

Unit 4. WW1. Phases and Consequences

2. Phases of the WW1

1. Classify the following events into the correct phase.

The Schlieffen Plan	Ottoman Empire enters the war	Serbia stopped Austria-Hungary's advance
The Battles of Verdun and of Somme caused enormous casualties and little advance.	The Germans attack France through Belgium and Luxembourg	There were enormous casualties and new soldiers and allies were needed.
The British and the French stop German advance at the Battle of Marne.	The Germans were defeated at the second battle of Marne, the Kaiser surrendered.	Russia signed the Brest-Litovsk Treaty and withdrew from the war
Trenches were built from Switzerland to the North Sea.	Italy, Bulgaria and Rumania entered the war.	The U.S. joined the war and made it a Global Conflict
Germany beats Russia at the Battle of Tannenberg	The Allies defeat the Ottoman and Austria-Hungary Empire and called for an armistice.	Some soldiers began abandoning or revolting.
Germany signed an armistice on 11 November 1918		
The war of movement (1914)	Trench warfare (1915-1916)	last phase of the war (1917-1918)

3. The Total war

2. Choose the correct ending for each sentence.

a) The WWI was named a 'total war' because...

Many countries were involved in the war
professional soldiers, but also civilians and volunteers, were recruited.
Governments of the countries at war established war economies, created munitions
industries, and non-enlisted people worked in the factories.
of all the previous reasons.

b) The war economy ...

caused hunger and lack of basic consumer goods, especially in the countryside.
caused hunger and lack of basic consumer goods, especially in the cities.

c) To keep up public morale, governments ...

created propaganda to stimulate patriotism and hatred towards the enemy, censored
some newspapers and letters sent from soldiers and arrested and silenced pacifists.
created propaganda to stimulate patriotism and hatred towards the enemy, triggered
newspapers and letters sent from soldiers, and promoted pacifists' demonstrations.

d) During the war, women...

worked in munitions factories, hospitals and transports and represented 35% of
industrial labour in some countries, which led to the recognition of their right to vote.
worked in munitions factories, hospitals and transports and represented 35% of
industrial labour in some countries, which led to the appearance of the suffragette
movement, as the governments denied their right to vote.

e) The colonies...

did not take part in the WWI
contributed with troops and volunteers, fought in some conflicts, and provided economic
aid to European countries.
contributed with troops and volunteers.

4. Consequences of the war

3. Say if the following sentences are True or False

Great Britain, France, and Germany's economies grew due to the war.

Great Britain, France and other European countries lost its hegemony, which means that countries lost territories.

Great Britain, France and other European countries lost its hegemony, which means that some countries lost the influence and domination over other nations.

Only U.S. economy grew after the war due to the war loans other countries paid.

The Treaty of Versailles (1919) imposed the terms of peace with Germany, Bulgaria, and Austria-Hungary and established that they were demilitarised.

The treaties that were signed with the defeated countries led to the creation of new nations and estates, as the Ottoman Empire and Austria-Hungary empire were disintegrated.

The Treaty of Versailles (1919) imposed the terms of peace with Germany and declared that it had to pay out large amounts of money to compensate for the destruction caused.

The US president Wilson's 14 points defended the need of not seeking revenge and find ways to guarantee peace and cooperation between states.

At the end of the war, Italy was frustrated because the Central Powers were defeated.

At the end of the war, Italy was frustrated because it did not receive the land that had been requested.

The Danzig corridor separated Prussia from the rest of Germany and Posen was given to Russia.

The Danzig corridor separated Prussia from the rest of Germany and Posen was given to Poland.

Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, and Poland appeared when the Austro-Hungarian Empire was disintegrated.

Russia lost Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Bessarabia.