

# 7.5 World War I: Military and Diplomacy

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ **Total: 12 marks**

**KEY WORDS** entry and aftermath 参战与战后

## Objective

Build the skills to explain **entry and aftermath** 参战与战后.

**You must be able to:**

- state what U.S. entry departed from and why
- state the CED’s assessment of the AEF’s combat role
- state what U.S. entry nevertheless did
- state what the Senate refused

## 1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

### ■ Departure

After initial neutrality in World War I, the nation entered the conflict, departing from the U.S. foreign policy tradition of noninvolvement in European affairs, in response to Woodrow Wilson’s call for the defense of humanitarian and democratic principles.

### ■ The AEF

Although the American Expeditionary Forces played a relatively limited role in combat, the United States’ entry helped to tip the balance of the conflict in favor of the Allies. A limited military contribution with a decisive effect.

### ■ Why both

The entry mattered as much for what it promised — fresh manpower and industrial capacity — as for what it delivered in the field before the war ended.

### ■ The Senate

Despite Wilson’s deep involvement in postwar negotiations, the U.S. Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or join the League of Nations. The tradition departed from in 1917 reasserted itself in 1919.

## 2 Practice

**2.1** State what U.S. entry departed from and why. [2]

**2.2** State the CED’s assessment of the AEF’s role and of U.S. entry. [2]

**2.3** The Senate acted after the war.

(a) State what it refused. [2]

(b) State what this shows about the tradition. [1]

## 3 Exam-style questions

**3.1** The AEF’s role in combat is described as [1]

- **A** relatively limited
- **B** decisive in every battle
- **C** nonexistent
- **D** the largest of any army

**3.2** The Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or [1]

- **A** join the League of Nations
- **B** fund the army
- **C** recognise France
- **D** end the war

**3.3** A limited military contribution has a decisive effect.

(a) State how this is possible. [1]

(b) Explain the reasoning. [2]

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## Solutions

**2.1** the U.S. foreign policy tradition of noninvolvement in European affairs, in response to Wilson's call for the defense of humanitarian and democratic principles.

**2.2** the AEF played a relatively limited role in combat; U.S. entry helped tip the balance in favor of the Allies.

**2.3** (a) to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or join the League of Nations. (b) that the tradition departed from in 1917 reasserted itself.

**3.1 A.** relatively limited.

**3.2 A.** the League of Nations.

**3.3** (a) the effect can come from what entry promises rather than from what it delivers. (b) fresh manpower and industrial capacity changed what each side could expect, which alters the war's balance before those resources are fully used.