

World War 1 1914 - 1918

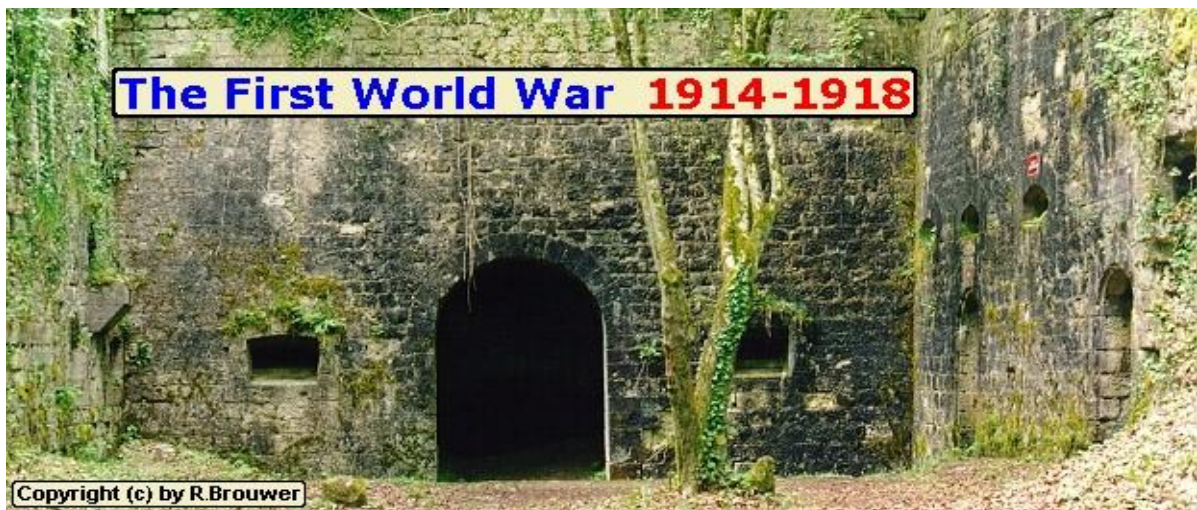


Document Based Questions

8th Grade

Westwood Middle School

Carlos Leiva



Read the short passages and give a complete answer to each of the questions. Remember to use main ideas.

Major Battles of WWI

The casualties suffered in the First World War were of a scale never before experienced. Great Britain and her Empire lost over 1,000,000 combatants; France, 1,300,000; Russia, 1,700,000; Germany and its allies, 3,500,000. Losses in life per day of the war exceeded 5,500. Although each soldier would have been involved in some form of continual conflict whilst serving on the front-line (e.g. trench raids, snipers, shelling), it is possible to distinguish major battles (or pushes) whose names have gone down in history as some of the bloodiest conflicts ever waged.

What was a major outcome of the soldiers in WWI?

The Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty of Versailles was the peace settlement signed after World War One had ended in 1918 and in the shadow of the Russian Revolution and other events in Russia. The treaty was signed at the vast Versailles Palace near Paris - hence its title - between Germany and the Allies. The three most important politicians there were David Lloyd George, Georges Clemenceau and Woodrow Wilson. The Versailles Palace was considered the most appropriate venue simply because of its size - many hundreds of people were involved in the process and the final signing ceremony in the Hall of Mirrors could accommodate hundreds of dignitaries. Many wanted Germany, now led by Friedrich Ebert, smashed - others, like Lloyd George, were privately more cautious.

What was the Treaty of Versailles and what did it accomplish?



Study the chart below of some of the major causes that lead to WWI.

Chronology of the First World War

| | | |
|-------------|----|---|
| 1914 | | |
| June | 28 | Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to throne of Austria-Hungary, and his wife at Sarajevo, Bosnia |
| | 28 | Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia |
| August | 1 | France orders mobilisation |
| | 3 | Germany declares war on France |
| | | |
| 1915 | | |
| April | 22 | Poison gas first used by Germans in attack on Canadians at Ypres, Belgium |
| May | 31 | German Zeppelins bombard suburbs of London |
| | | |
| 1916 | | |
| February | 21 | Battle of Verdun begins. Germans take Haumont |
| | 25 | Fort Douaumont falls to Germans in Verdun battle |
| October | 24 | Fort Douaumont recaptured by French |
| December | 15 | French complete recapture of ground taken by Germans in Verdun battle |
| | | |
| 1917 | | |
| April | 6 | United States declares war on Germany |
| October | 23 | American troops in France fire their first shot in trench warfare |
| | | |
| 1918 | | |
| November | 1 | Americans breakthrough German defences at Meuse |
| | 11 | On the eleventh hour, of the eleventh day, of the eleventh month, the Armistice is signed effectively halting the War. The final Treaty of Versailles, is signed on June 28, 1919 |

When did America enter the war and what happened next? Who was against it? Please include years and dates.



Study the chart below about the lost of warships during WWI. Then answer the questions below the chart.

Warships Lost: 1914 - 1918

| Country | Battleships | Cruisers | Gunboats | Torpedo Boats | Submarines | Destroyers |
|-----------------|-------------|----------|----------|---------------|------------|------------|
| Russia | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 22 |
| France | 4 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 11 |
| Great Britain | 13 | 25 | 7 | 11 | 54 | 64 |
| Italy | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| United States | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Japan | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Germany | 1 | 7 | 8 | 55 | 200 | 68 |
| Austria-Hungary | 3 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 4 |
| Turkey | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 3 |

What are Allied Powers and Central Powers?

Name the Allied Powers.

Name the Central Powers.



What Really Caused World War 1?

What is the name of this ship and what connection does it have to World War I? Answer the question in a short essay type answer. Use main ideas. Refer back to the previous pages.





Read the information about the major cause of the war that involved the United States. Summarize what happened? Please fully explain what were the U-boats? What European country owned the U-boats? Why did the United States get involved?

The Major Cause

On May 7, 1915, the *Lusitania* was sunk off the coast of County Cork, Ireland by a U-boat after it had slowed to await the arrival of the English escort vessel, the *Juno*, which was intended to escort it into the English port. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, issued orders that the *Juno* was to return to port, and the *Lusitania* sat alone in the channel. Because Churchill knew of the presence of three U-boats in the vicinity, it is reasonable to presume that he had planned for the *Lusitania* to be sunk, and it was. 1201 people lost their lives in the sinking.

This sinking has been described by Colin Simpson, the author of a book entitled *The Lusitania*, as "the foulest act of willful murder ever committed on the seas."

After the sinking of the *Lusitania*, two inquiries were held, one by the English government, in June, 1915, and one by the American government in 1918. Mr. Simpson has written that "Both sets of archives... contain meager information. There are substantial differences of fact in the two sets of papers and in many cases it is difficult to accept that the files relate to the same vessel."

But in both inquiries, the conclusions were the same: torpedoes and not exploding ammunition sank the *Lusitania*, because there was no ammunition aboard. The cover-up was now official.

Article 229.

Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of one of the Allied and Associated Powers will be brought before the military tribunals of the Power. Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of more than one of the Allied and Associated Powers will be brought before military tribunals composed of members of the military tribunals of the Powers concerned. In every case the accused will be entitled to name his own counsel.

Article 230.

The German Government undertakes to furnish all documents and information of every kind, the production of which may be considered necessary to ensure the full knowledge of the incriminating acts, the discovery of offenders and the just appreciation of responsibility.

**PART VIII.
REPARATION.**

**SECTION I.
GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

Article 231.

The Allied and Associated Governments confirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.

Article 232.

The Allied and Associated Governments recognize that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after taking into account permanent discriminations of such resources,



Scan over the primary document. Then answer the questions.

What treaty does this document belong to?

Where was this treaty written?

Why was this treaty written?



Read the short passage. Underline main ideas to help you answer to question below.

The Outrageous Treaty of Versailles





The official treaty that ended the war was the Treaty of Versailles, where representatives of all sides sat down at a conference table and wrote the treaty.

Several interesting personalities attended these meetings. In the British delegation was the British economist John Maynard Keynes, and representing the American banking interests was Paul Warburg, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve. His brother Max, the head of the German banking firm of M.M. Warburg and Company, of Hamburg, Germany, and who "was not only in charge of Germany's finances but was a leader of the German espionage system" was there as a representative of the German government.

The Treaty was written to end the war, but another delegate to the conference. Lord Curzon of England, the British Foreign Secretary, saw through what the actual intent was and declared: "This is no peace; this is only a truce for twenty years." Lord Curzon felt that the terms of the Treaty were setting the stage for a second world war, and he correctly predicted the year it would start: 1939.

Why was the Treaty of Versailles written? Did everybody agree with the treaty? Why or why not? What did Lord Curzon feel about the treaty? Do you think that what he said happened?

General Writing Rubric

| | Beginning | Developing | Accomplished | Exemplary | Score |
|--|--|---|--|--|-------|
| Introduction/ Conclusion  | The writer does not encourage interest in the topic. A conclusion is not evident. | The writer encourages some interest in the topic. A conclusion is attempted. | The writer heightens interest in the topic, and has a concluding statement. | The topic is creatively introduced to heighten interest, and a conclusion is clear. | |
| Organization  | The writer uses little organization and writing is not fluid. | The writer uses some organization and is somewhat fluid in their writing. | The writing is organized and fluid. | The writing is well organized with fluid transitions. | |
| Content  | The writer provides little or no detail to support the topic. | The writer provides some details to support the topic. | The writer provides sufficient details to support the topic. | The writer provides interesting details that clearly support the topic. | |
| Structural Quality  | The writer makes numerous errors in grammar, punctuation, spelling, and/or capitalization. Little use of paragraphs. | The writer makes several errors in grammar, punctuation, spelling, and/or capitalization. Some use of paragraphs. | The writer makes few errors in grammar, punctuation, spelling, and/or capitalization, and uses paragraph form. | The writer makes no grammatical, punctuation, spelling, and/or capitalization errors. Paragraphs are well constructed. | |
| Student Name: _____ | | | | Total = | |

