

# Treaty of Versailles CLOZE Notes I

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ .

# Treaty of Versailles CLOZE Notes 2

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 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.