



### **Total War**

By 1915, the war had become a global war. Click on the link below and read about how the war had become global.

[http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/chapters/ch2\\_war.html](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/chapters/ch2_war.html)

6. Name 3 ways that the war had become a global war – as opposed to simply a ground war fought in Europe.

### **Slaughter**

The battles on the Western front are known for their huge number of losses sustained by the Allied troops. Click on the link below to read about the battles.

[http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/chapters/ch2\\_slaughter.html](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/chapters/ch2_slaughter.html)

7. How many soldiers were lost at the Battle of Somme, Verdun & Ypres?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
World War I: PBS.org

## **WORLD WAR I: PBS Webquest**

### **Part II**

#### **Mutiny**

In 1917, after years of combat, trench warfare and the disruption of daily lives in European nations, many countries wanted to continue fighting to victory. However, as time passed and the nations rejected all peace initiatives, people on both sides began to question the manslaughter and violence.

*Click on the link below to read about the disillusionment and disobedience of soldiers on the front lines.*

[http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/chapters/ch3\\_mutiny.html](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/chapters/ch3_mutiny.html)

8. How did mutinies (or rebellions) affect the French and Russian army?

Read the section labeled - *The End of Heroism* – on the right side of the Mutiny page.

9. Explain how the soldiers living in the trenches ‘lived with the dead.’

#### **Collapse**

Despite the sinking of the Lusitania in May 1915, President Woodrow Wilson was able to negotiate trade with belligerents of the war without provoking Germany.

*Click on the link below to read about how America got involved in World War I.*

[http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist\\_kennedy\\_01\\_wilson.html](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/historian/hist_kennedy_01_wilson.html)

10. What led to the American involvement in the Great War?

By 1918, 5 million American soldiers were in uniform and helping the Allied forces end the Great War.

*Click on the link to read about how the war ended*

[http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/chapters/ch3\\_collapse.html](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/chapters/ch3_collapse.html)

11. Describe what events led to the collapse of the German army/navy and their war effort. How did the Kaiser’s abdication (giving up) of the throne affect the war effort?

### **Hatred & Hunger**

On the 11<sup>th</sup> day of the 11<sup>th</sup> month, the Allies and Central Powers agreed to an armistice or cease-fire. People all over the globe experienced feelings of nationalism, self-determination and the opportunities of democracy but many knew the peace was not likely to last.

*Click to read about the peace agreement and treatment of Germany following the armistice.*

[http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/chapters/ch4\\_hatred.html](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/chapters/ch4_hatred.html)

12. Though the armistice was in effect, how did the Allies still wage war on Germany?

13. When Woodrow Wilson arrived in Paris in 1918, what was the one thing he wanted from the peace negotiations?

Look at the photograph above “Hatred & Hunger”

14. Who were the Big Four at the peace conference?

### **War Without End**

Once the war ended, many military men were very attached to their experiences of war. They had experienced camaraderie like never before.

*Click on the link below to read about how people were affected by the war.*

[http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/chapters/ch4\\_war.html](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/chapters/ch4_war.html)

15. How did Germans feel differently than other Europeans about the war?

Look at the map of Europe 1918-1920.

16. How many new countries were created by the Treaty of Versailles? Compare this map to the map of Europe in 1914. <http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/maps/index.html>