

Chap. 18-19: PROGRESSIVISM & THE GREAT WAR – highlights

Name _____

The "Great War," a.k.a. the "World War" or "WWI" Dates: _____ to _____

Egalitarianism means: _____

Progressivism means: _____

Areas of life where progressivism took hold:

1. Constitutional Progressivism – Four Amendments

◆ _____th Amendment: _____

◆ _____th Amendment: _____

◆ _____th Amendment: _____

◆ _____th Amendment: _____

2. Political Progressivism

◆ From representative Republicanism to _____

◆ Initiative, Referendum, Recall an _____th Amendment:

3. _____ Progressivism

4. _____ Progressivism

William Jennings Bryan was an interesting and important personality. What are the three most important things to remember about him? (*Need help? Go to p. 481.*)

1. _____ (*in 1896*)

2. _____ (*under Wilson*)

◦ successfully negotiated _____ international treaties through diplomacy (*not in book*)

3. _____ (*just before his death*)

• Five root causes of the World War: (class notes)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

plus - the rise of false philosophies -- these philosophies undermined the historic Christian faith, particularly in Germany, but also in other European countries.

Major alliances *before* start of the war: (*ask!*)

- _____ became known as the _____ .
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
- _____ became known as the _____ .
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

_____ switched alliances at the start of the war, claiming that Germany had *started* the war; it had agreed only to help *defend* Germany if Germany were *attacked*.

Alliances *during* the war:

CENTRAL POWERS:

1. *Austria*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

MAIN ALLIED POWERS OR ALLIES:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |

U.S. Entrance into the World War:

Wilson—always the idealist, always wanting to stay above the fray. Most Americans favored a policy of isolationism—that the US should not get involved in Europe's affairs (think Monroe Doctrine here).

However, several events brought us in on the side of the Allies:

1. Economic considerations; sympathy for the _____ side.
2. The sinking of the _____ by a German _____ (*i.e., submarine*)
3. The _____ Telegram (or "Note")
 - _____ promised _____ to _____ if it would _____

4. Breaking the _____ pledge / Unrestricted _____

- sinking of four _____

U.S. enters war on _____, _____.

Wilson called WWI " _____ "

"High-tech" weapons of WWI: *(slide show online - go to Mr. D's history pages)*

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Russia pulls out of war, signs treaty of _____ with Germany b/c of _____ of 19____. _____ seizes power and establishes a _____ dictatorship.

Notables of war:

- German ace fighter pilot _____ a.k.a. the " _____ " shot down _____ Allied aeroplanes.
- American ace _____ "scored" twenty kills.
- _____ was a pacifist but single-handedly captured 135 German soldiers, saving hundreds of Allied lives.

PEACE - !?!?!?

Before the end of the war, President _____ had proposed his " _____ " as the "only possible program for world peace." The most important point was the last, calling for a _____ (to settle international disputes peacefully. (It doesn't take a rocket scientist to see that the was the precursor of today's _____ .

Armistice Day: ____th of the ____th ____th month, 1918; now celebrated as _____

Conference/Treaty of Versailles:

The Big Four:

1. _____ of _____
2. _____ of _____
3. _____ of _____
4. _____ of _____

Treaty of Versailles - terms for Germany:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

U.S. and the League: briefly describe US reaction to Wilson's proposed League of Nations:

Congress: _____

Population: _____

Wilson's efforts: _____

SEEDS OF DISCONTENT: What provisions of the Treaty of Versailles caused trouble? How? (Write down some ideas on a separate piece of paper -- we will go over in class.)
