War Without Borders

Trace the events and worldwide effects of World War I

WH.6.2 "Trace major events and global consequences of World War I."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline and number four major events in the order they happened, then circle two consequences felt outside Europe. Use your marks to trace how the war spread and changed other regions.

From Sarajevo to Shandong

1. On June 28, 1914, an assassin killed Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary in Sarajevo. Austria-Hungary blamed Serbia and declared war. Alliances and military plans pulled other European powers into the fighting, and Germany's invasion of neutral Belgium brought Britain into the war. By late 1914, soldiers on the Western Front were digging trenches instead of winning quick victories. Yet the fighting did not stay in Europe. European empires sent troops from colonies, including India and parts of Africa, to distant battlefields. Families in those colonies faced lost labor and rising costs as governments demanded supplies for war.

2. In 1917, two changes reshaped the war. After Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare, the United States entered on the Allied side in April. Its troops and supplies strengthened the Allies. In Russia, revolution toppled the tsar, and the new Bolshevik government later made peace with Germany, allowing German forces to move west. But Germany's offensives failed, and the Allies pushed back with growing American support. On November 11, 1918, Germany signed an armistice that stopped the fighting. The war had also disrupted shipping and food supplies far beyond Europe, adding to hardship in parts of Asia and Africa.

3. Peace did not restore the old world. In 1919, the Treaty of Versailles imposed territorial losses, military limits, and reparations on Germany. After the Ottoman Empire's defeat, the postwar settlement divided much of its former territory. Britain and France received League of Nations mandates over former Ottoman lands in the Middle East, rather than granting those territories full independence. In China, news that the Versailles settlement would give Japan Germany's rights in Shandong sparked the May Fourth protests. Many people under colonial rule had hoped wartime service would lead to greater self-government. Instead, imperial power often remained, feeding anticolonial movements across Asia and Africa.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did the assassination in Sarajevo lead to a war that involved people beyond Europe?

2. Trace one way the demands of fighting affected families in European colonies.

3. How did the changes involving Russia and the United States affect the fighting before the 1918 armistice?

4. How did a decision at the peace settlement lead to protests in China?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

A museum visitor asks why a war centered in Europe changed life in Asia and the Middle East. Write a 75 to 95 word museum label that traces at least three events in time order and explains a consequence in each region, using cause-and-effect language.

ANSWER KEY

War Without Borders

HIGH SCHOOL · WH.6.2

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline and number four major events in the order they happened, then circle two consequences felt outside Europe. Use your marks to trace how the war spread and changed other regions. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the assassination in Sarajevo lead to a war that involved people beyond Europe?	**Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, and alliances and military plans drew in other powers. European empires then sent troops from colonies such as India and parts of Africa.**
2	Trace one way the demands of fighting affected families in European colonies.	**Empires sent colonial troops to battlefields and demanded supplies, leaving some families with less labor and rising costs.**
3	How did the changes involving Russia and the United States affect the fighting before the 1918 armistice?	**Russia's peace with Germany allowed German forces to move west. American troops and supplies strengthened the Allies, who pushed back Germany's offensives before the armistice.**
4	How did a decision at the peace settlement lead to protests in China?	**News that Japan would receive Germany's rights in Shandong sparked the May Fourth protests.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

A war that began after an assassination in Sarajevo reached far beyond Europe. European empires recruited soldiers from India, leaving some families without workers and burdened by rising costs. In 1917, American entry strengthened the Allies, while Russia's later peace with Germany shifted German forces west. After the 1918 armistice, peace negotiations reshaped lands overseas. Britain and France received mandates over former Ottoman territories instead of granting full independence. In China, the decision to give Japan Germany's rights in Shandong helped ignite the May Fourth protests.

Accept other accurate chains of events and consequences supported by the passage. For the museum label, check chronological order, a clear cause-and-effect link, and distinct consequences in Asia and the Middle East.