World War I Name:

**World War I Notes**

*Using the PowerPoint and Nearpod, we will complete these notes together as we learn about* ***THE GREAT WAR!***

**I: Causes of World War I (WWI)**

***Imperialism***

What is imperialism?

 Is imperialism a long-term or a short-term cause of WWI?

Why is **Africa** a focal point of concern?

 What European countries had control over Africa before WWI?

 What European countries had control over Asia before WWI?

***Militarism***

 What is militarism?

 Why is it an important strategy? Who was most militaristic?

***Nationalism***

 What is nationalism?

 Why might this lead to WWI?

**Reflect:** Would any one of these causes be more important than the other two?

**II: Pre War Political Cartoon Analysis – Propaganda**

What is propaganda?

 Why is propaganda an effective way to portray World War I?

Review the following cartoon and share thoughts on what the author’s goals might have been:



**What I See:**

**What I Think:**

**III: The 5 W’s of War**

WHEN –

WHY

 Why do nations go to war?

 Long-term causes (4 ideas)

 Short-term causes (1 idea)

WHO – Who was involved? *Don’t forget to include the names of those who led these countries!*

 Central Powers –

 Allied Powers -

 Neutral –

WHERE – Where did WWI begin? Refer to the map

*Check-in!*

Complete the questions on Nearpod to check your understanding of WWI so far.

World War I Name:

**World War I Notes *(PART II)***

*Using the PowerPoint and Nearpod, we will complete these notes together as we learn about* ***THE GREAT WAR! (Remember – shaking the soda bottle!)***

**I: United States Involvement**

Name the four new types of technology introduced during World War I.

1.

2.

3.

4.

What was Trench Warfare and why was it effective for this war in particular?

***Isolationism*** *was the belief of staying out of foreign affairs that could lead to conflict.*

**Can isolationism work for the United States (past and present)? Why or why not?**

Complete the following table that compares characteristics of the Central Powers and Allied Powers.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Central Powers** | **Allies** |
|  |  |

**Blockades (smooth moves):**

British moves:

Germany moves on the sea:

* To Britain:
* To America:
* The Lusitania!
* To the World:

***The Zimmerman Note (World War I drama in the making)***

* The British intercepted a note from and they gave it to
* The note promised:
* More smooth moves by Germany: What did they do to America?
*
* And, America is now involved!

Why does Russia leave the War in 1917?

As a result German troops had an advantage

**II: Convincing the American People**

Posters:

Idealism:

* Democracy:
* Wilson’s Fourteen Points:

Supplies: Let’s win this War!

* Remember mobilization:

**The Effects on America**

* How were women affected?
* How were African Americans affected?
* American Loyalty enforced (***remember this from any other period in our history?***)
 Espionage Act – 1917:
 Sedition Act – 1918:

World War I Name:

**World War I Notes *(PART III)***

*So war has been raging on, and people are getting tired of it – Germany is falling apart and resources are being overspent*. **We need a treaty!**

**I: The Treaty of Versailles**

When?

Who are the **Big Four** at the **Paris Peace Talks (include the country)?**

1 2

3 4

Use the following table to describe the goals of each of the **Big Four** – this will help you compare and contrast as well!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Woodrow Wilson**The idealist  | **Georges Clemenceau** Poor France |
| **David Lloyd George**Feared U-Boats  | **Vittorio Orlando** To take back a few Austrian cities  |

Does Germany willingly sign the Treaty of Versailles? Do you support or disagree with the move?

**Germany’s Consequences (Harsh?)**

War Reparations (Payback Time)!

* Paid off in 2012!

Germany Military Restrictions:

Only 100,000 soldiers

War Guilt Clause:

Mandate System:

* Mandates gave colonies of former central powers to the **Allied nations!**
*
*

Borders were changed (the six countries with NEW borders were):

**Wilson’s Fourteen Points**

**Excerpts from Wilson’s Fourteen Points, January 8, 1918:**

**http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wilson14.htm**

It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be

absolutely open and that they shall involve . . . no secret understandings . . .

We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick

and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world

secure once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is

nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and

particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to

live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the

other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression . . .. The programme of the

world's peace, therefore, is our programme; and that programme, the only possible

programme, as we see it, is this:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private

international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in

the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace

and in war...

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an

equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace...

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the

lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based

upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty

the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims

of the government whose title is to be determined.

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting

Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in

obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent

determination of her own political development...

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any

attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations....

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong

done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the

peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once

more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable

lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see

safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity to autonomous

development.

XI. Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored;

Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; . . . and international guarantees of the

political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states

should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portion of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure

sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured

an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous

development....

XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories

inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure

access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity

should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the

purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to

great and small states alike.

In regard to these essential rectifications [corrections] of wrong and assertions of right we

feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples . . . We cannot be

separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until

they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable

peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this

programme does remove . . . We do not wish to injure [Germany] or to block in any way her

legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile

arrangements of trade if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace- loving

nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to

accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now

live—instead of a place of mastery.