

World War I Study Guide ANSWER KEY

**Test is on: Tuesday, 4/18**

Study Guide is due FOR A GRADE on the day of your test!

Define/Describe:

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| 1. Woodrow Wilson: U.S. President during WWI   |
| 2. Militarism: When a country builds up its armed forces with soldiers and weaponry.   |
| 3. Alliance: Countries that are in agreement to defend one another.  |
| 4. Imperialism: When a country seeks to expand its power in the world, often through colonization or taking over other countries.  |
| 5. Nationalism: Intense devotion to one's country, to the point of being against other countries.  |
| 6. Zimmerman Note: An intercepted telegram from Germany to Mexico, Germany promised Mexico they could reclaim their lands in the U.S. if they helped Germany in the event the U.S. entered WWI. One of the reasons the U.S. entered the war. |
| 7. Franz Ferdinand: Prince of Austria-Hungary, assassinated by Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian Nationalist. One of the causes of WWI because Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia and set off a chain reaction of alliances.                    |
| 8. How did Serbia contribute to the start of WWI? A Serbian nationalist (Gavrilo Princip) assassinated Franz Ferdinand.  |
| 9. Gavrilo Princip: Franz Ferdinand's assassin.  |
| 10. Trench Warfare: Type of warfare in WWI – soldiers dug trenches (ditches) and fought from them.   |
| 11. Zeppelin: A German airship – looks like a militarized blimp.   |

12. Lusitania: A British passenger ship that was torpedoed by a German U-Boat, 128 Americans were killed. One of the reasons the U.S. entered WWI.
13. Triple Alliance: WWI Alliance that included Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy
14. Triple Entente: WWI Alliance that included France, Britain, and Russia  
\*Remember: ENTENTE is a French word!
15. U-Boat: A German submarine
16. What side did the U.S. support when we were still neutral in WWI? We financially supported the Triple Entente much more even when we were officially neutral.
17. Tanks: Armored vehicles that were first used in WWI.
18. Schlieffen Plan: German plan for a quick attack on France. The plan was never carried out because Russia mobilized too quickly.
19. What happened with the Sussex? A French ferry that was torpedoed (accidentally) by a German U-Boat, this type of submarine warfare was a reason the U.S. entered the war.
20. List the reasons we declared war on Germany: The sinking of the Lusitania, Germany's submarine warfare (Lusitania and Sussex), The Zimmerman Note
21. Propaganda: News/media used to spread opinions or sentiments about something. Anti-war propaganda was illegal in the U.S. during the war but the government used propaganda to encourage the war.
22. Liberty Bonds: A war bond sold to U.S. citizens to support WWI. Bonds are basically loans from citizens to their government to help with the expenses of war.
23. How did U.S. civilians contribute to the war effort? They bought Liberty Bonds, women went to work to replace soldiers fighting in the war, they sent money and food to soldiers.
24. How did women contribute to the war effort? Many women entered the workforce for the first time which helped them gain suffrage following the war.

25. Censorship: In WWI - when the government did not allow certain things to be said in the media (newspapers, books, movies) because they are a threat to national security.

26. Trading with the Enemy Act: Censored the foreign press during WWI.

27. Sedition Act: Made it illegal to speak “disloyally” about the U.S., flag, or troops during WWI. Basically a censorship of what you can SAY.

28. Red Scare: The fear of Communism (from Russia).

29. Schenck v U.S.: Schenck was prosecuted for distributing anti-war pamphlets.

30. Debs v. U.S.: Debs was prosecuted for expressing anti-war sentiments in his labor union newsletter.

31. Abrams v. U.S.: Abrams was prosecuted for passing out documents calling for a strike against WWI

\*All three cases above are restrictions on 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment rights (freedom of speech) → censorship for national security!

32. War Industries Board (WIB): A government agency established to coordinate the purchase of war supplies – encouraged companies to use mass-production to be more efficient and eliminate waste.

33. Food and Fuel Admins: Food Admin sent supplies to soldiers and the Fuel Admin rationed gas and coal in the U.S.

34. Great Migration: The movement of African Americans from the South to the North to work in new factories because of new industry needed during the war.

35. Robert Blackwell: NC soldier in the 30<sup>th</sup> “Old Hickory” Division, received the Medal of Honor

36. North Carolina Schoolchildren in WWI: Contributed to the war effort with victory gardens, collecting scrap metal and walnut shells for military use, buying war stamps.

37. Thomas Bickett: NC Governor who started the “Feed Yourself” Campaign – encouraged North Carolinians to start gardens to grow their own food.
38. “Lightless Night Order”: Limited the time electric signs could be turned on to conserve electricity during the war.
39. Fort Bragg in WWI: Began as Camp Bragg in 1918.
40. Armistice: An agreement between countries to end fighting.
41. Treaty of Versailles: The peace treaty signed to end WWI. Primary blame was placed on Germany and the League of Nations was established.
42. League of Nations: International organization established by the Treaty of Versailles. U.S. did not join the League because we decided to go back to isolationism and stay out of European affairs.
43. Fourteen Points: Wilson’s plan for peace after WWI. Less blame on Germany than the Treaty of Versailles.
44. Bolsheviks: The Communist ruling party that took over Russia in 1917 following the Russian Revolution.
45. War Guilt: War Guilt Clause was part of the Treaty of Versailles that Germany had to sign accepting TOTAL blame for the war. Caused Germany to be very bitter about the treaty.
46. Reparations: Money paid to cover the cost of war – Germany had to pay \$33 billion in reparations for WWI.
47. How much money did Germany have to pay in reparations? \$33 billion
48. Big Four: Leaders of U.S., France, Britain, and Italy. Russia and Germany were not included.
49. Turkey: Created out of the former Ottoman Empire.
50. Alsace-Lorraine: Area of France that was returned to France (by Germany) as part of the Treaty of Versailles.