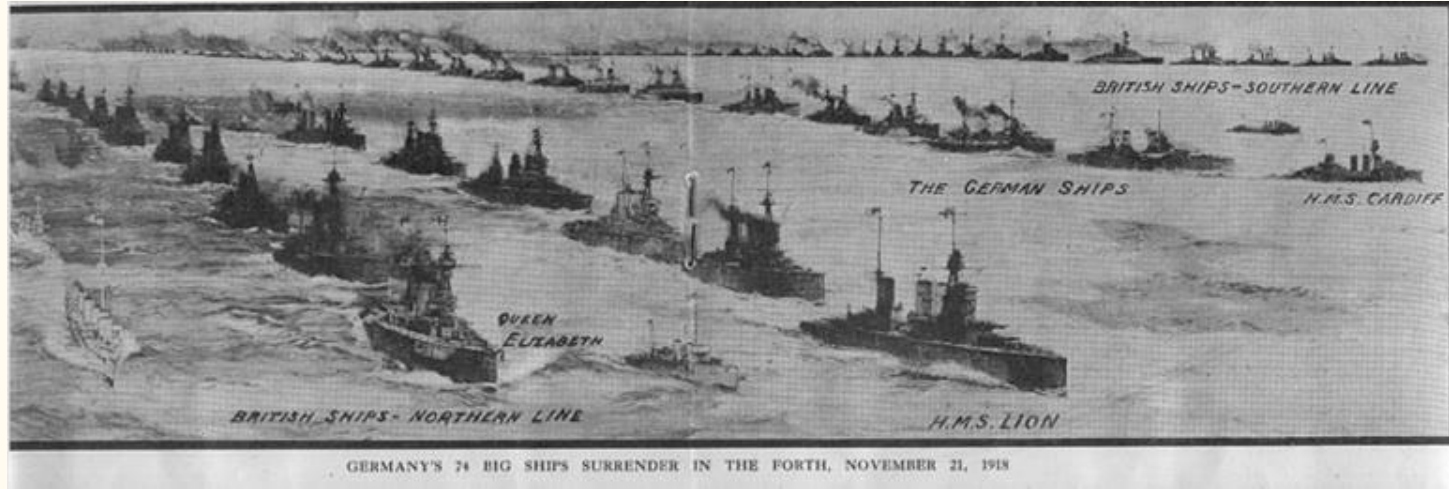


The United States and the War

Traded with both sides (Allied and _____ powers)

What happened to American ships heading to trade?

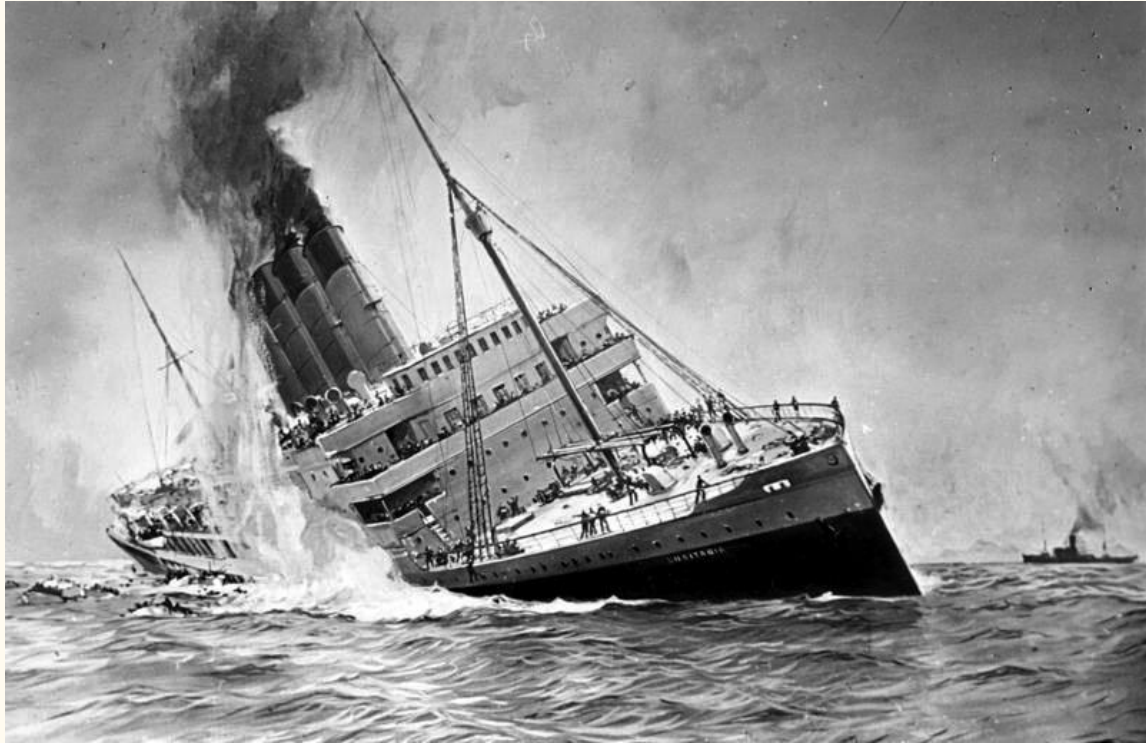
What other blockade have we talked about?



Lusitania

<http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/lusitania>

What is important about the Lusitania?



Lusitania

Feb 1915- Germany says it will sink any vessels that entered or left British ports

May 7th, 1915- German U-Boat torpedoed the British liner “Lusitania”

- Over 1,000 people died
- Including 128 Americans

Ship had carried war materials

Germany becomes anxious about American involvement

Americans became more angry at Germany

End of Neutrality

Zimmerman Telegram

- German foreign minister
- Bound for Mexico
 - Alliance with Mexico if the US entered the war

Russian Revolution

- Fighting for democracy

April 1917

- US enters war



Why did the US enter the war?

<http://www.history.com/news/ask-history/what-was-the-zimmermann-telegram>

What is the biggest reason we entered the war?

What changes about the US after the war?

Lesson 3; Americans Join the Allies

Think Sheet

Vocab - convoy, kaiser, armistice

Essential Questions:

- How did American troops help to turn the tide of the war toward the Allies?
- What events occurred that led to the armistice being signed?

Supplying the Allies

- Morale - confidence or enthusiasm
- **Convoy** - Group of ships that escort and protect other ships

How did the morale change when Americans joined the war?

Allied Convoy, 1942



Russians Quit the War

Bolshevik Revolution 1917-23

- Food shortages
- Upset with current **autocracy**
- Bolsheviks overthrew government



Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

- Russia focuses on Communist state
- Fight for democracy

How did this change the war?



Americans Join the Battle

General John J. Pershing

American Expeditionary Force (AEF)

- Stopped German offensive on the Western Front

What made the Americans break through the stalemate?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jyw4qfG0FjE>



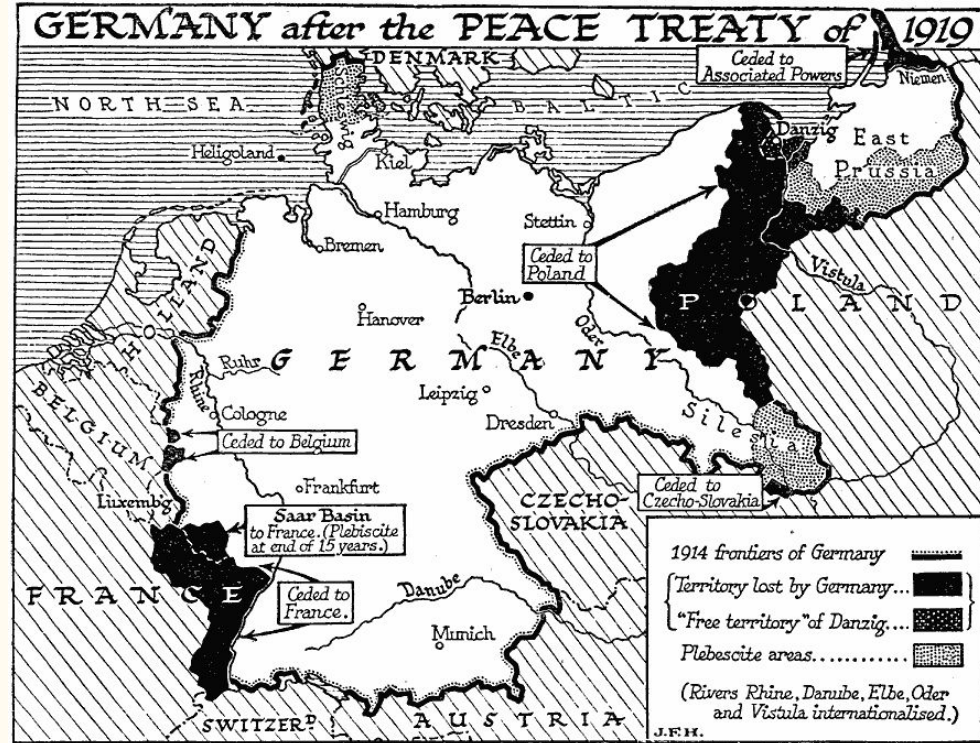
Germany Seeks an Armistice

Germany now faces an invasion on the Western Front

Wilson sets up conditions

- No fighting
- Must leave occupied territories
- Deal only with non-military leaders

Kaiser steps down amid revolution



Peace Returns

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UTUr_Htnaw

Nov. 11th, 1918

- 11th hour, of the 11th day, of the 11th month
- Armistice Day
- War is over but treaties have not been created

What could happen in Europe because of the war?

Regular Edition! 3:45 p. m. Third Edition!

THE BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH

Volume 15, Number 127 BRAINERD, MINNESOTA MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918 Price Three Cents

ARMISTICE IS SIGNED GERMANY SURRENDERS

By United Press

Washington, Nov. 11, 2:30 a. m.-- Government at Washington officially announced the signing of the armistice by Germany, which occurred at 5:00 a. m. Paris time. Hostilities ceased at 11 a. m. News from Washington flashed to St. Paul 30 seconds after announcement was made.

 OUR FLAG  OUR FLAG

American Boys Delighted Laughed and Sang

President Reads Armistice Terms

Washington, Nov. 11.—President Wilson today announced the great peace of Europe at his office regarding the armistice terms which have been agreed upon by the Allies and Germany. The President said that the armistice was a great triumph for the Allies and that it was a great triumph for the world. He said that the armistice was a great triumph for the world and that it was a great triumph for the world.

"America Gains All She Fought For."

—PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

Washington—President Wilson today issued the following proclamation: My fellow countrymen—the armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by sober friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world. Signed, WOODROW WILSON, President.

PRES. CANCELS OUTSTANDING DRAFT CALLS

Washington, Nov. 11.—Robert J. Bender—At six o'clock this morning, United States Eastern time, the greatest war in history came to an end, the State Department officially announced to-day. The German plenipotentiaries signed United States and Allied armistice terms at Marshall Foch's headquarters at five o'clock this morning, French time, and that hostilities ceased at 11 o'clock this morning, French time. While an armistice merely halts war and does not end it, the terms laid down by Foch are such as to prevent Germany from renewing hostilities and the war therefore may be regarded as definitely ended. There remains now the great problems of a peace conference and the gigantic work of returning the fighters to the home lands.

Geneva and Brussels are considered as most likely place for the peace negotiations, and so far the General Staff has already completed its plans for a general demobilization. The nation celebrated wildly to-day. Factories and stores everywhere were closed and thousands formed intertwining parades.

Kaiser Bill Flees to Holland

London, Nov. 11. Germany today in Kaiserliche and Kingdom. All reports tended to show that in addition to the Emperor all the Kings, Princes Grand Dukes and other Royalty of the Empire, had renounced their divine right to rule over a people which already had abdicated that right by Revolution. Former Kaiser Bill has fled to Utrecht Holland with his family.

All Draft Calls are Cancelled

Washington—Wilson will read Armistice Terms to congress today he also has cancelled all outstanding Draft calls.

Big Parade at Brainerd

READ ALL ABOUT THE BIG CELEBRATION IN BRAINERD ON PAGE FIVE OF THIS DATE HEREAFTER.

Essential Questions, Lesson 3

How did American troops help to turn the tide of the war toward the Allies?	What events occurred that led to the armistice being signed?

Lesson 4; The War at Home

Essential Questions:

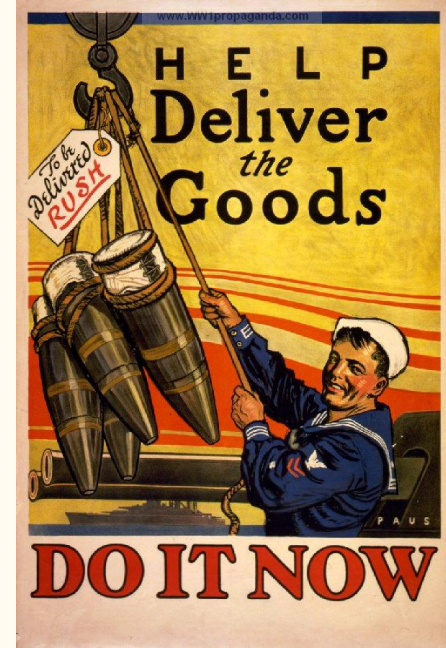
- How did the United States prepare to fight the war?
- Why did the US government approve **legislation** to control public opinion?

Vocab: mobilization, ration, socialist, pacifist, dissent

Mobilizing the Nation

In what ways did the U.S. **mobilize** the nation?

Need for Workers	Supplying the War Effort	Public Support Effort



Public Opinion and the War

Who opposed the war?

- German and Irish Americans
- **Socialists** - public should control key industries
- **Pacifists** - people who oppose the use of violence

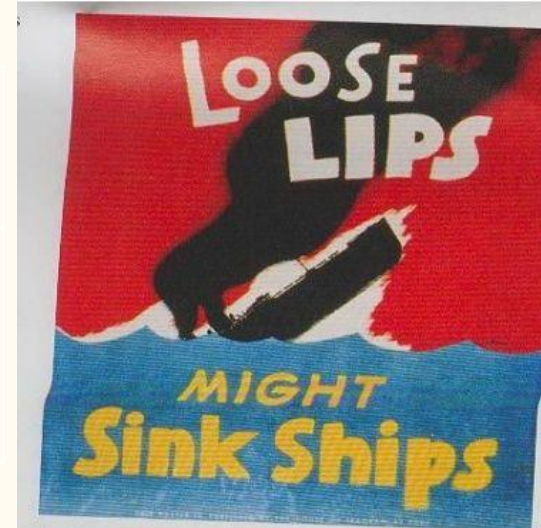
Committee on Public Information

- Tried to silence **dissent** (disagreement or opposition)
- Question the patriotism of anyone against the war



Legislation for War, page 679

Espionage Act of 1917	Sabotage Act of 1918	Sedition Act



What problems might people have with these laws?

How could the government gain public opinion?

Propaganda

“information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view.” - Oxford Dictionary

8 stations of propaganda

- Analyze your **4** pieces of propaganda with a group (2 stations)
- Complete your packet.
- Share your findings with the class.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bailey Ryan B Torin Ellet	Casey Hannah Aden Dylan	Kyle Amelia Aubrey Christina	Jocelyn Abby Bianca Nathan	Tanner Logan Peyten Noah	Finn Ben Obie Ryan F.	Shelby Kiara Bryan Ryan N.

Groups

(desk)

1

2

3

4

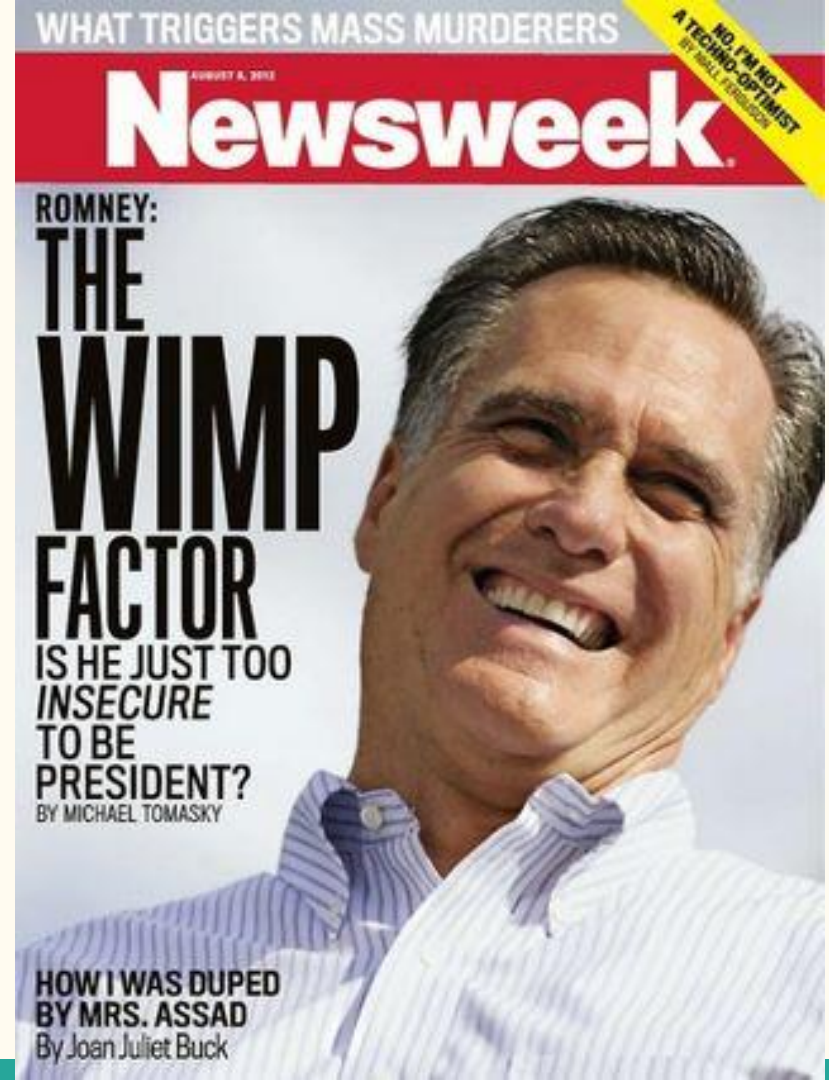
7

6

5

Name Calling

Hanging a bad label on an idea



Card Stacking

Telling facts for one side only



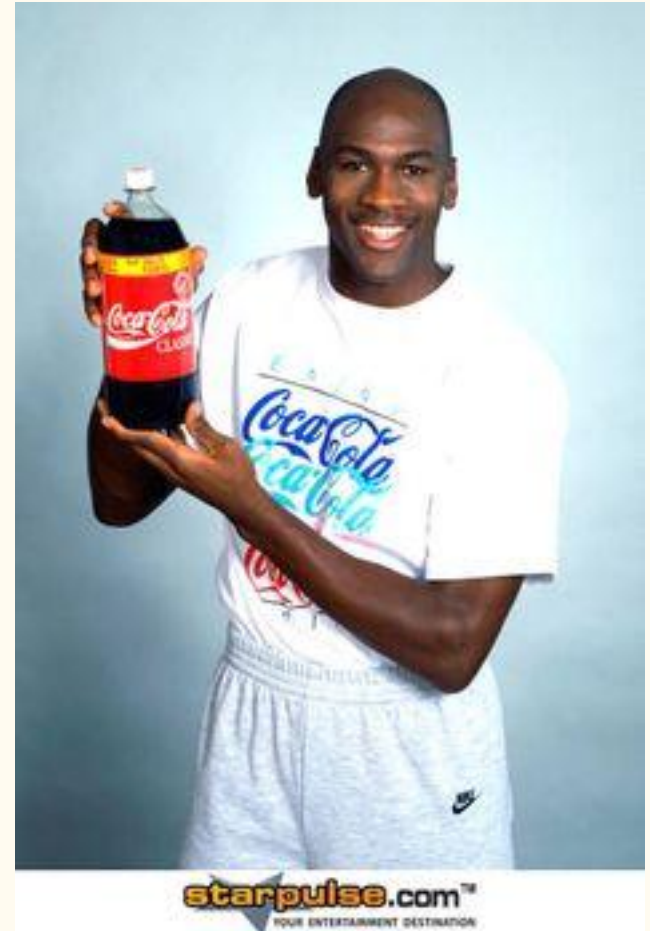
Band Wagon

Persuade the audience to follow
the crowd



Testimonial

Associate a respected person or someone with experience to endorse a product or cause by giving it their stamp of approval



Plain Folk

Convince the audience that the spokesperson is from humble origins



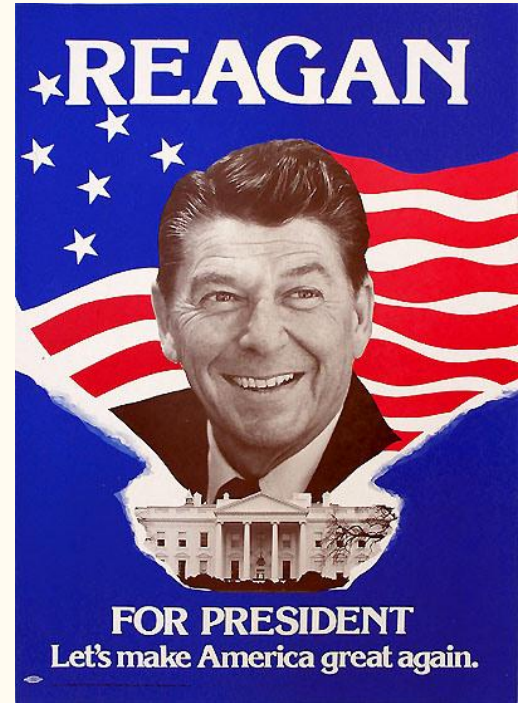
Transfer

Carry over the authority and approval of something we respect and revere to something the propagandist would have us accept.



Glittery Generality

Vague, sweeping statements using language associated with values and beliefs deeply held by the audience



Propaganda

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Essential Questions - Lesson 4

1. How did the United States prepare for war?
2. Why did the US government approve legislation to control public opinion?

Lesson 5; Searching for Peace



Essential Questions:

- Why did the Allies oppose Wilson's plan for peace?
- Why did the US Senate reject the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations?

Vocab: national self-determination, reparation

It Matters Because...

“The end of World War I touched off a vigorous debate about the proper role of the United States in the world.”

- Why did the status of the US change?
- What will happen because of this new status?

<http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/treaty-of-versailles>