**WWI Study Guide**

**Directions:** Finish the study guide using your notebook and the videos/information provided on my homework website.

Explain the acronym “MANIA” used to refer to the 5 causes of WWI in the chart below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word/Phrase</th>
<th>Explanation about how it caused WWI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M Militarism</td>
<td>European countries, particularly Germany, had an emphasis on building up a strong military force. This worried neighboring countries, so they also built up standing armies ready to fight.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Alliances</td>
<td>alliances are agreements between countries to back each other up in a time of need, like a military attack. Countries made these during the early 1900s, so when a conflict between two countries started, many other countries got pulled into the fight.</td>
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<tr>
<td>N Nationalism</td>
<td>Countries having a strong sense that their country is the best and they need to defend it and tear down other countries in the process made the early 1900s violent and ready for war.</td>
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<tr>
<td>I Imperialism</td>
<td>Taking over land in other parts of the world, such as the Scramble for Africa in the late 1800s, created tension between European nations competing for the natural resources and territory.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Assassination of Franz Ferdinand</td>
<td>The assassination of Franz Ferdinand (heir to the throne in Austria-Hungary) led his country to declare war on Serbia in 1914. Since each side had alliances to other European countries with standing armies, almost all of Europe got involved shortly after and WWI escalated.</td>
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</tbody>
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1. What were the two major reasons the United States joined WWI after staying out for years? The United States had an isolationist policy (staying out of the war) until the Zimmerman Telegram was discovered. The Lusitania sinking which resulted in over 100 American deaths shifted public opinion about the war as well.

2. Who did the Treaty of Versailles blame for WWI? Why? The Treaty of Versailles blamed Germany for the war and forced it to lower its military power, give up land, and pay money. This was because Germany had been a major military force in the opposition.

3. What are three goals propaganda could have during the WWI era? Explain in 1–2 sentences. WWI propaganda typically demonized the enemy (fear/demonization), glorified war and encourage others to sign up (glittering generalities), or urged people on the homefront to ration or buy war bonds (bandwagon).
4. What was the point of sending the Zimmerman Telegram? Did it work or not? Explain in 2-4 sentences.

   Germany was attempting to make an alliance with Mexico against the United States. The message was intercepted and decoded by the British, who warned the United States. Mexico declined the offer to not jeopardize their relationship with the United States, and the U.S. declared war on Germany. Overall the Zimmerman Telegram backfired on Germany.

5. Who were the major countries in the Allied Powers side (Triple Entente)?

   The major countries in the Allied Powers/Triple Entente were England/United Kingdom, France, and Russia. Russia pulled out of the war in 1917 due to a revolution they were experiencing at home, but the United States entered on this side after the Zimmerman Telegram was discovered.

6. Who were the major countries in the Central Powers side (Triple Alliance)?

   The main countries in the Central Powers/Triple Alliance were Austria-Hungary, Germany, and the Ottoman Empire (known as Turkey today).

7. What was the international peacekeeping organization created at the end of WWI? Was it successful? Why or why not? Explain in 2-4 sentences.

   The League of Nations was the peacekeeping organization that formed after WWI. It was not successful, because WWII started 20 years after WWI ended. The organization was not successful because it did not have an army to enforce its rules and major countries like the United States and Germany did not join or were not allowed to join.

8. Name three styles of propaganda that were used during WWI (Hint: use your propaganda chart)

   ● Bandwagon propaganda encouraged people to participate in the war because everyone else was. (to ration, donate, enlist, etc.)
   ● Glittering Generalities was used to glorify the war to people
   ● Fear/Demonization was used to make the enemy look dangerous or evil.

9. What type of weapons did German submarines (U-boats) use? How did this impact Britain?

   German submarines used torpedoes to shoot enemy boats. This impacted Britain the most because they are an island nation that needed supplies brought by boat or plane. It also sunk the Lusitania, killing British civilians.

10. List and describe three types of weapons used in trenches and their effects

    ● Machine guns and artillery shells sent bullets or poisonous gases into enemy trenches.
    ● Airplanes and Zeppelins were used for surveillance and carrying supplies. Planes would also shoot and fight one another.
    ● Grenades and flamethrowers were used to take over enemy trenches.

11. What is the difference between being enlisted and drafted?

    Enlisting means to voluntarily sign up for the war, and drafted means you are selected by your country to fight in the war. Some soldiers enlisted, and others were drafted when more needed.
12. Name and describe three diseases or infestations soldiers had to deal with in the trenches. 
   Soldiers had rat and lice infestations. These not only bit soldiers, but they also carried diseases such as the flu (Spanish flu killed many people in the early 1900s). Soldiers also had issues with trench foot and infected wounds (gangrene).

13. Define and know the following terms with trench warfare:
   - **Stalemate** - When neither side was willing to risk fighting to take the enemy's trench so there were temporary cease fires.
   - **No Man's Land** - The area between the two sides fighting in the war. This was a large field with barbed wire and other obstacles. This was a dangerous place to be due to being shot down easily, so no man wanted to be there.
   - **Shell-Shock** - When soldiers have lingering effects from the war, usually mental health issues like anxiety, flashbacks, or depression. This is commonly called PTSD (post traumatic stress disorder) today.

14. What were 2 causes the Russian people revolted against the Czar? 
   The people needed food due to food shortages, they wanted more rights as peasants/workers, and they did not like being involved in WWI, so they wanted peace.

15. Why did the Russian people begin to support the Bolsheviks? What was their motto? 
   Their motto was “peace, land, bread” which were things the people wanted from the Czar and were not getting. (out of WWI, land and rights for people, and bread to eat)

16. What made the Russian soldiers mutiny against the Czar? 
   They were sent to war with few supplies (weapons and boots) and did not want to participate in a war where millions were dying. Due to this, many soldiers decided to switch to the side of the people and no longer support the Czar.

17. What occurred in the February Revolution? What was the result? 
   Women marched in the street to protest the food shortages. Some other citizens and soldiers joined with them, and the following month the Czar abdicated his throne. A substitute/provisional government took over.

18. What occurred in the October Revolution? What was the result? 
   The communist group called the Bolsheviks took over the capital and provisional government. They fought and won the civil war and had the royal family executed. The Bolsheviks along with their leader Lenin renamed the country the Soviet Union. (world’s first communist country)