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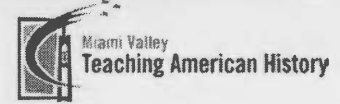


The Legacy of the Great War





The Legacy of the Great War



During the early twentieth century, intense competition and rivalry among European powers over trade, increased militarism, and growing nationalism all contributed to growing tensions between the European powers. Competition over territorial expansion, specifically the “Scramble for Africa,” was a particular source of conflict. The balance of power rested on a series of treaty-based European alliances between the Central Powers of Austria-Hungary, Germany and the Ottoman Empire, and the Triple Entente — Great Britain, France and Russia. The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne on June 28th, 1914, helped spark a world war that in fact had a series of complex causes.

With the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, President Woodrow Wilson and America remained staunchly neutral despite pro-Allied sympathies. American neutrality was difficult for a number of reasons. Trade relations were disrupted disproportionately between the Allied powers and Germany. Germany saw American ties to the Allied economy and arms supply as a sign of American allegiance to the Allied powers. Violation of American maritime neutral trade rights, as well as unrestricted submarine warfare, had a huge impact on pulling the U.S. into war. What would ultimately draw the U.S. into the war was the intercepted “Zimmerman Telegram,” a secret correspondence by the German ambassador to Mexico asking that the country join in a military alliance against the Americans in return for Mexican territories lost to them in 1848. Amid public outcry on the publication of the Zimmerman Telegram, Wilson addressed Congress in 1917, offering a list of grievances toward Germany and asking for a declaration of war.

By the time the U.S. entered the conflict, the Great War had been raging for three years. A new “industrialized” style of military conflict emerged during WWI, which was characterized by trench and chemical warfare, constant stalemate, and

catastrophic casualties on both sides of the fighting. The war ended roughly a year after Americans entered the arena, with the November 1918 armistice. As the head of the American delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, Wilson began a concerted effort to keep the world free from future war and safe for **democracy**. On January 18th, 1918, Wilson announced his **Fourteen Points** — a number of provisions to help bring about his vision. Among the points were self-determination for all people, de-colonization, freedom of the seas, and perhaps most importantly, the creation of a “League of Nations” which was designated to help ensure world peace and harmony. Wilson’s Fourteen Points faced a number of challenges both at home and at the Peace Conference. Not all of Wilson’s points were accepted at the Conference by the Europeans, and at home the U.S. Senate ultimately blocked American entry into the League of Nations.

It took months of negotiation during the Paris Peace Conference for an agreement to be reached. Of the five treaties signed at the conference, it is the **Treaty of Versailles** signed by Germany that is often cited by historians as one of the main causes of WWII. Through the **Treaty of Versailles**, the European victors were determined to punish Germany, who they held responsible for the war, by imposing harsh terms and **reparations**. In addition, the Europeans were looking to further expand their empires. Germany lost a majority of its natural resource-rich territory. Colonial territory held by the Central Powers in Africa, the Middle East, and the Pacific was turned over to the French and British, while Japan received China’s Shantung province. These harsh provisions, coupled with worldwide economic depression after 1929, would soon contribute to the rise of nationalism and militarism in Europe, and more specifically the rise of Hitler and other totalitarian regimes.



America at Home

- 1912** Woodrow Wilson Elected President
- 1914** U.S. Troops Intervene in Mexico: U.S. troops invade and occupy the Mexican city of Veracruz after U.S. sailors are arrested by Mexican port officials
- Great War Begins:** Wilson Remains Neutral
- 1916** Wilson Warns Germany Not to Continue Unrestricted Submarine Warfare
- National Defense Act:** Increase in Army and National Guard
- 1917** Zimmerman Telegram Intercepted: Secret correspondence between Germany and Mexico that drew the U.S. into the war



America and the World

- 1880-1914** “Scramble for Africa”: Europeans scramble to acquire colonial territory in Africa
- 1899-1902** Boer War: War Between British and Independent Boer (Dutch) Republics in S. Africa
- 1903** France Completes Acquisition of Indochina
- 1910** Japanese Annex Korea
- 1911-1912** Fall of Manchu Dynasty: Chinese Revolution establishes republic
- 1914** Archduke Ferdinand and Wife Assassinated





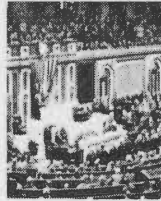
America at Home

- 1917** **Wilson Asks Congress for Declaration of War:**
United States enters WWI on April 6, 1917

Espionage Act:
Made it a crime for any person to interfere in U.S. military success or sympathize with an enemy; criticized as unconstitutional

Selective Service Act:
Required all men aged 21-30 to register for military service

Red Scare Begins in the U.S.:
Period of communist paranoia in the United States following the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia
- 1918** **Sedition Act:**
Amendment to the Espionage Act of 1917 making it a crime to criticize the U.S. government
- 1918-1919** **Deadly Waves of Influenza Kills Millions Around the World:**
700,000 die in the United States
- 1918** **Wilson Declares His Fourteen Points**
- 1921** **Worst Year of Post WWI Recession in the U.S. and Around the World**
- 1928** **Hoover Elected President**
- 1929** **Stock Market Crash**
Great Depression Begins in the United States
- 1932** **Franklin Delano Roosevelt Elected**
Bonus Army March on Washington:
Demonstration by WWI veterans promised bonus pay; police used tear gas and opened fire on demonstrators
- 1933** **United States Recognizes Soviet Union**
Roosevelt Extends Good Neighbor Policy:
Moderated U.S. intervention in Latin America and Europe
- 1934** **Unemployment Peaks in the United States**

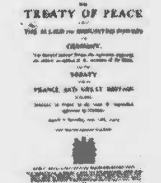
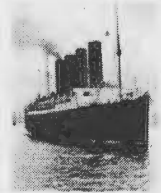


America and the World

- 1914** **WWI Begins**
Ottoman Empire Enters WWI: Ottomans ally with Germany
- 1914** **Battle of the Frontiers:**
Series of battles fought on French Eastern frontier resulting in staggering casualties
- 1914** **First Trenches of Western Front Are Dug**
- 1915** **Allies Battle for Turkish town Gallipoli**
German U-Boats sink Lusitania: U.S. civilians killed
- 1916** **Battle of Verdun**
July-September Battle of Somme: 800,000 killed
- 1917** **Germany Returns to Unrestricted Submarine Warfare**
Balfour Declaration:
Pledge of British Support for creation of Jewish homeland (Israel)

American Forces Land in France
Bolsheviks overthrow Russian Government
New Russian Government led by Leon Trotsky signs armistice with Germany
- 1918** **British Capture Jerusalem from the Turks**
July - Tzar Nicholas and his family are murdered by the Bolsheviks
Kaiser Wilhelm II Abdicates
November Armistice Ending WWI
December Paris Peace Conference Begins:
Takes negotiators months to arrive at a settlement
- 1919** **American and Japanese Troops Intervene in Russian Revolution**
Treaty of Versailles Signed by Germany:
Harsh terms and reparations imposed

Former Ottoman Empire Divided into League of Nations Mandates
- 1922** **Mussolini Comes to Power in Italy**
- 1924-** **Adolph Hitler Imprisoned for Sedition**
- 1925** **Economic Depression Reaches Europe**
- 1933** **Collapse Of Weimar Republic:**
Hitler rises to power





The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History, Economics

Worksheet 1



Always read the whole question carefully, don't make assumptions about what the question might be.

- The Great War began in 1914 when a “spark” set off a series of events. Several factors or tensions had accumulated which created a climate for war. One such factor was nationalism. The best definition of nationalism is:**
 - Extreme loyalty for one's country, often with emphasis on national self interest and promotion of one's culture over others
 - All people of one nation working together
 - A stronger nation controls a weaker nation
 - A build up of a nation's weapons
- The issue of self-government was one factor that led to the outbreak of WWI. Many nations' citizens belonged to their own ethnic groups and some of these multinational groups of people wanted to be able to control the destiny of their lives and create their own country. Which of the following nations did not have to deal with this problem?**
 - Russia
 - France
 - Austria-Hungary
 - Ottoman Empire
- Competition between the nations of Europe was another factor leading to war. Countries needed raw materials to make manufactured goods along with fuel to power their factories. They also needed places to sell their goods. These industrialized nations looked for ways to take control of weaker, less industrialized countries. This is called:**
 - Nationalism
 - Alliances
 - Imperialism
 - Militarism
- Prior to the start of the Great War, Europe had approximately one hundred years of peace with only minor conflicts. During that period of time, many changes occurred especially in the area of economics. The largest influence on economics was:**
 - Industrial Revolution
 - Nationalism
 - Boxer Rebellion
 - Rivalry among the nations
- Changes in technology led to new weapons of war which nations stockpiled to increase the size of their armies and navies. This is called:**
 - Imperialism
 - Alliances
 - Militarism
 - Industrial Revolution

1914-1933



Worksheet 2



Once you receive the test, scan it quickly to get a feel of the questions.

The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History, Geography

1. **The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian-Hungarian empire, on June 28th, 1914, led to the start of:**
 - a. A boycott against the nation of Serbia
 - b. Competition for a new leader of Austria-Hungary
 - c. The collapse of Austria-Hungary
 - d. The Great War (WWI)

2. **At the beginning of the war, many countries chose sides to support. This formal agreement among nations to cooperate and provide for their mutual defense is called:**
 - a. Common good
 - b. Alliances
 - c. Interdependence
 - d. Globalization

3. **Which country was not a member of the Central Powers?**
 - a. Germany
 - b. Italy
 - c. Ottoman Empire
 - d. Austria-Hungary

4. **Which of the following countries formed the Triple Entente?**
 - a. United Kingdom, France, Russia
 - b. United Kingdom, United States, France
 - c. United States, France, Russia
 - d. United Kingdom, France, Ottoman Empire

5. **Which of the following countries joined the Triple Entente in 1915?**
 - a. Japan
 - b. Italy
 - c. Germany
 - d. Ireland



The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History

Worksheet 3



Don't keep changing your answer; usually your first choice is the right one, unless you miss-read the question.



Think about what the question is asking specifically. In this example, you would not get points for giving the short-term causes of the Great War.

1. At the outbreak of war, President Wilson declared the United States, "neutral in fact as well as in name... impartial in thought as well as in action." This proved to be difficult to maintain because:
 - a. American ships were attacked by German submarines
 - b. American citizens were killed while traveling overseas on ships such as the *Sussex* and *Lusitania*
 - c. American ships were searched by British and French warships
 - d. All of the above

2. Read the following passage and answer the question.

"I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier,
I brought him up to be my pride and joy,
Who dares to put a musket on his shoulder,
To shoot some other mother's darling boy?"

I Didn't Raise my Boy to be a Soldier
By Alfred Bryan and Al Piantadosi

In respect to the war in Europe, the above song would have most likely supported a policy of:

- a. Aggression
 - b. Neutrality
 - c. Common good
 - d. Globalization
3. In 1916, President Wilson ran for re-election under the slogan "He kept us out of war." He attempted to bring the warring sides together and sent aides to Europe to try to find a compromise. Unfortunately, it didn't work. The United States was finally pulled into the war due to:
 - a. Continued attacks on American ships
 - b. An attack on New York City by German submarines
 - c. An assassination attempt on President Wilson
 - d. The Zimmerman telegram to Mexico offering U.S. territory if they joined Germany in the war.

Short Answer — Two points

4. Identify two long-term causes of the Great War.



The Legacy of the Great War

Social Studies Skills and Methods, Economics

**Worksheet
4**



Make sure you understand what the question is asking you.



Restate the question in your answer, if you just list reasons without referring to the question, your answer might not make sense.

Percentage of Women to Men in Employment	Industry %	Transport %	Agriculture %	Commerce %	All Workers %
1914	26	2	9	27	24
1918	35	12	14	53	37
1920	27	4	10	40	28

Use the chart above to answer the questions below.

- According to the chart above, in 1914 the area where women held the largest percentage of workers was:**

 - Industry
 - Transport
 - Agriculture
 - Commerce

- According to the chart above, the year in which women held the highest percentage in commerce was:**

 - 1914
 - 1918
 - 1920
 - 1922

- According to the chart above, the area in which women held the lowest percentage of workers for the years, 1914, 1918 and 1920 was:**

 - Industry
 - Transport
 - Agriculture
 - Commerce

- According to the chart, what was the highest overall percentage of women workers to men workers between the years of 1914 and 1920?**

 - 24
 - 28
 - 37
 - 53

Short Answer — Two points

- Identify two ways in which women contributed to the war effort.**



The Legacy of the Great War

History, Economics

Worksheet 5



If you don't know an answer skip it. Go on with the rest of the test and come back to it later; maybe on another part of the test there'll be something that will help you out with that question.

- The industries of Europe produced new weapons that were used during the Great War. All of the following were new weapons introduced during the war EXCEPT:**
 - Tanks
 - Airplanes
 - Rifle
 - Poison gas
- Besides new weapons, there were new methods of fighting introduced in the Great War. Both sides dug deep trenches, dividing the armies into two fronts. The trenches were muddy and wet, causing discomfort for the soldiers. The trenches prevented the two opposing armies from gaining territory and resulted in:**
 - Stalemate
 - Blockade
 - Depression
 - Truce
- Unlike wars in the past, the Great War affected more than just the military of a country. All citizens of a country were required to contribute to the war. Women took jobs in factories, grew food in "victory gardens," and gave money in the form of liberty bonds. This type of involvement is referred to as:**
 - Interdependence
 - Globalization
 - Total war
 - Communism
- Read the following passage and answer the question.**

"Over there, over there,
Send the word, send the word, over there,
That the Yanks are coming
The Yanks are coming,
The drums rum-tunmming ev'ry where –

Over There by George M. Cohan

The above song is in reference to:

 - The end of the war in Europe
 - The feeling of neutrality in the United States
 - The arrival of the U.S. soldiers in Europe
 - The arrival of Mexican soldiers in Europe



The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History

Worksheet 7



Answer all questions. The OGT takes points away if you leave them blank.

- The peace treaty ending the Great War held Germany solely responsible for causing the war. This portion of the treaty is referred to as:**
 - Reparations
 - Demilitarization
 - Territorial losses
 - War-guilt clause
- One part of the treaty dealt specifically with the need to create nations for various groups of people. All of the following were new countries that emerged from the war EXCEPT:**
 - Poland
 - Lithuania
 - Turkey
 - Italy
- An international organization created to preserve the peace after World War I was the:**
 - United Nations
 - League of Nations
 - European Union
 - North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- One flaw of the international organization created after World War I was the fact that _____ refused to join.**
 - Great Britain
 - Russia
 - United States
 - France
- The main purpose of President Wilson's Fourteen Points at the end of WWI was to:**
 - Assist the leaders of Europe to gain additional territory at Germany's expense
 - Assure peace in the future by not treating Germany as a vanquished nation
 - Divide Germany into several parts so it would not be a threat in the future
 - Gain reparations from Germany to help pay for the cost of the war



The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

Worksheet 8



If you do not know the answer to a question, eliminate answers you know are wrong, and then take your best educated guess.

- The end of World War I brought expectations for many groups of people. In the Balfour Declaration, the British pledged to help create a homeland for this group of people.**
 - Germans
 - Turks
 - Jews
 - Irish
- Near the end of World War I, the Russian people revolted against their government. Their reason for revolting was:**
 - Lack of supplies and high casualties during the war
 - Demand for more political power for the citizens
 - Autocratic rule of the czar
 - All of the above
- The group which emerged as the leader of the Russian people in 1918 and signed a separate peace, the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, with the Germans was:**
 - Mensheviks
 - Bolsheviks
 - Socialist
 - Communists
- In 1922, Russia was reorganized into the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics. It was ruled by a dictator. Who ruled the USSR?**
 - Stalin
 - Hitler
 - Lenin
 - Mussolini
- After World War I, several colonial nations began to protest the control of their nation by outside countries. Citizens in India helped mobilize for the cause of independence from British rule by:**
 - Organizing a massive voter campaign to elect Gandhi as their president
 - Participating in a campaign of passive resistance and civil disobedience
 - Raising an Indian army to defeat the British forces in India
 - Submitting to the inevitability of continued British rule



The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History, Economics

Worksheet 9



When analyzing tables or maps, use your pencil to line up data to ensure you don't misread the information.



Make sure to identify when the question is asking for a cause and effect answer.

Deaths in World War I

Belgium	45,550	Romania	300,000
British Empire.....	942,135	Russia	1,700,000
France.....	1,368,000	Serbia.....	45,000
Greece	23,098	United States	116,516
Italy	680,000	Austria-Hungary	1,200,000
Japan	1,344	Bulgaria	87,495
Montenegro	3,000	Germany	1,935,000
Portugal	8,145	Ottoman Empire.....	725,000

1. According to the information above, which country lost the largest number of people in World War I?
 - a. France
 - b. Austria-Hungary
 - c. Germany
 - d. Russia

2. In an attempt to prevent wars in the future, several countries endorse signing the Kellogg-Briand Pact which renounced war as an instrument of national policy. Although it sounded like a great idea, it, like the League of Nations, had no means to:
 - a. Enforce the agreement
 - b. Finance the agreement
 - c. Enlarge the number of countries signing the pact
 - d. None of the above

3. After the Great War, the United States experienced a period of economic boom resulting in an increase in prosperity for some Americans. Unfortunately, the economy had some underlying problems and resulted in:
 - a. High unemployment
 - b. Unequal distribution of wealth
 - c. Overproduction
 - d. All of the above

Short Answer — Two points

4. Describe two causes of the Russian Revolution.



The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – Economics, Social Studies Skills and Methods

Worksheet 10



If the question is asking for facts, don't give your personal opinion on the topic.

1. During the 1930s, in response to the world-wide depression, many countries experienced a political power struggle resulting in changes of their leaders. In Italy, Mussolini took control and established a Fascist party. Which of the following are characteristics of Fascism?

- a. Promotes extreme nationalism
- b. One party rule
- c. Devotion to an authoritarian leader
- d. All of the above

2. In Germany during the 1930s, which political party took control?

- a. Communist
- b. Nazis
- c. Democrat
- d. Republican

3. View the chart below and answer the question.

Political Philosophy	Communism	Fascism
Leader	Dictator/authoritarian	Dictator/authoritarian
Political Parties	One-party rule; totalitarian	One-party rule; totalitarian
Rights of Citizens	Individual rights denied Use of secret of police	Individual rights denied Use of secret of police
Social Classes	Classless society	Favored upper classes

According to the chart above, the main difference between Communism and Fascism is the:

- a. Type of leader
- b. Rights of the citizens
- c. Social classes
- d. Political parties

Extended Response — Four points

4. Historians often cite the harshness of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany as a primary cause of the eventual outbreak of World War II. Summarize two provisions of the Versailles Treaty relating to Germany and discuss how each helped lead to World War II.



For a four point extended response question, you need to make four specific points in your answer.



The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History, Economics

Answer Key 1



Always read the whole question carefully, don't make assumptions about what the question might be.

- 1. The Great War began in 1914 when a “spark” set off a series of events. Several factors or tensions had accumulated which created a climate for war. One such factor was nationalism. The best definition of nationalism is:**

 - Extreme loyalty for one's country, often with emphasis on national self interest and promotion of one's culture over others
 - All people of one nation working together
 - A stronger nation controls a weaker nation
 - A build up of a nation's weapons
- 2. The issue of self-government was one factor that led to the outbreak of WWI. Many nations' citizens belonged to their own ethnic groups and some of these multinational groups of people wanted to be able to control the destiny of their lives and create their own country. Which of the following nations did not have to deal with this problem?**

 - Russia
 - France
 - Austria-Hungary
 - Ottoman Empire
- 3. Competition between the nations of Europe was another factor leading to war. Countries needed raw materials to make manufactured goods along with fuel to power their factories. They also needed places to sell their goods. These industrialized nations looked for ways to take control of weaker, less industrialized countries. This is called:**

 - Nationalism
 - Alliances
 - Imperialism
 - Militarism
- 4. Prior to the start of the Great War, Europe had approximately one hundred years of peace with only minor conflicts. During that period of time, many changes occurred especially in the area of economics. The largest influence on economics was:**

 - Industrial Revolution
 - Nationalism
 - Boxer Rebellion
 - Rivalry among the nations
- 5. Changes in technology led to new weapons of war which nations stockpiled to increase the size of their armies and navies. This is called:**

 - Imperialism
 - Alliances
 - Militarism
 - Industrial Revolution



The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History, Geography

Answer Key 2



Once you receive the test, scan it quickly to get a feel of the questions.

- 1. The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian-Hungarian empire, on June 28th, 1914, led to the start of:**
 - a. A boycott against the nation of Serbia
 - b. Competition for a new leader of Austria-Hungary
 - c. The collapse of Austria-Hungary
 - d. The Great War (WWI)

- 2. At the beginning of the war, many countries chose sides to support. This formal agreement among nations to cooperate and provide for their mutual defense is called:**
 - a. Common good
 - b. Alliances
 - c. Interdependence
 - d. Globalization

- 3. Which country was not a member of the Central Powers?**
 - a. Germany
 - b. Italy
 - c. Ottoman Empire
 - d. Austria-Hungary

- 4. Which of the following countries formed the Triple Entente?**
 - a. United Kingdom, France, Russia
 - b. United Kingdom, United States, France
 - c. United States, France, Russia
 - d. United Kingdom, France, Ottoman Empire

- 5. Which of the following countries joined the Triple Entente in 1915?**
 - a. Japan
 - b. Italy
 - c. Germany
 - d. Ireland



The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History

Answer Key 3



Don't keep changing your answer; usually your first choice is the right one, unless you misread the question.



Think about what the question is asking specifically. In this example, you would not get points for giving the short-term causes of the Great War.

1. At the outbreak of war, President Wilson declared the United States, "neutral in fact as well as in name... impartial in thought as well as in action." This proved to be difficult to maintain because:
 - a. American ships were attacked by German submarines
 - b. American citizens were killed while traveling overseas on ships such as the *Sussex* and *Lusitania*
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2. Read the following passage and answer the question.

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By Alfred Bryan and Al Piantadosi

In respect to the war in Europe, the above song would have most likely supported a policy of:

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3. In 1916, President Wilson ran for re-election under the slogan "He kept us out of war." He attempted to bring the warring sides together and sent aides to Europe to try to find a compromise. Unfortunately, it didn't work. The United States was finally pulled into the war due to:
 - a. Continued attacks on American ships
 - b. An attack on New York City by German submarines
 - c. An assassination attempt on President Wilson
 - d. The Zimmerman telegram to Mexico offering U.S. territory if they joined Germany in the war.

Short Answer — Two points

4. Identify two long-term causes of the Great War.

Zero points

There are two long term causes of the Great War. One cause being the advancement of Germany, and its troops into other countries including neutrals. The second cause being that the holocaust came into effect, causing horror worldwide and the mass killings of many peoples.

One point

Long term causes of the Great War: distrust in alliances and countries trying to expand and run into each other.

Two points

Two causes of the Great War were imperialism and arms race. First countries were competing with each other for colonies in African and Asia. This competition led to tension between the countries. Secondly, countries had built up their weapons and military partly due to the Industrial Revolution. The countries were ready to go to war when the Archduke was killed.



The Legacy of the Great War

Social Studies Skills and Methods, Economics

Answer Key 4



Make sure you understand what the question is asking you.



Restate the question in your answer, if you just list reasons without referring to the question, your answer might not make sense.

Percentage of Women to Men in Employment	Industry %	Transport %	Agriculture %	Commerce %	All Workers %
1914	26	2	9	27	24
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Use the chart above to answer the questions below.

- 1. According to the chart above, in 1914 the area where women held the largest percentage of workers was:**

 - Industry
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 - Agriculture
 - Commerce
- 2. According to the chart above, the year in which women held the highest percentage in commerce was:**

 - 1914
 - 1918
 - 1920
 - 1922
- 3. According to the chart above, the area in which women held the lowest percentage of workers for the years, 1914, 1918 and 1920 was:**

 - Industry
 - Transport
 - Agriculture
 - Commerce
- 4. According to the chart, what was the highest overall percentage of women workers to men workers between the years of 1914 and 1920?**

 - 24
 - 28
 - 37
 - 53

Short Answer — Two points

- 5. Identify two ways in which women contributed to the war effort.**

Zero points

The women freed them. They would stay home and clean all and make the money.

One point

When the men left for the war, the women took their jobs in the factories to make weapons.

Two points

One way in which women contributed to the war effort was by making them weapons in the factories. Another way in which women contributed to the war effort was by working as nurses in the military.



The Legacy of the Great War

History, Economics

Answer Key 5



If you don't know an answer skip it. Go on with the rest of the test and come back to it later; maybe on another part of the test there'll be something that will help you out with that question.

- The industries of Europe produced new weapons that were used during the Great War. All of the following were new weapons introduced during the war EXCEPT:**
 - Tanks
 - Airplanes
 - Rifle
 - Poison gas
- Besides new weapons, there were new methods of fighting introduced in the Great War. Both sides dug deep trenches, dividing the armies into two fronts. The trenches were muddy and wet, causing discomfort for the soldiers. The trenches prevented the two opposing armies from gaining territory and resulted in:**
 - Stalemate
 - Blockade
 - Depression
 - Truce
- Unlike wars in the past, the Great War affected more than just the military of a country. All citizens of a country were required to contribute to the war. Women took jobs in factories, grew food in "victory gardens," and gave money in the form of liberty bonds. This type of involvement is referred to as:**
 - Interdependence
 - Globalization
 - Total war
 - Communism
- Read the following passage and answer the question.**

"Over there, over there,
Send the word, send the word, over there,
That the Yanks are coming
The Yanks are coming,
The drums rum-tunmming ev'ry where –

Over There by George M. Cohan

The above song is in reference to:
 - The end of the war in Europe
 - The feeling of neutrality in the United States
 - The arrival of the U.S. soldiers in Europe
 - The arrival of Mexican soldiers in Europe



The Legacy of the Great War

Standard – Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

Answer Key 6



Use the entire time. Eighty percent pass who spend two hours on the test. Twenty percent pass who spend an hour.



For the writing portion of the OGT, concentrate on the content of your answer and don't get too caught up fretting over grammar and mechanics.

- 1. During the Great War, some Americans protested U.S. involvement. Charles Schenck, a socialist, sent flyers to draftees encouraging them not to serve. He was arrested under the Espionage Act. His arrest and subsequent court appearance led to the Supreme Court establishing:**
 - a. Equal opportunity for all
 - b. Revoke of the 1st Amendment
 - c. Clear and present danger rule
 - d. Alternative service for conscientious objectors
- 2. The Great War came to a close with the signing of:**
 - a. Treaty of Paris
 - b. Wilson's Fourteen Points
 - c. Treaty of Vienna
 - d. Treaty of Versailles
- 3. One major result of the Great War was:**
 - a. A victorious Germany
 - b. A revolution in Russia
 - c. A defeated France
 - d. A revolution in Britain

Extended Response — Four points

- 4. Identify four ways in which World War I was different from previous wars.**

Zero points

World War one was different from other wars because would war one had less casualties and ended with a treaty.

One point

In WWI it was different from the previous wars because we fought other countries around the world. It was a World war.

Two points

- 1) They had new types of weapons like subs
- 2) There was more deaths than other wars
- 3) The war lasted a long time

Three points

In WWI, there were new weapons, like submarines

Also, trench warfare began. It involved both sides digging large ditches or trenches and that's where the soldier fought.

New equipment, like gas masks, were used to protect soldiers for the new weapons.

Four points

World War I was different from previous wars because

- New weapons – machine guns and tanks
- Trench warfare – this made battles bloody and led to stalemates
- The number of countries involved was larger than other wars
- The number of deaths, both civilians and soldiers was high



The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History

Answer Key 7



Answer all questions. The OGT takes points away if you leave them blank.

- 1. The peace treaty ending the Great War held Germany solely responsible for causing the war. This portion of the treaty is referred to as:**
 - a. Reparations
 - b. Demilitarization
 - c. Territorial losses
 - d. War-guilt clause
- 2. One part of the treaty dealt specifically with the need to create nations for various groups of people. All of the following were new countries that emerged from the war EXCEPT:**
 - a. Poland
 - b. Lithuania
 - c. Turkey
 - d. Italy
- 3. An international organization created to preserve the peace after World War I was the:**
 - a. United Nations
 - b. League of Nations
 - c. European Union
 - d. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- 4. One flaw of the international organization created after World War I was the fact that _____ refused to join.**
 - a. Great Britain
 - b. Russia
 - c. United States
 - d. France
- 5. The main purpose of President Wilson's Fourteen Points at the end of WWI was to:**
 - a. Assist the leaders of Europe to gain additional territory at Germany's expense
 - b. Assure peace in the future by not treating Germany as a vanquished nation
 - c. Divide Germany into several parts so it would not be a threat in the future
 - d. Gain reparations from Germany to help pay for the cost of the war



The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History, Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

Answer Key 8



If you do not know the answer to a question, eliminate answers you know are wrong, and then take your best educated guess.

- The end of World War I brought expectations for many groups of people. In the Balfour Declaration, the British pledged to help create a homeland for this group of people.**
 - Germans
 - Turks
 - Jews
 - Irish
- Near the end of World War I, the Russian people revolted against their government. Their reason for revolting was:**
 - Lack of supplies and high casualties during the war
 - Demand for more political power for the citizens
 - Autocratic rule of the czar
 - All of the above
- The group which emerged as the leader of the Russian people in 1918 and signed a separate peace, the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, with the Germans was:**
 - Mensheviks
 - Bolsheviks
 - Socialist
 - Communists
- In 1922, Russia was reorganized into the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics. It was ruled by a dictator. Who ruled the USSR?**
 - Stalin
 - Hitler
 - Lenin
 - Mussolini
- After World War I, several colonial nations began to protest the control of their nation by outside countries. Citizens in India helped mobilize for the cause of independence from British rule by:**
 - Organizing a massive voter campaign to elect Gandhi as their president
 - Participating in a campaign of passive resistance and civil disobedience
 - Raising an Indian army to defeat the British forces in India
 - Submitting to the inevitability of continued British rule



The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – History, Economics

Answer Key 9



When analyzing tables or maps, use your pencil to line up data to ensure you don't misread the information.



Make sure to identify when the question is asking for a cause and effect answer.

Deaths in World War I

Belgium	45,550	Romania	300,000
British Empire.....	942,135	Russia	1,700,000
France.....	1,368,000	Serbia.....	45,000
Greece	23,098	United States	116,516
Italy	680,000	Austria-Hungary	1,200,000
Japan	1,344	Bulgaria	87,495
Montenegro	3,000	Germany	1,935,000
Portugal	8,145	Ottoman Empire.....	725,000

1. **According to the information above, which country lost the largest number of people in World War I?**
 - a. France
 - b. Austria-Hungary
 - c. Germany
 - d. Russia

2. **In an attempt to prevent wars in the future, several countries endorse signing the Kellogg-Briand Pact which renounced war as an instrument of national policy. Although it sounded like a great idea, it, like the League of Nations, had no means to:**
 - a. Enforce the agreement
 - b. Finance the agreement
 - c. Enlarge the number of countries signing the pact
 - d. None of the above

3. **After the Great War, the United States experienced a period of economic boom resulting in an increase in prosperity for some Americans. Unfortunately, the economy had some underlying problems and resulted in:**
 - a. High unemployment
 - b. Unequal distribution of wealth
 - c. Overproduction
 - d. All of the above

Short Answer — Two points

4. **Describe two causes of the Russian Revolution.**

Zero points

One cause was the Kellogg Briand pact. Another cause was overproduction and low unemployment.

One point

A cause of the Russian Revolution was the collapse of their government. Another cause was their large debt from the war.

Two points

Many Russians were dying in a war that they thought didn't directly affect them. The war cost a lot of money and the people of Russia were starving. They wanted to pull out of the war and they wanted food.

1914-1933



Answer Key 10



If the question is asking for facts, don't give your personal opinion on the topic.



For a four point extended response question, you need to make four specific points in your answer.

The Legacy of the Great War

Standards – Economics, Social Studies Skills and Methods

- During the 1930s, in response to the world-wide depression, many countries experienced a political power struggle resulting in changes of their leaders. In Italy, Mussolini took control and established a Fascist party. Which of the following are characteristics of Fascism?
 - Promotes extreme nationalism
 - One party rule
 - Devotion to an authoritarian leader
 - All of the above
- In Germany during the 1930s, which political party took control?
 - Communist
 - Nazis
 - Democrat
 - Republican
- View the chart below and answer the question.

Political Philosophy	Communism	Fascism
Leader	Dictator/authoritarian	Dictator/authoritarian
Political Parties	One-party rule; totalitarian	One-party rule; totalitarian
Rights of Citizens	Individual rights denied Use of secret of police	Individual rights denied Use of secret of police
Social Classes	Classless society	Favored upper classes

According to the chart above, the main difference between Communism and Fascism is the:

- Type of leader
 - Rights of the citizens
 - Social classes
 - Political parties
- Extended Response — Four points
- Historians often cite the harshness of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany as a primary cause of the eventual outbreak of World War II. Summarize two provisions of the Versailles Treaty relating to Germany and discuss how each helped lead to World War II.

One point

The Treaty of Versailles ended WWI with Germany agreeing to give back a fair amount of land they had taken from the surrounding countries. Instead they began to grow in power with eventually led to Hitler's Nazi party.

Two points

Two provisions of the Treaty of Versailles were one that Germany would have to stop building their arms and two, that they would not cause conflict in any way towards the U.S. They both helped lead to WWII because Germany didn't follow with the treaty of Versailles and with building arms led to the outbreak of war.

Four points

Two things that the Treaty of Versailles did was one – charge Germany for all the destruction that the war created, Germany then slipped into poverty allowing Hitler to take power by saying he could end Germany's depression. Another thing the treaty did was greatly reducing Germany's military, which hurt German moral by making them think they were weak and vulnerable, which made Hitler looked all the better when he re-made the German military.