

**KEY**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ date: \_\_\_\_\_ hr: \_\_\_\_\_ class # \_\_\_\_\_  
 GROUP **SOLO** Due on: \_\_\_\_\_

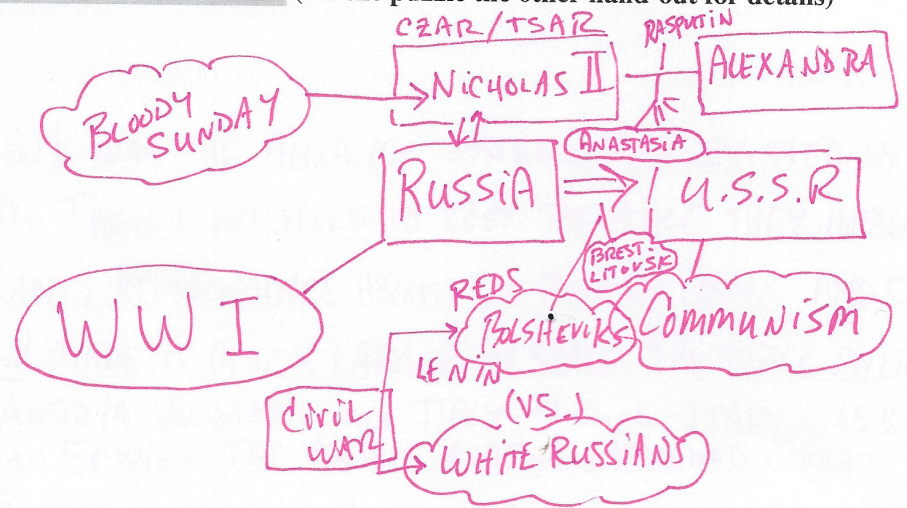
## RETEACHING ACTIVITY A *Flawed Peace*

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

- |                   |          |                      |                    |                 |
|-------------------|----------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 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       |                    |                 |

- Location of meetings to determine conditions of peace after World War I: PALACE OF VERSAILLES
- Represented the United States at the Paris Peace Conference: WOODROW WILSON
- Represented France at the Paris Peace Conference: GEORGES CLEMENCEAU
- Wilson's proposal for achieving a just and lasting peace: FOURTEEN POINTS
- Proposed international association whose job would be to keep peace among nations:  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS
- Part of the Treaty of Versailles that placed responsibility for the war solely on Germany:  
WAR GUILT CLAUSE
- Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia were formed from this empire:  
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
- Palestine, Iraq, and Transjordan came under the control of this country: GREAT BRITAIN
- One nation, formerly part of Russia, that became independent: FINLAND
- Term for postwar territories expected to be governed by the League of Nations: MANDATES

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



## BUILDING VOCABULARY *The Great War*

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <u>G</u> 1. Militarism      | a. the battlefields of northern France in World War I                                 |
| <u>A</u> 2. Western Front   | b. system in which a government limits the amounts of items people can buy            |
| <u>E</u> 3. Eastern Front   | c. Wilson's plan for achieving a just and lasting peace after World War I             |
| <u>D</u> 4. trench warfare  | d. a type of warfare in which opposing armies fight each other from parallel trenches |
| <u>H</u> 5. Propaganda      | e. a stretch of battlefield along the German and Russian border in World War I        |
| <u>F</u> 6. total war       | f. war in which countries devote all their resources to the war effort                |
| <u>B</u> 7. Rationing       | g. policy of glorifying war and keeping an army prepared for war                      |
| <u>C</u> 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

- The President of the United States during World War I was Woodrow Wilson.
- The guiding principle behind the Fourteen Points was SELF-DETERMIN. which meant allowing people to decide for themselves under what government they wished to live.
- The LEAGUE OF NATIONS was an international association whose goal was to keep peace among nations.
- The harsh peace settlement dictated by the Allies at the end of World War I was the TREATY OF VERSAILLES.
- An agreement to stop fighting is called an ARMISTICE.
- The German battle strategy that called for attacking and defeating France in the west and then rushing east to fight Russia was called the SCHLIEFFEN PLAN.

**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
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A CHIEF CAUSE OF WWI WAS THE ALLIANCE SYSTEM THAT EXISTED IN EUROPE IN THE LATE 1800s. THOUGH INTENDED TO KEEP THE PEACE, THEY INSTEAD GAVE POSSIBLE BELLIGERENTS REASSURANCE ABOUT THE RISK OF LOSING, AND SO MADE THE WAR HAPPEN AND MADE IT MUCH LARGER IN SCALE. THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE CONSISTED OF GERMANY, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND ITALY - THOUGH ITALY WAS SOON REPLACED BY THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE. THE TRIPLE ENTENTE INCLUDED GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND RUSSIA. THESE TWO ALLIANCES MEANT THAT ANY CONFLICT BETWEEN JUST ONE COUNTRY FROM EACH GROUP, WOULD INVOLVE ALL COUNTRIES IN THE TWO RIVAL CAMPS. THE ASSASSINATION OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S HEIR-APPARENT LED TO AUSTRIA'S DECLARATION OF WAR ON SERBIA AND THUS THE LARGER WAR. EVENTUALLY THE TRIPLE ENTENTE BECAME KNOWN AS THE ALLIES AND THEIR VICTORY OVER THE CENTRAL POWERS (AS THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE WAS LATER KNOWN) LED TO

BUT TO AVOID A REPEAT OF ALLIANCES DRAWING IN OTHERWISE UNAFFECTED COUNTRIES, THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS WAS ESTABLISHED. THE HARSH TERMS OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES.

**RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Revolutions in Russia***

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| <u>H</u> 1. Czar who turned Russia into a police state  | A. Bloody Sunday          |
| <u>J</u> 2. Under Russian Marxism, the group of workers who would rule the country                  | B. Bolsheviks             |
| <u>B</u> 3. Radical Marxist group willing to sacrifice everything for change                        | C. provisional government |
| <u>F</u> 4. Main leader of the Bolsheviks   | D. Soviets                |
| <u>A</u> 5. Another name for the Revolution of 1905 in St. Petersburg                               | E. Leon Trotsky           |
| <u>I</u> 6. Alleged healer who Czarina Alexandra allowed to make decisions in Nicholas II's absence | F. Lenin                  |
| <u>C</u> 7. Another term for temporary government   | G. Communist Party        |
| <u>D</u> 8. In Russia, local councils consisting of workers, peasants, and soldiers                 | H. Alexander III          |
| <u>E</u> 9. Revolutionary leader who commanded the Bolshevik Red Army                               | I. Rasputin               |
| <u>G</u> 10. New name for the Bolsheviks after the revolution                                       | J. proletariat            |

- A 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.
- C 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.
- D 3. Totalitarian leaders used all of the following methods of control *except*  
a. propaganda.      b. indoctrination.      c. censorship.      d. free elections.
- B 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.
- D 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.
- A 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.
- C 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.
- B 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.

**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.

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

F 2 The Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, was ~~against~~ modernization and nationalization.

in favor of

F 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.

decrease

T 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.

T 5. Mao Zedong was one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party.

F 6. Sun Yixian and the ~~Communist~~ Party set up a government in south China.

NATIONALIST

T 7. Jiang Jieshi headed the Kuomintang after Sun Yixian died in 1925.

F 8. Mao ~~Zedong~~ became president of the Nationalist Republic of China in 1928.

JIANG JIESHI

T 9. The "Long March" refers to the 6,000-mile flight of the Chinese Communists from the Nationalist forces

T 10. The Japanese invasion of China forced a temporary truce between Mao's and Jiang's forces.

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)

