

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *A Flawed Peace*

Sentence Completion Select the name or term that best completes the sentence.

Name: _____	date: _____	hr: _____	class # _____
GROUP SOLO	Due on: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Austria-Hungary	mandates	Palace of Versailles	Germany	Fourteen points
war guilt clause	Ottoman	Woodrow Wilson	Georges Clemenceau	Great Britain
League of Nations	Finland	United Nations		

1. Location of meetings to determine conditions of peace after World War I: _____
2. Represented the United States at the Paris Peace Conference: _____
3. Represented France at the Paris Peace Conference: _____
4. Wilson's proposal for achieving a just and lasting peace: _____
5. Proposed international association whose job would be to keep peace among nations:

6. Part of the Treaty of Versailles that placed responsibility for the war solely on Germany:

7. Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia were formed from this empire:

8. Palestine, Iraq, and Transjordan came under the control of this country: _____
9. One nation, formerly part of Russia, that became independent: _____
10. Term for postwar territories expected to be governed by the League of Nations: _____

USE THIS SPACE FOR YOUR GRAPHIC ORGANIZER (see the puzzle the other hand-out for details)

BUILDING VOCABULARY *The Great War*

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. Militarism | a. the battlefields of northern France in World War I |
| ___ 2. Western Front | b. system in which a government limits the amounts of items people can buy |
| ___ 3. Eastern Front | c. Wilson's plan for achieving a just and lasting peace after World War I |
| ___ 4. trench warfare | d. a type of warfare in which opposing armies fight each other from parallel trenches |
| ___ 5. Propaganda | e. a stretch of battlefield along the German and Russian border in World War I |
| ___ 6. total war | f. war in which countries devote all their resources to the war effort |
| ___ 7. Rationing | g. policy of glorifying war and keeping an army prepared for war |
| ___ 8. Fourteen Points | h. one-sided information designed to persuade |

B. Completion Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	Georges Clemenceau	Woodrow Wilson	treaty of Versailles
armistice	Schlieffen Plan	self-determination	League of Nations

1. The President of the United States during World War I was _____.
2. The guiding principle behind the Fourteen Points was _____ which meant allowing people to decide for themselves under what government they wished to live.
3. The _____ was an international association whose goal was to keep peace among nations.
4. The harsh peace settlement dictated by the Allies at the end of World War I was the _____.
5. An agreement to stop fighting is called an _____.
6. The German battle strategy that called for attacking and defeating France in the west and then rushing east to fight Russia was called the _____.

C. Writing Write a paragraph summarizing the causes of World War I and identifying the two sides using the following terms.

Triple Alliance Triple Entente Central Powers Allies Treaty of Versailles League of Nations

Name: _____ hr: _____

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Revolutions in Russia*

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| ___ 1. Czar who turned Russia into a police state | A. Bloody Sunday |
| ___ 2. Under Russian Marxism, the group of workers who would rule the country | B. Bolsheviks |
| ___ 3. Radical Marxist group willing to sacrifice everything for change | C. provisional government |
| ___ 4. Main leader of the Bolsheviks | D. Soviets |
| ___ 5. Another name for the Revolution of 1905 in St. Petersburg | E. Leon Trotsky |
| ___ 6. Alleged healer who Czarina Alexandra allowed to make decisions in Nicholas II's absence | F. Lenin |
| ___ 7. Another term for temporary government | G. Communist Party |
| ___ 8. In Russia, local councils consisting of workers, peasants, and soldiers | H. Alexander III |
| ___ 9. Revolutionary leader who commanded the Bolshevik Red Army | I. Rasputin |
| ___ 10. New name for the Bolsheviks after the revolution | J. proletariat |
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- ___ 1. Lenin's successor, who worked to control every aspect of life in the Soviet Union, was
a. Joseph Stalin. b. Leon Trotsky. c. Nicholas II. d. Rasputin.
- ___ 2. A government that takes total, centralized control over all aspects of public and private life is an example of
a. dictatorship. b. monarchy. c. totalitarianism. d. socialism.
- ___ 3. Totalitarian leaders used all of the following methods of control *except*
a. propaganda. b. indoctrination. c. censorship. d. free elections.
- ___ 4. Stalin's campaign of terror designed to eliminate anyone who threatened his power was called
a. a pogrom. b. the Great Purge. c. the Terror. d. the Russian Revolution.
- ___ 5. A group of officially-sponsored atheists who spread propaganda attacking religion was the
a. Bolshevik Party. b. Red Army. c. Great Purge. d. League of the Militant Godless.
- ___ 6. A system in which the government makes all economic decisions is called
a. a command economy. b. a dictatorship. c. a totalitarian economy. d. communism.
- ___ 7. Stalin's proposals for the development of the Soviet Union's economy were called
a. economic blueprints. b. Ten-Year Plans. c. Five-Year Plans. d. command economics.
- ___ 8. The agricultural revolution in the USSR combined privately-owned farms into large, government-owned farms called
a. communist collectives. b. collective farms. c. experimental farms. d. plantations.
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RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Imperial China Collapses*

Clarifying Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below it.

- ___ 1. In the early 1900s, China experienced an inner conflict between modernization and adhering to the traditional ways.
-

- ____ 2 The Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, was against modernization and nationalization.
-
- ____ 3. As president of the new republic, Sun Yixian wanted to increase foreign control in the county, support democracy, and ensure economic security for all Chinese people.
-
- ____ 4. The May Fourth Movement was a reaction against the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, in which Allied leaders gave Japan territories China had expected to receive.
-
- ____ 5. Mao Zedong was one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party.
-
- ____ 6. Sun Yixian and the Communist Party set up a government in south China.
-
- ____ 7. Jiang Jieshi headed the Kuomintang after Sun Yixian died in 1925.
-
- ____ 8. Mao Zedong became president of the Nationalist Republic of China in 1928.
-
- ____ 9. The “Long March” refers to the 6,000-mile flight of the Chinese Communists from the Nationalist forces
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- ____ 10. The Japanese invasion of China forced a temporary truce between Mao’s and Jiang’s forces.
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A ***DIFFERENT*** KIND OF PUZZLE...and Back in the U.S.S.R

First: complete the puzzle by writing the words where they fit, in terms of #s of spaces AND spelling (where they intersect).

Second: make a graphic organizer (also known as a concept map) with the puzzle’s words as your starting point.

Add 2-3 related items for *each* word in the puzzle. Related words could be a word that anyone would relate to that puzzle item, or one that you, personally, associate with that puzzle word, but that might need to be explained to others.

See space on other page for graphic organizer.

3 LETTERS

WWI

4 LETTERS

Reds

USSR

Tsar

Czar

6 LETTERS

Lenin

Russia

8 LETTERS

Rasputin

Civil War

(no space)

9 LETTERS

Alexandra

Communism

Anastasia

Bolshevik

10 LETTERS

Hemophilia

Nicholas II

(no space)

12 LETTERS

White Russian

(no space)

Brest-Litovsk

Bloody Sunday

(no space)

