

World War I

Lapbook



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L-WWI



World War I Lapbook

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ISBN #

CD : 978-1-62472-225-7

Printed: 978-1-62472-226-4

Ebook: 978-1-62472-227-1

Assembled: 978-1-62472-228-8

Publisher: Knowledge Box Central

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Edited by: Cyndi Kinney

<http://www.knowledgeboxcentral.com>

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How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies. Depending on which format you purchased from us, you will need different supplies. So, take what applies, and skip over the rest.

*** Printing:

*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.

*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper.



*** Assembly:

***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Wal-Mart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need 3 file folders. You may use manila folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored folders. Don't worry about the tabs.... they aren't important. If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.



***Glue:** For booklet assembly, we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet. We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking.



***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, hole puncher, etc. You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, buttons, coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!



Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?

Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

1. **Student Assembly and Completion Instructions:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. These instructions will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and how to cut out and assemble each booklet. Here, they will find a layout of where each booklet should be placed in the lapbook and pictures of a completed lapbook. They will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study.
2. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes all of the templates for the booklets within this lapbook.
3. **Study Guide:** This section includes most of the information that you need to teach this subject. You may choose to teach directly from the Study Guide, or you may choose to allow your student to read the study guide himself. Either way, you will find all of the information here.

World War I Lapbook

Lapbook Base Assembly:

First, you will need to assemble the “Lapbook Base” for your project.

For this lapbook, you will need 3 file folders. Open the file folder, and lay it flat in front of you. Fold both sides of each folder toward the middle. The edges (or tabs) of the folded sides should touch the center original fold line on the folders. See **Figure 1**.

Figure 1

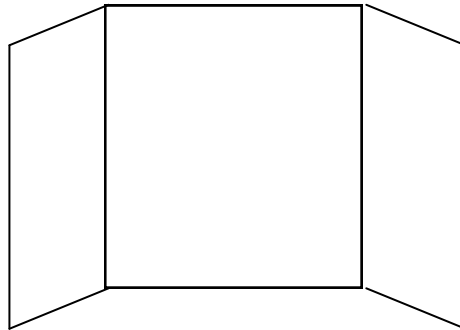
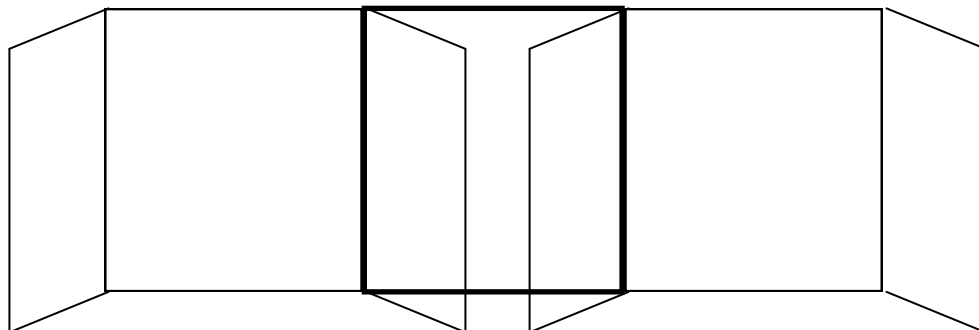


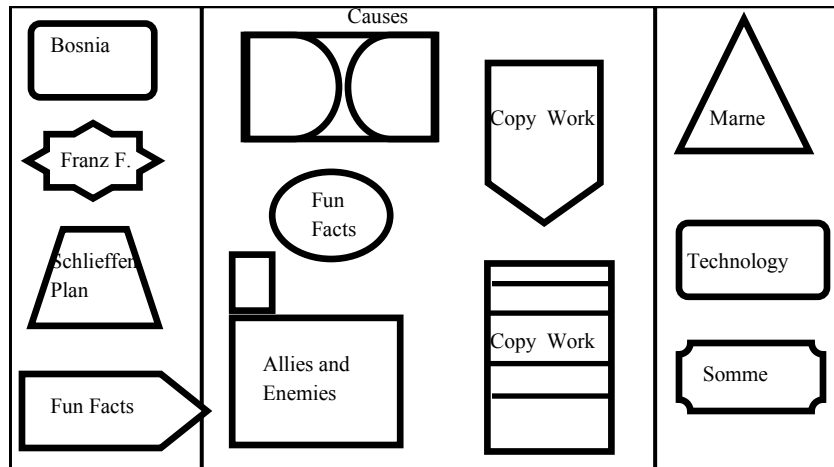
Figure 2 shows how all 3 folders should be assembled.



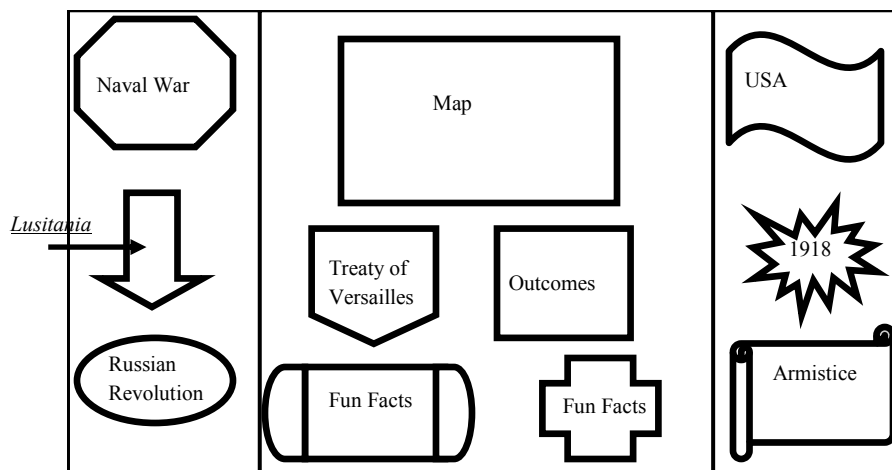
Lapbook Layout:

Below, you will see a layout for the lapbook. You may choose to glue the booklets into your Lapbook Base in any order that you like. However, you may have trouble fitting all of them in unless you follow the layout below. Some of the shapes aren't exactly the same on the layout as the booklets themselves.

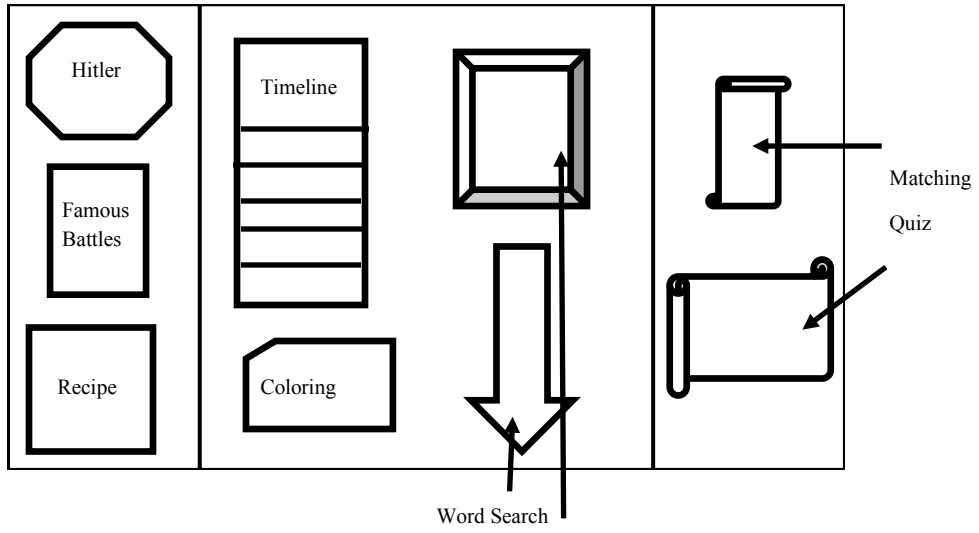
Folder 1



Folder 2



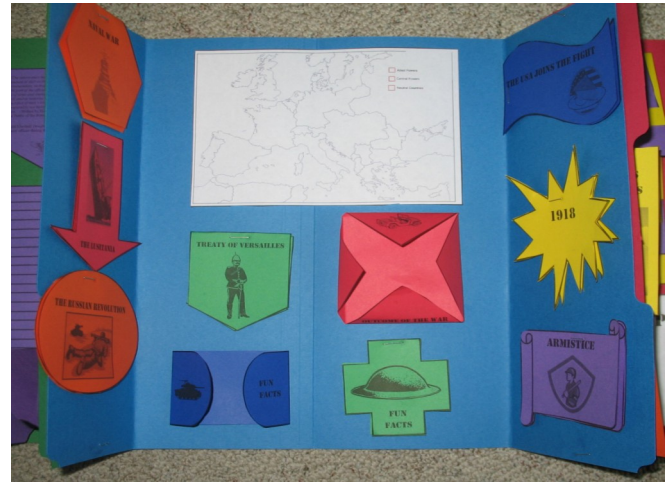
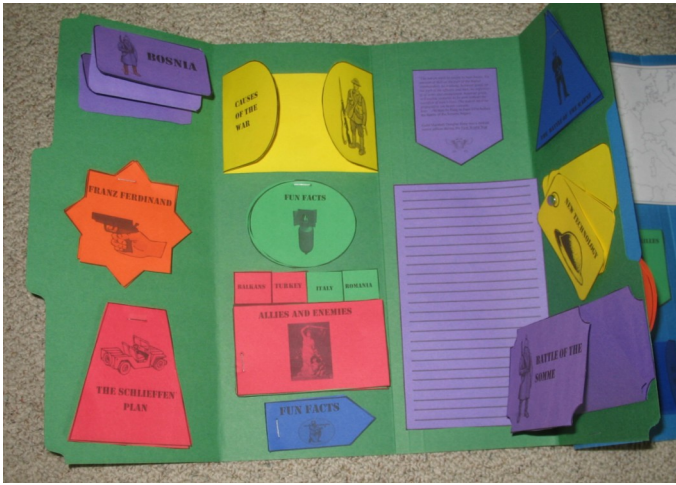
Folder 3



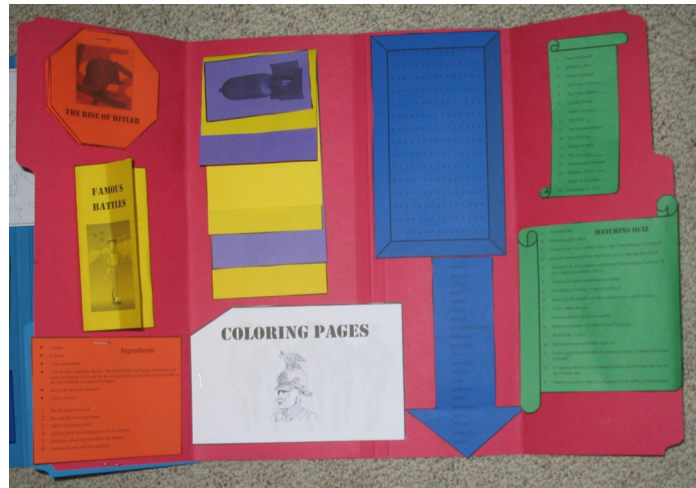
Below, you will find pictures of how the lapbook should look when you have completely assembled it.

Folder 1

Folder 2



Folder 3



All Folders



World War I Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Booklet #1

***Booklet Title:** Causes Of The War

***Student Instructions:** Why did the European powers go to war? What did they hope to accomplish or prevent? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along outer black lines. Fold sections 1 and 2 towards the center. Make sure the title is showing. Write answers on the center section.

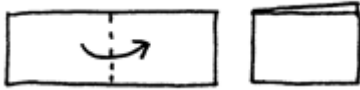
Booklet #2

***Booklet Title:** Bosnia

***Student Instructions:** What country tried to annex Bosnia? What country came to Bosnia's aid? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along outer black lines. Fold according to the following illustration. Make sure to fold so title is on front.

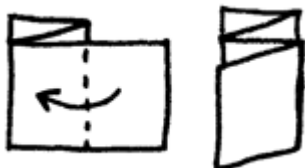
1. Fold the paper in half.



2. Take the top layer of paper, flip the edge back to meet the fold, and crease.



3. Turn the paper over, flip the edge of the paper back to meet the fold, and crease.



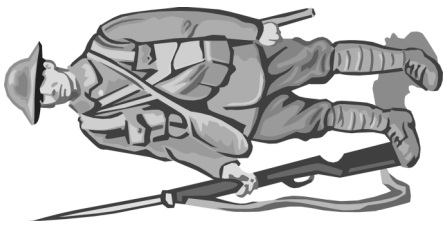
**CAUSES
OF THE
WAR**

Section 1

(fold here)

Center

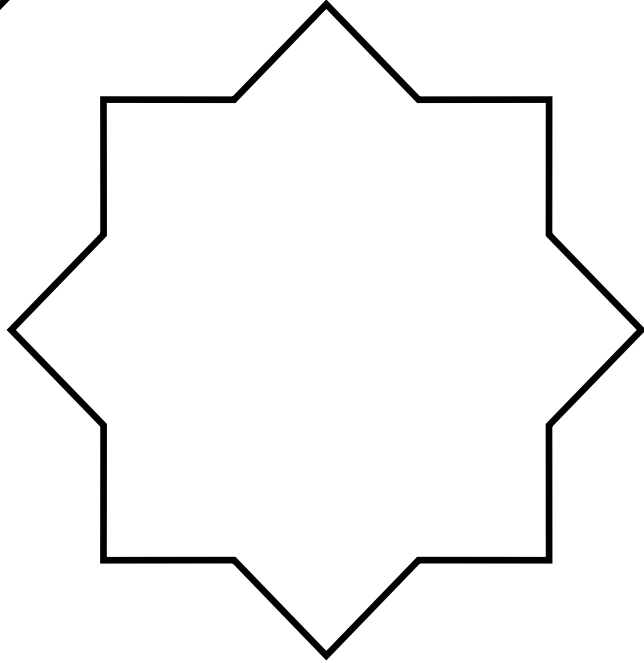
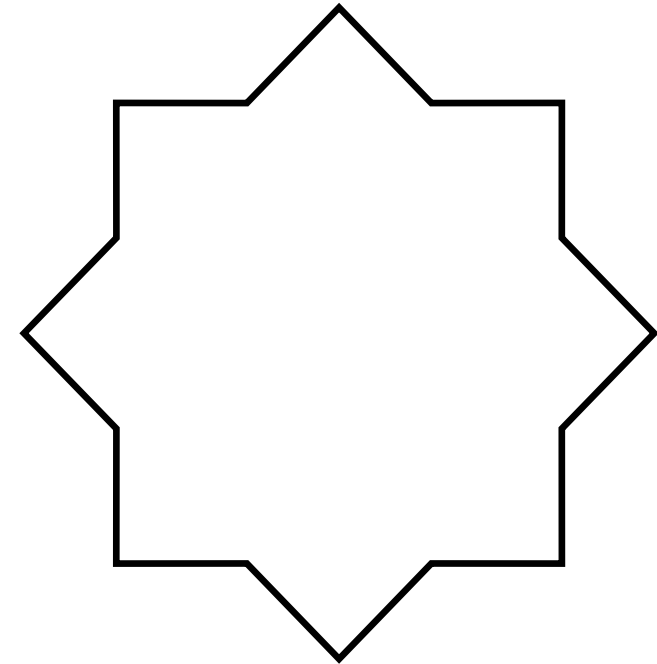
(fold here)



Section 2

Four vertically stacked rounded rectangular boxes. The bottom box contains an illustration of a soldier in a grey uniform and helmet, holding a rifle, standing next to the word **BOSNIA** in a bold, black, serif font.

FRANZ FERDINAND



World War I

World War I or the Great War began on July 28, 1914 and lasted until November 11, 1918. It drew in all of the world's great economic powers, but was fought in Europe so was not a truly global war.

Causes of the War

During the late 19th century major European powers had tried hard to maintain a balance of power in Europe. This resulted in a complex web of political and military alliances spreading across the continent. This began in 1815 with Prussia, Russia and Austria in the Holy Alliance. Then in 1873 Germany entered the League of Three Emperors with Austria-Hungary and Russia. This failed because Austria-Hungary and Russia could not agree over Balkan policy. This left Germany and Austria-Hungary together in the Dual Alliance which expanded to the Triple Alliance with the inclusion of Italy. Two years later the Franco-Russian Alliance was signed to counteract the Triple Alliance. In 1904 Britain signed agreements with France and in 1907 with Russia. Eventually this system of alliances became known as the Triple Entente.

Out of fear both sides began a massive arms build-up. Britain and France feared a rise in German power after the Franco-Prussian War of 1871. The Germans made a virtue of military life and developed an aggressive foreign policy. The Germans emphasized the importance of armed struggle between countries and the need for nations to arm themselves for the ultimate struggle for survival. Germany feared having to fight a war on two fronts. Britain and France were afraid that Germany and its allies, now known as the Central Powers would take power and control all of Europe. Both sides now had huge armies with millions of men each. They also tried to out-build each other in terms of ships. All the major powers used their industrial base to produce equipment and weapons, increasing military spending by 50%.

Conflict in Bosnia

Conflict first began in the Bosnian Crisis of 1908-09 when Austria-Hungary officially annexed the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina which had belonged to the Ottoman Empire. The Russians had tried to intervene, causing the First Balkan War in 1912-13. The thirty-three day Second Balkan War in 1913, between Bulgaria on one side and Serbia and Greece on the other further destabilized the area.

On June 28, 1914 Gavrilo Princip, a Bosnian Serb student assassinated the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, Archduke Franz Ferdinand. This began a month-long diplomatic crisis. In July, Austria-Hungary delivered an ultimatum to Serbia. They were convinced that Serbian nationalism and Russian Balkan interference were disintegrating their empire. They hoped for a limited war against Serbia. Austria-Hungary sent ten demands, but purposely made them unacceptable, hoping to provoke Serbia into war. When Serbia failed to meet all these demands, Austria-Hungary declared war on July 28, 1914.

The Russians, not wanting their power to be ignored, ordered mobilization of troops beginning the next day. All the major powers had been preparing for a large scale war. Britain had focused on its navy. Other countries began conscription programs. All countries planned for a decisive opening to the war. The German Kaiser told his troops that they would be home by Christmas. The German army only stockpiled enough potassium nitrate, an ingredient in gunpowder to last for six months. The Russians expected to be in Berlin in six weeks. Only the British Secretary of War expected the war to last three years or longer.

Early on the Central Powers had problems with miscommunication. Austria-Hungary believed that the Germans would take on Russia, while Germany thought that Austria-Hungary would send its troops against the Russians leaving them to deal with France. In the meantime, Austria invaded Serbia on August 12, fighting the Battle of Cer and the Battle of Kolubara.



World War I. The Central Powers were in the unenviable position of fighting wars on two major fronts. The inset shows the stabilized Western Front of trench warfare in northern France and Belgium.

The Schlieffen Plan

The Germans, meanwhile, were following what was known as the Schlieffen Plan. This plan called for the German armies to march through neutral Belgium and into France, encircling the French army at the German border. In order for this plan to work the Germans needed to defeat the French quickly and cut Paris off from the English Channel and British aid. If the Germans took Paris they would win the war. This needed to be done before Russia had time to mobilize and crush the Germans. Unfortunately for the Germans, neutral Belgium refused to cooperate. The Germans decided to march through Belgium anyway. By September 12, the French and British had halted the German advance east of Paris at the First Battle of the Marne.

In the East, the Russians surprised the German army by not only attacking quickly but by attacking with two armies. The Germans quickly moved troops eastward, meeting the Russians in the Battle of Tannenberg. This diversion of troops aided the allied victory in the First Battle of the Marne. French troops were brought from Paris for this battle, arriving in 1,200 taxis, the first motor vehicle transport used in war.