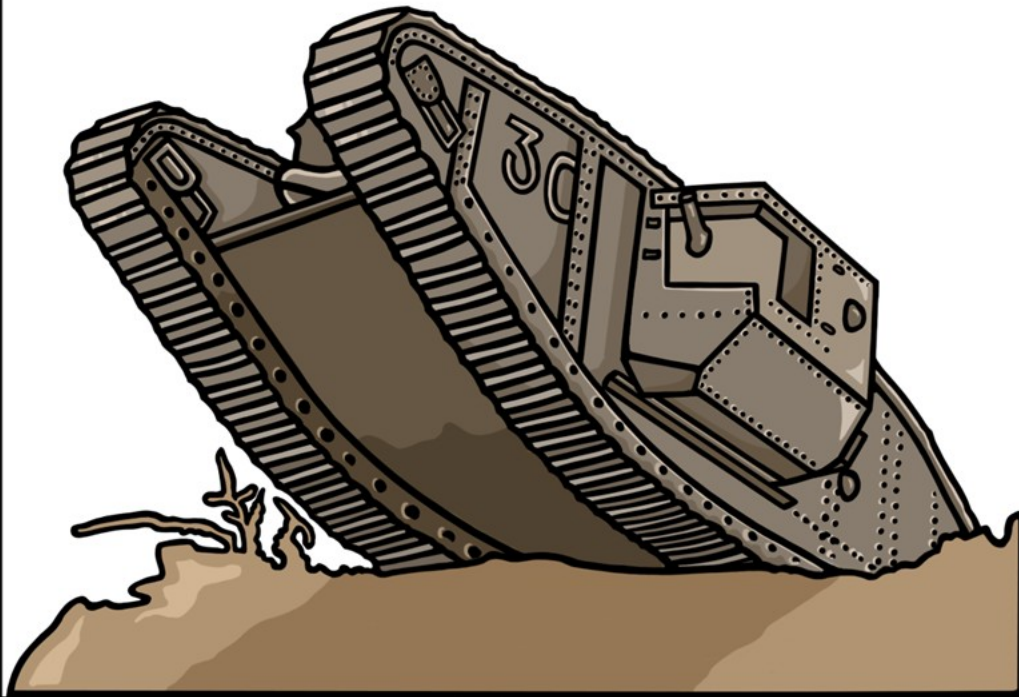


World War I vs. World War II Review Game



World War I vs. World War II

The purpose of this game is to help students differentiate between the key content of the two world wars.

Directions: Prepare the game by printing out the document title cards and the cards for the card sort. I would make enough sets for students to work with a partner or a group of 3. If you are limited on time, you can print one set, post the title cards on your board, and then give each student one card to place.

Challenge the students to place the correct descriptions with the correct document. Review their answers. I have included a blank template at the end if you would like to add more information.

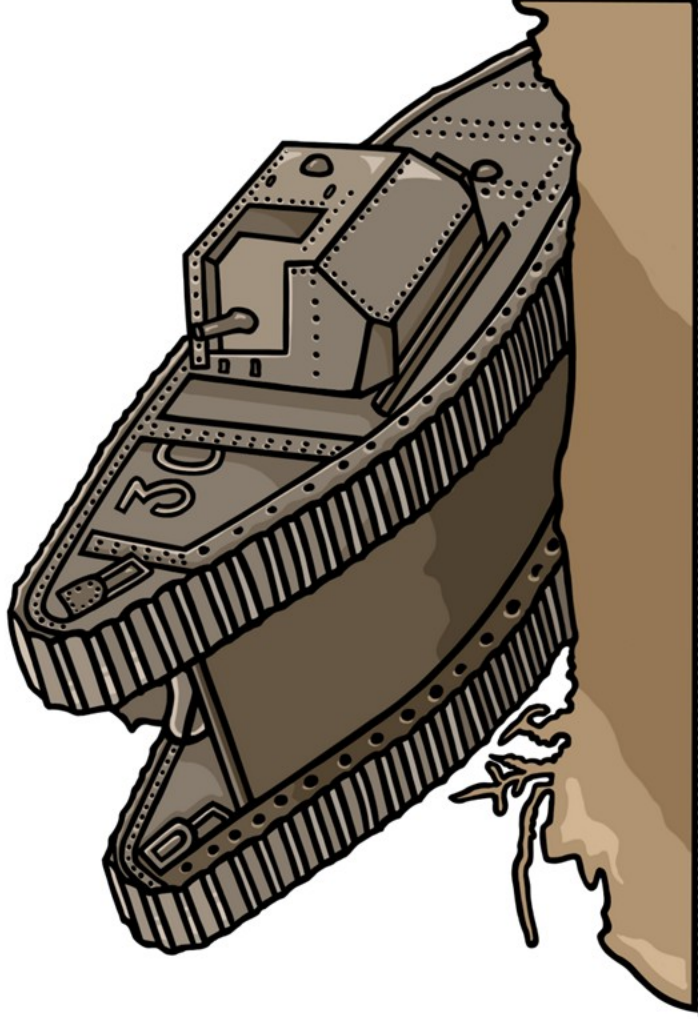
The key is hidden on each card. If the copyright information is vertical  the card is for World War One.

If the copyright information is horizontal  the card is for World War Two.

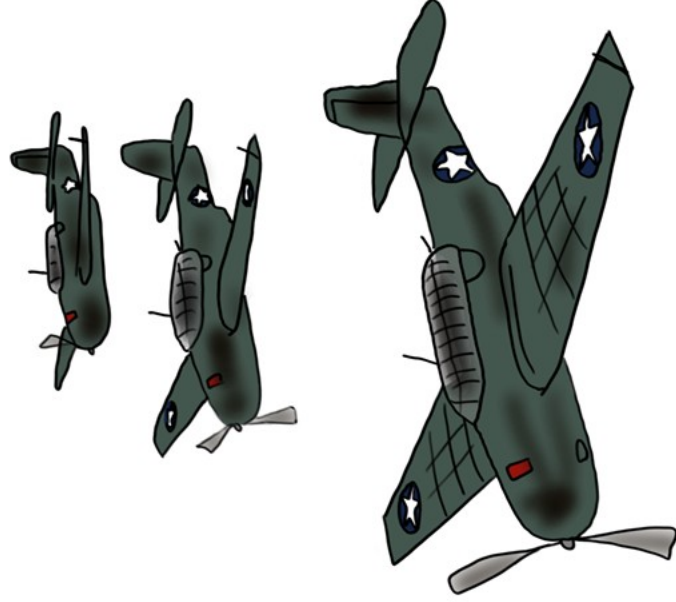


Increase engagement by giving students a dry erase marker and allowing them to write these titles on their desks as you do the different sorts.

World War One



World War Two

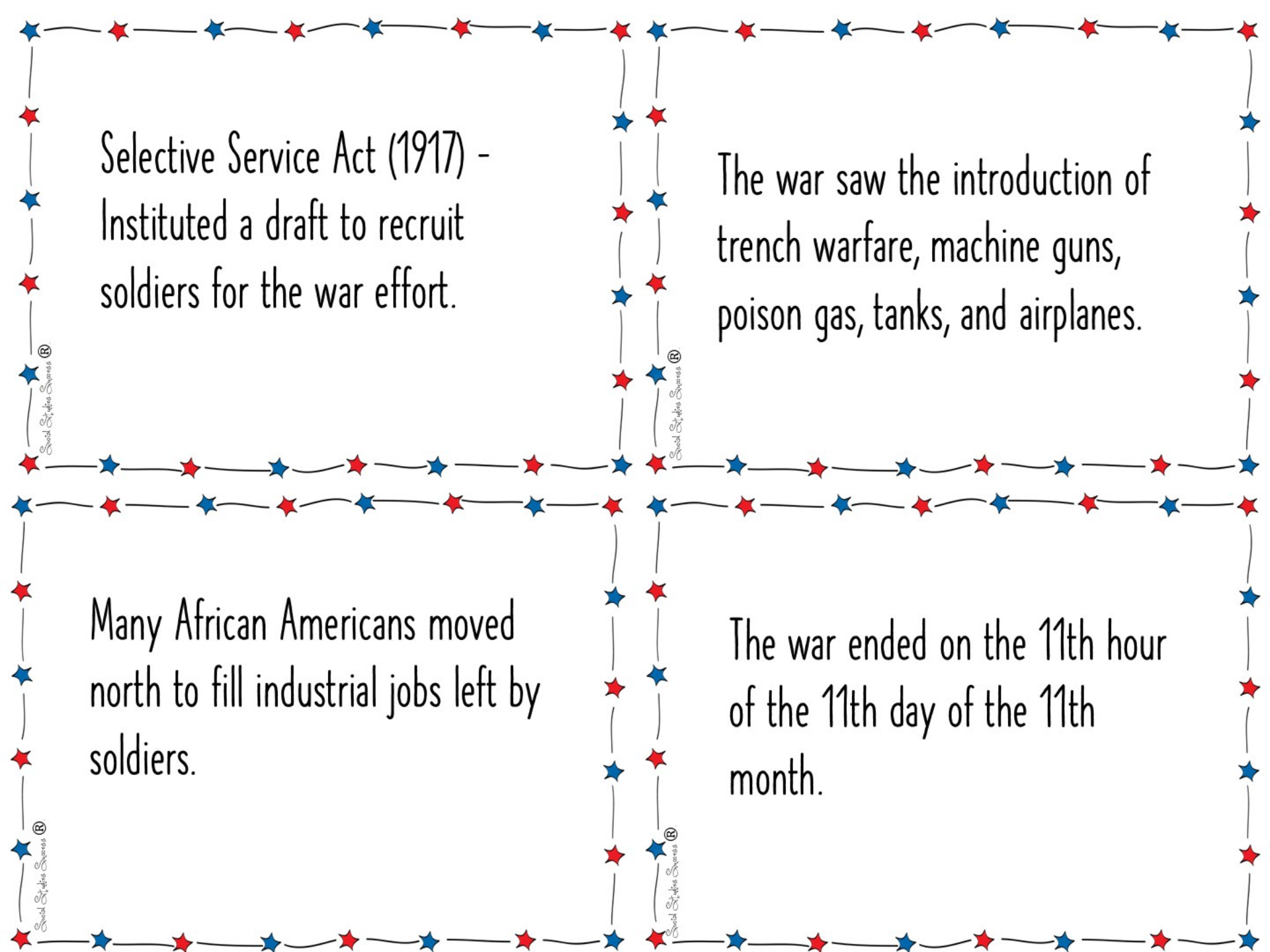


MAIN (Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, Nationalism) led to tensions that sparked the war.

Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

The U.S. initially remained neutral but joined the war due to unrestricted submarine warfare (the sinking of the Lusitania) and the Zimmermann Telegram.

Led by General John J. Pershing, U.S. troops played a crucial role in the war, particularly in the Battle of Argonne Forest.



Selective Service Act (1917) -
Instituted a draft to recruit
soldiers for the war effort.

The war saw the introduction of
trench warfare, machine guns,
poison gas, tanks, and airplanes.

Many African Americans moved
north to fill industrial jobs left by
soldiers.

The war ended on the 11th hour
of the 11th day of the 11th
month.

Treaty of Versailles (1919) -
Officially ended the war blaming
Germany and imposing heavy
reparations and territorial losses.

Wilson's Fourteen Points (1918) -
President Woodrow Wilson's proposal
for postwar peace, including the
creation of the League of Nations.

Sergeant Alvin York (Medal of Honor
Recipient) -
*"I surrounded them, had no way only to
surrender. And I had killed over twenty
before they threw up their hands and
quit."*

Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919) -
*"Germany accepts the responsibility of
Germany and her allies for causing all the
loss and damage... as a consequence of the
war imposed upon them by the aggression
of Germany and her allies."*

*"We intend to begin on the first of February
unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall
endeavor... to keep the United States neutral. In
the event of this not succeeding, we make
Mexico a proposal of alliance..."*

- Arthur Zimmermann (German Foreign Minister)



*"I wonder if those who imagine the
War to be glorious would think so
if they could see my hut in the
hospital... with its rows of tortured,
gas-ridden men."*



Treaty of Versailles failures, rise of totalitarian leaders (Hitler, Mussolini, Tojo), and the appeasement of aggressors.

Pearl Harbor Attack (Dec. 7, 1941) - Led the U.S. to enter the war against Japan, Germany, and Italy.

Executive Order 9066 - Ordered the internment of Japanese Americans due to fears of espionage.

The War Production Board converted industries to wartime production; women entered the workforce (Rosie the Riveter).

D-Day Invasion (June 6, 1944) - Operation Overlord, led by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, opened a second front in Europe.

Island Hopping Strategy - U.S. military strategy in the Pacific, targeting strategic islands to move closer to Japan.

The Holocaust - The genocide of six million Jews and millions of others by Nazi Germany during the war.

Tuskegee Airmen & 442nd Infantry Regiment - African American and Japanese American military units that fought bravely despite discrimination.

Manhattan Project - U.S. secret project that developed the atomic bomb; led to the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

"Yesterday, December 7, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan."

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"Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force: You are about to embark upon the Great Crusade, toward which we have striven these many months. The eyes of the world are upon you."

"We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender."

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