

CHAPTER
26
SECTION 2

Note Taking Study Guide

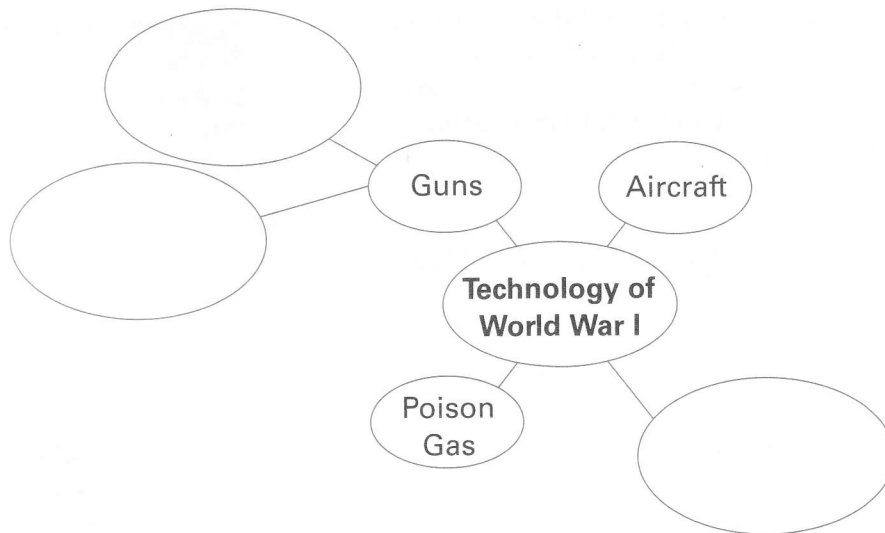
A NEW KIND OF WAR

Focus Question: How and where was World War I fought?

A. As you read "Stalemate on the Western Front," "Battle on Other European Fronts," and "War Around the World," complete the following flowchart with important details about each battlefront of World War I.

<p style="text-align: center;">Western Front</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<p style="text-align: center;">Eastern Front</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____
<p style="text-align: center;">Elsewhere in Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<p style="text-align: center;">Ottoman Empire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____
	<p style="text-align: center;">Colonies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____

B. As you read "Technology of Modern Warfare," complete the following concept web to summarize information about the technology of World War I. Add ovals as needed.



The Great War was the largest conflict in history up to that time.

Millions of French, British, Russian, and German soldiers mobilized for battle. German forces fought their way toward France, but Belgian resistance foiled Germany's plans for a quick victory. Both sides dug deep trenches along the battlefield to protect their armies from enemy fire. The fighting on this Western Front turned into a long, deadly **stalemate**, a deadlock that neither side could break.

Technology made World War I different from earlier wars. Modern weapons caused high casualties. In 1915, first Germany then the Allies began using poison gas. Advances in technology brought about the introduction of tanks, airplanes, and modern submarines.

Germany used **zeppelins** to bomb the English coast. Both sides equipped airplanes with machine guns. Pilots known as "flying aces" confronted each other in the skies, but these "dog fights" had little effect on the ground war. German submarines, called **U-boats**, did tremendous damage to the Allied shipping. To defend against them, the Allies organized **convoys**, or groups of merchant ships protected by warships.

On Europe's Eastern Front, battle lines shifted back and forth, sometimes over large areas. Casualties rose higher than on the Western Front. Russia was ill-prepared and suffered a disastrous defeat when pushing into eastern Germany. In 1915, Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary and Germany. In 1917, the Austrians and Germans launched a major offensive against the Italians.

Although most of the fighting took place in Europe, World War I was a global conflict. Japan used the war to seize German outposts in China and islands in the Pacific. The Ottoman empire joined the Central Powers. Its strategic location enabled it to cut off Allied supply lines to Russia through the **Dardanelles**, a vital strait. The Ottoman Turks were hard hit in the Middle East, however. Arab nationalists revolted against Ottoman rule. The British sent **T.E. Lawrence**, or Lawrence of Arabia, to aid the Arabs. European colonies in Africa and Asia were also drawn into the war.

Review Questions

1. Why did a stalemate develop on the Western Front?

2. How did technology make World War I different from earlier wars?

Identify Supporting Details

READING SKILL

Identify important details that show the differences between the course of the war on the Western Front and on the Eastern Front.

What does the word *confronted*

mean in the underlined sentence? What clues or examples can you find in the surrounding words that hint at its meaning?

Think about what the goal of these pilots was. Circle the words in the underlined sentence that could help you learn what *confronted* means.

What were the two battlefronts in Europe called?

READING CHECK