

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Word Search: WW I Ends

Instructions: (Part A), find all the terms in the word search below. (Part B), on the back, you pick any ten terms you want from the word search list and write one complete sentence explaining the historical significance of each term. Use the content reading guide below this word search worksheet to find information for your explanation.

Part (A)

T	Y	T	R	K	S	A	G	L	P	Y	S	S	Z	H	E	M	L	C	T	I	D	V	U
B	R	I	T	A	I	N	L	R	U	N	B	Y	T	B	L	E	E	Z	Y	L	P	J	A
S	H	C	Q	R	E	I	O	X	O	A	V	C	T	A	A	E	N	E	K	O	A	L	N
J	H	K	T	G	H	P	T	K	E	M	O	B	I	S	O	L	I	C	J	P	L	Z	O
J	B	S	R	C	A	I	W	Q	T	R	W	R	J	Y	A	B	N	H	R	I	E	E	S
A	U	O	R	G	L	K	F	X	X	E	I	Q	L	G	I	E	U	O	E	L	S	S	L
A	E	U	A	E	C	N	A	R	F	G	Z	A	P	A	X	S	E	S	N	L	T	T	I
G	H	N	Z	L	W	R	N	F	L	U	S	I	T	A	N	I	A	L	M	A	I	O	W
C	D	Y	O	D	D	I	T	A	L	Y	N	X	M	G	S	D	R	O	D	G	N	N	N
A	E	D	L	I	C	S	E	T	A	D	N	A	M	M	W	H	O	V	I	D	E	I	O
E	G	X	S	H	D	R	Z	X	O	R	M	J	M	U	E	J	A	A	N	C	I	A	F
E	R	F	O	A	S	U	N	T	U	R	U	I	D	O	Q	R	D	K	M	F	I	M	T
D	C	L	F	M	Y	A	P	E	O	D	V	G	H	N	T	H	M	I	D	Y	S	I	L
D	A	D	L	B	L	U	A	E	C	N	E	M	E	L	C	T	Y	A	A	Q	F	E	U
S	I	M	X	D	O	Y	D	F	P	K	F	L	P	Q	I	J	O	O	N	W	L	O	F

ALLIES AUSTRIA BRITAIN CHURCHILL CLEMENCEAU CZECHOSLOVAKIA ESTONIA FRANCE GALLIPOLI	GEORGE GERMANY ITALY LENIN LODGE LUSITANIA MANDATES MIDDLE EAST NICHOLAS	ORLANDO OTTOMAN PALESTINE PASHA PROPAGANDA U BOATS USA WILSON ZIMMERMAN
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Part B: Now, you pick any ten terms you want from the word search list and write one complete sentence explaining the historical significance of each term.

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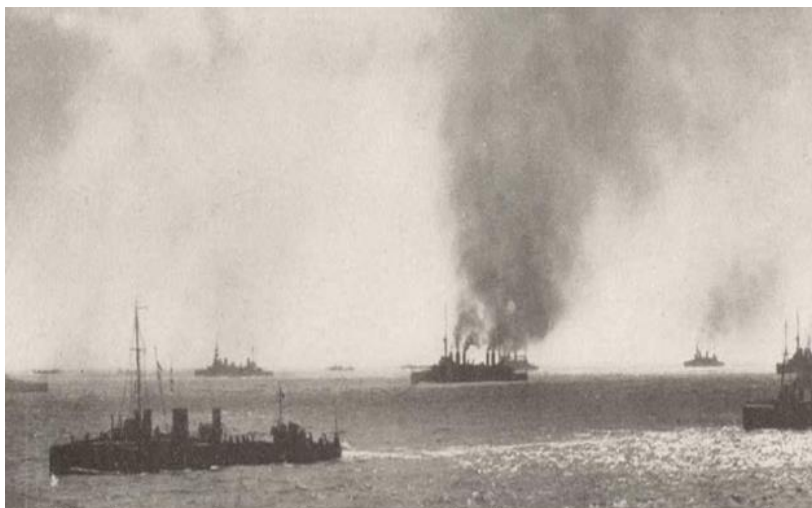
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Reading Guide: World War I Ends



Allied vessels seek to attack the Ottoman Empire through the offensive to take the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The Muslim Ottoman Empire had joined the Central Powers, which included Germany, led by Kaiser Wilhelm the 2nd (1859-1941), and Austria-Hungary, led by Emperor Franz Joseph the 1st (1848-1916). The Minister of War of the Ottoman Empire, Ismail Enver Pasha (1881-1922), virtually led all of the nation. The Allies wanted to find a way to attack the Ottoman Empire to ensure they could keep contact with Russia and provide aid to the Russians.

The Ottoman Empire formed a barrier for the Allies. France and Britain struggled to get aid to Russia. In the Gallipoli Campaign (1915-1916), partially directed by the British Navy's First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill (1874-1965), Britain and France tried to attack the Gallipoli

Peninsula of the Ottoman Empire. Britain also received help from soldiers from the nation of Australia. Though technically gaining its independence from Britain in 1901, Australia joined the Allies to assist Britain. The Gallipoli campaign was a failure for the Allies. Churchill was greatly blamed for the defeat.

Shipping was vital for both the Central Powers and the Allies in World War I. This was why World War I was a global conflict. The conflict not only involved European nations, but it involved their imperialistic territories as well. To control the seas, the Germans perfected the underwater boat (U-boat), also called the submarine. Germany aggressively started sinking various ships to disrupt the supply chain of the Allies. Initially only attacking military vessels, Germany increased its already high aggression and asserted it would attack civilian ships too. Germany asserted the Allies were using civilian vessels to ship military supplies. The British ship, the *Lusitania*, was a civilian vessel sunk by U-boats in 1915. Over 1,000 people died and over 100 Americans were on board. America was furious. Yet, President Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924) was reluctant to get the USA directly involved in the Great War.

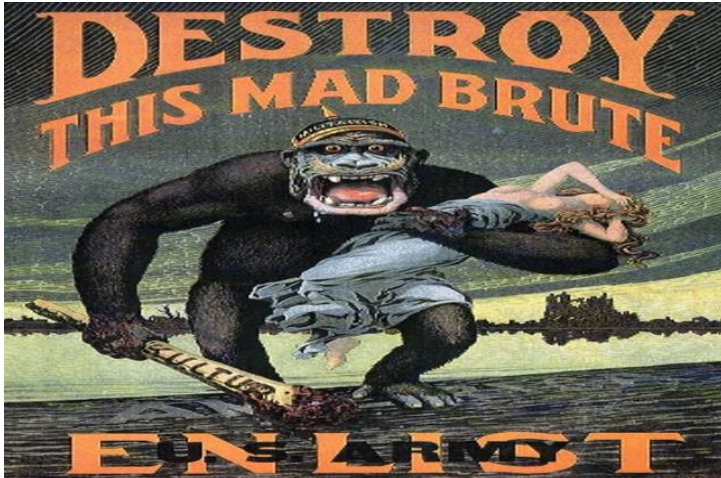
Striving to keep the USA from helping Britain, Germany eventually pushed America into the war. Arthur Zimmerman (1864-1940), Germany's Foreign Secretary, took a bold action. Zimmerman released the Zimmerman Note to Mexico. The note requested that Mexico attack the USA. In return, Germany would help Mexico to gain back areas it had lost to the USA. Mexico did not attack the USA. British intelligence told the USA about the note. Woodrow Wilson asked Congress to declare war on April 2nd, 1917. The USA had now joined the Allies.

For both the Central Powers and the Allies, the Great War had a profound impact on their cultures. Citizens were expected to ration supplies, governments used propaganda (the use of media to stir emotion) to gain support for the war. The industrial might of various nations became totally dedicated to the war effort. Women worked in



The sinking of the *Lusitania* angered America, since over 100 Americans were on board. Yet, Woodrow Wilson was reluctant to get the USA directly involved in the Great War.

factories, since men were fighting the war. This served as evidence that women were just as productive as men and would influence women's rights beyond the conflict.



This is an American propaganda poster recruiting people to enlist in the army. It depicts Germany as a monstrous ape.

In Russia, Communists, those who believe private property should be eradicated and the government should allocate all resources equally, were rising up, led by Vladimir Lenin (1870-1923). The chaos of dealing with this revolution caused the Russian government to leave World War I. The Communists eventually gained control of all of Russia, overthrowing Tsar Nicholas II (1894-1917). This gave Germany a victory in the Eastern Front. Yet, they and the Central Powers would lose the war.

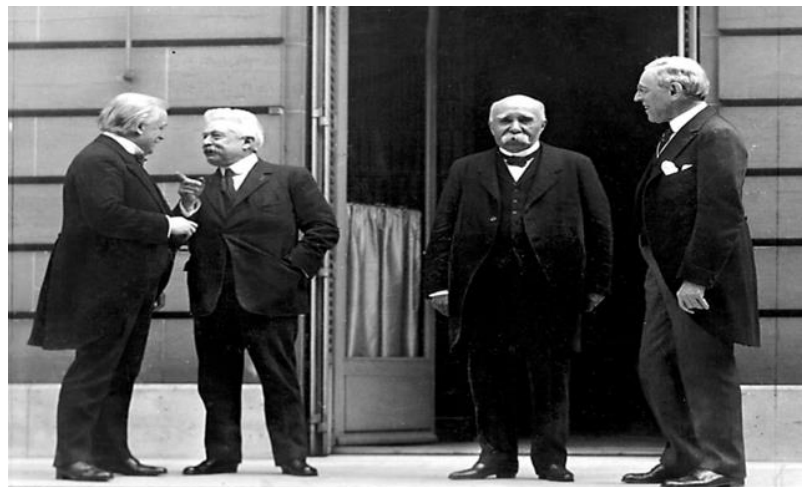
Assisted by the USA, the Allies attacked Germany at the Second Battle of the Marne in 1918. This was the last battle in the Western Front and secured the Allies

a victory in the war. Germany surrendered soon after and World War I was over. Kaiser Wilhelm the 2nd stepped down in Germany. The armistice, cease fire for the war was signed on November 11, 1918 by the Allies and the Central Powers. The Allies were victorious.

The Big Four, as the group was called, consisted of the President of the USA, Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924), and the Prime Minister of France, Georges Clemenceau (1841-1929). The Prime Minister of Britain, David Lloyd George (1863-1945), and the Prime Minister of Italy, Vittorio Orlando (1860-1952), were the other two members of this group. These men each led their nations at various points in World War I for the Allies. Italy was originally in the Central Powers, but quickly joined the Allies, when the war began. These four men determined the peace plan that came after the Great War.

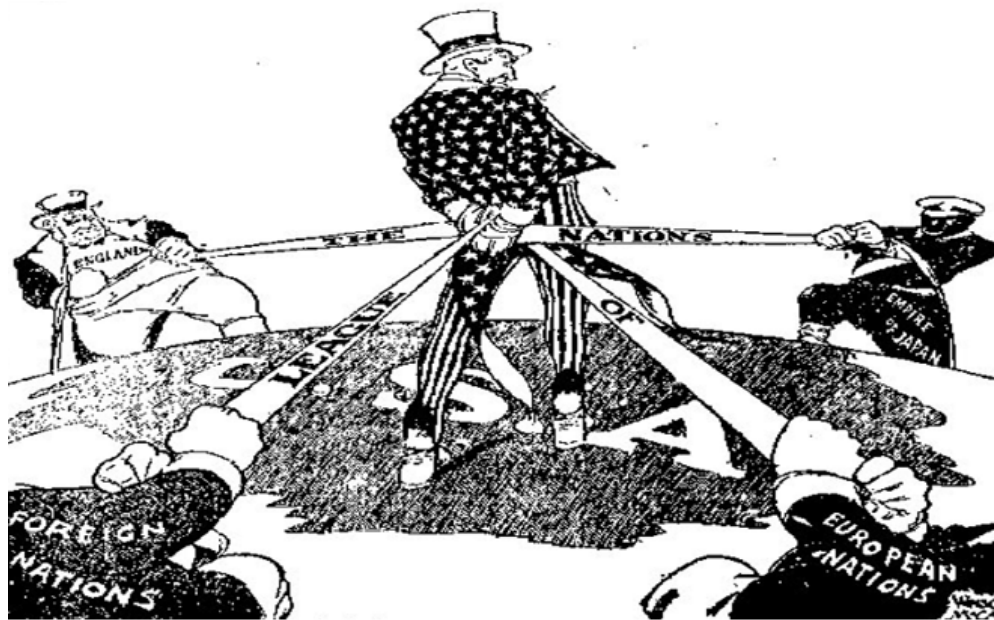
President Wilson felt that, if peace was not secured quickly, hostilities could break out again into another world war. He called his plan the 14 Points. The 14 Points included (1) banning secret alliances, (2) giving all nations access to shipping rights in the ocean (3) practicing free trade, (4) radically reducing the military power of each nation, and (5) giving imperial territories a greater say so in their regions. Points (6) through (13) redrew the map of Europe to give various people groups more determination in their government make up and the 14th Point called for the creation of the League of Nations.

Wilson wanted peace, but the European nations in the Allies wanted revenge. They blamed Germany for the most horrific war mankind had ever seen. Britain and France wanted to make Germany pay gargantuan funds and drastically weaken the German nation by mandating the German military be reduced. They put a war guilt clause in the treaty to make Germany pay compensation for the damages of the war. The Treaty of Versailles was signed between Germany and the European Allies in 1919. While refusing to pursue Wilson's lenient approach, they did agree to create the League of Nations.



Prime Minister David Lloyd George (Great Britain) Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando (Italy) Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau (France), President Woodrow Wilson (USA)

The League of Nations was a lofty idea. It called for a global entity that could help nations work out their differences through diplomacy. Wilson faced criticism from Congress in America. Many in Congress claimed the League of Nations was too idealistic and weak. The critics of Wilson's 14 Points, and especially the creation of the League nations, asserted good willed nations would be taken advantage of by ill willed countries. Congress refused to let the USA join the League of Nations, despite the fact that Wilson developed the plans to create it.



Many in America felt the League of Nations would mean the USA would give a lot and get little in return. Likewise, it would entangle America in foreign affairs.

no longer petition for America to take the role he felt was needed for peace. The continent of Europe changed. New nations like Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia were created. Poland was created with land partially belonging to Germany. The Ottoman Empire completely collapsed. This Muslim empire had lasted from 1299 to 1923 CE. It splintered into various regions controlled by Britain and France. Palestine, Iraq, and other areas previously under Ottoman control were now under European powers. The territories were called mandates. The modern day nations of the Middle East emerged later, all stemming from a past in which they belonged to the Ottoman Empire.

The Treaty of Versailles and other agreements backed Germany into a corner. They lost their imperial territories, had to reduce their army, and their economy was destroyed with the war guilt clause. Russia, an Ally, lost land! They lost land that was eventually used to develop new nations like Lithuania, Estonia, and other areas. The USA did not even sign the Treaty of Versailles and entered into other agreements with Germany. Many sensed that this "peace" that came after the Great War was unsuccessful. It seemed conflict could easily rise back up again and another Great War could easily occur.

Wilson was a Democrat. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (1850-1924), from Massachusetts, led the Republican resistance against Wilson's plan, the 14 Points. Their goals were to isolate the USA from foreign entanglement to prevent the USA's involvement in another foreign fight.

Wilson felt let down. He believed America must play the leading role for the world to gain peace. Lodge wanted America to be powerful and influential globally, but felt Wilson's plans would jeopardize America's sovereignty for the priorities of other nations. Wilson eventually had a stroke and could