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Civil war worksheets answer key

Mansell/Getty Images World War 1 lasted just over four years and included many warring countries. Consequently, there are many famous names involved. Here are 28 of the most important figures from the conflict. Mr. Asquith inspects the Royal Flying Corps, 1915. PrintConer/Getty Images The British Prime Minister has been watching Britain enter World War I since 1908, when he underestimated the scale of the July crisis and relied on the judgments of colleagues who supported the storm. He struggled to unite his government, and after the catastrophes of som and growth in Ireland was pushed out by a mixture of press and political pressure. Bettmann Archive/Getty Images As Chancellor of Imperial Germany from 1909 to the war, it was Holveg's job to try to break the triple alliance of Britain, France and Russia; it failed, partly because of the actions of other Germans. He managed to calm international events in the years before the war, but seems to have developed fatalism by 1914, and he gave Austria-Hungary support. He seems to have tried to send an army east, meet With Russia and avoid the antagonism of France, but lacked power. He was in charge of the September program, which set out huge military goals, and for the next three years tried to balance differences in Germany and maintain some diplomatic weight despite the actions of the military, but was worn out in the adoption of unrestricted submarine warfare and toppled by the military and the rise of the Reichstag parliament. Heritage Images/Getty Images The most talented and successful Russian commander of World War I, Brusilov, began the conflict at the head of the Russian Eighth Army, where he made a significant contribution to the success in Galicia in 1914. By 1916, it stood out to the point where it led the southwestern Eastern Front, and the Brusilovo offensive of 1916 was extremely successful by the standards of conflict, capturing hundreds of thousands of prisoners, seizing territory and distracting the Germans from Verdun at a key moment. However, the victory was not decisive, and the army began to lose additional morale. Soon Russia fell before the revolution, and Brusilov was without an army to command. After a period of hardship, he later commanded the Red Forces in the Russian Civil War. British statesman Winston Churchill (1874 - 1965) speaks at the opening of the YMCA dormitory for ammunition workers in Enfield, Middlesex, on September 20, 1915. Hulton Archive/Getty Images As the first Lord of the Admiralty when the war began, Churchill was instrumental in keeping the fleet safe and ready to act as events unfolded. He was a great manager of the BEF movement, but his speeches, appointments and actions made him enemies and undermined his previous reputation for successful dynamism. Linked largely to Gallipoli in which he made critical mistakes, he lost his job in 1915, but decided to command a unit on the Western Front, doing so in 1915-16. In 1917, Lloyd George returned him to the government as Minister of Ordnance, where he made a significant contribution to the supply of the army, and again promoted tanks. Clemence built a huge reputation before World War I, thanks to his radicalism, his politics and journalism. When the war broke out, he resisted offers to join the government and used his position to attack any flaws he saw in the army, and he saw a lot. By 1917, when French military efforts failed, the counry turned to Clemence to stop the slide. With boundless energy, iron will and furious faith, Clemence drove France through a war and a successful end to the conflict. He wanted to inflict a brutally harsh world on Germany and was accused of losing peace. Albert Meyer/Wikimedia Commons/Public Domain Although Moltke tried to use it as a scapegoat in 1914, Falkenhane was chosen to replace Moltke in late 1914. He believed that victory would be won in the west, and sent troops only to the east with a reservation, earning him the enmity of Hindenburg and Ludendorf, but did enough to secure the conquest of Serbia. In 1916 he unveiled his coldly pragmatic plan for the West, the war of attrition in Verdun, but lost sight of his goals and saw the Germans suffer equal losses. When the under-supported east failed, it was further weakened and replaced by Hindenburg and Ludendorf. He then took command of the army and defeated Romania, but could not repeat the success in Palestine and Lithuania. Franz Ferdinand, archduke of Austria, and his wife Sophie were riding in an open carriage in Sarajevo shortly before they were killed. Henry Guttmann/Getty Images This was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Habsburg throne, that triggered World War I. Ferdinand was not well liked in Austria-Hungary, partly because he was a difficult man to solve, and partly because he wanted to reform Hungary to give the Slavs more to say, but he acted as a test for Austrian action just before the war, the current press agency/Getty Images Cavalry commander who made a name for himself in the colonial wars of Great Britain, the French was the first commander of the British expeditionary forces during the war. His early experience of modern warfare in Mons gave him the belief that BEF was under threat of annihilation, and he may have grown clinically depressed as the war continued in 1914, missing the chance to act. He was also suspicious of the French and had to be convinced by Kitchener's personal visit to keep the BEF fighting. As those over and under it grew frustrated, the French were seen, failed significantly in the battles of 1915 and replaced replaced at the end of the year. PrintSpaces/Getty Images Before the war, Foch's military theories, which claimed that a French soldier was prone to attack, had a profound impact on the development of the French army. At the beginning of the war he received troops to command, but made a name for himself in cooperation and coordination with other Allied commanders. When Joffre fell, he was on the sidelines, but made a similar impression while working in Italy, and defeated Allied leaders enough to become supreme allied commander on the Western Front, where his pure personality and guile helped him maintain success for almost long enough. PrintCosic/Getty Images Habsburg Emperor Franz Joseph I spent most of his sixty-eight-year reign, keeping an increasingly fragile empire together. He was largely against a war that he believed would destabilize the nation, and the capture of Bosnia in 1908 was an aberration. However, in 1914 he seemed to change his mind after the assassination of his heir Franz Ferdinand, and quite possibly the weight of family tragedies, as well as the pressure of holding the empire intact, forced him to allow the war to punish Serbia. He died in 1916, and with him came a lot of personal support that kept the empire together. Central Press/Getty Images Former cavalry commander Haig served as commander of the British 1st Army in 1915 and used his political connections to criticize the beF commander, a Frenchman, and himself called a replacement at the end of the year. Until the end of the war, Haig led the British army, mixing the belief that a breakthrough could be achieved on the Western Front with utter unflappability at the expense of a man who, in his view, was inevitable in modern warfare. He was sure that victory should be actively pursued, otherwise the war would last for decades, and in 1918 his policy of wearing the Germans down and events in supplies and tactics meant that he watched the victories. Despite the recent turn to his defence, he remains the most controversial figure in English historiography, for some bungler who has spent millions of lives, for others determined to win. Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg hands iron crosses to soldiers of the Third Guards Regiment. Hindenburg was called to retire in 1914 to command the Eastern Front in tandem with Ludendorf's immense talents. Soon he was just a brilliance on Ludendorf's decisions, but still officially answered and received full command of the war with Ludendorf. Despite Germany's failure in the war, he remained very popular and became the president of Germany, who appointed Hitler. Unkown/Wikimedia Commons/Public Domain Head of the Austro-Hungarian Army, Conrad is perhaps the man most responsible for the outbreak of World War I. Until 1914 he called for war, perhaps more than fifty and he believed that decisive action against rival powers was needed to maintain the integrity of the empire. He wildly overestimated what the Austrian army could achieve and put creative plans in place, not to mention reality. He started the war by having to split his forces, which did not affect both zones and continued to fail. It was replaced in February 1917. Hulton Archive/Getty Images As chief of the French General Staff since 1911, Joffre has done much to shape the way France would respond to the war, and as Joffre believed in a violent crime, this included the promotion of aggressive officers and the implementation of plan XVIII: the invasion of Alsace-Lorraine. He advocated full and rapid mobilization during the July 1914 crisis, but found that his prejudices were shattered by the reality of war. Almost at the last minute he changed plans to stop Germany just short of Paris, and his calm and an influential nature contributed to that victory. However, over the next year, a number of critics undermined his reputation and he fell open to mass attacks when his plans for Verdun were seen to have created this crisis. In December 1916, he was removed from command, made a marshal and reduced to ceremonies. A professional Turkish soldier who predicted that Germany would lose a major conflict, Kemal nevertheless got command when the Ottoman Empire joined Germany in the war, albeit after a waiting period. Kemal was sent to the Gallipoli peninsula, where he played a decisive role in defeating the invasion of the Entente, bringing him onto the international stage. He was then sent to fight with Russia, to win, as well as to Syria and Iraq. After retiring in disgust with the state of the army, he suffered from health problems before recovering and being sent to Syria again. Like Ataturk, he would later lead the uprising and found the modern state of Turkey. The current press agency/Getty Images The famous imperial general Kitchener was appointed British minister in 1914 more for his reputation than for his ability to organize. He almost immediately brought realism to the cabinet, arguing that the war would last for years and demand how big Britain's army could govern. He used his fame to recruit two million volunteers through a campaign that showed his face, and kept the French and BEF in the war. However, he has been a loser in other aspects, such as ensuring the UK turn to an all-out war or securing a coherent organisational structure. Slowly overshadowed in 1915, Kitchener's public reputation was so great that he could not be fired, but he sank in 1916 when his ship traveling to Russia was sunk. Although by 1915 his opposition to the war that he was only the leader of a small socialist faction, by the end of 1917 his continued call for peace, bread and land helped him take responsibility for the coup d'etat to lead Russia. He abolished the comrades of the Bolsheviks who wanted to continue the war and entered into negotiations with Germany, which turned into the Brest-Lithuanian Treaty. Hulton Archive/Getty Images Lloyd George's political reputation in the years before World War I was one of the vocal anti-war liberal reformers. As soon as the conflict erupted in 1914, he read public sentiment and was instrumental in getting the Liberals to support intervention. He was one of the first eastern - wanting to attack the central powers from the Western Front - and as minister of ammunition in 1915 intervened to improve production, throwing open the industrial workplace to women and competition. After politics in 1916 he became prime minister, deciding to win the war, but saving British lives from his commanders, of which he was deeply suspicious and with whom he had war. After World War I, he wanted a cautious peace settlement, but his allies pushed him to be more tough on Germany. Hulton Deutsch/Getty Images Professional soldier who gained a political reputation, Ludendorf rose in respect in the capture of Liege in 1914 and was appointed chief of staff of Hindenburg in the east in 1914, so that he can make an impact. The pair - but mostly Ludendorff with his considerable talents - soon inflicted defeats on Russia and pushed them right back. Ludendorf's reputation and policies saw him and Hindenburg appointed responsible for the entire war, and it was Ludendorf who drafted the Hindenburg Project to allow Total War. Ludendorff power grew and he both sanctioned unrestricted Submarine Warfare and tried to win a decisive victory in the West in 1918. The failure of both - he innovated tactically but drew the wrong strategic conclusions - caused him a mental collapse. He recovered to call for a truce and create a German scapegoat and actually started stabbed in the back of the myth. Moltke was the nephew of his great namesake, but suffered an inferiority complex to him. As chief of staff in 1914, Moltke considered war with Russia inevitable, and it was he who was obliged to implement Schilfren's plan, which he changed but could not plan properly pre-war. His change in plan and the failure of the German offensive on the Western Front, which was bound by the deal with his inability to cope with events as they evolved, opened him up to criticism, and he was replaced as commander-in-chief in September 1914 by Falkenhayn. Paul Thompson/FPG/Getty Images Brigade Commander at the beginning of the war, Nivell rose to command first the French Division and then the 3rd Corps in Verdun. As Joffre grew wary of Petain's success, Nivelle was promoted to command the 2nd Army at Verdun and had great success in using creeping barriers and infantry attacks to retake the ground. In December 1916 he was elected Joffre's successor as head of the French troops, and his faith in artillery artillery frontal attacks were so convincing that the British put their troops under it. However, his grandiose attack in 1917 did not correspond to his rhetoric, and as a result the French army was muted. He was replaced after only five months and sent to Africa. General Pershing's arrival in Paris, July 4, 1917. It marks the American entry into the First World War 1 on the side of the Allies. Caption: Vivent les Etats - Unis!Hooray United States! Cultural Club/Getty Images Pershing was selected by U.S. President Wilson to command the American Expeditionary Force in 1917. Pershing immediately embarrassed his colleagues by calling for a million army by 1918 and three million by 1919; his recommendations had been accepted. He kept the AEF together as an independent force, only putting American troops under Allied command during the crisis in early 1918. He headed the AEF through successful operations in late 1918 and endured a military reputation largely intact. PrintConer/Getty Images Professional soldier, Petain was slowly moving up the military hierarchy because he advocated a more offensive and integrated approach than the toma attack popular at the time. He was promoted during the war, but came to national notoriety when he was chosen to defend Verdun as the only compound fortress seemed to be in danger of failure. His skill and organization allowed him to do so successfully until a jealous Joffre promoted him. When Nivell's offensive in 1917 led to a mutiny, Peten took over and reassured the soldiers left behind by the working army - often through personal intervention - and commanded successful attacks in 1918, though he showed signs of alarming fatalism that saw Foch advance over him to keep in control. Unfortunately, later the war will destroy everything he has achieved in this. As President of France since 1913, he considered war with Germany inevitable and prepared France properly: to improve the alliance with Russia and Great Britain, and to expand conscription to create an army equal to Germany. He was in Russia for much of the July crisis and was criticized for not doing enough to stop the war. During the conflict, he tried to keep the alliance of government factions together, but lost power to the military, and after the chaos of 1917 was forced to invite to power the old rival Clemence as prime minister; Clemence then took the lead over Poincare. Hulton Archive/Getty Images A young and naive Bosnian Serb from a peasant family, Príncipe was the man who succeeded - on the second attempt - to kill Franz Ferdinand, a trigger event for World War I. The extent of the support he has received from Serbia is being discussed, but it is likely that he has been strongly supported by them, the change of consciousness above came too late to stop him. Principle did not seem to have expressed much opinion about the consequences of his actions and died in 1918 during a twenty-year prison sentence. Conclusion. Mikhail Kustodiev/Heritage Images/Getty Images The man who wanted Russia to gain territory in the Balkans and Asia, Nicholas II also disliked the war and tried to avoid conflict during the July crisis. As soon as the war broke out, the autocratic tsar refused to allow liberals or elected Duma officials to participate in the elections by alienating them; he was also paranoid of any criticism. When Russia suffered numerous military defeats, Nicolas took personal command in September 1915; therefore, the failures of Russia, unprepared for modern warfare, are strongly associated with it. These failures and his attempt to suppress dissent by force led to the revolution and his abdication. The Bolsheviks killed him in 1918. Cultural Club/Getty Images Kaiser was the official head (emperor) of Germany during World War I, but lost a lot of practical power to military experts early on, and almost all of Hindenburg and Ludendorf in recent years. He was forced to abdicate when Germany rebelled in late 1918, and he did not know that this statement had been made for him. Kaiser was leading a verbal saber-rattling before the war - his personal contact caused some crises, and he was passionate about getting colonies - but calmed down noticeably as the war progressed and he was sidelined. Despite some Allied claims of litigation, he lived in peace in the Netherlands until his death in 1940. President Woodrow Wilson threw the first ball on the opening day of the baseball season in Washington, D.C., 1916. Underwood Archives/Getty Images The President of the United States since 1912, Wilson's experience of the American Civil War gave him a lifelong feud with the war, and when World War I broke out, he was determined to maintain U.S. neutrality. However, as Entente powers grew in debt to the US, Messianic Wilson became convinced he could offer mediation and place a new international order. He was re-elected on a promise to maintain U.S. neutrality, but when the Germans launched an unlimited submarine war, he entered a war determined to impose his vision of peace on all warring parties, as governed by his fourteen-point plan. It had some effect at Versailles, but could not deny the French, and the U.S. refused to support the League of Nations, destroying its planned new world. World.

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