

# World War I Matching

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## *Spielvogel Chapter 25*

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|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Bolshevik Revolution | i. Treaty of Versailles (1919)    | p. V.I. Lenin                 |
| b. Black Hand           | j. Leon Trotsky                   | q. Franz Ferdinand            |
| c. Polish corridor      | k. Lusitania                      | r. League of Nations          |
| d. Bolsheviks           | l. Big Four                       | s. Allied Powers              |
| e. Schlieffen Plan      | m. Rasputin                       | t. Social Revolutionary Party |
| f. War of Attrition     | n. The February Revolution        | u. Soviets                    |
| g. Alexander Kerensky   | o. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918) |                               |
| h. Central powers       |                                   |                               |

1. \_\_\_ Warfare fought by weakening or exhausting the opposing side in an effort to force a surrender.
2. \_\_\_ Treaty that ended WWI.
3. \_\_\_ Treaty between Germany and Russia that removed Russia from WWI.
4. \_\_\_ Siberian monk who ran Russian government with the Tsarina during 1915-1916. He was evil and despotic and finally killed by Russian nobles.
5. \_\_\_ Serbian terrorist organization responsible for the assassination of Franz Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria in Sarajevo, Bosnia in June 1914.
6. \_\_\_ Russian governing councils. Local, intermediate, or national after 1905.
7. \_\_\_ Russian for "majority," this is the radical wing of the Social Democrat Party in Russia. Followers of Lenin.
8. \_\_\_ President Wilson's idea for a world governing body to arbitrate disputes and ensure no more world wars. The U.S. did not join.
9. \_\_\_ Name used for combined forces of Britain, France, Russia and Italy during WWI.
10. \_\_\_ Name used for combined forces of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Ottoman Empire during WWI.
11. \_\_\_ Name for the key leaders in the peace effort following WWI, includes Clemenceau of France, Lloyd George of Britain, Wilson of the U.S. and Orlando of Italy.
12. \_\_\_ Most popular of the political parties that sprang up in Russia at the beginning of the 20th century. Believed in land socialism and were supported by poorer peasants and non-Russian nationalities.
13. \_\_\_ Leader of the provisional Russian government after the February 1917 Revolution. A social revolutionary, his government was weak and ineffective from the start. He wanted a constitutional western-style government.
14. \_\_\_ Leader of Bolshevik wing of Social Democrat Party in Russia. Real name Vladimir Illych Ulyanov. Pushed for quick establishment of communist state in Russia.
15. \_\_\_ Heir to Austrian throne. His assassination in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914 was the immediate cause of WWI.
16. \_\_\_ He worked closely with Lenin during the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, setting up the armed forces (Red Army) necessary to win the revolution, he was later deported by Stalin and eventually killed in Mexico.
17. \_\_\_ German military idea to invade France and knock her out of war before Russia could mobilize. Plan based on avoiding a war on two fronts.
18. \_\_\_ British luxury liner sunk by Germany in 1915, over 1000 people die including over 100 Americans.
19. \_\_\_ Began in early 1917 in Russia with no real plan. Striking workers and unhappy soldiers form new government structure and force Tsar Nicholas II to abdicate the throne. Resulted in a new provisional government.
20. \_\_\_ Area between Germany and East Prussia given to the newly established country of Poland to give them a port.
21. \_\_\_ Also known as the Communist Revolution. Lenin and his Bolshevik party seize the government of Russia and begin the creation of the communist state. Occurred October 1917.