WORLD WAR I

Lesson Project

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Lesson Project

* Introduction:

Hello everybody! Today we will introduce to you about World War I. You will know about it through working on the cloze, make-and-break, and data set.

* Materials:
* Pencil
* Scissor
* Glue
* Highlighter
* Poster paper
* The students can choose to do the assignment alone, or with a partner.
* If they do not know how to do the work, they can ask for clue words.
* Time:
* Cloze: 10 minutes
* Make-and-break: 15 minutes
* Data set: 20 minutes
* Ending:

You are doing well. Thank you for your hard-working!

**World War I**

World War I was a major conflict fought between 1914 and 1918. Other names for **World War I** include “The War to End All Wars”, “The War of the Nations”, “WW1” and “The Great War”.

World War I was fought between the Allied Powers and the Central Powers. The main members of the Allied Powers were France, Russia, and Britain. The United States also fought on the side of the Allies after 1917. The main members of the Central Powers were Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria. The war mostly took place in Europe, but it **involved** many countries around the world.

There were many **factors** that led up to the start of World War I in Europe, included politics, secret alliances, imperialism, and nationalistic pride. However, there was one single event, the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, which started a chain of events leading to war.

The World War I ended officially on July 28th, 1919, with the signing of the **Treaty of Versailles**. The treaty blamed Germany for the war and required that nation to pay the most reparations, to give up its overseas property, and to demilitarize at once.

World War I caused more damage than any other war before it, 135 countries took part in it, and more than 15 million people died. Large sections of land, especially in France and Belgium, were completely destroyed. **Fights** laid buildings, bridges and railroad lines in ruins. **Chemicals** and gun shells made farming land unusable for years to come.

The map of Europe changed significantly after World War I. Several new independent **countries** were formed in eastern Europe.

World War I changed society completely. Birth rates went down because millions of young men died. **Civilians** lost their homes and fled to other countries. The role of women also **changed**, they played a major part in replacing men in factories and offices. Many countries gave women more **rights** after the war had ended, including the right to vote. The war also impacted on the fields of science, technology, and medicine.

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**Key words:**

Countries, rights, Fights, World War I, factors, Chemicals, changed, Treaty of Versailles, involved, Civilians.

**World War I**

Though tensions had been brewing in Europe - and especially in the troubled Balkan region - for years before the conflict actually broke out, the spark that ignited World War I was struck in Sarajevo, Bosnia, where Archduke Franz Ferdinand, nephew of Emperor Franz Josef and heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, was shot to death along with his wife by the Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip on June 28th, 1914. (2)

The assassination of Franz Ferdinand and Sophie set off a rapid chain of events: Austria-Hungary, like many in countries around the world, blamed the Serbian government for the attack and hoped to use the incident as justification for settling the question of Slavic nationalism once and for all. (5)

As Russia supported Serbia, Austria-Hungary waited to declare war until its leaders received assurances from German leader Kaiser Wilhelm II that Germany would support their cause in the event of a Russian intervention, which would likely involve Russia’s ally, France, and possibly Great Britain as well. (8)

On July 5th, Kaiser Wilhelm secretly pledged his support, giving Austria-Hungary a so-called carte blanche or “blank check” assurance of Germany’s backing in the case of war. The Dual Monarchy then sent an ultimatum to Serbia, with such harsh terms as to make it almost impossible to accept. (3)

Convinced that Vienna was readying for war, the Serbian government ordered the Serbian army to mobilize and appealed to Russia for assistance. On July 28th, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, and the tenuous peace between Europe’s great powers collapsed. (6)

An escalation of threats and mobilization orders followed the incident, leading by mid-August to the outbreak of World War I, which pitted Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire (the so-called Central Powers) against Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Japan (the Allied Powers). (1)

The Allies were joined after 1917 by the United States. The four years of the Great War–as it was then known–saw unprecedented levels of carnage and destruction, thanks to grueling trench warfare and the introduction of modern weaponry such as machine guns, tanks and chemical weapons. (4)

By the time World War I ended in the defeat of the Central Powers in November 1918, more than 9 million soldiers had been killed and 21 million more wounded. (7)

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* **World War I leader:**

2) Woodrow Wilson is the 28th president of United States. He served in office from March 4th, 1913 to March 4th, 1921.

8) A graduate of West Point and a veteran of the Battle of San Juan Hill, "Black Jack" Pershing was named commander of the American Expeditionary Force when the United States entered World War I in April 1917.

12) Foch led French forces at the First Battle of the Marne, but was removed from command after the Battle of the Somme in 1916. In 1918, he was named Allied Supreme Commander, coordinating the war's final offensives. Foch was present at the armistice ending the war in November, 1918.

16) Petain became a national hero in France after his success at the Battle of Verdun during World War I. However, during World War II, Pétain headed the Vichy regime, a pro-German puppet government, and as a result has a mixed and deeply controversial legacy.

20) Wilhelm II (1859-1941), the German kaiser (emperor) and king of Prussia from 1888 to 1918, was one of the most recognizable public figures of World War I (1914-1918). He gained a reputation as a swaggering militarist through his speeches and ill-advised newspaper interviews.

* **Weapons:**

3) Initially, tanks were doled out in small numbers to support infantry attacks. The Battle of Cambrai, November 20th, 1917, is generally regarded as the first use of massed tank formations; the British deployed over 470 of them for that battle. However, the French had already successfully employed 76 tanks during the battle at Malmaison on October 23th, 1917, one of the most impressive French victories of the Great War.

7) The air war of World War I continues to fascinate as much as it did at the time. This amazing new technology proved far more useful than most military and political leaders anticipated. Initially used only for reconnaissance, before long planes were armed with machine guns. Once Anthony Fokker developed a method to synchronize a machine gun fire with the rotation of the propeller, the airplane became a true weapon.

9) Mortars of World War I were far advanced beyond their earlier counterparts. The British introduced the Stokes mortar design in 1915, which had no moving parts and could fire up to 22 three-inch shells per minute, with a range of 1,200 yards. The Germans developed a mortar (minenwerfer, or “mine thrower”) that had a 10-inch barrel and fired shells loaded with metal balls.

13) Most machine guns of World War 1 were based on Hiram Maxim’s 1884 design. They had a sustained fire of 450–600 rounds per minute, allowing defenders to cut down attacking waves of enemy troops like a scythe cutting wheat.

18) The 20th century’s most significant leap in traditional weapons technology was the increased lethality of artillery due to improvements in gun design, range and ammunition‚—a fact that was all too clear in the Great War, when artillery killed more people than any other weapon did. Some giant guns could hurl projectiles so far that crews had to take into account the rotation of the earth when plotting their fire.

* **Peace Agreements:**

1) The World War I ended officially on July 28th, 1919, with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. It punished Germany and created the League of Nations.

5) The Armistice was an agreement signed by representatives of France, Great Britain and Germany. It was an agreement to end fighting as a prelude to peace negotiations.

10) By signing The Armistice and the Treaty of Versailles, Germany were made to accept the blame for the First World War and would have to pay reparations for the damage caused.

15) A League of Nations was established to help maintain world peace, and in fact, the first 26 clauses of the Treaty of Versailles deal with the founding of the League of Nations exclusively.

19) As a part of the treaty, approximately 13.5 percent of Germany’s territory was taken away and distributed among several other countries.

* **Major events and battles:**

4) The war also took place in the air and on the sees. Germany and Britain were a naval war. On May 7, 1915, a German submarine sank a Britain ship called the *Lusitania*. Nearly 1,200 civilian passengers were killed, including more than 100 U.S. citizens.

6) Luisitania was a passenger ship that was shot down by U-Boat and was one of the events that led to America joining the war.

11) In July, 1916, the Allies attached the German army near the Somme River in France. The two sides fought fiercely until November. When the Allies finally called of the attack, there had been about 1 million casualties.

14) In February, 1916, German forces attached the city of Verdun, France. The Germans lost nearly as many lives as 700,000 soldiers were killed in the battle.

17) By 1917, the Western Front had been at a stalemate for two years. Many bloody battles, including the slaughterhouses at Verdun and the Somme, had resulted on millions of casualties on both sides, and Europe was growing weary of the war.

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Categories: World War I leader, Weapons, Peace Agreements, Major Events and Battles.

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