The background of the cover is a painting of a field of red poppies. The foreground is dominated by several large, vibrant red poppies with dark centers. The middle ground shows a vast field of smaller poppies stretching towards a horizon. The sky is filled with soft, textured clouds in shades of blue, green, and yellow, suggesting a hazy or overcast day.

**WORLD WAR I
PUZZLES
AND
ACTIVITIES**

BY BONNIE ROSE HUDSON



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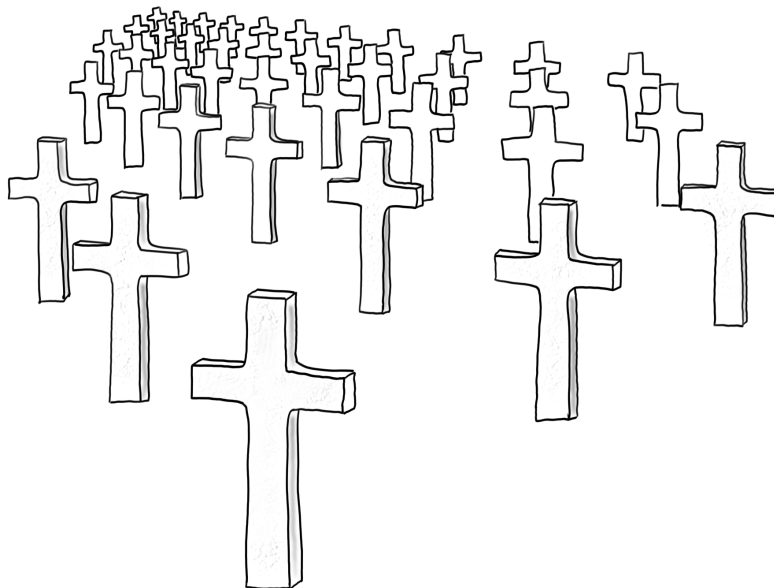
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Beginning Nations in World War I Graph Decoding

Find the names of six nations at war at the beginning of World War I by finding each letter in a graph and then writing the letter on the line provided. Follow the directions for finding each letter. For example, if the directions say Across 4, Down 3, (A4-D3), follow the Down row 3 over to Across column 4 and find the letter *e*. In the instructions, we will use A for Across and D for Down.

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
Down	1	j	d	i	w	x
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

1. _____ - _____
 A2-D5 A1-D2 A5-D5 A1-D4 A5-D4 A3-D1 A2-D5 A3-D4 A1-D2 A3-D2 A1-D5 A2-D5 A5-D4 A4-D2

2. _____
 A3-D5 A5-D4 A2-D5 A3-D2 A4-D4 A4-D3

3. _____
 A1-D5 A4-D3 A5-D4 A5-D3 A2-D5 A3-D2 A4-D2

4. _____
 A5-D4 A1-D2 A5-D5 A5-D5 A3-D1 A2-D5

5. _____
 A5-D5 A4-D3 A5-D4 A4-D5 A3-D1 A2-D5

6. _____
 A1-D2 A3-D2 A3-D1 A1-D4 A4-D3 A2-D1 A1-D3 A3-D1 A3-D2 A1-D5 A2-D1 A3-D3 A5-D3

World War I—A Modern War Matching

Match the description to the term.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------|----|---|
| _____1. | Conscription | a. | A mask used to help someone breathe when there are dangerous gases in the air |
| _____2. | Dreadnought | b. | A long metal-framed airship that looks like a large balloon and moved through the air by engines mounted on the outside |
| _____3. | Machine gun | c. | Used to stop or slow the advancement of enemy troops |
| _____4. | Artillery | d. | A weapon that shot hot burning fuel |
| _____5. | Brake or recoil mechanism | e. | Airplane equipped with machine guns or used to drop bombs |
| _____6. | Barbed wire | f. | Modern English battleship with more armor and firepower than any other ship of the time |
| _____7. | Trenches | g. | Something that stopped large guns from moving each time they were fired, which helped eliminate the need to re-aim |
| _____8. | Steamships | h. | Ship powered by steam |
| _____9. | Railroads | i. | Large guns that could fire explosive shells from a mounted position |
| _____10. | Alliances | j. | A well-armed, heavily armored vehicle that moved on tracks and was used for combat |
| _____11. | Gas mask | k. | Belt-fed gun able to fire rapidly over long periods of time |
| _____12. | Flame thrower | l. | Forced military service |
| _____13. | Tank | m. | A long ditch dug into the ground used for protection during fighting |
| _____14. | Fighter plane | n. | Rails and ties permanently fixed for trains to run on them |
| _____15. | Zeppelin | o. | Agreements between nations promising to help each other if one of the nations in the alliance were to be attacked |

How Did World War I Start?

Fill in the correct word(s) from the text box at the end of the activity to complete each step shown in the beginnings of World War I.

This is the standing of the two countries that were involved in the first incidents that led to World War I:

European state that controlled
Bosnia-Herzegovina

Ruler of Austria-Hungary at the
beginning of World War I

Chief of the general staff of
Austria-Hungary

Foreign minister of
Austria-Hungary

European state that was a rival of
Austria-Hungary

King of Serbia during
World War I

Prime minister of Serbia

Head of Serbia's military intelligence
and also head of a secret society

Alias used by Colonel
Dragutin Dimitrijević

Name of secret society that
wanted to liberate the South
Slavs of Austria-Hungary

Austria-Hungary controlled Bosnia-Herzegovina, which many Serbs at the time felt should be a part of Serbia. This is one of the problems that led to the secret societies and the bad feelings between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

_____ Austrian archduke who was heir to the Austrian throne

_____ Duchess of Hohenberg, wife of Franz Ferdinand

_____ Bosnian capital where Franz Ferdinand and Sophie were assassinated

_____ Bosnian Serb who shot Franz Ferdinand and Sophie

The prime minister of Serbia was an enemy of Apis and tried to warn the Austrian government of the plot to kill Franz Ferdinand. However, in trying to keep his message vague, it wasn't understood by the government of Austria-Hungary.

_____ Ruler of Germany during World War I

Austria-Hungary made an alliance with Germany. Germany had already promised to support Austria-Hungary if it entered into a war against Serbia. Germany and Austria-Hungary were two of the countries in the Triple Alliance, with Italy being the third.

_____ Ruler of Russia during most of World War I

_____ Leader of France during later part of World War I

Russia supported Serbia and had made an alliance with France to mobilize troops if any nation in the Triple Alliance mobilized their troops. When Austria-Hungary attacked Serbia, Russia began to call up their troops to help Serbia. When Germany saw that Russia was going to back Serbia, they sent a message to Russia telling them to stop mobilizing troops and a message to France telling them to promise to stay neutral if war occurred between Russian and Germany. Russia and France ignored Germany's ultimatums.

_____ King of Belgium who wanted to remain neutral during World War I

_____ Leader of Britain during the later part of World War I

Germany called up their troops to support Austria-Hungary. They declared war on Russia and France called up their troops. Germany sent their troops to Luxembourg and demanded that Belgium allow the troops to cross their territory so they could attack France. Belgium said no because they wanted to stay neutral. Germany invaded Belgium. Since Britain had promised to defend Belgium under the Treaty of London of 1839, Britain declared war on Germany.

Italy, the third country in the Triple Alliance, did not enter World War I on the side of the Triple Alliance at the beginning of World War I for several reasons, one of which was the fact that the Triple Alliance was made to help each of the countries in a war against Russia, not against England, and this war involved fighting England.

Here is a summary of a few of the declarations of war that occurred at the beginning of World War I between the countries in this outline. After Franz Ferdinand and Sophie were assassinated on June 28, 1914, relationships deteriorated quickly and Europe was plunged into a terrible war.

- Austria-Hungary declared war against Serbia on July 28, 1914.
- Germany declared war against Russia on August 1, 1914.
- Germany declared war against France on August 3, 1914.
- Great Britain declared war against Germany on August 4, 1914.
- Austria-Hungary declared war against Russia on August 5, 1914.
- Serbia declared war against Germany on August 6, 1914.
- France declared war against Austria-Hungary on August 10, 1914.
- Great Britain declared war against Austria-Hungary on August 12, 1914.
- Austria-Hungary declared war against Belgium on August 28, 1914.

Below is the text box with the word(s) you can use to fill in the outline of the incidents that immediately led up to World War I.

Czar Nicholas II	Peter I
Colonel Dragutin Dimitrijević	Leopold, Graf von Berchtold
Franz, Graf Conrad von Hötzendorf	Sarajevo
Albert I	Franz Joseph
Union or Death	Sophie
Serbia	Premier Georges Clemenceau
Franz Ferdinand	Kaiser Wilhelm II
Gavrilo Princip	Apis
Prime Minister David Lloyd George	Austria-Hungary
Nikola Pašić	

Leader of Austria-Hungary

Complete the timeline of the life of Emperor Franz Joseph by choosing events from the list below and inserting them into the correct places on the timeline.

	1830	

	1848	

	1854	

	1859	

	1864	

	1866	

	1867	

	1879	

	1914	

	1916	

Became emperor of Austria

Became king of Hungary

The province of Lombardy was lost in the war between Austria and Sardinia and France

His heir was assassinated, leading to World War I

Austria was defeated by Prussia in the Seven Weeks' War

Married the duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, who had great influence on him

Died

Born in Schloss Schönbrunn, Austria

Formed an alliance with Germany

Joined with Prussia in a war against Denmark

Germany's African Colonies

Germany had colonies in Africa, as did many European countries. These colonies were also drawn into the war. Look at the map of Africa below. Compare it to a current map of Africa. Look at the colonies that belonged to Germany during World War I. Make a list on the lines below the map of the countries that the German colonies are now a part of.



Leaders of Germany

Complete the timeline of the life of Kaiser Wilhelm II by choosing events from the list below and inserting them into the correct places on the timeline.

	1859	
	1881	
	1889	
	1890	
	1896	
	1897	
	1908	
	1911	
	1918	
	1941	

Dismissed Bismarck as chancellor and prime minister and broke the old alliance with Russia

Made Alfred von Tirpitz secretary of the navy

Born in Berlin, Germany

Died

Allowed the interference of Germany in Morocco which, at that time, France was attempting to control

Caused British anger when he sent a telegram to the president of the South African Republic congratulating him on defeating a raid by the British at Jameson

Gave up his throne and fled to the Netherlands after the German navy mutinied

Claimed large groups of Germans were anti-English

Married Princess Augusta Victoria

Became emperor of Germany

Complete the timeline of the life of Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz by choosing events from the list below and inserting them into the correct places on the timeline.

_____	1849	_____
_____	1865	_____
_____	1895	_____
_____	1896	_____
_____	1897	_____
_____	1903	_____
_____	1911	_____
_____	1916	_____
_____	1924	_____
_____	1930	_____

Promoted to rear admiral

Began serving in the Reichstag as a deputy of the German National People's Party

Became secretary of state of the Imperial Navy Department

Attained the rank of grand admiral

Born in Küstrin, Prussia

Died

Retired

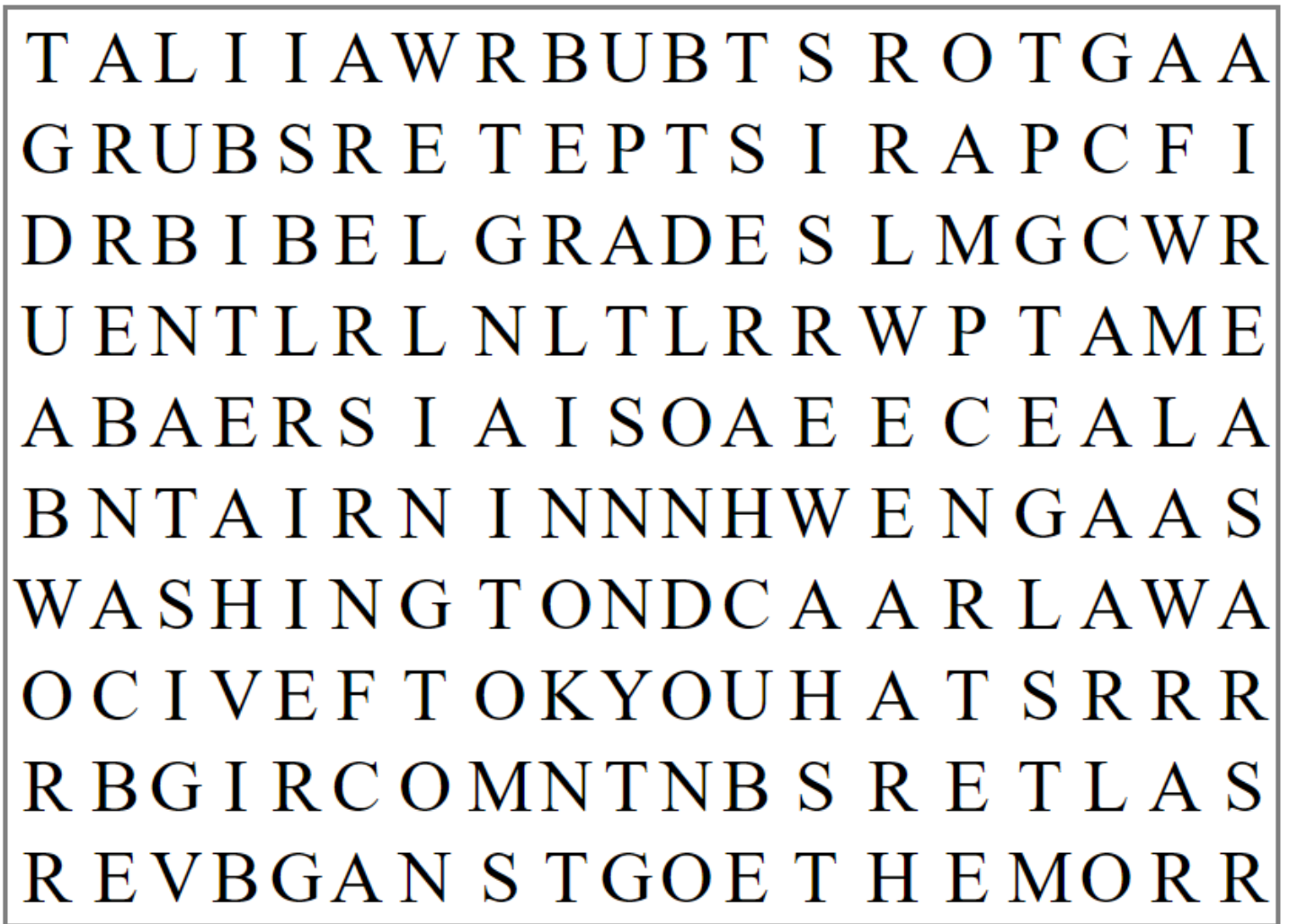
Began to command the German cruiser squadron in East Asia

Enlisted in the Prussian Navy

Gained the rank of admiral

Capitals

Find the names of the capitals listed in the word search below.



Belgrade	Canberra*	Ottawa	Sofia	Vienna
Berlin	Istanbul	Paris	St. Petersburg**	Washington, D.C.
Bucharest	London	Rome	Tokyo	Wellington

*Canberra was chosen as the capital in 1908-1909 although the Parliament did not meet there until 1927.

**St. Petersburg is the current name of Petrograd, which was the capital during World War I.

Some capitals of nations have changed since World War I; others have not. Write the name of the country's capital during World War I beside its name.

Austria-Hungary	New Zealand
Australia	Ottoman Empire
Bulgaria	Romania
Canada	Russia
France	Serbia
Germany	United Kingdom
Italy	United States
Japan	

Leaders of Russia

Complete the timeline of the life of Czar Nicholas II by choosing events from the list below and inserting them into the correct places on the timeline.

	1868	
	1891	
	1894	
	1895	
	1896	
	1905	
	1914	
	1915	
	1917	
	1918	

Married Alexandra, who greatly influenced him

Another revolt of the people resulted in him giving up his throne and, later in the year, the Bolsheviks seized power and imprisoned him and his family

Completed an alliance with German emperor Wilhelm II

Born in St. Petersburg, Russia

Became Emperor of Russia

Approved the build-up of Russian troops along the border with Germany and Austria-Hungary

Killed, along with his family, by the Bolsheviks

Visited Asia

Crowned Czar of Russia

Assumed direct command of the army

Complete the timeline of the life of Prime Minister Vladimir Lenin by choosing events from the list below and inserting them into the correct places on the timeline.

_____ 1870 _____

_____ 1887 _____

_____ 1893 _____

_____ 1897 _____

_____ 1900 _____

_____ 1912 _____

_____ 1914 _____

_____ 1917 _____

_____ 1918 _____

_____ 1924 _____

Died

Moved to Switzerland

Moved to Germany following his exile

Born in Simbirsk, Russia

Signed a treaty ending the war between Russia and Germany, thus allowing Germany to concentrate its troops on the rest of the allies

Became leader of the Bolsheviks in a final split with the Mensheviks

Exiled to Siberia

Brother was hanged for being part of a plot that attempted, but failed, to kill the czar

Returned to Russia with the help of Germany, then fled to Finland, and later returned to Russia, taking power as the prime minister

Joined a Marxist group

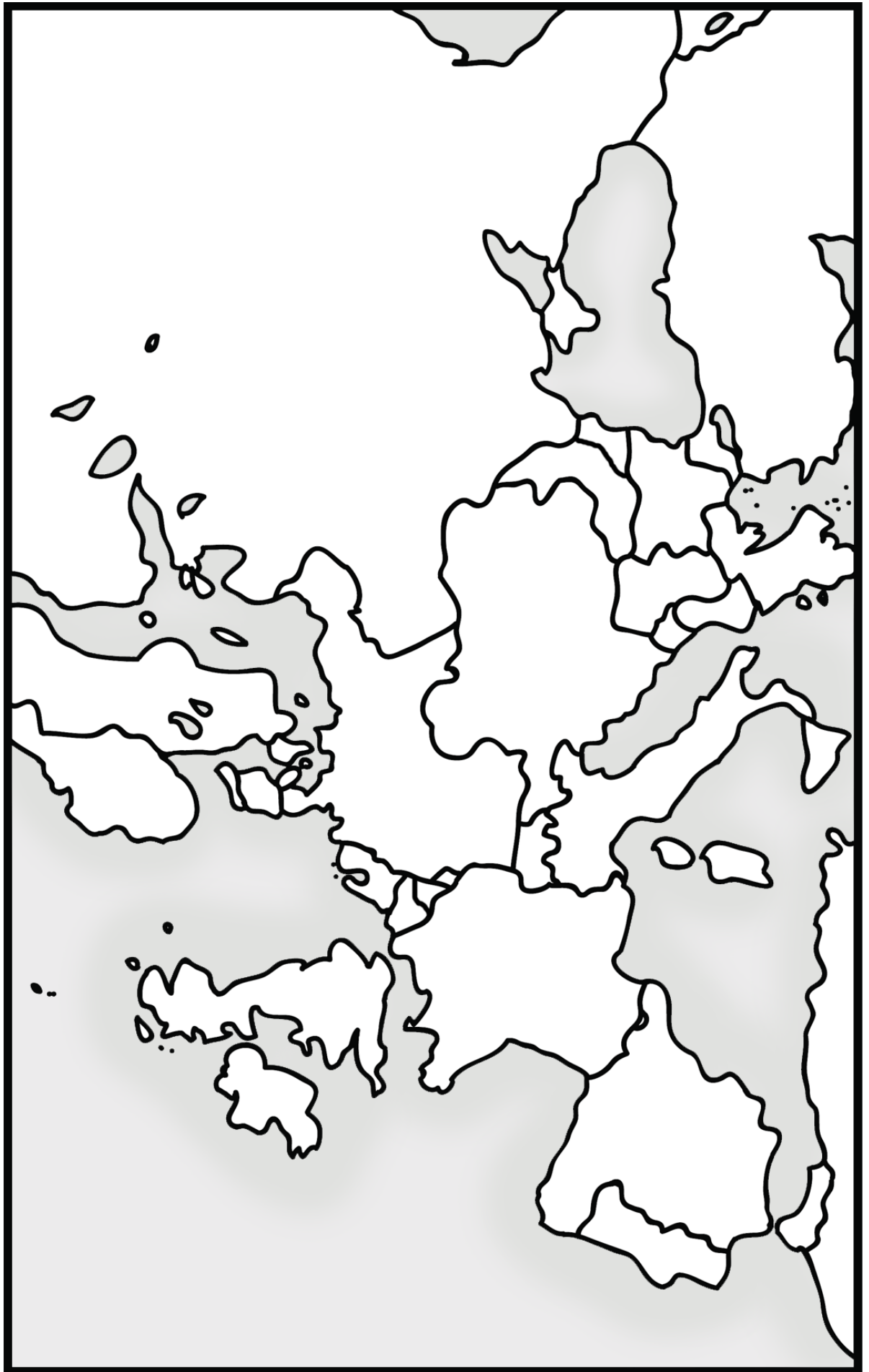
Natural Features

There were many natural features in Europe that had an impact on World War I. Some features made it difficult for the armies to get from one point to another. Other features were important because the side that controlled that feature sometimes had an advantage over the side that did not.

Below is a list of natural features in Europe that played a role in World War I. On the map on the next page, try to draw the features in their correct locations. They do not have to be exact, but having an idea where they were located can help you see where some of the focus of the war was. There is a place for you to check off each feature as you draw it on the map.

Natural Features	
	Aegean Sea
	Aisne River
	Aubers Ridge
	Baltic Sea
	Black Sea
	Carpathian Mountains
	Caucasus Mountains
	Danube River
	Dardanelles
	English Channel
	Gallipoli Peninsula
	Gete River
	Gulf of Finland
	Isonzo River
	Lake Naroch
	Lys River
	Marne River
	Meuse River
	Narew River
	North Sea
	Oise River
	Rhine River
	Sambre River
	Sava River
	Somme River
	Strait of Dover
	Vimy Ridge
	Yser River

1914 Map of Europe and Surrounding Areas



Leaders of France

Complete the timeline of the life of Premier Georges Clemenceau by choosing events from the list below and inserting them into the correct places on the timeline.

	1841	
	1861	
	1870	
	1876	
	1902	
	1906	
	1917	
	1919	
	1920	
	1929	

Began serving in the Chamber of Deputies of France

Presided over the Paris Peace Conference that ended World War I

Went to Paris to study medicine

Began serving in the Senate of France

Began serving as premier of France for the second time

Born in Mouilleron-en-Pareds, France

Died

Helped defend Paris against Germany

Began serving as premier of France for the first time

Ran for president of France and lost

Complete the timeline of the life of General Joseph Joffre by choosing events from the list below and inserting them into the correct places on the timeline.

1852

c.1870

1872

1894

1905

1911

1914

1915

1916

1931

Entered the engineering corps of the French Army

Became the first French general to defeat a German army in a major battle since Napoleon in the early 1800s

Replaced in World War I and made marshal of France

Began serving in the Franco-Prussian War

Promoted to general of division

Assisted in the conquest of Timbuktu

Attempted to break the stalemate on the Western Front but failed with a large number of casualties

Died

Born in Rivesaltes, France

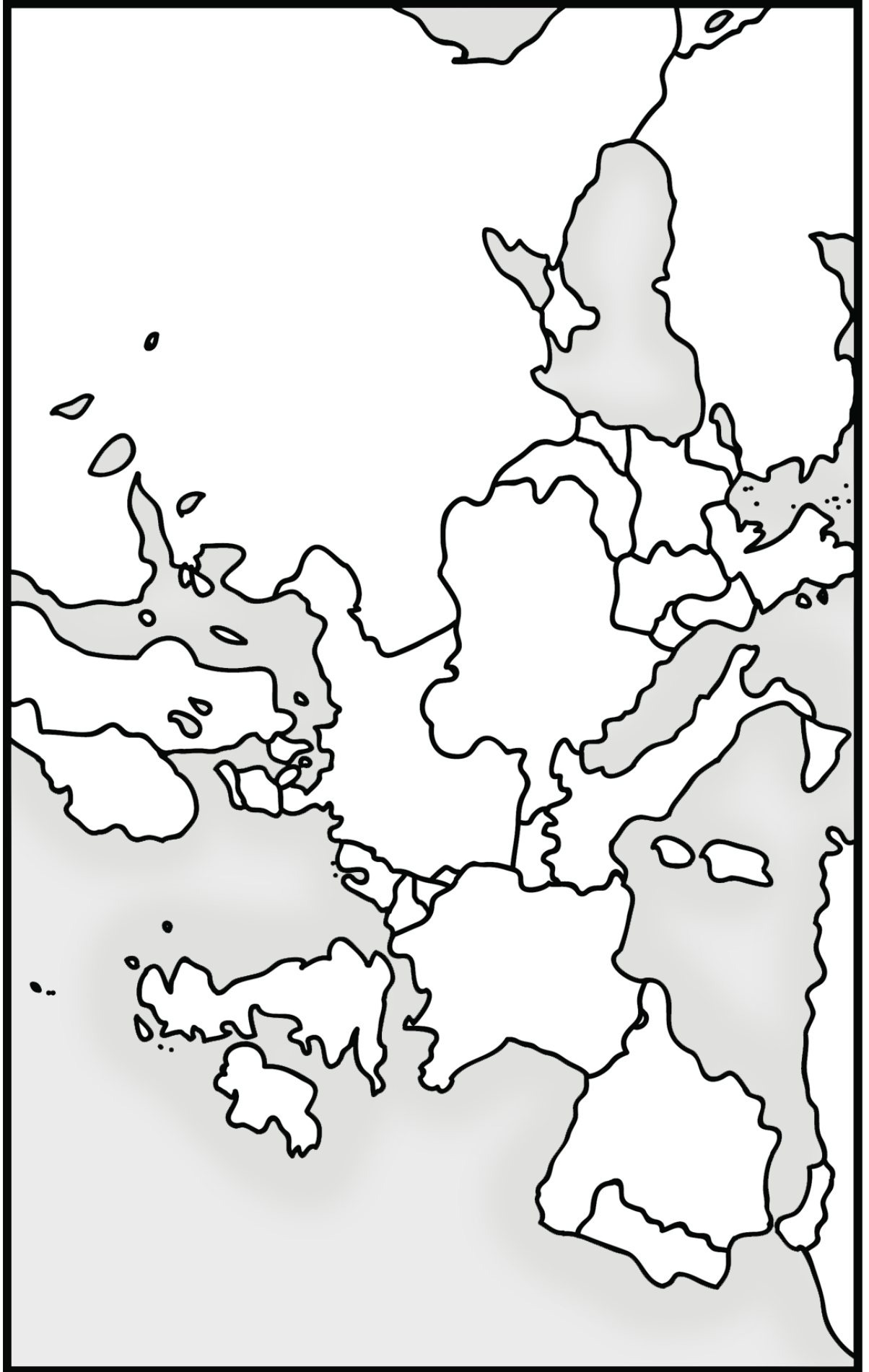
Promoted to chief of the general staff

Warring Nations

Many areas were involved in the fighting in World War I. Even if the fighting did not occur in some areas, it truly was a war involving much of the world. On the map on the next page, label as many of the countries as you can. Try to at least label the nations in the list below. You can check them off as you find them if you like.

Country	
	Austria-Hungary
	Belgium
	Bulgaria
	France
	Germany
	Great Britain
	Greece
	Ireland
	Italy
	Ottoman Empire (since this empire included many other countries at certain times, label it in the area of Turkey)
	Romania
	Russia
	Serbia

1914 Map of Europe and Surrounding Areas



Leaders of Britain

Complete the timeline of the life of Prime Minister David Lloyd George by choosing events from the list below and inserting them into the correct places on the timeline.

	1863	
	1890	
	1905	
	1908	
	1915	
	1916	
	1919	
	1921	
	1922	
	1945	

Began serving as chancellor of the exchequer

Resigned as prime minister

Began the negotiations with Ireland that resulted in Irish independence

Became president of the Board of Trade

Elected to Parliament

Mediated between Woodrow Wilson and Georges Clemenceau at the Paris Peace Conference

Born in Manchester, England, to Welsh parents

Became prime minister

Died

Became minister of munitions

Complete the timeline of the life of General Douglas Haig by choosing events from the list below and inserting them into the correct places on the timeline.

_____ 1861 _____

_____ 1898 _____

_____ 1906 _____

_____ 1914 _____

_____ 1915 _____

_____ 1916 _____

_____ 1917 _____

_____ 1918 _____

_____ 1919 _____

_____ 1928 _____

- Assigned as director of military training
- Took command of British troops in France
- Directed a successful offensive that broke Germany's Siegfried Line
- Born in Edinburgh, Scotland
- Commanded troops at the Third Battle of Ypres
- Fought in the Sudan
- Died
- Commanded troops at the Battle of the Somme
- Led the I Corps of the British Expeditionary Force to northern France
- Became an earl

Complete the timeline of the life of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe by choosing events from the list below and inserting them into the correct places on the timeline.

1859

1872

1882

1900

1907

1916

1919

1920

1925

1935

Served in Egypt

Became Earl Jellicoe

Commanded the British fleet at the Battle of Jutland

Born in Southampton, England

Died

Served in the Boxer Rebellion in China

Began serving as governor general of New Zealand

Entered the Royal Navy as a cadet

Knighthood

Promoted to admiral of the fleet

Zimmermann Telegram True and False

Put a T on the line if the statement is True, or an F if the statement is false. If the statement is false, see if you can correct it.

- ____ 1. Germany sent the Zimmerman Telegram to Canada.
- ____ 2. Germany expanded its submarine attacks to include all ships headed to the United Kingdom in January 1917.
- ____ 3. Germany hoped that by stopping the United Kingdom from receiving any supplies from other countries, they could force the British to accept a peace agreement before the United States became involved in the war.
- ____ 4. The United States broke off diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary after it announced it would resume unrestricted submarine attacks.
- ____ 5. German Foreign Minister Arthur Zimmermann sent a telegram to the Spanish ambassador in Mexico.
- ____ 6. Germany offered Mexico territory in Arizona, New Mexico, and California if Mexico would enter the war on the side of Germany in the event the United States declared war on Germany.
- ____ 7. The British intercepted the Zimmermann Telegram, decoded it, and sent it on to the United States.
- ____ 8. United States President Wilson disagreed that armed neutrality was the safest way to proceed for the merchant ships, so he ordered merchantmen to arm themselves and do what was necessary to protect American trade.
- ____ 9. When he received the Zimmermann Telegram, President Wilson had more faith than ever in the German government.
- ____ 10. On April 6, 1917, President Wilson signed a resolution which said a state of war existed between the United States and the German Empire.

Famous Battles of World War I

There were many, many battles fought during World War I. Some of better-known battles are included here for you to unscramble.

Imagine you are playing a word game. You draw fourteen letter tiles and have to make a word from them. Below are shown the fourteen tiles you have drawn. Use the tiles you need to complete the name of the battle. The instructions tell you how many letters you should use for the name of the battle you are to make.

1. First Battle of the _____—Use 5 tiles

n	c	u	s	m	t	e	n	a	i	w	o	r	x
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2. Battle of the _____—Use 5 tiles

m	x	j	g	m	k	s	h	z	e	l	d	f	o
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3. Battle of _____—Use 9 tiles

a	m	e	o	k	t	z	c	o	l	r	s	t	p
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4. Battle of the _____ Forest—Use 7 tiles

n	s	z	r	v	n	g	x	f	e	j	a	t	o
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5. Battle of _____—Use 9 tiles

l	o	c	a	x	i	t	l	n	i	g	p	y	l
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

6. Second Battle of _____—Use 5 tiles

r	a	z	i	y	s	r	e	t	p	t	x	w	s
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

7. Battle of _____—Use 6 tiles

m	r	g	s	d	x	t	v	z	o	u	k	e	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

8. Battle of the _____ Lakes—Use 8 tiles

n	s	i	o	u	k	l	m	t	r	q	a	b	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

9. _____ Battle of the Marne—Use 6 tiles

d	c	t	r	o	s	y	h	s	m	a	e	v	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

10. Battle of _____—Use 7 tiles

a	m	u	x	n	s	j	b	i	d	t	s	n	l
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

11. Battle of _____—Use 13 tiles

a	e	x	s	d	e	s	n	p	a	c	l	e	h
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

12. _____ Line or Hindenburg Line—Use 9 tiles

e	h	r	t	g	e	y	f	s	b	i	w	d	i
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

13. Battle of _____—Use 10 tiles

n	g	e	x	t	b	r	n	e	a	t	r	l	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

14. Battle of the _____ Bank—Use 6 tiles

g	t	x	e	k	d	y	p	g	l	r	w	q	o
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Leaders of the United States

Complete the timeline of the life of President Woodrow Wilson by choosing events from the list below and inserting them into the correct places on the timeline.

	1856	
	1879	
	1883	
	1889	
	1913	
	1917	
	1918	
	1919	
	1920	
	1924	

Graduated from Princeton University and entered law school

Delivered his "Fourteen Points" speech and, later in the year, became the first president to cross the Atlantic Ocean while in office

Began graduate studies in history and political science at Johns Hopkins University

Born in Staunton, Virginia

Inaugurated as president of the United States and, eleven days later, held the first regular presidential press conference

Awarded the 1919 Nobel Peace Prize for his work in founding the League of Nations and trying to get a fair peace agreement

Died

Entered World War I during his second term

Published *The State*, which was one of the first textbooks dealing with comparative government

Began a speaking tour to gain support for the League of Nations and, later that year, had a paralyzing stroke

Complete the timeline of the life of General John J. Pershing by choosing events from the list below and inserting them into the correct places on the timeline.

1860

1886

1898

1899

1906

1916

1917

1921

1939

1948

Began serving during the Spanish-American War

Chosen to command American Expeditionary Forces when the United States entered World War I

Began serving in the Philippines and was eventually promoted to the rank of captain

Graduated from the U.S. Military Academy

Gained the rank of brigadier general

Began serving as chief of staff of the U.S. Army

Born in Laclede, Missouri

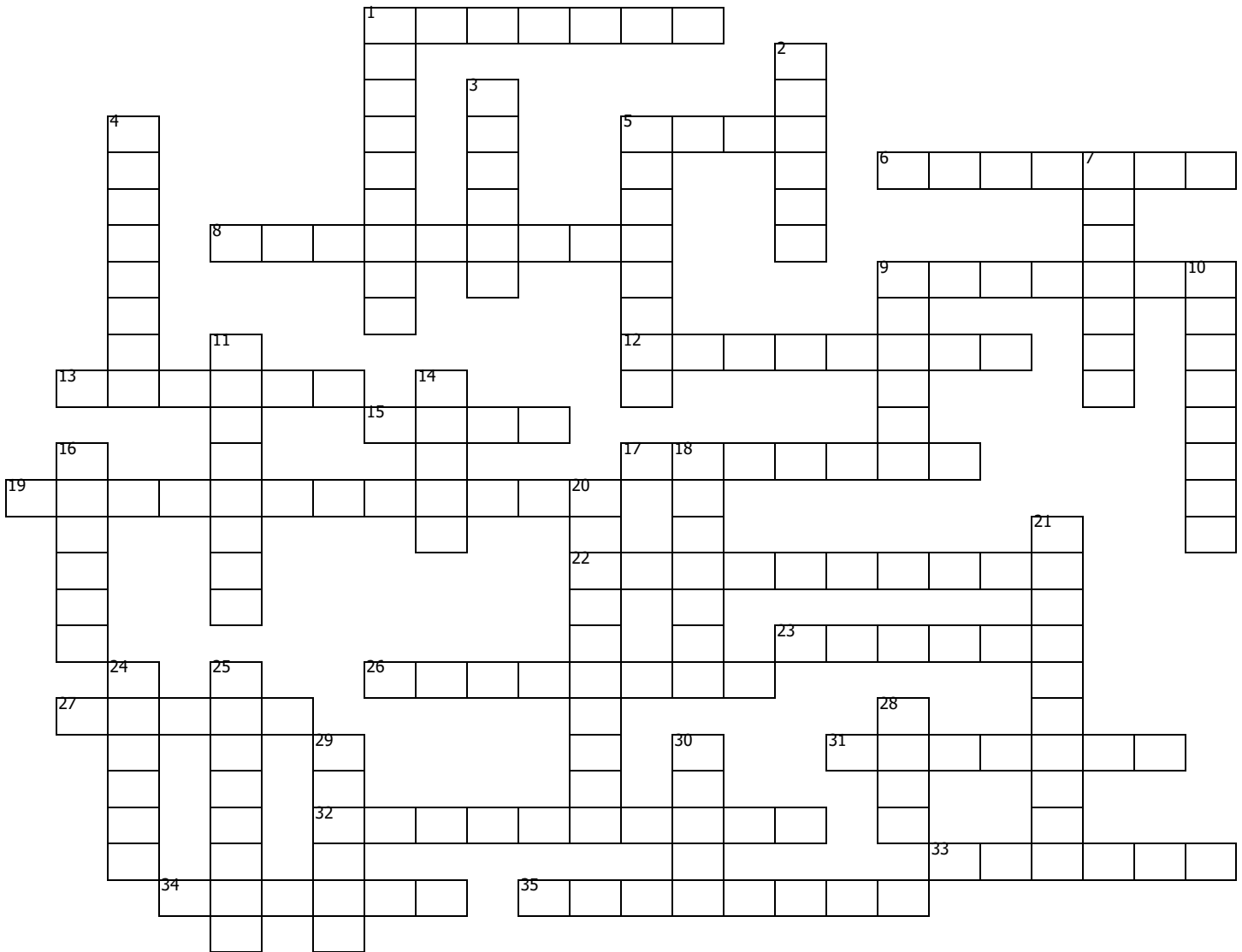
Began consulting with Army Chief of Staff George C. Marshall during World War II

Commanded the army that pursued Pancho Villa into Mexico

Died and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery

People of World War I Crossword Puzzle

Using the clues on the following page, fill in the answers to complete the crossword puzzle.



Across

1. Emperor _____ I—ruler of Austria-Hungary during the second half of World War I
5. Said Halim _____—Grand vizier of the Ottoman Empire during much of World War I
6. Prime Minister Vittorio _____—a leader of Italy during World War I
8. Eleuthérios _____—prime minister of Greece during much of World War I
9. Kaiser _____ II—ruler of Germany during World War I
12. Czar _____ II—ruler of Russia during most of World War I
13. General Henri Philippe _____—organized the defense of Verdun and replaced General Robert Nivelle as commander in chief of all the French armies
15. General Ferdinand _____—French general who announced World War I was over
17. General Luigi _____—Italian general who led armies against Austria-Hungary
19. Eddie _____—American ace
22. Premier Georges _____—leader of France during later part of World War I
23. Helmuth von _____—directed German strategy at the outbreak of World War I
26. Erich von _____—replaced Moltke as chief of the German General Staff
27. _____ I—King of Serbia during World War I
31. Edward _____—British ace
32. Paul von _____—a German commander in the east
33. General Joseph _____—commander in chief of all the French armies until 1916
34. Franz _____—ruler of Austria-Hungary during the first half of World War I
35. General Alexei _____—Russian general who led a massive offensive on the Eastern Front in 1916

Down

1. Sir Winston _____—did extensive work with Britain's navy and army
2. Admiral Sir David _____—Admiral in the British navy
3. Admiral Franz von _____—Admiral in the German navy
4. President Raymond _____—President of France during World War I
5. General John J. _____—commander of the American Expeditionary Forces
7. General Robert _____—replaced General Joffre as commander in chief of all the French armies
9. President Woodrow _____—President of the United States during World War I
10. _____ VI—ruler of the Ottoman Empire during World War I
11. General Charles _____—Commander of the French 5th Army at the beginning of World War I
14. René _____—French ace
16. Billy _____—Canadian ace
18. General Edmund _____—British general in Middle Eastern campaigns
20. Baron Manfred von _____ (Red Baron)—German ace
21. Erich _____—a German commander in the east
24. Prime Minister David Lloyd _____—leader of Britain during the second half of World War I
25. Admiral Sir John _____—commander of the British fleet at the Battle of Jutland
28. General Douglas _____—British general who led Allied troops in the Battle of the Somme
29. Admiral Reinhard _____—commander of the German fleet at the Battle of Jutland
30. Jan Christian _____—South African leader who served in England and fought in the African colonies during World War I

Fourteen Points Fill-In

United States President Woodrow Wilson proposed fourteen principles as a basis for the treaty that would end World War I. He gave a speech to the United States Congress on January 8, 1918, stating these principals and, although they were vague in ways, many people felt they were important in helping to build a free, peaceful world. However, at the Paris Peace Conference, there was much opposition to these principals. Compromises were forced, and Germany later argued that they were betrayed as they consented to peace talks on the basis of the Fourteen Points.

Following is the text of the Fourteen Points. Choose the correct words from the word box at the end to fill in the blanks in the text.

1. Open covenants of _____, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but _____ shall proceed always frankly and in the _____ view.
2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the _____, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by _____ action for the enforcement of international covenants.
3. The _____, so far as possible, of all _____ barriers and the establishment of an equality of _____ conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.
4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national _____ will be _____ to the lowest point consistent with _____ safety.
5. A _____, open-minded, and absolutely _____ adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of _____ the interests of the _____ concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.
6. The _____ of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an _____ and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own _____ development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own _____; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid _____ of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and _____ sympathy.
7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and _____, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this _____ act the whole structure and _____ of international law is forever _____.

8. All French _____ should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the _____ done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has _____ the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.
9. A readjustment of the _____ of Italy should be effected along clearly _____ lines of nationality.
10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see _____ and assured, should be _____ the freest opportunity of autonomous development.
11. Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure _____ to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along _____ established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial _____ of the several Balkan states should be entered into.
12. The Turkish _____ of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a _____ sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested _____ of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free _____ to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.
13. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories _____ by _____ Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international _____.
14. A general _____ of nations must be _____ under specific covenants for the purpose of affording _____ guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

passage	frontiers	unsettled	historically	association
trade	unselfish	secure	removal	test
unhampered	formed	populations	healing	wrong
covenant	domestic	access	indisputably	reduced
territory	peace	impartial	economic	accorded
free	portions	seas	recognizable	validity
integrity	choosing	inhabited	evacuation	diplomacy
restored	armaments	impaired	sovereignty	mutual
public	safeguarded	international	opportunity	political

Answer Key

Beginning Nations in World War I Graph Decoding

1. Austria-Hungary
2. France
3. Germany
4. Russia
5. Serbia
6. United Kingdom

World War I—A Modern War Matching

1. l
2. f
3. k
4. i
5. g
6. c
7. m
8. h
9. n
10. o
11. a
12. d
13. j
14. e
15. b

How Did World War I Start

Austria-Hungary—European state that controlled Bosnia-Herzegovina
Franz Joseph—Ruler of Austria-Hungary at the beginning of World War I
Franz, Graf Conrad von Hötzendorf—Chief of the general staff of Austria-Hungary
Leopold, Graf von Berchtold—Foreign minister of Austria-Hungary

Serbia—European state that was a rival of Austria-Hungary
Peter I—King of Serbia during World War I
Nikola Pašić—Prime minister of Serbia
Colonel Dragutin Dimitrijević—Head of Serbia's military intelligence and also head of a secret society
Apis—Alias used by Colonel Dragutin Dimitrijević
Union or Death—Name of secret society that wanted to liberate the South Slavs of Austria-Hungary

Franz Ferdinand—Austrian archduke who was heir to the Austrian throne
Sophie—Duchess of Hohenberg, wife of Franz Ferdinand
Sarajevo—Bosnian capital where Franz Ferdinand and Sophie were assassinated
Gavrilo Princip—Bosnian Serb who shot Franz Ferdinand and Sophie

How Did World War I Start (cont.)

Kaiser Wilhelm II—Ruler of Germany during World War I

Czar Nicholas II—Ruler of Russia during most of World War I

Premier Georges Clemenceau—Leader of France during later part of World War I

Albert I—King of Belgium who wanted to remain neutral during World War I

Prime Minister David Lloyd George—Leader of Britain during the later part of World War I

Leader of Austria-Hungary

Born in Schloss Schönbrunn, Austria	1830	
	1848	Became emperor of Austria
Married the duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, who had great influence on him	1854	The province of Lombardy was lost in the war between Austria and Sardinia and France
Joined with Prussia in a war against Denmark	1859	
	1864	Austria was defeated by Prussia in the Seven Weeks' War
	1866	
Became king of Hungary	1867	
	1879	Formed an alliance with Germany
His heir was assassinated, leading to World War I	1914	
	1916	Died

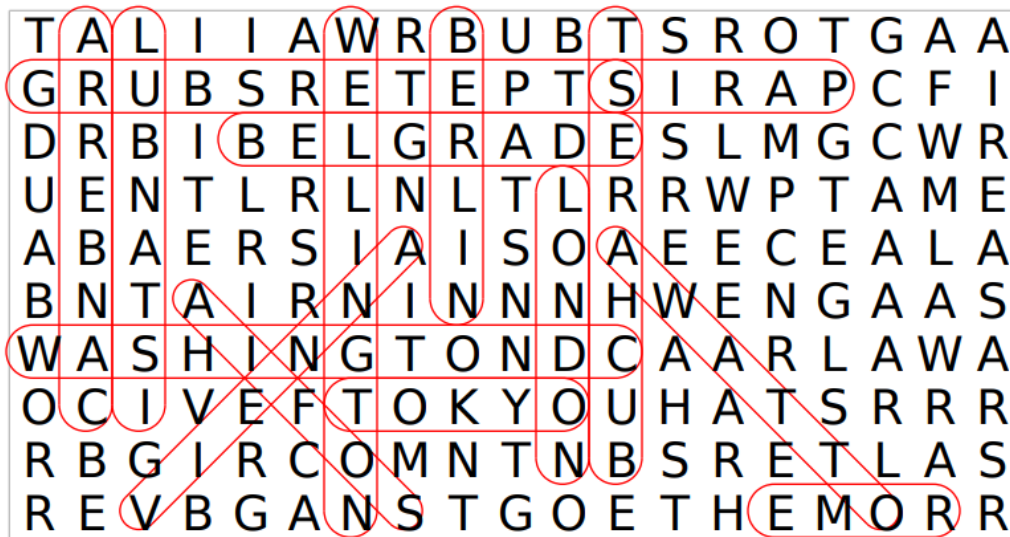
Leaders of Germany

Born in Berlin, Germany	1859	
	1881	Married Princess Augusta Victoria
Became emperor of Germany	1889	Dismissed Bismarck as chancellor and prime minister and broke the old alliance with Russia
Caused British anger when he sent a telegram to the president of the South African Republic congratulating him on	1890	
	1896	
	1897	Made Alfred von Tirpitz secretary of the navy
Claimed large groups of Germans were anti-English	1908	Allowed the interference of Germany in Morocco which, at that time, France was attempting to control
	1911	
Gave up his throne and fled to the Netherlands after the German navy mutinied,	1918	
	1941	Died

Leaders of Germany (cont.)

Born in Küstrin, Prussia	1849
	1865 Enlisted in the Prussian Navy
Promoted to rear admiral	1895
Became secretary of state of the Imperial Navy Department	1896 Began to command the German cruiser squadron in East Asia
	1897
	1903 Gained the rank of admiral
Attained the rank of grand admiral	1911
	1916 Retired
Began serving in the Reichstag as a deputy of the German National People's Party	1924
	1930 Died

Capitals



Austria-Hungary	Vienna	New Zealand	Wellington
Australia	Canberra	Ottoman Empire	Istanbul
Bulgaria	Sofia	Romania	Bucharest
Canada	Ottawa	Russia	St. Petersburg
France	Paris	Serbia	Belgrade
Germany	Berlin	United Kingdom	London
Italy	Rome	United States	Washington, D.C.
Japan	Tokyo		

Leaders of Russia

Born in St. Petersburg, Russia	1868	
	1891	Visited Asia
Married Alexandra, who greatly influenced him	1894	
	1895	Became Emperor of Russia
Crowned Czar of Russia	1896	
	1905	Completed an alliance with German emperor Wilhelm II
Approved the build-up of Russian troops along the border with Germany and Austria-Hungary	1914	
Another revolt of the people resulted in him giving up his throne and, later in the year, the Bolsheviks seized	1915	Assumed direct command of the army
	1917	
	1918	Killed, along with his family by the Bolsheviks

Born in Simbirsk, Russia	1870	Brother was hanged for being part of a plot that attempted, but failed, to kill the czar
	1887	
Joined a Marxist group	1893	
	1897	Exiled to Siberia
Moved to Germany following his exile	1900	
	1912	Became leader of the Bolsheviks in a final split with the Mensheviks
Moved to Switzerland	1914	Returned to Russia with the help of Germany, then fled to Finland, and later returned to Russia, taking power as the prime minister
Signed a treaty ending the war between Russia and Germany, thus allowing Germany to concentrate its troops on the rest of the allies	1917	
	1918	
	1924	Vladimir Lenin died

Leaders of France

Born in Mouilleron-en-Pareds, France	1841	
	1861	Went to Paris to study medicine
Helped defend Paris against Germany	1870	
	1876	Began serving in the Chamber of Deputies of France
Began serving in the Senate of France	1902	
	1906	Began serving as premier of France for the first time
Began serving as premier of France for the second time	1917	
	1919	Presided over the Paris Peace Conference that ended World War I
Ran for president of France and lost	1920	
	1929	Died

Born in Rivesaltes, France	1852	
	c.1870	Began serving in the Franco-Prussian War
Entered the engineering corps of the French Army	1872	
	1894	Assisted in the conquest of Timbuktu
Promoted to general of division	1905	
Became the first French general to defeat a German army in a major battle since Napoleon in the early 1800s	1911	Promoted to chief of the general staff
	1914	Attempted to break the stalemate on the Western Front but failed with a large number of casualties
Replaced in World War I and made marshal of France	1915	
	1916	
	1931	Died

Leaders of Britain

Born in Manchester, England, to Welsh parents	1863	
	1890	Elected to Parliament
Became president of the Board of Trade	1905	
	1908	Began serving as chancellor of the exchequer
Became minister of munitions	1915	
Mediated between Woodrow Wilson and Georges Clemenceau at the Paris Peace Conference	1916	Became prime minister
	1919	
	1921	Began the negotiations with Ireland that resulted in Irish independence
Resigned as prime minister	1922	
	1945	Died

Born in Edinburgh, Scotland	1861	
	1898	Fought in the Sudan
Assigned as director of military training	1906	
	1914	Led the I Corps of the British Expeditionary Force to northern France
Took command of British troops in France	1915	
	1916	Commanded troops at the Battle of the Somme
Commanded troops at the Third Battle of Ypres	1917	
	1918	Directed a successful offensive that broke Germany's Siegfried Line
Became an earl	1919	
	1928	Died

Leaders of Britain (cont.)

Born in Southampton, England	1859	
	1872	Entered the Royal Navy as a cadet
Served in Egypt	1882	
	1900	Served in the Boxer Rebellion in China
Knighted	1907	Commanded the British
	1916	fleet at the Battle of Jutland
Promoted to admiral of the fleet	1919	Began serving as governor
	1920	general of New Zealand
Became Earl Jellicoe	1925	
	1935	Died

Zimmermann Telegram True and False

- _F_1. . . . Zimmerman Telegram to Mexico.
- _T_2.
- _T_3.
- _F_4. . . . relations with Germany after it . . .
- _F_5. . . . telegram to the German ambassador . . .
- _F_6. . . . Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas if Mexico would enter . . .
- _T_7.
- _F_8. . . . President Wilson agreed that armed neutrality was . . .
- _F_9. . . . President Wilson abandoned all faith in the German government.
- _T_10.

Famous Battles of World War I

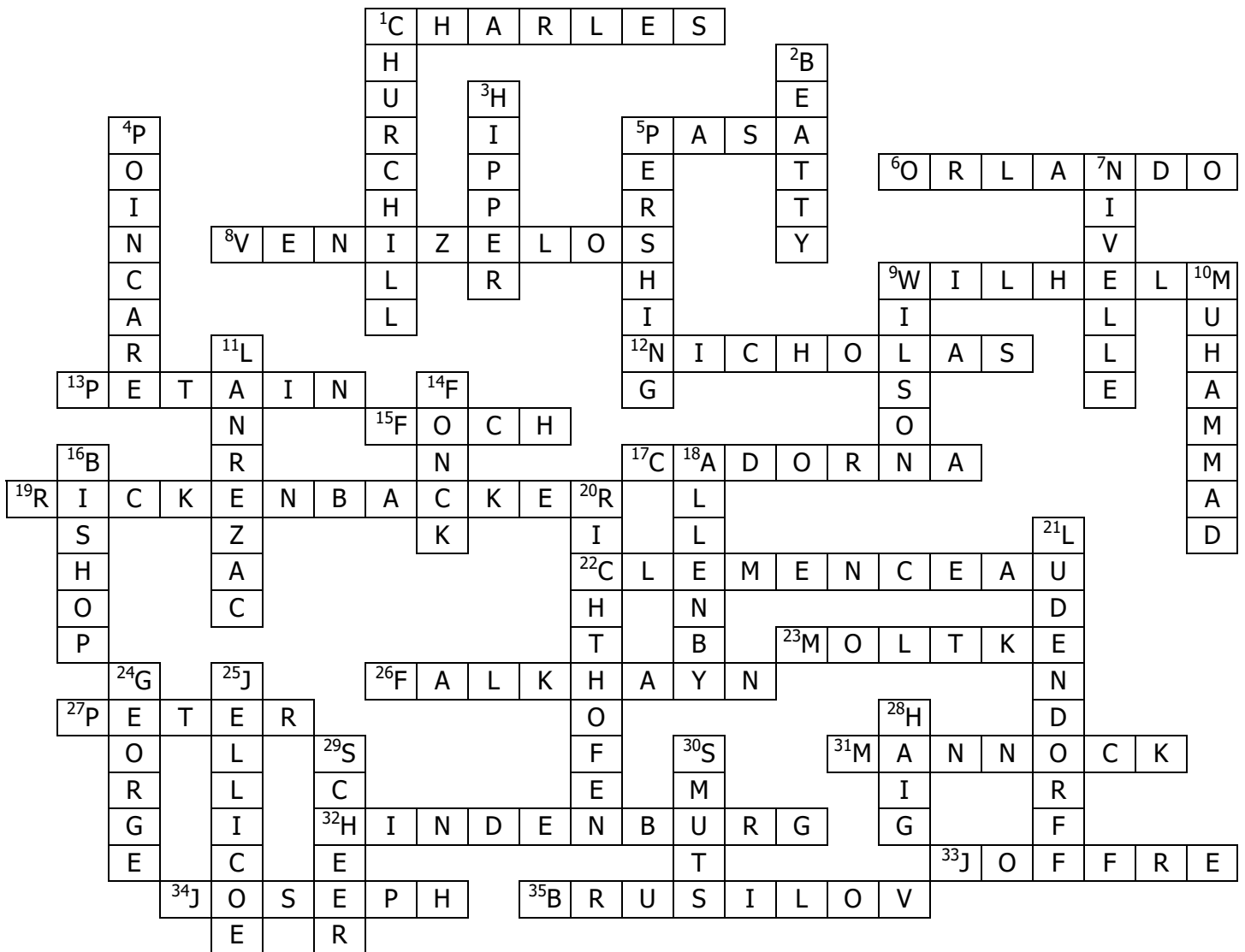
1. Marne
2. Somme
3. Caporetto
4. Argonne
5. Gallipoli
6. Ypres
7. Verdun
8. Masurian
9. Second
10. Jutland
11. Passchendaele
12. Siegfried
13. Tannenberg
14. Dogger

Leaders of the United States

Born in Staunton, Virginia	1856	
	1879	Graduated from Princeton University and entered law school
Began graduate studies in history and political science at Johns Hopkins University	1883	Published <i>The State</i> , which was one of the first textbooks dealing with comparative government
Inaugurated as president of the United States and, eleven days later, held the first regular presidential press conference	1889	
	1913	
Delivered his "Fourteen Points" speech and, later in the year, became the first president to cross the Atlantic Ocean while in office	1917	Entered World War I during his second term
	1918	Began a speaking tour to gain support for the League of Nations and, later that year, had a paralyzing stroke
Awarded the 1919 Nobel Peace Prize for his work in founding the League of Nations and trying to get a fair peace agreement	1919	
	1920	
	1924	Woodrow Wilson died

Born in Laclede, Missouri	1860	
	1886	Graduated from the U.S. Military Academy
Began serving during the Spanish-American War	1898	
	1899	Began serving in the Philippines and was eventually promoted to the rank of captain
Gained the rank of brigadier general	1906	
Chosen to command American Expeditionary Forces when the United States entered World War I	1916	Commanded the army that pursued Pancho Villa into Mexico
	1917	
	1921	Began serving as chief of staff of the U.S. Army
Began consulting with Army Chief of Staff George C. Marshall during World War II	1939	
	1948	Died and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery

People of World War I



Fourteen Points Fill-In

1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.
2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.
3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.
4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.
5. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

Fourteen Points Fill-In (cont.)

6. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.
7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.
8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.
9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.
10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.
11. Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.
12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.
13. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.
14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.



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