



CECA World History & Geography

Name: _____

3rd Quarter Week 1, 2, 3

Date	Homework Assignment	Stamp
Monday 12/11	2 pages notes 13.1 – Marching Toward War	
Tuesday 12/12	p. 410 Terms & Names Vocabulary p. 410 Main Ideas 3, 4, & 5 <i>Homework Due Tomorrow</i>	
Wednesday 12/13	Worksheet 13.1 RETEACHING ACTIVITY Marching Toward War	
Thursday 12/14	Worksheet 13.1 GUIDED READING Marching Toward War Review for tomorrows 13.1/Geo quiz <u>Cities: Amsterdam through Florance</u> <i>Homework Due Tomorrow</i>	
Friday 12/15	2 Pages notes on 13.2 – Europe Plunges into War	
Monday 12/18	NO HOMEWORK – Study for Finals	
Monday 1/8	p. 415 Terms & Names Vocabulary p.415 Main Ideas 3, 4, &5	
Tuesday 1/9	Worksheet 13.2 GUIDED READING Europe Plunges into War <i>Homework Due Tomorrow</i>	
Wednesday 1/10	Worksheet 13.2 GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: The Battle of the Somme	
Thursday 1/11	Worksheet 13.2 RETEACHING ACTIVITY Europe Plunges into War Review for tomorrows 13.2/Geo quiz <u>Cities: Havana through Moscow</u> <i>Homework Due Tomorrow</i>	
Friday 1/12	2 pages notes on 13.3 A Global Conflict	
Tuesday 1/16	p. 422 Terms & Names Vocabulary p. 422 Main Idea 3,4,5,& 6 <i>Homework Due Tomorrow</i>	
Wednesday 1/17	Worksheet 13.3 GUIDED READING A Global Conflict	
Thursday 1/18	Worksheet 13.3 RETEACHING ACTIVITY A Global Conflict <i>Homework Due Tomorrow</i>	
Friday 1/19	Review for Mondays 13.3/Geo quiz <u>Cities: Amsterdam through Moscow</u>	

65 points total – 4 points for each assignment – 1 point for each stamp

Determining Main Ideas Complete the chart below by providing details about the events that brought Europe close to war.

Events	Details
1. The rise of nationalism	
2. The rise of militarism	
3. The rise of imperialism	
4. The alliance system	
5. Crisis in the Balkans	
6. Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife	

Section 1

A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects As you read this section, answer the questions below about the situations and events that led to war in Europe.

a. What is it?

b. How did it increase tensions among European nations?

1. Nationalism	a. b.
2. Imperialism	a. b.
3. Militarism	a. b.
4. Triple Alliance (1882)	a. b.
5. Triple Entente (1907)	a. b.
6. Assassination in Sarajevo	a. b.

B. Clarifying On the back of this paper, identify **Kaiser Wilhelm II**.

A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects As you read this section, note the effects of each of the actions or situations (causes) listed below.

Causes	Effects
1. Russia mobilizes along the German border.	
2. Germany declares war on France.	
3. The Allies defeat the Germans in the Battle of the Marne.	
4. Machine guns, tanks, poison gas, and airplanes are used in battles along the Western Front.	
5. Russian forces attack both Austria and Germany.	
6. The Allies are unable to ship war supplies to Russia's ports.	

B. Summarizing On the back of this paper, identify each of the following:

Schlieffen Plan
Western Front

Central Powers
trench warfare

Allies
Eastern Front

The Battle of the Somme

Section 2

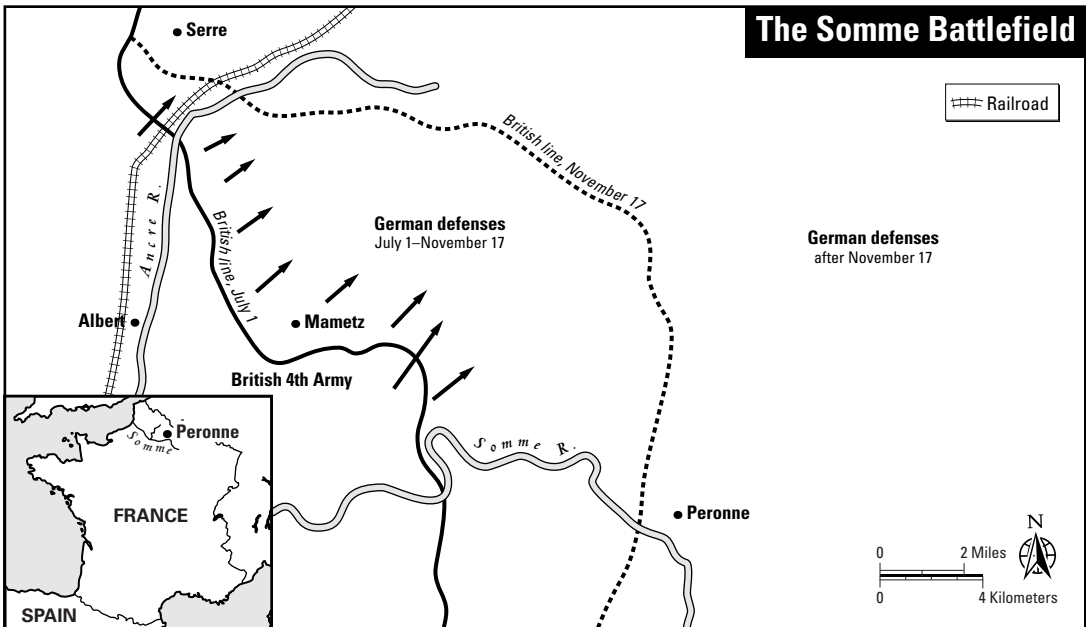
Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the map carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

French vacationers have long enjoyed the Somme River as it flows gently through a countryside filled with rolling hills, thick forests, and rich farmland. However, during World War I, on July 1, 1916, the British Fourth Army fought a battle against the German army that transformed this valley into a barren and charred wasteland.

The Battle of the Somme was a typical World War I engagement filled with uncreative military strategy and trench warfare at its worst. The British decided to first destroy German defenses to the east with a massive artillery bombardment. After the shelling, approximately 100,000 soldiers would advance toward German positions now substantially destroyed. Then, after the British had overcome the initial German defenses, two cavalry divisions would be sent in to finish off the Germans. One British commander even assured his men that after the artillery assault, “they could advance with sloped arms, smoking their pipes, and come to no harm.”

The British plan hinged on their ability to destroy German defenses with the artillery bombardment. However, the Germans had dug themselves deep into the ground. The Germans knew that the British had to stop their own artillery before the attack. When the English artillery did stop, the Germans emerged from the trenches with their weapons and shattered the approaching British army with a stream of grenades and machine guns. As historians Tonie and Valmai Holt have written, the German machine guns “cut down the ripe corn of British youth.”

The British suffered about 60,000 casualties on July 1, including more than 20,000 deaths. In all on that first day, the British captured only about a half-mile of land from German forces. When the battle ended months later on November 17, the British had gained only six and a half miles of land at the cost of about one million total casualties on both sides.



Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. What benefits might the railroad tracks give to the British Fourth Army? _____

2. Explain how the British planned to attack the Germans at the Somme. _____

3. Where in France was the Somme battlefield located? _____

4. Which French city shown on the map changed back from Germany to Britain? _____
5. Compare the July 1 and November 17 British lines. Where were the most gains against German forces made? _____
6. Describe the valley of the Somme River as it looked before the battle. _____

7. What was the outcome of the battle for the British? _____

What do you think primarily caused the massive British casualties on July 1? _____

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Europe Plunges into War*

Reading Comprehension Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer(s) in the blank.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. World War I alliance that included Great Britain, France, and Russia | A. Western Front |
| _____ 2. Alliance that included Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy | B. Triple Alliance |
| _____ 3. Countries that composed the Central Powers at the start of the war | C. Eastern Front |
| _____ 4. Countries that composed the Allied Powers at the start of the war | D. poison gas |
| _____ 5. The region of France that became a bloody stalemate | E. Germany, Austria-Hungary |
| _____ 6. German battle strategy that called for a quick defeat of France in the west and then attacking Russia in the east | F. trench warfare |
| _____ 7. Battle strategy in which soldiers fought from deep pits dug into the earth | G. submarine |
| _____ 8. New warship introduced by the Germans that used underwater missiles | H. Schlieffen Plan |
| _____ 9. Stretch of battlefield along the German and Russian border | I. Triple Entente |
| _____ 10. New weapon that caused blindness, blisters, and choking | J. Great Britain, France, and Russia |

A. Following Chronological Order As you read about the effects of the war on countries throughout the world, make notes to answer questions related to the time line.

Feb. 1915	Gallipoli campaign begins.	→	1. What was the purpose of the Gallipoli campaign?
Jan. 1917	Germany announces a policy of unrestricted submarine warfare.		2. Why did the United States enter the war?
Feb. 1917	British intercept the Zimmermann note.		
April 1917	United States enters the war.	→	3. Why did the czar's government collapse?
Nov. 1917	Lenin seizes power in Russia.	↗	4. What did this treaty accomplish?
March 1918	Germany and Russia sign Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.	↗	5. What was the significance of this battle?
July 1918	Allies and Germans fight Second Battle of the Marne.	→	6. What events signaled the final defeat of the Central Powers?
Nov. 1918	World War I ends.	→	

B. Clarifying On the back of this paper, define or explain:

unrestricted submarine warfare total war rationing propaganda armistice

Making Inferences Below are some general statements about the escalation of World War I. Read each statement. Then supply details from the section to support it.

1. As the war went on, all the Great Powers looked for allies beyond Europe.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

2. The Gallipoli campaign was an Allied attempt to secure the Dardanelles, the gateway to Constantinople.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

3. The German policy of unrestricted submarine warfare shifted the focus of the war to the sea.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

4. The Zimmermann Note was the final straw that brought the United States into the war.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

5. Other nations, including France, supported a policy of assimilation.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

6. World War I became a total war.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

7. Another enemy—influenza—afflicted both sides of the conflict.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

8. Governments used propaganda to influence public opinion toward the war.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

