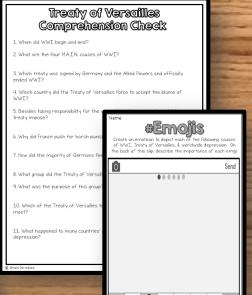
### World War 1 and the TIREATY OF VERSAULIES

Presentation, Graphic Organizers, & Activities







### Threathy of Versalilles CLOZE Notes 1

	AT A CHEMICAN THE		

<ul> <li>World War I began in June 1914 and the fighting</li> <li>Even though the event that sparked the war is easy to pinpoint, the actual causes of WWI are</li> </ul>
complicated and of the countries involved.
• There are of World War I
Militarism
• Countries had built strong militaries to and their colonies, and
militarism increased as countries competed with each other to build up their armies and navies.
• During this time, the military was with the countries' politics and
• Between, Germany and France doubled the size of their armies,
eat Britain and Germany used their navies to compete for dominance of t
• Tensions rose as countries watched each other
Alliances
• European countries made agreements with each other to better
• If one member was attacked, the others were
• When the war began, on one side were the Allies: Great Britain, France, Russia,
• The other side were the Central Powers: Germany  Rulgaria and
Imperialism
Imperialism is when a country increases it power and wealth by
under its control.
• as countries tried to grab more and more colonies throughout Africa
and Asia.
The rush for land acquisition caused many European countries to
one another.
Nationalism  Nationalism is when citizens
As countries, a strong sense of nationalism emerged.
Many Europeans began to feel that their to all others.
ionally high in
Austria-Hungary, and in, a region located in southern Austria-
Hungary.  A large Slavic population lived in both Serbia and Bosnia, and the ethnic group strongly desired
their, free from Austria-Hungary's control.

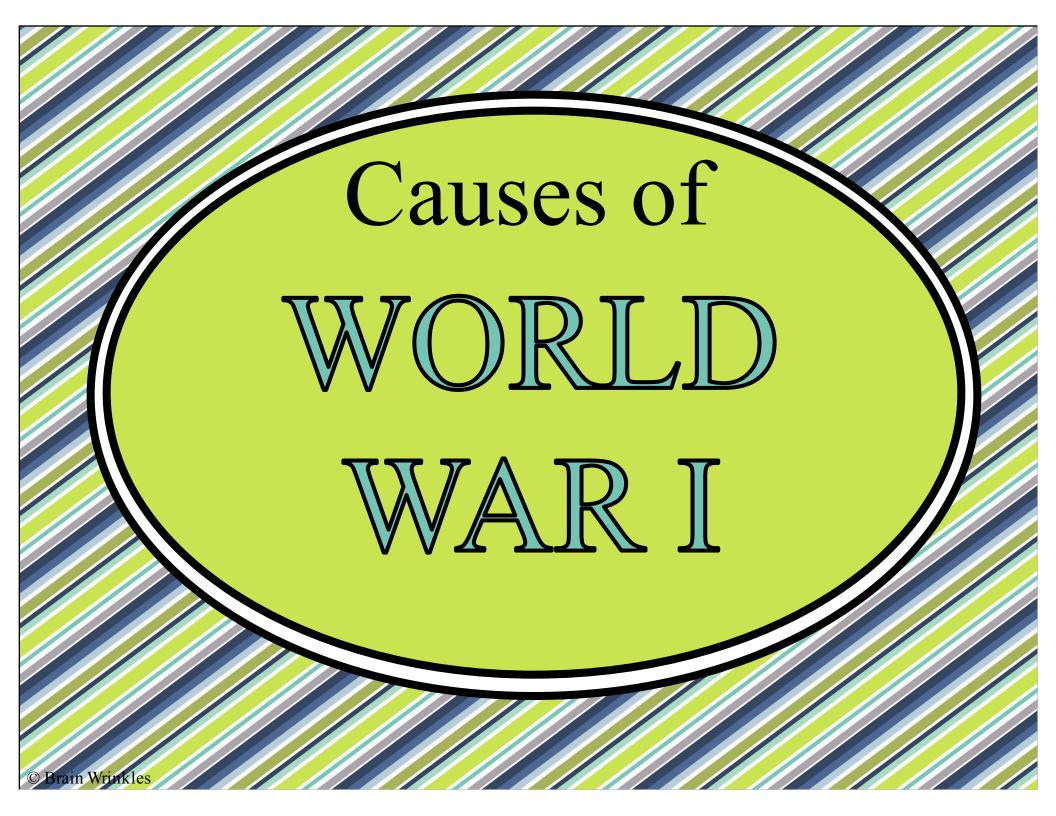
# Treaty of Versailles CLOZE Notes 2

# Treaty of Versailles CLOZE Notes 3

<ul> <li>Germany had and was distrusted by other countries.</li> <li>Even though the Treaty of Versailles ended World War I, the severe consequences given to Germany set events in motion that would eventually lead to</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Resentment</li> <li>The majority of Germans the harsh restrictions put in place by the Treaty of Versailles.</li> <li>As economic conditions throughout the country worsened, many Germans</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Military</li> <li>In order to keep Germany weak, the treaty forced Germany to</li> <li>and stop production of nearly all war materials.</li> <li>Germany was also prohibited from</li> </ul>	
of the war.  • Germany owed in reparations.  • This was difficult for Germany to pay because it also had to and infrastructure.	
Reparations  In addition to accepting the blame for starting the war, Germany had to  to other countries for the damages they had suffered as a result	
• The majority of the land that was lost was and could have been used to boost Germany's poor economy. • Germany also lost all of	
Land  In signing the treaty, Germany had to give up one million square  some of which had been seized by Germany prior to WWI	
<ul> <li>US President Woodrow Wilson and UK Prime Minister David Lloyd George were concerned a severe punishment would start another war, but the</li> </ul>	
• France had been devastated when Germany had invaded, and Clemenceau didn't want	
• France's Prime Minister, Georges Clemenceau, pushed for for	
• The Treaty of Versailles was mainly negotiated and written by the	

# Treaty of Versailles CLOZE Notes 4

<ul> <li>League of Nations</li> <li>The Treaty of Versailles also created the</li> </ul>	the a group of countries that
<ul> <li>Promised to work together to make sur</li> <li>Germany was not allowed to join until</li> </ul>	e that another world war would not occur.
• The US Senate	the Treaty of Versailles and never became a member o
• The League had	and turned out to be too weak.
Germany	
The war had left Germany	
• As its people starved and the country	As its people starved and the country lay in chaos, the Allies gave them a bill that they simply could
The Treaty of Versailles caused Germany to go through an	any to go through an
Depression • Germany was not the only country who	
• Countries around the world fell into a	following World War I.
<ul> <li>European economies were in terrible shape because they had suffered and severe loss of life.</li> </ul>	shape because they had suffered
<ul> <li>These countries had borrowed money</li> </ul>	These countries had borrowed money during the war, but now had no money to
• They also experienced purchasing power.	, a condition where prices rise and money lose
• The United States suffered from the C	The United States suffered from the Great Depression beginning in October 1929 when the
• Value of stocks began to drop so stockholders began to	kholders began to as fast as they
Businesses could no longer sell their	Businesses could no longer sell their goods because people had less money to spend, so many had to
• People couldn't	to the hank so they lost everything (homes farms
etc.).	
Worldwide	
<ul> <li>Businesses around the world</li> </ul>	it in other countries
• When, b	anks in other countries were h
<ul> <li>Stockholders in other countries could</li> </ul>	their stocks to American
<ul> <li>As businesses and factories around the world</li> </ul>	eworld,buying and selling
almost stonned	



#### World War I

- World War I began in June 1914 and the fighting ended in November 1918.
- Even though the event that sparked the war is easy to pinpoint, the actual causes of WWI are complicated and intertwined with the histories of the countries involved.
- There are four M.A.I.N. causes of World War I...

#### Militarism

- Countries had built strong militaries to protect themselves and their colonies, and militarism increased as countries competed with each other to build up their armies and navies.
- During this time, the military was given top priority with the countries' politics and economics.
- Between 1870 and 1914, Germany and France doubled the size of their armies, while Great Britain and Germany used their navies to compete for dominance of the seas.
- Tensions rose as countries watched each other build up military power.

#### Alliances

- European countries made agreements with each other to better protect themselves.
- If one member was attacked, the others were obligated to help.
- When the war began, on one side were the Allies: Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, and Belgium.
- The other side were the Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire.

#### Imperialism

- Imperialism is when a country increases it power and wealth by acquiring new lands under its control.
- Rivalries developed as countries tried to grab more and more colonies throughout Africa and Asia.
- The rush for land acquisition caused many European countries to resent and distrust one another.

#### Nationalism

- Nationalism is when citizens feel fierce pride in their home country.
- As countries expanded their empires, a strong sense of nationalism emerged.
- Many Europeans began to feel that their nation was superior to all others.

#### Nationalism

- Nationalism was exceptionally high in Serbia, a small nation south of Austria-Hungary, and in Bosnia, a region located in southern Austria-Hungary.
- A large Slavic population lived in both Serbia and Bosnia, and the ethnic group strongly desired their own country, free from Austria-Hungary's control.
- These nationalistic feelings led to the actual event that sparked World War I.

#### Outbreak of War

- On June 28, 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, was assassinated.
- The assassin was a Bosnian Serb who wanted to free Bosnia from the Austro-Hungarian Empire and unite it with Serbia.
- 48 hours after the assassination, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, which set off a chain reaction of European countries joining the war.

#### WWI Ends

- Both sides of the war believed it would be over in less than a year; unfortunately, it lasted over four years.
- Europe suffered terrible destruction and over 22 million soldiers and civilians died.
- America's entry into the war gave the Allies the extra power they needed to defeat the Central Powers.
- In November 11, 1918, the Central Powers surrendered to the Allies and signed an armistice that ended the war.

#### In Conclusion

- European empire building in Asia and Africa helped lead to World War I because:
- Europeans felt fierce pride in their countries.
- They had developed strong militaries to protect their colonies.
- European countries had built up resentments towards one another and had joined alliances to protect themselves.