

Treaty of Versailles CLOZE Notes 1

World War I

- World War I began in June 1914 and the fighting _____.
- Even though the event that sparked the war is easy to pinpoint, the actual causes of WWI are complicated and _____ of the countries involved.
- There are _____ of World War I...

Militarism

- Countries had built strong militaries to _____ and their colonies, and militarism increased as countries competed with each other to build up their armies and navies.
- During this time, the military was _____ with the countries' politics and economics.
- Between _____, Germany and France doubled the size of their armies, while Great Britain and Germany used their navies to compete for dominance of the seas.
- Tensions rose as countries watched each other _____.

Alliances

- European countries made agreements with each other to better _____.
- If one member was attacked, the others were _____.
- When the war began, on one side were the Allies: Great Britain, France, Russia, _____, and Belgium.
- The other side were the Central Powers: Germany, _____, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire.

Imperialism

- Imperialism is when a country increases its power and wealth by _____ under its control.
- _____ as countries tried to grab more and more colonies throughout Africa and Asia.
- The rush for land acquisition caused many European countries to _____ one another.

Nationalism

- Nationalism is when citizens _____ in their home country.
- As countries _____, a strong sense of nationalism emerged.
- Many Europeans began to feel that their _____ to all others.
- Nationalism was exceptionally high in _____, a small nation south of Austria-Hungary, and in _____, a region located in southern Austria-Hungary.
- A large Slavic population lived in both Serbia and Bosnia, and the ethnic group strongly desired their _____, free from Austria-Hungary's control.
- These nationalistic feelings led to the actual event that _____.

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Outbreak of War

- On June 28, 1914, _____, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, was assassinated.
- The assassin was a Bosnian Serb who wanted to _____ from the Austro-Hungarian Empire and unite it with Serbia.
- 48 hours after the assassination, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, which set off a _____ of European countries joining the war.

WWI Ends

- Both sides of the war believed it would be over in less than a year; unfortunately, it lasted over _____.
- Europe suffered terrible destruction and _____ soldiers and civilians died.
- America's entry into the war gave the Allies the _____ they needed to defeat the Central Powers.
- In November 11, 1918, the _____ to the Allies and signed an armistice that ended the war.

In Conclusion

- _____ in Asia and Africa helped lead to World War I because:
- Europeans _____ in their countries.
- They had developed _____ to protect their colonies.
- European countries had _____ towards one another and had joined alliances to protect themselves.

What Next?

- When fighting ended in 1918, the Allied Powers were victorious, but all of Europe had suffered _____.
- One by one, the Central Powers _____ with the Allies.
- Germany's treaty was the last one to be signed, and it forced Germany to _____ for the war.
- The Treaty of Versailles was signed in Versailles, France on _____ and officially ended WWI.

Treaty of Versailles CLOZE Notes 3

Punishment

- The Treaty of Versailles was mainly negotiated and written by the _____, with little input from Germany.
- France's Prime Minister, Georges Clemenceau, pushed for _____ for Germany.
- France had been devastated when Germany had invaded, and Clemenceau didn't want Germany to ever be strong enough to _____.
- US President Woodrow Wilson and UK Prime Minister David Lloyd George were concerned a severe punishment would start another war, but the _____.

Land

- In signing the treaty, Germany had to give up one million square _____, some of which had been seized by Germany prior to WWI.
- The majority of the land that was lost was _____ and could have been used to boost Germany's poor economy.
- Germany also lost all of _____.

Reparations

- In addition to accepting the blame for starting the war, Germany had to _____ to other countries for the damages they had suffered as a result of the war.
- Germany owed _____ in reparations.
- This was difficult for Germany to pay because it also had to _____ and infrastructure.

Military

- In order to keep Germany weak, the treaty forced Germany to _____ and stop production of nearly all war materials.
- Germany was also prohibited from _____.

Resentment

- The majority of Germans _____ the harsh restrictions put in place by the Treaty of Versailles.
- As economic conditions throughout the country worsened, many Germans _____.
- Germany had _____ and was distrusted by other countries.
- Even though the Treaty of Versailles ended World War I, the severe consequences given to Germany set events in motion that would eventually lead to _____.

Treaty of Versailles CLOZE Notes 4

League of Nations

- The Treaty of Versailles also created the _____, a group of countries that promised to work together to make sure that another world war would not occur.
- Germany was not allowed to join until _____.
- The US Senate _____ the Treaty of Versailles and never became a member of the League of Nations.
- The League had _____ and turned out to be too weak.

Germany

- The war had left Germany _____.
- As its people starved and the country lay in chaos, the Allies gave them a bill that they simply could _____.
- The Treaty of Versailles caused Germany to go through an _____.

Depression

- Germany was not the only country who _____ following World War I.
- Countries around the world fell into a _____ following World War I.
- European economies were in terrible shape because they had suffered _____ and severe loss of life.
- These countries had borrowed money during the war, but now had no money to _____.
- They also experienced _____, a condition where prices rise and money loses purchasing power.

U.S.

- The United States suffered from the Great Depression beginning in October 1929 when the _____.
- Value of stocks began to drop so stockholders began to _____ as fast as they could.
- Businesses could no longer sell their goods because people had less money to spend, so many had to close & workers _____.
- People couldn't _____ to the bank, so they lost everything (homes, farms, etc.).

Worldwide

- Businesses around the world _____.
- When the US stopped buying goods, it _____ in other countries.
- When _____, banks in other countries were hurt too
- Stockholders in other countries could _____ their stocks to American companies
- As businesses and factories around the world _____, buying and selling almost stopped.