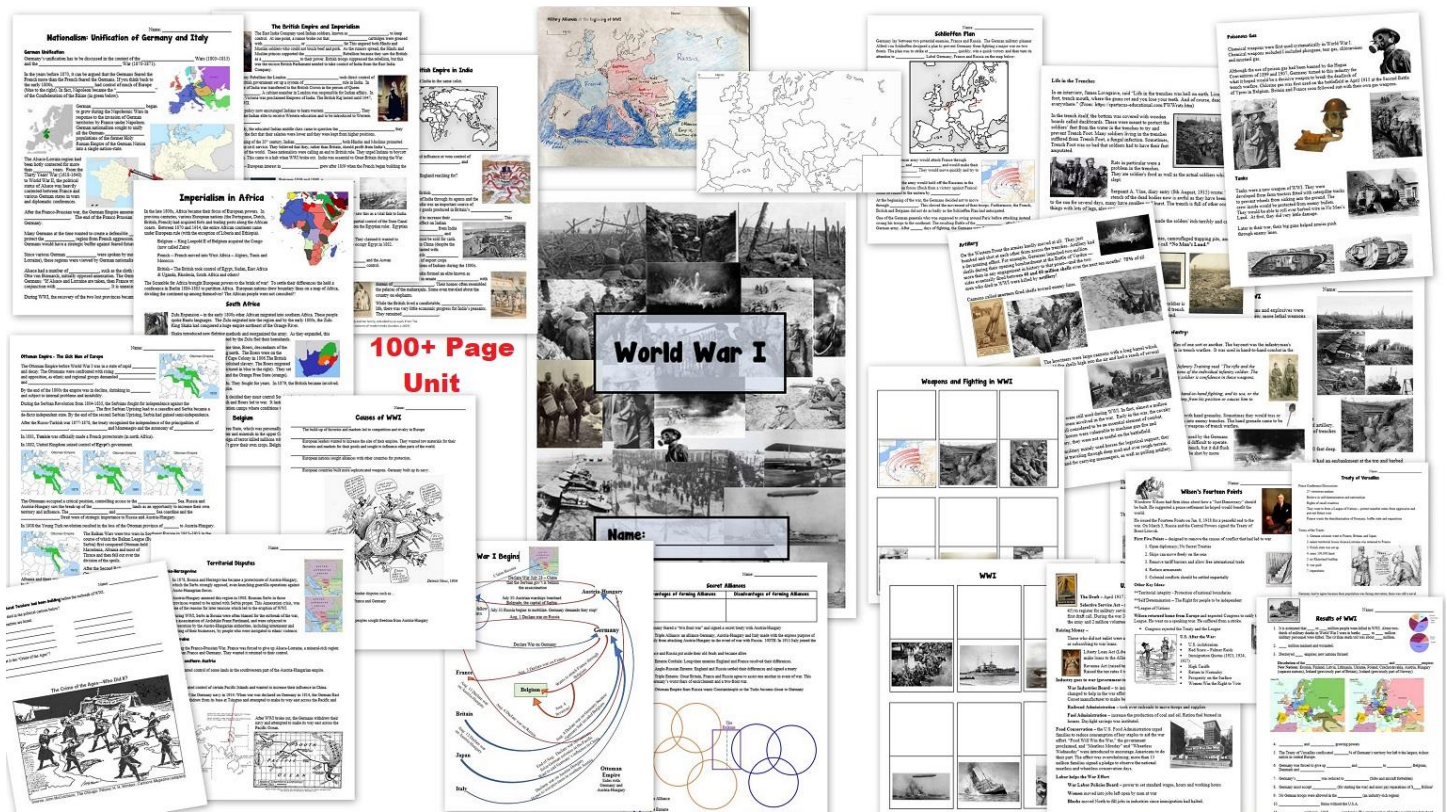


World War I Packet

100+ pages



This unit starts with a study of **imperialism** and **nationalism**, dives into the **causes of World War I** with a close look at **militarism**, territorial disputes, and the complicated **secret alliances** of this period. We talked about the **Triple Alliance** and the **Triple Entente**... and did a lot of map work in connection to all of those themes (imperialism, nationalism, and the military alliances prior to WWI).

Once we covered the causes of WWI, we took a look at some of the key **battles** and spent time looking at the **weapons** and **strategies** used in WWI. We spent quite a bit of time talking about the complicated events of 1917 -- the **Russian Revolution** and the **U.S. entering the war**. We spent time on the **U.S. war effort** and **Woodrow Wilson's efforts for world peace with his 14 Points**. We spent a couple of days wrapping up the WWI unit by talking about the **Treaty of Versailles**, the **results of the war**, and the new map of Europe.

Causes of WWI
Weapons & Strategies of WWI
Russian Revolution
US Entry into WWI
14 Points, Treaty of Versailles

World War I Unit

100+ Pages



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In order to understand how tensions that developed in Europe resulted in a WORLD war, students have to have some understanding of some key concepts: **imperialism and nationalism**.

Before jumping into World War I, we spent quite a bit of time talking about imperialism. We talked in depth about British imperialism and the growth of the British Empire – in particular their take-over of India and Egypt/the Suez Canal. We watched a *Passage to India* (though it is set after WWI, the themes this movie explores fits in perfectly with our unit). We talked to a lesser extent about Africa and the Scramble for Africa, though if you have the time there are fabulous resources for exploring that topic.

Imperialism Notebook Pages

The collage displays several pages from a notebook, each focusing on a different aspect of imperialism and nationalism. The pages are filled with handwritten text, maps, and small illustrations. The topics include the British Empire, imperialism in general, the British Empire in India, imperialism in Africa, nationalism in Germany and Italy, and South Africa. The handwriting is in cursive, and the maps are color-coded. A red banner at the bottom right reads "Answer Pages Provided!" and the website "homeschoolden.com" is visible.

From there we went on to talk about nationalism. We talked about the long-standing tensions between France and Germany (from the 30 Years War to the Napoleonic Wars, Franco-Prussian War) and the contested territory between these two countries... Alsace-Lorraine. We also spent some time talking about the unification of Germany and Italy.

We spent time talking about the different nationalities in the Austro-Hungarian empire and filled out maps (over and over) – just to make sure they kids really understood the tensions that were building (against outside control of empires such as the Ottoman Empire or the Austro-Hungarian empire).

World War I Packet



Nationalism in Pre-WWI Europe

Map Work



Causes of World War I: From there, we looked at the way WWI broke out. We took quite a bit of time filling out the WWI chart (starting with Bosnia/the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand)... and then the other countries being pulled in one by one for one reason or another.

Causes of World War I & How WWI Broke Out

Causes of WWI

The build-up of tensions and conflicts led to competition and rivalry in Europe.

European nations wanted to increase the size of their empires. They wanted raw materials for their factories and markets for their goods and sought to influence other parts of the world.

European nations sought alliances with other countries for protection.

European countries built more sophisticated weapons. Germany built up its navy.

Secret Alliances

| Advantages of forming Alliances | Disadvantages of forming Alliances |
|---|--|
| 1879 Germany formed a "new alliance" and signed a secret treaty with Austria-Hungary. | 1902 The Triple Alliance, an alliance Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy made with the express purpose of opposing Italy alone attacking Austria-Hungary in the event of war with Russia. 1902-1913 Italy joined the alliance. |
| 1904 France and Britain provided their old rivals and became allies. | 1907 The Balkan Conference. Long-time enemies England and France reached their differences and signed a treaty. |
| 1907 The Anglo-Russian Entente. Britain and Russia reached their differences and signed a treaty. | 1907 The Triple Entente. Great Britain, France and Russia agreed to assist one another in event of war. This confirmed Germany's worst fears of being isolated and a new alliance was formed. |
| 1914 The Ottoman Empire joined Russia's alliance. | |

Territorial Disputes

Bosnia-Herzegovina

In 1878, Britain and Russia gave the province of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which the Serbs strongly opposed, to the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Austria-Hungary annexed this region in 1908. Russian Serbs in Bosnia were forced to be loyal to Austria-Hungary. This was a major cause of the war.

During WWI, Serbia was a major ally of France. The war was fought on the Balkans, the region of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, including invasion and looting of their territories. It was a major cause of the war.

Other Regions

During the Franco-Prussian War, France was forced to give up Alsace-Lorraine, a region with a large German population. They wanted it returned to their control.

Problems in southern Austria

Italy wanted control of some lands in the southern part of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

Pacific Region

Japan wanted control of some Pacific Islands and wanted to increase their influence in China.

Britain was a major power in the Pacific. When the war started in 1914, the German fleet was based in the Pacific. Japan was a major ally of Britain. Japan was a major cause of the war.

World War I Begins

International Tensions had been building before the outbreak of WWI.

What has led to the outbreak of WWI?

What are the main causes of WWI?

What is the "Crime of the Ages"?

The Crime of the Ages—Who Did It?

Source: John McCutcheon, The Chicago Tribune, 11 H. Wilson, Cartoon Magazine (adapted)

Weapons of WWI: We spent time talking about the weapons of WWI... This was an era of

- cavalry... and airplanes
- swords... and long-range artillery
- fife and drums... and machine guns
- passenger liners... and U-boats

In this section there are note pages about the various weapons and strategies of WWI... This section touches on topics from trench warfare, artillery fire, grenades, and poison gas to zeppelins, submarines and aircraft. There are some interactive notebook pieces provided. Students can either cut these pieces out and write on the inside flaps or they can take notes directly on the page (without cutting the pieces out). Your student/s can do extra research, but there is information provided about the main topics in this section.

Schlieffen Plan

German plan to defeat France in six weeks. The German military planned to attack France through Belgium and Luxembourg. The plan was to use a pincer movement to surround Paris. The plan was to use a pincer movement to surround Paris. The plan was to use a pincer movement to surround Paris.

Life in the Trenches

In an interview, James Longaker said "Life in the trenches was hell on earth. Long, cold, wet, muddy, and full of rats. The soldiers were in the trenches for most of the war. They were in the trenches for most of the war. They were in the trenches for most of the war."

Weapons of WWI

In previous wars, guns and explosives were used, but in WWI, new weapons were developed. Machine guns, poison gas, and submarines were used. Machine guns were used to kill soldiers in the trenches. Poison gas was used to kill soldiers in the trenches. Submarines were used to sink ships in the ocean.

Trench Warfare

In WWI, both sides dug deep trenches to protect themselves from the enemy's small arms fire and artillery. It was estimated that there were about 125 miles of trenches dug during WWI.

Artillery

Artillery was used to bombard the enemy's trenches. It was used to bombard the enemy's trenches. It was used to bombard the enemy's trenches. It was used to bombard the enemy's trenches.

WWI

Weapons and Fighting in WWI

Chemical Warfare

Chemical weapons were first used extensively in World War I. Chemical weapons included poison gas, chlorine gas, and mustard gas. Chemical weapons were first used extensively in World War I. Chemical weapons included poison gas, chlorine gas, and mustard gas.

Tanks

Tanks were a new weapon of WWI. They were developed from armoured cars and were used to break through the enemy's trenches. Tanks were a new weapon of WWI. They were developed from armoured cars and were used to break through the enemy's trenches.

Weapons used by the Infantry

Most infantry soldiers had rifles or shotguns. The most common rifle was the M1903 Springfield. The most common shotgun was the 12-gauge Remington-Union. The most common rifle was the M1903 Springfield. The most common shotgun was the 12-gauge Remington-Union.

Machine Guns

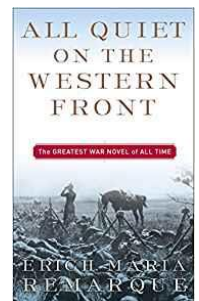
The use of machine guns was a key factor in the development of trench warfare. Machine guns were used to kill soldiers in the trenches. Machine guns were used to kill soldiers in the trenches.

The Victoria Machine Gun was used by the British Army.

Trench Warfare

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We read [All Quiet on the Western Front](#) as we did this unit. My kids thought this book was really good. It is a powerful book and if you have the time, I highly recommend it ... with the caveat that it is a war novel, so not for sensitive kids! There are no specific pages in this packet about the novel, but it gave the kids incredible insight into trench warfare and the horrors/struggles soldiers faced.



Battles of WWI: The loss of life was staggering. At the opening of the war, on August 22, 2014 **27,000** French soldiers were killed in just one day of fighting near the Belgian and French borders in what has become known as the Battle of the Frontiers. In our unit, we did not go into detail about military strategy and the military battles of WWI. We touched on just six battles in this unit:

- **Battle of Tannenberg** - one of the first major battles of *World War I*. It was fought between Russia and Germany and ended in a German victory over the Russians.
- **First Battle of the Marne** -- This was the first major WWI battle on the Western Front. British and French troops were able to hold off the Germans just long enough. The Germans were forced to retreat.
- **Gallipoli Campaign** - The Allies hoped to capture the Turkish city of Constantinople. They first had to control the Dardanelles, the strait between the Sea of Marmara and the Aegean Sea. Allied naval attacks failed. The Allies then began a land campaign. Allied forces landed at various locations along the *Gallipoli* peninsula. The Allies were unable to make much progress away from the beaches. Eventually, they withdrew.
- **Battle of Ypres** 1915 was the Second Battle of Ypres – April 22 to May 25, 1915 It was fought for control of the town of Ypres in western Belgium. It was the first time that Germany successfully used chemical weapons on a large scale on the Western Front.
- **Battle of the Somme** This was one of the largest and bloodiest battles of the First World War. It was the first great offensive of World War I for the British. Tanks were used for the first time with some success. It was fought near the Somme River in France.
- **Battle of Verdun** – This was the largest and longest battle of the First World War on the Western Front between the German and French armies - French repulsed a major German offensive - It included some of World War I's most devastating uses of artillery. - 800,000 casualties at Verdun, about 70 percent were caused by artillery.

There are some teacher's notes provided for this section as well.

A Few Battles of WWI: Tannenburg, First Battle of the Marne,

Gallipoli, Battle of Ypres, Battle of the Somme, Battle of Verdun

Battles of WWI Interactive Notebook Activity

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Notes about a few of the Battles of WWI

In August of 1914, shortly after the outbreak of World War One, the German army invaded Belgium and moved toward Paris, the capital of France. They gave the British and French time to get ready to fight. The British and French were able to hold off the Germans just long enough. The Germans were forced to retreat.

Battle of Tannenberg - August 26-30, 1914 The Battle of Tannenberg was one of the first major battles of World War I. It was fought between Russia and Germany. The German army was able to surround the Russian army and destroy it. This was a major victory for the Germans.

First Battle of the Marne - September 4-5, 1914 This was the first major battle on the Western Front. British and French troops were able to hold off the Germans just long enough. The Germans were forced to retreat.

Gallipoli Campaign - April 25 - January 9, 1915 The Gallipoli Campaign was a military campaign to capture the Turkish city of Constantinople. The British and French troops were unable to make much progress away from the beaches. Eventually, they withdrew.

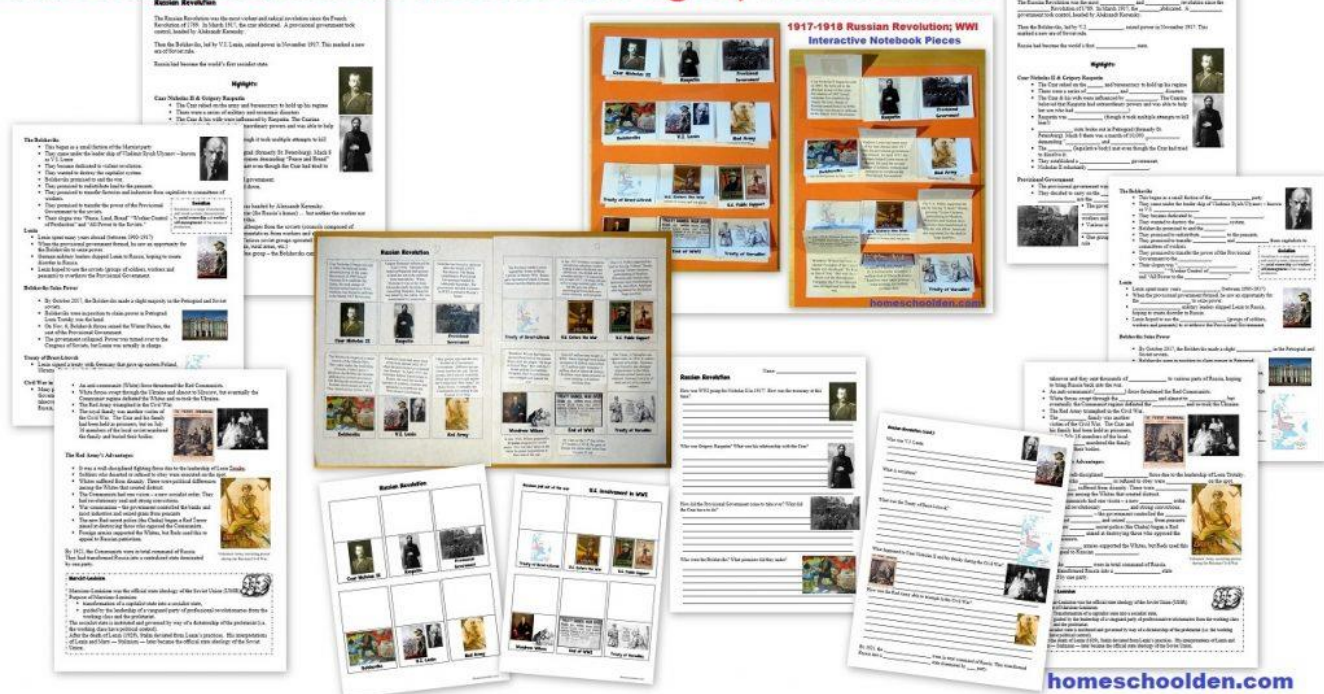
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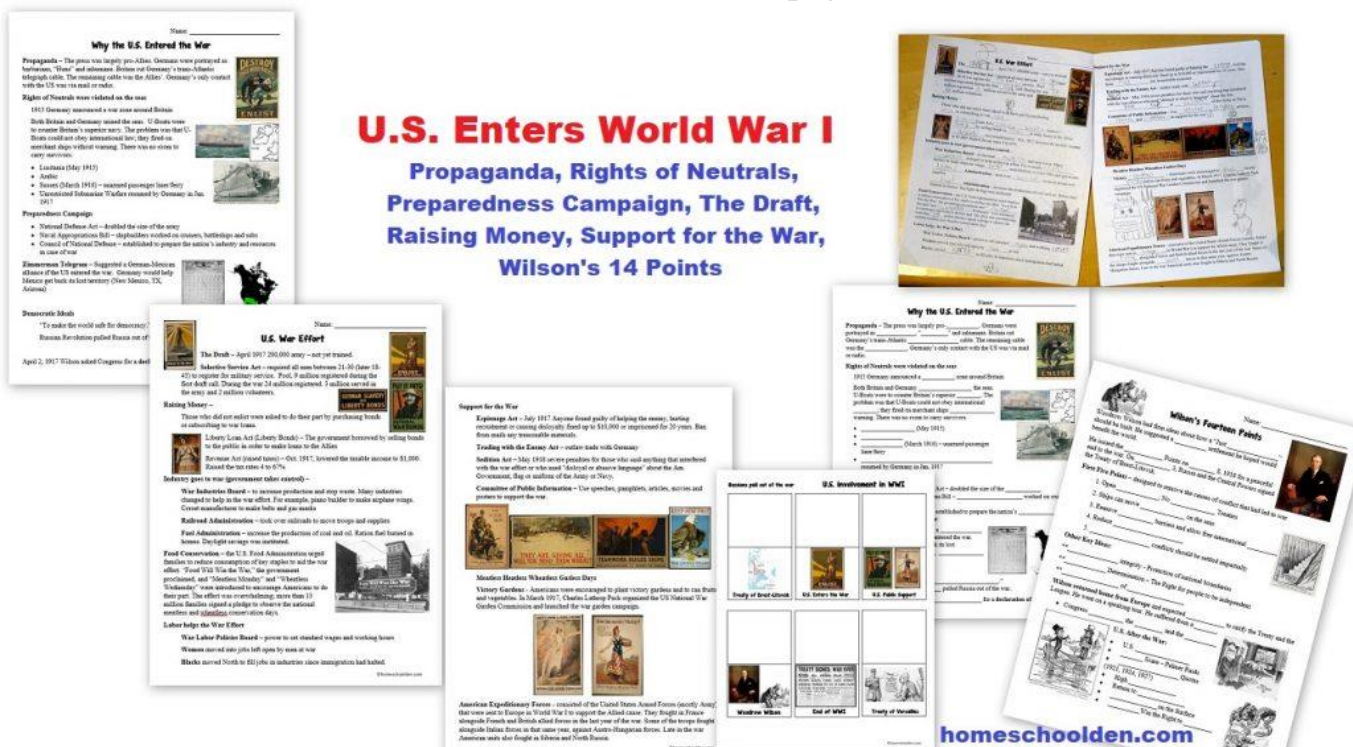
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Russian Revolution: WWI caused an incredible loss of life and led to political instability in Russia. We talked about the **Russian Revolution** and the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** which took Russia out of the war.

Russian Revolution: Notebook Pages, Worksheets



U.S. Enters WWI: We also spent time talking about why the U.S. entered the war and how the public was mobilized quickly to support the war effort. We touched on topics such as propaganda, the rights of neutrals (and **unrestricted submarine warfare**), the Preparedness Campaign - Wheatless, Heatless, Meatless and Gasless Days, the Draft, Raising Money (War Bonds), Wilson's 14 Points and so forth. Again, in this section there are teacher notes, fill-in-the-blank student notes, and some interactive notebook pages.



Results of WWI: In all over 65 million men fought in WWI. Over half were killed or wounded. This was sometimes called, “The War to End All Wars,” but it actually left a lasting legacy of tension and bitterness. In fact, the harsh terms of the Treaty of Versailles which ended WWI left Germany with a strong desire for revenge. In this final section, we talked about some of the results of WWI and spent time on the post-WWI map of Europe.

Treaty of Versailles

Results of WWI

Post-WWI Europe

Notebook Pages

Treaty of Versailles

At _____ a.m. on the _____ day of the _____ month of 1919, the guns of Europe fell silent after more than four years of war. The Allies wanted to make sure Germany would never go to war again.

Peace Conference Discussions

_____ , victorious nations

Believe in _____ , determination and _____

Rights of _____ , creativity

They want to form a _____ of Nations - _____ member states from _____ and _____ per-cent future

France wants the destruction of Germany, better state and _____

The Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, _____

Terms of the Treaty:

1. _____ , colonies won by France, Britain, and Japan
2. major territorial losses _____ was returned to France
3. _____ state was set up
4. army _____ limit
5. no _____ building
6. war _____
7. _____

Germany had to agree because their population was facing _____ there's still a naval _____ effect.

Austria-Hungary was the big loser - they lost lots of land and the empire was divided into many small nations.

There was a few screw things of a spread of _____ ideas - call for peace and tranquility (instead of _____ as Lenin did).

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Results of WWI

Name: _____

1. Over _____ million men fought in WWI. It is estimated that _____ million people were killed in WWI. Almost two-thirds of military deaths in World War I were in battle, _____ to _____ million military personnel were killed. The civilian death toll was about _____ million.
2. Between _____ and _____ million animals were starved.
3. Destroyed _____ engines; new nations formed.

Dissolution of _____ and _____ empires

New Nations: Estonia, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary (separate nations), Ireland (formerly part of Britain, Ireland (generally part of Norway))







4. _____ and _____ were growing poorer
5. The Treaty of Versailles confiscated _____ % of Germany's territory but left it the largest, richest nation in central Europe.
6. Germany was forced to give up _____ and _____ to _____, Belgium, Denmark and _____.
7. Germany's _____ was reduced to _____ (bombs and aircraft forbidden)
8. Germany must accept _____ (for starting the war) and must pay reparations of \$ _____ Billion/
9. No German troops were allowed in the _____ (an industry-rich region)
10. _____ forms without the U.S.A.
11. _____ Pandemic - 1918 Sometimes known as the _____ The most number of deaths is unknown but about _____ million people are estimated to have died from the influenza pandemic worldwide. _____ to _____ % of the world's population!







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Compare the Maps of Pre and Post-WW2 Europe

Name: _____



Scale 0 to 1000 km

[illegible][illegible]

