WORLD WAR I



| Setting the Stage | The Fighting | The Peace and Aftermath | The Russian Revolutio | Identifyin g Places |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |

500 500 500 500 500

This cause of the war is the move to establish overseas empires; this resulted in increased rivalries.

Imperialism

Glorification of and reliance on armed strength.

Militarianism

Hidden, nonpublic agreements among nations to help each other.

Secret alliances

Two main strengths of the Triple Alliance, and Triple Entente (be clear and specific)

TA—Joint borders and central position on continent

TE-Controlled seas, and surrounded Triple Alliance

New rapid-fire weapon.

Machine gun

Germany and its allies.

Central Powers

How the armies of WWI were different from earlier European armies.

Non-professional (citizen) armies, because of the draft.

Battle that ended Germany's hope for quick victory.

Battle of Marne

American president who led the United States at the peace conference.

Woodrow Wilson

The Big Four of the peace conference.

Britain, France, Italy, and the United States

International Organization created by the Peace Treaties

League of Nations

The two countries with severe property damage, that demanded reparations.

France and Belgium

The radical socialists

Bolsheviks



Guiding economic system of the U.S.S.R

Socialism

This was lead by Trotsky, and was victorious during Russia's civil war.

Red Army

Lenin's slogan

"Peace, and bread, and freedom"

"The powder keg of Europe"

The Balkans

Nation that presented Serbia with an ultimatium.

Austria-Hungary

Members of the Triple Entente

Great Britain, France, and Russia

Austrian-Hungarian territory Serbia wanted; where the assassination took place.

Bosnia and Herzegovina