

From Spark to Settlement

Trace how causes, leaders, and groups shaped World War I.

USII.4.c “analyzing the major causes and consequences of World War I and examining the roles of key leaders and groups;”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline long-term causes of the war, circle actions by leaders or groups, and number three consequences from 1 to 3. Your marks should help you trace how events led to later results.

How a Regional Conflict Became a World War

- ① In 1914, Europe was tense. Rival alliances divided powerful nations into armed camps. Militarism led governments to build armies and navies, while nationalism made many people proud and competitive. Competition for colonies added distrust. On June 28, a Serbian nationalist, Gavrilo Princip, assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary. Austria-Hungary blamed Serbia and declared war. Because alliances promised support, a conflict between two countries quickly drew in Germany, Russia, France, and Britain. The assassination became the immediate spark, not the only cause.
- ② Germany's actions widened the war. Its army moved through neutral Belgium to attack France, bringing Britain into the fighting. In 1917, Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare, sinking ships without warning. This policy helped push the United States toward war. President Woodrow Wilson asked Congress for a declaration of war, saying German submarine attacks threatened American rights. American soldiers, called the American Expeditionary Forces, later helped the Allies on the Western Front. Their arrival gave the exhausted Allies more troops and supplies.
- ③ World War I ended in 1918 after the Allies defeated the Central Powers. The fighting caused enormous loss of life and damaged towns, farms, and economies. The Treaty of Versailles required Germany to accept blame for the war, pay reparations, and reduce its military. Many Germans viewed these terms as unfair. The treaty changed borders and created new nations, but it did not create lasting peace. Anger over the settlement and other problems later helped Adolf Hitler gain support in Germany.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 Name two long-term causes of World War I. Then identify the immediate spark.

2 How did alliances turn a conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia into a larger war?

3 What role did President Wilson play after Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare?

4 Describe one consequence of the Treaty of Versailles and explain how it affected Germany later.

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Write four sentences that trace one chain of events from a cause of World War I to a later consequence. Include one action by a leader or group and explain how each event led to the next.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline long-term causes of the war, circle actions by leaders or groups, and number three consequences from 1 to 3. Your marks should help you trace how events led to later results. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Name two long-term causes of World War I. Then identify the immediate spark.	Long-term causes included rival alliances, militarism, nationalism, and competition for colonies. The immediate spark was Gavrilo Princip's assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
2	How did alliances turn a conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia into a larger war?	Alliances promised support, so other countries joined the conflict. Germany, Russia, France, and Britain were drawn into the war.
3	What role did President Wilson play after Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare?	Wilson asked Congress to declare war because German submarine attacks threatened American rights.
4	Describe one consequence of the Treaty of Versailles and explain how it affected Germany later.	The treaty made Germany accept blame, pay reparations, and reduce its military. Many Germans thought the terms were unfair, and anger over the settlement later helped Hitler gain support.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Rival alliances made a local conflict dangerous because countries had promised to support one another. After Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, several major nations entered the conflict. Germany's submarine warfare then brought the United States into the war when Wilson asked Congress to declare war. After the Allies won, the Treaty of Versailles punished Germany, creating anger that later helped Hitler gain support.

Accept any accurately stated long-term cause from the passage and the assassination as the immediate spark. For the open response, look for a logical cause-and-effect chain, an accurate leader or group action, and a later consequence.