

Drag and Drop

Match the word with its definition. Type the word in the boxes below.

tension empire conflict
 assassination war

- a) An armed fight between two or more countries.
- b) Strain or hostility between people or groups of people.
- c) An extended struggle.
- d) A large area of land where all the people are under control by the same person.
- e) The murder of a person.

/5

Reading Passage



Getting the "isms" straight!

NATIONALISM: The belief that one's country is better than another.

IMPERIALISM: The desire to expand one's country by taking over colonies or smaller countries.

MILITARISM: The collection of weapons in order to prepare for war or armed conflict.

People all over the world wanted other people to know how great their country was. This idea of nationalism led people to believe that their country was better than any other country. Many people believed that their country would win if there ever was a war.

True or False

Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Drag the circles to TRUE or FALSE.

- France and Germany disliked each other.
TRUE FALSE
- The assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the "spark" that led to the start of World War One.
TRUE FALSE
- Militarism is the feeling of pride for one's country and believing that one's country is the best.
TRUE FALSE

/3

Marking Rubric

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Total Score = /51

Matching

Match the word with its definition. Type the word in the boxes below.

transmit	allies	defeated
	fortress	abandoned

- 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.

/5

Reading Passage

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	TRIPLE ENTENTE
Germany	Britain
Italy	France
Austro-Hungarian Empire	Russia

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

Comprehension Questions

Complete the paragraph with words from the list. Type your answers into the paragraph below.

allies	casualties	Triple Entente
Triple Alliance	futile	battles

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.

/6

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Total Score = /59

Matching

Match the word on the left with its meaning on the right. Type the number of the word next to its meaning.

- | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | economy | Organized spreading of certain ideas. | |
| 2 | propaganda | A special boat that is used underwater. | |
| 3 | submarine | The way money and jobs are organized. | |

/3

Reading Passage

When World War One began in 1914 the United States was not involved. The U.S. wanted to be neutral and not take a side. For three years the United States stayed out of the war. In 1917 the U.S. changed its mind.

Even though they wanted to stay out of the war, the United States eventually did support one side. They sided with the Triple Entente. The U.S. called that side the allies and considered the Triple Entente countries to be friends. Not only did France and Britain have a similar culture to the United States, they were also trading partners. The Americans had a great deal in common with the allies.

Many people living in the United States did not want to get involved in the war. In order to get support for the war, the government introduced propaganda. This included pictures, advertisements in newspapers and magazines, and announcements over the radio. The ads showed the Triple Entente as being strong and good. It showed the Triple Alliance as being evil and bad.

Multiple Choice

Drag the checkmark to the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

- ✓ a) When did the United States become involved in the First World War?
- In 1918.
 - After the ocean liner, the Lusitania, was sunk.
 - April 6, 1917.
 - The United States did not become involved in World War One.
- ✓ b) Who was president of the United States during World War One?
- John F. Kennedy
 - Woodrow Wilson
 - George Bush
 - Theodore Roosevelt

/2

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Total Score = /26

Matching

Match the word on the left with its meaning on the right. Type the number of the word next to its meaning.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | House of Representatives | The upper house of the United States Congress. | |
| 2 | Senate | The lower house of the United States Congress. | |
| 3 | elected | Someone chosen by a vote. | |

/3

Reading Passage

By April 1917 many things had changed in Europe because of the war. President Wilson asked the Senate and the House of Representatives to go to war. Less than one year later, on January 8, 1918, President Wilson presented his peace program to Congress. This program came to be known as The Fourteen Points.

Wilson's Fourteen Points: A Summary

- An end to all secret meetings between countries and governments.
- Freedom to have boats on the seas during peacetime and wartime.
- Lower the number of guns and weapons in the world.
- End to imperialism (wanting to take over other countries).
- Creation of the "League of Nations".

Comprehension Questions

Answer each question with a complete sentence. Type your answers in the boxes below.

The word "negotiate" means to talk about something in hopes of coming to an agreement. When do you negotiate? Who do you negotiate with? What is the general outcome? Think about some of the decisions you make each day when responding to this question.

/3

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Total Score = /48

Matching

Match the word with its definition. Type the word in the boxes below.

artillery	trench	caliber
	method	parallel

- a) A ditch dug in the ground to protect soldiers during war.
- b) The size of a gun barrel or weapon.
- c) Something that lies in the same direction but is always the same distance apart.
- d) The name given to large weapons or guns.
- e) A way or a plan for doing something.

/5

Reading Passage

Artillery is the word given to large war weapons such as tanks and large guns. In World War One, there were two kinds of artillery. They were light artillery and heavy artillery depending on the weight of the shot that was fired.

Tanks were first used in World War One. They are large machines made out of steel. Tanks are often used in wars because soldiers are protected inside. In the First World War, tanks were used when trench warfare was no longer working.

U-Boat was the name given to German submarines. It was a short form for "undersea boat". Germany was the first country to use submarines in war.

Zeppelins were a special type of airship. They had a long tube-shaped body that was filled with gas cells. Zeppelins were used as bombers because they could move quickly in the air, but they were easily damaged when hit by gunfire.

Dreadnoughts were battleships. These ships had at least six extremely large guns. All of the guns on a dreadnought were the same size or caliber.

Comprehension Questions

Complete the paragraph with words from the list. Type your answers into the paragraph below.

poison gas	methods	dreadnoughts
automatic weapons	submarines	tanks

/6

In the First World War, soldiers used many different of warfare. Some of the new ways of fighting included different types of weapons. The most common weapons used in World War One were . were also used because they were made of steel and were very strong. For the first time in a major war, was used. It caused a lot of damage to the human body. Different ships were also used. had many large guns attached to them. were also used because they could travel beneath the water.

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Total Score = /64

Matching

Match the word on the left with its meaning on the right. Type the number of the word next to its meaning.

1	devastated	Being accountable for something.	<input type="text"/>
2	armistice	Reduced to ruin.	<input type="text"/>
3	organization	A group of people who come together for a reason.	<input type="text"/>
4	responsible	A pause in fighting that both sides agree to.	<input type="text"/>

/4

Reading Passage

World War One fighting stopped in November 1918 after an armistice was signed in France. The fighting ended on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month in 1918. Six months later, an official peace treaty was signed. It was called the Treaty of Versailles. The treaty was signed at the Paris Peace Conference.

The Treaty of Versailles had many details in it. One important part in the treaty stated that Germany was responsible for starting the war. Germany also had to pay a lot of money to different countries. Germany signed the Treaty, but many people in Germany were upset. They did not want to be blamed for the war.

Major Outcomes of the Treaty of Versailles

- Germany gave some of its land to surrounding countries.
- Germany gave up all of its colonies in Africa.
- Germany was only allowed to have a small military.

Multiple Choice

Drag the checkmark to the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

- ✓ a) The fighting stopped in World War One:
- In Germany.
 - On Memorial Day.
 - On November 11, 1918.
 - After the Treaty was signed.
- ✓ b) Where was the official peace treaty signed?
- In the United States.
 - At the Paris Peace Conference.
 - At the United Nations.
 - At the League of Nations in Geneva.

/2

Marking Rubric

Name:

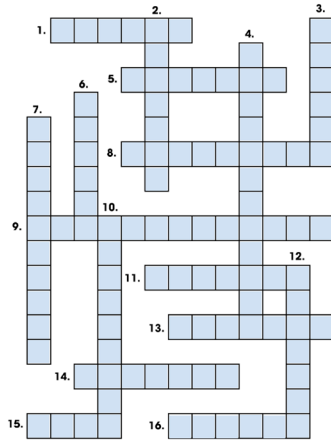
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Total Score = /32

Crossword

Word List

- allies
- armistice
- artillery
- assassination
- culture
- economy
- elected
- empire
- navy
- negotiations
- neutral
- promote
- submarines
- tension
- treaty
- trench



/16

Word Search

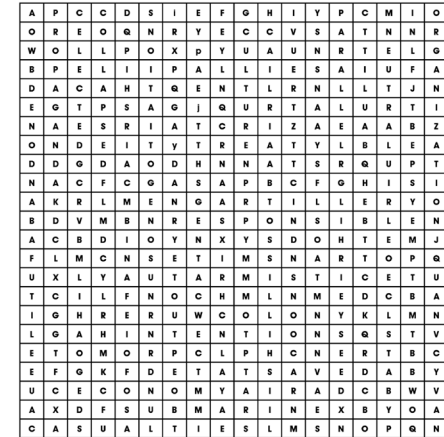
Drag the red circles

over top of the words

you find in the word

search.

/28



Comprehension Quiz

Comprehension Quiz

Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Drag a circle to the answer.

- World War One began in 1914 for many reasons.
TRUE FALSE
- Imperialism is the belief that one's country is better than another.
TRUE FALSE
- The Triple Alliance was made up of Britain, France and Russia.
TRUE FALSE
- The Battle of the Somme was called "futile".
TRUE FALSE

/4

Comprehension Quiz

Complete the paragraph with words from the list. Type your answers into the paragraph below.

Triple Alliance	assassination	1914
casualties	Triple Entente	tension

The spark that started World War One was the of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. There was a lot of in Europe because countries were arguing with each other. Two sides emerged. One side was called the . The other side was the . Fighting started in . There were many because of the fighting.

/6