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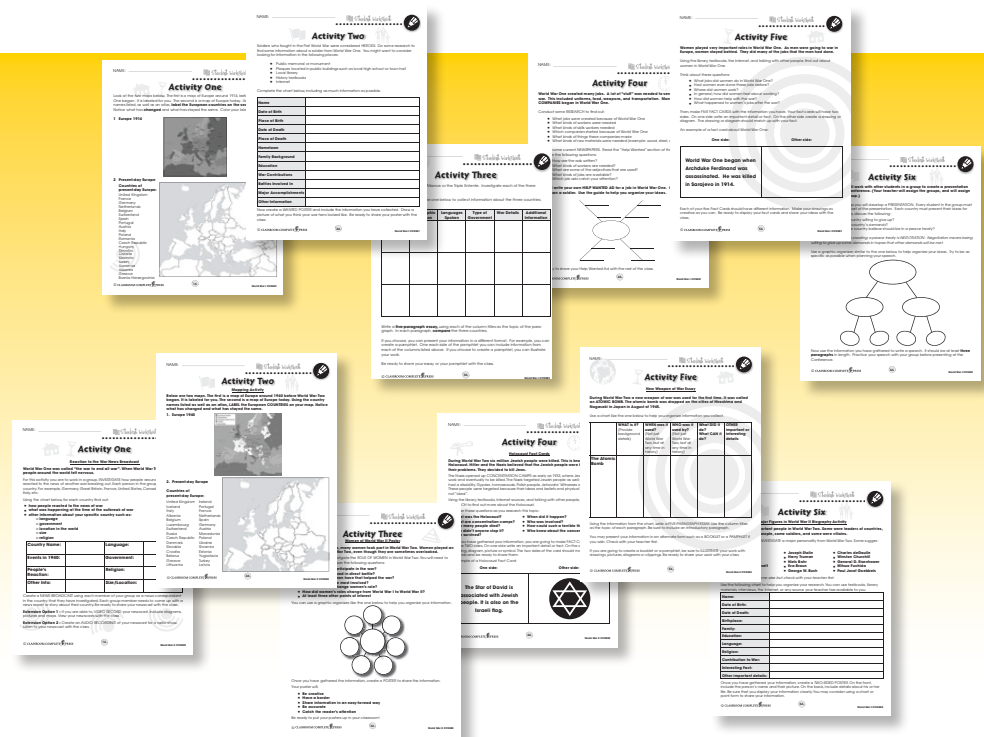
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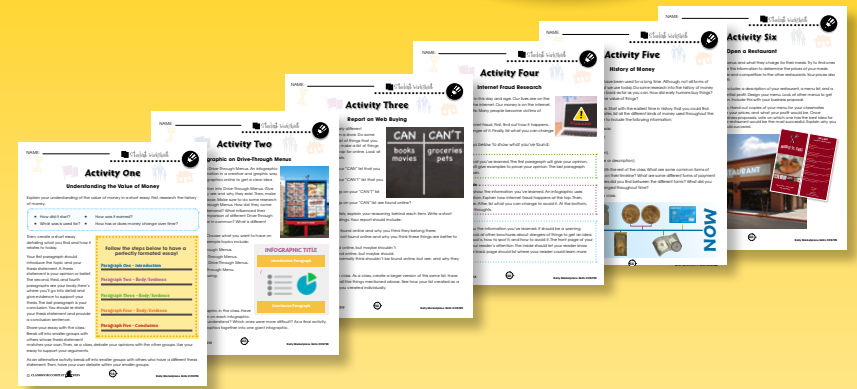
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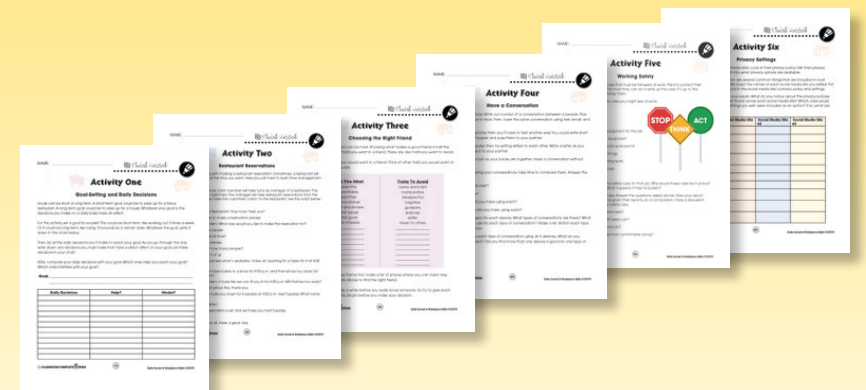
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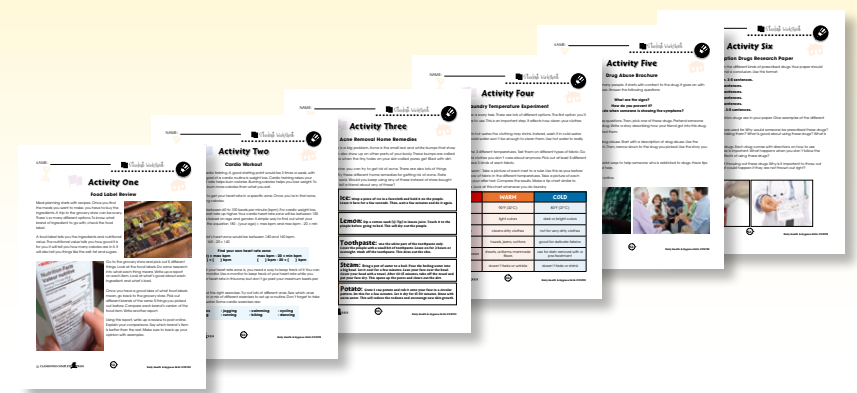
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# Major Battles

1. Write the correct vocabulary word beside its definition. You may use a dictionary to help you.

casualties  
allies  
abandoned

transmit  
czar  
futile

intercept  
defeated  
fortress

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- a) people who are on the same side and help each other
- b) a place surrounded by military presence
- c) to send a message over a radio wave
- d) to have given up completely
- e) to have lost or given up
- f) people who are killed or injured during a battle
- g) to take something away before it arrives at a place
- h) the person who is the ruler of Russia
- i) something that has no results

2. Sometimes the word "battle" and the word "war" are used to mean the same thing. In fact, they each have a different meaning. Look up each word in a dictionary. Then write a definition in the space provided.

**battle:** \_\_\_\_\_

**war:** \_\_\_\_\_

3. How will you remember what the difference is between these words?

\_\_\_\_\_

# Major Battles

In any argument or battle there are always at least two sides. In World War One the two sides were made up of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. Listed below are the countries involved on each side.

## The Major Players

**TRIPLE ALLIANCE**  
Germany  
Italy  
Austro-Hungarian Empire

**TRIPLE ENTENTE**  
Britain  
France  
Russia

Many battles took place during World War One. Below is some information about three of the major battles in the war.

### Battle of Tannenberg August 26 to August 30, 1914

The Battle of Tannenberg was one of the first battles in World War One. The battle was named after the town of Tannenberg where the battle was fought. Tannenberg is in northeastern Poland. The battle was between the German army and the Russian army. It is considered a major battle because Russia lost to Germany. More importantly, Russia never invaded any part of German-controlled land for the rest of the war. There were many casualties from this battle. 30,000 Russian soldiers died and another 92,000 were captured. As well, 13,000 German soldiers died. The Russian army used a radio to transmit their battle plan. They thought that the Germans would not be able to intercept the message. The Russians were wrong. The German army figured out the message and knew what the Russian army was going to do. The Germans were prepared, and they defeated the Russians. The Russian general, Alexander Samsonov was so upset by the loss that he did not tell the Russian czar. A few days after the defeat, Samsonov killed himself.

1. Who won the Battle of Tannenberg? Why did that side win?

STOP

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Major Battles

1. Circle T if the statement is TRUE or F if it is FALSE. Go back to the reading passage to check your answers.

- T F a) The Battle of Tannenberg was one of the first major battles in World War One.
- T F b) The Triple Alliance was made up of Germany, Italy and the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
- T F c) The Battle of Verdun was a battle between Germany and Russia.
- T F d) The bloodiest day in British army history occurred during the Battle of the Somme.
- T F e) Britain, France and Spain made up the Triple Entente.
- T F f) The Battle of the Somme was called futile.
- T F g) "They shall not pass." was a French battle cry.
- T F h) In all of the battles there were many casualties.

2. Complete the paragraph with the words from the list.

**Triple Alliance**                      **allies**                      **battles**  
**futile**                                  **casualties**                      **Triple Entente**

The two main groups in World War One were the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.

The countries that made up each group were friends, or \_\_\_\_\_. During World War One there were many important \_\_\_\_\_ that took place in Europe. No matter which side won a battle, there were always \_\_\_\_\_. Some battles were even called \_\_\_\_\_, suggesting that they were meaningless.



# Major Battles

3. Explain why you think the Battle of the Somme was called "futile".

\_\_\_\_\_

## Research & Application

4. Using resources available to you, do some research about the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. To organize your work, make a table like the one below. Try to fill in as much information as possible. You can include your own headings as well.

|                      | Triple Alliance | Triple Entente |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Countries Involved   |                 |                |
| Population           |                 |                |
| Languages            |                 |                |
| Religion             |                 |                |
| Type of Government   |                 |                |
| Army or Navy or Both |                 |                |
| Battle(s) Won        |                 |                |
| Battle(s) Lost       |                 |                |

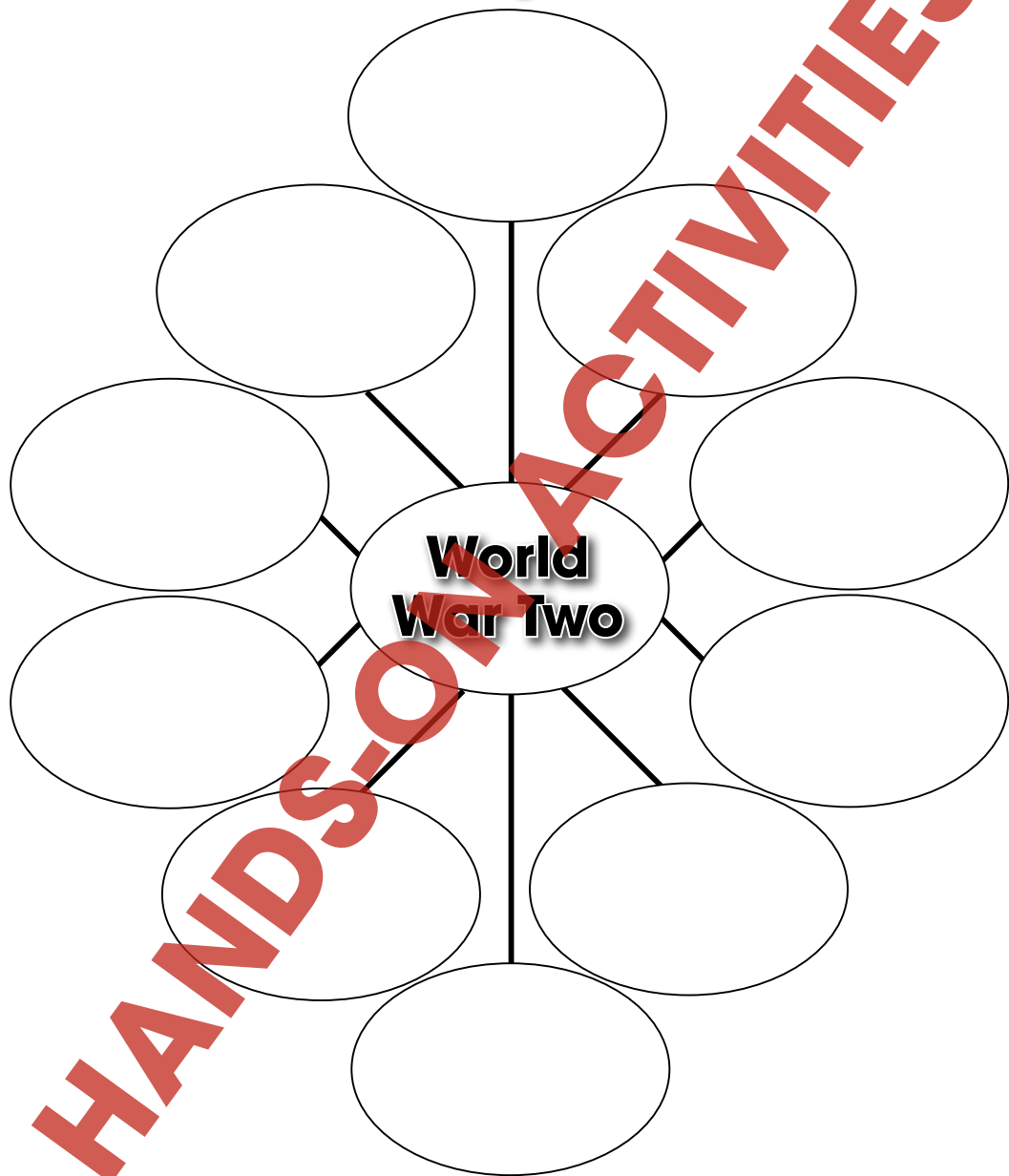
5. You have examined three major battles from World War One, even though there were many battles that made up the war. Choose one other battle and write a short summary about it. To plan your summary, fill in the 5Ws + H Organizer on the next page to help you. You will answer these questions about the battle:

- o Who was involved?
- o What was the name of the battle?
- o Where did the battle take place?
- o When did the battle take place?
- o Why did the battle take place?
- o How was the battle fought? How did it end?

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

After You Read

# Web organizer



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

After You Read

# Crossword Puzzle!

### Across

1. A ditch dug in the ground to protect soldiers at war
5. Someone chosen by a vote
8. A pause in fighting that both sides agree to
9. The murder of a person
11. To help grow or develop
13. Strain between people or groups of people
14. Not taking any side in an argument or dispute
15. A fleet of ships
16. A formal agreement

### Down

2. The way people live
3. Land and people controlled by another country
4. Talks that are hoped to end in an agreement
6. People who are on the same side and help each other
7. Boats that can be used underwater
10. The name given to large weapons or guns
12. The way money and jobs are organized



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

After You Read

# Comprehension Quiz

1. Circle **T** if the statement is **TRUE** or **F** if it is **FALSE**.

- T F a) World War Two is one of the most important events in world history.
- T F b) World War Two lasted for eight years.
- T F c) Many people died in fighting; many people also died from disease.
- T F d) The Treaty of Versailles allowed people to live in peace.
- T F e) Adolf Hitler became the leader of Germany in 1933.
- T F f) Blitzkrieg means lightning warfare.
- T F g) The U.S. joined World War Two at the Battle of Pearl Harbor.
- T F h) World War Two was not the biggest war in history.

2. Fill in the blanks with the words in the list. There will be six words left over.

|               |              |                     |         |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| reserves      | influence    | transportation      | blamed  |
| promote       | perished     | economic depression | tension |
| sophisticated | Pearl Harbor | propaganda          | fatigue |
| Normandy      | alliances    | aviators            | invaded |

World War Two began when Germany \_\_\_\_\_ Poland. After World War One the Treaty of Versailles was meant to \_\_\_\_\_ peace but it was never enforced fully. Since Germany was \_\_\_\_\_ for World War One, many people in Germany were angry. Germany wanted revenge. The \_\_\_\_\_ was another factor that led to war. Many people were poor and were desperate for help. The rise of both nationalism and militarism led to \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe. Countries formed \_\_\_\_\_. One side was the Axis and the other was the Allies. Adolf Hitler became leader of Germany. He used \_\_\_\_\_ to get people to agree with him. He told Germans that other people were to be blamed for their problems. Hitler invaded Austria and Czechoslovakia; other countries did not stop him. When Hitler invaded Poland, the allies responded and World War Two started. The United States became involved when the Japanese military attacked \_\_\_\_\_ from off the coast of Hawaii. The U.S. then defeated the Japanese at the Battle of Midway. By 1943, the Axis powers were showing signs of \_\_\_\_\_. By 1945, World War Two ended. The allies were victorious. New tensions developed between the United States and the Soviet Union. Both countries wanted to be superpowers and have \_\_\_\_\_ over others.

# Destruction of WW II



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

After You Read 



# The U.S. Enters the War

3. Use the list words to answer each question.

culture  
allies

economy  
neutral

submarine  
propaganda

- \_\_\_\_\_ a) The United States and Britain shared this which was similar.
- \_\_\_\_\_ b) At the beginning of the First World War the United States wanted to be like this.
- \_\_\_\_\_ c) The war improved this, as many people got jobs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ d) This is a special type of boat.
- \_\_\_\_\_ e) This was used to get people to support the war.
- \_\_\_\_\_ f) For the United States, the Triple Entente were considered these.

## Research & Application

4. **Propaganda** was used in the United States during World War One to get support from the American public. Create a **poster** to encourage people to support the United States entering World War One.

5. The United States believed that it had a lot in common with Britain. One of the reasons the U.S. sided with Britain was because they shared a common culture. Do some research to determine what is the **same** and what is **different** between the two countries. Create a chart or graph to show what you find out. Consider things such as:

- Language
- Government structure
- Size
- Population
- Industry
- Religion
- Currency
- Natural resources
- At least three other things

Be ready to share your chart or graph with the class. See how many things you and your classmates can come up with.

**3.**

a) culture

b) neutral

c) economy

d) submarine

e) propaganda

f) allies

**1.**

elected - **c**

neutral - **e**

Senate - **a**

House of Representatives - **b**

Congress - **f**

negotiations - **d**

**1.**

a) **F**

b) **F**

c) **T**

d) **F**

e) **T**

f) **F**

g) **T**

h) **T**

**4.**

Answers will vary

**5.**

Accept any verifiable answers

**2.**

Answers will vary

**2.**

Answers will vary

**22.**

U.S. was friends with Britain, many people in the U.S. were born in Germany and Austria

**23.**

**24.**

**25.**

**3.**

In any order:

1. End to secret meetings;
2. Freedom to have boats on seas;
3. Reduce number of weapons;
4. End imperialism
5. Create League of Nations

**4.**

Accept any verifiable answers

**5.**

Answers will vary

**6.**

Accept any verifiable answers

**7.**

Diagrams will vary

# EASY MARKING ANSWER KEY