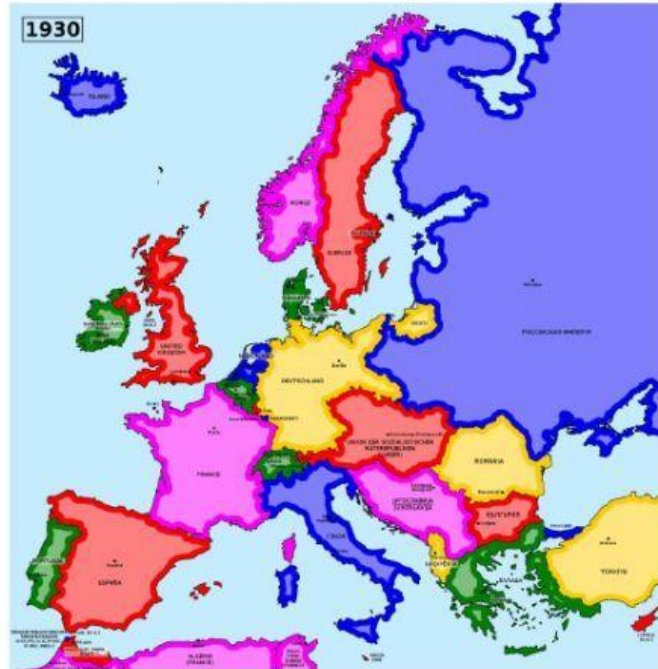


The Great War - World War One

Drag and drop each country to its corresponding alliance in alphabetical order.

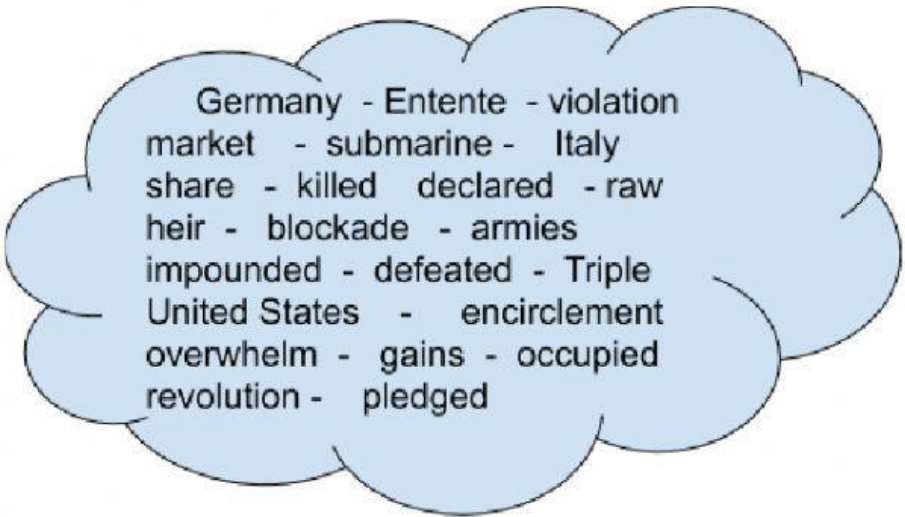


Italy	France	Germany
Russia	Austria-Hungary	England

The Triple Entente

The Triple Alliance

Watch the video and fill in the blanks with the correct word.



Germany - Entente - violation
market - submarine - Italy
share - killed - declared - raw
heir - blockade - armies
impounded - defeated - Triple
United States - encirclement
overwhelm - gains - occupied
revolution - pledged

European nations had seized land in many parts of the world and during the previous half-century, most of Africa had been _____. British colonies provided _____ materials for English industries and a _____ for English goods. The French had moved into North Africa to ensure their food supply while keeping pace with the British. Germany was a late-comer seizing territories and was fighting for its _____ of world trade and demanding fuller recognition as a world power.

Bitterness grew as the great powers of Europe built up huge _____, and formed into two hostile camps. Each nation had _____ to fight if any of its allies were attacked. Two alliances were created as a result of this. One of them included Germany, Austria-Hungary and _____, and it was called the _____ Alliance. Opposing them was the Triple _____ of France, Russia and England. These complex tensions finally exploded into war. The crisis began in June 1914, when the _____ to the Austro-Hungarian throne, then visiting the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, was shot and _____ by Serbian patriots.

By August 1914, the great powers of Europe were at war . . . the Central Powers against the Allies.

The German plan was to _____ France, then turn its full force on Russia. To reach France, Germany decided to march through neutral Belgium. When Belgium resisted, Germany let loose its guns on that small nation.

The Allied powers were trying to _____ Germany, both on land and at sea, to deny her necessary war supplies. Germany was trying to starve England by destroying her shipping, with a new weapon, the _____.

Early in the war, the British navy cut off Germany from her colonies and _____ the cargoes of neutral ships, including those of the United States, if they were bound for German ports.

In spite of heavy losses, neither side had been able to make decisive _____. Italy was now at war against _____ after having deserted its former alliance; while Turkey had entered on the side of Germany. On the vast Russian Front, the Germans were winning. But on the Western Front, across northeast France, the gigantic armies were deadlocked.

The British effort to complete the _____ of Germany by occupying the Middle East was _____ by the Turks at Gallipoli. The Germans conquered Rumania in a few weeks. There were smashing victories on the Eastern Front. Russia was beginning to collapse from the internal strife that later led to _____. Italy, too, was beginning to weaken. But the British blockade was proving effective. Germany, desperately working against time, decided to risk renewal of "unrestricted submarine warfare," in _____ of traditional international law. The step was taken with full knowledge that it might cause a break and possible war with the _____. In March 1917, five American ships were sunk and on April 2, 1917, Wilson appeared before Congress and on April 6 _____ war.