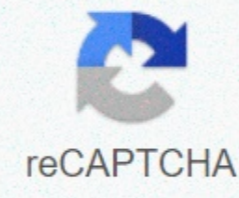




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52. world war 1 wordsearch answer key

This World War I wordsearch tests your knowledge of important war-related notions. To get started, find a word, click or tap a word, and then drag it to highlight it. You can click Resolve to reveal responses, but these responses will be marked as invalid. Click Restart to shuffle and enter new words. A javascript-enabled browser is required for this activity. The information and resources on this page are © Alpha History 2014. The content of this website may not be copied, republished or distributed without the express permission of Alpha History. For more information, please refer to our Terms of Use. Download / Print Puzzle Report

Front during World War I there is no land of no man's land Conflict, in which the participating countries devote all their resources to the war efforts Total War Strategy developed by Germany to avoid fighting the war on two fronts Schlieffen Plan During World War I, a region along the German-Russian border, where Russians and Serbs fought with Germany, Austrians and Turks Eastern Front during World War I, a region of northern France where Allied forces and central powers fought each other on the Western Front Demand or threat, which is the ultimate ultimatum military alliance between Britain, France and Russia in the years leading up to World War I. , Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire. Central powers Provisional peace agreement to end the fight against the ceasefire treaty that ended World War I. He blamed Germany for World War I and issued a harsh punishment. Treaty of Versailles international organization created in 1920 to promote cooperation and peace between nations League of Nations Under the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was ordered to pay fines to the Allies to reimburse the costs of war. Unlike the US, it quickly led to severe depression in Germany. Reparations Military Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy in the years leading up to The Triple Alliance of World War I The alliance system in Europe was the main cause of World War I. The 28th President of the United States, known for his leadership of World War I, the Treaty of Versailles, sought 14 points of the postwar plan, the League of Nations (but failed to win U.S. ratification), won the Nobel Peace Prize Woodrow Wilson militaristic and nationalist leader of Germany in the last decade of 1800 and the majority of the WWI Wilhelm encoded a message sent by Germany to try to Mexico to attack the U.S. Zimmerman Telegram impasse, in which neither side is able to defeat the other. 28 July, July, - November 11, 1918 Dates of World War I A series of proposals in which U.S. President Woodrow Wilson outlined a plan to achieve lasting peace after World War I. Fourteen points The policy that The Germans announced in January 1917, which declared that their submarines would sink any ship in British waters unlimited submarines William II or William II was the last German emperor and king of Prussia, ruling the German Empire and the Kingdom of Prussia from June 15, 1888 to November 9, 1918, and a cousin of Edward VII Emperor Wilhelm II's book Norman Angell first published in Britain in 1910 about the growing rivalry between England and Germany. It has been translated into 11 different languages The Great Illusion siege Liege The first battle of World War I high-ranking senior military officer in the Army Field Marshal The longest battle of World War I in the French fort Verdun German submarine - u boat is short of the German word, Unterseeboot (Under Sea Boat) U-boat Battle of Marne was a World War I battle fought from September 5-12, 1914. This led to the Allied victory against the German army Marne was spread among the trenches, to slow down the advancing forces of the enemy barbed wire was a program to settle German reparations debts after World War I written in 1929 and formally adopted in 1930 Young Plan is an international port city on the Belgian River Scheldt Antwerp from 12-14 April 1915 between British forces and Osman forces , which attempted to reclaim the city of Basra from the British Battle of Shaiba Treaty of Versailles (French: Traité de Versailles) was one of the peace treaties at the end of World War I. It ended the state of war between Germany and allied powers in 1924 with the Treaty of Versailles, proposed by the Dawes Committee under the leadership of Charles G. Dawes, an attempt in 1924 to solve the problem of world war I reparations, which amazed international politics after World War I and the Treaty of Versailles. Dawes Plan was the commander of French forces in the early days of World War I. He served as minister of war at the beginning of World War I Adolphe Marie Messimy during World War I traces Belgium's role between the German invasion in 1914, through constant military resistance and the occupation of territory by German forces, known as the rape of Belgium, until the armies in 1918, as well as the role she played in international war efforts through his African colony and small forces on the Eastern Front. However, she tried to remain neutral because she was on the path of Germany's invasion of France, embroiled in war. Belgium Frederick II (January 24, 1712 – August 17, 1786) was a Prussian king. Frederick's achievements during his reign included military victories, Prussian army, patronage of art and enlightenment in Prussia and its recent success in the fight against the great adversity of the Seven Years' War. Frederick the Great (Friedrich der Große) was called by the Prussian people of Der Alte Fritz. Frederick the Great Side 2Ideology and practice of the Nazis, especially the politics of racist nationalism, state control and the expansion of national Nazism Glorify the ideals of professional military-grade militarism treaty imposed on Germany by allied powers in the 1920s after the end of World War I, which demanded exorbitant reparations from the Treaty of Versailles verse Devotion to the interests or culture of the nation. Nationalism The name of the constitutionally socialist state in Eurasia, which existed from 1922 to 1991. USSR Epithet for World War I. Great War In some royal families, especially in imperial Austria, noblemen with a rank equivalent to the rank of sovereign prince. Archduchly War between the powers of the Entente of the British Empire, the Russian Empire, France, Italy, the United States and other allied states, against the central powers represented by Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria. World War I from 1914 to 1918 between the powers of the Entente of the British Empire, the Russian Empire, France, Italy, the United States and other allied states, against the central powers represented by Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria. World War I The war took place between 1939 and 1945, in which Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States, China and other allies defeated Germany, Italy and Japan. World War II World War I alliance of Great Britain, France and Russia, and later joined Italy, the United States and others. Allied forces Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire; Alliances taken to oppose the Allies during World War I central powers the process of assembling troops and supplies and preparing them for war mobilization of the fight against trenches, mines and barbed wire. Terrible living conditions, great carnage, lack of profits, deadlock, used during World War I. Trench Warfare's new invention in World War I - the yellow colored gas that was fired at the enemy - it caused blindness, lung damage and the death of Mustard Gas strip land between the trenches of opposing armies along the Western Front during World War I's No Man's Land war, which involves the total mobilization of resources and people affecting the lives of all citizens in warring countries, even those far from the battlefields. Total war information, ideas or rumors are deliberately spreading widely to help or harm a person, group, movement, institution, nation, etc. The Turkish government organized a department of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire and one million were murdered or starved - one of the first genocides of the 20th century Armenian genocide Russia's last tsar, went to the front lines in World War I to try to gather troops, but was forced to abdicate after his wife made terrible decisions under the influence of Rasputin. Nicholas II Radical Marxist political party founded by Vladimir Lenin in 1903. Under Lenin's leadership, the Bolsheviks took power in November 1917 during the Russian Revolution. Bolsheviks Russian bolshevik founder and leader of the Russian Revolution and first head of the USSR (1870-1924) Vladimir Lenin Great rulers and countries excluding Germany and Russia met at Versailles to negotiate the repercussions of war, among such leaders were Lloyd George (Britain), Woodrow Wilson (America), Clemenceau (France) and Italy. The Treaty of Versailles was tabled but refused to be signed and the conference was unsuccessful. The international organization of the Paris Peace Conference was founded in 1919 to promote peace and cooperation in the world, but greatly weakened by the refusal of the United States to join. It proved ineffective in stopping aggression from Italy, Japan and Germany in the 1930s. League of Nations economic crisis and a period of low economic activity in the US and other countries Great Crisis English economist who advocated the use of monetary and fiscal policy of the government to maintain full employment without inflation John Maynard Keynes Russian leader who replaced Lenin at the head of the Communist Party and created the totalitarian state of Joseph Stalin

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