

World War One Teacher Answer Sheet ONE

PRE WAR PEACE MOVEMENTS

1. What did the Noble Peace prize represent?

Fraternity between the nations, the abolition or reduction of standing armies and the holding and promotion of peace congresses.

2. What novel did Bertha Von Suttner write?

Lay down your arms!

3. Who was the International Red Cross set up to help?

Soldiers

4. Why does the Red Cross use red and white symbols for its members?

They identify and protect medical personnel in the field.

5. What does the first Geneva Convention cover?

The rights of wounded and sick soldiers on the battlefield.

6. What does the second Geneva Convention add?

The rights of wounded and shipwrecked at sea.

7. What are the Hague Conventions used for?

Provide laws of war and war crimes for the great powers.

8. What is remarkable about the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom?

It is the oldest women's peace organization in the world.

9. Who was Jane Addams?

First president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and Noble Peace Prize winner.

10. Why were the Olympic Games re-established?

To promote peace between nations.

CAUSES OF WORLD WAR ONE

1. What are six basic causes of World War One?

Nationalism, Militarism, Colonialism, Imperialism, Arms Race, Strategic Alliances

2. Who were the eight “Great Powers” before 1914?

Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States

3. What is a Chancellor?

The person who is head of state in Germany.

4. What was Bismarck’s goal for Germany?

Unify the German states under Prussia.

5. What happened to Austria and Germany after the Austro-Prussian War?

Austria became a vassal state and Germany united into a Confederation.

6. Why did the Franco-Prussian War help to cause World War One?

The loss of Alsace and Lorraine inspired French nationalism.

7. What is “German Empire” in German?

Deutsches Reich

8. Who was the emperor of the German Empire and where was he from?

William I of Prussia

9. What three nations were represented by the League of Three Emperors?

Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary

10. Define Factionalized. Having many disagreeing groups.

11. Define Isolated. Separated from others, alone.

12. Define Feudal. Medieval times from around 500-1500 CE.

13. Define Liberal. Favoring individual freedom.

14. Define Socialist. Supporting the collective redistribution of wealth.

15. Define Monarchist. Supporting an empire ruled by a king.

16. Who were the Junkers?

Members of old aristocratic families who held power over Germany.

17. Pan-Slavism is considered what kind of movement?

Nationalistic

18. What country supported pan-Slavism?

Russia

19. Who ruled over the Slavs in the Balkans?

Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire

20. What did people call Wilhelm II?

The Kaiser

21. How did Kaiser Wilhelm II contribute to World War One?

Aggressive foreign policy

22. Where did Bismarck predict the Great War would start?

In the Balkans