

1. According to the reading, what were the **fundamental (MAIN)** causes of World War I?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
2. Because of _____ competition and old _____ two "alliances" were formed in Europe.
3. What nations belonged to the Central Powers (Triple Alliance)?
 - a. _____ b. _____ c. _____
 - d. _____ e. _____
4. What nations belonged to the Allied Powers (Triple Entente)?
 - a. _____ b. _____ c. _____
5. Each member of an alliance agreed to _____ of one of its _____ was attacked.
6. What was the **immediate** cause of World War I?
7. Trace the events that led to the beginning of the war:
 - a. _____ blamed _____ for the assassination.
 - b. _____ announced it would support _____.
 - c. _____ renewed its pledge to support _____.
 - d. _____ declared war on _____.
 - e. When this happened, Russia began to mobilize its army to attack Austria-Hungary and defend Serbia.
 - f. _____ declared war on _____ and _____, Russia's ally who was also preparing for war.
 - g. _____ marched through neutral _____ to attack _____. This brought _____ into the war.
8. When the war began, the policy of the US government was to remain _____ (not take sides).
9. U.S. merchants wanted to continue to _____ with both sides in the war.

10. What is "contraband?" -

11. What is meant by "freedom of the seas?"

12. Both _____ and _____ violated American rights to freedom of the seas.

- a. The _____ blockaded the North Sea entrance to _____ ports to keep the U.S. from trading with that nation.
- b. The Germans used _____ to sink ships carrying supplies to Great Britain.

13. What is "propaganda?"

14. How did propaganda help the U.S. decide which side of the war to give its support?

15. According to the "rules of war" _____ ships were not to be attacked by warring nations.

16. On May 17, 1915, a German submarine sank the British passenger ship, the _____. _____ Americans were on this ship, and this event almost caused the U.S. to declare war on Germany, but President _____ of the U.S. was able to get an _____ from Germany and a temporary ban on _____ on passenger ships.

17. In _____, President Wilson finally asked _____ to declare war on _____. Two things caused the U.S. decision to enter World War I on the side of the _____:

- a. The _____ Note, in which Germany tried to get _____ to attack the U.S. if the U.S. declared war on Germany. In

return, Mexico was promised _____, _____, and _____ after the U.S. and the other allies were defeated.

- b. By this time Germany had announced that it would return to a policy of "unrestricted _____ warfare," and several American ships had been sunk by German submarines.

18. Congress declared war on Germany on _____. The U.S. had entered World War III!

19. Before America could participate in the war it had to _____ and _____ an army and send it to _____. Some people were "_____ " to serve in the armed forces, but many _____.

20. In 1917 a revolution occurred in _____. The new government in that country _____ to Germany in March of 1918. What did this mean?

21. American troops were led by General _____ " _____ " _____ . They fought bravely at _____ - _____ and _____ .

22. An _____ was declared on November _____, 1918. It went into effect at 11:00 a.m. (the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month!).

23. Wilson's goal after the war was to _____ future conflicts. His plan for the peace was called the _____ .

24. The leaders of the European Allied nations wanted to _____ Germany and gain _____. Under the terms of the Treaty of _____:

- a. Germany was forced to give up _____ .
b. Germany was forced to pay huge debts called _____ .

25. Think about it!

- a. Why did Wilson agree to a treaty that was so much different than what he had originally wanted?

- b. Why did the U.S. never join the League of Nations?