

Chapter 29.3 - A Global Conflict

1. Setting the Stage

- a. World War I was much more than a European conflict.
 - i. Australia and Japan entered the war on the Allies' side, while India supplied troops to fight alongside their British rulers
 - ii. The Ottoman Turks and later Bulgaria allied themselves with Germany and the Central Powers

2. War Affects the World

- a. As the war dragged on, the main combatants looked beyond Europe for a way to end the stalemate

b. The Gallipoli Campaign

- i. A promising strategy for the _____ seemed to be to attack a region in the _____ known as the _____
 1. Securing the _____, the Allies believed that they could take _____, defeat the _____, and establish a supply line to _____
- ii. The effort to take the Dardanelles strait began in February 1915 was known as the _____
- iii. By May, _____ had turned into another _____ and both sides dug trenches, from which they battled for the rest of the year
 1. In December, the _____ the campaign and began to evacuate
 - a. They had suffered about _____

c. Battles in Africa and Asia

- i. In various parts of _____ and _____, _____ possessions came under assault
 1. The _____ overran German outposts in _____ and captured Germany's _____
 2. _____ and _____ troops attacked Germany's four _____ and seized control of _____
- ii. Elsewhere in Asia and Africa, the British and French _____ in their _____ for the struggle
 1. _____ as well as _____ came from India, South Africa, Senegal, Egypt, Algeria, and Indochina
 2. Some volunteered in the hope that _____ would lead to their _____
 - a. This was the view of Indian political leader _____, who supported Indian participation in the war

d. America Joins the Fight

- i. 1917, the focus of the war shifted to the high seas.
 1. In January 1917, the _____ announced that their _____ would sink _____ any ship in the waters around Britain
 - a. This policy was called _____

- ii. On May 7, 1915, a German _____, or _____, had sunk the British passenger ship _____
 - 1. The attack left 1,198 people dead, including 128 U.S. citizens
 - a. Germany claimed that the ship had been _____, which turned out to be true
 - b. The American public was outraged
 - 2. President _____ sent a strong protest to Germany
 - a. After two further attacks, the Germans finally agreed to stop attacking neutral and passenger ships
- iii. Desperate for an _____ over the Allies, however, the Germans returned to _____ in 1917
 - 1. They gambled that their _____ would _____ Britain into defeat before the United States could _____
 - 2. Ignoring warnings by President Wilson, _____ sank three _____ ships
- iv. February 1917, another German action pushed the United States closer to war
 - 1. Officials _____ written by Germany's foreign secretary, Arthur Zimmermann, stating that Germany would help _____ " _____ " the land it had lost to the United States if _____ would ally itself with _____
- v. The _____ simply proved to be the _____
 - 1. A large part of the _____ population favored the _____ - in particular, _____ felt a bond with _____
 - 2. More important, America's _____ with the _____ were far stronger than those with the _____
 - 3. On April 2, 1917, President Wilson asked Congress to _____ on Germany - The United States _____ on the side of the _____

3. War affects the Home Front

- a. By the time the _____ joined the _____, the war had been raging for nearly _____
 - i. In those _____, Europe had _____ in battle than in all the wars of the previous _____
- b. **Governments Wage Total War**
 - i. World War I soon became a _____ - meant that countries _____ all their _____ to the war effort
 - 1. Wartime government took control of the _____
 - a. _____ told factories what to produce and how much
 - b. Nearly every able-bodied civilian was put to work and unemployment in many European countries all but disappeared

ii. So many goods were in _____ that governments turned to _____

1. Under this system, people could buy only small amounts of those items that were also needed for the war effort

iii. Governments _____ activity and _____ news about the war

1. Many leaders feared that _____ of the war would turn people _____

2. Governments also used _____, one-sided information designed to _____, to keep up _____ and _____ for the war

c. Women and the War

i. Thousands of _____ replaced men in _____, _____, and _____

1. Women built tanks and munitions, plowed fields, paved streets, and ran hospitals
2. Most women left the workforce when the war ended, they changed many people's views of what women were capable of doing

4. The Allies Win the War

a. With the United States finally in the war, _____, it seemed, was about to tip in the _____

i. Events in _____ gave _____ a victory on the _____, and new hope for winning the conflict

b. Russia Withdraws

i. March 1917, civil unrest in _____ — due in large part to _____ of food and fuel—forced _____ to step down

1. The new government pledged to continue fighting the war
2. By 1917, nearly 5.5 million _____ had been wounded, killed, or taken prisoner

a. As a result, the war-weary _____ refused to fight any longer

ii. Eight months after the new government took over, a revolution shook Russia

1. November 1917, Communist leader _____ seized power

a. Lenin insisted on ending his country's involvement in the war

b. March 1918, Germany and Russia signed the _____

_____, which ended the _____ between them

c. The Central Powers Collapse

i. Russia's withdrawal from the war at last allowed Germany to send nearly all its forces to the Western Front

1. March 1918, the _____ mounted one final, massive attack on the _____ in France

2. By late May 1918, the Germans had again reached the _____ and _____ was less than 40 miles away
- ii. The effort to reach the Marne had exhausted _____ and _____ alike
 1. Sensing this weakness, the _____ the aid of nearly 140,000 fresh U.S. troops—launched a _____
 2. July 1918, the Allies and Germans clashed at the _____
 - a. Leading the Allied attack were some 350 tanks and with the arrival of 2 million more American troops, the Allied forces began to advance steadily toward Germany
- iii. The _____ began to crumble
 1. First the _____ and then the _____ surrendered
 2. October, _____ swept through Austria-Hungary
 3. In Germany, _____, and the public turned on the _____
 - a. On November 9, 1918, _____ stepped down and _____ declared itself a _____
 4. A representative of the new _____ met with French Commander _____ and signed an _____, or an agreement to stop fighting
 5. On November 11, World War I came to an _____

5. The Legacy of the War

- a. World War I was, in many ways, a _____
 - i. It involved the use of _____
 - ii. It ushered in the notion of war on a _____ and _____ scale
- b. Both sides in World War I paid a tremendous price in terms of human life
 - i. About _____ died as a result of the war
 - ii. Another _____ were wounded
 - iii. In addition, the war led to the death of countless civilians by way of starvation, disease, and slaughter
- c. The war also had a _____ on Europe
 - i. One account put the total _____ at _____, a staggering amount for that time
 1. The war also destroyed acres of farmland, as well as homes, villages, and towns.
 - ii. The enormous suffering that resulted from the Great War left a deep mark on Western society as well
 1. A _____ settled over the survivors
 - iii. Another significant legacy of the war lay in its _____
 1. The treaties to end World War I were forged after great debate and compromise
 2. They sought to bring a new sense of security and peace to the world, they prompted mainly anger and resentment