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Chapter 24 – Topics for Review

M.A.I.N. –causes for WWI (**M**ilitarism, **A**lliances, **I**mperialism, **N**ationalism)

Militarism policy of building up strong armed forces preparing for war – increased tension in Europe

Alliances agreement between two nations to aid and protect one another – one incident can lead to all of the allies entering into a conflict

Imperialism powerful countries seeking to control the economic and political affairs of weaker countries – increased competition & tension in Europe

Nationalism pride in one's nation – increased rivalries among nations

Alliances – Triple Alliance, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy

Triple Entente France, Great Britain, Russia

Spark for the War – Archduke Ferdinand is assassinated by a Serbian terrorist (Serbs wanted control of Bosnia, Serbia is allies with Russia), Austria declares war on Serbia, Russia declares war on Austria, Germany (an ally of Austria) declares war on Russia, and France, Britain declares war on Germany, U.S. stays neutral.

Allies (France, Britain, Russia, U.S. and 20 other nations) **vs. Central Powers:** (Austria Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, Ottoman Empire)

The Battle of the Marne: German forces are stopped outside of Paris

Effects of WWI on U.S. economy: U.S. economy soared selling goods with both sides, trade increased 7x's with the Allies, as the war went on trade decreased with the Central Powers due to the British Blockade

Trade with Allies & Central Powers U.S. increases its trade with the allies

U-Boats: German submarines – Used unrestricted submarine warfare – sinking all ships headed to the allies. Submarines could not inspect ships because their exterior was too thin and could be easily rammed by the ship, this is why they would just sink the ships instead of boarding them.

Lusitania: British passenger ship that was torpedoed by a German U-Boat in 1915, 1,200 people died, 128 Americans – This angered the U.S. – Wilson threatened to cut ties with Germany until they agreed to the Sussex Pledge in which they would stop unrestricted submarine warfare and give warning before sinking neutral ships.

Zimmerman Note: Germany's foreign secretary sent a note to the German minister in México. The telegram urged Mexico to attack America if they declare war against Germany. This angered the U.S. and Americans were ready for war. Once Germany resumes unrestricted submarine warfare and sinks U.S. ships the U.S. enters the war (1917)

Preparing for war – War Industries Board, Told factories what to produce, divided up resources, and set prices

War Labor Board, Settled disputes over working hours & wages & prevented strikes

Food Administration, Run by Herbert Hoover to boost food production to feed US & Allied troops. U.S. asked farmers to increase food production and encouraged victory gardens, wheatless Monday's and Meatless Tuesday's

Liberty Bonds sold by the U.S. gov. to raise money for the war – A way for Americans to loan money to the government

Women's Role during WWI: women worked men's jobs while they were away at war

Russian Revolution-Bolsheviks led by Vladimir Lenin launch a Communist Revolution – this leads to Russia withdrawing from WWI & they sign the Treaty of Best-Litovsk with Germany

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk 1918 treaty between Russia and Germany that ended Russia's involvement in WWI

Armistice – Wilson told German Kaiser he must give up his power in Germany

14 Points: President Wilson's plan for peace after WWI – peace without victory, end to secret agreements, freedom of the seas, free trade, self-determination, and the League of Nations. Wilson's goal was to prevent future wars. The European Allies reject Wilson's plan except for the League of Nations.

Treaty of Versailles: Germany accepts full blame for the war; Germany is to pay huge reparations for the war; Germany is stripped of all colonies; Germany has a reduced military for defense only. U.S. Senate rejects the Treaty because we do not want to join the League of Nations.

League of Nations: was an association of nations formed after WWI under Wilson's fourteen points. Was created to resolve problems between nations in order to prevent wars; was weak had no real authority, U.S. was not a part of this (the U.S. Senate rejects the League of Nations because we do not want to be pulled into future European wars).

****Study Vocabulary****