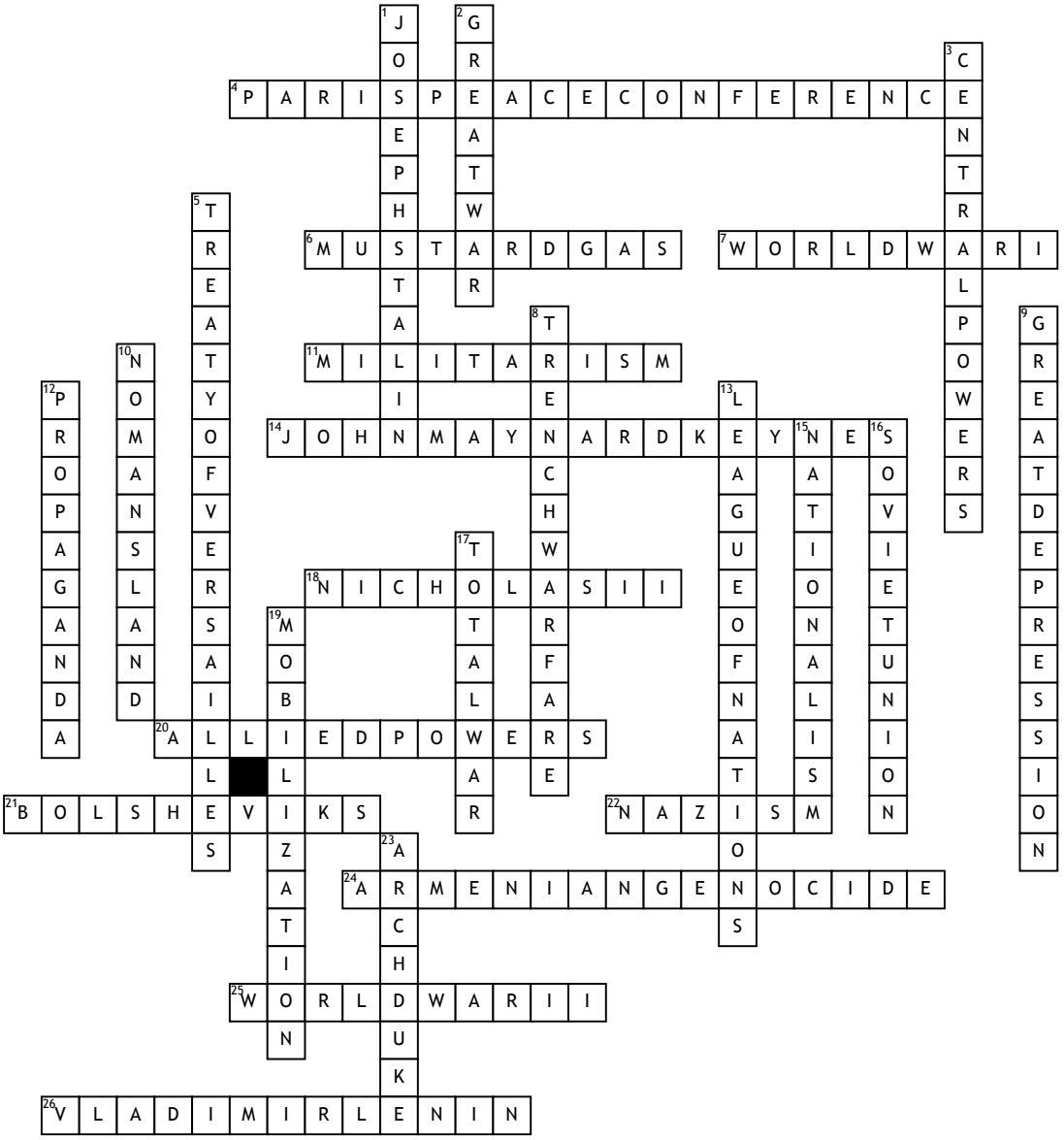
Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit 6



Across

4. The great rulers and countries excluding germany and Russia met in Versailles to negotiate the repercussions of the war, such leaders included Loyd George (Britain), Woodrow Wilson (America), Cleamancu (France) and Italy. The treaty of Versailles was made but not agreed to be signed and the conference proved unsuccessful.

6. a new invention in WWI - a yellow colored gas that was fired at the enemy - it caused blindness, damage to the lungs and death

7. The war from 1914 to 1918 between the Entente Powers of the British Empire, Russian Empire, France, Italy, the United States and other allied nations, against the Central Powers represented by Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and BulgariaThe war from 1914 to 1918 between the Entente Powers of the British Empire, Russian Empire, France, Italy, the United States and other allied nations, against the Central Powers represented by Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria.

11. Glorification of the ideals of a professional military class

14. English economist who advocated the use of government monetary and fiscal policy to maintain full employment without inflation

18. Last tsar of Russia, he went to the frontlines in WWI to try to rally the troops, but was forced to abdicate after his wife made horrible decisions under the influence of Rasputin.

20. World War I alliance of Britain, France, and Russia, and later joined by Italy, the United States, and others.

21. Radical Marxist political party founded by Vladimir Lenin in 1903. Under Lenin's leadership, the Bolsheviks seized power in November 1917 during the Russian Revolution.

22. The ideology and practice of the Nazi, especially the policy of racist nationalism, state control and national expansion

24. the massacre carried out by the turks in defense of their turkism; the Turkish government organized the department of the armenians in the Ottoman Empire and over a million were murdered or starved - one of the first genocides of the 20th centuries

25. A war fought from 1939 to 1945, in which Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States, China, and other allies defeated Germany, Italy, and Japan.

26. Russian founder of the Bolsheviks and leader of the Russian Revolution and first head of the USSR (1870-1924)

Down

1. Russian leader who succeeded Lenin as head of the Communist Party and created a totalitarian state

2. Epithet for World War I.

3. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Ottoman Empire; Alliances made to oppose the Allies in WWI

5. the treaty imposed on Germany by the Allied powers in 1920 after the end of World War I which demanded exorbitant reparations from the Germans

8. Fighting with trenches, mines, and barbed wire. Horrible living conditions, great slaughter, no gains, stalemate, used in WWI.

9. the economic crisis and period of low business activity in the U.S. and other countries

10. A strip of land between the trenches of opposing armies along the Western Front during WWI

12. information, ideas, or rumors deliberately spread widely to help or harm a person, group, movement, institution, nation, etc

13. International organization founded in 1919 to promote world peace and cooperation but greatly weakened by the refusal of the United States to join. It proved ineffectual in stopping aggression by Italy, Japan, and Germany in the 1930s.

15. Devotion to the interests or culture of one's nation.

16. The name for a constitutionally socialist state in Eurasia that existed from 1922 to 1991.

17. a war that involves the complete mobilization of resources and people, affecting the lives of all citizens in the warring countries, even those remote from the battlefields.

19. the process of assembling troops and supplies and making them ready for war

23. In certain royal families, especially that of imperial Austria, a nobleman having a rank equivalent to that of a sovereign prince.