

Chapter 14 Section 2 Notes

World War I

I. 1914 to 1915: Illusions and Stalemate

- A. Government _____—ideas that are spread to influence public _____ for or against a cause—had stirred national _____ before the war.
1. Most people seemed genuinely _____ that their nation's cause was just.
- B. In August 1914, almost everyone believed that the war would be over in a _____.
- C. _____ hopes for a quick end to the war rested on the _____ Plan.
- D. The German advance was halted a short distance from _____ at the First Battle of the Marne.
1. The French leaders sent 2,000 _____ taxicabs with fresh troops to the front line.
- E. The war quickly turned into a _____ as neither the Germans nor the French could dislodge each other from the _____ they had dug for shelter.
1. Two lines of trenches soon reached from the English _____ to the frontiers of _____.
 - a. The Western Front had become _____ down in trench _____.
 - i. Both sides were kept in virtually the _____ positions for _____ years.
- F. Unlike the _____ Front, the war on the Eastern _____ was marked by _____.
1. At the beginning of the war, the _____ army moved into eastern Germany but was decisively defeated at the Battle of _____ and the Battle of _____ Lakes.
 - a. The _____ were no longer a threat to _____.
- G. The Italians betrayed the Triple _____ by attacking _____ in May 1915.
1. _____ joined the Allies, previously known as the Triple _____.
- H. _____ encouraged by their successes against Russia, joined Germany and Austria-Hungary in _____ 1915.

II. Trench and Air Warfare

- A. The trenches dug in 1914 had by 1916 become _____ systems of _____.
1. The trenches were protected by _____ wire up to 5 feet high and _____ yards wide.
 2. Concrete _____-gun nests and other gun batteries, supported by heavy _____, and protected the trenches.
 3. Separated from each other by a strip of territory known as _____-land.
- B. _____ warfare baffled military leaders who had been trained to fight wars of movement and _____.
1. At times, the high _____ on either side would order an _____ barrage to flatten the enemy's barbed wire and leave them in a state of _____.
 2. Next, a mass of _____ with fixed _____ would work their way toward the enemy trenches.
- C. The attacks rarely worked because men advancing _____ against the machine guns.
1. World War I had turned into a war of _____, a war based on wearing down the other side with constant attacks and _____ losses.
- D. By the end of 1915, _____ appeared on the battlefield.
1. Planes were first used to spot the enemy's _____.
 2. Soon, _____ also began to attack ground _____.
- E. The Germans also used their _____ to bomb London and eastern _____.

III. A World War

- A. Because of the stalemate on the Western _____, both sides sought to gain new allies.
1. Each side _____ that new allies would provide a _____ advantage.

- B. The Allies tried to open a Balkan front by landing forces at _____, southwest of _____, in April 1915.
1. The campaign was disastrous and the Allies _____.
- C. In 1917, a British officer known as Lawrence of _____ urged Arab princes to revolt against their _____ overlords.
1. 1918 British mobilized troops from _____, Australia, and New _____ and worked to destroy the _____ Empire.
- D. At first, the United _____ tried to remain _____.
1. The immediate cause of the United States' involvement grew out of the _____ war between _____ and Great Britain.
- E. Britain had used its superior navy to set up a blockade of _____.
1. Germany used _____ submarine warfare to keep supplies from reaching the Allies.
- F. On May 7, 1915, German forces sank the British ship _____.
1. 1,100 _____, including more than 100 Americans, _____.
 2. The _____ government _____ unrestricted submarine warfare.
- G. January 1917, German naval officers resumed the use of _____ submarine warfare.
1. They believed they could _____ the British in less than _____ months.
 2. Believed that the _____ would continue to stay out of the conflict.
- H. The _____ naval officers were quite wrong.
1. The British were not forced to _____, and the United States entered the war in _____ 1917.
 2. The United States entry into the war gave the _____ Powers a psychological boost and a major new source of _____ and war goods.

IV. The Impact of Total War

- A. World War I became a total _____ involving a complete _____ of resources and people.
1. It affected the lives of all _____ in the warring countries.
- B. Most people had expected the _____ to be _____.
1. Countries _____ tens of millions of young men, hoping for that elusive _____ to victory.
- C. Wartime governments throughout _____ also expanded their power over their _____.
1. Governments set up _____, wage, and _____ controls.
 - a. _____ food supplies and materials.
 - b. Regulated imports and _____.
 - c. Took over _____ systems and industries.
- D. As the war continued and _____ worsened, the civilian _____ was beginning to crack.
1. War governments, however, fought back against growing _____ to the war.
- E. Authoritarian regimes, such as those of _____, Russia, and Austria-Hungary, relied on force to subdue their _____.
1. Even democratic states expanded their _____ powers to stop internal dissent.
 - a. The British Parliament passed the _____ of the Realm Act (DORA).
 - i. Allowed the government to arrest _____ as _____.
 - ii. Newspapers were _____.
- F. Wartime governments made active use of propaganda to increase _____ for the war.
- G. In the fall of 1918, a deadly _____ struck, adding to the horrors of World War I.

1. An estimated total of _____ million people died worldwide.
- H. Total war also had a significant impact on _____ society.
1. World War I created new roles for _____.
 - a. Because so many men left to fight at the front, women were asked to take over jobs that were _____ to them before.
- I. The place of women in the _____ was far from secure, however.
1. Both men and women seemed to _____ that many of the new jobs for women were only _____.
- J. At the end of the war, as men returned to the job market, _____ quickly removed women from the jobs they were _____ to take earlier.
1. By 1919, 650,000 women in Great _____ were unemployed.
 2. Wages for the _____ who were still employed were lowered.
- K. The role women played in wartime _____ had a positive impact on the women's movement for social and political _____.
1. The right to _____ was given to women in Germany, Austria, and the _____ immediately after the war.
 - a. _____ women over the age of _____ gained the right to vote.