Friday Warm Up 3/10

Warm Up Question: What is a World War?

• Week #26: 3/6-3/10

What will I learn today?

Know

- World War I
- Cause
- Allies
- Central powers
- Triple Entente
- Triple Alliance
- Militarism
- Alliances
- Imperialism
- Nationalism

Do

- List the causes of World War I
- Explain what sparked World War I
- Use adjectives to describe World War I

Video Intro – What do we see??



• List 4 words used to described World War I.

CAUSES OF WORLD WAR 1



Alliances prior to World War 1

Red= Triple
Entente
Pink= Triple
Alliance

List the countries included in each alliance in your notes.



World War 1

Where: Europe

• When: 1914-1919

The sides of World War I

• Allies

- Great Britain
- France
- Italy (1915)
- Japan
- Russia
- Serbia
- U.S. (1917)

Central Powers

- Austria-Hungary
- Germany
- Bulgaria
- Ottoman Empire (Turkey)

The beginning

- The assassination of Archduke
 Franz Ferdinand on June 28 1914
 was "the spark" that ignited
 Europe into Total War.
- Austria declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914

- Because of alliances:
 - Russia joined (Serbia's Ally)
 - Germany joined (Austria's Ally)
 - Great Britain & France joined (Russia's Ally)
- In a matter of a week, most of the continent of Europe was at war with each other.

The M.A.I.N Causes of WW1

- Militarism
- Alliances
- Imperialism
- Nationalism

Militarism

- Definition:
 - Policy of aggressive preparedness
 - European nations began arming to protect their assets
 - Increased size and strength of military.
 - Caused Europe to become extremely unstable.

Alliances

- Definition: Group of countries that back each other up
- European nations formed alliances to create a balance of power throughout Europe.
- Click here to see a map of European Alliances in 1914.

Imperialism

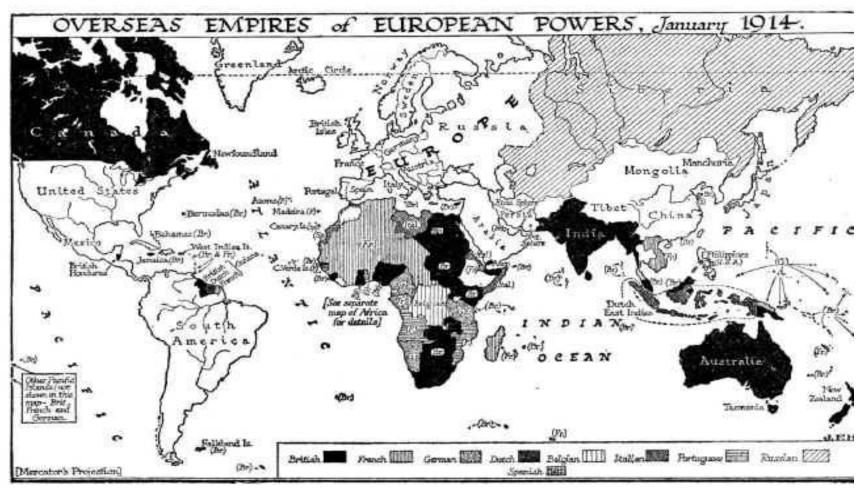
-Definition: The practice of extending a nation's power by gaining territories for a colonial empire.

-European countries began to compete to gain territory

-By the late 1800's, Britain was the world's largest imperialist power.

-Map of Britain's Empire

British Empire in 1914

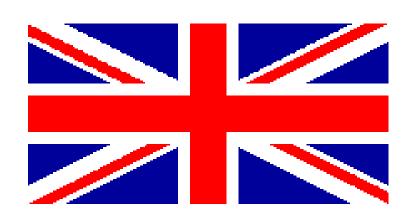


What 3 major countries were British controlled in 1914? (colored in Black)

Move On to find the answer →

India, Canada and Australia were all by the British in 1914.

controlled



(remember this!!)

Click on flag to return to MAIN screen

Nationalism

 Defined as the desire of independent nations for dominance and prestige.

• This caused Europe to become very unstable in the early 1900's as nations competed to dominate each other.

Any spark would send Europe into total war



Monday Warm Up 3/13

Warm Up Question: What does MAIN stand for?

- Week #27: 3/13-3/17
- Quote of the week: You are confined only by the walls you build yourself.

What will I learn today?

Know

- World War I
- Trench
- Weapons

Do

 Describe trench warfare and the weapons used during WWI.

Trench Warfare

• Strategy of defending a position by fighting from deep, protected ditches.

- 2 Major front systems formed in Europe
 - Eastern Front
 - extended from the Black Sea to the Baltic Sea
 - Western Front

 Extended from Switzerland to the

 North Sea

Click on link to view map of each front

Life in the trenches

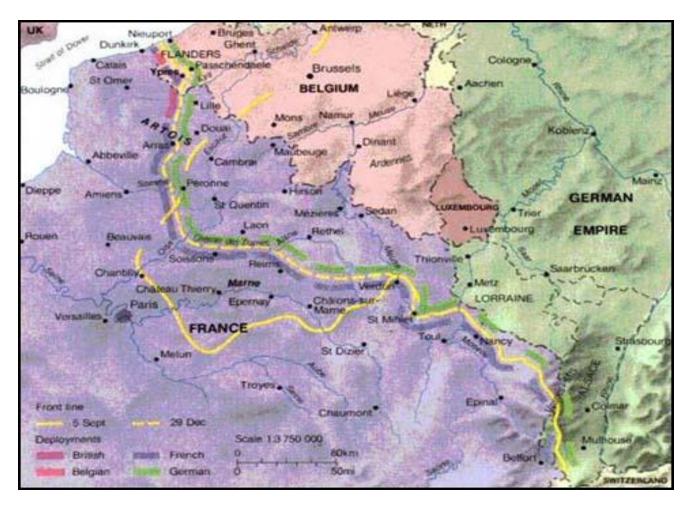


The Eastern Front



Return to previous page

The Western Front



Life in the Trenches

- Cold, wet, dirty
- Unsanitary- disease spread
- Trench Rats
- Body Lice
- Trench foot
- Scarce Food Supply



Soldiers spent months in the trenches in these horrible conditions.



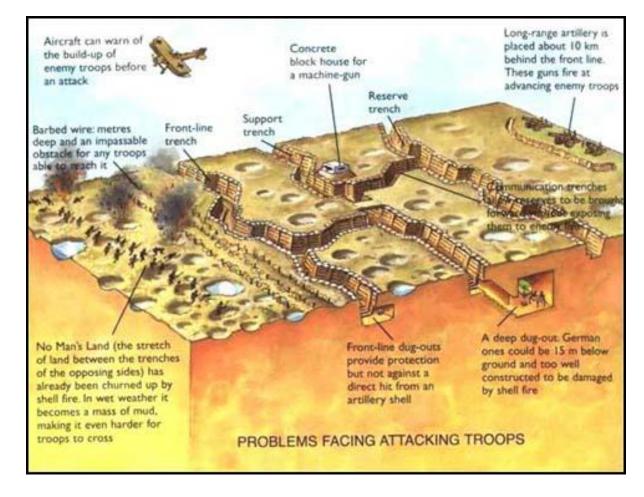
No- Man's Land

- The area between opposing trenches
- Most fighting took place in this area.



The Trench System

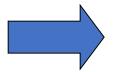
What do you think the purpose of having 3 lines of trenches could be?



Stalemate

• With each side "dug in," their trenches, a stalemate occurred along the western front.

- Def. → Inability for either side to win a decisive victory.
 - The stalemate lasted for 4 long years.



Life in the trenches



Weapons of World War 1

• World War 1 saw the use of new weapons in combat that made war even more dangerous.

New Weapons included:

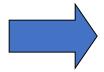
Machine Guns

Bolt Action Rifles

Artillery

Poison Gas

Tanks



Machine Guns & Bolt Action Rifles

- Machine Guns fired 400 to 600 rounds per minute
 - Each side set up groups of machine guns along trenches to stop enemy advance



Machine Gun

*Bolt Action rifles could be shot accurately up to 600 meters



Bolt Action Rifle

Continue →

Machine Guns (cont.)

• Each had the firepower of approx. 100 rifles.

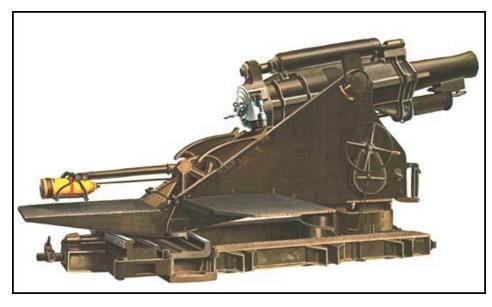
 Dramatically increased the number of casualties during WWI



<u>Artillery→</u>

Artillery

• Launched artillery shells over 15 km that exploded into deadly fragments over enemy positions.



British Howitzer

Poison Gas

- Used in artillery shells- explosion would release gas into trenches.
- 2 Main types used:
 - Chlorine Gas- destroyed the respiratory organs of its victims and this led to a slow death by asphyxiation.
 - Mustard Gas- caused internal and external bleeding and attacked the bronchial tubes, stripping off the mucous membrane.

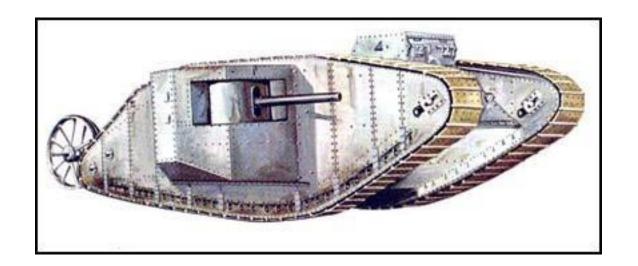
**Most important piece of equipment was a soldiers gasmask.

On average, soldiers exposed to either gas would suffer for 3-5 weeks before finally dying.



Tanks

- Developed by the British to end the stalemate on the Western Front in 1915.
 - Could cause heavy damage to enemy lines
 - Had tough time crossing trenches- many early models got hung up in trenches.
 - British developed the **Mark I** rhomboid shaped to get over trenches- made a significant contribution to the war.





Tuesday Warm Up 3/14

 Warm Up Question: What is one important weapon from WWI and why is it important?

 Quote of the week: You are confined only by the walls you build yourself.

What will I learn today?

Know

- Treaty of Versailles
- United States
- World War I
- Lusitana
- U-boats
- 14 points

Do

- Explain the punishments given to Germany at the end of World War I
- Explain Woodrow Wilson's 14 points plan
- Identify why Germany would prefer the 14 points plan
- Identify the reason why the United States entered World War I

The US enters the war



World War I

- 1918 WWI ends
- An armistice or ceasefire (stop of fighting) is called
 - Allies victorious
 - Central power lose
- Resulted in the Treaty of Versailles
- Direct Result: The League of Nations is formed to help prevent future wars





World War I

- Treaty of Versailles
 - 9 new nations formed from the losers
 - Mandates (colonies) were taken from the losers
 - Germany had to give Alsace-Lorraine to France

The Treaty of Versailles imposed the following on Germany:

- Germany had to accept full blame for causing the war (and all damages done)
- Germany had to pay HUGE reparations (not only for the destruction, but also pensions for millions of Allied soldiers or their widows and families)
 - Total cost of German reparations over \$30 billion!!! did great damage to already poor German economy
- Germany was stripped of much of its land and all of its colonies

Reparations= paying back money for what you did

COSTS OF WAR

- The involvement of the United States had the greatest impact on the outcome of World War I
- In 1918, Europe was in ruins
- Costs of World War I:
- the death of more than 8.5 million people
- more than 20 million wounded and handicapped for life

COSTS OF WAR

- famine threatened many regions
- financial burden of reconstruction of almost all of Europe war debts
- governments in Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, and the Ottoman empire had collapsed
- colonies saw that Europe was weak and were ready to fight for independence

Conservatives feared the spread of communism would happen in the chaotic climate after the war.

Wednesday Warm-Up 3/15

Warm-up Question: How does World War I end?

Quote of the week: You are confined only by the walls you build yourself.

What will I learn today?

Know

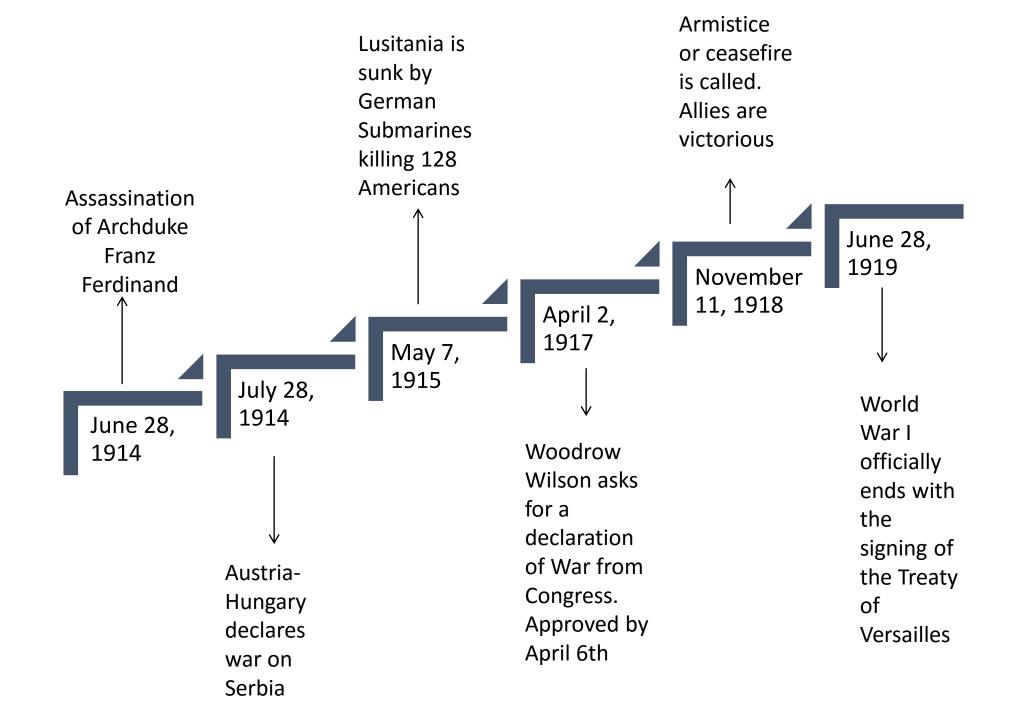
- Treaty of Versailles
- Militarism
- Nationalism
- Allies
- central Powers
- Alliances
- Imperialism
- Reparations
- Triple Entente
- Triple Alliance

Do

• Explain the events that occurred after World War I ended and complete a timeline of World War I to World War II.

Post 1919

- 1920-1922 War cemeteries created on the fronts; war memorials dedicated in villages and cities at home.
- March 19, 1920 The US Senate fails to ratify the Treaty.
- **April** Disgruntled officers fail in an attempt to overthrow the Weimar Republic in Germany.
- March 1921 American food aid helps save millions of famine victims in Russia.
- 1924-1925 Adolf Hitler imprisoned for sedition; writes Mein Kampf
- January 30, 1933 Adolf Hitler named Chancellor of Germany by President Hindenburg.
- September 2, 1939 Second World War begins



Thursday Warm-Up 3/16

- Warm-up Question: Pick 2 and define
 - Treaty of Versailles
 - Militarism
 - Nationalism
 - Alliances
 - Imperialism
 - Reparations

Quote of the week: You are confined only by the walls you build yourself.

What will I learn today?

Know

- Treaty of Versailles
- Militarism
- Nationalism
- Allies
- central Powers
- Alliances
- Imperialism
- Reparations
- Triple Entente
- Triple Alliance

Do

 Summarize knowledge of key concepts and dates associated with World War I by completing a quiz.

Friday Warm-Up 3/17

 Warm-up Question: List the countries that make up the Triple Entente and Triple Alliance.

Quote of the week: You are confined only by the walls you build yourself.

What will I learn today?

Know

- Treaty of Versailles
- Militarism
- Nationalism
- Allies
- central Powers
- Alliances
- Imperialism
- Reparations
- Triple Entente
- Triple Alliance

Do

 Summarize knowledge of key concepts and dates associated with World War I by completing a review.

Test Rules

- No Talking or Noises Whatsoever!! SILENCE IS GOLDEN! ©
- Hands, arms, feet, and all other body parts (including eyes) to yourself. Do not look at anyone else's work!
- When you finish, turn in your test up front in the correct bin
- Return to your seat and work silently on something else.
- Good luck! I know you can all get an A!!!