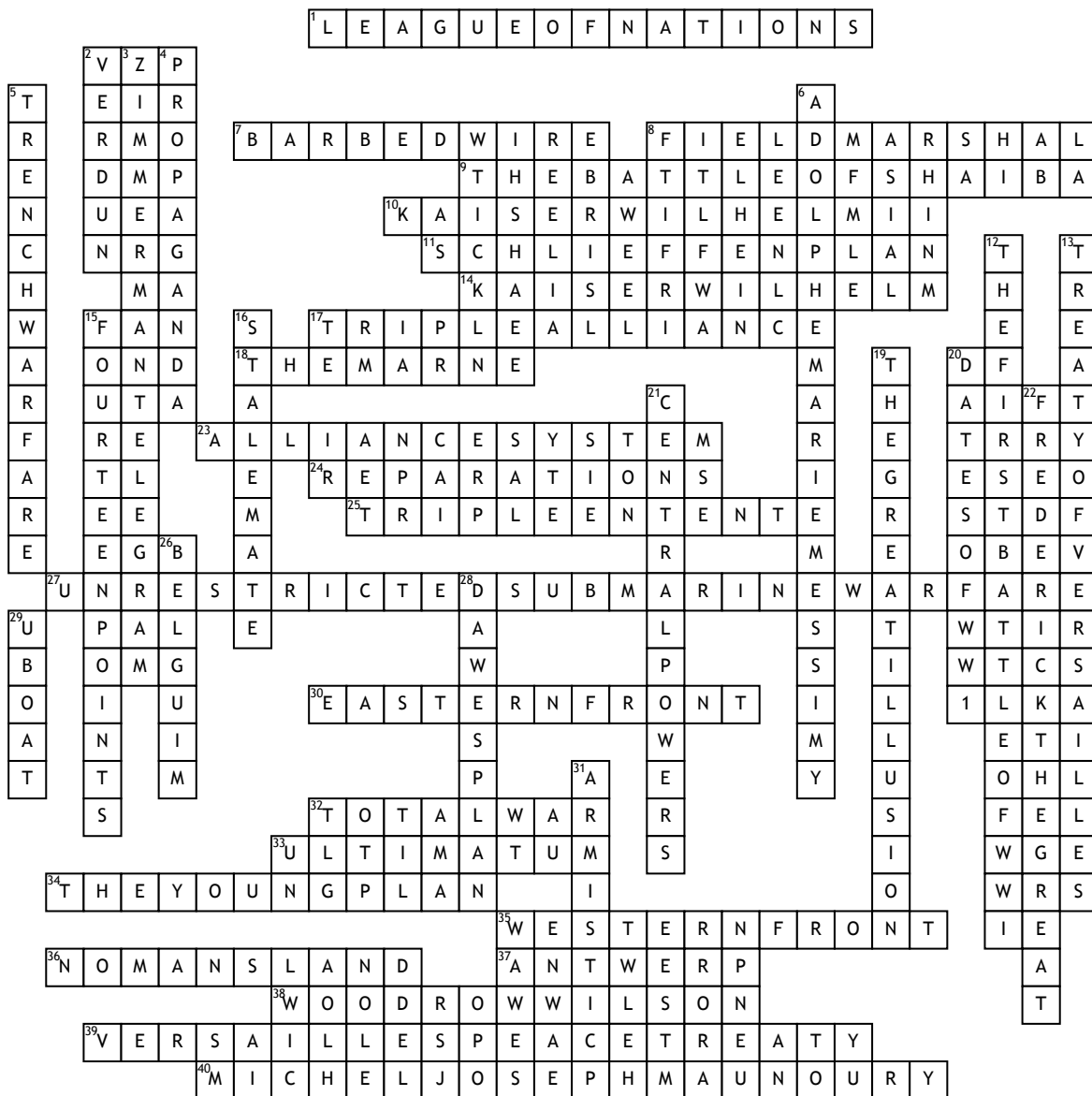


World War I



Across

1. an international organization formed in 1920 to promote cooperation and peace among nations
7. was laid out between the trenches to slow down advancing enemy forces
8. a high ranking senior military officer in the army
9. 12-14 April 1915 was between British forces and Ottoman forces that were trying to retake the city of Basra from the British
10. Wilhelm II or William II was the last German Emperor and King of Prussia, ruling the German Empire and the Kingdom of Prussia from 15 June 1888 to 9 November 1918 and cousin the Edward VII
11. A strategy drawn up by Germany to avoid fighting a war on two fronts
14. militaristic and nationalistic leader of Germany during the last decade of the 1800s and most of WWI
17. A military alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy in the years preceding World War I
18. The Battle of the Marne was a First World War battle fought from 5-12 September 1914. It resulted in an Allied victory against the German Army
23. The alliance system in Europe was a major cause of World War 1.
24. As part of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was ordered to pay fines to the Allies to repay the costs of the war. Opposed by the U.S., it quickly lead to a severe depression in Germany.
25. A military alliance between Great Britain, France, and Russia in the years preceding World War I.
27. A policy that the Germans announced on January 1917 which stated that their submarines would sink any ship in the British waters
30. In WWI, the region along the German-Russian Border where Russians and Serbs battled Germans, Austrians, and Turks

32. A conflict in which the participating countries devote all their resources to the war effort
33. A demand or threat that is final
34. was a program for settling German reparations debts after World War I written in 1929 and formally adopted in 1930
35. in WWI, the region of northern France where the forces of the Allies and the Central Powers battled each other
36. A strip of land between the trenches of opposing armies along the Western Front during WWI
37. is an international port city on Belgium's River Scheldt
38. 28th president of the United States, known for World War I leadership, Treaty of Versailles, sought 14 points post-war plan, League of Nations (but failed to win U.S. ratification), won Nobel Peace Prize
39. The 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 the Allied Powers
40. was a commander of French forces in the early days of World War I.

Down

2. The longest battle of WWI at a French fort
3. A coded message sent by Germany to try to get Mexico to attack the US
4. ideas spread to influence public opinion
5. A form of warfare in which opposing armies fight each other from trenches dug in the battlefield.
6. (31 January 1869 - 1 September 1935) was a French politician and general. He served as Minister of War at the start of the First World War
12. the siege of Liege
13. Treaty that ended WW I. It blamed Germany for WW I and handed down harsh punishment.

15. A series of proposals in which U.S. president Woodrow Wilson outlined a plan for achieving a lasting peace after World War I.
16. A deadlock in which neither side is able to defeat the other.
19. book by Norman Angell first published in Great Britain in 1910 about the growing rivalry between England and Germany. It was translated into 11 different languages
20. July 28, 1914 - November 11, 1918
21. A military alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire.
22. Frederick II (German) 24 January 1712 - 17 August 1786) was King of Prussia from 1740 until 1786.[1] Frederick's achievements during his reign included his military victories, his reorganization of Prussian armies, his patronage of the Arts and the Enlightenment in Prussia, and his final success against great odds in the Seven Years' War. He became known as Frederick the Great (Friedrich der Große) and was nicknamed Der Alte Fritz ('Old Fritz') by the Prussian people.
26. in World War I traces Belgium's role between the German invasion in 1914, through the continued military resistance and occupation of the territory by German forces, known as the Rape of Belgium, to the armistice in 1918, as well as the role it played in the international war effort through its African colony and small force on the Eastern Front. It tried to stay neutral, however, since it was in the path of Germany's invasion to France, got caught up in the war.
28. as proposed by the Dawes Committee, chaired by Charles G. Dawes) was an attempt in 1924 to solve the World War I reparations problem, which had bedeviled international politics following World War I and the Treaty of Versailles.
29. German submarine - u boat is short of the German word, Unterseeboot (Under Sea Boat)
31. A temporary peace agreement to end fighting